# Fado <br> $\&$ THLEVIEION NaWG 

# WKY's FM-AM MOBILE UNIT 

Page 53

XKY OKLAHOMA CITY


High output efficiency! That's one of the vital reasons why more Mallory Vibrators are in use today than all other makes combined.
You get maximum efficiency from a Mallory Vibrator because its related parts are carefully

## Mallory "2448" Vibrator Deal

This deal gives you a handsome storage and display cabinet for your stock of vibrators, together with a selection of vibrators and buffer capacitors that will answer $75 \%$ of your requirements.
You pay only the service man's net price for the six vibrators and twelve buffer capacitors. There is no charge for the attractive, convenient cabinet. Your Mallory distributor has them in stock for immediate delivery.
matched. Every part is carefully balanced with its counterpart by an exclusive Mallory method.

All working parts of Mallory Vibrators are Mallory-designed and Mallory-made. For Mallory focuses on Vibrator design an unusual combination of engineering talent and resources in electronics, electrochemistry and metallurgy.

The result is not only high output efficiency from Mallory Vibrators, but long life and dependable starting. No wonder more Mallory Vibrators are used in original equipment than all other makes combined. No wonder they make the best replacements. See your Mallory Distributor.

More Mallory Vibrators are used in original equipment than all other makes combined


## LHARYRADO

 BY PRACTICING IN SPARE TIME
## / SEND YOU BIG KITS DF PARTS You Build and Experiment With this MODERN RADIO AND MANY OTHER CIRCUITS

W. E. SMITH, President
National Radio Institute

I traned these men

makes sol a Week Plus Bonus 'I am Radio Serviceman for The Adams Appliance Co. Ams nowgetweek, plus bonus and overBlythesvill A. ANGEL
 Knew Nothing About Radio I knew nothing when I enrolled. I am doing spare have more than paid for my Course and about $\$ 200$ worth of equipment." - RAYMOND HOLTCAMP, Vandalia, IHinous.
growing RADIO-TELEVISION fastdustry fant a money-making Radio-Television shop of your own ? Here's your opportunity. Gve trained hundreds of men to be Radio TechniCIans EXP EEREN WITH NO PREVIproved train-at-home method makes proved train-at-home method makes vision principles fron illustrated lessons. You get practical experience MANY'KITS OF PARTS I send. All equipment yours to lieep.

Make EXTRA MONEY in Spare Time
CIAL DOOKI, mis that I starz sending SPE
make EXTRA MONEY fixing neigh to liadios in spare time. From here shop, or a rood-pay radio own rision servicing job. Or get into Broadcasting. Radio Manufactur
$\qquad$
cetrimg acouanired mit


You can get this training without cost under G. I. Bill.

## VEFEPANO

## MY COUREE <br> INGLUDES <br> IE

OLIVER READ, Editor
Managing Edifor
WM. A. STOCKLIN
Technical Editor
H. S. RENNE, EX-W8PTS

Associate Editor
eay frank, woju
Contributing Editar
R. HERTZEERG, W2DJJ

Stoff Artist
R. S. KUPJACK

Advertising Manager
L. L. OSTEN

Midwest Adv. Manager
JOHN A. RONAN, JR.

Art Director
NERMAN R. BOLLIN


COVER PHOTO: Custombuilt bus-studio on a WKY remote broadcast, complete with AM-FM receiving and transmitting antennas. (Photo courtesy $A$, Y, Owen, Staff Photographer, Oklahoman and Times)

Chairman of the Boord and Publisher WILLAM B. ZIFF

President
B. G. DAVIS

Secretary-Treasurer ARTHUR T. PULLEN

Vice-Presidents
MICHAEL H. FROELICH
Dir. Eastern Div.
H. J. MORGANROTH

Production Director
H. G. STRONG

Circulation Director

BRANCH OFFICES
NEW YORK (1)
Empire Stafe Bidg., WI 7.0400 LOS ANGELES (14) 815 S. Hill St., TUcker 9213
Monager, WILLIAM L. PINNEY
TORONTO
21 King Street, East ASSOCIATED WITH
Żiff-Dawis, Ltd., Grompions Bldg. Western Gafe, London, England
First in
radio-television-electronics
Average Paid Circulation over 181,000
CONTENTS
Television Set Shipments by Areas ..... 22
Don Lee's New \$3,000,000 Studios Walter W. Carruthers ..... 35
How to Eliminate Auto Radio Static. M. C. Anderson ..... 38
A Booster For Your FM Receiver Peter G. Sulzer, W3HFW ..... 40
A Novel Plate-Dip Oscillator. E. J. Schultz, wamuu ..... 42
The Beginning Amateur, Part 4 ..... 44
Directory of Television Receiver Manufacturers ..... 46
Television Projection Systems. ..... 47
The Electric Eye in Advertising ..... 50
Mac's Radio Service Shop ..... 52
Broadcasting Station on Wheels. ..... 53
A Briefcase Ham Portable.
E. Campaine, W3KWP, and M. F. Judkins, W3AC ..... 54
A Dual-Purpose Frequency Meter-V.F.O.
G. L. Countryman, wЗHH-wTRVK ..... 56
Build Your Own 10.7 mc . Discriminator Transformer.
Joseph C. Michalowicz ..... 59
The Tubeless Grid-Dip Adapter. ..... 60
Regenerative Short-Wave Receiver in Miniature....Robert H. Hawkins ..... 62
Modern Television Receivers, Part 14 ..... 64
$\$ 10,000.00$ New Ham Contest ..... 67
A TV Antenna Location-And-Orientation Indicator ..... 68
Elimination of Reflections on Video Lines.
C. A. Meyer and R. G. Middleton ..... 70
EM Data for Surplus Tubes ..... 74
Tentative Program of Events, 1949 Radio Parts And Electronic Equipment Shows, Inc. ..... 79
Do You Know? ..... 80
Eyestrain-A New Video Hazard ..... 84
Assignments of Booth Space In The 1949 Radio Parts And Electronic Equipment Conference And Show. ..... 96
How to Prepare Your Article for Publication C. C. Erhardt, W2HN. ..... 122
Navy Men Open New "Ham" Station at Pearl Harbor ..... 146
DEPARTMENTS
For the Record ........The Editor 8 Technical Books ..... 107
Spot Radio News 14 Manufacturers' Literature ..... 114
Within the Industry ..... 26
Letters from Our Readers ..... 126
Short-Wave K. R. Boord ..... 88 MARS ..... 132
138
AFCA News ..... 172

## COPYRIGHT 1949

ZIFF-DAVIS PUBLISHING COMPANY 185 North Wabash Ave., Chicago I, III. VOLUME 4! - NUMBER 5

RADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS is published monthly by the Ziff-Davis Publishing Company. 185 N. Wabash Ave.,
 sther foreign countries $\$ 5$. Oo (12 issues), Subseribers should allow at least 2 weeks for change of address, All
communications about subscriptions should be addressed to: Director of Crculation 185 Ninash Ave. Chicago





## Get your FCC ticket in a FFW SHORT WEEKS IT'S EASY IF YOU USE CIRE SIMPLIFIED TRAINING AND COACHING METHODS AT HQME IN YOUR SPARE TIME <br> Get your license easily and quickly and be ready for the training is the only planned course of coaching and traine that leads directly to an FCC license. radio flelds as proof of your tech-

 nical ability. Employers often give preference to license holders, even though a license is not re-quired for the job. Hold an FCC "ticket" and the job is yours!

## Look what

these students say
l now hold ticket Number P-10-3787, ohtain the type of job I've always dreamed of for CAA as hadio Maintenance Technician, at a Tar better salary than I've ever had bertore. I am deeply grateful."-Student No. 3310N12. "I was issued license P-2-11188 on Noveniber 4. Madio Operator-purser. Besides radio operating. I handle the payrolls, etc., which is all over-time



## Don'† Waste Valuable Time MAIL COUPON TODAY!

Don't put off getting this valuable Information. Good jobs in radio need men like you. You can earn higher income, have a bank account, enjoy vacations, and have easter and better living. But you must have your FCC License. Hurry! Fill out the coupon right now and mail it. There is no obligation. You owe it to yourself to get the full story NOW.

CLEVELAND INSTITUTE OF RADIO ELECTRONICS
4900 Euclid Bldg., Cleveland 3, Ohio
Address to Desk No. to Avoid Delay
APPROVED FOR VETERAN TRAINING UNDER THE
'G.I. BILL OF RIGHTS"

CLEVELAND INSTITUTE OF RADIO ELECTRONICS

## Desk RN-5 4900 Euclid Bldg., Cleveland 3, Ohio

 Address to Desk No. to Avoid Delaywant to lno
 over exams for and the amazing new booklet "Money Making rcc License Intorme exam!,

NAME.
ADbress
CITY. .... .................................. ZONE. ..... . . STATE
$\square$ Veterans check for enrollment information under G.I. Bill
NO OBLIGATION-NO SALESMEN.


TWO new Hypex* Projectors - designed for 360degree sound dispersal-are now available. With

MODEL VR-11 "THREE-SIXTY'" HYPEX (above) is WATTS; 280 CPS CUT-OFF.
MODEL VR-241 "THREE-SIXTY"' HYPEX (of right) 25 WATS; 140 CPS CUT-OFF

## densen Clypep

## JENSEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

6617 SOUTH laramie avenue, chicago 38, illinois

In Canada:
*Trade Mark Registered $\quad$ Patent 2,338,262
Write for Data Sheet 143
COPPER WIRE PRODUCTS, LTD., 351 CARLAW AVENUE, TORONTO


MODEL VH-24 HYPEX 25 WATTS: 110 CPS CUT-OFF


MODEL VH-20 HYPEX 25 WATTS; 140 CPS CUT.OFF


MODEL VH-15 HYPEX 15 WATTS: 180 CPS CUT-OFF


MODEL VH-91 HYPEX 15 WATIS; 300 CPS CUT-OFF



Pull the trigger switch, moke contoct, and you solder. Then release the trigger and off goes the heat-automatically. No wasted fime. No wosted current. No need to unplug the gun between jobs. The Weller Gun's Flexitip heots only when in use-soves hours and dollors. Your Weller Gun will pay for itself in o few months.

Solderlite, extro length, and the eosily shoped Flexifip mean real soldering ease. And because the tronsformer is built innot separate - the Weller Gun is a complete, self-contained unit, compact, convenient.

For laborafory and maintenance work, we recommend the efficient $8^{\prime \prime}$ modelDX. 8 with dual heat; or $4^{\prime \prime}$ types $\$ .107$ single heal and D-207 dual heot. Order from your distributor or write for bulletin direct.


Be sure to get your copy SOLDERING TIPS, the new Weller Handy Guide to eosier, faster soldering-20 pages fully illustrated. Price 10 c at your distributor's.

## TYELLER <br> manvacicturing company

810 Packer Street - Easton, Pa.


IF YOU, OM were to pick up a newspaper and read such a headline, you would be shocked as never before. You wouldn't believe that such a thing could ever happen to your hobby in a country of free speech and enterprise.
But it CAN happen unless you and I are willing to pitch in and do something about it. Strong words? We think not!

Let's quit kidding ourselves about the future security of our hobby. We, as hams, have always had a good "offensive" team. We have helped our country in times of stress, performed yeoman service when disaster came upon us and considered ourselves to be quite alert and aggressive in matters that are technical and communicationswise.

A strong offense is $\mathrm{f} . \mathrm{b}$.-but suppose the other teams have an equal or better offense. Someone's going to eventually lose his punch unless he is blessed with a good "defense."

## Hnilding a Defense

Amateur radio's defense depends upon its ability to train new hams and to make replacements as the going gets tougher. It needs the vitality of youth, as well as the wisdom of the coach, if it is to combat the increasing pressure brought to bear by new radio, television, and other services.

We have been told in Washington, for example, that unless we hams occupy and make use of our higher frequencies, they will be assigned to services having greater interest and need for their use.

If we believe that there is strength in numbers, then let's increase our strength by encouraging new hams to
join our team. It is the surest way to bolster our defense-in fact the ONLY way.
Too many of us hams are prone to "let George do it." We received a very discouraging report from a scoutmaster in one of our larger cities, telling how he approached the members of a ham club (about 200) for an instructor to teach an enthusiastic group of 50 scouts and 12 of their dads, who sincerely wanted to become hams. In spite of the incentive provided by our $\$ 10,000.00$ contest, not one amateur present even offered a suggestion-let alone a volunteer to take over 62 prospects who were ready and eager to start their course of instruction.
If this case is typical of the attitude of the American amateur, we hams had better look to our laurels and correct our thinking before it is too late!

## Content Extended to Marefi, 19.54

Realization that many trainees and their instructors will be away on vacations during the Summer months and necessarily miss several weeks' study for their licenses prompted us to extend the closing date of our $\$ 10,000.00$ contest to midnight, March 1, 1950, and to extend Club entries until midnight, April 31. 1949.
In addition, we are adding an alternate choice of U.S. Savings Bonds instead of amateur equipment to the winners, both individuals and clubs, of our $\$ 10,000.00$ contest.

There it is fellows-your opportunity to build a strong "defense" and a greater security for your hobby, as well as to gain financial rewards for your efforts. Are YOU going to pitch in? ?
O. R

## ilis ALIIED for hallicrafters!

> hallicrafters Model T-64 Television Chassis with exclusive "DUAL-FOCUS" feature


Tops for custom installations at low cost-a factory-built directview chassis for 10 or 12 -inch tubes. With exclusive new DualFocus switch- $10^{\prime \prime}$ tube gives you choice of big 64 sq . in. telescopic view for dramatic closeups, or large 56 sq . in. full-range view. Either way, you get a sharp picture, with fine stability and superb contrast. Features: 12 channel push-button tuning; RF amplifier; 3 IF amplifiers; 2 video amplifiers; improved sync circuits; AGC; static-free FM audio system. Complete with power supply, speaker and 15 tubes, plus 3 rectifiers. Less picture tube (you can use either $10^{\prime \prime}$ or $12^{\prime \prime}$ size). For $105-125$ volts, $50-60$ cycles AC. Shpg. wt., 60 lbs.
97-875. Hallicrafters T-64 Television Chassis. Only.... \$169.95
$\$ 33.99$ down, $\$ 12.01$ monthly for 12 months.
6-780. 10BP4 10'" picture tube. Shpg. wt., 20 lbs . NET . $\$ 34.00$ 7-211. 12LP4 12" picture tube. Shpg. wt., 25 lbs. NET . . $\$ 60.00$ 97-885. Bracket to permit use of $12^{\prime \prime}$ tube with chassis. NET $\$ 8.50$

## hallicrafters S-40A and S-52 All-Wave Receivers

Popularly-priced Hallicraft. ers communications receivers, packed with advanced features. Cover 550 kc to 43 mc in 4 bands. Highlights inmc in 4 bands. Highlights in-
clude: full electrical bandspread; inertia flywheel tuaing; calibrated main dial; automatic noise limiter; adjustable pitch EFO; standby switch; codephone switch; headphone jack; shock-mounted speakers; separate sensitivity and volume controls; 3 -position tone control. All tubes included. In handsome all-steel cabinet, $181 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime}$. Shapg. wt., 32 lbs . 97-546. S-40A, for $105-125 \mathrm{v} ., 50-60 \mathrm{cy}$. AC.
$97-588$. S-52, for 117 volts AC or DC.
YOUR NET PRICE, EITHER MODEL, ONLY
$\$ 19.90$ down, $\$ 7.03$ monthly for 12 months


## FRE

Send for Your Copy of the 180-Page


## ALLIED Catalog

## Radio's Leading Buying Guide

Get the Radio Buying Guide that's used by thousands of expert servicemen, engineers, amateurs, soundmen, builders and experimenters. Get every buying advantage at Allied: widest selection of equipment at money saving low prices-speedy, expertship-ment-personal attention-complete satisfaction on every order. Get your allied Catalog today-use handy coupon below!

hallicrafters $\$$-38
the Super-Value Receiver
The all-star, all-wave value that amazes even the experts. Covers 4 full wave bands, continuous range from 540 kc to 32 mc . Features: fuil electrical bandspread; Noise Limiter; Band Selector; BFO pitch; Voice-Code switch; Speakerheadphones switch; Standby-receive switch; latest PM speaker. In handsome furniture-steel cabinet; $12 \times 7 \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ Complete with all tubes. For 105-125 v., 25-60 cy. AC, or $105-125 \mathrm{~V}$. DC. Shpg. wt., 15 lbs . 97-564. Model S-38 Receiver. Only.
$\$ 39.95$

## ALLIED STOCKS ALL HALLICRAFTERS MODELS

Hallicrafters 5X-42 (less speaker) . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 275.00$ Hallitrafters 5X-62 (less speaker) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 269.50 Hallitrafters 5X-43 (less speaker) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 189.50 Hallicrafters s-51 (complete) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 149.50 Hallitrafters 5 -53 (ccmplete) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 89.50 Hallicrafters HT-17 Transmitter ...................... 39.50 Hallicrafters HT-18 Oscillator . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 110.00 All Prices Net F.O.B. Chicago

## Radio's Leading Buying Guide...

ALLIED RADIO CORP., Dept. T-E.9 833 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 7, Illinois
 Enter order for Hallicrafters Model. Enclosed \$..................... Fuli Payment
Send ALLIED Easy Payment details and orment (Bal. C.O.D.)
Send AlliED Easy Payment details and order blank
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
City...................................................
$\qquad$


## POWER TRANSFORMERS

A Complete Line in 2 alternate "Sealed in Steel" Mountings

Exclusive features like these make this the "Engineer's Line": Plate and filament voltages to fit today's most-used tubes; in two mountings -with solder lugs or $10^{\prime \prime}$ leads; one series for condenser input, another for reactor input use; exactly matching reactor for each power transformer. Get complete catalog now

<br>HIGH Q CHOKES<br>for Dynamic Noise Suppression Circuits

Two efficient filter reactors, inductance values 8 and 2.4 henrys respectively, are designed for noise suppression circuits, but can be used in any tuned circuit requiring the given inductances. Inductance values are accurate within $\pm 5 \%$ with up to 15 ma . d-c. Minimum Q of 20 . Mounted in identical drawn steel cases $111 / 10^{\prime \prime} \times 23 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 17 / 16^{\prime \prime}$. Write for descriptive sheet including diagram of simplified dynamic circuit.

## TELEVISION

 TRANSFORMERSto fit foday's leading TV circuits


A complete catalog line, made by chicago - the largest single manufacturer of original equipment TV transformers. Included are power, vertical blocking oscillator, and both vertical and horizontal scanning output transformers in a range of designs that are exact duplicates of units used in the leading TV sets.

## FULL FREQUENCY RANGE

 30 to 15,000 cycles

For uniformly low distortion, for response curves that are truly flat over the full frequency range, use these chicago input and output units. Get the facts on the BO-6 (P-P 6L6's to $6 / 8$ or $16 / 20$-ohm speaker), the BO-7 ( $600 / 150$-ohm line to $6 / 8$ or $16 / 20$-ohm speaker), and other chicago full frequency units-they're tops in transformers.


For isolating chassis ground from line ground and eliminating the shock hazard (important on "hot" TV sets). Dual purpose: where line is under/over voltage, sec. supplies 115 v.; with 115 -volt line, sec. supplies 125/115/105 volts (high/low volts help find doubtful tube, etc.). Three sizes: 50,150 , or $250-\mathrm{VA}$. to cover full range of servicing needs.

NOW-IN PHOTOFACT!
CHICAGO Replacement Transformers for AM, FM and Television Receivers are now listed in Howard W. Sams Photofact Folders for Servicemen.


A Modulation Transformer ideally suited for use in ham and commercial speech transmitters. Will deliver 250 watts of Class $B$ audio power from P-P 203A's, 211's, 805's, 75TL's, etc. to a Class C load with response variations not exceeding $\pm 1 \mathrm{db}$. over the speech range, $200-3,500$ cycles. Primary impedances, $9000 / 6700$ ohms; secondary impedances, 8000 / $6000 / 4000$ ohms. A matching driver transformer is available.

REPLACEMENT
TRANSFORMERS
Premium
Qualify
Yef They
Cost No More

The new chicago Replacement Line provides servicemen with a wide range of standard ratings that fit the most frequent power and audio transformer requirements. These units, backed by chicago's 20 years of manufacturing experience represent the finest quality attainable through engineering ingenuity and precision manufactureyet they cost no more.

## Write for complete CHICAGO Transformer Catalogs

## CHICAGO TRANSFORMER

dIVISION OF ESSEX WIRE CORPORATION

3501 ADDISON STREET CHICAGO 18, ILLINOIS


The very picture of profict...

- RCA and only RCA, can offer you this preferred line of related products for greater sales vollume throughout the year.

You benefit by handling RCA Tubes, Batteries, TV Components, Speakers, Parts and Accessories . . . because you can get them all from one dependable source of supply... because the RCA monogram on
any product gives it immediate customer acceptance. Also, you'll save time and give greater customer satisfaction with the outstanding new line of RCA Test Equipment in your service shop.

See us at the CHICAGO PARTS SHOW Hotel Stevens, May : $7-20$

ALWAYS KEEP IN TOUCH WITH YOUR RCA DISTRIBUTOR
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
HARRISON. N.J.


All Transvision Prices are fair traded; subject to change without notice. Prices $5 \%$ higher west of the Mississippi.
TRANSVISION, INC., Dept. RN, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. For fREE 20-page TV BOOKLET and CATALOG SHEETS, SEE YOUR

NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRANSVISION OF MANHATTAN 75 Church 5 .

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TRANSVISION OF BROOKLYN 485 Coney Island Ave

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
TRANSVISION OF LONG ISLAND
40-14 Greenpoint Ave.
Leng Island Cisy, N. Y.

## NEW ARK, N. J.

IRANSVISION OF' NEW JERSEY 601 Broad St
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
TRANSVISION OF PHILADELPHIA 235 North Broad St.

BOSTON, MASS
TRANSVISION OF NEW ENGLAND 1306 Boylston St.
WASHINGTON, D. C
STAR RADIO
40911 th St., N. W

## CHICAGO, ILL.

TRANSVISION OF CHICAGO 1002 South Michigan Ave.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
TRANSVISION OF SYRACUSE 517 Butternut St

MIAMI, FLA
TRANSVISION Of FLORIDA 10 Nartheast Third Ave.

DALLAS, TEX.
TRANSVISION OF 'TEXAS 700 Commerce St.

## TRANSVISION OUTLET!

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
TRANSVISION OF CALIFORNIA 8572 Santa Monica Blvd.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF TRANSVISION OF CALIFORNIA 3471 California S

## CANADA

IRANSVISION Of CANADA 465 Churen St.


ELIMINATE the VARIABLES in Television Installation with the TRAMSVISION FIELD STRENGTH METER
Improves Installations!!
Saves $1 / 2$ the Work!!
Has numerous features and advantages, including-(1) Measures actual picture signal strength
(2) Permits actual picture signal measurements without the use of a complete television set ... (3) Antenna orientation can be done exactly (4) Measures losses or gain of various antenna and lead-in combinations ... (5) Useful for checking receiver re-radiation (local oscillator) (6) 12 CHANNEL SELECTOR ... (7) Amplitudes of interfer ing signals can be checked... (8) Weighs only 5 lbs....(9) Individually calibrated
. (10) Housed in atfractive metal carrying case . (11) Initial cost of this unit is covered after only 3 or 4 installations (12) Operateson $110 \mathrm{~V}, 60$ Cycles, A.C. Model FSM-1, with tubes... Net $\mathbf{\$ 9 9 . 5 0}$


NEW LOW PRICE TRANSVISION ALL-CHANNEL TELEVISION BOOSTER CONTINUOUS TUNING
To assure television reception in weak signal areas, or areas which are out of range of certain broadcasting stations, Transvision engineers have designed this new booster. It increases signal strength on all television channels. Tunes ali television channels cantinuausly. Can be used with any type of television receiver. Unusually high goin in upper television channels.
Model B-1
List $\$ 32.50$
May, 1!1:1)

The finest TV-FM Tuner on the market today! Distributed exclusively by Transvision.

- Covers all 12 channels, entire FPA Range. - Conitinuously tunes fram 44 to 216 mc without a break. Requires no band switching for tuning from channel to channel.
- Complete with tubes and escutcheon.

Model IT-1
$\$ 59.95$

## TRANSVISION ALL-ANGLE LENSES for ALL TV SETS

Give picture sizes up to 150 sa . in. Exclusive patented reature mokes image visible from wide ongle, Lenses come with adapter for installation on AN 7 , or 10 picture tube, and with color kits. All-Angle Lens for All-Angle Lens for in, picture). $\$ 25.95$ Aliture)
picter For $128 / 2^{m}$ tubes
$\$ 37.50$
$\$ 49.50$


## GET INTO the TV BUSINESS In a BIG WAY with the TRAMSVISION DEALER PLAN WRITE FOR FOLDER D-I

## IF YOU ARE NOT NEAR <br> A TRANSVISION OUTLET <br> USE THIS COUPON

MAIL TO: TRANSVISION, INC., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Please ship the following Transvision Products THROUGH YOUR NEAREST LOCAL OUTLET:-
-

I am enclosing $10 \%$ DEPOSIT in the amount of $\$$
balance C.O.D.
$\square$ I want to get into the Television Business. Send me details of your Dealer Plan.
Name.
City \& Zone
Address
Staite
65.00

SWEEP SIGNAL GENERATOR Complefe frequency coverage hom 0-297 MC with no band switching. .. Sweep width from 0-12 MC con pletely variable. .. Accurately calibrated built-in OUTSTANDING
OUTSTANDING FEATURES: (1) Frequency range from 0.227 MC . (9) Dial calibrated in frequency variable (4) Self-contained markers completely directly on the dial to contained markers readable generator recuired to provide the marke external
. (5) Crystal controlled outpui makes possible any rystal controlled frequency from $5-230 \mathrm{MC}$ any 6) Plenty of voltage output-permits stage-by-5tag alignment (7) Output impedance 5-195 oge
(8) Directly calibrated markers, $20-30 \mathrm{MC}$ for rap, sound and video IF alignment (9) RF for alignment of traps for IF channels when a DC voltmeter is used as the indicating medium ...(10) Un. modulated RF signal to provide marker pips simul. raneously witt the main variable oscillator .. (11) Markers can be controlled os to output strength in the pip oscillator . (12) Power jupply completely shielded and filtered to prevent leakage . . . (13) All (14) Phasing centrol new modern miniature type
 (15) Operates on $110 \mathrm{~V}, 60$ Cycles, AC. Model SG

Net $\$ 99.50$
REMOTE CONTROL UNIT KIT OPERATES ANY TELEVISION SET fom o DIS. TANCE up to 150 feet.


Model TRCU Remote Control Unit Kit with
$25-\mathrm{ft}$ cable
Also ovailable without cabinet $\begin{aligned} & 69.00 \\ & 65.00\end{aligned}$
 -
 news

MERIT out in front again for sound equipment! with New OUTDOOR TYPE

## Universal Line TRANSFORMERS

To couple various line impedances to a voice coil. Universal mounting bracket. Features: Universal mounting (may be bolted or clamped to speaker brocket); Weathersealed to withstand outdoor conditions at moderate cost; Encosed in onepiece drawn metal can; Potted to resist moisture obsorption; Terminal board mounted inside can.

Put the Merit Outdoor Type Transformers in Your Stock Today


NOW READY-Merit's new catalog No. 4911 incorporating all TV Replacements in the regular line. Be sure to get your copy.
JOBBERS! See Merit's exhibit ot the 1949 Radio Show, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Booth No. 150.
PRODUCTS OF MERIT


4437 NORTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO 4O, ILL.


Presenting latest information on the Radio Industry.

## By RADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS' WASHINGTON EDITOR

WASIINGTUN, once again, has become a technological arena with the very-high and ultra-high TV bands as the featured performers.

Since December, when the famous propagation hearings were held and the subsequent Ad Hoc committee was formed to resolve the divergencies of opinion, industry and government experts have been sparring and marking time until all the possible variables in the allocation problem could be evaluated and a decision formulated. The volumes of statistical information which had to be studied made it difficult to arrive at an immediate satisfactory conclusion, and as a result, armchair specialists became busy and began to arrive at diverse opinions, which were far from complimentary not only to the government bodies but those from industry who were striving to solve an extremely difficult situation, all of which tended to alarm Mr. and Mrs. Public.

Actually the committee has reached a statistical approach, which involves relating the median tropospheric fields to the $4 / 3$ earth's radius value up to distances of about 90 miles. At larger distances, where but few measurements are available and where the median value is in general below the recorder noise level, a single curve was developed which provided the best fit to the measured levels of intensities for one per-cent of the time, irrespective of the frequency and of the height of the transmitting antenna. Measured ratios of the one per-cent and ten per-cent levels, which showed systematic frequency effects, were applied to the one per-cent curve to produce curves of the levels exceeded for ten per-cent of the time for a sequence of frequencies. Families of curves for several antenna heights and frequencies, showing the continuous variation with distance of the field intensities to be expected for various percentages of the time, were produced by a system of smooth transition between the distance ranges involved in the foregoing two approaches.

Now these data are being probed for application to the present standards. The information at this stage has been conclusive enough for FCC Chairman Wayne Coy to state, and most emphatically, that the existing very-high channels will be available for a long, long time, the freeze will be undoubt-
edly lifted during the first weeks of the summer and some ultra-high stations will probably be operating in the early months of next year. The ultrahigh stations, operating on the same channels, are expected to be about 200 to 225 miles apart, Coy stated.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee and father of the 50-kilowatt AM bill now being debated in Congress, entered the ultra-high battle by writing a letter to FCC Chairman Coy asking that the Commission and the TV industry take steps to protect the public against depreciation of their investments in television receivers when the higher frequencies come into use. As a result of this correspondence, one manufacturer decided to enter the dispute and indicate in advertisements, which appeared nationally, that his equipment could accommodate the higher bands without major alterations. Others in the industry voiced the opinions that present channels will not be obsoleted, basing their remarks on FCC Chairman Coy's assurances, and, therefore, the sets now being sold will continue to receive all stations now on the air or soon to be authorized. These manufacturers also emphasized that conversion of most current receivers for the ultra-highs would offer no particularly difficult technical problems and in most cases will not prove prohibitively expensive, as several in Washington and industry indicated.

Two schools of thought did enter into the experienced experts probe as to the immediate and future use of the ultra-high bands. In one set of views, expressed at the recent IRE national meeting at the Hotel Commodore in New York City, David B. Smith, vice president in charge of research and engineering at Philco, said that the ultra-highs are unlikely for several years and when they do come will not obsolete present TV receivers. Smith based his conclusions on an investigation made by Joseph Fisher of the Philco research division, who presented his report at the IRE meeting. According to the Fisher tests, which were made at sixty locations in the area of Washington, at distances of from one-and-a-half to twenty-three miles from the $N B C$ experimental transmitter in the Wardman Park Hotel operating in the 504 to 510 -mega-


## HIGH QUALITY

## at LOW COST

Here's the finest lead-in available, at such low cost, for television receivers of 72 -Ohm input impedance.

Intelin TV-59 offers a perfect match in impedanceand keeps that characteristic continuously despite the effects of weather and abrasion. This highly desirable stability -together with effective shielding-provide maximum sig-nal-to-noise ratio . . . clear and steady television reception.

Federal-America's leading manufacturer of solid dielectric coaxial cables-gave Intelin TV-59 all of the im. portant electrical and physical characteristics of its Intelin RG-59/U-considered the ultimate in 72 -Ohm coax lines. And through Federal engineering, manufacturing and testing techniques Intelin TV-59 is now made available to you at a considerable saving in price. For full information, write to Department D-959.


[^0]
## PLUG IT IN...AND IT WORKS!

## Completely wired

## 29 TUBE CHASSIS FOR $12 /{ }^{\prime \prime}$ "TV TUBE

Factory engineered, aligned and tested in accordance with most


WIRED CHASSIS WITH $121 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ CRT .
$\$ 229.50$
CHASSIS WIRED FOR $15^{\prime \prime}$ OPERATION (LESS CRT)
$\$ 179.50$

## NOTHING ELSE TO BUY OR BUILD! This extraordinary

 direct view chassis, with licensed RCA circuits represents the utmost in TV value . . The foundation of a $\$ 900$ retail value combination, it features large $84^{\prime \prime}$ picture screen, 29 tubes including 3 rectifiers, 13 channel tuning, long range reception, front focus control, high gain audio amplifier, automatic frequency control, and many other high-quality construction and operation advantages.Comes with Schematics and full instructions.
even a layman can install it.
Standard RMA Guarantee on tube and

## BUILD YOUR OWN Television Combination at LOW FACTORY COST with LEHIGH ACCESSORIES:

High Fidelity AM \& FM Tuners and Amplifiers, High Fidelity
Speakers, Dual Speed Automatic Record Changers, and Custom Designed Decorator-
Finish Genuine Walnut or Mahogany Combination Cabinets.

DESIRABLE TV CABINETS ALSO AVAILABLE
Prices and Literature on Request chassis.

## BUY DIRECT FROM FACTORY AND SAVE!

Phone and Mail Orders filled on receipt of $\$ 25$ deposit . . . FOB N. Y.
Call in person at our factory showroom for free demonstrations and instruction

# LEHIGH TELEVISION COMPANY 

601 West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y. Dept. D Telephone: ALgonquin 5-2046

[^1]cycle channel, power requirements in the ultra-highs will have to be much higher than on the lower channels to achieve comparable coverage, probably four to five times more powerful, It was also found that the shadowing effect caused by obstructions such as hills, buildings, and trees is much greater in the higher bands, thus requiring added height for the antenna system. The report then went on to reveal that at least three years or longer would be required before transmitters with the required high powers could be built.

According to Fisher it was found possible to receive satisfactory signals on the ultra-highs with a simple threetube converter and a standard television model. During the tests three types of receiving antennas were used and mounted on a station wagon. These were a half-wave dipole, fourelement Yagi and eight-element array with a screen reflector, each of which at one time or another was exterided to a height of thirty-five feet. The antennas were connected to the input of the converter by means of a double shielded 93 -ohm coaxial transmission line. The converter used a tuned coaxial input circuit feeding into a 1 N 21 C crystal. The i.f. frequency of the converter was 54 to 60 megacycles.

In addition to the 500 -megacycle tests in Washington, propagation measurements were made in the Philadelphia area, using a 20 -kilowatt, 3300megacycle one-microsecond pulse transmitter with a directional transmitting antenna.

In a contrary opinion and IRE report, Dr. Thomas T. Goldsmith, director of research for $D u$ Mont, declared that ultra-high transmitters could be made available probably within a year. Goldsmith did agree with Fisher and Smith as to the successful use of converters and the fact that obsolescence of the present receivers would not be a factor, when the ultra-highs were authorized.

The implication that the ultra-highs may not be too far in the offing was also expressed in an RCA engineering report, which revealed the development of a method of combining transmitting tubes in groups or clusters, which could materially increase the power of television stations operating anywhere from 300 to 3000 megacycles. Describing the method at the IRE meeting, G. H. Brown, W. C. Morrison, W. L. Behrend and J. G. Reddick of the RCA labs, said that two tubes, or two complete transmitters, are teamed through a special network called a duplexer, which permits the cembined outputs of the tubes to be fed into the same antenna, thereby doubling the effective power output, without narrowing the width of the band transmitter. It was stated that a transmitter with four output stages, combined with three duplexers, had been built. With the four stages operating at 850 megacycles, the final output of the transmitter was found to be four times the power obtained from a sin(Continued on page 152)


More than 30,000 Copies Now in Circulation!
Got four bits burning a hole in your pocket? Dig for it fast, brother, and shoot it thisaway for the best service book bargain you'll ever see again. It's a big, fat-with-info volume that you need every day like vitamins for quick, accurate servicing of radios with C-D capacitors. We say you'll save 1,000 hours per annum of hot-footing it around for a whatsis that goes into a thingama-circuit. You'll save lots more - on shoe leather, frazzled nerves, yelping customers and cold cash. So fill in the coupon and mail it now for your cony of this last edition of the C-D Capacitor Manual for Radio Servicing.

LIMITED QUANTITY!

* complefe labies on A to Z podio brands with C-O peplocemeni numbers
- simplified calor code of wire leadt
- sharp schemaries of byposs and filser cireuils
- full descriptions of C-D capacitor peplacements
- 352 pages, including memarandum pages, with a semi-stiff cover-pierced through for hanging reference

Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corporation.
South Plainfield. New' Jersey. Other arge plants in New Bedford, Worcester, and Brookline, Mass.: Indianapolis, Ind., and Providence, $R$. $I$.
t.e. us. *ow, on.

CORNELL-DUBHLLER world's leading manufacturer of CAEACITORS aUTO VIBRATORS - TV and FW ANTENMAS POHEE CONVERTERS
 South Plainfield, New Jersey Capacitus Manual of RUSH my copy of the C-D Capacitor Man price of

Radio Servicin only 50c each.
Ouantiry
Name.
Shop or Occupation

Address
Zone..... State
Zone.
$\square$ stamps $\square$ Cash ( 500 pe. only)
$\qquad$,

City


## WHY YOU NEED BOTH PICTURES

 extra cost for 12 in. bracket.For complete enjoyment of circular-picture television, you need both the circular picture and the rectangular picture. The larger picture is truly a joy to behold, but-it clips off the sides of the normal picture. It works like a telescope; it concentrates on a smaller area and magnifies it. You see less, but what you do see appears bigger and closer. However, if reading material is flashed on the screen, the circular view may not cover the full width of the lines. Then, of course, with Hallicrafters, you merely flip the switch back to the rectangular picture.


See the latest Hallicrafters equipment in our Booth 153 at the Radio Parts Show in Chicago May 17-20.



## You Build This Superheterodyne

 Receiver With Parts We Send You receive complete standard ecuipment, including latest type Higt-Mu Tubes, for building various experimental and test units. You progress step by step until you build a complete Superheterodyne Receiver. It is yours to use and keep.
## Professional Multitester Included!

This portable instrument (see right) enables you to perform many practical tests, make delicate adjustments and do service work. Complete with test leads.
you receive a series of special laboratory experiment lessons to guide your practical exercises with your equipment. These lessons have been prepared with a special technique of illustrating radio principles by numerous easy-totrating radio principl
Both Resident and Home Study Courses Offered

## THIS PRACTICAL, TECHNICAL RESIDENT TRADE SCHOOL TRAINS YOU AT HONE FOR BIG RADIO OPPORTUNITIES!

Never in history has such repid progress been made as in the great Radio, Television and Electronics Industry today! This eaciting, fast-moving development means new and g-eater opportunities for the trained, skilled man for you-in Television a 1 d Radio Broadcasting, Installing, Servicing; in Frequency Modulation; in Applied Electronics in many industries; in a business of your own!
Natiorral Home Training is Practical Your National Schools Course fully covers basic, advanced and specialized instruction in all phases, including basic radio principles, receivers, am-
plifier systems, transmitters, television, aviation radio, electronics. You get complete instruction material, including shop manuel, tube manual, job sheets, radio dictionary, special laboratory experiment lessons, experimental equipment. You receive complete, modern television lesson texts.

Your Home Study is supervised by our staff of highly trained instructors who daily teach our resident students here. Let the Free Books shown below tell you more about National Home Training. Use coupon today!

## APPROVED FOR VETERANS

## NATIONAL SCHOOLS

Send Coupon Today-for These Two Valuable Free Books


# COMPARE CENTRALAB CERAMIC BC "HI-KAPS" 

## YOU BE

## THE <br>  <br> 

NSee for yourself why BC "Hi-Kap" Capacitors, feature for feature . . . are your best buy for QUALITY!
DSee for yourself why BC "Hi-Kap" Capacitors, feature for feature . . . are your best buy for PRICE!


| PART <br> NUMBER | VALUE <br> (MFD) | LIST <br> PRICE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D6-100 | .00001 | $\$ 1.25^{*}$ |
| D6-150 | .000015 | $1.25^{*}$ |
| D6-250 | .000025 | $1.25^{*}$ |
| D6-400 | .00004 | $1.25^{*}$ |
| D6-500 | .00005 | $1.25^{*}$ |
| D6-101 | .0001 | $1.25^{*}$ |
| D6-151 | .00015 | $1.25^{*}$ |
| D6-201 | .0002 | $1.25^{*}$ |
| D6-251 | .00025 | $1.25^{*}$ |
| D6-301 | .0003 | $1.25^{*}$ |
| D6-401 | .0004 | $1.25^{*}$ |
| D6-501 | .0005 | $1.25^{*}$ |
| D6-751 | .00075 | $1.25^{*}$ |
| D6-102 | .001 | $1.25^{*}$ |
| D6-152 | .0015 | $1.25^{*}$ |
| D6-202 | .002 | $1.25^{*}$ |
| D6.252 | .0025 | $1.25^{*}$ |
| D6-502 | .005 | $1.50^{*}$ |
| D6.752 | .0075 | $1.50^{*}$ |
| D6-103 | .01 | $1.50^{*}$ |

*Per Envelope of 5
Rating: 600 WVDC - 1000 V. flash tested. Individually color coded, inspected and insulated.


Never before has the dependability, permanence and convenience of ceramic by-pass and coupling capacitors been offered to Radio Service Dealers at a favorable price!

| "HI-KAP" FEATURES | DESCRIPTION |  |  | ADVANTAGES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Impervious to moisture | Ceramic-X is non-hygroscopic. Moisture absorption is $.007 \%$ or less. |  |  | No deterioration, no shorting. Longer life even under the most adverse conditions. |
| 2. Low mass weight | Av. Wt. | Dimensions | Values | For unit size and weight, Centralab BC <br> "Hi-Kaps", made with Ceramic-X, are the only capacitors on the market which provide these voltage ratings. |
|  | . 029 oz . | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D}-.315^{\prime \prime} \\ & \mathrm{L}-.540^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $.00005-$ |  |
| 3. Small size | . 044 oz. | D-.315" | . 0005 mfd . |  |
|  | . 050 oz. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D}-340^{\prime \prime} \\ & \mathrm{L}-1^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .000750- \\ & .005 \mathrm{mfd} . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 4. High capacity | .082 oz. $\mathrm{D}-.400^{\prime \prime}$ .01 mfd <br> Rating: 600 WVDC -1000 VDC flash test. |  |  |  |
| 5. Special insulation | Wax impregnated, lacquered, dipped in special phenolic resin, cured and wax impregnated. |  |  | Prevents any possibility of shorting to adjacent leads, chassis or components. |
| 6. Convenient side leads | Heavy \#22 gauge tinned copper. |  |  | Permit rapid, close-coupled connections. <br> No tricky bending or fitting required. |
| 7. Low power factor | Initial -. $6 \%$. After 100 hours, $95 \%$ humidity test - $3.0 \%$. |  |  | More efficient circuit operation, fewer failures. |
| 8. High leakage resistance | Initial - 5000 megohms. After humidity - 500 meguhms. |  |  | Long life, more efficient performance. |
| 9. Maximum dependability | One-piece construction. Leads soldered directly to electrodes. |  |  | Will not short or become intermittent. |
| 10. Factory tested | For your protection, all units $100 \%$ factory tested before packaging and shipping. |  |  | Your guarantee to your customers of reliable service and performance. |

0 See your Centralab Distributor for complete information on this new line of ceramic by-pass and coupling capacitors, or write direct to
Centralab


WARDS NEW TVI-49
Ward's portable TVI-49 will give excellent reception on all channels-orients easily in all directions. Chrome plated brass dipoles The TVI-49 is sfurdily constructed and weighted perfectly-it will not lip over-


WARDS NEW TVI-43
The TVI-43 brings in all channels precisely and brilliantly. Most aftractive - chrome plated brass felescopic dipoles, satin biege brown finish-blends perfectly with the most exacting interior.

Lis! \$17.95


WARD PRODUCTS CORPORATION
1523 E. 45 TH ST., CLEVELAND 3, OHIO DIvision of the gabriel co.

TELEVISION SET SHIPMENTS BY AREAS

| Television <br> Broadcast <br> Service Area | $\begin{gathered} \text { Accumulative } \\ (1947 \& 1948) \end{gathered}$ | Television <br> Broadcast <br> Service Area | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Accumulative } \\ & (1947 \& 1948) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ALABAMA |  | Patorson | 1.864 |
| Birmingham | 23 | Runnemede | 5101 |
| ARKANSAS |  | Trenton | 2,155 |
| Little Rock | 19 | Newark-Trenion | 6,579 |
| Other Cities | 42 | Cities not stared | 5.128 |
| CALIFORNIA | 11 | NEW MEXICO |  |
| Fresno <br> Los Angeles | 75.250 | Albuquerque | - 246 |
| Los Angeles <br> Long Beach | 554 | NEW YORK |  |
| Oakland . | 60 | Albany | 11,933 |
| Santa Barbara | 201 | Binghamton | 8,687 |
| San Diego | 536 | Long Island | 9,986 |
| San Francisco | 11.665 | Middletown | 153 |
| Other Cities | 1.157 | Newburgh | 34 |
| COLORADO |  | New Rochelle | 110 |
| Denver | 37 | New York City | 256,873 |
| CONNECTICUT |  | Poughkeepsie | 813 |
| Bridgeport | 2,039 | Rochester. | 65 |
| Hartiord | 11.492 | Schenectady | 491 |
| New Britain | 144 | Syracuse | 1.734 |
| New Haven | 2.012 | Tarry town | 33 |
| Waterbury | 117 | Utica .... | 66 |
| Other Cities | 688 | Westchester | 1,486 |
| Cities not stated | 580 | Other Cities | 683 |
| DELAWARE |  | Cities not state | 729 |
| Wilmington | 2,724 | NORTH CAROLINA |  |
| Other Cities |  | Charlotte | 219 |
| district of columbla | 30 | Other Cities | - 12 |
| FLORIDA |  | NORTH DAKOTA |  |
| Miami | 789 | OHIO |  |
| Tampa | 44 | Akron | 1.565 |
| Cities not stated | 54 | Canton | 9,617 |
| GEORGIA |  | Cincinnati | 9.617 |
| Atlanta | 4.455 | Cleveland | 19,462 |
| Other Cities | 376 | Columbus |  |
| ILIINOIS |  | Dayton | 1.763 |
| Chicago | 72,345 | Toledo | 5,349 |
| Moline | 26 | Youngstown | 142 |
| Peoria | 365 | Other Cities |  |
| Rockford | 82 | OKLAHOMA |  |
| Rock Islan | 20 | Oklahoma City | 10 |
| Sterling | 37 | Other Cities |  |
| Tuscola | 16 | OREGON |  |
| Other Cities | 733 | Portland | 125 |
| INDIANA |  | Other Cities |  |
| Gary | 2.261 | PENNSYLVANIA |  |
| Fort Wayne | 47 | Allentown | 2.147 |
| Hammond | 214 | Easton |  |
| Indianapolis | 423 | Erie | 303 |
| South Bend | 1.429 | Harrisburg |  |
| Cities not stated | 160 | Hazeltine | 103 |
| Other Cities | 206 | Lancaster |  |
| IOWA |  | Philadelphia | 98,369 5,652 |
| Madison | 42 | Pittsburgh | 144 |
| KANSAS | . 9 | Reading | 1,449 |
| KENTUCKY |  | Sunbury | 119 |
| Louisville | 2.897 | Williamsport |  |
| Other Cities | 57 | Other Cities | 83 |
| Cities not stated | - 165 | RHODE ISLAND |  |
| LOUISIANA |  | Providence | 3,266 |
| New Orleans | 3.970 | Other Cities |  |
| Other Cities | 13 | TENNESSEE |  |
| MAINE | 14 | Chattanooga Knoxville |  |
| Baltimore | 27,885 | Memphis | 3.057 |
| Other Cities | 375 | Nashville | ${ }_{30}$ |
| MASSACHUSETTS |  | Other Cities |  |
| Boston | 29,095 | TEXAS |  |
| Cambridge | 3.797 | Dallas |  |
| Springfield | 159 | Eort Worth | 2.093 |
| Worcester | 994 | Houston | 2.047 |
| Other Cities | 265 | Other Cities | 249 |
| Cities not stated | 321 | Cities not staled | ... 175 |
| michigan |  | UTAH |  |
| Detroit | 25,942 | Salt Lake City.. |  |
| Grand Rapids | 148 | Cities not stated |  |
| Pontiac | 24 | VERMONT |  |
| Other Cities | . 222 | VIRginia |  |
| Minnesota |  | Alexandria |  |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 6,223 | Noriolk | 2,846 |
| Other Cities |  |  |  |
| MISSISSIPPI | 30 | Other cires |  |
| MISSOURI |  | WASHINGTON |  |
| Kansas City |  | Seatie |  |
| St. Louis | 15,89 | Other Cities |  |
| NEBRASKA | 31 | WEST VIRGINIA |  |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE |  | Clarlsburg |  |
| Manchestes | 309 | Wheeling |  |
| Other Cities | 46 | Other Cities |  |
| NEW JERSEY |  | WISCONSIN |  |
| Atlantic City | 1.109 | Madison |  |
| Camden | 11 | Milwaukee |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Irvington }}^{\text {Jersey }}$ City |  | AREAS NOT DETEA | .... 29,037 |
| Jersey N ( ${ }^{\text {dity }}$ | 87,459 | AREAS NOT DEIER |  |
| New Brunswick | 21 | TOTAL SHIPMENTS | 964.206 |

New Brunswick The figres herein 21 courtesy of the
1Editor's Note: The figures herein ore presented through the courtesy of the
Radio Manufacturers' Association IRMAI. In view of the tact that not all
Radio Manufacturers' Association IRMAI. in View of the fact that not all
television set manufacturers are members of RMA, add approximately 10 aper-
cent to all of the igures obove. Admiral Radir production of sets occounts
for of least 10 per.cent additional. 1

## HOWARD W. SAMS presents the authoritative new book by OLIVER READ editor, RADIO \& Television NEWS



## "The Recording and Reproduction of SOUND" The first complete reference book that gives the right answers on all phases of Sound


#### Abstract

Now you can ciwn the book thousands have asked for-the book they got a aasje of in the representative chapters which ran in radio \& television news during 1948. Now brought up to the minute-complete-the one-volume answer to the great demand for a reliable, understandable, full discussion of the theo-v and methods used in the recording and reproduction of Sound. Absolutely essential to everyone interested in any or all phases of Sound-for a complete, unbiased explanation that gives you a thorough mncerstanding of the entire subject.


## Absolutely Invaluable References

## A PARTIAL LIST OF CONTENTS:

Behavior of Sound Waves-History of Sound.
Basic Recording Methods: Film, Disc, Wire, Tape, etc. Magnetic and Crystal cutters. Magnetic recording methods on wire, tape and coated materials. Magnetic tape recorders.
Microphones-Types and applications.
Pickups--Types and applications. Phono pickup tracking error.
Stylii-Selection and use.
Microgroove and LP records.
The Decibel simplified.
Loudspeakers and enclosures. Dividing networks.
Amplifiers-complete analysis of types and applications. Dynamic noise suppression. Tone controls, equalizers, and attenuators. Performance and testing of amplifiers.

PLUS HUNDREDS OF OTHER SUBJECTS -
A "MUST" FOR EVERYONE INTERESTED IN THE RECORDING AND REPRODUCTION OF SOUND! 304 PAGES
180 ILLUSTRATIONS
$6 \times 9 "$ CLOTH BINDING


HOWARD W. SAMS \& CO., INC.
INDIANAPOLIS I, INDIANA
May, 1848

## Have the Answers to Questions Like These

Do you know how to select the proper recorder for your purposes? Do you know how to get the most out of your recorder? Can you select the proper amplifier for a given application? Want to know how to test amplifier performance? Which to use-crystal or magnetic pickup? Do you know how to utilize inverse feedback, expanders and compressors? The answers to these and hundreds of other vital questions are given authoritatively by Oliver Read. His easy-to-understand treatment takes the mystery out of the subject; his facts are based largely on actual laboratory experience. No other single volume brings you this vast wealth of reliable information. This book belongs in your library!


## HOWARD W. SAMS \& CO., INC. for the

I 955 N. Rural St., Indianapolis 1 , Ind.
\| Send me Oliver Read's "Recording and Reproduction of Sound." $\$ 5$ per copy. $\square$ Check Enclosed $\square$ Ship C.O.D.
I I $\qquad$
Address............................................................


# TWO NEW TV TESTERS SEE THEM AT OUR BOOTH No. 118. R.M.A. PARTS SHOW CHICAGO MAY 17 TO 20 

MODEL 665


## COMPOSITE VIDEO GENERATOR

- INSTALLATION AND REPAIR WITHOUT STATION TEST PATTERN OPERATION.
- PROVIDES COMPLETE COMPOSITE VIDEO SIGNAL.
- PROVIDES BOTH HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL SYNC AND BLANKING PULSES-SAME AS TV STATION OPERATION.

PROVIDES DOT MODULATION FOR ADJUSTMENT OF HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LINEARITY AND HOLD CIRCUITS-ADJUSTMENT OF DEFLECTION YOKE AND FOCUS COILS.

MODEL 660


## TELEVISION OSCILLOSCOPE

EXTRA SENSITIVE AMPLIFIERS. FIVE TIMES AVERAGE SENSITIVITY.

- WIDE BAND AMPLIFIERS. 10 CYCLE TO 5 MEGACYCLES.
- Z AXIS AMPLIFIER. PROVIDES AMPLE SIGNAL FOR GRID MODULATION OF CATHODE RAY TUBE.
- WIDE RANGE SWEEP GENERATOR FOR TIME BASE. UP TO 150,000 CYCLES.

The Model 665 Composite Video Generator and the Model 660 Television Oscilloscope provide a pair of testers whereby "Signal Tracing" in television sync separation, sweep circuits, and video amplifiers can be made without frequency distortion. SEE THIS NEW TEST SYSTEM.

## ANOTHER 1ST!

## BY SUPREME



## You'll Satisfy More Customers With OUN Flat Cell "B" Batteries. The Only Radio Batteries Whose Cells Are

## LOOK WHAT IT MEANS

Each cell holds more power-producing chemicals with no waste space.
Triple sealing, under fixed pressure, insures against power leakage.
Up to $91 \%$ fewer soldered connections greatly reduce battery "hum." or failure-give longer life.
We guarantee these . . . the ONLY radio batteries with INTERLOCKED flat cells...to give more listening hours, and clearer reception under normal conditions.


## SEE MYM 17 S

 away section how each cell is INTERLOCKED . . Patented U. S. Pat. No. 2416576.

## CHECK THE PRINCIPLE

 Interlock your fingers. Then even a strong man would have difficulty pulling your hands apart. This is simple proof of the power of interlocking ... the same principle which is used to make OLIN " $B$ " flat cell batteries the strongest and therefore the longes: lasting radio battezies the ONLY batteries that have triple-sealed, equally-strong INTERLOCKED flat cells instead of cells bound together with paper tapes or the otfer type wrappings found in ordinary batteries.

## Available Only In The TIINCHESTER and BOND Lines

of OLIN INDUSTRIES, INC., Bectrical Division, New Haven 4, Connecticut FAST SHIPMENTS FROM FIVE STOCK WAREHOUSES Houston, Texas.....EastAlton, lllinois .....Chicago, lllinois San Francisco, California.... Los Angeles, California MR. RETAILER: Order From Your Wholesaler's jalesman Todey Te Be Ready for The Vacalion Selling Season!


Pyramid Type 85 TM Capacitors are now in volume production for leading TV-receiver monufacturers throughout the U.S.A. and Canada.

## PYRAMID

CAPACITORS

## PYRAMID ELECTRIC COMPANY

155 0xford Street
Paterson, N. J., U.S.A.
telegrams: WUX Paterson, N. J.
CABLE ADDRESS: Pyromidusa


HOFFMAN RADIO CORPORATION, during a luncheon meeting held recently in its main plant, honored Max Balcom, president of the Radio Manufacturers Association. Some 32 members of the West Coast Electronic Manufacturers Association were in attendance.

Mr. Balcom, also vice-president of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., was welcomed by H. Leslie Hoffman, president of Hoffman Radio. Principal speaker at the luncheon, the RMA head expressed confidence regarding the growing future of the television industry, with particular emphasis on the West Coast TV picture. He stressed the fact that television must be sold for what it really is-a medium of entertainment for bringing home and family together. He also stated that the East needs the cross-continent coaxial cable link as much as the West, as it will make available outstanding Western talent.

The meeting closed with a get-together of the Electronics group, founded by Mr. Hoffman, its first president.

JOHN HOLLISTER POTTS of New York City, president of Radio Magazines, Inc., died March 16, at the age of 56.

Mr. Potts was a descendant of John Potts, founder of Pottstown, Pa. He was born in Chicago and graduated from the University of Chicago, with a degree in electrical engineering. During his career, he worked with the Radio Corporation of America, the Sperry Gyroscope Company, and other firms in engineering capacities. He also served John F. Rider Publishers, Inc., and was technical editor of Radio News.

CHARLES K. HOOPER is the new advisory engineer for the Electronics and x-ray division of the
 Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland.

A graduate of the University of Maine, Mr. Hooper has been associated with Westinghouse for the past sixteen years, where he was concerned with the design and application of motors, generators, and other forms of rotating electric power equipment. More recently he has been engaged in the application and design of power supplies and controls for use in the electronics industry

REMINGTON RADIO CORPORATION, White Plains, New York, has acquired
an additional 16,000 square feet of space to further its plans to substantially increase present production.

The space is located in White Plains, in a building apart from the present operations and will serve the company by providing more room for the cabinet department. One section, however, will be turned over to assembly.

The Remington Radio Corporation is the manufacturer of Rembrandt Television receivers.

ROBERT D. ESSIG, a graduate of the University of Michigan, is currently an engineer in the
 Broadcast Engineering Department of the Collins Radio Company.

Mr. Essig joined the Collins organization in 1947 following a period when he was an engineer for the University of Michigan Broadcasting Service. Prior to that he had served as assistant technical supervisor for the American Forces Network of broadcast stations while with the occupation forces in Germany.

An associate member of the IRE, Mr . Essig is also a member of the Armed Forces Communications Association, and a 1st Lieutenant in the Signal Corps Reserve.
JOHN B. WALT, who has been in sales promotion work in the Chicago area since 1937, has been appointed assistant advertising manager of Admiral Corporation, it was announced by the advertising director, SEYMOUR MINTZ. DORMAN D. ISRAEL, executive vicepresident of Emerson Radio \& Phonograph Corporation, was made a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, at a recent meeting of the engineering organization. Frederick Hart \& Company, Inc., manufacturer of electronics equipment, has acquired a new vice-president in the election of JAMES F. BREHM to that office. At a meeting held in February, the board of directors of Lear, Incorporated, elected D. W. HAVEN as treasurer; at present, Mr. HAVEN is comptroller and will retain his duties in that capacity. The appointment of W. WeSLey ballard to the post of director of publicity and advertising, communications division, has been announced by Motorola, Inc. The new assistant advertising manager of the Philco Corporation is EDWARD B. BAILEY, who will serve as executive assistant to JOHN F. GILLIGAN, advertising manager. WILLIAM E. NEILL wiHl be the sales engineer of the television

## IN ARADIO SET



## Sylvania's four tiny new tubes hold the answer

The miniature radio set shown here is an example of what can be done through the use of Sylvania's new subminiature tubes.

These specially designed and engineered ' $\Gamma$ - 3 subminiature are battery-type receiving tubes perfect for very small radios or amplifiers. Short tube leads provided in conventional pin arrangement permit these tubes to be plugged into appropriate subminiature sockets. They can be operated over a wide range of battery voltages. Low current requirements result in battery economy.

Send for complete ratings and characteristics. Sylvania Electric Products Inc., Advertising Dept, R-1005, 500 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.


Type 1 TS (diode pentode)


Type 1 Es (converter)


Type 1AC5 (output pentode)


Type 1AD5 (RF pentode)

Four new Syl. vania súsminiatures shown in place in tiny rado set. Note size in relation to pencil.

## SYLVANIA $=$ ELECTRIC



Here is exquisite high fidelity in chassis form that will grace the finest cabinet.
The 513 De Luxe Tuner is easy to install in any console cabinet, old or new and embodies the latest engineering refinements for lasting high quality at a price that defies competition.
The Espey 513 Tuner employs 10 tubes plus tuning indicator in a super hetrodyne circuit and features a drift compensated circuit for high frequency stability, tuned RF on $A M$ and $F M$ plus phono input provision, and separate AM and FM antennas.
Model 514 De Luxe Power Supply-Audio Amplifier is designed specifically to work in conjunction with Model 513 Tuner, and is also used wherever a high quality audio amplifier is required.

With an output of 25 watts, Model 514 features a parallel push pull output circuit, self balance phase inverter system, extended range high fidelity response, and inverse feedback circuit.

Write Dept. KD for your free catalog.


"Madame X " was the code name, during research and development, for an entirely new system of recorded music . . . perfected by RCA.

## The remarkable background of "Madame $\boldsymbol{X}$ "

Now the identity of "Madame X," the unknown in a long search for tone perfection, has been revealed. From this quest emerges a completely integrated record-playing system - records and automatic player-the first to be entirely free of distortion to the trained musical ear . . .

The research began 11 years ago at RCA Laboratories. First, basic factors were determined-minimum diameters, at different speeds, of the groove spiral in the record-beyond which distortion would occur; size of stylus to be used;
desired length of playing time. From these came the mathematical answer to the record's speed-45 turns a minuteand to the record's size, only $6 \%$ inches in diameter.

With this speed and size, engineers could guarantee $5 \frac{1}{3}$ minutes of distortionfree performance, and the finest quality record in RCA Victor history!

The record itself is non-breakable vinyl plastic, wafer-thin. Yet it plays as long as a conventional 12-inch record. The new RCA Victor automatic record changer accommodates up to 10 of the new records-1 hour and 40 minutes of
playing time-and can be attached to almost any radio, phonograph, or television combination.

Not only records are free of surface noise and distortion - the record player eliminates faulty operation, noise, and cumbersome size. Records are changed quickly, quietly . . . RCA Victor will continue to supply 78 rpm instruments and records.

This far-reaching advance is one of hundreds which have grown from RCA research. Such leadership adds value beyond price to any product or service of RCA and RCA Victor.

## "This OHMITE Resistor Cabinet Saves You Time and Money!"



SEE YOUR DISTRIBUTOR

HANDY, NEW ALL-PLASTIC CABINET WITH A SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF 125 "LITTLE DEVIL" RESISTORS
Molded of solid plastic, this rugged compact cabinet- $9^{\prime \prime} \times 43^{\prime \prime} 4^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{1 / 4}$-has 40 compartments factory packed with the "Little Devils" (from 10 ohms to 10 megohms) most frequently used. You find the right resistor...fast. Check inventory at a glance. And pay nothing extra for it-only regular price of resistors.


Built to last, this Type AB potentiometer has a heat-treated, solid-molded resistance element -not just a film. Unaffected by heat, cold and moisture. Has a 2-wattrating, good safety factor.

INDIVIDUALLY-MARKED
"LITTLE DEVIL"
 COMPOSITION RESISTORS*

Both color coded and individually marked for quick, sure identification, these sealed and insulated resistors are available in Standard RMA values. $1 / 2,1$, and 2 watts. Tol. $\pm 10 \%$ and $\pm 5 \%$.

* So that two exceptionally high-quality products will be universally obtainable, Ohmite Manufacturing Company, in co-operation with the Allen-Bradley Company, has arranged for the 'Type AB (AllenBradley Type J) control and Little Devil Molded Composition Resistors (Allen-Bradley Types EB, GB, and HB) to be available from stock at Ohmite distributors.



What happens when you hear? What happens inside your ear when sound waves come in from a telephone conversation?

Bell Telephone Laboratories scientists have developed special apparatus to help answer these questions, for the telephone system is designed to meet the ear's requirements for good listening.

In the test pictured above, the young lady sits before loudspeakers in a soundproofed room with a small hollow tube, reaching just inside the ear canal. Sounds differing slightly in frequency and intensity come from a loudspeaker. The subject seeks to tell one from another, recording her judgment electrically by pressing a switch.

Meanwhile, the same sound waves pass down the hollow tube to a condenser microphone, and a record is made of the exact sound intensities she identified. Results help reveal the sound levels you can hear clearly and without strain-the sounds your telephone must be designed to carry.

Scientists at Bell Telephone Laboratories make hundreds of tests in this manner. It's just one part of the work which goes on year after year at the Laboratories to help keep Bell System telephone service the finest on earth.

## bell telephone laboratories

Exploring and inventing, devising and perfecting, for confinued improvements and economies in telephone service.
 basic theory of television; how TV receivers operate; the tubes and other components; how to instal and repair sets of various types to their owners' satisfaction and your profit. Each lesson of the series is a clear, straightforward explanation of some one phase of television . . . plus a searching list of questions for you to answer after study.
Mail your answers, and a reply will reach you soon afterwards, grading you on your knowledge of the subject. This is an organized, hard-hitting correspondence course. You'll work hard to learn-but the hours you devote to General Electric's TV-service course will pay off in the sale of tubes, parts, and service to owners with real money to spend.
See your G-E tube distributor for the details! He's ready now to start you along this thruway to profits. It's one more step in General Electric's 1949 campaign to help you help yourself to prosperity and an assured business future. Electronics Department, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, New York.

GENERAL (3) ELECTRIC


## BATTERIES

INCREASE THE LIFE OF YOUR FLASHLIGHT


NEW COUNTER DISPENSER
Turns stock fast! They sell on sight, in this compact eye catching dispenser. Place it up front and cash in on this big news in flashlight batteries. Has testing bulb. Fits in minimum space.

Here, from Philo, is the flashlight battery customers will cheer for. It's shortproof ... and packed with $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ more active material for
extra long life that keeps
buyers coming back for more.



INEW building has gone up in Hollywood. . . . the new home for the West Coast operations of the Mutual and Don Lee Broadcasting Systems, one of the most complete installations of its kind ever to be erected. The growth of Mutual and Don Lee required repeated expansion of the program production and studio facilities in use at the Hollywood headquarters. When the requirements becane clear, however, it was decided to make a complete break with the past and design a new network center from the ground up, with new equipment designed specifically to provide the most efficient facilities for both existing and future nceds. Description of the three-million-dollar, block-square building divides naturally into two parts: studio complement and acoustic design and program control equipment.

The studio designing program started in 1943 by Willet H. Brown, vice-president and general manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System, and Walter W. Carruthers, called for four
auditorium sound stages-each 115 feet by 65 feet-four spacious dramatic studios and six smaller commentary and announce booth type studios. Each was studied individually for a particular type of radio program and was built as a separate and completely isolated cement structure. Claude Beelman, architect. tied the eight individual buildings into one four-story structure with general and executive offices, lounges, dressing and conference rooms, and work areas for the many network departments.
In contemplating the design of the new Mutual Don Lee Broadcasting Studios. several problems had to be considered.
Since radio programs usually fall into three general categories-musical and variety, dramatic, and commentary and announcement-each had a

Shown above is Mutual Don Lee's new three-million-dollar broadcasting building. Insert shows one of the four radio-television studios. Each studio is painted in 19 colors. running through the spectrum from a lemon-yellow to a deep blue.green.
specialized requirement which needed consideration in studio design. To use the space requirements of the musical studios as an example, a certain room size is demanded consistent with a certain type of music. Since we usually hear orchestras in halls bearing certain relationships in size to that of the orchestras, there is an emotional satisfaction when this effect is reproduced. The quality of the reverberation of a large room is successfully simulated at the present time only in rooms of commensurate size. Another way to think of this relationship is as "space effect" an audible perspective to the ear, as "depth" in a picture is perspective to the eye.
In order to facilitate picturing an actual orchestra, the direct sound must reach the ear surrounded by the indirect reflections or reverberation
character of the natural surroundings. Lack of this effect lessens our ability to mentally orient an orchestra with its component parts separated in space, resulting in an underestimation of the size of the orchestra and a diminished sense of the number of instruments playing each part.

Although the number of instruments may be increased in a studio of insufficient volume, the impression of added orchestral size is not proportional; however, where the number of instruments is small compared to the volume normally associated with the group, it is possible, with proper pickup, to create the effect of numbers in excess of those actually employed.

Much has been published on the problem of optimum reverberation characteristic for each type of studio. In order to correlate objective data with the subjective, or "sound," as interpreted by management, producer, artist, engineer, etc., first-hand information was required.

In the growing art of broadcasting, the optimum reverberation characteristic for a given room size has been controversial as with most things dealing with the aesthetic. Programs emanating from certain music halls and studios seemed to score a una-
nimity of opinion as to sound excellence. Equipment capable of producing tones and graphically recording the time of sound decay was moved into these favored places and the resulting curves were compared. There was an unmistakable similarity about all of them. An average of these measurements was taken as the optimum reverberation characteristic. The studio which had a sound characteristic closest to the selected standard was chosen as the place to produce a series of programs, so that a more careful study could be made in listening tests.

Aside from the quantitative aspect, other, more subtle, factors were considered, among them, the shape of each studio. To minimize sound and mechanical transmission, each studio was basically designed within an isolated 8 inch concrete enclosure dimensioned to a ratio of $2: 3: 5$. To minimize standing modes, the inner walls of wooden construction were angled to avoid parallel surfaces. The ceiling was angled with respect to the floor. As a compromise between sound diffusion and the retention of room character, the walls and ceiling were alternately treated with different areas of convex and flat surfaces. For acoustic amplification, the auditorium stages

Engineer Doc Bennett works on the relays behind the master control unit. The board, which cost $\$ 300,000$, is one of the largest control systems in the country.

Earl Grant (left, standing), Don Lee Engineer: D. P. Loye, Technical Construction Superintendent for Western Elec. tric: J. Garafalo, Western Electric Engineer: and Walter Carruthers, Chief Engineer, Studio Division, Don Lee, make

were shaped to form a gigantic orchestra shell.
In the sound treatment calculation another acoustic factor considered was the use of wood. All areas not otherwise employed were used to expose wooden panels in an effort to gain tonal enrichment by sympathetic vibration. For producing aperiodic irregularities in the reverberation decay characteristic, the sound absorbent materials were randomly placed yet the architectural beauty and symmetry were preserved.

The next problem was to design an auditorium which would conform to the optimum sound characteristic. In earlier building history, such an undertaking would be difficult. Today, with the science of acoustical engineering, it is possible to calculate the sound treatment for a given volume enclosure so that the desired reverberation characteristic can be obtained. The audible spectrum was divided into three regions-high, middle, and low frequencies. Each group was studied separately and given a different type of treatment in an effort to gain the desired results.
Low-frequency reverberation is usually excessive in rooms because materials normally found there do not absorb the lower tones as rapidly as higher tones. Through use of diaphragmatic areas, control can be exercised in the dissipation of low frequency sound. A "polycylindrical diffuser" is a form which has been used as a low-frequency reverberation control element. It is constructed with a thin sheet of veneer wood bent over a convex form. The wood is at a tension and by virtue of the ribs which are spaced at random, many diaphragms are created which vibrate at different frequencies. The multiplicity effect in the vibrating diaphragms causes an evenness in the attenuation of the low frequency reverberation.

The absorption of middle frequency sound is controlled by the amount of exposed area of such common materials found in the auditorium as upholstered seats, carpeting, drapes and wall treatment. Each material has a different coefficient of absorption, and all surfaces in the room must be taken into account.

High frequencies are usually absorbed to a greater degree by the same material affecting the mid-band frequencies and to further exaggerate the condition, sound travel through the air acts as high frequency absorption. To help compensate for this natural attenuation the convex surface was painted with hard enamel so that while it was acting as a low frequency control it could be highly reflective in maintaining high frequency persistence.

In the Don Lee studios the construction schedule was so arranged that sound measurements could be made as each type of material was added. There was a two-fold purpose in this procedure: (1) The acoustic measure-


Custom built speech inp-rt console. Mutual Don Lee's new Hollywood headauarters include four large auditorium studios. each 170.000 cubic feet 12 volume and seating 350 people. All of these four studios heve Western Electric control consoles located in the control booths which are at left of the stages.

A close-up of the control panel shows the numersus meters and controls necessary to serve the eleven studios and five different network lines radiating from this network senter.

ments gave a family of related curves, each of which allowed a check on predictions as calculatec for that stage of the building program. If, at that time, curve measures were indicated, it was simple to make them while that part of the construction crew was still on the job. (2) From an academic point of view the calculation of the sound absorption coefficient of each type of construction and material was made possible which would greatly facilitate the building program in the future by virtue of such information being compiled and available. Fig. 1 shows a typical family of curves resulting from measurements made during the course of construction. Here, for the first time. a building was constructed to the optimum reverberation characteristic indicated by the curves as they approach the dotted line representing the optimum.

It has been the usual practice for network centers to expand facilities on an add-a-unit basis in which the new would supplant the old as it became obsolete. The new $\$ 3,000,000$ Mutual Don Lee Broadcasting System plant is different in that with the move to the new quarters there was a complete break away from the old. There was very little, if any, transfer of equipment. Fortunately, the change had been anticipated for sufficient time to allow research and development with the exacting standards and demands imposed by modern AM, FM and television broadcasting.

In considering the studio control desk and master control room equipment, the engineering and developmental services of Western Electric were called upon to pose problems and needs and to share the vast experience and engineering background acquired through many years in the field of telephone communication.
The present master control equipment is the result of a vast amount of collective study over a period of years. In the early days of the net-
work, the switching was done by patch cords in which the line from the originating studios was manually patched into the telephone lines. The "patch-up-bridging bus-system" of program distribution proved inadequate as it became common for a number of programs to stop and others to start at the same time, and there grew a need for a coordinating center in program switching. Relays were substituted for patch cords. A system of pre-set selection followed. allowing the operator to anticipate forthcoming programs rather than act under the pressure of time.

With the rapid advance in the D. L. B. S. network activities the installation became overloaded and obsolete. In 1934 a master control switching panel was set up using Western Electric locking 92 type keys to activate the relays. One hundred and fortyfour program switching possibilities
were represented by 144 keys. There were twelve incoming and twelve outgoing lines.

In 1940 a move to the Melrose Ave. location gave rise to a larger and mone complex master control system. The switching panel was expanded to a $17 \times 20$ board with 340 possible connections. For presetting, 92 type keys were replaced with rotary switches at the bottoms of the strips of green and red lights. Above each strip was located a volume indicator. It was then only necessary to rotate the switch until a green light stopped opposite the desired switch to be made. Then by push button a red light would be lit opposite the green showing the switch had been completed.

In 1948 a system was evolved which was a far cry from the early days of patch and cord switching. Western Electric engineers were invited to sur-
(Continued on page 156)

> Over-all view of master control panel. Built by Western Electric, this master control incorporates a switching system for over 800 possible program combinations and requires 821 relays, 49 amplifiers. 850 indicator lamps. 2500 jacks and 13 volume indicators. This eatire system can be controlled by only one man.


# How To Eliminate AUTO RADIO STATIC <br> Hy <br> M. C. ANDERSON <br> Locate that baffing source of static noise by means of these to-the-point suggestions. 

THERE is nothing mystifying about radio static to most amateurs, and the average radio fan, up against a static problem, would start a systematic check to eliminate the noise. Put the radio in an automobile, however, and we have to contend with the ignition and other units with which the radio man may not be familiar. Anyone can improve auto radio reception and eliminate annoying static noises by a few simple tests which require no special equipment whatsoever

One way to eliminate noises, of course, is to remove the radio from the noise source, provided the cause is external. In autos, however, this is seldom possible, since mounting space is at a premium. The radio must generally be mounted right in the midst of a whole group of static-producing units. In spite of this, it is usually a comparatively simple matter to eliminate noise from the auto radio by checking it at its source.

Location. Though the choice of mounting locations for the auto radio is likely to be small, an attempt should be made to locate the radio as far from the ignition coil as possible. Generally speaking, a position at the extreme upper-right side of the dash is best for most installations; however often some other location must be chosen because of interference with the heater or other equipment. In any case, make certain that the radio is well grounded to the dash through the mounting bolts by thoroughly cleaning the metal before tightening down the nuts.

Ignition system. The ignition system is commonly thought to be the worst static producer on the automobile, probably because of the high voltages used to jump the

Poor ground connections on cables and rods which pass through the firewall may be quickly located by shorting them to the wall.

spark gap. Actually, if the ignition system is in good condition it may give much less static trouble than other often unsuspected parts, such as the tires.

If the motor does not run evenly or shows other signs of ignition system trouble, chances are that the system will be a noise-producer. In this case, the system should be thoroughly checked.

Ignition system noise, if present, is usually easy enough to distinguish from other static noises. Tracking down the source of the leak may not be so easy. Begin by checking and regapping the spark plugs to the manufacturer's specifications. Plugs which have worn over the specified gap clearance will be likely to cause radio noise. Noise suppressors may be mounted on top of the spark plugs if subsequent tests indicate that they are necessary. These should be mounted in a horizontal position, or parallel to the head of the engine, as shown, if possible. Make certain that the suppressors are not near any wires, fuel or oil lines, or the like, which might pick up radiation and carry it to the radio. A good test to run on these suppressors after installation is to check continuity from the distributor cap to the spark plug with a battery light. An open circuit will cause arcing and radio static.

While the distributor is open, check the condition of the breaker points. Burned or pitted points will cause radio noise and should be replaced rather than filed. Point clearance should also be checked and correctly set at this time, or you may have your local garage do the job for you on a distributor test machine. Check the condition of the distributor rotor and distributor cap contact points. They should be clean and bright. If the points are pitted or burned, replace the rotor or distributor cap, or both. The rotor point to distributor cap contact clearance is also important and must not be excessive, or the resultant arcing will be heard in the radio. A gap of over . $005^{\prime \prime}$ is likely to cause trouble here, and should be decreased either by installing a new rotor, or building up the old one by adding solder to the end of the electrode. Take care, however, that the point is not lengthened enough to strike the cap electrodes causing breakage. A suppressor may be used at the center lead of the distributor also, and should be placed here in preference to the cable outlet at the ignition coil.

If all these check-points are carefully inspected and cared for, and the ignition noise still persists in the radio, it is likely that the static is being transmitted to the radio by parts outside the ignition system. The choice may be narrowed somewhat by disconnecting the antenna from the set. If the noise persists, it is being transmitted through the frame of the car, but if it subsides, it is being picked up from the antenna. If the trouble lies in the antenna, check the leadin for proper shielding and make certain that the lead-in shield is well grounded. No part of the antenna system itself must touch the car.

If the noise does not decrease when the antenna is dis-
connected, showing that it is being picked up from the chassis, check the ground connections on the radio, engine, and on all rods or lines passing through the dash. A file is a handy tool to use when checking grounds, since the teeth bite into the metal and give a good contact on painted or greasy surfaces. Check the speedometer cable, choke and throttle rods. oil lines, etc., by grounding them to the dash with the file. If the noise decreases, ground the offending part with a short length of copper braid well-soldered to both the rod and the dash of the car. Do this at the dash itself, using a length of braid just long enough to allow free movement of the control. Wires entirely outside of the ignition system sometimes pick up and transmit ignition noises. Check to see if any lowvoltage wires (such as the generator leads) run through the same housing with the ignition wiring. If so, remove them and reroute the wires away from the ignition system. In extrome cases, it may be necessary to slide a flexible woven wire shielding over such wires 10 prevent radio interference. Check all wiring connections, such as those at the generator, ammeter, oil pressure gauge, etc., to make certain that they are tight. When making these tests, the radio should be tuned off-station for maximum sensitivity and the volume turned full on. Then, any variation in the noise level will be most apparent, since the static noise will be at its peak.

Generator. Generator noise may usually be eliminated by a condenser shunted across the cutout. Mount the condenser under one of the cutout mounting screws and attach the lead to the generator side of the cutout

Clean the commutator with fine sandpaper and see that the brushes are making good contact. Brushes which have worn short will give poor contact due to low spring tension and should be replaced to prevent arcing and radio interference. Be sure to properly seat in the new brushes by running a strip of fine sandpaper about the commutator, rough side out, and drawing it back and forth to cut the brushes to the contour of the commutator,

In some cases, a second condenser may be necessary, connected across the generator armature terminal to a good ground on the generator housing.

Generator noise may be identified as a howl or whine in the receiver which will begin when the motor is speeded up sufficiently to operate the cutout and cause the ammeter to register charge. This may be further verified by speeding up the engine and then shutting it off. The noise, if it is being caused by the generator, will persist, dropping off as the generator loses speed and the engine finally comes to a stop.

Tires. Considerable trouble has been experienced with radio noise caused by static electricity generated by the tires, and especially so in the case of synthetic rubber tires. Tire noise is usually heard as an almost continuous roar in the radio. The noise will be heard only when the car is on the road and in motion, and the radio may work perfectly while the car is standing still, even with the engine running
(Continued on page 125)


$\uparrow$ (1) It's :mportant to check on the distributor point clearance as well as the conditior of the points themselves. (2) Spart plag gaps if incorrect. can increase radio static noise. (3) I: gentrator noise is heard in the radio, it may be necessary to seain the brushes with sandpaper. (4) Distributor rotor to electrode clearance is importint tc good reception; watch for pitted contacts.
$\leftarrow$ Spark plug noise suppressors are of two types. The kinc that is mounted parallel to the engine head (arrow) reduces the chances of translerring the noise to other wiring points


## Hy <br> PETER G. SULZER, wiHFW

Engineering Experiment Station. The Pennsylvania State College

THE writer happens to be in a very poor location for FM reception. There are no local stations, and the antenna cannot be mounted on a high tower because of building restrictions. Measurement of the receiver sensitivity showed that it was not all that it might be. This unhappy situation led to a study of the limitations of receiver sensitivity, which resulted in the design of the preamplifier to be described.

At first glance it might appear that in the absence of atmospheric or manmade noise, any number of amplifier stages might be added ahead of a receiver to increase its sensitivity. However, this is not so for two reasons. The first is that the amplifiers themselves contribute noise-tube noise. The second, and much more fundamental reason, is that the antenna itself contributes some noise as a result of thermal radiation from its surroundings. Since the objects around the antenna, including the earth and sun, are hot, they radiate heat. Some of this is picked up by the antenna, and appears as a random voltage at its terminals. It turns out that the magnitude of the voltage depends upon the resistance presented by the antenna.

In fact, the antenna can be replaced by an equal resistance, and the same noise voltage will be obtained, provided the resistance is maintained at the same temperature as the objects around the antenna. It is this noise voltage, Johnson Noise, which places a limit on the amount of amplification that can be placed ahead of the receiver. Even it the amplifiers themselves were perfect, the receiver could be made to overload on Johnson noise alone with sufficient amplification.

Obviously, it is desirable to make the receiver as sensitive as possible. This involves, then, not only sufficient amplification, but also low-noise amplifiers. The noisiness of an amplifier is expressed in terms of "noise figure," which is the ratio of the total noise output of the amplifier to the output that would result from Johnson noise alone. A perfectly noise-free amplifier would then have a noise figure of 1. All amplifiers do contribute some noise, and consequently have noise figures greater than 1.

Tubes contain many sources of noise The basic one, however, results from the fact that electrons are discrete charges of electricity. Therefore, every time an electron passes the grid, a small voltage is induced in it, which is amplified and heard as noise. Another source of noise is encountered in pentode tubes, or in any tube with positive grids which draw current. Since the

Fig. 1. Top view of the home built pre-amplifier. Although designed specifically for the FM band, this booster, with modified coils, can be made to cover TV and the 10.6 . and 2 - meter amateur bands.
current must divide between the positive grid and plate, this division takes place in a random manner. The result is, again, more noise. Other noise sources, such as gas and hum, are not important here because of the high frequencies involved.

## Preamplifier

It appears, then, that a triode tube, which does not have a positive grid, is best for the preamplifier. Unfortunately, as is well known, neutralization is required. Although the triode could have been used as a groundedgrid amplifier without neutralization, it has been the writer's experience that a better noise figure can be obtained with the ordinary, neutralized connection. A fair amount of gain is required to override the receiver noise. Calculations showed that, in this case, two stages would be necessary for a band width of 15 megacycles, which is required to cover most of the FM band.

Figs. 1 and 3 are photographs of the preamplifier, which was constructed on a narrow chassis-base to permit placement inside an S-55 receiver. Fig. 2 is the schematic diagram showing two stages, with $V_{\text {i }}$ connected as a triode for low noise and $V_{2}$ connected as a pentode for high gain.
The coils, $L_{1}, L_{3}$, and $L_{4}$, are slugtuned without any additional capacity, for maximum bandwidth. Loading resistors $R_{1}, R_{3}$, and $R_{6}$ are used to obtain still broader tuned circuits. The second stage, $V_{2}$, is a conventional pentode amplifier, with link coupling to the receiver. It will be noted in the parts list that all bypassing is done with button-type silver-mica condensers. Although these condensers are fairly expensive (even on surplus) it was felt that they should be used because they permit very low-inductance connections. It is possible that small, tubular ceramicons might be substituted with only a small sacrifice in performance.

The first stage, $V_{1}$, has the screengrid and plate tied together to obtain a triode connection. As mentioned above, neutralization is necessary, which is accomplished by means of $L_{2}$. This coil "tunes-out" the grid-to-plate capacity, resulting in a high imped-
ance, which prevents feedback and oscillation. The antenna is link-coupled, the number of turns having been adjusted for optimum noise figure with a 300 -ohm feeder. A center-tap is brought out so that the FM antenna can also be used on the broadcast-band without affecting its FM performance.
The power supply is novel in that two filament transformers are used "back to back" to obtain the required voltages. Filament transformer $T_{1}$, which is connected to the a.c. line, provides heater voltage for the tubes, and drives $T_{2}$, which gives about 90 volts a.c. for the rectifier plate supply. In this way, it was possible to use two very compact transformers and a single selenium rectifier. The preamplifier could be operated with an a.c.-d.c. power supply, eliminating the transformers, but it was considered undesirable in this case. It is possible that the receiver itself could supply the power, since the requirement is only 6.3 volts at 0.35 amperes and 75 volts at 20 milliamperes.

## Cansitrection

Figs. 1 and 3 show the parts layout used. This should be closely followed for best results. It is necessary that the three coils, $L_{1}, L_{3}$, and $L_{4}$, be mounted at one side of the chassis-base rather than in the center, to decrease the coupling between them. The selenium rectifier can be mounted under the chassis-base because the heat dissipated is very small with a current of only 20 milliamperes.

When wiring, $C_{1}$ and $C_{2}$ should be returned to one of the screws mounting the socket of $V_{1} . C_{8}$ should be returned to the other screw on the same socket. In the same manner, $C_{1}$ and $C_{5}$ should be returned to one of the screws mounting the socket of $V_{2}$.

The tuning coils $L_{i}, L_{i}$, and $L_{4}$ were wound on surplus slug-tuned forms. If these are not available, National XR-50 forms will do very well. When mounting $L_{2}$, the neutralizing coil, it should be placed at right-angles to $L_{1}$ and $L_{3}$.

## Mijustment

After the wiring is finished, the grid of $V_{1}$ should be grounded to prevent oscillation, and the power should be turned on. The plate supply should be approximately 75 volts, while the drops across $R_{2}$ and $R_{3}$ should be about 1 volt, indicating cathode currents of 10 milliamperes in each tube.

If everything is satisfactory, the link of $L_{i}$ can be connected to the receiver through a short piece of twisted-pair. If long leads are necessary, 300 -ohm twin-lead should be used. With the receiver set at 100 megacycles, a very noticeable peak should occur in the noise as $L_{\mathrm{i}}$ is tuned through its range. Both $L_{3}$ and $L_{4}$ should be set for maximum noise output at the middle of the FM band.

It is next necessary to neutralize $V_{1}$. This can be accomplished by ungrounding the grid, and disconnecting $R_{5}$ at the connection $C_{2}-R_{5}$. If a signal generator is available, it should be


Fig. 2. Complete schematic diagram of the self-contained two-tube FM booster.
connected to the antenna terminals and tuned to the receiver frequency. If not, the antenna should be connected, and a strong station near the center of the band tuned in. It is necessary to vary the inductance of $L_{:}$to check for neutralization. This can best be accomplished by means of a turing stick, which has a copper slug or one end and a piece of powdered iron on the other. As one end or the other of the tunirg stick is inserted in $L_{2}$, a sudden dip will be noted in the receiver output. The dip is the desired condition, since there is then no coupling from grid to plate, or vice-versa. If it is necessary to insert the copper slug to obtain a dip, the inductance is too high, and the coil should be spread out, or should have turns removed. The re-
verse applies, of course, if the iron slug produces a dip. When the proper adjustment is obtained, a dip will be obtained without the insertion of either slug, and inserting either slug will make the signal stronger. At this point the coil should be coated with coil dope.

The antenna can then be connected, and plate voltage can be restored to $V_{1}$ by reconnecting $R_{5}$. $L_{1}$ should then be tuned for maximum noise at the band center. The FM receiver can then be tuned through the entire band. There should be no sharp peaks of noise at any one frequency, since these would indicate regeneration or oscillation. If there are, the adjustment of $L_{2}$ can be checked.
(Continued on page 131)

Fig. 3. Under-chassis view of pre-amplifier shows relative placement of components.



Plate dip oscillaior being used to adjust a twa-meter converter to frequency besore the power is applied.


#### Abstract

This instrument can be used to measure resonant frequency of circuits, as a signal generator, and as a field strength meter, harmonic checker, etc.


MOST amateurs and experimenters are familiar with the versatile instrument known as the grid dip meter. In short, a grid dip meter is an oscillator with a meter connected in its grid return indicating oscillator grid current. The current is relative to the strength of oscillation and if the oscillator circuit is loaded, the meter will register a decrease proportionate to the load. The meter, therefore, can indicate the resonant frequency of a tuned circuit by coupling the oscillator to the circuit in question and varying the frequency of the grid dip meter until a pronounced dip occurs. Conversely a trap or other tuned tank to be adjusted to a given frequency can be set by leaving the instrument frequency constant and tuning the unknown circuit to resonance as indicated by the grid dip.

The instrument herein described performs in essentially the same manner, with the exception that the dipping meter is placed in the plate circuit instead of the grid. In the conventional oscillator circuit normally employed in instruments of this type, the plate current increases with load and the change is relatively small as compared with the grid. However, the oscillator diagrammed in Fig. 1 is un-
conventional to say the least, the plate current vastly decreasing with small loading. Using a 6J6 twin triode, the oscillator is the negative resistance type of excellent stability. It is a warborn device which, in circuitry, is similar to a multivibrator. The particular circuit was chosen as it eliminates the need for coils with feedback windings and taps or a clumsy split-stator condenser as used in a Colpitts oscillator. Furthermore, the oscillator output is nearly constant over its useful range, only failing off slightly at the low frequency end of the highest band. Continuous coverage from 3 to 160 megacycles is obtained in 7 ranges with useful bandspread as each range covers slightly less than 2 to 1 . Seven plugin coils are used to change frequency. A reduction in the amount necessary for coverage of the range could be achieved by employing a larger tuning condenser with an attendant loss in bandspread.

The instrument was built in two parts, the oscillator and its components in one box and a power supply and compartment for the coils in the other. It was considered desirable to connect the units together with a cable from the oscillator terminated in a terminal strip on the power supply, as it might
be necessary to operate from battery power in the field.

The oscillator is built around a Hammarlund Mc-50-S condenser, the tube socket being mounted on a bracket on the rear of the condenser for short connections. Any similar condenser may be used, but the double bearing type is preferable and straightline frequency construction, while not essential, is highly desirable for uniform dial calibration.

The $3 / 4$ " poly coil forms employed were mounted on strips of polystyrene provided with pins from discarded octal tubes, spaced $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$, so as to plug into a crystal socket. If the regular miniature coil forms with prongs are available, they are to be preferred, as they eliminate the need for making the previously mentioned polystyrene strip plugs.
A double-pole switch, labeled "det.osc." in the schematic, removes plate voltage from one of the triodes and simultaneously increases the cathode bias, making the input triode a plate detector. The plate detector is a much more sensitive device than a diode as is provided by the usual grid dip meter in a non-oscillating condition, and the instrument can be used as a tuned vacuum tube voltmeter because the plate current will increase sharply when the instrument is loosely coupled to an r.f. source and tuned to resonance. A jack is provided for earphones (any type except crystal earphones may be used) and the instrument serves as a phone monitor in the detector position of the switch and as a c.w. monitor with the switch set to oscillate. A dry cell is connected across the meter and, in conjunction with a potentiometer, provides a variable bucking voltage to enable zero or full scale adjustment without varying the
instrument's sensitivity which would occur if a variable shunt across the meter was used. In "osc." position the poientiometer is adjusted to give full scale reading, resonance of an external circuit is indicated by a dip. When used as a detector the meter is set to zero and the current increases when the instrument is resonated with an r.f. source. The potentiometer is equipped with a switch to remove the bucking voltage from the meter when the instrument is not in use. The onemil. meter employed in the model proved inadequate as the dip obtained when a resonant circuit was. approached drove the meter off-scale in a negative direction. A shunt was therefore employed to slightly desensitize the instrument. If a 2 - or 3 -mil. meter is used, the shunt will not be necessary. An NE-51 neon bulb mounted on the oscillator serves the dual function of a pilot light and a voltage regulator maintaining the voltage fairly constant at about 105 velts.
These tubes vary widely, however, in their operating voltage, and it might be better to use a VR-150 in its stead. The filament transformer is used in the conventional way, while the output transformer is connected backwards. The secondary tap, giving sufficient output voltage across the primary to cause the neon tube to ignite, is selected by experiment. Very probably the proper tap will be the 4. the 8 , or the 15 .

The primary of the output transformer connected between ground and a selenium rectifier with an $R-C$ filter completes the power supply. The two boxes housing the oscillator and the power supply are identical with the exception that a piece of polystyrene was used on the end of the oscillator housing instead of aluminum and one side of the power supply was cut and fitted with miniature 10 cent hinges, forming a door, and providing access to the coil compartment. The boxes measuring $3^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{1 / 2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ were both made from $3 / 6,1$ aluminum and were bent without the aid of a brake by using pieces of angle iron in a vise. Commercially available metal boxes can, of course, be used, but the ones available hereabouts are not wide enough to take a $2^{\prime \prime}$ meter on the side.


Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the novel plate dip oscillator unit.
However, by using one of the new miniature $1^{\prime \prime}$ meters or by changing the layout, they could, no doubt, be employed.
The dial pointer is made of a piece of $1 / 1,{ }^{\prime \prime}$ " Plexiglas screwed to a conventional bakelite finger grip knob drilled and tapped for the purpose. The dial is made of a small piece of doubleweight Bristol board purchased from the local art supply shop. It has a semi-gloss surface and readily accepts ink without preparation or blotting. Calibration was made by drilling smail, evenly-spaced holes in the pointer and inserting a needle through the holes at appropriate points on the dial scale, later inking the points in. The dial scale is fastened to the instrument with rubber cement or Duco.

Calibration can be made, of course, using a number of methods, the method selected depending upon the equipment available and accuracy required by the individual's requirements. Calibration adequate for general purposes can be made using communications


Fig. 2. Circuit diagram of power supply used in conjunction with plate dip oscillator. The center taps on the secondaries of both transformers are not used.
receivers for the low ranges and absorption meters or Lecher wires on the high bands. The instrument's accuracy is dependent on the accuracy of the calibration source and the care of the calibrator. For greatest accuracy (Continued on page 130)
(Lefi) Side view of instrument showing dial detail, layout of meter, switch, neon bulb, and jack. The penlight cell indi-
cates comparative size. (Center) End view showing polystyrene endpiece. (Right) Over all view of power supply unit. $A$
separate coil compartment, shown with the door open, is incorporated. A three-wire cable supplies power to the instrument.


The recelving test. Here is where you worry a bil. Confidentially, this "ham" got through all right and is now operating as WIRWV.

## The BXAINNING anatitur

Part 4. The FCC tests for ham licenses are lilie any other exam. They're easy-if you're prepared.

THREE tall young men, wearing the white-and-blue sweaters of a large Brooklyn high school, hovered in front of a door marked Federal Communications Commission -Radio Operator Examinations in a building at 641 Washington Street, New York. They were whispering to themselves and quite evidently were undecided about going in.
"Gee, I don't think I'm up to it, now that we're here," said one of them, as he eyed the door nervously.
"We came this far," said another, "so let's make a stab at it. What can we lose?"

The three brushed their hair back with quick waves of their hands and piled through the door as one. You'd think they were being called on the carpet to answer for some serious infraction of school rules, instead of merely making an entirely voluntary trip for the purpose of obtaining radio amateur operator and station licenses
"ham tickets." Behind the fateful door they found a large room, with a couple of desks in the center. Still fidgety, they approached and in unison mumbled something that sounded remotely like, "We'd like to take the ham license test."

The FCC engineer smiled at them in a most friendly manner and said, "Sure, boys. I'll give you the application forms to fill out."

As he turned around to a filing cabinet he whispered to me, "Scared stiff, aren't they? No reason for it, either; we're here to help 'em."

Turning again to the three he continued, "Now, boys, just make yourselves comfortable at one of those tables and fill out these forms carefully. Relax and take your time. If you have any questions, just ask me."

Breathing more easily, the three young men took the forms to a table, sat down, unbuttoned their sweaters, and began to regain some of the color in their cheeks. Still whispering, one of them remarked to no one in particular,
"Hey, that guy's all right."
The FCC Form 610 they were given was headed Application for Amateur Operator and/or Station License. Each applicant filled in his pedigree: name, address, place and date of birth, etc., and repeated some of the information on a separate little card. The whole operation took five minut $=3$. They carried the forms back to the FCC man, who examined them quickly with a practiced eye.
"These look OK," he said. "The first part of the exam is the code receiving test." He hesitated a moment as he saw the boys going pale again. "How about taking a dry run, boys? Just listen for a few minutes to get an idea as to how the stuff sounds."

Grateful beyond expression, the applicants followed the examiner into an adjacent room that had a familiar ail to it. It was fitted with about two dozen of those little wooden desks found in schools everywhere. On each was a pair of earphones, a key and an inkwell and pen. The boys put on the

1By<br>IROBEIRT HERTZBEIRG, W*2ID.I.

phones and listened intently as precise, machine-made dots and dashes filled their ears.

At the automatic tape transmitter used for the code tests, the FCC engineer adjusted the speed control knob a bit.
"The prescribed speed for the test is thirteen words per minute, plain text," he said to me. "The 'plain text' consists of understandable words, but the whole transmission doesn't necessarily make sense as a series of words and sentences. Numbers and ' $Q$ ' signals are thrown in at random, and the applicant must copy what he hears. Wait a minute; I'll get those boys started."

He went back into the examination room, handed each young man a couple of sheets of blank paper and said, "The next run will be for the record. Write clearly. The tape will be on for five minutes. If you copy any one minute's section without error, you pass. Take it easy. Good luck."

With a reassuring smile he returned to the tape machine and flipped it on. Tneir noses almost touching the paper, the boys wiggled their pencils furiously as the transmission got under way.
"This is the most important part of the test," continued the FCC man. "If an applicant flunks at this point, he's through. He can come back after thirty days and try again. How many times can he try? As often as he wants, just so he waits thirty days in between. We've had a couple of people who made six attempts before they passed, but that's unusual.
"My best suggestion for prospective hams is that they practice thoroughly and become proficient at fifteen words per minute or more before they attempt the exam. Too many of 'em rush right down after they hit thirteen. Surroundings here are different than at home, and almost everyone suffers from a little 'buck fever'. Another thing: our thirteen words per


FIC Engineer Walter J. Howell adjusts the speed of the automatic code transmitter in the examining room of the FCC. Like so many other FCC men, Walter himself is a ham, holding the call W2II. He is a real old-timer, having obtained his license back in 1913.

Sending may seem a little bitter than receiving to the $\longrightarrow$ applicant. Here a pctential licensee at empts to prove he knows his cods, while FCC exc miner Charlas Finkleman, stand ing. lends a critical ear to the neophyte's dots and dashes.
minute rate is really thirteen words per minute; no more, no less: When an applicant remarks that the test sounded too fast we just laugh."

At the end of the five-minute run, the FCC examiner immediately took the papers from the young mer., before they had a chance to go over their "copy." He checked the results and in a few minutes announced that they had all passed.
"Now let me hear you send" he said. The group returned to the exam room, and the examiner listered with a pair of phones as each boy transmitted a sentence or two. "All OK, all OK. Now you get the written part. I'll give each of you a packet. Read the instructions on the envelope and go to work. You can take all afternoon if you want."
The packet contained five double pages of questions of the multiplechoice type. About thirty are devoted to technical topics and the rest to the rules and regulations. Several of them require the applicant to draw schematic diagrams. Most of the questions are pretty easy for anyone who has
read any of the standard ham Iicense manuals. A typical question might read like this:
The unit of resistance is the

1. Volt
2. Ohm
3. Cycle
4. Centimeter
5. Ampere.

Answer:-_
For the answer, the applicant merely writes in the appropriate number.
"Many people concentrate on learn-
ing the receiver and forget that they have to know how to transmit too," said the FCC man as the boys busied themselves with their papers. "We get quite a lot of applicants who sail right through the receiving part and then flunk out on sending."

The rest of the license procedure is simple. After the would-be ham finishes his written test, it is collected by the examiner, who, oddly enough,
(Continued on page 108)

## DIRECTORY OF TQLRVISION RLCOIVER MANUAACTURERSS

Admiral Corporation
3800 W. Cortland St
, 1
Airadio, Inc
Melrose Ave. \& Barry Pl
Air King Products Co., Inc 170 53rd 51
Browklyn 32.
Andrea Radio Corp
7-01 Bridge Plaza N
Ansley Radio \& Television, Inc ${ }_{4}^{41} \mathrm{St}$. Joes Ave.
Approved Electronic Instrument Corp. 42 Liberty St-
Arcturus Radio \& Television Corp. 19 Nesbitt St.
Atlas Coil Winder, Inc
392 State St.
Atlas Radio \& Television, Inc.
Jersey City 6 , N.
Audar, Inc.
Valnut \& Maple Sts
Argos, Ind.
Automatic Radio Mfg. Co.
22 Brookline Ave
oston 15, Mass
Bace Television Corp
Green \& Leuning Sts.
Bell Radio Co.
125 E. 46th St.
Bell Television, Inc
47 West 42 nd $\mathrm{St}^{2}$
Belmont Radio Corp
921 W. Dickens Ave.
Chicago 39. III
Bendix Radio
Division of Bendix Aviation Corp.
Bowen \& Co., Inc.
712 Bethesda
Bowers Radio \& Television Co
${ }^{44}$ Seading, Pa .
Brite-Ray Television Co
Clinton St. Y
Brunswick Radio \& Television, Div
Radio \& Television, Inc
244 Madison Ave.
Sew York 16 , N. Y
Cage Projects, Inc
393 Grove $\mathrm{S}_{8}$
Upper Montclair, N. J.
Certified Television Laboratories
5507 13th Ave.
Cleervue Television Corp
81 Willoughby
Brooktyn i, N.
Y.
Colonial Radio Corp
254 Rano St.
Colonial Television Corp
780 E. 137th St
Columbia Radio Television Co
85 Tompkins St
Staten Island 4, N. Y
Columbia Television Co.
60: E. Tremont Ave
Cornell Television, Inc
385 Flatbush Ave., Ext
Coronet Radio \& Television Corp
500 W. 52nd St.
Cortley Television Co
15 W .27 h St
Cosmo Electronics Corp
675 Hudson St.
Crosley Div., AVCO Mig. Corp 1329 Arlington St.
DeWald Radio Mfg. Corp
35-15 37th Ave. $\mathbf{L}$. $\mathbf{Y}$

Du Mont Laboratories Inc., Allen B ${ }_{\text {Passaic. N. }}^{2}$ M. $\quad 515$ Madison Ave
Duval Radio \& Television Corp.
${ }_{\text {Jersey Cove }} \mathrm{City}_{2}$ 2. N. J
Electronic Creations Co., Inc 367 Greenwich St.
New York 13.
Electro Technical Industries 1432 Briladelphia 21, Pt.
Emerson Radio \& Phonograph Corp 111 Eighth Ave.
Espey Mfg. Co.
528 E. 32 nd St.
Fada Radio \& Electric Co.
525 Main St .
Farnsworth Television \& Radio Corp 3700 S: I'ontiac St.
Fort Wayne 1, Ind.
Federal Telephone \& Radio Corp.
100 Kingsland Rd
Federal Television Corp
${ }_{N}^{210}$ E. 9th St.
Fisher Radio Corp.
41 E. 47 h St
New York $17, ~ N . ~ Y . ~$
Fiske Products, Inc
${ }_{\text {Mit. Kisco, S. S. }}^{12} \mathrm{Y}$
Freed Radio Corp
200 Hudson ${ }^{\text {New }}$ York 13 , N. Y
Garod Electronics Corp.
Brooklyn I. N. Yt.
General Electric Co
Electronics Park
Gilfillan Bros., Inc
1815 Venice Blvd.
Globe Elect
25 W .17 th St.
Gott Radio Mfg. Co
6517 West Blvd.
The Hallicrafters Co.
440: W. 5th Ave
Hoffman Radio Corp
3761 S. Hill St.
Hollywood Electronics
7460 Melrose Ave
Howard Radio Co.
1735 Belmont Ate
Industrial Television, Inc
359 Lexington Ave.
International Television Corp
745 Sth Ave. N Y.
Jamaica Radio Television Mfg. Co
48-18 Jamaica Ave.
lewel Radio Corp
383 Ave of Americas
Kinsey Radio Mfg. Co 5807 Oak St .
LaMagna Mig. Co., Inc.
5: Clinton Pl. N. J.
Lytle \& Canon
4721 N. Kedzie
Magnavision Co.
3605 Kingsbridge Ave
Magnavision, Inc.
1546 2nd Ave. $N$
The Magnavox Co
2131 Beuter Road
Maguire Industries, Inc.
36 N. Michigan Av

Majestic Radio \& Television Corp
900 N. State St
Major Television Co
2500 David Stott Building
Metroit 26, Michigan
Mars Television, Inc
29-05 40th Road
Midwest Radio \& Television Corp.
Cincinnali 2, Ohi
Motorola, Inc.
4545 agusta ${ }^{\text {B1 }}$ Chicage 51, 11 .
MP Concert Installations
Fairield 10, Conn.
Multiple Television Mig. Co.
987 Hegeman Ave
Brooklyn 8. Y.
Nalpak Products, Inc
352 E. 32 nd St.
National Co., Inc
61 Sherman St.
Mitden 48 . Mass.
National Polytronics, Inc.
2430 Atlantic Ave
New England Television Co
544 E. $61 /$ St.
Nielsen Television Corp
Newlown Ave at Crawford Rd.
Nobell Mfg. Co
$517 W^{4}$ 4th St.
Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc
Columbus. Indiana
North American Philips Co., Inc
100 E. 42nd St.
Olympic Radio \& Television, Inc.
$3401-19$ 381h Ave
ity, New York
Orthon Corp.
196 Albion Ave
Packard-Bell Co.
3443 Wilshire Blyd
Philco Corp.
Philco Corp.
Thiladelphia 34. Pa
Phitharmonic Radio Corp.
119 W. 57th St.
Pilot Radio Corp
37.06 Reng Island Ctity I. N. Y.
Lon

Pioneer Television Co., Inc
282 W. 25 th St. St
Radio Corp. of America
Camden. N. J.
Radio Craftsmen, Inc
341 S. Michigan Bled
Chicago, III
Regal Electronics Corp.
New York $130{ }_{2} \mathrm{St}_{\text {. }}$ N Y
Remington Radio Corp
so Main St
s. N Y

Remler Co, Ltd
San Erancisco 10. Calif.
RGH Mfg. Corp.
365 Canal St.
New York 13. N. Y
Royal Television \& Radio Corp
81 Willoughby $\mathbf{S t}$
Scott Radio Laboratories
4541 Ravenswood A
Sentinel Radio Corp
100 Dempster St.
Shevers, Inc., Harold
33 West 46th St.
New York 19,
N.
Sightmaster Corp.
385 North Aye Y.
Slate \& Co.
2553 Webster Ave.
Bronx $58 . \mathrm{N}$.
$\mathbf{Y}$.

Smucker \& Co., Inc., A. F 338 E. 23 rd $\mathrm{St}^{2}$
Nem fork 10 N.
.
Sonora Radio \& Television Corp 325 N. Hoyne Ave

Sparks Withington Co., The
2400 E. Michigan Ave
Jackson, Michigan
Standard Radio \& Television 209 Main St.

Starrett Television Mfg. Corp,
601 W. 26th. $\mathrm{St}_{\mathrm{t}}$.
Stewart-Warner Corp
1826 Diversey Parkway
Chicago 14 . 111 .
Stromberg-Carlson Co.
100 Carlson Rd.
S:mphonic Radio \& Television Corp
${ }_{\text {Lind }}^{230}$ S. Spring St. 12 , California
Tech-Master Products Co
Vew York 12 .
Telecraft Corp
New. York II, X .
Tele King Television Corp.
601 W: 26th St. Y
Telequip Radio Co.
Chicago 8, Ill.
Telesonic Corp. of America 212 Concord St
Brooklyn. N. Y. $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { 2 Prince } \\ \text { St }\end{gathered}$
Tele-Tone Radio Corp
540 K. 58 th St. St .
Television Assembly Co
S40 Rushwick A.e.
Brooklyn 6, N. Y.
Television Development Labs., Inc.
252 Wew York $23, \mathrm{~N}$. Y
Television Industries
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Television Laboratories, Inc.
Chicago 44, Ill.
Televista Corp. of America
114 E. 16th St.
Televue Corp of America
339 Laurel Ave.
Telicor Corp.
351 Madison Ave:
Telindustries Inc
4921 Exposition Bldr.
Templetone Radio Mfg. Corp.
ew London. Co
Tradio, Inc.
Asbury Yark. N゙. J
Transvision, Inc.
Sew Rochelle. N.
U. S. Television Mig. Corp.

3 W .6 Gist St.
New York
$23, \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{Y}$.
Universal Television Co.. Inc 147. Montague St.

Video Corporation of America
229 W. 28 th St.
Vid-craft Corp.
Watterson Radio Mfg. Corp
2700 Swiss Ave.
Dallas 1. Texas
Wells-Gardner \& Co
2701 N. Kildare Ave
Westinghouse Electric Corp.
1354 Susquehanna Ave.
Sunbury. Pa .
Wilcox Gay Corp.
Chariotte. Aichigan
Zenith Radio Corp
6001 Dickens A
Chicazo 39. I11.


By M. S. KAY

## Curgent derelopments in projection TV mahes possible large images from relatively compact television sets.

THE desire for relatively large television pictures is a natural one. One immediate advantage is the ability to view the screen for long consecutive periods without fatigue. Secondly, a greater number of persons can more comfortably view a large area than say a 7 - or 10 -inch screen. This is particularly desirable in sets installed in public places, such as auditoriums, taverns, theaters, and retail establishments.

Large images can be obtained in two ways: by using cathode-ray tubes having large viewing surfaces, or by projection. In the first method, practical considerations limit the screen to diameters of 20 inches. A tube having a diameter of 20 inches possesses a large physical volume, is awkward to manipulate, and expensive.

Difficulties with these tubes are encountered at all points. In manufacture, the machines required for evacuating and sealing must be considerable in size. This either results in a limited production or a large capital investment. The large bulk of the tube increases the storage and transportation costs to an amount far beyond a proportionate value for a smaller tube. Finally, in the home, the cabinet, which is no minor item in the final pricing of the set, must likewise be large. Because of these difficulties, tubes with screens greater than 20 inches have not been cammercially attempted. Sets using viewing tubes with 12,15 , or 20 -iuch screens are readily available, however.
The other approach to large screen television is by projection and to date
two zeneral systems have been employed. In one method, the image is formed on the screen of a small cath-ode-ray tube and then enlarged, using several projection lenses similar to those employed in motion-picture equipment. The chief disadvantage of this method is its low efficiency. Specially treated lenses, having a large aperture and good transmission of light. deliver to the viewing screen only about 6 per-cent of the light available on the screen of the cath-ode-say tube. Consequently, even with intense images developed on the cath-ode-ray screen, the final image is bourd to be dim and difficult to see.
As an illustration, consider the 5inch projection tube, with its image of $3^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$. The total area here is 12 square inches. If the image is enlarged to fill a screen $15 \times 20$ inches, the total area becomes 300 square inches, and the light which was originally concentrated in an area of 12 square inches is now spread out to cover an area of 300 square inches. The brightness is thereby reduced by the ratio of $300 / 12$ or 25 to 1 . This is, of course, assuming 100 per-cent tranzmission. If now we take into ac-


Fig. 1. Original Schmidt optical system as designed for astronomical telescopes.


Fig. 3. The Philco projection system.



Fig. 2. The Schmidt system as adapted by G.E. and RCA for their television sets.


Fig. 4. (A) A non-directional screen will produce equal illumination at all equidistant points throughout a hemisphere. (B) A trapezoid. (C and D) The directional characteristics of Philco viewing screen.

Fig. 5. To produce $\alpha$ trapezoidal image on the CRT face, the magnets are attached to the tube as indicated in the drawing.
count that the over-all efficiency is only 6 per-cent, then the brightness is decreased by a factor of approximately 400 to 1 rather than 25 to 1.

Increasing the brightness of the image developed on the tube screen would be one partial solution to this problem, but the cost involved can readily place the equipment in the same expensive class as large cathode-
ray tubes. A second approach to the problem, and one which appears to have greater possibilities, is to increase the efficiency of the lens system.

The first attempt in this direction was tried with the same lenses mentioned above and several difficulties were immediately encountered. In order to capture as much light as possible being emitted from the screen, the

Fig. 6. The visual effect of improper adjustment of the fixed magnets of Fig. 5.

projection lens should be as large as possible. However, as the lens becomes larger, the number of distortions or "aberrations" multiply. (There are principally six aberrations that must be corrected; namely, chromatic aberration, spherical aberration, coma, astigmatism, curvature of field, and distortion.) To correct for these aberrations in a fairly satisfactory manner, we require several lens elements, say possibly three. However, in a wide angle system, more than three lens elements should be used. As more elements are added, the cost of the system rises. The greater the number of lenses in a system, the greater the total loss of light at the intersecting surfaces and the lower the over-all efficiency. Finally, with large lenses, the elimination of some aberrations is accompanied by a greater accentuation in others.

This was the impasse that faced television engineers until the adaptation of the Schmidt reflective optical system to television. Schmidt, an instrument maker at the Hamburg Germany Observatory, invented his optical system in 1931. The system, originally designed for astronomical telescopes, was built around a large spherical reflecting surface or mirror. See Fig. 1. Use of this type of reflecting surface offered several immediate advantages:

1. Mirrors are completely free of chromatic aberrations.
2. Under comparable designs of focal distance and diameter, a spherical mirror has a spherical aberration oneeighth that of a single lens. The need for correction is still present, but the problem is now considerably simplified.
3. By placing a small aperture or opening at the center of curvature of a spherical mirror, all of the monochromatic aberrations (except spherical aberration) are eliminated.

We are thus left with essentially two problems to solve. One is spherical aberration and the other is curvature of the field. The latter is quite simply resolved by curving the screen of the projection tube to suit the curvature of the mirror. To eliminate spherical aberration, a special correcting lens is employed. The correcting lens introduces into the beam an amount of spherical aberration which is equal to that introduced by the mirror, but is opposite in sign. As a result, the two neutralize each other, effectively removing the last great defect of the spherical mirror. With this lens in place, we have an optical system possessing an efficiency of 25 per-cent with magnification of 5 . Compare this to the meager 6 per-cent obtainable using a refractive lens system.

For use in television receivers, there are several modifications of the original Schmidt lens system as designed for astronomical use. In $R C A$ and G.E. projection receivers, the optical mirror is mounted at the bottom of the cabinet with its axis vertical, project-
ing the image straight up and onto a flat mirror inclined at 45 degrees to the beam of light and throwing the image on a translucent screen. See Fig. 2. The throw or distance between the correcting lens and the viewing screen will depend upon the diameter of the correcting lens and the spherical mirror. To increase the size of the projected image, the distance or throw must increase, necessitating large cabinets, a larger mirror, and a larger correcting lens. Eventually the optical system becomes awkward and bulky. A compromise is thus necessary between the size of the final image and the cost and size of the set. For each different throw or magnification, we require a different correcting lens. This, it will be noted, differs from a refractive lens system where the size of the projected image can be increased merely by changing the position of the lenses and the screen.

In Philco projection television receivers the arrangement of the optical system components is slightly different as shown in Fig. 3. The distance between the corrector lens and the screen is $331 / 2$ inches and variations of plus or minus 10 per-cent are permissible without leading to any serious deterioration of image quality. Each of the reflecting plane mirrors in all these optical systems are front-surfaced mirrors to prevent ghosts which would occur from reflections at the surface of the glass of a rear-surfaced mirror.
The translucent screen upon which the final image is projected has, in itself, directional properties which concentrate the incoming beam in certain desired directions. If the screen was a perfect diffuser of light, it would produce illumination which was equally visible all over the room. Graphically this could be shown as indicated in Fig. 4A. At all points throughout a hemisphere, whose center coincides with the screen, equal illumination would be received from the screen. Since many of the extreme angles of this hemisphere are never (or very seldom) used for viewing, due to foreshortening, it is advantageous to concentrate the light that would normally go to these points toward those angles that are most used for viewing. To achieve this, the translucent screen is made directional in the vertical and horizontal directions. Not only does this cause the final image to be brighter than it would be using the perfect diffuser screen, but it also presents the added advantage of greatly reducing the susceptibility of the screen to any stray light from lamps located in the viewing room.
In the Philco projection receiver, the screen is designed to have a viewing sector which extends $60^{\circ}$ horizontally and $20^{\circ}$ vertically. See Fig. 4B. To achieve this directivity, the screen contains a large number of vertical grooves, random shaped. These vertical grooves are responsible for the horizontal directivity of the screen. To achieve the $20^{\circ}$ vertical directivity,


Fig. 7. The entire assembly, including the special power supply, as used in the North American Philips projection television system.
the screen surface is made concave. See Fig. 3. The screen, in addition to its directional properties, also possesses a great many minute or lenticular elements, each of which redistributes or diffuses the light reaching it uniformly throughout the desired sector. The over-all brightness of this screen is about 50 foot-lamberts.

Since the optical system is mounted at an angle and projects on the screen at an angle, a rectangular image projected from the face of the picture tube would appear on the screen as a trapezoid (the image would have sloping sides with the top larger than the boltom). See Fig. 4 B . On the other hand, by projecting a trapezoidal image from the tube, we obtain a rectangular image on the screen. This latter method is the one used in the Philco system.
Formation of the trapezoid pattern is achieved by applying a magnetic field at right angles to the electron beam. To produce this magnetic field, two oppositely polarized permanent magnets are mounted opposite each other on the end of the projection tube. See Fig. 5. An iron pole piece, curved to fit the sides of the tube, is attached to each magnet and is used to produce a strong field for deflecting the electron beam upward near the tube face. The oppositely polarized ends of the magnets farthest from the tube face cause a lesser and downward deflection of the beam before it is deflected upward. The result is the same as that which would be produced if the face of the tube were tilted inward; the distance the beam travels to the bottom of the image is reduced and the distance to the top is increased. This creates the desired trapezoidal pattern. The magnets are adjusted for the proper keystoning pattern by moving them toward (parallel to the (Continued on page 150)


Fig. 8. The various components of the optical unit of the Philips proiection set.

Fig. 9. The "optical barrel" in Philco and RCA receivers. The points lettered A through H are physical positioning adjustments



## A real sales promoter-the eelectric eyes incorporated in novel gadgets will attract the interest of potential customers.

MOST of our collective electri-cally-disposed brains are so engrossed with radio, recordings, television, and other forms of communications electronics that we tend to overlook the amazingly varied jobs handled by the workaday electric eye relay, or photorelay. I would like to tell you about some of those jobs, and how my friend Xavier made them his source of income.

When I first met Xavier he was a thin, thoughtful, seedy-looking solder-ing-iron mechanic not long out of the Army and its unfailing three squares daily. He entered my office to borrow a photorelay, a man with small resources, a wife in prospect, and big ideas. Now, months later, he has invited me to bring you readers along on a visit in the neighborhood, to see how he has applied the electric eye to good use in advertising.

Following Xavier's instructions, we arrive at the Roebuck Hurn department store at dusk, just in time to see their big neon signs light up, more or less at the same time. Xavier has told me how he placed photorelays in some of the upper story windows, pointed towards the sky; and how, when the sky darkens sufficiently, these relays turn the signs on. Each photorelay operates one or two neon signs.
I remember vividly the trouble he had with the first of these units; he
had placed it right near the sign it was to control, but inside the window. When it became dark that first day, the sign went on, and its light reached into the phototube, so that the phototube promptly turned off the sign. This went on quite merrily, until the contactor overheated, and someone called the store electrician. After that, the electrician had to be pacified with the gift of one of our photorelay kits for his high school age son. The sign control was adjusted by making sure that the sign could not shine into the phototube, and also by putting in a time-delay circuit so that it would take ten or fifteen seconds to turn the sign either on or off. That was to fool the clerks who started showing their friends how they could turn the sign on by placing their hands over the electric eye light entrance. By permission, I am passing along the circuit details to you, on the chance you may want to use it sometime. It's all in the diagram of Fig. 1 and the explanation below the diagram.

Well, now we are at the store, and there are the show-windows with all their displays. Xavier asked me to watch out for the second window, and to walk by after it was cleared of people, so that we could see just what happens. We do that, and notice the spotlight shining at us, and the phototube box near it picking up the light reflected from our clothes. Xavier ex-
plained to me sometime back how a disturbance to the amount of reflected light entering the phototube was amplified as an a.c. signal, and how this caused a relay to operate. This circuit, with its voltage regulators, high gain amplifier, bandpass filter, resist-ance-capacity coupling, and time-delay arrangements, is too complicated to explain here, so I won't try. But it certainly does work fine, because as we pass by, the window seems to come to life. A fast-flashing lamp somewhere in the window dazzles, and cannot be ignored; it is almost hypnotic. We go to the window, of course, and are able to see how Xavier laid out all of the electrical stuff without taking any room away from the pajamas and blankets. Judging by the crowds that follow us, a lot of people are going to know all about those pajamas soon.
That fast-flashing lamp, by the way, is another piece of photorelay work, and is something like the sign control that didn't work correctly, which I just described. The photorelay controls the big lamp, and when the lamp goes on, the light from it reaches into the phototube, and causes the relay in there to turn the lamp off. When the lamp is off, the darkness at the phototube causes it to switch on again. The effect is better when the lamp does not switch on and off too fast, and so the phototube is. adjusted to require
the maximum amount of light that the lamp can give it. This means that the lamp has to come up to full brightness each time, before it can switch off. Also, a slow carbon lamp is used to shine into the phototube, while the main light in the window is obtained from tungsten lamps. That slows the relay operation down some more. As for the photorelay itself, almost all of the circuits in my new book* will do, because the circuit is not a bit critical, as long as no part of it, like the relay contacts, has been overloaded.

We enter the doorway of the store. There is a "bong" to announce us, and a salesman smiles us officiously into the furniture department. That was the door signal Xavier fussed with for days. You might suppose a simple beam of light across the entranceway was an easy job; but it so happens that the sun and daylight enter those big show windows strongly part of the day, so that the phototube was never sure to be darkened by the shadow of a person entering, to cut off a weak little beam of light across the entrance. Xavier fixed that, after he found out what the difficulty was, by protecting the phototube against daylight as much as he could, and then by using a resistance-capacity coupled circuit to make sure that different amounts of daylight that got in anyway would not change the bias on his amplifier tubes. His circuit is so good that it is all covered in Fig. 3.
We get rid of the salesman fast merely by telling him that we are not buying anything today, and start walking down a long aisle lined with furniture. A showcase up ahead suddenly lights up like a Christmas tree, and a display near it begins to turn around and around. That's because Xavier ambushed us again with an electric eye, and now we can't help but see the new clocks and radios. This time it's the same circuit as the door signal electric eye, except that instead of a chime tone, the relay started off a timing motor, which had to make one full turn before it could stop. While it turned, the lights were on in the showcase, and the display motor turned around and around.
We don't stay long here, and after we leave, the display goes to sleep again, saving wear, tear, and electricity. The boss of this store must be a real pennypincher to have Xavier work it out that way.

Now we are at phonograph records, and there is a crowd of people around a sign that says"Talk over the Light Beam-Free." There are two reflectors, one at each end of the space, and a man at one end is talking to a lady at the other, using telephones. The small boy in the middle is up to some-thing-he lifts that unbrella into the light beam and annoys the talkers by cutting them off. Perhaps we should tell Xavier to raise the reflectors; but then, maybe not, because after all, the

[^2]

Fig. 1. This photoelectric sign lighting control circuit is one that you will use in several different forms so it is well worth the time and effort to build it soundly. A 6 -volt trans former is used for heating the 6 V 6 amplifier tube cathode, and a 11726 dual rectifier for farnishing both a plus-to-ground and a minus-to-ground voltage for the grid circuit of the 6V6. A phototube, an amplifier tube with a relay in its caihode circuit, a time delay tube (another 117Z6), and a contactor complete the circuit.
The two voltages for the grid circuit are well filtered, and furnish enough voltage to bias the phototube so that it will work sensitively. If you do not have a Type 1P24 phototube, then any vacuum-type, such as the 92s, will do. Be sure not to use electrolytic condensers for filtering the grid circuit voltages; the impedances here are high and when the electrolytics change their leakage, as they do continuously, the volagas abtained from turbed. The phototube and the 10 megohm resistor divide the voltages obtained from the 1176 and, when the phototube is dark, takes most of the voltage for itself. This rises the gy puting the relay in the cothode circuit instead of in the plate circuit, there is a high negative feedbcck no amplification of voltoe but lots of current amplificais a high negative feedicar, no amplification ot voltag but You mitht have noticed that.
You might have noticed that raw a.c. is used on the plate of the 6V6. This doesn't matter because nothing happens when the plate is negative. The tube merely operates during about half of each a.c. cycle, which is just as good as operating all the time, and there is less work for you in building it.

When the relay operates and stays in an operating condition for awhile, it heats up the 11726 time delay tube, which is just a rectifier, and this slowly pulls over the contactor to turn on the lights. In the same way, when the relay releases the next morning the $117 \mathrm{Z6}$ lets go after a delay and slowly opens the contactor
Be sure to adjust the relay so that it has a fairly wide margin between "operate be sure that the lamps or signs that are on the relay contacts do not shine into the photo tube, unless you want to build a slow oscillator.
people are laughing, having fun, and buying records.
That light-beam job is just like a crystal microphone preamplifier. The phototube is in series with a 5 megohm resistor, and with a 90 volt battery, and the resistor is coupled through a condenser into a standard audio amplifier. The output is coupled to a $1 / 4$ watt neon lamp through a trans-
former, and with some d.c. bias to make sure that the lamp doesn't extinguish. It's not a bit difficult, if you fuss with it a little, and don't try to put the reflectors too far apart. The quality of the voice will not be very good, of course, unless you know about frequency range, and pick cver the circuit with your oscillograph to (Continued on page 148)

Fig. 2. In this photoelectric smoke measuring circuit the 5 -volt transformer supplies the heating current for the 6J5 cathode heater, and also for a small lamp which is focused on the 929 phototube with a lens. Half of the 117 Z 6 furnishes a minus-to-ground d.c. voltage for exciting the phototube, and for furnishing negative grid bias for the 655 . The sensitivity adjustment makes it possible to set the indicator at a low value, near zero, when there is no smoke, and have the indicator go to the top with a certain amount of smoke.
The circuit can be made more sensitive by using more than 10 megohms, or less senstrive by using less ohmage. The $50 \mu \mathrm{fd}$. condenser across the milliammeter isn't absolutely necessary, and if you haven't a unit with low leakage, then it is best to do without it The leakage will not permit the circuit to remain in the same adjustment all the time because it will shunt away some of the d.c. that should pass through the milliammeter.



## Mace and the Morning Mail

IBARNEY was busy at the service bench putting a new volume control in an a.c.-d.c. midget, while behind him the boss-man himself was making some adjustments on a TV console. The bright May-morning sunshine flooding through the big plate glass windows of the front room seemed to dim the usual brilliance of the fluorescent-lighted service department.

What Mac was really doing was adjusting the ion-trap on the neck of the 10BP4 picture tube, and to do this he was making use of his latest "invention." This invention-which Barney had solemnly dubbed the Reflectomag-novisor-was nothing more than one of those swivel-mounted, reversible shaving mirrors with a plain mirror on one side and a magnifying mirror on the other, mounted on a folding music stand. The mirror was mounted in place of the original music rack, so it could be adjusted to any height and turned and tilted through any angle. This portable device permitted Mac to stand behind a TV set and to see a reflection of the pattern on the face of the tube while making the adjustments usually controlled from the rear of the set. He could have his choice of a wide-angle, undistorted view of the whole tube face or a highly-magnified reflection of a particular portion of that screen-a selection that came in very handy when working with the linearity, drive, and focus controls.

As Mac decided that he had the trap at the exact spot and in the best possible position on the neck of the tube for maximum brilliance of the raster, Miss Perkins brought in the morning mail and thumped it down on top of the receiver.
"For once," she remarked acidly,
"you actually have a first-class letter or so in that mess."
Miss Perkins had a very low opinion of the flood of catalogs, circulars, technical bulletins, and advertising postcards that made up the bulk of the radio shop mail. Mac sat down on the end of the service bench and began to gouge open the envelopes with the long slender blade of a dialknob screwdriver.
"Hey, Red," he said as he waved the first letter about, "do you remember my telling you about those 35Z5's, $35 Z 3$ 's, etc., that develop a funny condition so that the smallest jar will cause them to make a noise? Well, I wrote to this tube manufacturer and asked if he could tell me why they did this. He said to send him some samples of the noisy tubes, and I did. In this letter he says that an inspection reveals that under certain conditions some of these tubes develop a condition wherein they actually generate r.f. pulses when they are jarred ever so slightly. These pulses are picked up by the antenna and are amplified by the set. He remarks-as we found out, too-that the noise is worse in those sets in which a built-in loop is quite near the rectifier. He suggests that putting a shield around the rectifier tube will help reduce the noise."
"Do we start shielding those noisy tubes or do we continue to replace them as we have been doing?"' Barney wanted to know.
"I think that in most cases we will continue replacing the tubes," Mac said after a little reflection. "A $35 Z 5$ usually has a short life anyway, and if we cut off its ventilation by putting a shield around it, the set would probably be back in a few days with a burned-out rectifier; then we would
have to put in the new tube that we might just as well have put in in the first place."
Having made this decision, Mac laid aside the letter and butchered open another envelope with his screwdriver. "Well, well," he muttered as he glanced over the page, "we seem to have hit the jackpot today. This letter takes up another of our problems. I have always wondered exactly what happens to those electrolytic condensers that become noisy without developing either an open or a shorted condition. You know-the ones that make a static-like noise until you bridge a good condenser across them; and then the noise stops, only to start up again a few minutes later.
"Well. I saved up a few of these that we had taken out of sets and sent them in to this condenser manufacturer. Some were his; others were of competitive makes. This letter says that the chief engineer of the company inspected the condensers and found that in every case there were very small variations in the contact resistance of the leads. In certain critical circuits, these variations would cause noise. He goes on to say that these variable resistances, tiny though they were, have now been eliminated in their own products."
"What do you suppose he means by 'certain critical circuits?'" Barney wanted to know.
"I think he means circuits in which an abrupt change of voltage, even though it is slight, would produce a sort of r.f. pulse. We know that the noise is of an r.f. nature, for when one of these noisy sets is playing on the bench, you can pick up the noise on other sets operating nearby; moreover, when the volume control is turned down so that an r.f. signal cannot be detected and fed through into the audio amplifier, the noise disappears. Possibly the little abrupt changes of voltage due to the variations in the contact resistance pulse-modulates the oscillator in the set and produces a noise in much the same way that a keyed oscillator or r.f. amplifier produces key clicks."
Barney nodded sagely in agreement with this and went on with his work while Mac continued reading still a third letter.
"Hey, Mac," Barney suddenly interrupted, "what's the idea of this coil of insulated wire wrapped around this .2 $\mu \mathrm{fd}$. condenser? The circuit diagram shows the coil and condenser in series between the ' B -minus' point and the chassis, and then there's a quartermeg resistor across the whole works."
"What does it look like?" Mac asked quizzically.
"It looks like a series-tuned circuit," Barney said cautiously.
"And by a happy coincidence, that's exactly what it is!" Mac said.
"Well, come on!" Barney said impatiently. "Tell me more! What's a tuned circuit doing in that out-of-theway place? Why use it instead of the usual condenser-and-resistor combina-
(Continued on page 158)


# When amens story brealis in DkIahoma, WEY is on the spot with instant coverage一thanhs to a complete aral winiace studio which tracels to the story lacale. 

COMPLETE communication facilities for use in emergencies, and as a showpiece for more normal remote broadcasts are housed in the custombuilt "broadcasting station on wheels" now roaming the plains of Oklahoma for WKY, the NBC affiliate in Oklahoma City.

A study of special events programming in Oklahoma by P. A. Sugg, station manager, revealed the need of more versatile facilities for such work. As a result, a new and completely equipped remote studio was created. The 29 passenger bus was custombuilt by Flexible Company at their Loudonville, Ohio plant, following specifications carefully detailed by the WKY engineering department.
Immediately behind the driver are seats for announcers, engineers, and others on special assignment. The center section contains the control room where all equipment a studio requires is shock mounted enabling the unit to operate while in motion.
Included in the control raom are four AM-FM cue and talkback receivers, a 150 watt AM transmitter and two turntables with recorders adjustable to bus position, plus record storage and seating space.
The back third of the unit is a maroon and gray appointed studio, sound treated and large enough to accommodate nine people. There are two Pull-man-type tables for broadcasting, four microphone outlets and seats for five across the back.
The luggage conpartment contains a 2 kw . gasoline power plant, a 50 w . public address system, a Bell telephone transmitter and receiver and an FM police receiver

Sound power phones are used for communication within the unit and a Bell highway telephone provides com-
munication with established circuits throughout the state of Oklahoma.
This equipment has already proved its value. For example, the remote studio was parked on the campus of the University of Oklahoma, 20 miles south of Oklahoma City recently, where a program was scheduled for that afternoon. Word of a disastrous fire at Woodward 150 miles northwest of Oklahoma City, was relayed to the vehicle by the Bell highway telephone. Plans were quickly changed, the remote studio pulled out for Woodward, further instructions were given by telephone as the vehicle sped along the highways, and in less than three hours an eye-witness broadcast was on the air from Woodward.
A railed platform atop the remote
studio provides an unobstructed view for on-the-scene broadcasts. AM-FM transmitting and receiving antennas are also located along the top of the vehicle.

Power outlets, microphone and telephone line inputs were installed outside the unit, along the body frame supports.

Accessories such as fog lights, siren, spotlights and public address speakers add the final touch.

Jack Lovell, chief engineer, Gene Lyons, field supervisor, Ed Callahan, engineering supervisor, and Bob Hayward, engineer, worked steadily for nearly two months making the installations that make the remote studio one of the finest in America.
$-30-$

View of mobile control room showing tanscription tables, console, highwaytype telephone, sound power phone, speakers, AM and FM receivers, and AM transmitter.


May, 1:14


Fig. 1. Front view of a completely portable transmitter-receiver which provides either phone or c.w. operation in the lower bands.

By E. CAMENINE. WBKWP and M. F. JWDKHNS. WBAC

## A standard briefiense or the glove compartment of a car will readily hold this tiny ham eestation."

IBRIEFCASE ham portable, portable mobile, vacation portable -call it what you will but this little combination transmitter-receiver represents the ultimate in compactness for two-way communication on both phone and c.w. for the low frequencies.

The urge to build some type of bat-tery-operated equipment was fulfilled when surplus gear began to flood the market. The vital parts used in the construction of the rig are all from surplus items-parts that might have otherwise been discarded. Fig. 6 is a front view of the complete station including headphones, microphone, key, loading coil, and antenna. Fig. 5 is the rear view of the unit showing the
meter, key jack, and modulator-c.w. switch.

## IPortability Without at Truck

This equipment is really portable and readily fits a standard briefcase or the glove compartment of the average car. Fig. 1 is a front view of the cabinet. The ruler clearly indicates that the over-all height of the unit is scarcely three inches!

Many articles have been written about the so-called "vest pocket" transmitter but usually a bushel basket is required to hold the rest of the paraphernalia that normally goes to make up the complete station, i.e., the receiver, antenna, batteries, etc. The auxiliary equipment used with this
station includes a throw-out antenna, which when folded is less than 16 inches long and when jointed ten feet, six inches; an antenna loading coil, headphones, a key, a microphone, and a plug-in meter. Everything else is housed inside the case-even the batteries.

## The Circtit

Fig. 4 shows the circuit as it finally evolved. It is a compromise between the ultimate in compactness and efficiency yet it provides absolute minimum "A" and " $B$ " battery drain. Alternatives could have provided an r.f. stage ahead of the detector and a Pierce oscillator power amplifier transmitter but both "A" and "B" current drain would have been doubled.

## IReceiver Details

The receiver is conventional and uses a 1T4 amplifier tube as a regenerative detector impedance-coupled to the 1S4 audio. Bias for the 1S4 amplifier tube is provided by three penlight cells which are cemented to the under-

Fig. 2. Top view of the transmitter-receiver unit showing the location of the coils, battery, and other top-chassis parts.


Fig. 3. Under chassis view of portable. Note that although the set is compact there is no undue crowding of the components.


IBADIO \& TELEVINIDN NEWS
side of the chassis. Since no current is drawn by these batteries their life can be considered that of shelf-life batteries. When using phone the 1 T4 detector becomes the speech amplifier by switching the microphone into its grid circuit, and the 1S4 audio tube chokemodulates the screen grid of the 1S4 oscillator tube. The output transformer was salvaged from a surplus BC 453A. It serves as an output transformer when receiving. while the primary alone is used as the modulation choke. Because the headphones remain in the circuit at all times, complete monitoring of voice transmissions is possible.
As can be seen in Fig. 1, the $140 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$. bandset condenser, $C_{3}$, is mounted on the left side of the front panel, the gain control, $R_{3}$, is in the upper lefthand corner, and to the right of gain control is the regeneration control, $R_{R}$. The plug-in coils, $L_{1}, L_{3}$ which can be changed with the shield in place, and the antenna series condenser, $C_{1}$, are mounted on a piece of lucite bent into an angle and bolted to the chassis, as shown in Fig. 2. The 1T4 detector appears directly behind the regeneration control in Fig. 2 and farther back is the 1S4 audio tube. The output transformer, $T_{1}$, is mounted to the right and is in the center of the chassis. Visible through the lucite angle bracket used to mount the antenna jack, $J_{3}$, is the bandspread tuning condenser, $C_{4}$. A vertical aluminum shield, bolted to the chassis and the front panel, separate the receiver and the transmitter.

## The Transmitter

The transmitter is nothing more than a 1 S 4 crystal oscillator with a small feedback condenser to help some of your sluggish crystals perk up and take notice. The plate circuit is metered by a 0-25 ma. meter, through a closed-circuit jack, $J_{5}$. The assumption that a simple pi-coupler will load any length of wire or anything from a wet string to a bed spring proved to be untenable. Designed to load the throwout surplus antenna, this pi-coupler in conjunction with a loading coil can't miss, and no one can deny the reliability of the low impedance link when working the rig on the home antenna. (Continued on page 120)


Fig. 4. Schematic diagram and parts list for the portable transmitter-receiver.

Fig. 5. Back view of unit showing plug-in milliammeter in place and the operating key inserted in the proper circuit jack. J.


Fig. 6. Front view of unit with all of the operating accessories, headphones, mike, key, and throw-out antenna, assembled.


# A Dual-Purpose Frequency Meter- 

 V.I.0. G. L. CDUNTRYMAN, WมnH, wlRVECommander, USN. Electronics Otficer Boston Naval Shipyard

Complete comstruction details for a "ham"
the rectifier tube. On the rectifier
wnit that cambe used cither as av.f.o. to dride

## a transmitter or as a freauency meter for both <br> reqeiver and transmilter frequeney meadarements.

TTHE basic unit to be described is similar to a v.f.o. designed by Don Mix about two years ago and written up in the 1948 ARRL Handbook. The main differences are the substitution of a mixer tube for one isolation stage, minor changes in the electron coupled oscillator components, and some refinements such as the inclusion of a dial that will read direct to 2500 divisions.
Provision is made for coaxial connection to the transmitter when the unit is used as a v.f.o., and for r.f. input and headphone output for the direct checking of a transmitter frequency or for monitor uses.
The v.f.o. output is adequate to drive an 807 tube either as a straight amplifier or as a frequency multiplier. No provision has been made for keying the unit so one or more of the following stages must be keyed, preferably in the cathode. A convenient switch in the center tap of the high voltage winding on the transformer cuts the v.f.o. on or off as desired.

Referring to the photographs, the dial on the $3^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime}$ ECO box can be read directly to 2500 dial divisions in 180 degrees rotation. These dials sell new for around $\$ 7.00$ but are included with BC375E tuning units which currently retail on the surplus market for around $\$ 1.25$. The dial
shown was removed from one of the used surplus tuning units.

The left hand switch is in the a.c. line and the right hand switch is in the center tap of the high voltage winding of the power transformer. Between the switches is a 6.3 volt pilot light connected to the filament winding of the power transformer. The bulb is removable from the front of the chassis. A two-terminal strip (Millen No. 37302) is on the rear of the chassis for attaching the a.c. line cord, and on the right hand side of the chassis are the phone jack, the coaxial output terminal, and a binding post mounted on insulated grommets for coupling r.f. input, if necessary, in connection with the use of the unit as a frequency meter. A two or threefoot length of wire attached to this binding post provides sufficient input for checking even a low power transmitter, and insures adequate headphone volume.
Behind the ECO box are, left to right, the 6F6 isolation stage, the 6L7 mixer tube and an octal base plug-in 20-20 $\mu \mathrm{fd}$. filter condenser obtained at surplus for 35 cents. The 6SK7 ECO tube is mounted on top of the ECO box where its heat will not affect the frequency or stability of the oscillator. Behind the filter condenser is the VR105 regulator tube and at the rear,
tube socket, pins 3 and 4, pins 5 and 6, and pins 2 and 7 are connected together. This arrangement permits the use of any of the octal base rectifier tubes. The power transformer occupies the left hand rear corner of the chassis.

## The ECO

The ECO itself is contained in a Parmetal $3^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime}$ utility box and the wiring diagram is self-explanatory. The coil, $L_{1}$, was picked up at surplus for a dime. It is marked "L-205" and is about $11 / 2$ " long. Two threaded holes in one end permit fastening to the side of the ECO box. The coil consists of $241 / 4$ turns of No. 20 tinned copper wire, wound on a threaded ceramic form $3 / 4$ " in diameter with the individual windings spaced approximately the diameter of the wire and is tapped $3 \frac{1}{4}$ turns from one end.
The tuning condenser, $C_{1}$, is mounted on the rear of the box and an insulated shaft is coupled to the rear extension of the condenser shaft then, in turn, coupled to the dial. Incidentally, the dial must be mounted first, and the holes laid out with great care, as the dial will just exactly fit within the three-inch dimension of the box. As the panel from which the surplus dial was removed is thicker than the side of the ECO box, it is necessary to use washers with the three screws which secure the dial. After the dial is installed, the hole on the opposite side of the box for the condenser mounting may be made, being careful to locate
it so that the condenser shaft and the dial coupling will be perfectly centered. If that is not done, the dial will bind and not turn free. Care must also be exercised not to damage or even scratch the worm gear in the dial, as any defect will cause the dial to bind at that point and not operate smoothly.

Considerable experimenting was done with the various fixed capacities and the proper temperature coefficients required to insure continuous stable operation. The arrangement finally adopted has no appreciable frequency drift thirty seconds after the filaments are turned on, and no changes in calibration have been noted over a period of several months, checking against an accurate frequency meter with an accuracy of $.003 \%$. The ECO is considerably more stable than the Navy type LM or its Army equivalent BC221, which maintain an accuracy of $.01 \%$. For this reason, no additional variable compensating condenser was found necessary, although it had originally been planned to add a small capacity trimmer condenser across the main tuning condenser for screwdriver adjustment from the side of the ECO box. Due to the excellent stability which was obtained, it was also considered unnecessary to incorporate a 100 kc . crystal and associated circuit in the unit.

The range from 3500 to 4000 kc . is well centered, covering from 230 to 2126 on the dial. This represents 996 direct reading dial divisions for the 80 -meter band which anyone will agree should be sufficient. Harmonics for either v.f.o. or frequency measuring purposes are usable to at least 30 megacycles, but have not been checked above that point.

One of the tests used in connection with temperature compensation was to fasten a lighted cigarette to a wooden dowel and hold the hot end of the cigarette adjacent to various components within the ECO box. after zero beating the ECO output with another frequency meter, or the station receiver. With the component values as given, it was impossible to obtain any perceptible frequency drift after allowing the ECO to warm up for thirty seconds. Coupling the v.f.o. to the transmitter does not affect the frequency, and in fact direct shorting of the coaxial output terminal makes no change in the pitch of the note that can be detected by ear. Apparently one isolation stage is entirely adequate.

The ECO section should be wired except for $C_{3}$. a 6 SK 7 tube inserted in the socket and 6.3 filament volts placed between the filament lead and the box. Next a 45 volt "B" battery or other high-voltage source should be connected between the HV lead and the box (ground). This procedure is necessary for determining the condenser to be used for $C_{3}$ as described below, and the signal may be picked up on the station receiver as precise calibration is unnecessary.


Fig. 1. Complete schematic diagram of dual-purpose frequency meter-v.f.o.
The wiring diagram shows $C_{3}$ as $20 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$. The CRL ceramic tube zero temperature coefficient condensers are supposed to have a capacity tolerance of $\pm .5 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$. in the low values and $\pm 21 / 2$ per-cent in the higher values. Actually one marked $175 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$. was closer to $195 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$. For centering the band, since no trimmer condenser is used, it is necessary to determine the condenser to be used for $C_{3}$ experimentally before the ECO box is put in place on the chassis. In one case, a condenser marked $20 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$. centered
(Continued on page 118)


Top view of the home-built unit. Although it does not appear so in the photograph, the $3 \times 4 \times 5$ inch ECO box is centered on the chassis.



WE ARE pleased to dedicate the May ISW Department to radio in the new Dominion of Pakistan.

At present, Radio Pakistan has transmitters operating in four of its principal cities-Karachi (national capital), Dacca, Lahore, and Peshawar.

In Karachi there are two m.w. stations - one of low power and one of fairly high output. The low-powered transmitter operates on 1,452 kcs., power unknown; the high-powered one is on 825 kcs . with 10 kw . Presently inactive is 850 kcs . which serves as an alternate for 825 kes. Karachi's shortwave outlet is listed officially on 6.075 with a power of 250 watts. It radiates the network programs of Radio Pakistan originating in Karachi. The alternate short-wave channel is 6.120 (inactive).
Dacca's m.w. outlet is on $1,167 \mathrm{kcs}$. with 5 kw . power. The present s.w. channel in use is 15.270 with 7.5 kw . power; alternate s.w. frequencies of $11.890,4.950$, and 3.460 are now inactive. The Dacca short-wave station relays the 1,167 m.w. transmitter as well as a few network programs direct from Karachi (chiefly the English news)

Lahore is operating currently on m.w. only, on 1,086 kcs., 5 kw.; it re-
lays network programs from Karachi as well as originating regional programs from its own studios.
Peshawar, like Karachi, has one low-power and one high-power m.w. transmitter, on $1,500 \mathrm{kcs}$. and 629 kcs ., with 250 watts and 10 kw ., respectively; relays network programs and also originates its own regional broadcasts.
In addition, Radio Pakistan has a number of m.w. and s.w. stations under construction. These include:

KARACHI-A 7.5 kw . station is under construction with assignment to 3.450 and 4.935 ; a $20-$ and a $100-\mathrm{kw}$ transmitter are "reported" to be under construction, but no frequency assignments have been announced.
PESHAWAR-A 7.5 kw , transmitter is under construction for assignment to 3.320 and 4.790.

LAHORE-A 7.5 kw . job is under construction for assignment to 3.355 and 4.818 .

MULTAN-A 7.5 kw . station is under construction for assignment to 3.385 and 4.910 ; a 5 kw . transmitter, to be assigned to 600 kcs .

Other m.w. outlets, either projected

[^3]This attractive and well-equipped Listening Post is that of Jack F. Gardener, Jacksonville, Florida. Jack is American representative of the ISW Club, London.

or under construction, include Hyderabad (Sind), 910 kcs., 5 kw.; Bannu, 950 kes., 1 kw.; Quetta, 1,040 kes., 10 kw.; Gutrat, $1,055 \mathrm{kcs} ., 1 \mathrm{kw}$.; Sialkot, 1,195 kcs., 1 kw.; Sylhet, 1,200 kcs., 1 kw.; Jessore, 1,250 kes., 1 kw.; Bhawalpur, 580 kcs., 1 kw.; Lyallpur, 675 kcs., 1 kw.; Montgomery, 715 kcs., 1 kw.; Sukkur, 780 kcs ., $1 \mathrm{kw} . ;$ Chittagong, 795 kcs., 5 kw., and Sheikheura, 825 kcs., 1 kw
Owner of all the stations is the Pakistan Government with headquarters in Karachi, Sind.
Incidentally, in Lahore, Karachi, and Peshawar the dominant language is Urdu, while for Dacca it is chiefly Bengali.
The most commonly-heard shortwave outlet from Pakistan is Radio Pakistan, Dacca, on 15.270, which first started operations on 11.890 . It moved to 15.270 on February 13, presumably to escape severe QRM from the "Voice of America in Manila" on 11.890.
Dacca's schedule appears to be daily at 2030-2200, 0100-0130, 0140-0230, 0600-1130; news has been heard at $2130,0730,1030$. Since the day the transmitter moved from 11.890 to 15.270 , I have found the $19-\mathrm{m}$. channel best here in West Virginia around 0730 when news is presented. I have heard location and frequency announced at 0745 just preceding "tonight's announcements" (in English). The station usually can be heard here also at 2130 with the news, but in the evening it is much weaker and often has CWQRM. Mornings it is in the clear and normally is quite readable to around 1030 news time when a powerful carrier causes interference. (I believe the QRM is caused by the carrier of WCBN, New York City, during its "warm-up" period at 1030-1115. During that time, Radio Pakistan, Dacca, is partly readable here.)

An Indian correspondent tells me that the s.w. transmitter at Dacca was constructed in seven weeks by three engineers and four assistants.
I have not yet received current schedules of other Pakistan stations but I believe they are similar to that of Dacca.

Pearce, England, has received a letter from Radio Pakistan in Karachi, stating that its transmitter there is still working on 6.070 (officially listed 6.075), and that the transmissions heard late in 1948 on 6.210 were not from Radio Pakistan.
(Continued on page 140)

# Build Your 0wn 10.7 me. discriminator TRANSFORNER 

唓皆
JOSEPII C. MICHALDWICZ
Ass't. Prot. Elec. Eng..
Catholic University of America

# *"Learn by doing"- it is not a dififenlt tasfs to build gour own discriminator transformes. 

sINCE frequency modulated signals are time axis modulations which are in quadrature with amplitude modulations, customary types of demodulators used in ampli-tude-modulated receivers cannot be used for separating the intelligence from the modulated carrier current. In the high-frequency and intermedi-ate-frequency networks of an FM receiver, the circuits are very similar to those employed in the customary superheterodyne type of AM receivers, with the principal exception that the networks must accommodate a broader frequency spectrum. (See "New Band FM Receiver," p. 51, Radio News, April, 1948.) But the second detector in an FM receiver functions much differently from the detector in an AM receiver, it being a special circuit, called a discriminator, that must change the frequency modulation into a variable amplitude signal. It is the most important part of the FM receiver and should be designed and built with much care. It is worthy to note that not only does the discriminator circuit perform its primary function of demodulating the FM signal, but eliminates certain types of static. When a certain abrupt interference enters the i.f. stages of the receiver, a series of spectrum amplitudes of similar polarity, acting simultaneously and symmetrically with respect to the midfrequency, is produced. Since inputs to a discriminator, consisting of equal simultaneous positive voltages displaced from the mid-frequency, produce zero output voltage, the inter-
ference is virtually eliminated in the audio stages of the receiver.

The basic type of discriminator is the balanced discriminator circuit shown in Fig. 2. The 6SH7 tube is the last limiter stage of the receiver and produces a voltage drop across the inductance $L_{1}$ which is the primary of the double-tuned transformer $L_{1}-L_{1}$. This transformer is tuned to the i.f. frequency of the receiver, $F_{0}$. The secondary of the transformer is centertapped and the output is supplied through two diode rectifiers to the resistive loads $R_{5}$ and $R_{\text {e }}$. The voltage drops across these two load resistors are in cpposition, and if the signal supplied to the discriminator is equally divided between the two diodes, the

Fig. 1. Partsrequired to construct discriminator transformer. Photograph shows the fixed and tuning condensers, coil torm, shield can, and the completed assembly.

Fig. 2. Wiring diagram of the discriminator transformer and its associated circuit.



## This novel unit converts any signal generator or test oscillator to a direct-reading resonance indicator.

THE complex problems encountered by the modern service technician are far removed from those he was required to solve even a few years ago. There has been a gradual transition in servicing technique that identifies itself with the addition of several new and radically different instruments in every progressive radio shop. The new fields of FM and television impose problems that have no counterpart in the average serviceman's experience. The conglomeration of separate instruments required to perform all necessary measurements on present-day equipment represents a considerable initial investment, and is time-consuming from the standpoint that several are needed to analyze even a "run of the mill" service job. Although the unit to be described is designed primarily for the service technician, it has wide application in laboratory, production-testing, and amateur work.

One technique has always been endorsed by technical authorities, and the application of this principle has been followed to the present day. This principle is that of using the signal itself as the medium of determining circuit function. With the advent of high frequency transmission (FM and TV), such a method is no longer practical. Measuring apparatus invariably adds undesired elements to the circuit under test. When dealing with an
amplifier that may be detuned by 2 $\mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$., the foregoing statement is certainly justified.
Means, therefore, must be devised to circumvent this inadequacy and allow quick. sure checking of this specialized apparatus. The method to be described is ideal, as it allows measurements without direct mechanical coupling. It permits measurement of all but oscillator frequencies, without the circuit's being energized. It makes possible laboratory caliber comparisons in a simple direct-reading form, eliminating tedious, time-consuming figuration. Every practical frequency range is covered, the only limitation being that of the coupling signal source.

As the heading denotes, the instrument under discussion is primarily a resonance indicator of markedly advanced design. Because of the unit's broad application, it is believed that this article should prove of value to every reader, whether engineer, technician, serviceman, or amateur.

Over a period of time, several authors have described and advocated the use of a grid-dip meter. Essentially, the grid-dip meter is nothing more than an oscillator whose grid current can be changed by coupling an external load to the oscillating tank circuit. The amount of loading depends on the degree of coupling and the $Q$ of the external circuit. If we
had an i.f. transformer that was tuned to 455 kc ., for example, we could check its actual resonance by coupling the grid-dip meter coil field close to this transformer. As the grid-dip oscillator was tuned to the exact frequency of the specimen under test, a pronounced dip would be observed. This is clearly accounted for by the loading effect of the external circuit upon an oscillator, which is inherently a source of extremely poor regulation. By utilizing several coils, it is possible to cover a certain frequency range and determine the resonant frequencies of all tuned circuits, whether they are energized or not. Band-switching is impossible, because of the physical size of the unit. As the higher frequencies are employed, full-scale deflections are difficult to attain, because of the ratio of oscillator efficiency. The physical size of the calibrated dial must be small because of the necessary miniature size of the total unit.

It is this author's opinion that the very valuable grid-dip oscillator never achieved popularity throughout the service profession because of several shortcomings listed above, and also because of its necessary physical size. There is no other single instrument that can perform as many diversified measurements as the grid-dip meter, nor is there a combination of instruments that can perform such measurements as quickly.

The Model 915 "Tubeless Grid-Dip Adapter," in conjunction with a sig-
nal generator, duplicates all of the functions of the old grid-dip meter, and does this without undesired complications. The sensitivity is much higher than that of the grid-dip type, thereby allowing greatly expanded utility. It also permits measurement without oscillator detuning.

As the title indicates, this unit is an adapter and is intended to be used with any signal generator or test oscillator. The output of the generator is connected to the adapter by attachment to a screw terminal located in the instrument back plate. If the generator is on and one of the three coils is plugged into the test probe, a full scale meter reading will be observed. The degree of meter deflection is controlled by the output attenuator of the generator itself. The three coils provided cover the continuous range of 100 kc . through 300 mc . The only frequency limitation is that of the companion generator. Since there is usually a large second, third, and fourth harmonic content in the output of any generator on its highest frequency range, the usefulness is proportionally extended.
We have described a little companion unit that multiplies the value of any standard signal generator that the serviceman now has. At this point, it might be appropriate to outline a typical application.
A timely example might be that of an over-all check of a television receiver. With the generator connected to the adapter, plug in the probe coil covering the receiver i.f. range. Switch the generator to the proper range. Adjust the generator output for a comfortable meter deflection. Place the probe close to the last i.f. coil, and tune the generator until a pronounced dip is observed. Tuning the generator either side of the point of greatest dip will allow direct reading of the i.f. selectivity response. This is directly read from the generator dial. In this case, and in all operations, the tolerance, or frequency accuracy, is that of the generator, which is an extreme advantage over former types. The probe is now moved, by the same method, successively to each i.f. transformer, and similar evaluations are made. The r.f. section now can be checked by the same system. During these operations, the television set does not have to be turned on. If it should appear necessary to check the oscillator, the set is turned on and a headset plugged into the jack provided on the unit. When the signal generator is tuned to the same or a submultiple frequency of the TV oscillator, a loud squeal will be heard in the phones. Simultaneously, the meter will kick downward. For r.f. measurement, the proper coil must, of course. be used. Generators having restricted fundamental ranges but usable harmonics work just as well as more expensive types for this application.

It would be impossible to describe all applications of this test unit in the


Fig. 2. Complete schematic diagram. Unit covers 100 kc . through 300 mc . A closed circuit jack is inserted at point ( X ) if audio indications are desired.
allotted space. Under the following basic classifications have been itemized several of the more important functions that this instrument is capable of performing.

## Itesonance Indieator

This function is about the most important from an over-all use standpoint. The circuit under measurement does not have to be energized for this type of checking. The adapter unit is utilized as a grid-dip meter, and is coupled to the companion signal generator. Coupling the appropriate probe coil, inductively, to the circuit or specimen under test will permit direct reading resonance indications. Such indication is, of course, the pronounced meter dip as the generator is tuned through the proper frequency. Under this heading would be such measurements as i.f., r.f. alignment, and general checking. Transmitter tuning would be another application. In design work, all tuned circuits can be carefully evaluated and preset. Production checking of coils and tuned circuits in sub-assemblies is also made much faster. Antenna resonance may be quickly determined. Relative $Q$ of individual components by comparison is also possible. The photograph below shows a technician using the
unit in conjunction with a standard signal generator to make a quick check of a television i.f. strip. Since this adapter will respond only to the proper resonance point, no misleading effects can exist.

## Einorgizod Detector

A phone jack is provided so that both audio and visual indications are possible when using the test instrument as an energized detector. The external circuit to be tested may be an oscillator of any type, operating in the aforementioned range of 100 kc . to 300 mc . With the unit connected to the signal generator, plug a headset in the jack provided. When the signal generator is tuned to the fundamental or harmonic frequency of the oscillator, a loud squeal will be heard in the phones. Such a measurement is valuable, as it allows pin-point accuracy when zero beat is reached. To determine where the oscillator should be working, the dip method previously described may be employed prior to this check. Oscillator tracking, output, etc., may be easily analyzed. The probe coil, in this case, may be very loosely coupled to the circuit under test. A complete TV oscillator section may be very quickly set by this meth-
(Continued on page 112)

> Serviceman illustrates how the grid-dip adapter unit is used in conjunction with a signal generator to check resonant frequency of a television tuned circuit.


By RDBEART FI. HAWKINS<br>Instructor, Purdue University The small size of the unit can be realized by comparison with the over-all size of the line cord.

Build this low-cost receiver and make pleasure. It covers 5.5 to 18 megacycle band.

AMINIATURE short-wave receiver that would give fine performance was the objective when this unit was designed, and it has more than fulfilled all expectations.

The use of a separate receiver for covering the 5.5 to 18 megacycle band of frequencies was prompted by the need of really great sensitivity and selectivity to cover the 20 -meter amateur band. Most two-band home receivers will cover this band of frequencies, but without the sensitivity found in this regenerative receiver. Regeneration was chosen to give the extreme sensitivity desired, and a stage of tuned radio frequency amplification ahead of the regenerative detector gives excellent selectivity. No electrical bandspread arrangement is employed on this unit and hence the entire 20 -meter amateur band is covered in about 4 dial divisions. However, this receiver has a vernier dial and little trouble has been experienced in separating the many amateur stations on this band. A 6C4 triode audio amplifier drives the 6AK6 power amplifier to give plenty of gain for loudspeaker operation on most stations. The audio quality is good and the BBC Symphony from London has been received with excellent quality. It is a fortunate fact that the higher-frequency bands are relatively static-free; thus one of the advantages of frequency modulation,
freedom from static, is approximated in this receiver. For extremely weak signals, a phone jack is supplied, but the author has found little need for it. Amateur stations as far distant as Jerusalem, Palestine, have been received with amazing clarity.

The small size of the receiver makes it an attractive addition to any home. Miniature tubes are used throughout giving excellent performance and filling the small space requirement. Referring to Fig. 1, a photograph of the receiver, the loudspeaker can be seen at the left end of the front panel with the phone jack below it. The bar knob farthest left is the audio gain control with the regeneration control at its right. The vernier-type dial for main tuning is mounted in the center of the panel. The r.f. stage is gangtuned with the regenerative detector to make for ease of tuning. It was expected that some difficulty would be encountered in trying to make such a combination track over the entire range of frequencies when this unit was first constructed. However, a slight revamping of the number of turns added to the oscillator coil has made for good tracking. The oscillator coil used was a standard Stanwyck $\mathrm{S}-231$ and 12 turns of $\# 22$ enameled wire were added as shown in the detail drawing (Fig. 5). Two solder terminals are added between those already on the coil to give a total of five
terminals-plate, "B plus," grid, oscillator tap, and ground. It is suggested that a coating of wax be added after the new winding and terminals are completed. The antenna coil (Stanwyck S-410) is used with no changes and is so placed as to give extremely short leads. The 6AU6 r.f. amplifier not only increases the selectivity of the receiver, but prevents any excessive radiation from the antenna.
To begin construction of this receiver, it is suggested that the following steps be followed. First, study the photographs and circuit diagram until thoroughly familiar with the use and placement of each part. Looking at Fig. 4, the top view of the receiver, let us identify the components. The power transformer is at the upper-left corner of the chassis with the 6X4 rectifier tube and electrolytic filter condenser directly behind it. The two-gang main tuning condenser is in the center of the chassis with the filter choke behind it. Starting at the antenna binding post and working towards the front panel, we find the antenna coil, 6AU6 r.f. amplifier, oscillator coil, 6AU6 regenerative detector, in that order. Starting at the panel in the next row, we find the 6C4 audio amplifier, 6AK6 power amplifier, and audio output transformer. The output leads of the transformer are connected to a Jones terminal strip and thence to the voice coil of the loudspeaker. The parts list should be checked against the photographs to make certain that no parts are omitted or misplaced. Second, lay out a full-size template of the chassis and front panel and then fasten with
"Scotch" tape to chassis and panel for center punching and drilling. Leave the templates on the parts while drilling as it prevents errors in hole sizes which could ruin the chassis. As long as the templates are correct, then the chassis and panel will be correctly drilled. Third, mount all parts before attempting any wiring and make certain that the tube sockets are mounted so as to give the shortest possible leads. The antenna and oscillator coils should also be mounted to give short leads without any crossovers inside the shield can. A suggestion that will ease the job of wiring is that of removing the 0.5 megohm potentiometer and switch until the regenerative detector is wired. After the wiring on that particular tube socket is completed, the potentiometer can be placed in position.

The wiring job on the receiver can be simplified by duplicating the wiring shown in the bottom view photograph of the receiver. In Fig. 3, the bottom view, a paper condenser can be seen mounted on the outside of the left end of the chassis. This condenser is $C_{11}$ which connects to the phone jack. Start with the leads coming out of the secondary of the power transformer and commence wiring the power supply. It will be noted that several insulated solder terminals are placed in the chassis to make for case of connecting the different circuits. Solder the 6.3 volt filament leads to pins 3 and 4 of every tube, then place all the paper condensers in their proper positions. The resistors and mica condensers are placed in position last, but of course, follow the suggestion of wiring the regenerative detector completely before placing the 0.5 megohm regeneration control in its proper place on the chassis.
In selecting parts for the receiver, remember that a good deal of effort will be spent in constructing it, and a faulty component can cause all sorts of difficulties. Using quality components will be a good insurance of long life and good operation. The main tuning dial used in the original unit was removed from a war surplus tuning unit TU-5B and was slightly revamped. A National Velvet-Vernier dial will fill the bill exactly for this


Fig. 2. Complete schematic diagram of the a.c. operated regenerative receiver.
receiver if one is available; however, the entire tuning unit mentioned above can be purchased on war surplus for about $\$ 3.00$. The crackle finish shown on the front panel was sprayed on in two coats and baked in an oven. It might be suggested that those having some woodworking experience could easily build a cabinet that would harmonize with period furniture.

Alignment and test of the receiver can be completed in a short time using a standard signal generator and an output meter. Simply inject a signal of 5.5 megacycles into the antenna binding post and adjust the perme-ability-tuned antenna coil and oscilla-
tor coil until maximum signal is indicated at the speaker terminals by the output meter. Then set the signal generator at 18 megacycles, tune the receiver to the high-frequency end of the dial and make any minor adjustments necessary to again give maximum signal indication.

The original unit locates the 20 meter amateur band at about 70 on the $0-100$ dial scale. Regeneration control is smooth and the gain control is usually set about half way towards maximum position. A few pointers on how to tune a regenerative receiver may be in order. After the set has
(Continued on page 106)


Fig. 3. Bottom view of receiver showing under-chassis components. An exact duplication of parts layout is not necessary.

Fig. 4. Top view of receiver showing correct lacement of components. Vernier dial used was a revamped surplus unit.



Part 14. A complete analysis of the design and
operation of Intercarrier TV sound systems.

T10 THIS point we have been studying what might conveniently be called the conventional television receiver. In this receiver, shown in Fig. 1, the audio and video signals, after passage through a mixer, are reduced to their i.f. values. At some point after the mixer and before the video second detector, the sound i.f. signal is removed from the video i.f. system and fed to a separate set of i.f. amplifiers which are peaked to the sound i.f. value After two or three i.f. stages, the audio signal is fed to an FM detector where it is converted to audio frequencies. This is then followed by one or more stages of audio amplification after which the signal is
powerful enough to drive a loudspeaker. Once the two signals have been separated, every precaution is taken in the video system to prevent any sound voltage from reaching the video detector and the subsequent cathode-ray tube. Usually these precautions consist of one or more trap circuits distributed throughout the video system following the point of signal separation.

While this system will operate successfully when properly designed, it does possess several disadvantages when cost becomes an important design factor. Thus, one of the most important stages in the television receiver, the local oscillator, is also one

Present-day television receivers that are designed around an Intercarrier sound system. There are many other TV receivers on the market today that employ the same system.
of its weakest points. We know that the sound i.f. value is the difference between the frequency of the local oscillator and the frequency-modulated sound carrier. If the frequency of the local oscillator should drift, either during the warm-up period when the set is first turned on, or during the operation of the receiver, then the difference frequency produced as a result of the mixing in the mixer will change, too. Thus, consider the case of a television receiver tuned to channel 3 and designed for a sound i.f. of 21.25 mc . On channel 3 , the audio carrier frequency is 65.75 mc . and since the oscillator frequency is above this by an amount equal to the sound i.f., the oscillator frequency will be 65.75 mc . plus 21.25 mc ., or 87.00 mc . The sound carrier is frequency-modulated, and the modulation shifts the audio carrier frequency plus and minus 25 kc . In other words, the total audio signal for channel 3 can be expressed as 65.75 mc . plus or minus 25 kc .

In the sound i.f. system (including the input discriminator coil), the band pass is about 200-300 kc., although generally the discriminator response is linear only for about 150 kc . If the local oscillator should drift by as little as 75 kc ., it is possible for the sound i.f. signal to shift to a non-linear portion of the discriminator characteristic, thereby causing audio distortion. Now, a drift in frequency of 75 kc ., with the oscillator functioning at 87 mc., represents a change of less than $.09 \%$; at 200 mc ., the same frequency drift represents a change of $.03 \%$. Using ordinary components, combined with the station selector rotary switches, it can hardly be expected that the local oscillator will not drift more than this during warm-up and even during subsequent operation. It is due to this very situation that oscillators are provided with fine-tuning controls which, extended to the front panel, permit the observer to correct
for oscillator drift. While such controls remedy the drifting temporarily, it is annoying to have to use this control several times during each set operation. Furthermore, the oscillator frequency is extremely sensitive to tube capacitance and it is not uncommon to find that the oscillator frequency is altered sufficiently by a tube change to require a complete realignment of the oscillator circuit. Finally, in time, the resistive and capacitive components themselves will change sufficiently in value, even without a tube change, to also require a complete realignment.

The local oscillator is the source of other annoyances. Any inadequate filtering of the " $B$ "" voltage used by the local oscillator will cause the oscillator frequency to vary at a 60 -cycle or 120 -cycle rate. This results in phase and frequency modulation of the local oscillator, which passes through the sound i.f. system and FM detector and appears as an audible hum. The only remedy for this is complete filtering of the power supply. We also obtain phase and frequency modulation when acoustic feedback from the speaker causes oscillator coils, condensers, and tube elements to vibrate. Vibrations of the cores in permeability or slugtuned coils or the plates in a condenser can be a difficult annoyance to eliminate.
Solutions to all of the foregoing problems are not unknown, but they usually involve sufficient additional expense to make them unattractive in today's competitive market. Manufacturers are constantly on the alert for methods of decreasing the cost of television receivers and the recently devised Intercarrier television sound system appears to offer economic advantages, as well as the elimination of the effects of oscillator drift.

## Basid Drinciples of Interearriar Sywrm

In sets employing the Intercarrier system, the sequence of stages follows the form shown in Fig. 2. A quick comparison of this illustration with that of Fig. 1 reveals that separation of the audio and video signals does not occur until both signals have passed through the video second detector and the video-frequency amplifiers. Thus, at first glance, every precaution which was previously taken to insure that the sound voltage did not reach the cathode-ray tube is now seemingly ignored. Another fact which appears contrary to previous principles is the passage of the FM signal through the AM video detector where the possibility of slope detection exists. We thus appear to have here an unworkable combination used as the basis for the Intercarrier system.

From the block diagram, Fig. 2, it is seen that the audio and video signals are received by the r.f. stages of the receiver, lowered in frequency at the mixer by beating with the local oscillator voltage, and then both passed


Fig. 1. Block diagram of a conventional television receiver.


Fig. 2. Block diagram of an Intercarrier TV receiver.


Fig. 3. The solid line represents the desired i.L response of conventional TV receivers. The dotted line shows the mod. ification required for sets operating on the Intercarrier system. With this change the response becomes more symmetrical.


Fig. 4, When two signals beat together. the resultant voltage will contain a beat frequency equal to the frequency difference of the two signals.
together through a common video i.f. system.

The carrier i.f. values after passage through the mixer are the same as they would be using the conventional system of Fig. 1. The intermediate frequencies assigned to each carrier are functions only of the local oscillator setting and to this point in the receiver both systems are identical. The first departure appears in the i.f. system. The video i.f. response characteristic for a conventional receiver is indicated by the solid line in Fig. 3. To adapt


Fig. 5. The i.f. response curve rec. ommended for television receivers employing the Intercarrier system.

Fig. 6. A series resonant trap connected from plate to ground is used to remcve the 4.5 mc . voltage from the video system and feed it to the audio system.


this response for the Intercarrier sound system, it must be widened to include the sound i.f. signal, as indicated by the dotted line. However, instead of providing the sound carrier with as much amplification as the video signal receives, we provide it with considerably less amplification, and it is specifically because the sound carrier receives this lesser amount of amplification that the system is able to function. This is important, for if the level of the sound carrier is not kept considerably below the level of the video signal, the latter signal becomes completely unusable.

To understand why the sound carrier level must be considerably below the video signal level, let us look ahead in Fig. 2 to the video detector. The video and sound i.f. signals reach this point in the Intercarrier system after passage through the i.f. system. Now, a detector (such as used ordinarily for the video second detector) operates basically in the same manner as the previous mixer. In both, a mixing process occurs. Thus, in the mixer stage (which has long been known as the first detector), the local oscillator voltage beats with the incoming signal or signals to produce the i.f. signal. At the video second detector, a beating or mixing takes place between the video and sound i.f. carriers with the result that a 4.5 mc . beat note is produced. In this case we could consider the video carrier as being equivalent to the local oscillator and the audio carrier as the incoming signal. The result of the mixing is a 4.5 mc . beat note. In addition to the beat note, we also obtain all of the $0-4 \mathrm{mc}$. video frequencies from the video carrier.

The reason for keeping the level of the sound carrier low can now be given. Consider the two carriers shown in Fig. 4, A and B. Assume the larger one to be the video carrier and the smaller one to be the audio carrier. If these two signals are mixed together, a ripple will be produced in the resultant wave, Fig. 4C, which will have a frequency equal to the difference between the carrier frequencies. In this case this is 4.5 mc . As long as the amplitudes of the two carriers differ considerably, the amplitude of the 4.5 mc . beat note will remain small and unaffected by any amplitude modulation contained in the video carrier. Here is one of the pivotal points in the Intercarrier television sound system. By maintaining the sound carrier small in comparison to the video signal, we obtain a 4.5 mc . beat note which contains only the frequency modulation of the original sound r.f. carrier and practically none of the video modulation.

The sound carrier is continually shifting back and forth between the limits of plus and minus 25 kc . In the mixing process in the video second detector this frequency modulation is inparted by the sound i.f. carrier to the 4.5 mc . beat note. The 4.5 mc . signal represents the difference between the video and sound i.f. carriers. The frequency of the video carrier is fixed, but the frequency of the sound carrier continually shifts back and forth. This changes the value of the beat note. Thus, while we speak of 4.5 mc . as the beat note, we actually mean a beat note with a center frequency of 4.5 mc ., but which shifts back and forth about this value to the limits of plus and minus 25 kc . This frequency shifting, remember, represents the sound intelligence of the television broadcast.

Now let us see how the foregoing is employed to make the Intercarrier television sound system workable. When the video carrier (with its amplitude modulation) and the audio carrier are received at the receiver, they have substantially the same amplitude. (The FCC regulations state that the power of the sound carrier be 50 to 150 percent of the power of the video carrier when transmitting synchronizing pulses. However, most stations transmit equal sound and maximum amplitude video carriers.) After passage through the mixer stage, the two signals are converted to their i.f. values and are ready to pass through the i.f. system. If we are to keep the degree of amplitude modulation of the beat note signal to a minimum, it is desirable to keep the level of the sound carrier at least 26 db . below the peak video carrier level at the (Continued on page 100)

Fig. 7. A portion of the Tele-Tone 7-inch television receiver, which operates on the Intercarrier principle

$\star$ Closing date extended to March 1, 1950
$\star$ Choice of U.S. Savings Bonds or Amateur Radio Equipment

TN ANSWER to many requests and in recognition of the fact that much valuable training time is lost during the vacation period, the judges have decided to advance the closing date of the contest to March 1, 1950. Original closing date was December 31, 1949.

The issuing of new licenses and call letters by the FCC following the successful passing of the amateur radio license examinations sometines takes as long as six weeks. The new closing date, therefore, will allow sufficient time for this processing to all those passing their exams prior to January 1, 1950, or even later. The two months following should find all new licensees, trained during the contest period, in possession of their coveted tickets. The contestant (trainer) will then have sufficient time to send us the dates and call letters shown on the new licenses of those trained during the contest period.

Contestants will, on or before March 1, 1950, send us the call letters and issuance dates of licenses of the new hams trained by themselves during the contest. These will be checked by the judges from the FCC lists sent to the
publishers of the Radio Amateur Callbook as of March 1, 1950.
U. S. Savings Bonds, if preferred by winners, will be awarded instead of equipment.
Don't underestimate your chance to win. Early entries are mostly from small towns and cities. Hams in our large metropolitan centers are getting off to a slow start. There's plenty of opportunity and time to "hit the jackpot!"
We know that we are all going to win additional prestige and security for our hobby.
That's worth much more than we hams can buy at any price.

How about you OM? Can Amateur Radio count on you to do your share?

Send in your entry NOW! Don't wait. Remember the new ham can give credit only to one individual or club as his trainer. It's to your advantage as a contestant to list your trainee on your entry blank promptly and send it in.

## Remember "Amataur Realio Neeris Now Blooi"



THE proper location and orientation of the TV receiving antenna has always been a major problem to the installation men and service organizations engaged in this type of work. Placing the receiver itself in a room location pleasing to the critical housewife, running the transmission line to the roof, and instructing the customer in the proper operation of the controls is a relatively simple and straightforward procedure, but getting the antenna in the best roof spot and orienting it for the maximum input to the receiver, with a minimum of "ghosts," has been a job requiring good judgment, much tinkering, and a lot of luck.
It has been almost impossible for one man, working alone, to effect the best compromise, unless possessed with infinite patience, lots of time, and energy enough to repeatedly run back and forth from the roof to the receiver, to actually see on the screen the result of a few fect movement or a few degrees rotation of the antenna. Although TV engineers and servicemen have been known to get their necks out pretty far, no one yet has achieved the ostrich-like length necessary to stand on the roof, rotate the antenna, and at the same time, watch the TV screen image.

In order to do a good job in a minimum amount of time, standard pro-
cedure among the better installation houses has been to send two men on a job, one of whom stays at the receiver and relays instructions to the roof man, by intercommunicating phones or by sheer lung power. While this method undoubtedly works to a reasonable degree, it is wasteful of manpower and time and also leaves a good deal to the judgment of the downstairs operator.
Now, if the man on the roof could see for himself the result of his adjustments, the maximum effect could be achieved in the minimum time, with complete assurance of peak performance. Since it would be a bit awkward to carry the receiver itself up to the roof, the logical method is the use of an indication device, small, light in weight, easy to read, and low in cost, which can be connected to the receiver and carried to the roof, and which visually interprets the quantity that mainly interests us, the brightness of the received image.
The instrument to be described does exactly this and is known as the $\operatorname{Simp}$ son TV Antenna Compass.

## How To Use It

Actual use of the equipment is simple and straightforward. On a new installation, the receiver is first connected, turned on, and allowed to warm up thoroughly. Meanwhile the
transmission line is installed and the antenna set up temporarily in what appears a likely roof location, and oriented approximately to the direction of the transmitting station. Now, returning to the receiver, the two test clips associated with the junction box are connected to the set. One of these clips is conventional and furnishes the ground return, being merely connected to the chassis at a convenient point. The other clip, the "high" side, is of a special alligator type, having a needle point associated with the jaws in such a manner that the point pierces the insulation of any wire to which it may be attached, thus furnishing contact without the necessity of scraping insulation or finding an exposed terminal. This "high" clip must be attached to the modulated electrode of the picture tube, which in most receivers is the control grid. Some receiver designs put the control grid at ground (r.f.), and drive the cathode. In these cases the "high" clip should be connected to the cathode. The proper lead is readily apparent to the serviceman by inspection of the wiring diagram of the particular receiver being used. See Fig. 1A and Fig. 1B. Since all TV receivers must allow the base of the picture tube to float, the socket is wired to the chassis with flexible, insulated leads, and, therefore, this connection can always be easily made. It may not even be necessary to remove the metallic safety screen on the back of the receiver, since this high lead is usually long enough and has enough slack to be fished through the ventilation holes in the back, thus allowing the inch or so necessary for connection.

Now, with the two clips of the probe properly connected, the meter is plugged into the short extension fitting on the other end of the probe, and a station tuned in. If the receiver has a fine tuning control, this should be adjusted in the conventional manner, and then the contrast (video gain) control, adjusted for approximately halfscale meter reading. The meter itself has a "Hi-Lo" switch to reduce its sen-
antenna and receiver. Usually, in one channel, the antenna will practically match the line, although a mismatch exists in all other channels. Accordingly, a switching test might lead to the erroneous conclusion that a multipath ghost is present, when, as a matter of fact, line reflection is taking place. Reference to the chart, however, will answer the question conclusively.

The displacement of a ghost image on a kinescope screen depends on the horizontal sweep width and upon the time delay between desired and undesired signals. This time delay has a definite relation to line length in the case of mismatch reflection, and a definite relation to path-length difference in the case of multi-path reception. In the case of line mismatch, the duration of the delay also depends upon the type of line used.

Because a multi-path ghost is considerably more displaced than a mismatch ghost (unless an unusually long line is used), differentiation is possible upon this basis. Furthermore, when a mismatch ghost is present, its displacement on the kinescope screen will check closely with the value found from Fig. 1 with respect to horizontal sweep width, type of line, and line length.

To use this chart, adjust the horizontal sweep width to correspond with the nearest value given in Fig. 1; measure the amount of displacement (leading edge of main image to leading edge of first ghost); and determine or estimate the length of the antenna transmission line. Find the displacement (D) on the vertical axis of Fig. 1 and the line length (L) on the horizontal axis. If the intersection of these two coordinates is approximately on the diagonal for the sweep width and type of transmission line used, then one may reasonably assume that the ghost is caused by a mismatch.
Let us take the following example: A displacement of 0.15 inch is observed on a 10BP4 10-inch kinescope; the sweep width is 8 inches; approximately 325 feet of RG-58/U coaxial cable connects the receiver to the antenna. Since $L$ and $D$ nearly intersect on the RG-58/U line for a 10 -inch tube, the conclusion is drawn that the ghost is caused by mismatch. If the line is short and displacement of the ghost image is very small, it may not be possible to measure this displacement on the screen. The effect in this case is that of "fuzziness" or loss of definition and detail.

## Matching Considerations

Representative impedances for both receiver and line are shown in Table 1. It is evident that mismatch difficulties may arise from installation of unsuitable lines, changing receivers, or mixing balanced and unbalanced systems. Television receivers have either balanced or unbalanced input systems, as diagrammed in Fig. 3. The unbalanced input system requires a coaxial line for proper operation; the balanced


Table 1. (A) Characteristic impedance of several types of television transmission lines. (B) Characteristics of television receiver input circuits.
input requires a twin line (shielded or unshielded). A pair of coaxial lines, or a shielded balanced line provides a shielded balanced input. A twin-lead
line provides an unshielded and balanced input.

Receivers with balanced input systems should be operated from bal-

Fig. 1. Chart may be used to determine whether ghost images appearing on television screens are caused by multi-path reception or by line mismatch.


May. Igi!

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { RECEIVER } \\ & \text { IMPEDANCE (OHMS) } \end{aligned}$ | LINE IMPEDANCE (OHMS) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 53 | 75 | 106 | 150 | 300 |
| 72 | $\mathrm{R}_{1}=36$ $\mathrm{R}_{2}=100$ |  | $\mathbf{R}_{1}=62$ $\mathbf{R}_{2}=130$ | $\mathrm{R}_{1}=110$ $\mathrm{R}_{2}=100$ | $\mathbf{R}_{1}=270$ $\mathbf{R}_{2}=82$ |
| 100 | $\mathrm{R}_{1}=68$ $\mathrm{R}_{2}=75$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{R}_{1}=47 \\ & \mathbf{R}_{2}=150 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mathbf{R}_{1}=91$ $\mathbf{R}_{2}=180$ | $\mathbf{R}_{1}=240$ $\mathbf{R}_{2}=130$ |
|  | $\mathrm{R}_{1}=120$ $\mathbf{R}_{2}=68$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{R}_{1}=100 \\ & \mathbf{R}_{2}=100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{R}_{1}=82 \\ & \mathbf{R}_{2}=200 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{R}_{1}=220 \\ & \mathbf{R}_{2}=220 \end{aligned}$ |
| 300 | $\mathrm{R}_{1}=270$ $\mathrm{R}_{2}=56$ | $\mathbf{R}_{1}=270$ $\mathbf{R}_{2}=82$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{R}_{1}=240 \\ & \mathbf{R}_{2}=130 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{R}_{1}=220 \\ & \mathbf{R}_{2}=220 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| All resistance values are in ohms. <br> (Pad resistances given in nearest five per-cent RMA preferred values.) <br> Example: A 300 -ohm twin line is to be matched to a 75 -ohm balanced receiver. <br> From table, $\mathbf{R}_{1}=270$ ohms, $\mathbf{R}_{2}=82$ ohms, $1 / 2 \mathbf{R}_{1}=13 j$ ohms. <br> Pad arrangement is obtained from Fig. 2A. |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 2. Various pad arrangements required when antenna-receiver mismatch occurs.


Fig. 2. Pad arrangements for balanced and unbalanced systems.


Fig. 3. Conventional balanced input circuit ( $\bar{A}$ ) and unbalanced circuit (B).
anced lines; receivers with unbalanced inputs should be operated from unbalanced (single coaxial) lines. If linebalance converters to operate over the TV band are not conveniently available, it will be necessary to make use of expedients when a balanced receiver is operated from an unbalanced line, or an unbalanced receiver is operated from a balanced line. These expedients are discussed in more detail at a later point.

## Padding the Liane

When a mismatch ghost exists, it can be eliminated by matching the line impedance to the impedance of the receiver input circuit. Matching is accomplished by the insertion of a suitable carbon resistor pad between

Fig. 4. (A) An unbalanced line matched to a balanced receiver input circuit. (B) A balanced line matched to an unbalanced receiver inpul circuit.

the line and the receiver input terminals. At television frequencies, both the line impedance and the receiver impedance are resistive for all practical purposes. Accordingly, simple resistive pads serve the purpose and maintain a practical match over all television channels. An unavoidable power loss, however, is the price which must be paid for ghost-free reception. when pads are used. If this insertion loss cannot be tolerated because of low signal level, the only remaining solution is to install a new transmission line which has the same characteristic impedance as the receiver. In many cases, however, the insertion loss of the pad can be tolerated

To obtain proper impedance relations with minimum insertion loss, Ltype pads are recommended. In the case of receivers with balanced input circuits, half the total series resist ance (see Fig. 2) is placed in each side of the line. For receivers with unbalanced input circuits the total series resistance is placed in the "hot" side of the line.
The question is sometimes asked why both series and shunt resistors are used to make up a pad. The answer is that two conditions are to be met: the line should "see" its own impedance when looking into the pad-plus-receiver, and the receiver should "see" its own impedance when looking into the pad-plus-line. The reason for the first condition has been explained above. If the receiver does not "see" its own impedance, the input circuit may be disturbed with corresponding impairment of performance.

When a pad is designed, reference should be made to Fig. 2 to determine the required circuit. The series resistance is placed in the high-impedance side of the system. In addition, the total series resistance is placed in the "hot" side of an unbalanced line, but in a balanced line, half the total series resistance is placed in each side. The shunt resistance is placed across the low-impedance side of the system.

Next, the values of $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$ are determined. If the impedances of both the line and receiver are known, the resistance values can be found from Table 2. If the impedances are unknown, the values may be found by experiment. To determine the values of $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$ experimentally, two (or three) potentiometers having at least 300 ohms of resistance are hooked up into the required pad circuit. Only carbon-type potentiometers should be used because wirewound elements have excessive inductance. The settings of the potentiometers are varied until the ghost disappears. Adjustment of the contrast control may be required to maintain satisfactory picture brightness. The values of potentiometer resistance are then measured with an ohmmeter, and the nearest values of small fixed carbon resistors are made up into a pad and permanently installed

Inspection of Table 2 shows that (Continued on page 98)

as you can readily imagine, these little fellows are tough to make-and make right - because they are so darned tiny. A heck of a lot of experience is a must.
Hytron has it. First to telescope standard glass tubes to Bantam GT size. First to originate the subminiature. First to make even subminiatures tinier. First to build the smallest submiriature used in the wartime proximity fuse.
With this background in making 'em small, Hytron manufactured millions of wartime miniatures like the 6AK5, 9001, 9002. Quite naturally, it began to originate miniatures too. Some of the more famous: 6AR5, OB2, 2E30. Hytron also originated the first and only Reference Guide (now in its third edition) for all miniatures, regardless of make. Yes, when you buy Hytron miniatures, you bny the most valuable advantage any manufacturer can offer you. Experience.

SPECIALISTS IN RADIO RECEIVING TUBES SINCE 1921

## THE ONLY BOOKS of THEIR KIND

## SURPLUS RADIO CONVERSION MANUAL <br> IN TWO VOLUMES

Here is a set of reference data which has becom standard for the most commonly used items of surplus electronic equipment. All conversions are practical and yield a useful item of equipment; al have been proven by testing on several units Listed below are the many worthwhile items in cluded in these helpful, unusual reference books VOLUME I
BC-221 Frequency Meter $\mathrm{BC}-342$
$\mathrm{BC}-312$ Receiver
Reciver
BC-312 Receiver
BC-348 Receiver
BC- +12 Oscilloscope as a test scope or as a television receiver C. Transmitter/Receiver BC-453A Series Receivers BC-45iA Series Transmittars TBY Transceiver with Xtal Control BC- 1068 A V-h-f Recei Electronics Surplus Index Cross Index of VT-Number tubes VOLUME $\|$
$A R C-5$ and $B C-454$ Revis for $28-\mathrm{Mc}$. $A R C$ and $\mathrm{BC}-157 \mathrm{Tx}$ for 28 -Mc. Mobile Surplus Beam ATC Transmitter Surpius Beam Rotating Mechanism Selenium-Rectifier Power Units Hi-Fi Tuner from BC-916
ARC-5 V-h-f Transmitter GO-9 and TBW Transmitters 9. Watt Amplifier from AM-26 TA. 128 and TA-12C Transmitters BC. 375 and BC-191 rransmitters Model LM Frequcncy Meter Primary Power Requirements Char ARB Receiver Diagram Only

## ${ }^{\text {s } 2.50 ~}$

FOR EITHER VOLUME AT YOUR OEALER-On mail orders from us 2.60 postpaid


ANTENNA MANUAL
The only practical, comprehensive book on antennas. 300 pages of down-to-earth help an antenna, feed line, radiation and propa gation for all frequen Plain language including FM and TV. Main language; no need to brush ap main. A necessity for everyone
$\$ 3.50$ AT YOUR DEALER - On moil orders from us, $\$ 3.60$ postpoid. Add tox in Cal. Foreign, $\$ 3.75$


RADIO HANDBOOK
Radio's oulstanding proctical text, with the greatest array of radio equipment. Alltested in our own shop in actual use. Transmitters - all bands, powers up to 1 kw , antennos and lines; errays; conversions of extensive tube tobles. BIGGER THAN EVER BEFORE
$\$ 3.00$
T YOUR DEALER - On mail orders from us, $\$ 3.25$ postpoid. Add sox in Col. Foreign, $\$ 3.50$


WORLD'S RADIO TUBES (Radia Tube Vade Mecum) The only book off its kind in the world. 12 languages with mare than 10,000 tubes listed. The mast complete set of tube data in existence. Many carefully prepared sharts. Tube choracteristic data of U.S. British. French, Czech, German, Swiss, Australian, Itolian, Russiam, Japancse, Scondinavian and at other available lypes . . . all in one book!
$\$ 3.00$ AT YOUR DEALER - On mail orders from us,
$\$ 3.10$ postpaid. Add tox in Col. Foreign, $\$ 3.25$

TTHE reasonable price of surplus high-power tubes and high-voltage power supply parts has resurrected a certain amount of amateur interest in efficiency-modulated final amplifiers. Efficiency-modulated stages allow a lot of r.f. power to be modulated with a small amount of audio. The three EM systems of interest to the ham are the class B linear r.f. amplifier, class C grid-modulated amplifier, and cathode-modulated amplifier

The efficiency of class B linear amplifiers and of class C grid-modulated stages is about $30 \%$; that of cathode-modulated amplifiers about $55 \%$. This means that the class B linear and the class C grid-modulated finals will give about 300 watts output with the legal input of 1 kw ., while the cathode-modulated final will give about 550 watts output for 1 kw . input. So far, so good. That's all right, we say, because surplus tubes and equipment are cheap and we make a big saving on modulation equipment. Furthermore, the decibels difference between a 550 watt cathode-modulated carrier and a 750 watt platemodulated carrier hardly is worth the higher cost of plate modulation. But the picture is not as rosy as it appears at first glance-and plate dissipation
of the tube is the fly in the ointment.
Plate dissipation puts a limit on the maximum amount of power we can put into the EM final. We cannot just dump 1000 watts into a tube rated to take that much input, and then take out 300 watts of r.f. unless the plate dissipation rating is high enough to "take" the remaining 700 watts difference. In the case of a cathodemodulated final running at 1 kw . input, the plate must dissipate the 445 watts difference!

There is a certain maximum amount of power which any tube will handle safely in an efficiency-modulated amplifier without exceeding the plate dissipation. And we should not exceed that input value. What we can do with a surplus tube in an EM final depends, therefore, upon the plate dissipation of the tube.

For the convenience of the reader, the accompanying table has been prepared to show the highest EM input power and corresponding output power for 20 of the most suitable surplus tubes. No tube has been included in this list if its dissipation figure is lower than 100 watts. The wattages in the table are for single tubes. Twice as much input and output can be expected with two tubes in pushpull or parallel.

Highest EM input power and corresponding output power for twenty popular tubes.

| TUBE TYPE | $\begin{gathered} \text { CLASS C GRID MOD. } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { CLASS B LINEAR } \end{gathered}$ |  | CATHODE MOD. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Input | Output | Input | Output |
| 100 TH | 150 | 50 | 333 | 183 |
| VT127A | 150 | 50 | 333 | 183 |
| 204A | 375 | 125 | 555 | 305 |
| 211 | 150 | 50 | 333 | 183 |
| 250 TH ) |  |  |  |  |
| 250 TL \} | 375 | 125 | 555 | 305 |
| 304 TH \} |  |  |  |  |
| 304 TL \} | 450 | 150 | 666 | 366 555 |
| 450 TH 527 | 675 450 | 225 | 1000 | 555 |
| 805 | 187 | 62.2 | 278 | 154 |
| 806 | 337 | 112 | 500 | 275 |
| 810 | 225 | 75 | 334 | 184 |
| 813 | 150 | 50 | 333 | 183 |
| 822 | 300 | 100 | 445 | 245 |
| 833A | 675 | 225 | 1000 | 555 |
| 838 | 150 | 50 | 333 | 183 |
| 845 | 150 | 50 | 333 | 183 |
| 852 | 150 | 50 | 333 | 183 |
| 860 | 150 | 50 | 333 | 183 |

## New Freathkit

 FM TUNER KIT

A crate fine FM wound. all alignment completed - all that is necessary is wiring and it's ready to play 60 cycle transformer operated - two gang tuning condenser - slide rule calibrated
dial

## Heath kit <br> Nothing ELSE TO BUY TUBE CHECKER KIT Only

 HEATHKITSand ACCESSORIES 7 features

1. Measures each element individually. 2. Has gear driven roller chart.


Che features and you will realize that this Heathkit has all the features you want. Check the features and you will realize that against obsolescence. The most modern Speed - simplicity - beauty - protection - beautiful Bad-Good scale, high quality type of tester - measures each edged oversize 110 V . 60 cycle pow cr transformer meter - the best of pars - Centralab controls - quality wood es - fast action gear finest of Mallory switches set of sockets for all type tubes incl aud quickly locate and set up any type tube. Short and driven roller chart use time to minimum and saves valuable servipents, the Heathkit switching cuts necessary No matter what arrangement of tube elements, Tube Checker open element check. No meant easily handles it. Order your Heathkif the quality hexible switching arsed that Heath again saves you $2 / 3$ and yet retains now today. See tube checker will pay for itself in a few weeks - beternet - roller chart - ready this tube check with detail


## $\$ 22^{50}$

shipping wi. 18 lbs

New Heathkit battery eliminator kit
Now a bench 6 Volt power supply kit for all auto radio resting. Supplies 5 . $71 / 2$ Volts at 10 Amperes continuous or 15 Amperes intermittent A well filtered rugged power supply uses heavy duty selenium rectifier, choke input filter with $4,000 \mathrm{MFD}$ of electrolytic filter. 0-15 Volt meter indicates output. Output variable in eight steps. Excellent for demonstrating auto radios. Ideal for servicing - can be lowered to find sticky vibrators or stepped up to equivalent of generator overload -- easily constructed in less than two hours. Complate in every respect
Nothing ELSE TO BUY


SHIPPING WT 12 LBS
Nothing ELSE TO BUY

## New \#eathkit

battery operated vacuum tube VOLTMETER KIT

The famous Heathkit VTVM now in battery operated type. Use it anywhere - carry it out for work on auto radios - aircraft - boats - any place where 110 V . house current is not available - instant warmup turn the switch and it's ready to operate. Same quality features, six 1 near D.C. ranges $0-3 \mathrm{~V} .-10 \mathrm{~V} .-30 \mathrm{~V}$ $100 \mathrm{~V} .300 \mathrm{~V} \cdot 1000 \mathrm{~V}$. High voltage extended to 10.000 Volts with probe listed below. Large 200 microampere Ohmmeter measures from $1 / 10$ ace to one billion ohms with internal battery. 11 megohm input resistance on DC. AC is copper oxide rectifier type with ranges as above except no 3 Volt range. Complete with all parts. cabinet, 2 color panel, tubes, batteries test prods and detailed instruction manual.

Hew Heathkit TOOL KIT
Now a complete cool Heath kit. Consists of Krauter diagonal cutres and pointed nose assembly pliers, Xelite screwdriver, 60 Watt 110 V . solder. ing iron and supply of solder. Shipping Wt., 2 lbs. Complete


RF Crystal Test Probe Kit No. 309. Ext to assambile. RF probe extends VTVM range to 100 IN 34 crystal. Shipping weight, 1 lb. $\$ 6.50$
10,000 V H.V. Test Probe Kit No. 310 . Extends range of any 11 meghm 3,000 and 10,000 Volt ranges. A necessity for tile vision. Ship. wt., 11 lb .

ORDER ELAN
HEATH COMPANY
BENTON HARBOR
MICHIGAN

FROM $\square$ $\left[\begin{array}{r}\text { SHIP VIA } \\ \text { _Parcel Post } \\ \hline \text { Express }\end{array}\right.$
 __Freight Best Way

| Quan. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |

The LIEATHE COONDA
BENTON HARBOR 15 , MICHIGAN

## EQUIPMENT must be good!

##  <br>  <br> Nem Freathkit TELEVISION ALIGNMENT GENERATOR KIT <br>  <br> 

Everything you want in a television alignerci it gexerator. A wide band sweep generatar covering all FM and TV frequencies - a rearke indicator - AM modulatio- for F.F alignment - variable calitrated sweep widtt (-3J Mc. - mechancal driven inductive sweep. Husky 110 V . 60 cyc.e power transformer cperaced - step rype ourput antenuatar with 10,000 to 1 range - high output on all ranges - band switching tor each range vernier driven main calibrated dial with over 45 nches of calibrations - vernier driven calibrated indicator marker tuning. Large gre : razke cabinet $16.1 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 10.5 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 7.3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$. Phase control for single trace adjustment. Use; our high frequency triodes plus 5 Y ; rectifier --split stator tuning condensers for greater efic er cy and accuracy at high frequencies this Heathkit is complete and adequate for every alignment need and is suppled with every part - cabinet - caibrated panel - all cails and condensers wound, calibrated and adiusted. Tubes, transformer, rest leads - every part aith instruction manual fors assembly and use. Actuall, three instrumeng n one TV sweep gencrator - TV AM generator anc TV marker
indicator. Also covers FM band. Deliveries sart early in March. Order early.

## Heathkit

SINE AND SQUARE WAVE AUDIO GENERATOR KIT

$\$ 3450$
Kothing
ELSE to buy

Experimenters and servicemen working with square wave for the first time invariably wonder Why it was not introduced before. The charac ecristics of an amplifier can be determined in peconds compared to several hours of tedions plotang using older methods. Stage by stagampliner testing is as easy as signal tracing The low distortion (less than $1 \%$ ) and linear or superior to factory buils equipment selli equal three or four times its price The circuit is for popular RC cuning circui- using a four popuar RC tuning circura using a four gang 2.0002 .000 .20000 cycles are provided by selector switch. Either sine are provided by instantly available at slide or square waves ponents are of highest quality, cased 110 V 60 cycle power iransformer, Mallory F.P. Filter condensers, 5 rubes, calibrated 2 color panel grey crackle aluminum cabinet. The derailed inseructions make assembly an interesting and instructive few hours. Shipping Wit., 13 lbs.

110 V. A.C. MILITARY RECEIVER POWER SUPPLY KIT


$\$ 5.95$ Idcal way to convert

military sets. 110 V .60 military sets. 110 V .60 Cy. rransformer operated, flament - no wiring chament inside waring Atso supplies 250 V D.C. plate voltage a $50-60 \mathrm{MA}$. Connections direct to dynamotor in put. Complete with all parts and detailed in 6 pounds.

110 V. A.C. TRANSMITTER POWER SUPPLY KIT For BC. 645,223,
$522,274 N$ s, etc. Ideal for powering military transmitters Supplies 500 to 600 voles ar 150 to 200 MA plate, $6.3 \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{T}$. at 4 Amps., 6.3 at 4
Amps. and 12 v. at Amps.. and 12 . at 4 Amps. Can be com-
bined io supply $3-6$.
 plied complete with huskeres. kit sup cycle power transformer, SU4 recrifier, onl filled condensers, cased choke , punched detailed instruccions. Complete - nothing else to buy. Shipping $W^{\prime} t_{\text {. }}, 22$ Ibs.


\$3.95
DM 3512 VOLT DYNAMOTOR NO. 274. New input 12 Volt of 18.7 Amperes. Supplies 675 V of 275 MA
or $1 / 2$ above voltage from 6 volts. Excellent for auto use. Ship- $\$ 7.50$
ping $W$ gr. 11 lbs. Each

## HOME WORKSHOP GRINDER KIT

NO. 230. Easily assembled 110 V
AC or DC ball bearing fully enclosed motor from Army surplus simple changes and shaft extensions, defailed instructions and all parts supplied. Motor approximately 5,000 R.P.M. Ideal for tool-post grinder, flexible shaft tool, model drill press, sow. Ship-
 ping Weight 6 lbs.

COLLINS AUTOTUNE CONTROL HEAD NO. 278. Brand new controls used on the ART/13, 100 Watt, Transmitser. Types 7,8, 10 , and 11 available. Get a spare while available as new cost is over $\$ 22.00$ each.
Shipping Wgt. 3 lbs. Price ony type (mention when
\$4.50
300 MA SELENIUM RECTIFIERS NO. 209. Rated 300 MA of 36 Volts, complete with mounting brackets. Shipping 3 FOR $\$ 1.00$
Wgt. 1 lb.


IN90 FEED THROUGH INSULATOR
 NO. 276. Heavy duty feed through, $2^{\text {" }}$ diameter $4^{4 \prime}$ long,
complete with brass hardcomplete with brass hardWgt .2 lbs . 2 FOR
$\$ 1.00$
IN86 STRAIN INSULATOR NO. 277. Husky army 'ype $11 / 4$ "
diameter, $51 / 4^{\prime \prime \prime}$ long. Brown diameter, $51 / 4$ " long. Brown


G.E. BC 306 ANTENNA TUNING UN|T No. 231. Matches any aerial to 150 Watt transmitter, used on BC 375. Brand new. Add postage
for 20 lbs .
$\$ 2.95$

G. E. 1.000 VOLT 350 MA

## DYNAMOTOR



NO. 213. An ideal dynamotor for mobile operation in taxicabs, police cars, sound systems and amateur stations. Supplies above voltage from 12 Volts. or 500 V . at 350 MA from ${ }^{6}$ Volts. Complete with starting relay,
and fuses . New. Our Dynamotor A. Shipping Weight 72 lbs .

# ELECTRONIC BARGAINS for EXPERIMENTERS and HOBBYISTS 

ORDER NOW

AtI
QUANTHIES

I POWER TRANSFORMER Specials NO. 226. Primary 117 V .60 cycle.
Secondaries supply 746 CT . 220 $\mathrm{MA}, 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$. at 4.5 A ., and 5 V . at 4 A . will handle 13 tube radio receivers. Supply is limited, order early. Shipping Weight 11 lbs . each.
$\$ 3.95$. 3 for $\$ 9.95$

## T32 TABLE MICROPHONE

 No. 210. One of the Army's best. Built by Kelloggs ideal for factory call system, public address, amateuuse. Brand new in original cartons. \$2 95 Add postage for 5 lbs . MINIATURE ELECTRIC MOTOR
 to 24 V . Excellent for mod-
els. Add postage for 1 lb . $\$ 2.95$
(4iz OUTPUT TRANSFORMER
No. 227. Push pull 6V6's $106-8 \mathrm{ohm}$ I No. 227. Push pull
| characteristics. 3 for $\$ 1.95$


RCA SATURABLE REACTOR TRANSFORMER
NO. 246. New RCA No. CKV30531 AC urent 750 MA DC correni 2 amperes. Rated 1.75 herries. Ship- $\$ 1.00$
ping wgt. 4 lbs. Each

12.6V POWER TRANSFORMER NO. 247. New cased $110 \vee 60$ Power Transformer. Supplies 440 VCt . at 60 MA , 6.3 V at 2 A . and 12.6 V at Shipping Wght 6 Jbs . Each
\$1.95
RCA INPUT TRANSFORMER NO. 248. Heavy duty RCA No CKV30529. Input has primaries 600 to 200 and 25 ohms secondary 250,000 ohms C.T. Shipping Wgt. $\$ 1.00$


## FEDERAL POWER TRANSFORMER

 NO. 252 New cased 110 V 60 Power Transformer. Supplies 480 V CT Solma and 6.3 V at 2.1 Amps. A beautiful transformer. Ship- $\$ 1.50$ping Wgr. 4 lbs. Each
MILITARY POWER TRANSFORMERS No. 229. Convert your military re"A" 'ype supplies 500 VCT at 50 MA 5 V . at 2 A . and 24 V . at $1 / 2 \mathrm{~A}$. B " type supplies 500 VCI at 50 MA . 5 V . at 2 A . and 12 V . at 1 Amp. State whether A or 8 type desired. $\$ 2.95$
Shipping Weight 4 lbs.


WALKIE TALKIE TRANSFORMER No. 744. Carbon microphone input transformer and output to headphone transformer, all in one case, excellent for building your $\begin{aligned} & 0 w n \\ & \text { Shipping } \\ & W\end{aligned}$. 1 lb . f for $\$ 1.00$ LOW PASS FILTER UNIT No. 637. 3000 eycle cutoff consists of 3 inductances and 4 capacitors Excellent for clipping all frequen. cies above 3000 cycles. Drawn steel cies above 3000 cycles. Drawn steel case, shipping Wt. 5 lbs . $\$ 2.50$ 目温 $\square \square$
FM PUSH BUTTON TUNER NO. 224. Brand new ten push button funing assembly from Army FM receiver. Contains 4 gang 100 MMF silver plated tuning conden- $\$ 2.50$
ser. Add postage for 10 lbs .


BC 746 TUNING UNIT NO. 257. Plug in ransmitte Uning unit from army Walkie alkie. Confains antenna and tank colls, funing condenser als. Ideal transmiter founda ls. Shel whir IIb. Each Same as above except trans Same as above except rams leur band 80 meter ama

T30 THROAT MICROPHONE
NO. 258. Makes excellent contact microphone for musical instr ping $W_{\text {gt. }} 1 \mathrm{lb}$. $\$ 1.00$ each Extension cord with switch for above $\$ .50$ each

BC731 CONTROL BOX with Weston Model 476 AC Voltmeter NO. 208. Excellent buy in motor control box. Size $8^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime \prime} \times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$. Contains Wesion $0-150 \mathrm{~V}$. AC $31 / 2$ voltmeter, motor starting switch, 28 füses all 30 Amp 110 V . and 8 fuse holders. Fuses and holders alone worth the price. $\$ 7.95$
Shipping Weight 18 lbs.

## METER SPECIAL

NO. 237. Brond new DeJur Model 312 0-800 M.A. D.C. Square $3^{\prime \prime} 0$ 0-10 M.A. basic meter with built in hfered in Shipping Weight 1 lb. $\$ 2.95$

## $-4$ <br> HEARING AID HEADPHONES NO. 216. The Army's best - eliminate flot ears and outside noise. Complete with high impedance. With cord and plug complete. <br> Add postage for 1 lb <br> $\$ 1.00$

BC 451 CONTROL BOX
NO. 236. Control bax for 274 N transmitters. Contains proper cw-
voice switch, 4 channel switch, voice switch, 4 channel switch,
power switch, mike jack and relepower swi
groph key.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { grapn key. } \\
& \text { Add postage for } 2 \text { lbs. } \$ 1.95
\end{aligned}
$$



100 MA FILTER CHOKE No. 641 . Heovy 1.5 henry choke in drawn steel case, 50 ohm resistMA. Shipping Wr. 1 lb . lac

## FILAMENT TRANSFORMER

No. 922. 220V. 60 cy . primary sup. plies 12.6 V . at $3.5 \mathrm{Amps}, 15 \mathrm{OV}$ a plies 12.6 V . at 3.5 Amps, 15.0 V at and 7.8 V . 1 Amp from 110 V Shipping $W_{t} .8$ lbs. $\$ 1.50$


PANEL METER Burlington O-300 VAC Meter No. 290. Model 32XA 31/2"' round Seale also calibrated 0.600 V . Bakelite case. A beautifut meter in original corton. Shipping $W$ t.

DRIVER TRANSFORMER
No. 651. Couples 3000 ohm plate o push pull parallel grids hermeti

OUTPUT and. MODULATION TRANSFORMER


No. 745. Companion transformer to above driver. A push pull output, 3000 ohms to 3.2 ohm voice coil, or to 1250 ohms at 80 MA. A high quality cosed unit. Shipping $W$.
$\$ 1.00$
yłoq fe łsixa zsnu uoripuoo yozeusiut
 －I！ene S！uoliefs auo ueyt ə．tou j！uə．ıə


＇чวұеus！u әu！！Кq pəsneว วsoчł pue uo！̣dววว．ч кq pasneo słsous uəəmłəq 4sinsu！̣ －s！̣p of səouns Kifensn I＂ठi！H Uị Umous
 uo！̣ełs uoisinajə auo Кןuo j！do＇aseo
 Su！uatians ayt＇suotups Ife woxj paŋます －xə aq p！noa uo！ŋdәәәл чұеd－！
 ＇pəว̧eว！̣pụ s！uo！t
 uo fou $\mathfrak{z n q}$＇โəuuey a auo uo pas．ıəsqo д．ıe sisous fi dayıoue of uoliełs әuo


 әu！̣ אq pasneว asout pue＇uo！̣dəวəぇ


 әчł ио рәлıәsqo әле sұऽочठ иәчА


 －u！uodn paseq si＇xaлəmoy＇uo！łวaןas

 of poŋวa！əs s！au！l aчt＇sases dəчдo


 －pisuod e aney souti［e！xeoo ajuis＇子nq

 －se aut uo pa［fełsuị axe sautl jeineos ＇saseo əuos ui＇suafsis qndui dəatəo




 －pədu！quәләј！̣ Кןәр！м е sey чо！ч， pəsn иəәq əлеч Кеи әи！̣ e pue＇squәu



 UO！！







 วu！！e ə！！̣м јечך pas．əsqo aq pinous

 －silu e אq pasnea peyt ：isoys jo adאұ
 pəuıววuoว К！！ueu！！d s！əŋ！！ue s！uL
suoplentis yons u！sisoup




 －oI su！a！əכəa dood uT＇eưəұue feuo！f
















 －әл әцf of әu！l әчf umop yorq sjeu


Kilensn sị Kisiauə pąıan！p s！uL eu


 оद рәләл！





 to pəoetdsip e səsnes Kqəıəut pue






 －ธ̊！s paı！səpun әчt д！！
 －ธ！s parțəә әu．L uontełs sumptusuext atues ayt moxf s［eusi！s axom do o．n7 jo

 əs！ue אeur＂sisous，，NOISIA马T＇凵



－ 81

## รงแ！！0วр！ 4 ॥0

 งแ0！1วン！วみ J0 ル0！џए！！Ш！！－！u a u！sn！po ปəa！əəəa дəđosdu！
 ＇uo！ldeวar yıDeril －ןnw Kq pəsnoد əq una sITL ：uəaภอs adossəut！प० uəəs so jsoyk jovicd $L$





＇l！un łsel plinq－or－Kspa sṭł buisn＇чวuaq
 suonjoes nololi！vso pud＇İi fo buifDed ayJ






（98L aбоd uо рапичиор）

 I！$\ddagger$ еч pəuo！fuəu aq osןe pinous 7 I snoịqo

 －əx əuł jo sumityxp［euxouqe so［OJ］










 quełsuov e səumsse әлоqе әчł јо IIV uoṭu！do［euos




Kq ərqe！！ese os［e s！susisəp euuəךue snouta suṭieduoう jo sueəu Креәл $\forall$



 e Кโй
 јо еәр！əп！ұеโə』 e＇suo！pełs snọuen



 －גว of anp＇วseว วчł aq of you punoj

 ио ภитреәл әгеวs ләч马！̣ иәлә ие әл！я
 ＇suo！tełs גәчдо IIe дечд punof КІІелә
 оf pәunsse sem дечм лоғ еииәдие әчд

＇sұuәuou
мәғ е Күио sәуед еииәдие әчд ғо ұиәи
 ұno quauspn！［euosiəd pue yrom－ssəns

 －əe pue К［Yכฺ̣nb moч Buịsudans s！ 71 －рәртоле sị u！̣es әчך әэпрәл о7 ләл！̣әว
 －uәs әчł suịonpər snyt＂uo！̣！sod＂óI，＂


 иәaq әлеч of fno suxnt euuəұue aчł јо
 iᄀеч7 se วโdu！̣s se fsne scti ssaułusitaq วริeu！uววงวs

 －oว оsโe unuixeu sịł ұечł aวuexnsse
 －ixeu dof pazezox pue suo！̣วaл！̣ quәләј


＇uİ－pea！euuaque әчł سохJ
 дәчฉо рәлләsqo әq pəəu suo！̣neวəлd on



 əцł əวu！s＇əsodxnd s！̣ł dof pəsn əq ueว

 а．ле лวұәu pue aqo．d әчł uo s．su！ł









 pue әл！̣еโәл aq of ләрло и！＇su！̣unt pue
 әч孔 Чұ！м әреи әq 7 snu sұuәułsn！pe



 ңечmamos Kıen［i！m os［e pue［oxquos
 su！̣реәл дәұәu әц孔 ұецך pəұои әq［！！м
 $\ddagger$ sou pue $\ddagger$ səyean aq of pazoadxa uo！̣





## TENTATIVE PROGRAM OF EVENTS <br> 1949 RADIO PARTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT SHOWS, INC.

## SUNDAY, MAY 15th

9:00 a.m. Exhibition Hall open for erection of displays
Sales meetings should be held on this day and prior days
MONDAY, MAY 16th-'ASSOCIATIONS' MEETING DAY"
9:00 a.m. Exhibition Hall open for erection of displays
10:00 a.m. National Electronic Distributors A:sociation-General Meeting
10:30 a.m. "The Representatives" of Radio Parts Mfrs., Inc.-General Meeting
12:00 Noon "Canadian Luncheon"-Radio Patts Sales Managers Ass'n. of Canada
12:30 p.m. "The Representatives" of Radio Parts Mfrs., Inc.-Luncheon
2:00 p.m. Sales Managers Club, Eastern Division, Ass'n. of Electronic Parts \& Equipment Mfrs., and West Coast Electronic Mfrs. Ass'n.-Joint Meeting
2:30 p.m. "The Representatives" of Radio Parts Mfrs., Inc.---Delegates Meeting 3:30 p.m. Radio Parts \& Electronic Equipment Shows, Inc.-Annual Meeting of Member-Exhibitors and General Members
6:30 p.m. 'Old Timers" Cocktail Party

TUESDAY, MAY 17th-"NEDA DAY" (Exclusive)
10:00 a.m. Exhibition Hall opens for exhibiting manufacturers, booth attendants sales representatives and members of Nat'l. Electronic Distributors Ass.n.
10:00 a.m. Display rooms on fifth and sixth floors open to all distributors, manu6:00 facturers and sales representatives
6:00 p.m. Exhibition Hall and Display rooms close
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18th
10:00 a.m. Display rooms on fifth and sixth floors open to all distributors, manufacturers and sales representatives
10:00 a.m. Exhibition Hall opens
10:00 a.m. to $1: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Attendance confined to exhibiting manufacturers, their booth attendants, sales representatives and members of NEDA
1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Attendance confined to exhibiting manufacturers, their 3:00 p.m. to $6: 00$ p.m. Attendance confined topresentatives and all distributors Attendance confined to exhibiting manufacturers, their booth attendants, sale: representatives, all distributors, industrial manufacturers, government agencies, their purchasing agents and engineers
6:00 p.m. Exhibition Hall and Display rooms close

## THURSDAY, MAY 19th

10:00 a.m. Display rooms on fifth and sixth floors open to all distributors, manufacturers and sales representatives
10:00 a.m. Exhibition Hall opens
10:00 a.m. to $1: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Attendance confined to exhibiting manufacturers, their booth attendants, sales representatives and members of NEDA
1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Attendance confined to exhibiting manufacturers, their 3:00 p.m. to $6: 00 \mathrm{p.m}$. Attendance confined to exhibiting manufacturers, their Attendance confined to exhibiting manufacturers, their industrial purchasing agents and engineers 6:00 p.m. Exhibition Hall and Display rooms engineers
7:00 p.m. Dinner-RMA's "Silver Annivers:ry" Banquet, Grand Ballroom, Stevens

FRIDAY, MAY 20th
10:00 a.m. Display rooms on fifth and sixth floors open to all distributors, manu10:00 a.m. Exhibition and sales representatives
10:00 a.m. Exhibition Hall opens
10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Attendance confined to exhibiting manufacturers, their booth attendants, sale:s representatives and members of NEDA
1:00 p.m. to $3: 00$ p.m. Attendance confined to exhibiting manufacturers, their
3:00 p.m. to $6: 00 \mathrm{p.m}$. Attendance confined to exhibiting manufacturers, their booth attendants, sale: representatives, all distributors, industrial manufacturers, government agencies, their purchasing agents and engineers
6:00 p.m. Exhibition Hall and Display rooms close
1949 Radio Parts \& Electronic Equipment Conference \& Show ends

Complete, practical data on MAGNETIC RECORDING


All about the theory, types, and makes of recorders, their applicafions and performance measurement

1. Short History of Magnetic Recording
2. Acoustic Factors
3. Magnetism
4. Theory of Magnetic Recording
5. Components of a Magnetic Recording System
6. Magnetic Recording Equipment
7. Applications of Applications of
Magnetic Recording
8. Instrumentation and Magnetic Recording Mea surements
9. The Magnetic Phonograph
10. Helpful Glossary
of Magnetic Ro. of Magnetic Ro-
cording Terms

BY S. J. BEGUN
Chief Engineer, The Brush Development Co. 300 pages, $6 \times 9,130$ illuser $\$ 5.00$

Here at last is the "low down' on one of the fastest growing electronic developments in all of its design, engineering, and experimental phases. MAC:NETIC RECORDING acquaints you with every detail of modern equipment, brings you the latest information on applications ranging from home encations ranging from home en-
tertainment to movies, broadcasting, professional and amacasting, professional and ama-
teur radio and special uses such as military speech scrambling.

## IT PAYS TO STUDY THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS!

## Acoustic and maynetic factorz

 are carefully explained. A-C and 1)-C blasing methods. distortion factors, reproducing heads. drivis mechanisms and the various recording media and thethods of recording, reproducing, and erasing are discussed in detail. Particularly valuable are a conmpte outline of recording devices and how they are used: a helpful study of instruments for determining recorting performance: and a cleardiscussion of mugnetic versus other discussion of magnetic versus other
recording methosts. More than 130 recording methosis. More than 130
diagrams and illustrations make things easily understandable. Use coumon for 10 days free trial.

## Cash in on a know how of FREQUENCY

MODULATION
IIUNDAMENTALS - APPARATUS -SERVICING BY NATHAN MARCHAND 448 pages, $6 \times 9$, over 300 il lustrations, Price $\$ 5.00$
FM in high-ficlelity reception -in all kinds ol mobile conmunication systems-and now in television-is a must subject for every opportunity-minded aerviceman. This book covers it fully - theory and circuits; transmitters, receivers, antennas; testmy and servicing. Will undoubtedly become a bible sERVICE Magazine.


It takes more than ordinary radio fraining to handle FM! This big book shows youhow!

## 10 DAYS TRIAL




New "Alnico V-\%lus" magnetic circuit completely shielded construction.
Cross section illustration indicating the advantages of "Alnico V.Plus" super efficient magnetic assembly over the old type external ring magnets of conventional alloy, shaded portions of sketch indicate magnetic material "Alnico V-Plus" offers an energy content per unit volume three times as great as any magnet used before!
Traditional ATLAS Quality and Fidelity to Precision are incorporated in all these new developments.


## DO YOU KNOW?

By DAVID SCOTT

54. What may be the result of variations in the velocity of the electron stream?
A. Variations in the velocity of the electron stream will cause defocusing. Since electrostatic deflection depends on the square of the electron velocity, whereas magnetic deflection depends only on the first power, this source of defocusing is more serious when electrostatic deflection is used.
55. What may be the result of the ion spot?
A. The result is a dark spot in the center of the reproduced picture.
56. In what type of deflection is the ion spot most troublesome?
A. In magnetic deflection the ion spot is quite apparent and eventually this continual bombardment of heavy ions on one spot will burn that portion of the screen. This is due to the fact that in magnetic deflection the deflection is inversely proportional to the square root of the mass of the particles. Since the ions have a mass of 1800 to 500,000 times that of the electron mass there is a correspondingly smaller deflection and they cluster in the center.
57. Define a saw-tooth waveform
A. A saw-tooth waveform is one in which the deflection voltage or current increases linearly with time and decreases rapidly to its initial value.
58 . What is the keystone effect?
A. In the iconoscope there is a 30 degree angle of the beam to the plate. Due to the difference in distance resulting from this angle from the top to the bottom of the plate by the scanning beam, an unequal amplitude of scanning results giving rise to a pattern keystone in shape. 59. Draw a simple schematic diagram illustrating and explaining methods of producing saw-tooth waves of voltage.
A. All methods used in television to produce saw-tooth waves are

based on the slow charge of a condenser followed by its rapid discharge. A simple circuit for achieving this, though not used practically, is as follows: A tube with two electrodes immersed in gas at low
pressure is connected across the terminals of a condenser. As the voltage across the condenser increases, the gas tube remains nonconducting until a critical voltage is reached. Then the gas tube suddenly becomes conductive and discharges the condenser resulting in a saw-tooth wave. In order to exercise some control over the tube action a three element tube, gassy or hard, is used. The control grid is used to carry a synchronizing impulse which discharges the tube at a fixed rate.
58. Draw a simple schematic diagram illustrating and explaining methods of producing saw-tooth waves of current.
A. Saw-tooth waves from a condenser alone cannot be used to pro-

vide saw-tooth waves of current necessary in magnetic deflection. This is because the deflecting coils possess inductance and resistance. Hence, a current passing through them becomes distorted. Therefore a pre-distorted voltage must be applied to the coils to produce a sawtooth wave of current. This "predistortion" is accomplished by placing a resistor in series with the condenser as shown in the diagram.
59. What are some of the necessary design qualities of voltage waveform amplifiers?
A. Voltage waveform amplifiers must be flat up to ten times the scanning frequency, i.e., $60 \times 10=600$ c.p.s in the vertical amplifier and $15,750 \times 10=157,500$ c.p.s. in the horizontal amplifier. The angular phase displacement of the sine wave components must be proportional to the frequency, and both deflecting plates must be symmetrically disposed with respect to the second anode to keep the field between the plates as uniform as possible.
60. What are the three important types of impulse generators?
A. Three important types of impulse generators are:

## 1. Dynatron

2. Multivibrator
3. Blocking oscillator.
(To be continued)

## YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE AT McGEE RADIO COMPANY

"COMPLETE AUDIO AMPLIFIER KIT AS LOW AS $\$ 6.95$ "


GMOE 5 -WATT AMP. KIT 56.95 $\cdots$


GAROD DELUXE S.Tube Kit $\$ 12.95$


PHILCO MIKE SCOOP




## COILS, IF'S—LOOPS

| or wire 456 osc. coil. . . . . . . 15 se atched setz of 456 JF coils. perset. SBe ther input or outputs. . . . . . . . . 49e mall Medium or large loops . . . . 39e atched set. 2 gang cond. loop t. ose. coil and 2 1F speciall. . 1.29 |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

> 8.TUBE WIRE RECORDER REC. CHASSIS $\$ 35.95$




Portable Player Kit for L.P. \$19.95


 AC-PORTABLE PLAYER $\$ 19.95$

 4-TUBE PHONO AMP. $\$ 7.95$
 CHILDREN'S PLAYER KIT $\$ 7.95$



5-TUBE BATTERY CHASSIS $\$ 10.95$

 6.TUBE AC.DC CHASSIS \$10.95
 5.TUBE AC-DC CHASSIS $\$ 9.95$




12 inсн COAXIAL P. M. мопе CN-12X \$10.95

 ander the pot cover. Just hook to any 8 ohm output transformer (will hook in place of
any home radio speaker, as most speakers have an 8 onm voice coil). only ${ }^{2}$ wires to connect will handle 18 watts peak. Frequency response. 50 to 17.000 CPS. This co
axial PM speaker should sell for $\$ 3.5$. CoD . Why buy an ordinary speaker. when we offer

## DELUXE 12 INCH COAXIAL MODEL CR-13X $\$ 12.95$




5 NATIONALLY KNOWN 12'




OUTPUT TRANSFORMER HIGH FIDELITY
$20-20,000$ C.P.S.
SCOOP PRICE

## Why pay 820.00 or $\$ 30.00$ for an output.put transformer. Designed to match  <br> 





15 NCH SUPER HEAVY DUTY $\$ 24,95$
"IT WOOFS AS IT TWEETS"
 ruggedily buift speaker with a curvelenier one
plece molded cone. Built-in hikh pass filter. Just
 Weight $22{ }^{5-1515 \text {. }}$

McGEE HAS THE SPEAKERS Following speakers insted are made produc the
tion No Factory throwouts made by
largest factory who furnish the original
equipment to America's biggest Radio Fac.


Save Up To 50\% On Cinaudagraph Field Cail Speakers

$3^{\prime \prime \prime} 450$ onm Fleld Cinaudagraph.

HOT ITEM-AUTO SPEAKERS


## 7" Motola-Phtle 8" Motola-Rhilco

## McGEE RADIO



100 for $\$ 29.95$


39c each
100 for $\$ 35.00$


| 12 AH7 | $6 J 5$ | 6S J7 | 12BE6 | 155 | 7 N7 | 6A 3 | - 5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | $6 \mathrm{K7}$ | $6 S \mathrm{K7}$ | 12 H 6 | $7 \mathrm{B6}$ | 3525 GT | 483 | 38 | 185 |
| 26 | 9001 | 6SL7 | 12 J G GT | 7 A7 | 35 W 4 | 2051 | 39 | 1 E5 |
| 78 | 9002 | $65 \mathrm{G7}$ | $7 \mathrm{H7}$ | 6 R7 | 50B5 | 2525 | 89 | 1 F5 |
| 76 | 9003 | 6SN7 | $7 \mathrm{C7}$ | 617 | 2525 | $6 \mathrm{B4}$ | 6557 | $1 \mathrm{B4}$ |
| 354 | 1625 | 7E5 | 12SG7 | 724 | 2526 | $6 \mathrm{C4}$ | 7 A5 | $1 \mathrm{H}_{6}$ |
| $5{ }^{514} 4$ | 6SA7 | 7 E 7 | $12 \mathrm{SH7}$ | $12 \mathrm{SQ7}$ | 6 D6 | 78 | 12 FS 7 | 12 C 8 |
| 5 Y 3 G | 14 Q 7 | 6S R7 | 12SJ7 | $12 \mathrm{SR7}$ | 6 C 6 | 7 Y 4 | $7 \mathrm{V7}$ | 5 V 4 |
| 6 6c7 | $14 \mathrm{B6}$ | 6V6 GT | $125 A 7$ | 50 L 6 | 637 | $14 \mathrm{C7}$ | 6 Y 6 | 35 Y 4 |
| $35 \mathrm{Y4}$ | $65 C 7$ | $6 \times 5 \mathrm{GT}$ | 12517 | $125 \mathrm{K7}$ | 77 | $14 \mathrm{R7}$ | 30 |  |
| 1447 | 6SF7 | 6AB7 | $125 C 7$ | 25 L6 GT | $7 \mathrm{C5}$ | 3585 | 32 |  |
| $6 \mathrm{C5}$ | 6597 | 12AT6 | 1 T4 | 35L6 GT | 724 | 12BD6 | 33 |  |
| $6 \mathrm{H}_{6}$ | 6SH7 | 12BA6 | 1 R5 | $7 \mathrm{F7}$ | $6 \mathrm{K5}$ GT | 6 F5 GT | 1 J |  |

NAME BRAND $11 / 2$ VOLT LOCTALS. ETC.

McGE RADIO COMPANYY
Express Collect

## N.U. POPULAR SIZES IN ELECTROLYTICS—25c UP • VOLUME CONTROLS 24c UP  ORDER $\$ 100.00$ WORTH OF N.U. COND.-TAKE $10 \%$ OFF 100,000 FOR SALE AT OVER $1 / 2$ SAVING. PLENTY OF EACH SIZE <br> We bour Steck Number

EC. ALUMINUM WITH SEALED ENDS
TYPE "AT" N.U. TUBULAR ELEC. ALUMINUM WITH SEALED ENDS

N.U. THREAD MDUNT ALUMINUM GAN TYPE SE
 100 N.U. SAV-A-SHAFT $\$ 2995$
 $1 / 2$ ON THESE "NAME BRAND" COND.
CAN TYPES-TUBULAR ELECTROLYTICS \& BY-PASSES


Type TCD Dual with Common Neg. and



## McGEE RADIO COMPANY



## CAN ORIENT A TV ANTENNA QUICKER and BETTER!



MOUNTING number of television fans are finding that their favorite entertainment medium is causing them considerable grief in the form of eyestrain.

One factor contributing to this situation is the viewing of television screens in totally darkened rooms. This practice puts a severe strain on even normal eyes. Many optometrists recently have pointed out that alternate shifting of the eyes between a relatively bright television screen and an adjacent area of total darkness places an abnormal load upon the light accommodating mechanism of the eye.

One of the foremost reasons for dark room television viewing is the poor judgment used in cabinet design by many of the television manufacturers.

Too many TV cabinets employ highly reflective materials to mask the television screen.

Materials such as highly polished wood and brass, chrome and plastic trim and excessively large areas of polished plate glass surrounding the picture area provide sources of intense specular reflections from even subdued room lights or window light.
Some television cabinet designs are so poor that distracting specular reflections from the picture tube light itself are bounced into the observers' eyes from the picture area masking material. The latter situation is especially bad when the picture frame has an inside bevel.

Thus, the predominating tendency of television set owners to view their TV in total darkness is encouraged by the fallacies of picture-masking techniques on the part of the television manufacturers.

It may not be true. but the evidence seems to point to a professional, obstinate, and incongruous jealousy between the radio-television and motion picture industries.

The motion picture industry and allied photographic and visual arts professions have spent upwards of fifty years in the study of picture viewing.

The gamut from pure scientific research to empirically derived formulas, painstakingly developed over an extended period, has determined
physiological and psychological medians and standards of practice which are difficult to refute with respect to picture viewing.

These decades of study have indicated that a dark, matte surface surrounding pictures of the transmit-ted-light type provides the optimum viewing condition.

It is difficult to comprehend upon what premise the TV manufacturers, relatively inexperienced in the visual aspects of communication, proceed to decorate picture-area borders with shining gingerbread of brass, chrome, and glittering plastic.

Some specular reflection is unavoidable due to the smooth glass surfaces of the cathode-ray tube face and the shatter-proof protective glass plate covering the picture area.
Thus, since the necessary materials involved in the actual presentation of the picture to the viewer are inherently reflective it seems to be extremely poor practice to aggravate the dilemma by masking the picture area with additional highly reflective materials.
In view of the fact that many of the spurious reflections from ambient light sources can be eliminated by obvious cabinet design treatments, it seems that some effort should be made in the direction of excluding the builtin reflections from the polished surfaces of the cathode-ray tube face and its protective glass plate.

A variation on one of the coatedlens techniques, as applied to plane glass surfaces, might lead to a solution of the problem. Another solution might be found in some type of very light etching of the glass surfaces involved to reduce the unwanted reflections without intolerable loss of contrast range and definition.

Many suitable materials, from both a decorative and utilitarian standpoint, could be given matte finishes to offer practically non-reflective surfaces for masking the picture area of the television receiver.

The gain in consumer viewing comfort would constitute a definite contribution to the television art and at the same time eliminate a point of sales resistance which may eventually assume major proportions.

- $30-$
FREE!
Get Your free
TABORRAM
Crammed with
Bargains You'll
Never Again See!
Write Now or
Phone W0 2.7230

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



|  |
| :---: |


|  |
| :---: |



## TUESOQ Outstancing Values, All Types

POWER PACKS Your RIR-110V 60
 \}
 TITETH




- -1 (1)









## RCA HIGH QUALITY COMPLETE SOUND SYSTEM WITH 4 SPEAKERS

An ideal sound system for general applications-uses same 25watt amplifier and microphone described in system P-525-12W -with 4 high efficiency 6 -inch PM speakers with multi-tap
line matching transformers and beautiful molded fibre, sloping frontlbaffles. Compare this unparalleled System P-525-6F4 equipment
value.

Suggested list price.

## RCA DE LUXE MUSIC REPRODUCING SYSTEM

This system using the 25 -watt amplifier described in System P-525-12W and a handsome modern console reproducer may be used with the sensational new RCA 45 rpm Record Player-or other RCA 45 rpm Record player-or other turntable-or FM tuner to provide a
superb music reproducing system. Console Cabinet is $22^{\prime \prime}$ wide, $25^{\prime \prime}$ high, $12^{\prime \prime}$
deep available in blonde or walnut finish. The new RCA 45 rpm record player (pictured above) using the new 7 -inch distortion System P25-10C free records is ideal
for use with any \$9.50* systems.

Surgested list price.
Less Record Player



All prices shown are suggested list prices subject to normal dealer discounts
*Prices do not apply outside the continental U.S.A.

## Quality Sound Systems by

 RGA...

Nelson Radio \& Supply Co 451 St. Louis Street, Mobile Radio Service Compony $190^{7}$ 5th Ave., North, Birmingham ARIZONA
Culver's
231 N. First'Avenue, Phoenix CALIFORNIA
Jock C. Arbuckie
2330 Kern Street, Fresno
Jock C. Arbuckle
523 E. 19th Street, Bakersfield
C. O. Davey Company

90 Tehama Street, San Francisco
Foster-Barker Company
Otto K W. 4th Street, Santa Ano
1534 Cahuenga Blyd.
Son Diego Theotre Supply
1030 Twentieth Street, Son Diego
COLORADO
McCormick Rodio \& Sound 614 Road Avenue, Grand Junction Niles Phonograph \& Rodio Co. 505-07 14th Street, Denve. CONNECTICUT Radia \& Appliance Distributors, Inc. 673 Connecticut Blyd., East Hartford florida
Hill Sound Systems
Hill Sound Systems
1609 Alton Raad, Miami Beach
Poague Radio \& Sound Company Poague Radio \& Sound Company
1603 Grand Central Avenue, Tampa Southern Hardware \& Bicycle Co.
2336 Liberty Street, Jacksanville 2336 Liberty Street, Jacksanville GEORGIA
Yancey Ca., Inc. 340 W. Peachtree St., N. W., Atlanta ILLINOIS
Edward M. Gordon
LeClair Hotel, Moline
Klaus Radio \& Électric Co.
RCA Victor Distributing Corp.
RCA Victor Distributing Corp.
1257 S . Wabosh, Chicago 5
INDIANA
Commercial Sound \& Radio Co. 528 E. Colfox Avenue, South Bend 17

INDIANA Cont'd.
Ohio Valley Sound Service
II N. W. Riverside Drive, Ezansville
Von Sickle Radio Supply Co. 34 W . Ohio Street, Indionopolis

## IOWA

Radio Trade Supply Co
1224 Grond Avenue, Des Moines
Rodio Trode Supply
.434 W. 2nd Street, Ottumwa
KENTUCKY
Ewold Distributing Co., Inc.
309 S. 9th Street, Lovisville LOUISIANA
Electricol Supply Co.
201 Magazine Street, New Orleans 8 MANE
Henry D. Burrage
494 Four Street, Fortland MARYLAND
The Electronics Co.
502 E. North Avenue, Baltimore MASSAOHUSETTS
Beston, Massachusett:-Ta be announced Write: RCA Sound Praducts Section Camden, N. J.

MICH|GAN
RCA Victor Distributing Carp.
7400 Intervale Avenue, Detroit 7 MINNESOTA
Lew Bonn Ca.
1211 LaSalle Averive, Minneapolis
Lew Bonn Co.
Averive, Minneapolis
228 E. Superior Street, Duluth
MISSOURI
Interstate Supply Co.
10 th \& Walnut Sirsets, St. Louis 2
RCA Victar Distributing Corp.
2113.15 Broadway, Kansos City 8

MONTANA
Northwestern Auto Supply Co. 420 Broodwoy, Billings

NEBRASKA
Sound Engineering Ca
2755 Farnam Street, Omaha 2
NEW JERSEY
Commercial Radio-Sound Corp. North Sersey Soles \& Service

## NEW YORK

Commercial Rodio-Sound Corp.
570 Lexington Averue, New York 22 Commercial Rodio-Sound Corp. 50 State Street, Albany

NEW YORK Cont'd
F. M. Scund Equipment Corp. 136 Deloware Avenue, Buffola 2 Morris Distributing Co.
412 . Clinton Street, Syracuse 2 195 Water Street, Binghamton

## NORTH CAROLINA

Freck Radio \& Supply Co.
Treck 38.49 Boltimore Avenue, Asheville Southeastern Rodio Supply Co. Southeastern Rodio Supply Co. Southerr Radio Corp.
1201 W. Morehead Street, Charlotte

## NORTH DAKOTA

Forgo, Narth Dokoto-To be onnounced Write: RCA Sound Products Section Comden, New Jersey

## OHIO

Gustov-Hirsch Orgonizotion 310 W . Brocd Street, Columbus Music Systems, inc.
2600 Euclid Avenue, Clevelond 15
Music Systems, Inc.
1312 Jackson Avenue, Toledo 2
Midwest Sound Equipment Division
(Gustav-Hirsch Organization)
1638 Central Parkway, Cincinnati
Youngstown, Ohia
Write: Hamburg Brathers
305 Fenn Avenue, Pittsburgh 22, Po.

## OKLAHOMA

Atomic Sound Engineering Co
312 N. W. Second St., Oklohoma City Ridley's, Inc.
214 E loth Street, Tulso

## OREGON

Hcrper.Meggee, In
1506 N. W. Irving Street, Portland 8

## PENNSYLVANIA

Hamburg Brothers
305 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh 22
Erie, Pennsylvonia
Write: Hamburg Brothers
305 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh 22
Raymonc Rosen Engineering Praducts, Inc 32nd end Walnut Streets, Philadelphia
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Write = Raymond Rosen
32 nd and Wolnut Streets, Philadelphia
SOUTH CAROLINA
Radio Lajoratories
215 King Street, Charlestion 5
SOUTH DAKOTA
Worren Rodic Supply
$\$ 155$. Indianc Ave., Box 478 , Sioux Falls

If you are interested in qualifying as a distributor or dealer, please write to RCA Victor Division, Sound Products Group, Camden, N. J.

TENNESSEE
Curle Radio Supply \& Sound Service 825 Cherry Street, Chottonoogo Hohn Electronics Supply Corp. 350 E. Scott Street, Knoxville
McGregor's, Inc.
Radio Union Avenue, Memphis 3
4 Radio Appliance Corp.
4 Cummins Station, Noshville
TEXAS

Carver Sound \& Equipment Co.
1408 S. Akord Street, Dollos 1
Midland Speciolty Co.
R. 8 R W. Son Antonio Street, El Poso
R. $\frac{8}{704}$ R. Supply Co.

Sound Soles \& Ent, Box 329, Lubbock
Sound Soles \& Engineering Co.
1614 Fonnin Street, Houston
Southwest Rodio-Sound Equip. Co
635 S. Flores Street, San Antonio
Western Sound Equipment Co . 1601 N . Bollinger St., Ft. Worth UTAH
Western Sound \& Equipment Co. 142 E. First St., South, Solt Lake City VIRGINIA
L. C. Hartman
P. O. Bax 329, Roanoke

Radia Supply Co
711 Granby Street, Norfalk
Rodio Supply Co.
3302 W . Brood
3302 W. Brood Street, Richmand 21 WASHINGTON
Harper-Meggee, Inc.
960 Republicon Street, Seottle 9
Horper-Meggee, Inc.
N. 734 Division Street, Spokane 8 WEST VIRGINIA
Crichton Engineering Co.
203 Payne Building, Charleston 25
Hamburg Brothers
1407 Main Street, Wheeling WISCONSIN
Taylor Electric Ca.
112 N. Broodway, Milwaukee
WASHINGTON, D. C.
American Amplifier \& Television Corp.
1111 Nineteenth Street, N. W


## AUTOMATIC RESONATOR

Lewis E. Babcock \& Co., 62 Basswood Ave., Providence 8, Rhode Island, has announced a small, inexpensive automatic resonating device, designed

to tune to resonance in succession, any desired number of grid and plate tank circuits. The unit will resonate the antenna tuning circuit, the final plate tank, and all the tuned circuits back to the first exciter stage plate tank in any transmitter.

The device can be incorporated in a transmitter by merely adding the motors, and running the connections from it to the resonator unit. The system is non-critical as to operating frequency and uses no special tuned circuits of its own, no selsyns. and imposes no limitations on the efficiency of the equipment with which it is employed.

Further information can be obtained by writing Lewis E. Babcock \& Co., at the Rhode Island address.

## INSULATED CHOKES

Especially engineered for television and $F M$ receiver requirements, the new line of fully insulated chokes announced by International Resistance Company are said to be relatively inexpensive. The firm believes the additional savings over so-called more conventional types are made possible because of the molded phenolic housing, which not only provides complete protection against high humidity, but

reduces assembly loss by affording protection from abrasion and physical damage.

These new chokes come in two sizes, Types CLA and CL-1. There is a wide range of size and characteristic combinations available. Resistance is low enough to enable their use as filament
chokes for moderately high-power tubes.
Samples for testing as well as comprehensive catalogue data may be obtained by writing International Resistance Company, 491 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 8, Penn.

## ASTATIC CRYSTAL CARTRIDGE

The LQD crystal cartridge produced by the Astatic Corporation, Conneaut, Ohio, uses two separate, independent needles, one with one-mil tip radius to play the new long-playing records, the other with three-mil tip radius for standard recordings.
These double-needle, turnover type pickup cartridges use the Astatic " Q " and "Q-33" needles available for some time. A gentle pry with a penknife or small screwdriver lifts either of these special needles from its snap-in position in the cartridge. without removing the cartridge from the tone arm. Gentle pressure with the tip of a knife blade clicks the new needle into place. Removing or replacing one needle does not disturb the other.

Top reproduction quality also is claimed for the LQD, with excellent frequency response, particularly at low frequencies. A relatively high

vertical and lateral compliance of the Q needle design is said to provide appreciable reduction in needle talk.
The LQD cartridge has a stamped aluminum housing. The output voltages are 1.2 at 1000 cycles with 78 r.p.m. audio-tone test record; .75 with $331 / 3$ r.p.m. Columbia 281 test record; and .5 with $331 / 3$ r.p.m. Columbia 103 test record. Recommended needle pressures are 15 grams for 78 r.p.m. and six to eight grams $331 / 3$ r.p.m.
Write to Astatic Corporation, at Conneaut, Ohio, for more complete information.

## STREAMLINED MULTITESTER

A new, streamlined version of the Model 447 manufactured by Radio City Products Co., 152 W. 25th St., New York, N. Y., has been announced, with no increase in price scheduled for the improved unit.
This Model 447A Multitester is lighter in weight because of a magnesium panel and a new battery arrangement. The panel is attractively
finished in hammertone grey with white markings to correspond to the other instruments in the line. The ohmmeter circuit has been simplified so as to have the same over-all coverage with only one anit cell and an improved battery holder.
Provision is made for extending the ohmmeter range to 10 megohms by using an external battery, and a goldplated copper oxide rectifier with ex-

cellent current density characteristics gives improved performance for the measurement of a.c. and output voltages.

## new miniature cabinet line

Recent additions to the regular line of $B u d$ sheet metal products include cabinets, boxes, amplifier foundations, and aluminum chassis for equipment using miniature tubes.
Bud Radio, Inc., now offers over 200 different sheet metal housings fabricated from steel and aluminum for radio and electronic equipment. Most of these are available for immediate delivery.

Estimates and manufacturing details are furnished upon receipt of engineering drawings. For complete information write to Bud Radio, Inc., 2118 East 55th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

## "the megaligner"

A marking device which covers the frequency range of 19 to 49 mc ., including all present and proposed i.f. bands, has been introduced by the Kay Electric Company, Pine Brook, N. J.
This new instrument, designated "The Megaligner," has a self-con-

tained power supply and provides a tunable c.w. signal which may be used as a signal source or with "The Mega-


## GREAT BUY

RU- 16 receiver with 3 nlug
in coil drawers. Great for hi-fi tuner, monitoring, etc
3 stages TRF, BFO. Used Price with tubes, plug and
simple conv. diag. $\$ 5.95$ rand new receiver with pluy-in coil trawers, shoc
mt. hase, plug and conv dias. $\$ 16.95$.
$\mathrm{RU}-1$
$\mathbf{\$ 2 . 5 0}$
NHW S2-50-17 Receiver Contro Power Supply $k$ it for above Receiver. All parts and RU-16.17 Tube tubes. ORIG. CARTONS. ONL. ${ }^{7}$ ' $\leqslant 2.85$ ea

## LIMITED QUANTITY ITEMS

BC- 342 Recelver. Used, but in good cond. Te'sted
before shipping, $\$ 79.50$ ea. ARN-5A 11 tube Gicle Path Superhet. NCW. $3: 32$ to alone worth the price of only $\$ 10.95$ ea
Telescople Whip Antennas. BRAND NEW: Extends Sealed Cartons. Price $\$ 1.75$ ea.
Push Button Tuning Unit. A Mechanical tuning Chrome plated fush Butcons coerate tuning condenser. A Keal Buy at $\$ 1.95$ ea. Desk type Teiephone Mlke. Mird. by Strom.
and Kellogk. With p. to t. sw. ONL $\$ 2.95$.
COMBINATION OFFER. This month only, 70 ma Filter, 5 Y 3 G , tube and socket. 275 v . (al -0 ma cood sized AInico 6 mYagnet. Large $10^{\prime \prime}$ P.M. Sheaker with Nom construction throuchout Handles 10 watts WHIP
to 233 ANTENNA For UHF Ant., Beams, etc. 8.32 nitg. CONDENSER TESTER

- One of our best sellers! Use-
ful, versatile laboratory iten, in
kit form. Simple, imat easy, build it less thau an hour.
Checks condenser leakage and continuity up to 8 -mexs. Wil
 mica or oil condenser from $50-\mathrm{u}$ f. to $50-\mathrm{mfd}$. Self with socket and hezel. Drilled Metal Calhinet. Complete instructions and diagrams included with each
fit. ONLY $\$ 4.85$.


REAL BARGAIN!
HS. 16 Headphones with standard headband. Unquestionably the best buy in surpluts phones ever sold Tested before shipping. Limited
quantity, $\$ 2 . \Xi 5$ ea. POSTPAII) in quantity, $\$ 1.35$ ea
U.S.A. and Canada.


POWER SUPPLY FOR ANY 274.N RECEIVER
Here it is at last! 3 ust plug it into
the rear of your $274-\mathrm{N}$ RECEIVER black metall case, with ALL barts build in a jiffy. Delivers 24 volts plus b voltage. No wiring changes to be made. Designed especially for parts for conversion of rest of recelver also Included ONLY $\$ 7.95$. TUNING KNOB for $274-\mathrm{N}$ Receiver

## SIGMA HERMETICAL|LY SEALED

 7000 OHM SPDT RELAYS!

Operates on 1 ma. current change This relay requires no maintenance as a VACUUM: Contact ratings, 1 amp. a VACUUM! Contact ratings, 1 amp. Used in photoelectric eduipment, rewire lead connections. Spade bolt mtg . Govt. cost many times our low
price of only $\$ 1.95$ ea, 10 for $\$ 17.00$.

KURMAN \#1901 SPDT SENSITIVE RELAY $5 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ sily. cont. Mtd. on thick Mycalex hase $10 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{3 / a^{\prime \prime}}$. BRAND NEW. $\$ 1.50$ ea. or 10 for
$\$ 12.50$.




 cratches on outioide or canty miniot




vhf surplus tubes FILAMENTS TESTED BEFORE SHIPMENT! ALL BRAND NEW!

RCA 8012 VHF Triode TANTALUM plate and Tantalum grid! 35 watts Used as ose. or amp. at full ratings educes filament lead inductance. Al Brand NEW' Reg. price, \$14.50. A
large quantity purchase allows us to large quantity purchase allows us to
reduce the price of this tube to only $\mathbf{8 2 6}$ UHF Triode. Full ratings ( 86 watts ortput) up of these tubes. Brand NRW! Get yours NOW 75 c
WEYO WET17A PENTODE. Hams know this tuhe (ind ibtility to 'soup up'" any receiver Has changeable with sSK7. Low ioss base and ultra-short leads. Functions better at high
frequencies. ALL BRAND NEW! Orig. cos
$\$ 3.75$ ea. Your price Brand new in orig. cartons. $\$ 2.80$ ea. or 4 for $\$ 10.80$.
deal for a meam retrode. This well known tube is ap to 200 MEG! BRAND NEW! $\$ 3.95$ (8) $\$ 132.50$. $\$ 8.80$.

Twin Beam Tetrode. 2 t watts output up to
EGG! BRANI NEW! ONLY $\$ 3.95$ ea. 200 MEW Tetrod for r.f. application. Brand new, $\$ 1.12$ ea, or tubes $\mathbf{8 1 0}$ Power Trlode. This tube is a real powerhouse! 75 watts output un to $30 \mathrm{mc!}$ Carbon anode. Grid putside of envelope for max. h.f. efficiency. BRAND 815 Twin Beam Tetrode. Fill ratings
output) up to 125 mc ! Requires only .18 watt grid riving power for full output. Brand new. Only $\$ 2.50$ ea. or 4 for $\$ 9.20$.
336 H.V. Rectifer tube. Similar characteristics to 1.10 . SU4G and 523 tubes. New. $\$ 1.75$ ea. or 2 for $\$ 3.25$. 6L6G' Nat'l Adves. New. NEW ........79c ea CK-1005 Rectlfier OZ.4. Several different experimental circuits inc
N- NEED 866 TUBES?


## 5-YOLT, 60-AMP. XFMR.

$110 v .60$ cyc, pri. Ideal for $304 \mathrm{TL}, \mathrm{VT}-127 \mathrm{~A}_{\text {, }}$
NEW. Mfgd. by Kenvon. Limited quan. $\$ 5.95$.
21/2-VOLT, 10-AMP. XFMR
$110 \mathrm{v}, 60$ cyc. pri. 13.000 v . ins. For 836 and 866

## COLLINS MODULATION XFMR

Handles 2,000 watts audio power. BRAND NFW esp. + 12,000 ohms. Sec. 4,000 ohms. Freq. resp. $\pm{ }^{1}$ db, to 5,000 c.p.s. Sec. carries dc of mod. amp. $101 / 2 \times 131 / 2 \times 1$
Orig. boxes. $\$ 59.50$ ea.

## COAX FITTINGS

UG/21U Straight pluk. 25c ea. CQA 49470 Chassis recept. for UG/21U. 25
UG/29U Straighe Union. Fits UG/21U. 15 c ea. UG/27U Rt. angle adaptor blug. 30c ea.
British type snap-on coax. plug and socket combination $10 H / 701$ plug and $10 \mathrm{H} / 528$ recept. Set 25 c ea. 83-1 SPN/PL-259A Stnd. Coax. Cable plug. 49c ea.

## RM-53 REMOTE CONTROL BOX

wo way telephone conversation can be routed over transmitter and receiver output transferred to a ONLY $\$ 2.50$ ea

R-1/ARR-1 Homing
 Read excellent article in
Jan. RADIO NEWS how io Jan. RADIO NEWS how io
convert this receiver to high freq. converter to use with your pressent receiver. Beautifully built, compact, easy
to convert. Like new cond. to convert. Like new cond.
with 4 acorn tubes and plup ONLY $\$ 9.95$ ea.


HANDSET HANGER (W. E. Kellogg, American, etc.) hand sets such as TS-9. 11 . 13, etc. Fasten:
to side of desk or on telephone or radio equipment. Felt facing protects handse
Black crackle finish only, $\$ 1.95$ ea.
 Factories, etc. One RM-29A Telephone with batter 312.95 ea.


## On the Warpath against capacitor troubles...



The SANGAMO


TYPE 30 Molded Tubular


This molded capacitor is used extensively by television manufacturers. They find it easier to tie into their production lines because the especially designed, flexible leads are troublefree . . . they resist breakage and they can't pull out! There is no wax to run when heat is applied. The thermosetting plastic case is molded with less heat...less pressure...the element is not distorted in fabrication. This means greater dependabilityno "hot spots." Try this stable, rugged, long-lived paper-tubular-you'll like it!



The Chieftain is tiny, but durable! Meticulous care in manufacture protects against source contamination and assures corrosion-free elements. These capacitors have heavy insulating sleeves that are wax impregnated -not dipped. Positive electrodes are formed of rugged, etched-foil aluminum plate which insures longer life, greater dependability.
Small in size, with bare copper leads, the Chieftain is easy to mount--ideal for replacements-anywhere! Bulletin 825 gives complete information.

See your Jobber-if he can't supply you, write us direct.


Sweep" to produce a tunable "birdie" type marker on an oscilloscope display. In addition, when used with "The Mega-Sweep," a tunable "pip" type marker may be connected directly to the vertical amplifier of the display oscilloscope, if desired, which does not overload the receiver or disappear in traps.

The two markers have independent amplitude controls, and the accuracy of the instrument is 5 per-cent of full scale. "The Megaligner" is priced at $\$ 150.00$, F.O.B. Factory.

## MOBILE DX CONVERTER

The Gonset Company recently announced that it has in production a compact short-wave converter to permit reception on an ordinary auto radio.

The converter derives power from the set and uses the regular auto

antenna; normal or short-wave reception can be obtained if desired. By means of a bandswitch, it covers all frequencies between 3 and 30 megacycles, and short-wave signals can be brought in from all over the world with good volume. The work of connecting the converter is simple and takes but a few minutes.

Further details on this Model 3-30 may be obtained by writing to the Gonset Company, 72 E. Tujunga Ave., Burbank, Calif.

## FIXED-FREQUENCY TUNERS

Of the three fixed-frequency $F M$ tuners recently announced by Browning Laboratories, Inc., Winchester, Mass., Model RP-25 combines most of the features of the others and, besides, permits turning the audio "on" or "off" as required.
In common with the Browning Model RP-23, it is crystal controlled and

adapted to relay reception, storecasting installations, or monitoring purposes. As in the Model RP-24, it also contains relay circuits that operate on tones of from 15 to 20 kilocycles received from the transmitter and which select in sequence two preset audio volume levels that may be man-


WHen the big attraction hit town they hung the "Standing Room Only" sign-it meant overflow business.

It still means that, but the big attraction now drawing overflow business for distributors and dealers is the G-E Variable Reluctance Cartridge with the Replaceable Stylus.

Why? Because record fans who know their records best wanted the finest reproduction possible. The G-E Variable Reluctance Cartridge gave them just that. To secure peak performance they often replaced the cartridge when the stylus was only slightly worn.

Now, with the Replaceable Stylus, cartridge replacement is no longer necessary. In four easy steps the cartridge can be removed from the tone arm, the stylus changed and listening pleasure increased.

Economy is the big feature but this redesigned cartridge has many other advantages. Smaller in size, it can be adapted to many


The counter sized dispensing unit for greater sales $-7 \frac{3}{4}$ " long, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ " wide, $43 / 4$ high of the back.
more tone arms. Higher lateral compliance provides more faithful tracking, hence better fidelity. Frequent stylus replacement reduces record wear and adds hours of top listening pleasure. Needle talk and needle scratch are negligible, giving cleaner, finer reproduction.

Best of all, the cartridge is available for either the new LP records with 1 mil stylus or for conventional records with the 3 mil stylus.

Now for the Big Extra to step up sales! A neat dispensing unit for the counter with two cartridges and six stylii recessed in a goldflocked panel to catch the eye. The entire unit is finished in an attractive blue and has a compartment in the rear for additional stock. It is a silent salesman that keeps selling. See your distributor right away for details.

For complete information on Variable Reluctance Cartridges and Replaceable Stylii write to: General Electric Company, Electronics Park, Syracuse, New York.

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


## SPRAGUE PRODUCTS CO.

North Adams, Mass.
Trademark
ually adjusted from zero to full output. Model RP-25's two relay operations are controlled by transmitted tones of different frequency and are, therefore, independent. As in the RP-24, the relay circuits are preset to operate at $15,171 / 2$, or 20 kilocycles, as specified by the customer.

All of the models are rack panel style, finished in black leatherette, and can be supplied with steel cabinet if desired.

For further information, address the company at 742-750 Main Street, Winchester, Mass.

## NEW TELEVISION CAPACITORS

Distributors of the Sprague Products Company, North Adams, Mass., have been supplied with complete lines of the company's television replacement electrolytic capacitors, engineered especially for the tougher applications.

These new type TVA and TVL "Twistlock" electrolytics are designed to stand up under the extremely high temperatures, high ripple currents, and high surge voltages encountered in television receivers.

Complete descriptions of these capacitors is given in the Sprague bulletin M-429, available upon a postcard request, and the listing includes 93 separate ratings comprising the units most needed by teleservicemen. Address inquiries to Sprague Products Company, North Adams, Mass.

## PRE-ALIGNED KIT

Believing that pre-alignment of the vital channels is the only satisfactory method of kit assembly, the Philmore Manufacturing Company, Inc., has designed its TV kit with tuner, video, and sound channels completely wired and fully aligned.

Among the features Philmore has provided are complete 12 -channel tun-
ing, daylight viewing, built-in extra power for video up to 16 inches, PM speaker with choke, and the mounting of all components to the chassis. A licensee of $R C A$, the company reports also that the kit circuit is very similar to the well-known $R C A$ 630TS and 830TS.

Also available are the Philmore custombuilt television receivers, supplied

without cabinets, completely wired and assembled ready to play. These can be installed in any piece of furniture, and the customer has a choice of any picture size from 10 to 16 inches.

For further details, write the Philmore Manufacturing Company, Inc., 113 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

## DIRECT-VIEW TV KITS

From now on, the direct-view television receivers made by the Television Assembly Co., 540 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., will be delivered with all of the major components mounted.

These changes were announced the first part of April by the Snaider Television Corporation, which operates Television Assembly Co., as well as Television Industries Co., as subsidiaries.

This innovation by Television Assembly Co., which makes television kits for direct-view tubes from 10" up

# BLUEGRASS BUYS from <br> RADIO EQUIPMENT COMPANY 

## Dept. LD, 480 SKAIN AVE., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Standard type variable condensers, size $11 / 4 \times 11 / 2 \times 13 / 4,1 / 2$ " shaft. Lots of uses. $120 \mathrm{mmfd}-19 \mathrm{c} \ldots 140 \mathrm{mmfd}-24 \mathrm{c} \ldots 170 \mathrm{mmfd}-34 \mathrm{c}$. One of each value 69e. Buy several for your parts box!
24 V Transformers-Tapped at 4 V . Primary $110 \mathrm{~V}-60 \mathrm{cy}$. Rated 4 amp. Just the thing for operating your surplus equipment and a real low price. Only $\$ 2.49$.
Some real bargains in slightly used Genuine Stancor transformers, etc. Used for Army School demonstration and training but clean and good as new. Order before our stock is exhausted and save. Look at the list price-then at our price.
Stancor A-3808 Modulation Transformer. Primary 3,800/3,300 C.T. Sec. 10,000/ 7,500/5,000/4,500. List \$13.25.

Our Price Is $\$ 2.95$
stancor C-1721 Choke. 8.5 Hy at 200 Mil .3000 V . Ins. List $\$ 6.30$.
Our Price Is $\$ 1.69$
Stancor A-4404 Driver. P.P. Plates 3,000 to 5,000 to P.P. Grid. List $\$ 7.30$.
Our Price Is $\$ 1.89$
Stancor P-1325 Power Transformer. Pri. $115 \mathrm{~V}-60 \mathrm{Cy}$. Sec. 700 V 100 Mil . C.T., 2.5V-4 amp. C.T., 5V-3 Amp., 6.3V-4 Anp. C.T. List \$8.00.

Our Price Is $\$ 2.69$

## SAVE

 and Be SAFE!
## Buy Surplus \& Standard Equipment with money-back guarantee at

EXTRA TUNING UNITS \$2.50 each, $\mathrm{FOB}, \mathrm{Kingman}$, Ariz., or Arlington, Va, Types in stock: TU 5-7-8-9-10-26. Typlcal camponents: 2 vernier dials: 1 var . cap., $20-135 \mathrm{mmf}$.; 1 var cap., $20-156$ mmf, ; 1 var. cap., $8-26 \mathrm{mmf}$ - neutralizing: 1 . 00003 -2000V cap,, CD-Mica: $3.00309-3000 \mathrm{~V}$ cap., co-Mica: 2.0004 5000 rcap.n $\mathrm{CO}-\mathrm{mica} 3$. $0001-3000 \mathrm{~V}$ tap., co-Mica: 2 4-position ceranic band switches; 2 RF chokes; 1 tank coil $\rightarrow$ ceramic form with tapped ant. coupling coil; 1 tank coll-ceramic form: 1 para. sitic suppressor; 2 ceramic glex. couolingai; plus banana jacks, stand-off insulators.


APN-4 RCVR-'SCOPE POWER SUPPLY
4 switch-selected screw-driver tuned RF channels; IF ireq. 1050

 5U4, 6SU7. 6SA7, 6H6, VR150. Mekes fixed tuner for med. freg. molice calls or PA system. Has police calls or PA system. His
power supply for $5^{3 y}$ scope, with 400 cycle trans. Eiectronic-controlled low v. supply ; delivers 260 supply alone worth
more than price $\mathbf{\$ 8 . 9 5}$


BC 1 206, LAZY Q FIVER $\underset{\substack{\text { Single signal } \\ \text { Reception }} \mathbf{\$ 9 . 9 5}}{ }$ The littlest BIG BUY ever offered! A BC-1206 Setchell Carlsor: receiver will take the place of BC-453 (Lazy Q Fiver). We think it's even better Here's
 eurrent drain. 75 amps at 24 v . DC. IF freq. 135 kc . A conventional superhet circuit is emAVCe will prevent arranged so that Atrong signals. strong signals.


Buy it for conversion! Buy it to cannibalize! Buy it to get on the air! It's the war-proved, versatile

Complete with

- tuning unit (TU-6)
- antenna loading unit
- dynamotor
- set of plugs
- all tubes
- wiring diagram ard conversion data free

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { BC-37 5-E } \\
& \text { Quantity Limited } \\
& \text { Fö кincman, ARIZ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Complete conversion diagram included. Xmtr. designed to operate from 200 kc to 12 mc (less BC band). Equipped with antenna tuning unit BC-306-A-variometer and tap switch Dynamotor (PE-73-C) complete with relay, fuses and filter.


The Famous PUTT-PUTT Gasoline Generator (HRU-78)
$\underset{\text { ONLY }}{28-32} \underset{\text { Volts D.C. }}{\substack{\text { ONL }}}$
Single cylinder, 2-cycle gasoline engine with generator that is rated at 2,000 watts direct current, 70 amps. Has unlimited field day power supply. More literature upon request.


DUAL POWER SUPPLY SAVE YOUR BATTERY Both for $\$ 8.95$ Use our dual dynamotors by wiring them in series and use one on receivers and both in transmitter. High voltage output 600 volts at 48 watts. Low voltage 30 C volts
at $2 \phi$ watts.

## INTERCOM

## Factory <br> Close-Out!

Brand New and Priced for Quick Clearance!

(List price $\$ 34.95$ )
Price includes master station, one remote, and $50^{\prime}$ of wire. Rig it up as a "baby-sitter", with pick-up at
baby's crib. Useful in office, or for baby's crib. Useful in office, or for
instant contact with basement, gainstant contact with basement, ga-
rage, attic, kitchen. Simple to install rage, attic, kitchen. Simple to install

- just plug it in to 110 v . AC or DC -just
socket.


## TRANSFORMERS

For converting SCR-274-N to 115
Volts AC.
No. 1 Power Transformer. Pri-115y 60 cycle; sec- 500 CT .06 Amp. 24v Price only
Price only - - $\quad \$ 3.90$
No. 2 Filament Transformer. Pri115 v 60 cycle; Sec. 1-14v $71 / 2 \mathrm{amp}$.; sec. $214 \mathrm{v} 71 / 2 \mathrm{amp}$. Series $28 \mathrm{v} 71 / 2$ amp. Parallel 14v 15 amp .
Price only
 No. 3 Filament XMFR. Pri-115v 60 cycle; Sec .24 v 2 amps . Price only $\qquad$ \$2.25

- Speakers-Brand New

- 

Tubes (New, in Original Cartons). For the SCR-274-N Command Set \& Others.

| A6 | 69 c | OD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12SR 7 | 69 c | 12SA7 - 69e |
| 12K8 | 69c |  |
| 12SK7 | 69 c | 78 -----59c |
| 12 SF 7 | 69c | $89-5 .-\quad 59 \mathrm{c}$ |
| 1625 | 89c | $38322-\quad \$ 1.19$ |
| 1626 | 79c | 12J5-GT $\quad 69 \mathrm{c}$ |
| 1629 | 89 c |  |

ALL EQUIPMENT F.O.B.


## Recommend NEW AUTO-LITE Resistor SPARK PLUG



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

THE ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE COMPANY Toronto, Ontario

Toledo 1, Ohi

Turie in "Suspense," Thursdays, 9:00 P. M., E. T., CB
to $20^{\prime \prime}$ as well as a projection television receiver with a $520^{\prime \prime}$ screen, will leave only 13 tubes to be wired. The change involves the pre-wired i.f. picture and sound strip, named the "Vivideo" feature, and the front ends.

NEW PHONOMOTOR UNITS
Many customers will find the new Alliance Dual-Speed $331 / 3-45$ r.p.m. phonomotor unit very economical for the new LP records.
This unit, together with a new single-play 45 r.p.m. record player, intended expressly for the newer records, will be made available in individual boxes to the radio-phonograph distributors. Although the Dual-Speed player assembly is primarily intended as a single player, the mechanism, consisting of motor and turntable, can also be adapted to changers.
The Alliance Manufacturing Company, Alliance, Ohio, started mass production of both models around March 1 , and it expects a large volume of business from many consumers who will want to replace older-style players with the new assemblies.

## MINIATURE LAMPS

Packaged in the familiar red, black, and white colors, a well-rounded line of miniature lamps has been an-

nounced by the RCA Tube Department, Camden, New Jersey.

These were planned to give the radio service dealer a wide assortment of lamps to take care of everyday replacement needs, and to fill practically every radio panel and flashlight need.

The line includes sixteen different types for radio panel and miscellaneous replacement use, and eight types for flashlight replacement purposes, and is available from $R C A$ tube and parts distributors.

## FIELD STRENGTH METER

The Transvision Model FSM-1 field strength meter which has been designed to facilitate television installations consists of a compact, high-gain receiver with a calibrated meter to indicate signal level. Each unit is individually calibrated. The instrument comes complete with self-contained power supply for operation at 120 volts, 60 cycles.

This compact, portable service instrument includes among other features a 13 channel selector. It measures actual picture signal strength besides losses or gain of various antenna and lead-in combinations. It is useful
for checking receiver reradiation; amplitudes of interfering signals can also be checked.
For further information write to


Transvision, Inc., New Rochelle, New York.

## ALL-RECORD PHONOGRAPH

Arthur Ansley Manufacturing Company of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, announces the production of a portable phonograph that will play all types of records, both $331 / 3$ and 45 r.p.m., as well as the standard 78 r.p.m. dises.

The unit is housed in a compact, lug-gage-type case $13^{1 / 2}$ by 16 by $71 / 4$ inches. It features a turntable with two spindle diameters, one for the standard and Columbia long-playing records, and one for the new $R C A$ types.

## INDOOR ANTENNA

The TVI-43 indoor antenna made available by the Ward Products Corporation is said to bring in all stations in metropolitan multi-station areas, precisely and brilliantly.

It is an attractive item, blending with most interiors, with chrome plated brass telescopic dipoles, and satin beige finish. Engineered and weighted so that it will not tip over, it will extend to a full 7 feet 9 inches, but can be stored without difficulty.


Further information on the TVI-43 will be supplied by the company, a division of the Gabriel Co. Address Ward Products Corporation, 1523 East 45 th St., Cleveland 3, Ohio.

$$
-30-
$$

in lots of 100 or more
$\qquad$


## ANNIVERSARY SALE

Prices Effective Until June lst Only
A FEW "SPECIAL" SPECIALS


FILAMENT TRANSFORMERS

 MULTIPLE SECONDARIES
$51 / \mathrm{V}$ CT $21 \mathrm{~A}, 7.5 \mathrm{~V} 6 \mathrm{~A}, 7.5 \mathrm{~V} 6 \mathrm{~A}$
10 V CT $13 \mathrm{~A}, 7.5 \mathrm{~V} 2.5 \mathrm{~V}, 2 \mathrm{~V} \quad 2 \mathrm{~A}$ $6.3 V 21$ Amp, 6.3 V 2 A .2 .5 V
$5 \mathrm{Volt} 4 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~V}$ V 3 A.
2.5 CT 20 A $\qquad$ $\$ 4.95$
4.95 2.5 V CT $20 \mathrm{~A}, 2.5 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{CT} 20 \mathrm{~A}$
2.5 V CT $10 \mathrm{~A} .10 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{~A}, 5 \mathrm{~A}$ $\qquad$

## OIL CONDENSERS





ADJUSTABLE RESISTORS (slider)
25 Watt: $1,5,50$ ohms
50 Watt $80,100,500$ hmm
75 Watt: $40.180,100,150,200$ ohms
100 Watt: $20,50,75,120,180$ ohms
150 Watt Deduct $10 \%$ quantities of 10 any type

## PLATE TRANSFORMERS—Fully Casod

| 110 Volt 60 Cy Pri-Continuous Duty <br> 820 V CT 775 MA |
| :---: |
| 2370 V CT $250 \mathrm{Ma}, 225 \mathrm{~V}$ Bias Winding...... 11.50 |
| 1120 V CT $600 \mathrm{Ma} 5 \mathrm{~V} 6 \mathrm{~A}, 5 \mathrm{~V} 6 \mathrm{~A} 6.3 \mathrm{~V} 3 \mathrm{~A} \ldots . .88 .95$ |
|  |
| $3000 / 2500 \mathrm{~V}$ CT 1.5 Amp Dual Pri............ 37.5 |
| UTC Type PA Output 5000 ohm plate to 500 ohm |
| RECTIFIER TRANS. Pri. 110/220V 60Cy Sec. |
| 0-70-75 Volts 3 amps Plus $35-37$ |
| Funy Cased. |
| ADVANCE ANTENNA RELAY-110V 60 Cy |
|  |

dUnco relar- 6 Volt AC Coil DPST . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.39$ DPDT . . . . . . ..... $\$ 1.69$

35 WATT WIRE WOUND RESISTOR



## assignments of booth space in the 1949 radio parts \& Electronic equipment CONFERENCE \& SHOW

## MEMBER-EXHIBITORS

OMPANY NAME
BOOTH NO.
\& PELAY CO AEROVOX CLECTRIC \& RELAY
AIRCRAFT-MARINE PRODUCTS IL ANCE MANINE PRODUCTS CO: ALPHA WIRE CORP.
ALTEC LANSING CORP.
AMERICAN PHENOLIC CORP............. 109 AMERICAN TELEVISION \& RADIO CO. ASPERITE COMPANY. ATLAS SOUND CORP.
AUDIO DEVICES, INC.
BARKER ${ }^{*}$ WANUFACTURING CO $\quad . . . . . . .123$
ELL SOUND SYSTEMS...
OAVID BOGEN CO
$\qquad$
BRITISH INDUSTRIES CORP
BURGESS 13ATTERY CO
BURLINGTON INSTRUMENT CO
CAMBURN INC.
CENTRALAB DIVISION
CHICAGO TRANSFORMER DIV
CINCH MANUFACTURING CO
COAROSTAT MANUFACTURING CO.
COLUMBIA WIRE \& SUPPLY CO.
CONDENSER PRODUCTS CO. ........ 130
CONSOLIDATED WIRE \& ASSOC, COB.. 134
CONTINENTAL ELECTRIC CO............
GRONAME, INC.
DUOTONE COMPANY,
EAGLE ELECTRONICS STEIN RADIO \& TELEVISION CO.
ELTEL-MCCULLOUGH, INC.
ELECTRO PRODUCTS LABORATORIES.
LECTRONIC INSTRUMENT CO. ELECTROVOX CO.
ERIE RESISTOR CORP
FREED TRANSFORMER CORP.
GEE-LAR PRODUCTS CO.......
GENERAL CEMENT MFG. CO...
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
GIRARD-HOPKINS
HALLDORSON COMPANY
HARDWICK, HINDLE CO................. 15.
HEXACON ELECTRIC COMPANY........ 28
HICKOK EIECTRICAL INS. CO........ 88
INDIANA STEEL PRODUCTSCO.
INDIANA STEEL PRODUCTS CO..........
INDUSTRIALCONDENSER CORP......
INSULINE CORP OF AMERICA
INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE CO....
JACKSON ELECTRICAL INS. CO.
JACKSON ELEMENTS. INSTRUMEACTURINGCO., INC
JENSEN INDUSTRIES MANGO CO
KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD \& SUP CO.. 13
KENYON TRANSFORMER CO.
A POINTE PLASCOMOLD CORP......... 2

P R. MALLORY \& CO.
MARKEL ELECTRIC.
MARKEL COIL \& TRANSFORMER COPD 88
MAMES MILLEN MANUFACTURING CO. 1
NATIONAL COMPANY
NATIONAL UNION RADIO COR
OHMITE MANUFACURING CO.
OPERADIO MANUFACTURING
PAR-METAL PRODUCTS CORP....
PAR-METAL PRODUCTS
PERMOFLUX CORPORATION
PHALO PLASTICS CORP
POTTER \& BRUMFIELD CO....
PRECISION APPARATUS COM
PREMAX PRODUCTS DIVISION
PRESTO RECORUING CORP.
PYRAMID ELECTRIC
RACON ELECTRIC CO .
RADEERT CORP
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA. 13
RADIO CRAFTSMENIS MERCHANES
RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING் CO.
RECORDISC CORPORATION
ROKN F. RIDER, PUBLISHER
HOWARD W. SAMS \& CO.

COMPANY NAME
HERMON HOSMER SCOTT, INC
SHURTER LE SCHOTT CO.
SHUREA BROTHERS.
SHURE BROTHERS
MCMURDO SILVER
.
SIMPSON ELECTRIC CO. COMPANY
SNAIDER TELEVISION CORP.
SNC MANUFACTURING CO.
SOLA ELECTRICCO.
SPIRLING PRODUCTS CO.
SPRAGUE PRODUCTS CO
STAR PRODUCTS COMPANY
STROMBERG-CARLSON
SYPREME, INC...TRIC PRODS
TALK-A-PHONE CO.
TELEX INC. TRICRAFT PRODUCTS CO

TUNG SOL LAMP WORKS
UNGAR ELECTRIC TOOLS
UNIVERSITY LOUDSPEAKERS
VACO PRODUCTS CO.
WALDOM ELECTRONICS
WARD LEONARD ELEGTRIC CO
WEBSTER-CHICAGO CORP
WELSER MANUFACTURING CO.
WELLER MANUFACTURING ELECTICAL INSTRUMENT
WILCOX GAY CORPORATION.
WIRT COMPANY.

## DISPLAY ROOMS



## TRADE PRESS ROW

COMPANY NAME
RADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS
JOBBER NEWS
SERVICE MAGAZINE. WELEVISION WEKLY
RADIO \& TELEVISION WEEKLY
RADCRAFT PUBLICATIONS......
RADIO \& TELEVISION JOURNAL
UNITED CATALOG PUBLISHERS

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE-We believe units offered for sale by mail order should be sold only on a "Money-Back-If-Not-Satisfied"' basis. We carefully check the design, calibration and value of all items advertised by us and unhesitatingly offer all merchandise subject to a return for credit or refund. You, the customer, are the sole iudge as to value of the item or items you have purchased.

## BUILD YOUR OWN OSCILLOSCOPE and V.T.V.M. and SAVE!!



5" OSCILLOSCOPE KIT
Indispensable for AM, FM, and TELE VISION. Horizontal sweep circuit IS to 30,000 cycles. All controls on front panel. Linear sweep with 884 gas tri peak to peak voltage. Frequency re sponse of horizontal and vertical am. plifiers from 50 cycles to 50 Kc . Input impedance 1 megohm and 50 mmfd Etched panel for long life. Tube
complement: 2-65.57, 2-5Y3, 1-884 I-5BPI. Provision for external syn chronization, test voltage and intensity modulation. Deflection sensitivity: . 30 volts per inch full gain. Detailed instructions and pictorial diagrams included. Operates from $105 / 130$ V.A.C. SI
$50 / 60$ cy. Nothing alse to buy!

39"

## METER



SUPER METER. A Comblnation VOLT-OHM-MILLIAMMETER DIUS CAPACITY REACTANCE, INDUC TANCE and DECIBEL MEASURE MENTS
D.C. VOLTS: 0 to $7.5 / 15 / 75 / 150 / 750 /$ $150 / 700 / 1500 / 3000$ Volts. 0 U T T P U VOLTS: 0 to $15 / 30 / 150 / 300 / 1500 / 3000$ D.C. CURRENT: 0 to $1.5 / 15 / 150$ nus.
0 to 1.5 Amps. RESISTANEE: 0 to 500 / 0 to 1.5 Amps. RESISTANEE; 0 to $500 /$
100.000 ohms, 0 to 10 Mresohms. CA. PACITY: 001 to 2 MPd.. 1 to 4 Mfd (Quality test for electrolytiss.) REAGT
ANCE: 700 to 27,000 Olans; 13,000 Ohms to 3 Megohms.
INDUCTANCE: 1.75 to 70 Henries; to to 8,000 Henrtes. DECIBELS: -10 to +1 s. +10 to +88 The model 670 comes housed in a rug cabinet complete with test $\$ 1 \quad 140$ leads and operating in. structions.

THE NEW MODEL 777

## 20,000 OHMS PER VOLT!! TUBE \& SET TESTER

Tube Tester Specifications

* Tests all tubes including New Miniatures, etc. Also Pilot Lights * Tests by the well-established emission method for tube ruality, di rectly read on the scale of the meter. $\star$ New type line voltage.
 -.... Specincations De.C. VOLTS: (at 20.000 Ohms Per Volt) 0 to $7.5 / 15 / 75 / 150$ A.C. VOLTS: (At 10.000 Ohms 1,500/3,000 Volts.
D.C. CURRENT = 0 to $1.5 / 15$ 150 Ma. 0 to 1.5 Amperes
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { RESISTANCE: } & \text { to } & 5,000 \\ 50.001 \% 500,000 & \text { Ohmes } & 0 & \text { to } 50\end{array}$ $50.601 / 500,0$
Megohms.
Model 777 operates on $90-120$
volts so cycles $A C$. volts 60 cycles $A C$. Housed in
beautifui hand-ruboed cabinet.
complete with test l 0 ads, tubes. charts and detailed
operating instruc-
tion. size $13^{\prime \prime} \times 195$ tions: Size
$121 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 6$
g9․

[^4]

RANGES at 20,000 ohms per volt DC, 1000 ohms per volt AC VOLTS:

AC \& DC-2.5, 10, 50, 250, 1,000, 5,000 DC CURRENT:
10, 100, 500, MA- 10 AMP - 100 MICRO AMP OHMS:
$0.2,000$ ( 12 center), $0.200,000$ ( 1200 center), 0-20 MEGOHMS (120,000 ohms center) DECIBELS:
(5 ranges) -10 10 +52 DB


## Ghost Elimination

(Continued from page 72)
each potentiometer must be adjusted to some particular value to obtain a proper match. That is, one potentiometer cannot be changed to compensate for the incorrect adjustment of another potentiometer.

Unless the relative magnitudes of receiver and line impedances are known, it is quite possible that the potentiometer pad will be tried the "wrong way" on the first trial, and no match will be found. In this case, the pad should be reversed and a match sought with the new connections.

If it is found impossible to eliminate the ghost with the variable pad, a defective transmission line is indicated. For example, there may be a break or short in one side of the line. Such defects can usually be detected by a visual or ohmmeter check.

## Eilanceal Infont, Unbalanced Line

When it is desired to operate a receiver with balanced input circuit from an unbalanced line, the input circuit may be arranged as shown in Fig. 4A. As an example, a 300 -ohm balanced input circuit is shown in combination with a 75 -ohm unbalanced line. One half of the input circuit is shunted with a $150-$ ohm resistor load. This 150 -ohm dummy load provides correct loading for the unenergized half of the input. The other half of the input circuit is energized from the line through a pad designed to match 75 ohms to 150 ohms. The values for both resistances in this pad (as found in Fig. 4A) are 100 ohms.

## Umbalameed Inpput, Bailanceal Lime

When it is desired to operate a receiver with an unbalanced input circuit from a balanced line, it is possible to use the arrangement shown in Fig. 4 B . In this diagram, a 300 -ohm balanced line is shown properly matched to a 75 -ohm receiver. It will be ob-
served that a 75 -ohm dummy load is provided to maintain line balance to ground, thus preserving the antenna and line characteristics.

The receiver and dummy load together present a 150 -ohm resistance to the 300 -ohm line. Consequently, a pad which utilizes two 110 -ohm resistors and one 220 -ohm resistor is required to match the 300 -ohm line to the input system. The pad indicated in Table 2 for matching a 300 -ohm impedance to a $150-\mathrm{ohm}$ impedance is comprised of two 220 -ohm resistors. Because the line is balanced, however, the 220 -ohm series resistance is split into two 110 ohm sections, with one section in each side of the line.

It should be noted that the noiserejection feature claimed for a balanced line is lost in the circuit of Fig. $4 B$, because the receiver is energized from only one side of the line. Moreover, the matching losses are doubled when a dummy load is used. Thus, in the circuits given in Fig. 4A and Fig. 4 B , the operating losses are about 12 db . This figure, however, is only about 6 db . more than the power loss encountered if a pad were not used. In strong-signal areas; satisfactory ghostfree reception can be obtained with these matching systems. In weak-signal areas, however, it may be necessary to forego these expedients and replace the transmission line with a line having characteristics which match the receiver.

It is interesting to compare the power loss due to mismatch with the power loss caused by the insertion of a matching pad. Such a comparison is given in Table 3. It can be seen from this tabulation that the power loss due to the addition of the pad for ghost-free reception is between 4 and 6 db . Except in critical areas of low signal strength, this loss is not troublesome. In critical areas, however, it is apparent that replacing the transmission line with one that matches the receiver may not only result in ghostfree reception, but in a signal increase of as much as 13 db .

- $30-$

Table 3. Power losses in typical unmatched and matched systems.



UPRIGHT CAPACFTORS

Fil. Trans: 2.5vet/6.5A 1780 RMS
Fil. Trans: $6.3 \mathrm{v} / 2 \mathrm{Act}, 6 \mathrm{~V} / 3 \mathrm{vct} 23 \mathrm{~A}$
Fil. Trans: 6.3 iet $/ .6 \mathrm{~A}, 5 \mathrm{v} / 2 \mathrm{~A}$
Fii. Trans: $5087 ; 6.3 v e t / 1 A, 6.3 v c t / 7 A^{-}$

Plate Trans: U10885: i620vct/400MA
Conth. Trans: U8965: 78v/600MA 6.3 V Fil.
Plate Trans: $15-3410: 800 \mathrm{vet} 40 \mathrm{MA}$. $760 \mathrm{vct} / 500 \mathrm{MA}$
Plate Trans: $15-3415: 690 \mathrm{v} / 450 \mathrm{MA}$. $30 \mathrm{Nv} / 42 \mathrm{MA}$. 55 v
Combs. Trans: $5111: 300 \mathrm{v} / 42 \mathrm{MA}$.
Telv. Trans: $5102: 1080 v e t / 55 \mathrm{MA}, 6.3 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{h} .2 \mathrm{~A}, 6.3 \mathrm{v}$


$10 \mathrm{~V} / 2 \mathrm{~A}$
Plate Trans: 68 GG 999 : 300 vet , $300 \mathrm{vet} / \mathrm{JOMA}$
Auto Trans: 37143 i: 90 v . 80 . 70 v . I Amp
Send for List of Many Others Availahi

## Chokes; ${ }^{\text {Chokes }} 25 \mathrm{Hy} .2 \mathrm{~A}$. <br> CHOKES <br> Chokes; $25 \mathrm{Hy}, 65 \mathrm{MA}$. <br> $\begin{array}{ll}.25 & 8.5 \mathrm{H} v, 125 \mathrm{MA} . \\ 1.00 & 6 \mathrm{Hy}, \\ 150 \mathrm{MA}\end{array}$

 Chokes; Dual 7 Hy .75 MA Chokes: Dual 2 Hy , 100 MA Chuks: .116 Hy . 150 MA . Chokes: $35 \mathrm{Hy}, 350 \mathrm{MA}$ Chokes: $5 \mathrm{Hy}, 40 \mathrm{MA}$.17 MA
Chokes; 5 Hy . 200 BiA .


CRYPTOGRAPH
Orig., Toletype w/std.
Keytioard. DC
Motor. 110 vdc. T y p e 5 BY l10vdc. T y p e 5BY.
36 Al . $1 / 30$ H.P. 1725
RPM. Slifhtly used.
excell. cond.
Price ....... $\$ 110.00$

## POWER EQUIPMENT


 PLATE TRANSFDRMER. Pri: 117 v. 60 cy . Sec. 17.000
v. © 144 ma. with choke. Dil immersed. Size: $26^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$

Fil. Trans. UX6899 Fri 115 V . 60 ey. Sec: Two $5 \mathrm{5V}$ Voltage Reg. Transtat "Amertram', type PH 2 KVA


MICROWAVE TEST EQUIPMENT THERMISTOR BRIDGE: Power meter $\|-203-A .10 \mathrm{~cm}$. porkable carrying case mixer-beacon a ssemblies. mounts on gold-plated wavegnide Slotted Line, Beil Labs. I/Bx5/16ingide, gold plated. TS-238 GP 10 cm. Echo hox with resonance indicator brated ........................... $\$ 85.00$
TS $108-A P$ dummy load.
. E. 1 138. Signal generator, 2700 to 2900 Mc range. meter. 115 VAC input, reg. Pwr. subbly. With cireuit diagram cm . wavemeier: 9200 to il .coo mo transmission $\$ 50.00$ with sluare flanges.
$\mathbf{3} \mathrm{cm}$. stabilizer cavity, transmission type........... $\$ 150.00$ gatide. Freq. ranpe approx. 7900 to $10,000 \mathrm{Mc} . . \$ 75.00$

## 

 WRITE FOR BLUE FLYER| PRECISION RESISTORS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.01 ohms | 82 | 800 | 7500 | 35000 |
| 3 | 120 | 920 | 8500 | 40000 |
| 5 | 125 | 1000 | 10000 | 50000 |
| 5.05 | 128 | 1100 | 12000 | 55000 |
| 10 | 150 | 1450 | 17000 | 57000 |
| 10.1 | 200 | 1900 | 17300 | 75000 |
| 18 | 250 | 2230 | 20000 | Write |
| +3.3 | 300 | 4300 | 25000 | for |
| 50 | 430 | 5000 | 30000 | List of |
| 75 | 468 | 7000 | ¢3:00 | Others |
| Above Sizes, Each 30c...... . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 for \$2.50 |  |  |  |  |
| 84000 | 150000 |  | 220000 | We Shid |
| 100000 | 170000 |  | 250500 | Types |
| Above Sizes. Each 40 c . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 for $\$ 3.50$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,000.000 on | imis Precision | esis. |  | @ ${ }^{\text {@ }} 75$ |

## 932 PHOTOTUBE

a gas photo tube having SI response. Sensitive
to red $\&$ near infrared radiation. Can be used with incandescent light sources. Anode Supply Volt. (DC or AC) $\ldots . .90$ Volts
Cathode Current Ambient Temp. 3 Amp
$100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Ambitit Temp. $\begin{gathered}\text { Sensitive at } 8000 \text { Angs. .... } 0065 \mu \mathrm{Amp} / \mu \text { Watt }\end{gathered}$ Price ..........................................

|  | TRANSTAT (AMERTRAN) |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | INPUT: 0.115v, 50-60 cy. Max. OUTPUT: $115 \mathrm{v}, 100$ Amp. All units NEW. Guaranteed. |

TYPEWRITER DESK WELLS


Mounted on Steel Panel for
standard Rack Mtg. $101 / 2$ H $\begin{array}{lll}\text { standard Rack Mtg. } 101 / 2^{\prime \prime} & H \\ \times 19^{\prime \prime} & \text { W } & \times 1 / 8^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { TH. } & \text { Welif } 22^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { W. } 20^{\prime \prime} & \text { D. } & \text { Full working }\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { W. }{ }^{20 \prime \prime} \\ & \text { Space. } \\ & \text { Grey } \\ & \text { New. Price }\end{aligned} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Full working } \\ \text { crackle finish. }\end{gathered}$


LEAR POWER

## UNITS

24 vde drive, $90: 1$ gear
ratio. High power. Origi. ratio. High power Origi.
nally designed for landing gear retraction.
type sicycle
sprocket purpose drive Large
quantity
available. $\$ 695$

UNIVERSAL OUTPUT TRANSFORMER
Amertran Silcor. PRI: 20,000/16,000/5000/ 4000 ohms. Sect. $500 / 15 / 7.5 / 5 / 3 . / 5 / 1,25$
ohins. 30 cib . contin. Flat to $17,000 \mathrm{CY}$.

CROSS POINTER INDICATOR
Dual 0.200 microamp, moventent in $3^{\prime \prime}$
case.
Each
movement -term receptacie at rear. Originally used in ILS equipment. Now

FREQ. MULT. UNIT ART-13 Xmtr Assy 2 to 18 Me Doubling Package set up. for two 1625
tubes. no coils. Complete Assy w/ckf Dir, less tubes. Price.

voltage REGULATORS

Mfg. Raytheon: N avv CRP-301407: Pri: 92-138 v. $15 \mathrm{amps}, 57$ to 63 cy .
i phase. Sec: 115 v. 7.15 amp. 82 KVA. .96 PF. $\underset{\text { Contains }}{\text { amp. }} 82$ KVA. .96 PF the components:
REGULATOR TRANSFORMER: Ravtheon UX-9545.
Pri: $92-138$ G 60 cy amps. 4000 v. rims test.
FILTER REACTOR: 156 hy. 5 amps, 4000 v . test. Ray.
 amps. Size $12^{\prime \prime} \times 20^{\prime \prime} \times 29^{\prime \prime}$. Net Wt. approx. 250 Lbs.
Entire unit enclosed ingrey metal cabinet with mounting Entire unit enclosed in grey netal cabinet with mounting
facilities. Mew, as shown...................... $\$ 99.50$

## CARBON PILE VOLTAGE REGULATORS

 Type "A" Coil current . 105 to . 115 amp. 80 volts. LelandElectric
 5.7 anips. Siec. $=V R 9000-2 \mathrm{c}$. Leland Electric..... $\$ 2.95$
$=35 X 0+5 \mathrm{~B}: 22 \mathrm{v}, .1$ to 3 amps, for $\mathrm{K}-14 \mathrm{~B}$ Gunsight. Web-
ster


BATHTUB CAPACITORS

| Fig. | Mfd. | Voltage | Terminals | Price |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D | 3 X .1 | 600 VDC | 3 | @ 33c; 4 for | \$1.29 |
| E | 3X.1 | 400 VDC | 3 | @ 33c; 4 fur | 1.29 |
| C |  | 400 VDC |  | (6) 2Jc; 5 for | . 95 |
| C | 2X.1 | 600 VDC | 3 | (0)29c: 3 for | . 85 |
| E | . 025 | 600 VDC | 2 | (0) 18c; 5 for | . 85 |
| A | 2 | 400 VDC | 2 | (10c; 2 for | . 75 |
| C | I | 600 VDC | 2 | $@$ 25c; 4 for | . 95 |
| E | 2 X .25 | 600 VDC | 3 | @ 29c; 3 for | . 85 |
| A | . 5 | 1000 VDC | 2 | @ 45c; 3 for | 1.30 |
| D | . 1 | 600 VDC | 2 | (0)25c; 4 for | . 95 |
| E | 3 x .1 | 600 VDC | 3 | @ 35c; 3 for | 1.00 |
| E | . 5 | 200 VDC | 2 | (a) 20c; 5 for | . 95 |
| C | . 05 | C00V DC | 2 | @ 21c; 5 for | 1.00 |
| E | . 5 | 600 VDC | 2 | @ 25c; 4 for | . 95 |
| C | . 5 | 120 VDC | 2 | (18); 5 for | . 85 |
| E | . 1 | 600 VDC | 1 | (1) 20c; 5 for | . 95 |
| E | 4 | 50 VDC | 2 | @ 25c; + for | . 95 |
| E | 1 | 400 VDC | 1 | @ 25c ; 4 for | . 95 |
| D | 1 | 600 VDC | 2 | @ 30c: 3 for | . 75 |
| C | 3 x .1 | 600 V DC | 3 | (a) 33c; 4 for | 1.29 |
| E | 2X. 25 | 400 VDC | 3 | (1) 27c: 4 for | 1.05 |
| 0 |  | $600 \vee D C$ | 2 | @ 25c ; 4 for | . 95 |
| D | 2X.1 | $600 \vee \mathrm{DC}$ | 3 | (a) 27c; 3 for | . 85 |
| D | . 5 | 600 VDC | , | (a) 20c; 3 for | . 95 |
| E | 2X. 1 | 200 VDC | 2 | @ 20c : 5 for | . 95 |
| C |  | 400 VDC | 1 | @ 20c; 5 for | . 95 |
|  |  | 100 VDC | 2 | (15c: 7 for | 1.00 |
|  | . 02 | 1500 VDC | 2 | @ 45c; 2 for | . 85 |
| C | . 5 | 600 VDC |  | (0) 250 ; 4 for | . 95 |
| C | . 5 | 200 VDC | 2 | @ 20c; 5 for | . 95 |
| E |  | $50 \vee D C$ | 2 | (a)30c; 3 for | . 85 |
| E | 20 | 50 VDC | 2 | @ 25c; 4 for | . 95 |
|  |  | te for Lis | of Dther | Values |  |

CERAMICON CONDENSERS $\$ 7.50$ per 100

| mmif | +5\% | 60 mmif | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 mmif | $\pm 5 \%$ | 67 mmf | 20\% |
| 4 mmf | $\pm 5 \mathrm{mmf}$ | 115 mmf | 2\% |
| 8.5 mmf | 二 5 mmf | 120 mmf | -5\% |
| 11 mmf | $\pm 5 \%$ | 240 mmf | 3\% |
| 15 mmf | $\pm 2.5 \mathrm{mmif}$ | 250 mmf |  |
| 50 mmif | $\pm 20 \%$ | 1000 minf | $\pm 5 \%$ |

Silver-Mica Button Capacitors
(Standard Brand) $\$ 9.50$ per 100
185 mmf
175 mmf
500 mmf

| 2.5 mmff |
| :--- |
| $2.5 \pm 10 \%$ |
| $\cdots \mathrm{mf}$ |


| $\left[\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 6 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  | HIGH | GE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EE, EME MICAS |  |  |  | MICAS |  |  |
|  | Mfd. | Voltage | mfl |  | Pric |  |
|  | . 01 | 1200 WVD |  | \$ | .50; 2 for | \$ 95 |
| E | . 0000004 | 2500TVDC | Spra |  | . 29.2 f |  |
| E | .000047 | 2500 WVDC | Micamold |  | . 39 ; 2 for | 5 |
| E |  | 500 WV | micamo |  | .25; 2 for | 5 |
| C | . 002 | 3000 W V DC | CD |  | 1.05; 2 for | 2.00 |
|  |  | 200 WVDC | CD |  | 1.50; 2 for | 2.90 |
| c | . 000003 | 2 CogWVOC | Sang |  | . 49 : 2 for | . 95 |
| c | . 000009 | 3 CoOWVDC | Spra |  | . $75 ; 2$ for | . 95 |
| C | . 00002 | 300 W <br> 3000 WVDC | ${ }_{\text {So }}$ |  | 1.00:2 for | 1.95 |
| C | . 005 | 5000 WVDC | CD |  | .65: 2 for | 3.25 |
| c | 004 | 6000 WVDC | Sang |  | 1.50; 2 for | 2.95 |
| c | .0006 | 3000 V DC | Spra |  | 1.00: 2 for | . 95 |
| C | . 0008 | 3000 WVDC | Spra |  | .95: 2 for | 1.85 |
| E | . 0016 | 3000 V VC | Sang |  | . 65 : 2 for | 1.25 |
| E | O00090 | 1500W VOC | Sang |  | 10; 2 for | 75 |
| B | . 03 | 2000 WVDC | Sang |  | 2.00: 2 for | ${ }_{23}{ }^{19} 5$ |
| B | . 045 | 2000 WVDC | Sang |  | 2.00: 2 for | 23.50 |
| B | . 00015 | 200cew VDC | Sang |  | 1.00: 2 for | 17.50 |
| ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | . 0001 |  | Sang |  | 4.00:2 for | 47.50 |
| ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | .006 | 15000 V VDC | Sang |  | 1.45: 2 for |  |
|  | . 00027 | 2500 WVDC | Micamold |  | . 35 : 2 for | . 65 |

## PRECISION CAPACITORS

D-163707:0.4 mfd @ 1500 vdc. -50 to plus 85 deg - - $630335: 0.1$ nifd @ 600 vide. 0 to nilus 65 deg 4 - $\mathrm{C}-170908: 0.152 \mathrm{mfd} 300 \mathrm{v}, 400 \mathrm{cy},-50$ to plus 85
deg C


$\underset{\text { D. } 16167270}{ }$
-161270 - mf
plus 65 deg $C$

## 3" OSCILLOSCOPE KIT

BC929-Indicator using 9 Tubes, 3BPI, 6SN7, 6H6, 6B6G, 6X5, $2 \times 2$. (Now 400 cy ), easily conv. to $60 \mathrm{cy}, 115 \mathrm{v}$. NEW $w /$ Tubes and conv. diag. ....... $\$ 24.95$ $5^{*}$ OSCILLOSCOPE KIT BC704-Less pwr supply. Use 8 Tubes, $5 \mathrm{BPI}, 6 \mathrm{AC} 7,6 \mathrm{H} 6$. Incl. Tubes, $5 B P 1,6 A C 7,6 \mathrm{H} 6$. Incl.
wood case \& schem. diag. $\$ 32.50$

$\$ 3.00$
MIN. ORDER F.O.B. N.Y.C. 2.50
2.50
3.00 3.50
3.00
3. 12.50 12.50

|  | Indicator using 9 Tubes, <br> 6SN7, 6H6, 6B6G. 6X5 <br> ow 400 cy ), easily conv <br> , 115 v . NEW w/Tube <br> v. diag. ........ $\$ 24.9$ <br> OSCILLOSCOPE KIT <br> Less pwr supply. Use <br> 5BP1, 6AC7, 6H6. Incl <br> se \& schem. diag. $\$ 32.5$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| , New York City. Send | \$3.00 |
| NTCD. | MIN. ORDER |
| Digby 9-4124 | F.O.B. N.Y.C. |

All merehandige kuaranted. Matil orders promptly filled. Alt prices F.O.B. New York City
Money Order or Check.
C M MIUNICATITNS
131 Liberty St., New York, N. Y. Dept N-s
E ! UIIMENT

## LOOK at these <br> and

True Fidelity AM-FM Phono Amp


You'll enjoy every minute of listening pleasure with this high-quality low-cost ampliffer. Plenty of big-set features at a price you can afford. Big room volume with hum-free outputerated Input is dual purpose 6SC7 phase-inverter shockmounted to reduce possible microphonics; push-pull 6 V 6 output: 5 Y 3 GT rectitier. Input jacks for both high and medium impedances. Complete, compact unit measures wrinkle enamel. Wide-range tone and volume controls on front panel. Complete Fith tubes and line cord. ready for mmediate operation on 115 -volt, $60-$ cycle line. Greatest value ever offered at

SEEBURG Model L Record Changer
Finest 2 -post record changer on market. Will play $12^{\circ}$ and $10^{*}$ or $10^{\prime \prime}$ and $12^{n}$ records. Base size $14^{*}$ square. Auto matic shut-ofl after last record. Best Astatic Cartridge and pig bargain for only.

## Dual Speed RECORD CHANGERS

This changer has the finest dual-speed mechanism toade Plays both new L.P and older standard records and finest permanent needles. Base measures $\$ 29.25$
Deluxe model of above on $14^{*}$ square base.. 33.91 WRITE FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER

8* Magnavox, 21 oz, Ainico 3 magnet.
$\$ 3.95$
$\mathbf{5 . 9 5}$
Save \$26.30 on this SEEBURG
RECORD CHANGER
Model DS-101 handles 10 -inch or 12 inch records. Smooth, quiet action. Oghtweight pickup arm with Astatic dle-the right combination for high-
 fidelity reproduction. Handsome formed -1 , wood base $121^{*} \times 141 / /^{\prime \prime}$. Complete with shlelded cable and piug for connection to radio or amplifer. and line

## SAVE MONEY on PARTS KITS!

(1) 100 asstd. mica condensers; pigtail $\$ 1.95$
(2) 40 asstd. push-on knobs for knurled $\$ 1.29$
(3) 25 asstd. 5, 10 and 20 watt vitreous
(3) enameled resistors. Values up to $\$ 1,69$
25,000 ohms. No two alike........

ORDER BY KIT NUMBER:

## STROMBERG-CARLSON FM-ANTENNA

 Folded bipole Aerial for both FM and TV Complete with 80 ft. of $300-$ ohm lineCovers both FM bands. Mounts anywhere, verticalim bands. Mounts anyall aluminum.

ORDERFROMTHISAD!
Select what you need from the big values 1 i sted here Send $25 \%$ deposit with order. We ship C limited bend $25 \%$ deposit with order. We ship C.O.D. for remitting in full, include sufficient postage over ages refunded. GET YOUR NAME ON OUR MAIL-
ING LIST. We carry complete stock PA equipment -BOGAN: MASCO Amplifiers-Shure, Turner Mikes-University Speakers, etc.
Write for complete liot.

## Television Receivers

(Continued from page 66)
second detector. This means that the amplitude of the sound carrier should be reduced to about 5 per-cent of the maximum picture carrier amplitude. In order to achieve this, the i.f. system through which both signals pass is designed to have the response characteristic shown in Fig. 5. At the frequency of the sound i.f. carrier, the response curve is 26 db . down from the video carrier frequency point.

After passage through the i.f. system, the signals are fed to the video detector, where the i.f. frequencies are removed, leaving only the video frequencies, which extend from 0 to 4.0 mc. and the 4.5 mc . beat note that is produced when the two carriers beat against each other.

At the output of the video second detector, the complete signal, including the 4.5 mc . voltage, is usually passed through the video-frequency amplifiers. The sound signal, it must be remembered, was reduced considerably in the i.f. system and thus requires a corresponding increase in amplification following the video second detector in order to bring it back to a usable value. Even after passage through the video-frequency amplifiers, its average level seldom exceeds one or two volts. Thus, what is done is to transfer this voltage out of the video system into an audio i.f. amplifier, tuned to 4.5 mc ., and after one stage of amplification, apply it to an FM detector for conversion into audio frequencies. Thereafter, one or two audio amplifiers bring the signal to the desired strength for normal operation of a loudspeaker.

We might pause and note here that the actual number of stages devoted exclusively to the sound signal is less in the Intercarrier system than in conventionally designed sets. This usually means a savings of two to three stages.

One way to remove the 4.5 mc . voltage from the video system is to employ a series resonant trap, connected from the plate of the final video-frequency amplifier to ground. See Fig. 6. The voltage developed across the coil is amplified by a 6BA6 4.5 mc . amplifier and then made available to the FM detector. Through the use of a series resonant circuit, essentially all of the 4.5 mc . voltage is removed from the video path and thereby does not reach the cathode-ray tube. The 6BA6 operates as a limiter and serves to present a fairly constant output when widely varying signals are applied to its input. This is desirable, especially if some form of tuning control is provided, otherwise the set user might attempt to tune for loudest sound, which would seriously distort the picture.

We are now in a position to appreciate fully the reasons for the reduction in sound carrier prior to the video second detector. First, if the video and

## ATTENTION MOBILE HAMS

THE OUTSTANDING MOBILE SIG. NALS USE MOTOROLA MOBILE EQUIPMENT - BACKED BY YEARS OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT EXPERIENCE-THE WORLD'S LARG. EST PRODUCER OF 2-WAY MOBILE EQUIPMENT.

A mobile transmitter with a double feature FM or AM at a flip of the switeh, the MOTOROLA FMT-30DMS (27-30mc.) operation, 30 watts r.f. output complete with control head, microphone, cables and mounting hardware ready to in-s stall
130.00

MOTOROLA P-69-13-ARS receiver with special noise limiter for use with any converter having 1500-3000 k.c. output, i.f. frequency locked by crystal controlled oscillator for stability, designed for near trunk mounting complete with control head, cables and mounting hard- $\$ \mathbf{6 0 . 0 0}$
ware ready to install. . . .
s 60.00
For further information write to:

## MOTOROLA INC.

Amateur Sales Dept. R\&TN-Ma 1327 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago 7. Illinois
Attention Harry Harrington wgLLX
Telephone Taylor 9.2200 Ext. 161

## TUBES

## Type

10Y.................... $\$$. 55
211.................... . . . 85

250TH . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 21.30
304TL. . . .............. 1.10
450TH . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 22.75
450TL. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 36.50
803................... 4.50
805..................... . 3.80
807................... 1.14
808..................... 2.80
810.................... $\quad 5.50$
836...................... . . . 95

861
27.50 Subject to prior sale
FRENCH-VAN BREEMS,INC.
405 Lexington Avenue New York 17, New York Oregon 9-3650
audio carriers are comparable in strength when they reach the video second detector, the resultant 4.5 mc . beat note will contain a considerable amount of amplitude modulation. Also, the amount of this amplitude modulation will vary as the modulation of the video carrier changes. Since no FM detector now in practical use is able to completely remove or ignore amplitude modulation in an FM signal, the audio output will be distorted to an extent dependent upon the amount of amplitude modulation present in the signal. Even the use of a limiter prior to the detector does not altogether alleviate this trouble. With the amplitude of the sound carrier equal to abuut 5 per-cent of the video carrier, the 4.5 mc . beat note amplitude remains substantially constant as the level of the video carrier varies between 15 to 100 per-cent of its peak value.

Another consideration in conjunction with the use of comparable audio and video carriers is the manner in which the audio voltage can affect the picture. The sound carrier, it is known, is frequency modulated and one way to convert an FM signal into an audio voltage is by means of slope detection. Now, if the sound signal receives 26 db . less amplification than the video signal in the i.f. system, it will be quite small and even if 30 percent of this signal suifers slope detection at the video second detector, the interference from this source will be approximately 33 db . below the video signal and generally unnoticeable. However, if the audio signal is large at the detector, then even 10 per-cent slope detection will produce enough audio voltage to develop horizontal bars across the screen. It will probably be found that with a large audio signal, more than 10 per-cent slope detection occurs, further aggravating the situation.
If the 4.5 mc . signal itself reaches the control grid of the cathode-ray tube, a fine line pattern will appear on the screen. This will occur if the audio signal is strong at the video detector output and does not receive the proper amount of attenuation. However, if the audio signal is reduced by the 26 db . specified above, then its effect, after the shunting effect of the series resonant pick-off circuit, will be so small as to be negligible.
Thus, we see from the foregoing why it is mandatory for the video car-

Fig. 8. The i.f. response curve of the Tele. Tone 7" receiver diagrammed in Fig. 7.


## New Headset from TELEX ...

## ND PRESSVRE ON THE EARS

Here's a really new beadset: TELEX Twinset! Sweaty, tiresome "ear-cups" are gone forever! Signal may be piped directly into the ear so that nothing tonches the ear at all! Matched in-phase magnetic receivers banish listening fatigue-listen for hours in complete comfort with this high-fidelity, 1.6 ounce headset.

An all purpose headset, the unique Telex Twinset, is designed for your hearing comiort and exacting headset demands. Obtainable from your favorite parts jobber, or, write Dept. 10, Telex Inc., Telex Park, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

## SPECIFICATIONS:

Sensitivity- $\mathbf{1 0 1}$ decibels abowe .000204 dynes per sq. crm. for 10 microwates input
Impedances-1000 ohms and 64 ohms
Construction-Weight: 1.6 oz .

Tenite plastic and bright nickel consiruction, with headband of Z-Nickel steel wire encased in plastic. Single 5-foot cord plugs into either receiver. Sealed, rustproof diaphragens.

Special Cord with built in miniature Volume Control also available


TELEX, Telex Park, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Manufacturers of Telex Monoset** Telex Pillow Speaker - Telex Precision Hearing Aids


Used on many types of sound and communication equipment in addition to microphone, Cannon Plugs are recognized by engineers, sound men and hams as the quality fittings in the field. Over a period of years various improvements have been made in insulating materials, shell design, material and clamp construction. Available through many parts jobbers in the
U.S. A. In Louisville: Peerless Electronic Equipment Co. In Flint: Shand Radio Specialties. In Syracuse: Morris Dist. Co. In Toledo: Warren Radio. In Norfolk: Radio Supply Co.

Bulletin PO- 248 covers all the engineering data on the abov 3 series; RJC-2 the prices; Department E-228.


3209 HUMBOLDT ST., LOS ANGELES 31, CALIF.
in Canada-cannon electric co., ltd.
rier to be considerably stronger than the audio carrier, at the video detector, if the Intercarrier system is to function properly. It also explains why the presence of the sound signal, even as far as the last video-frequency amplifier, does not materially affect the image on the screen.
In receivers employing the conventional system, it has recently become common practice to insert a 4.5 mc . trap in the grid or plate circuits of the first video-frequency amplifier following the video second detector. This is done to prevent any 4.5 mc . voltage, which may be generated in the video detector from reaching the cathoderay tube. In the mass production of many television receivers, the sound carrier may not receive the full attenuation required to suppress it completely. Hence this additional precaution.
To see how the Intercarrier system is applied commercially, let us analyze a receiver operating on this principle.

## Tele-Tone Television Iteceivers

The Tele-Tone $7^{\prime \prime}$ receiver diagram is shown in Fig. 7. The front end of the receiver contains a 6AU6 r.f. amplifier, a 6AG5 mixer, and a 6 J 6 pushpull oscillator. Examining this section of the receiver briefly, we find that the antenna signal is fed between the grid and cathode of the r.f. amplifier in a balanced arrangement, against ground, so as to properly terminate a 300 -ohm transmission line. The input circuit is untuned, the input coil, $L_{1}$, serving as part of a high-pass filter designed to permit all the television signal frequencies to pass but to attenuate extraneous signals at the i.f. frequency. For strong local signals, an attenuator pad is provided (not shown) to prevent overloading of the amplifiers with resultant distortion to the image and sound.

The plate circuit of the r.f. stage is tuned by what is, electrically speaking, a single tapped inductance. Mechanically, this coil takes the form of several individual coils which are cut in or out of the plate circuit by the rotary 12 -position band switch.

The 6J6 oscillator is a push-pull arrangement with the coil for channel 2 (the present first channel) permanently in the circuit. For the remaining channels, $3-13$, a second coil is placed in parallel with this coil, reducing the oscillator frequency to the proper value. Each coil is tuned by brass slugs accessible from the front panel. The output from the r.f. amplifier and the oscillator are condenser fed to the grid of the 6AG5 mixer tube. Additional transfer of energy by means of a single turn of link coupling is provided between the r.f. amplifier and the mixer for the upper channels.

The oscillator, in this receiver, operates above the incoming audio and video carriers on all channels. In Intercarrier sets this need not be true as we will see in a later set. The video carrier i.f. is 37.3 mc . and the sound carrier i.f. is 32.8 mc .

## Canadian Surplus Values BENDIX TRANSMITTER TA-12

Four separate E.C.O. With matching out-
put channels 100 WATTS
Brand new with tubes
Power Supply Modulator Mए- 28 BA input 24 V.DC to Dynamotor.
Remote Control MTB1-C.
Intenna Loading Unit MT53-C............ $\$ 5.00$
HOOK-UP WIRE—ass"t colors
\#18 B\&S Flameseal flexible Lacquered
\#20 Braid on 1000 ft . Spools....... Braid in 1000 ft . Skeins........
B\&S Flameseal flexible Lacquered \# 22 B\&S Flameseal flexible Lacquered Braid in 1000 ft . Skeins....... $\$ 4.50 / \mathrm{M}$

## METERS

$0-5$ Mills D.C. $21 / 4 "$ Square- ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ SAMGAMO-WESTON $\$ 1.95$
0.5 Mills D.C. 21/2" Round -



0-300 Mills D.C. $3^{\prime \prime} \begin{aligned} & \text { R Round- } \\ & \text { BENDIX-MT-31-C. . } \$ 3.50\end{aligned}$
0.300 Mills D.C. $21 / 2$ "R Round
SPARTON $\ldots \ldots . . \$ 3.50$
0.2 .5 Amins R.F. $24 / 4$ "Square-

0-2.5 Amps R.F. 21/4" Square- $\quad$ WESTON .......... $\$ 1.95$
CO-AXIAL CABLE
rig8U-52 0HMS. Per ft. ............... Bc

| TUBES! TUBES! <br> ALL BRAND NEW |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2x2 | \$. 40 | 6 V 6 |  |
| ${ }_{5 \times 4 \mathrm{C}}^{3 \mathrm{BX}}$ |  | 12C8 | 65 <br> 65 |
| ${ }_{6 A G 5}$ | . 99 | ${ }_{12 S N}$ | 60 |
| 688 | 1.30 | EF50 | 40 |
| ${ }_{6}^{655}$ | . 75 | VR150 | . 65 |
| 6F66 | 50 | ${ }_{807}^{304}$ |  |
| 6 J 5 | 50 | 813 | 7.50 |
| ${ }^{6 \mathrm{~K} 6 \mathrm{G}}$ | 60 | 816 | -99 |
| ${ }^{6 \mathrm{Kk}} \mathbf{6} 7 \mathrm{G}$ | ${ }_{6}^{65}$ | 878. | 2.50 1.50 |
| ${ }_{6}^{6 \mathrm{~K} 7 \mathrm{~g}}$. | ${ }_{95}^{65}$ | ${ }_{\text {E114 }}^{81}$ | ${ }^{40}$ |
| 6L. 7 | 95 | 1616 | . 25 |
| ${ }_{6} 6 \mathrm{NT}$ | 95 | 1619 | 50 |
| ${ }^{6 R 7}$ | 80 | ${ }^{7193}$ | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 50 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| ${ }_{6}^{6 \mathrm{SH}}{ }^{-1}$ | . 80 | 9002 9003 | . 50 |



TERMS: Prices F.O.B. Montreal. $15 \%$ discount on orders over $\$ 10.00$. Send $25 \%$
deposit with order, balance C.O.D

## THE RADIO CENTRE

62 Craig St. W.
Montreal, Canada

## GEIGER COUNTERS

MONITOR YOUR AREA FOR RADIOACTIVITY Read cumulative register once a day to warn against
foreign radioactivity or local contamination. Also foreign radioactivity or local contamination. Also check relationship of cosmic radiation to sunspots and radio and natural electrical disturbances. MODEL I: LABORATORY OR STATION 110 V AC quantitative instrument with precision $4 \%$ plateau Beta counter and register
FOB SWARTHMORE MODEL 12:
ABLE FOB
A.
MOUND PORT.

## SELF QUENCHING GEIGER TUBES <br> Gamma $\$ 15$; Beta $\mathbf{S 3 0 ;} 3 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{cm}^{2} \mathrm{\$} 40$ COSMIC COUNTERS

112 Cornell Ave.

## Surplus CLEARANCE Sale!



# RM-29 PORTABLE FIELD TELEPHONE 

BC-727 INDICATOR BOX
With two red jewel pilot light
Each 29c
HEADSETS!
HS-23 High Impedance, HS-33 Low Impedance. Army Air Force Type, cord and pluy. $\mathbf{U s e d} 98$ Used 98 C
New $\$ 1.59$

## MIKE ADAPTER

M-299 for SCR-522 permits use of carbon mike in place of magnetic. New Each \$1.50 BC-733 D
A 10-tube superhet receiver for lateral blind landing guidance (CAA type certificate) TC1045. Excellent condition $108-110 \mathrm{MC}$. Tube complement: $1-125 Q 7 ;{ }^{2-12 S R 7}{ }^{1} 1-12 \mathrm{~A} 6 ;$ Worth more than this low price. $\mathbf{S C H E M A T I C}$ FURNISHED Each $\$ \mathbf{5} .95$
6 tubes: $3-6 \mathrm{CL} 7$ - 2 V.H.F, RECEIVER
6 tubes: $3-6 \mathrm{SL} 7,1-6 \mathrm{SN7}, 1-68 \mathrm{G7}, 1-6 \mathrm{~J} 5$ Dynamotor, plug-in coils end sensitive relays.
This was one of the Army's "Secret" V.H.F. This was one of the Army's "Secret" V.H.F.
remote control receivers. Operating at about remote control receivers. Operating at about
110 MC . A thousand and one uses. $\$ 5 \mathbf{9 5}$ Like new in a metal case. Each \$5.95
COMPLETE BEAM ROTATOR ASSEMBLY LP-21A AND I-82A
A large $5^{\circ}$ indicator 1-82A, brand new and an LP-21 loop (rembved from sireraft). A complete perfect beam rotator systen with indicator selsyn transmitter, etc. contains \$7.95 Loop alone. .. $\$ 5.95$ Indicator alone... $\$ 4.25$ WAFER SWITCHES

LIP MIKE \& CORD SET
with PL lip mike with cord CD-318 or CD-508, with PL-68, JK-48 and switch. New \$1.59

## HOOK-UP WIRE

Approx. 400 ft assorted gauges and col
ors-about 2 to 4 ft . length
$98 c$
CORD CD-605
A two foot cord with a PL-55 plug; with low to high impedance transformer for 39c

## CORD CD-370 \& 307

A ten foot and six foot head set extension cord with PL-55 plug on one end and a jack
on the other.
NEW.

## ANTENNA LOADING UNIT

MC 432 contains 2 pole, 5 position rotary switch with silver ceramic variable condensers, and coils with siver ceramic variable condensers, and coils
for matching Vilf transmitter to AN 109 antenna with 50 ohm line. Useful
narts. parts.

TOGGLE SWITCH
S.P.D.T. luminous tip bat handle. $\$ 1.00$
NEW. 4 for $\$ 1.00$

## SLIDE SWITCH

s.P.D.T. designed for portables, 10 for $\$ 1.00$
eto. $\$ 1.000$

## AUTOMATIC RECORD CHANGER

Play $10^{\prime \prime}$ or $12^{\prime \prime}$ records. Special purchase Stew
art-Warner Strobosonic. $\begin{gathered}\text { Each only } \$ 16.95\end{gathered}$ WALKIE TALKIE
13C-222. Operates over oonsiderable distance Excellent condition with battery-ready to us

Each \$34.95

## TRACEOMETER HICKOK

Idcal for the radio service man. Design for accurate general teating (signal generating, signal tracing, ete.). Good coudition. $\$ \mathbf{E a c h} \$ 9.95$ RELAYS
24 V.\{ $\begin{aligned} & \text { S.P.S.T. } \\ & \text { D.P.S.T. }\end{aligned} 4$ for $\$ 1.00$ modulator unit $\$ 7.95$

## ANTENNA RELAY UNIT

BC 442010 RF Amp. Meter, change-over unit with mounting FT-229, for use with Command With mounting FT-229, for use with Command
Set Transmitter.
Brand New.
Each $\mathbf{1 . 9 5}$
SCR 610 F. M.
CRANSCEIVE.
Each \$47.95 BC-433G
15 -tube superhet radio compass receiver 200 to 1750 Ki; CW-tone-voice. Like
new. Similar to R5/ARN7. Only $\mathbf{2 4 . 9 5}$ GIBSON GIRL
Emergency transmitter balloon,
kit, generator, case, etc. New $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 . 9 5}$ BC 457 TRANSMITTER
4-5.3 MC. Can be converted to 80
meters with slight modification. Ea. $\$ \mathbf{9 . 9 5}$ BC 459
40 meter Command transmitter
Used, excellent condition
$\$ 14.95$
BC 458 TRANSMITTER
5-7 MC.
$\$ 9.95$
PULSE AND SWEEP
GENERATOR. MALLORY SWITCH
${ }^{6}$ fi Pole 3 position single deck wafer Each 39c
BC-221A FREQUENCY
$\$ 79.95$
TU 10B
Tuning unit for BC-375 a a terrific parts value with a metal case. Brand New. See page 24 Nov
10 meter final. BC-306
Anterna loading unit for 13C-375. Excellent condition. Another parts value. Each \$1.50 RU-18 AND RU-19
Receiver transmitter with all parts, spares and
Exeellent Condition. $\$ 59.95$

## TUBES

 35Z5..... . 59

BC-1206

Beacon Recciver 200 to 400 K.C.'s 28 V plate and filament. Easily converted to broadcast band by adjusting of slug and tuved coils. | Each |
| :---: |
| E7. |
| 15 |

## T-17 D MIKE

The desirable single button carbon mike. With ress the bution to talk switeh, $4^{\circ}$ cord and PL-68 plug, mike cover. New \$2.49 Features non-echo effect.
Fully shielded Pri. 100 V . Sec. ( $\$ 1$ winding 10.2 V (a) 5 A . C . T : 42 winding 10.2 V @ 10 A C. T.) Secondary winding can be connected n series to supply 25 V . with a line Voltage
of 115 Volts- 60 Cyo. New Each $\$ 3.75$ CD-604 CORD
With 8000 Ohm afror for HS-30 Headiet. 5 New 30 FT. CABLE
CO-213
shield.
Length of 30 caste with outside
$\mathbf{f s c}$

## INVERTERS

12 V . Input for radio compass 115 V. 400 cycle output. Used, good condition.
Each $\mathbf{\$ 2 9 . 5 0}$ Input $25-28 \mathrm{VDC}-92 \mathrm{amp}$. output $115 \mathrm{~V} .350-$ 500 cycles. 1500 Volt amp. Used, $\$ 2 \mathbf{3 . 9 5}$
Good Condition. Good Condition. PE 206
Input 28 VDC- 38 amps. Output 80 V .800 cycles, 500 Volt amps.
Used
MAST SECTION
$\$ 8.95$
MS-51 Mast section
New 50c

## PLUGS and CONNECTORS

 YOUR CHOICE for only 49For the SCR-522................ LQ 167 , PL-172 PLQ-103
For the 18C-348 $\stackrel{\mathrm{PLQ}}{108-22-4 \mathrm{~S}}$
For 269-F Radio Compass Inver ter, PL-3108-22-4S For the SCR-274-N
PL-147, $148,151,152,153,154 \mathrm{~A}, 156,258$
For the BC-355.
 For the ART-13.
For the ARC-1
U-8U, U-10U, U-16U MC-203A coupling Coas Fittings
PL-164 M-359 U-11/U AN-3108-28-191
AN-3110-12S $\}$ Combination Male and
AN-3100-12S-33 $\}$ Female
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { PL-63 } & \text { SO-44 } \\ \text { PL-56 } & \text { SO-86 }\end{array}$

MINIMUM ORDER 52.00 . ALL PRICES FOB CHICAGO. $20 \%$ Deposit required on all COD orders. Prices subject to change withoift notice.
NESCORP ELECTR ONICS Division of National equipmen \& supply co., inc.


The i.f. system contains 3 stages, two of which employ transformer coupling and the third impedance coupling. Each i.f. transformer has only one adjustment, a powdered iron slug accessible from the top of the chassis. The i.f. string is staggertuned to two frequencies, 34.8 mc . and 36.9 mc ., resulting in the over-all response characteristic shown in Fig. 8. The curve is fairly flat-topped and the amplification accorded the sound carrier is 20 db . less than that received by the video carrier frequency. (The previous 26 db . figure specified would be a more desirable value. However, in commercial sets values from 18 to 26 db . will be found. With the smaller figure we obtain a larger sound voltage at the pick-off point and this ran be used to advantage in designing the audio system. On the other hand, there are the pitfalls previously described when the sound carrier level approaches closer to the video signal amplitude.)

The video second detector is an AM half-wave rectifier, incorporating high-frequency compensation in order to maintain the circuit response for the high video frequencies and the 4.5 mc. beat frequency. The signals are amplified by one stage of video frequency amplification after which the sound carrier is tapped off the plate of the video amplifier by a 4.5 mc . trap and fed through a 4.5 mc . sound i.f. amplifier to a ratio detector, and then to the sound amplifier, audio output, and speaker. The coupling network between the plate of the video amplifier and the cathode-ray tube will pass most of the video frequencies but attenuate any of the 4.5 mc . voltage that may attempt to pass through. From the output circuit of this same video amplifier, a portion of the signal is
also fed to a sync separator and d.c. restorer tube. Sync systems in Intercarrier television receivers are similar to the sync networks in conventional television receivers. The use of an Intercarrier sound system does not affect this portion of a television receiver.
A word about the 4.5 mc . take-off trap in the plate circuit of $V_{9}$, the video amplifier. At first glance the trap appears to be a parallel resonant circuit. However, the $2.2 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$. condenser, in conjunction with the coil and 68 $\mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$. condenser across the coil, form a series resonant circuit at 4.5 mc . The $68 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$. condenser neutralizes enough of the inductance of the coil to which it is connected so that what inductance remains can resonate with the 2.2 $\mu_{\mu \mathrm{fd}}$. series condenser at 4.5 mc . The operation here is identical with the series resonant traps used in the video i.f. systems of some conventional television receivers. This was previously described in detail.

The Tele-Tone receiver uses an a.g.c. circuit controlling the r.f. and the first two i.f. stages. The a.g.c. voltage is developed by a separate diode section of the 6AL5; the other section of this tube is the video detector. It is important to remember, when aligning the i.f. system, that the sound carrier marker appears at a point which is roughly 20 db . down from the level of the video carrier. Furthermore, the video carrier should be 50 per-cent down (i.e. 6 db .) from the maximum amplitude of the response characteristic. Other receivers employing a similar circuit design are the Sentinel models $400-\mathrm{TV}$ and 450 -TVM receivers, the National model NC-TV7 receiver, and the Hallicrafters models T-54 and T-505.
(To be continued)


## Bin <br> CES

N


ALL BRAND NEW STANDARD BRAND

MINIMUM ORDER $\$ 5.00$
QUANTITY PRICES ON REQUEST

(ALL TUBE TYPES IN STOCK NOW—SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE—PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE)


Fig. 5. Mechanical details of oscillator coil. Twelve turns are added, as shown above, to a Stanwyck S-231 coil.
main tuning dial may be in order to get best reception. For reception of C.W. or Morse code signals, it will be necessary to set the regeneration control higher so that the squeal or chirping noise of the C.W. may be heard at all times. A little experience in adjusting this unit will allow the reception of many foreign broadcast stations and local and foreign amateurs.

'My, My. It does show a swinging choke!'

## "TEST-AID" ${ }_{\text {neare }}$ FIRST AID <br>  <br> One of the most useful instruments ever devised,

 for radio servicemen! Checks opens, shorts, taulty resistors or condensers, serves as output meter. continuity check, Substifules II different values of aparitance, resistance, with sel in oparaion, portable, compact, lightweight, \$19,95 now only.
## PHAS-TROL $\$ 3_{\text {нет }}^{95}$ <br> Phases Antenna to <br> Television Receiver <br> Gives Sharper Clearer Pirtures ${ }^{\text {G }}$ <br> Improves many Indoor Anienno Installations <br> Literafure on both of these <br> 1949 "Best Sellers" available on request to



## Tectrical BOOKS

"PRADAR IPIEMEIE" by J. L. Hornung. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. 213 pages. Price $\$ 3.50$.

Although most persons probably think of radar only in terms of a military "weapon," in reality this warborn device is today filling many highly important civilian roles.

It is for this new segment of the population whose work deals with the various phases of radar that this book has been written. While the author has carefully adhered to the "primer" type of presentation and has avoided the use of technical terminology wherever possible, he doesn't "talk down" to his readers.

The book is divided into eight chapters which cover the fundamentals of radar, determining distance and direction, "electrons paint a picture," the basic parts of a radar set, radar at work, long distance navigation, microwaves and pulses, and the history of radar.

Airline employees and shipping line personnel will find this book of particular value because of the special emphasis placed on radar applications in these fields.

COTHE IBECDIEIDNG ANE IBEPIEODECTION DF SOUYID" by Oliver Read. Published by Howard W. Sams \& Co., 2924 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. 304 pages Price $\$ 5.00$.

The author has aralyzed and appraised the host of circuits, equipment. accessories, and philosophies that have been developed about this extensive subject. An avid enthusiast on high fidelity recording and reproduction and a critical experimenter in all phases of the art, Mr. Read presents his material with the authority born of practical experience in his own laboratory, with all types of record-playback equipment. Noted for his easy-to-read style in rendering technical information, his presentation of all phases of this subject is accomplished with unusual clarity. Evolving his subject from a complete history of sound and the behavior of sound waves, the author fully covers all basic media for making recordings with a detached analysis of their respective merits. Auxiliary equipment is fully covered and amply illustrated in the text.

The handbook provides excellent coverage of acoustical systems for the reproduction of sound and a complete analysis of the various types of amplifiers, together with their individual applications.

CCAYNE ELECTIRICAL TIAAUBEE SHOATING MANUAL" by The Coyne Staff. Published by Coyne Electrical Radio Schcol, Chicago. 626 pages. Price $\$ 6.95$.

ALL THIS! It Means: Better Performance!
MICROPHONE
Finer Quality! Greater Value!

Recessed Impedance Selector Dual-Type External Shock Mount Non-metallic Acoustalloy Diaphragm Built-in Cannon XL-3 Connector E-V Mechanophase* Cardioid High Output Level
-50 db . Model $731 \quad-53 \mathrm{db}$, Model 726
Smooth Wide Range Response 30-12,000 cps, Model 731 40-10,000 cps, Model 726
Enclosed Magnetic Assembly With or W ithout "On-Off" Switch Wider Stand Mounting Stud Highest Purity Cast Case Satin Chromium Finish

Model 731. Broadcast Cardyne II List Price.
$\$ 80.00$
Model 726. Cardyne I. With MC-3 connector and without external shock mount. List Price. . $\$ 59.50$
Iry the Cardyne now! Send for Bulletin No. 139
ELECTRO-VOICE, INC., BUCHANAN, MICH.
Export: 13 East 40th St., New York 16, U.S.A.
Cables: Arlab
NO FINER CHOICE THAN
ElectroVorics


Jobbers: Write for Information


Sparkling new Telekit $10-8$ has 52 -inc.i screen. Brand new compact lay-out has video tube mounted on chassis. Big illustrated easy-ta-follow instruction book guides you step by step through easy assembly. No speciol knowledge of relevision is required. All you need is a soldering iron, pliers, and screw driver. Telekit $0-8, \$ 9.50$. Tube kir, including 1084 and all other tubes, $\$ 59.30$. Telekit Guarantee includes free factory service.

Write for catalog listing $10-\mathrm{B}$ and $7-\mathrm{B}$ Telekits
New $7-\mathrm{B}$ Telekit for 7 -inch tube, $\$ 59.50$ Tube kit including $7 \mathrm{JP4}, \$ 42.08$. 7- E =abinet, $\$ 24.50$.


Note simple clean lay-out for easy assembly of new Telekit $10-\mathrm{B}$. Features 2 sound 1 . $F$. stages, a new pre-built, pre-aligned tuner that includes a stage of R. F. for distance reception. Easy-to-adjust hori-$7-8$ and 10.8 ore heavily constructed of hand $7-8$ and $10 \cdot \mathrm{~B}$
rubbed walnut.


NEW 13 CHANNEL TUNER is a small compact unit with stoge of R.F. Made to conform with Telekit or any other TV set hoving video I.F. of 25.75 Mc. Complete with fubes, pre-wired, pre-abigned; only to us for information. Your cost, $\$ 19.95$.

Write for catalog of Telekit antennas, boosters, television kits, tuners, television parts and tubes,

ELEGTRO-TECHNICAL INOUSTRIES 1432 HORTH BROAD STREET PHILADELPHIA 7. PA.

Almost the entire 626 pages of this manual are devoted to wiring diagrams of equipment which the average industrial technician is likely to encounter in his work. The manual is divided into six main sections dealing with basic electricity, transformers, motors, controls, generators and converters, and electronics. These sections are further divided into divisions and applications.
According to the plan worked out by the authors, an electrician confronted by the problem of repairing a two-step magnetic controller for a d.c. motor would first consult the "subject matter" section of the "subject and application guide." After determining that the work falls into the "controls" classification, the user then breaks down the subject still further by selecting the subject "d.c. motors" under the main "control" classification. The "d.c. motors" category is subdivided and the user would select "magnetic, multi-step" as the application pertinent to the problem at hand.
Men whose daily work involves the repair, maintenance, and installation of all types of industrial electronic equipment will find this manual a help in cutting servicing time.

$$
-\sqrt{30-}
$$

$-50-$

## Beginning Amateur

(Continued from page 45)
doesn't even read it. Instead, he gives the application form back to the applicant and tells him to have it notarized. (One or more notaries can always be found in or near a Federal building.) All the papers are then for-
warded to Washington for grading. Notification of passing takes the form of the actual amateur license, with call letters marked on it. Failure brings only a form letter of regret. The usual wait for a license is about a month; for the less welcome notice, a couple of weeks. You cannot ask for specific call letters; you have to take what comes along.
The brand-new ham is eligible only for licenses of the Class B and Class C type. These involve the identical examination, but the difference lies in the manner of giving it. If you live within 125 miles of an FCC office or a point at which amateur tests are held periodically, you must appear in person and be checked by an FCC engineer, as described. If you live more than 125 miles from an examining point, you can obtain all the papers by mail from the nearest FCC office. You must arrange with a licensed operator to give you a code test and to certify that you answered the written part of the examination in his presence, without assistance. The government puts you on your honor in this deal! If you move into an area served by an FCC office less than 125 miles away, you must appear for an official re-examination within four months.

Class B and C licenses permit the holders to operate $c$. $w$. on any amateur band and phone above 27,160 kilocycles. The Class A license allows, in addition, the privilege of working phone in the so-called " 20 - and 75meter" bands. Only hams with a minimum of one year's experience can apply for this license, which boasts a much stiffer examination than the

FCC offices where complete information on obtaining amateur licenses may be obtained.


## ANNOUNCING!

Greater Values Than Ever Before in Our New Larger Store at 189 Greenwich St. N. Y. 7. (Come in and Browse Around) Formerly 63 Dey 51

IWO-SPEED PLANETARY DRIVE
Auxiliary Speed Reducer fits on Condenser Shaft back of panel or on dial knob shafts. Ratios 5 to 1 and 1 to 1 . Fits any $1 / 4$ inch round haft.
57e Each-Two for

PERMALLOY SHIELDS
for CATHODE RAY TUBES
$3^{*}$ Shield.

## TRANSMITTING KEY

General purpose tranemitting key on a heavy die cast base, all mounted on a swinging bracket thigh clamp. $/ 8$ pure slver contacts. Kev can be easily removed th 5-for cable and PL-5j phone plug.
Brand new-each

## JEFFERSON TRANSFORMER

Step down (or up) power circcit transformer double 500 KVA.
.\$12.97

## LM-7 FREQ. METER

195 to $20,000 \mathrm{Kc}$ modulated, complete with tubes good condition
less calibration book.
$\$ 79.47$

| OIL CONDENSERS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NATIONALIY ADVERTISED BRANDS |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Ratings D. C. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2x. 1 mfd . | 600v | \$0.37 | 1 mfd . | 2000 v | \$0.97 |
| 25 mfd . | 610 y | . 37 | 2 mifd . | 2000 v | 1.77 |
| . m ifd | 60iv | 37 | 4 mmf . | 2000 v | 3.77 |
| 1 mfd . | 600 v | . 37 | 15.5 mfd . | 2000 v | 4.97 |
| 2 mfd . | 600 v | . 37 | 4 mfd . | 2500 v | 3.97 |
| 4 mid . | 6100 v | . 57 | 2 mfd . | 2500 v | 2.47 |
| smfd. | 600 v | 1.07 | 1 mid . | 2500 v | 1.27 |
| 10 min d. | 60tiv | 1.17 | \%5mid. | 2500 v | 1.47 |
| 3x.1mid. | 1000v | . 47 | . m tid. | 2500 v | 1.77 |
| . 25 mfd . | 1000y | . 47 | . 05 mfd . | 3000 v | 1.97 |
| 1 mfd . | 1000v | . 57 | 11 mfd . | 3000 v | 2.27 |
| 2 mfd . | 1000v | . 67 | 25 nfd . | 3000 v | 2.67 |
| 4 mfd . | 1000v | . 87 | 1 midd . | 3000 v | 3.47 |
| 8 mific. | 1000\% | 1.97 | 12 mfd . | 3000 v | 6.97 |
| 10 mfd . | 1000 v | 2.07 | 2 mfd . | 4600 v | 5.97 |
| 15 mfd . | 1000v | 2.27 | 1 mfd . | 5000 v | 4.97 |
| 20 mfd . | 1006) | 2.97 | . 1 mfd . | 7000v | $2: 97$ |
| 24 mfd . | 1500 v | 6.97 | 3 mfd . | 4000 v | 6.97 |
| . 1 mfd . | 1750v | . 87 | 2 mfd . | 3000 v | 3.47 |
| 1nifd. | 21000 v | 97 | 2x.1mft. | 7000 v | 3.27 |
| 25 mfd . | 20060 | 1.07 | . 02 mfd . | 12000 v | 9.97 |
| . 5 mfd . | 2000 v | 1.17 | .02mid. | 20000 v | 11.97 |

## HIGH CAPACITY CONDENSERS

10,000 mfd.-25 WVDC. $\$ 6.97$ $2 \times 3500 \mathrm{mfd}-25 \mathrm{~W}$-DC $2500 \mathrm{mid}-3 \mathrm{VDC}$ 3000 mid.-25 WYDC $2 \times 1250 \mathrm{mid}-10 \mathrm{VDC}$ $1000 \mathrm{mid}-15 \mathrm{~W}$ V DC $200 \mathrm{mfd}-35$ VDC. $100 \mathrm{mfd}-50 \mathrm{~W}$ TDC fx $10 \mathrm{mid}-400 \mathrm{VDC}$ $9000 \mathrm{mfd}-18 \mathrm{~W}$ YDC 4000 mid. -25 WVDC 4000 mifd- 30 WVDC

PHONE DIGBY 9-0347

## RADIO TUBES

NEW! STANDARD BRANDS!


NOW AVAILABLE

Socket.......................................... . . . . . 07

RF VACUUM SWITCH
GE-1S21
9200 volts peak, 8 amps. Used as antenna switch in Collins Art 13.
Brand New

TRANSFORMER - 115 V. 60 Cy. HI-VOLTAGE INSULATION
2500v@15ma
2150v (1) 15 ma .
1800v@10ma.; 6.3v@2A; 2.5v @ 2A.
1750 v (a) 4 ma; 6.3 v (a 3A.
1600v@ 4 ma.; 700v CT @ 150 ma.; 6.3v (a) 9 A

525-0-525v @ 60 ma.; 925v @1 10 ma .; $2 \times 5 \mathrm{v}$ (a) 3A; 6.3v @ 3.6A;6.3v @ $2 \mathrm{~A} ; 6.3 \mathrm{v}$ @ 1A
515-0-515v @ $175 \mathrm{ma} . ; 5 \mathrm{v}$ @ 3A:2.5v @ 5 A .4 .97 500-0-500v@25 ma.: 262-0-262v @ 55 ma ; 6.3 v @ 1A; 2x5v@2A
$500-0-500 \mathrm{v}$ @ $100 \mathrm{ma} . ; 5 \mathrm{v}$ CT @ $3 \mathrm{~A} . . . \mathrm{e} 3.97$
450-0-450v @ 300 ma.: 140-0-140v @ 100
${ }_{110}$ ma, 360 © © $1 \mathrm{~A}, 6.3 \mathrm{v}$ (a) $5 \mathrm{~A}, 5 \mathrm{v}$ @ $3 \mathrm{~A}, 7.97$
$425-0-425 \mathrm{v}$ @ $75 \mathrm{ma}:. 5 \mathrm{v}$ @ $3 \mathrm{~A}: 6.3 \mathrm{v}$ (a)
400-315-0-100-315v@200 ma ; 2.5v @ 2 A ;

$350-0-350 \mathrm{v}$ @ $150 \mathrm{ma} . ; 5 \mathrm{v}$ @ 3A; 6.3 v (a) 6A; 78v @ 1A
385-0-385-5.50v@200 ma; ; $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{v}$ @ 2A; 5v @ $3 \mathrm{~A} ; 3 \times 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ @ $6 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{PRI}$. $110 / 220$ 340-0-340v @ 300 ma.; 1540v @ 5 ma.
335-0-335v @ 60 ma.; 5v @ 3A; 6.3v @ 2A;
0-13-17-21-23v@ © 0 ma.-PIRI. $110 / 220$. $325-0-325 \mathrm{v}$ @ $120 \mathrm{ma}: 10 \mathrm{v}$ @ $5 \mathrm{FA} ; 5 \mathrm{v}$ @ 7 A .2 .27 $300-0-300 \mathrm{v}$ (a) 65 ma ; 2 x 5 v (a) $2 \mathrm{~A} ; 6.3 \mathrm{v}$ (a) 212A; 6.3y (a) 1A
150-6-150v @ 80 ma: 150v @ 40 ma ; 6.3 v

120-0-120v (ab) 50 ma
80-0-80v @ 225 ma ; 5 v @ $2 \mathrm{~A} ; 5 \mathrm{v}$ @ 4 A . 24v-6A
3 x 10.3 v @ BA ; CT
12.6v CT @ 10A; 11v CT @6.5A
6.3 v @12A:6.3v @ $2 \mathrm{~A} ; 115 \mathrm{v}$ @ $1 \mathrm{~A} \ldots \ldots \mathrm{e} 3.47$
6.3 v @10A: 6.3v@1A.
6.3 v (a) $1 \mathrm{~A} ; 21 / 2 \mathrm{v}$ (C) 2 A .
6.3 v @ $21 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~A} ; 6.3 \mathrm{v}$ (a) $2 \mathrm{~A} ; 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{v}$ (a) $2 \mathrm{~A} \ldots . .4 .97$
6.3 v (a) 1A… $50.97 \quad 8 \mathrm{v}$ CT 1 A .
.6v @15 amps RMS.
6.3 v CT (183A; 5 v CT (24A.

FILTER CHOKES
hi-voltage insulation

| 8 hy (c) 300 ma . $\$ 3.97$ | 1 hy @ 800 ma . \$14.97 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 25 hy @ $160 \mathrm{ma} . .3 .47$ | 10 hy @ 2.50 ma . 2.47 |
| 12 hy (a) 150 ma .. 3.27 | 10 hy (a) 200 ma . 1.97 |
| 25 hy @ $65 \mathrm{ma} . .1 .37$ | 10/20@85 ma.. 1.57 |
| .05 hy (a) 15 amps 7.97 | 15 hy (al 125 ma. 1.47 |
| 1 hy ( $0^{\text {a }} 5$ 5 amps... 6.97 | 15 hy @ 100 ma . 1.37 |
| 4 hy @ 600 ma... 5.97 |  |
| 200 hy @ 10 ma.. 3.47 | 30 hy Dual @ 20 |
| 600 hy @ 3 ma... 3.47 |  |
| 325 hy © 3 ma... 3.47 | 30 hy @ 250 ma |

## All Tubes guar-

 antred ex excep glass, tor which whe check please specify

[^5]

## picks

- SURE-FIRE IN HUMID CLIMATES! Utterly unaffected by climate, moisture, fungus! Booms sales, wins back customers.
- DoUbles Record LIFE AND PLEASURE! Gives "ordinary' records sparkling quality-revives worn favorites. Will play down to $1 / 2$ normal pressure. NO "needle talk'"!
- RUGGED! PERMANENT! No crystals, magnets, filaments to fail! No pre-amplifiers. Ceramic TITONE performs perfectly for years!


## NO TONE LIKE <br> TITONE

CALL YOUR JOBBERor write now to
sonotone, Box T-2 Eimsford, n. Y.
others, Also, you must appear in person for the Class A test, regardless of where you live.

One of the things not generally known about the licensing procedure is that an applicant can take the test in person at any FCC office giving it, regardless of where he lives. For instance, your permanent home might be Illinois, but you are attending school in New Haven. If you should happen to be in Boston or New York or Washington during a school vacation period, you can march into the FCC offices there and take your exam. These three big offices hold "open house" Monday through Friday, from about 9 a. m. to 5 p . m. At other offices the tests are given less frequently; two or three times a week at
some, once a year at others. It pays to inquire beforehand.

And talking of paying. Never in the history of government control of radio, dating back to 1912 , has there been a fee attached to the ham ticket. You do have to pay out a quarter to the notary public, but that's a private matter.

The FCC has twenty-three district offices, whose locations are given in the accompanying table. When you think you're ready for the ham test, write, phone or visit the one nearest you and ask about the license schedule. If you write, type or print your name and address clearly. Then practice the code some more, brush up on the theory, put an extra quarter in your shoe, and get going!
(To be continued)

## New 1949 Diagram Manual Added to Supreme Publications



## NEW MANUAL COVERS ALL POPULAR 1949 SETS

Use this new manual to repair quickly all modern 1949 radio receivers. In this big, single volume, you have clearly printed, large schematic diagrams, needed alignment data, replacement parts lists, voltage values, and information on stage gain, location of trimmers, and dial stringing for almost all recently released sets. A worthy companion to the 8 previous volumes used by over 123,000 shrewd radio servicemen. Like the previous volumes illustrated above, it sells at a give-away price and gives you a whole year of radio diagrams for a couple of dollars total cost - nothing else to buy the rest of the year, nothing else to pay. Giant size: 81/2 x 11 inches. Includes complete index. Mamual style binding. Available at your jobber, $\$ \$ 50$ or send coupon, price only

S250

## Models Made by:

 R.C.A., Zenith, Philco. Sears, Fada, Emerson. Belmont, Detrola Radio, Westinghouse, Admiral, Arvin. Stewart-Warner, Arvin. Stewart-warner, son, Western Auto. Wards, Sparton, Crosley, Motorola, Gamble, G.E.. and many others.
## RADIO SERVICING COURSE-BOOK



Here is your practical radio course of 22 easy-to-follow lessons. Review fundamentals, learn new servicing tricks, all about signal tracing, use of oscilloscope, recording, test equipment P.A., and T-V. Just like a $\$ 100$ correspondence course Covers every topic of radio servicing. With self testing quesOrder by mail or see course-manual at your radio jobber, price only.

F.M. and Television Manual (1947)

Manual of instructions for trouble-shooting, repairing, and alignment of all popular 1947 F.M. and Television sets. Covers every popular make includes AM-FM combinations, f.M. tunneed to adjust and fix any modern $F$.an and $T$ - Vet. Data on 192 large pages, 8 \% $\times 11^{\prime \prime}$. Sturdy, manual style bindong. At your jobber or by mail; your price, only.

## Supreme Publications

AMAZING BARGAIN IN SERVICE DATA Here is your low-priced, money-saving source of radio diagrams and service information for all popular sets. Above is a photograph of these giant-size manuals - available to servicemen at only $\$ 2$ for most volumes. Let these easy-to-use manuals guide you to quick fault-finding and simplified repair of any radio. Eliminate guesswork, cut hour-wasting jobs to pleasant moments. For 16 years, radiomen expected and received teacher, zuthor
 remarkable values in Supreme Publications service manuals. Yes, these manuals are still only $\$ 2$ each, and only $\$ 2.50$ for the new 1949 manual and the extra large 192638 volume. Biggest bargain in service manuals. Only a publisher who sold over a million manuals can offer such values based on tremendous volume-sales. Sold by all radio jobbers. No-risk examination granted to servicemen.

## FIND ALL RADIO FAULTS DOUBLE-QUICK

You can speed-up and simplify radio repairs with Supreme Publications manuals. Service all radios faster, better, easier, save time and money, use these most-often-needed diagram manuals to get ahead, earn more per hour. These manuals cover every popular radio of all makes, from old timers to new 1949 sets. Clearly printed circuits, parts lists, alignment data, and helpful service hints are the facts you need to be more expert in radio servicing. Save hours each day, every day, begin to earn more by making repairs in minutes instead of hours. Let these inexpensive manuals give you needed diagrams for $80 \%$ of all sets. These manuals pay for themselves with time saved on a couple of jobs, after that you use them FREE. There are nine volumes in all as illustrated above. Each manual is $81 / 2 \times 11$ inches, sturdy manual style binding, average manual has 194 pages of diagrams and practical service data. Use coupon below to order on trial.

## SENSATIONAL LOW PRICES

Be money ahead with SUPREME manuals. For the amazing bargain price (only $\$ 2$ for most volumes) you can be certain of having in your shop and on the job, needed diagrams and other essential repair data on 4 out of 5 sets you will ever service. There is no need to spend large sums for bulky, space-wasting manuals of other publishers, or to buy additional drawings every few weeks; be wise, use SUPREME Manuals to get the most in diagrams for the smallest cost. Check manuals wanted belo


## NO-RISK TRIAL ORDER COUPON

SUPREME PUBLICATIONS, 3727 W. 13 th St., Chicago 23,ILL. Ship the foliowing manuals: (Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

- 1949 Manual, only 5250


[^6]
## Vou Cari't Martan these MDD-AMERTOA Values!

## ELECTRIC MOTOR SCOOP!



## 115-volt

60-cycles Get this motor and make the bench! Attach a flexible shaft and you're all set for grinding sanding and buffllng operations. reat for model-makers, $1 / 20$ does the job in half the time
 $311 /{ }^{\prime \prime}$ hish; weighs onls $33 /$ lbs.
May he used for many motor
$\$ 3.95$

## THIS MONTH'S SPECIALS

Brand New Throat Microphone..................19c Lever Actlon Switch with Knob (3-pos. 2-SP3P and 1-SPST; spring return). 8* PM Speaker, 50L6 Transiormer $\$ 3.95$ Brand New BC-366 Jack BGx



## PLATE LOAD RELAY

6000-ohm coil. SPST nor 000 -ohm coil. SPST nor ra sensitive and used for many applications. $11 /$ high $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ wide, on $15 / 8$

419


METAL CAN ELECTROLYTICS

MA $50868 \quad 30-20 \mathrm{mfd}, 450 \mathrm{VDC}$.
MA-50866 $15 / 15 \mathrm{mfd} .450 / 350$ VDC MA-50865 30-15/15/40 mid. 450/350/25 VDC. MA-50871 $20-20 \mathrm{mfd}, 450 \mathrm{~V}$

Silver Mica Button Condensers

$\$ 7.50$ per 100 (all one type)

| MLA-3536 | (G) |  | mmif | M |  | 360 mm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MA-3501 | (D) | 30 | mmf | MA-350 | (A) | 500 mmf |
| MA-3531 | (F) | 55 | mmf | MA-3506 | (B) | 500 mmf |
| MA-3503 | (A) | 75 | mmf | MA-3510 | (C) | 500 mm |
| MA-3532 | (H) |  |  | MA-3502 | (D) | 500 |
| MA-3504 | (A) | 200 | mmp | MA-3507 | (E) | 500 |
| MA-3519 | (F) | 250 | mmif | MA-3518 |  | 000 |

No. 18 2-conductor Wire \& Drum Used for running 110 -volt AC lines, extension speak-
ers, etc. Full 175 feet of highest quality wire with ers, etc. Full 175 feet of highest quality wire with handy drum for spooling wire for storage. \$2,39


ORDER FROM THIS AD!
Send $25 \%$ deposit with order. Pay balance plus postage on delivery, Get your name on Mid-America's
select mailing list and get first crack at latest, great


## MID*AMERICA CO. Inc.

## 2412 s. Michigan Avenuie Chicago 16; III.

## Gridl Dip Adapter

(Continued from page 61)
od, without the use of additional equipment.
We have made reference to the probe and probe coils throughout the preceding text. The photograph of Fig. 1 shows the internal construction of this unit, component placement, and the socket mounting layer construction. The whole unit is mounted inside the small convenient tubular can. This permits measurement in the tightest places without any difficulty.

## Energy Indicator

Another important application of 915 is that of a non-oscillating detector. In this case, the back plate terminals are shorted across, to provide a d.c. return for the rectifier. Under this heading may be listed the important functions of absorption-type frequency meter, field strength meter, and monitor, to mention only a few. The coupling in this case is the same as previously mentioned. The meter will read upward as we are taking energy from the specimen circuit With an external calibration chart, it is possible to use this instrument as a db . meter for receiver or fixed line work. This, again, represents just a few of the many different applications that may be performed when using it in the de-energized condition.

## Measurement of Capacitance and Inductance

The value of any capacitance, within practical limits, may be quickly determined. Model 915 is again connected to the companion signal generator, as in the dip application. To make capacitance measurements properly, it is necessary to have a good high-value, variable condenser with an associated calibration scale This scale should indicate the actual capacitance change vs. degrees rotation. In parallel with the condenser should be an air-wound coil. Determine first the resonance of this combination circuit with the variable condenser at maximum setting. Leave 915 loosely coupled to the circuit coil and shunt the specimen condenser across the variable condenser. Retune the variable condenser until resonance is again indicated by the 915 meter. The value of the unknown condenser is the difference between the two readings on the calibrated scale. For example, if the circuit was resonant at some frequency with a maximum setting of $500 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$., and could be re-resonated (after the specimen had been added) at a setting of 430 $\mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$., the unknown value would be $70 \mu \mu \mathrm{f}$. A similar method may be utilized to determine, by a series additive system, the exact value of inductors. These units may be constructed if desired. The value of either type of measurement is directly related to the tolerance of the calibration scale.

## SOLDER BETIER  <br> 1RAngustem Idetron

Tr. Mark Reg.. Pat. Pend.
For LIGHT or HEAVY WORK
Heats Rapidly from Cold Start


- LIGHTWEIGHT.
- FINGERTIP CONTROL. No Fatigue.
Though it weighs, only 3 ozs. "Soldetron" can do the job of a 200 wat iron.
- Ideal forprecision work, in "hard-to reach" places.
Interchangeable tip heads; no cleaning or filing.
Retains beat with
switch off up to minute.
COOL GRIP bakelite handle, cork covering. Comfortable.


Operates on 110. V. A.C., $50-60$ cycles, thr volt A C or D.C without with iron, or (from an automobile. battery) Price: with transformer and 1 tiphead, $\$ 13.95$ $5 \%$ higher west of Miss.; fair traded.
Ask your distributor, or write to:

## TRANSVISION, INC. <br> Dept. RN. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. In Calif: 8572 Santä Monita Blvd., Hollywood 46



RADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS

A separate associated unit is available to perform these measurements exactly. This unit is Model 917, and consists of a capacitance and inductance standard. Both standards are accurately calibrated and completely variable throughout all practical ranges.
The preceding discussion has outlined some of the application merits of a new and very unique instrument. To the engineer, technician, and production worker, it represents a quick solution to many design and testing problems. To the serviceman, it is a means of aligning and checking all receivers rapidly. The amateur reader has probably realized that his v.f.o. is the signal generator described, and may be used as a coupling source for transmitter alignment, parasitic and oscillator checking, etc. It is our opinion that once you have used an instrument of this type, you will find it indispensable.
$-30-$

## THSA IPLANS CAMPAMGN

## T a special meeting of the Television

 A Installation and Service Association (TISA) of Chicago. a program was drawn up which is designed to promote the betterment of the professional serviceman.Specific goals out lined were the establishment of adequate technical standards, installation and service rates, advanced training of personnel, owner education, and better relations with the industry.

The officers of the TISA, Frank J. Moch, president; Irving Kahzna, vicepresident; Fred Levine, secretary; and Philip Bann, treasurer, hope to hear from other units regarding mutual problems. Questions should be addressed to the association offices at 3125 West 59th Street, Chicago 29, Illinois.
$-30-$

## VINEAL CODE CDIUSE

$\mathbf{R E C E N T L Y}^{\text {E Mr. OHo H. Luther of }}$ New Preston, Connecticut, designed a rather novel system for larning the Morse code alphabet. This method enables the student to associate the code symbols with the already familiar appeatrance of the letter, by means of superimposing the dots and dashes on the letters themselves in an amusing and colorfinl way.

For instance, the letter "I'" is represented by a diagram of two bulls eyes with large red-dot centers. Under this appears the memory key word "EYES." Olviously, two dots stand for the letter "I," and you don's easily forget it.

According to Mr. Luther, a commercial artist, who sells it. this color chart system will shorten code learning time drastically, and it is not unusual for a -tudent to master it in an hour. $-30-$



## NEW! tubeless grid dip adapter

THIS OUTSTANDING ELECTRONIC INVENTION brings to the engineer, serviceman and amateur a single accurate means of determining circuit function. The utility of any signal generator, test oscillator or v.f.o. is expanded many times. Allows direct measurement of all tuned circuits: r.f., i.f., etc., simply and quickly without the receiver being turned on. Checks all oscillators: antenna systems: transmitters: trap circuits: without mechanical coupling. Determines the value of all coils and condensers. Requires no power supply or tubes: two simple connections permit quick attachment to any signal generator you are using. Covers the continuous frequency range from 100 kc . through 300 mc . by use of the three calibrated plug-in coils provided. Equipped with a phone jack for easy aural identification of oscillator frequencies. Model 915 has no equal as a field strength monitor or grid dip oscillator. Handsomely styled, complete with compact probe and plug-in coils,
'34.95!

MODEL 906 FM-AM SIGNAL GENERATOR This advanced type signal generator stands out as today's greatest electronic value. Corstinuous coverage from 90 kc . through 210 mc . Accuracy $\pm 1 \%$. Less than $1 / 2$ miciovolt including strays to over 1 volt metered output. AM modulation adjustable from $0-100 \%$. FM sweep from $0-1200 \mathrm{kc}$. Complete with all accessories \$116.50 at a low net price of only $\$ 110 . J$

MODEL 911 TV-FM SWEEP GENERATOR Here is an all-in-one TV service center. Continuous range of 2 thru
 226 mc . Output from $0-1 / 2$ volt. 1 and 5 mc . precision crystal markers insure pin-point setting of TV i.f. band width, and trap circuits. Phased 60 cycle sine and 120 cycle saw-tooth voltages for direct scope control. Sweep from $0-10$ me. An
outstanding buy at only $\mathbf{8 . 5 0}$

Look to McMURDO SILVER for the NEWEST in FM-TV Service Equipment SEE US AT BOOTH 41 AT THE CHICAGO SHOW
Send for Catalog
See these and other McMurd a Silver LCETI instruments ot yourfavorite jobber.
WHERE TO BUY IT . . .
WHOLESALE RADIO
of Baltimore

NEW LOW PRICED T.V. KIT Philmore Model U-30-A Circuit Design of
R.C.A. 630 T.S. R.C.A. 630 T.S

## Now only



Less pleture tube and cabinef


With Philmore's Famous Step-by-Step Instructions Complete with 29 tubes and all mounting hardware Factory pre-wired and aligned front end. All socket are assembled to chassis.
Cabinet for R.C.A. 630 T .8 $\$ 33.75$
UNBEATABLE METER BUY!
An Accurate Pocket Size VOLT OHM MILLIAMMETER SUPERIOR Model 770


6 A.C. VOLTAGE RANGES: $0-15 / 30 / 150 / 300 / 15003000$ Volts 6 D.C
$0-7.5$ VOLTAGE RANGES:
$75 / 150 / 750 / 1500$ Volts 4 D.C. CURRENT RANGES: 0-1.515/150 ma. 0-1.5 amps. 2 RESISTANGE RANGES: $0.500 \mathrm{ohms} \mathrm{0.1}$ megohm
G.E. GERMANIUM DIODE IN48

- Welded Contact - Self Healing
- Molded Plastic Case


Eliminates hum. $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0} \mathbf{h r s}$ aver age life. Shown in actual size. Write today for complete speciflca-
 35 $\frac{\text { tions. }}{}$ JFD Super Beam, All Channel

$\$ 8.10$
each
In lots
of six
or more sets. Unidirectional pattern over both bands eliminates "Ghosts" caused by multipath signals. Complete with 5 ft. mast and mounting bracket less lead-in. Order model TA150. STACKING BARS, set of 2...98c 300 OHM TWIN LEAD $\$ 13.75-1000 \mathrm{ft}$
$\$ 1.95-100 \mathrm{ft}$.
ALLIANCE "Tenna-Rotor"
A perfect rotator for Television or
Amateur Antenna. Order model ATR. \$59.55 With Remote List woyny Control Box

```
Flat. rubber coyerea. conductor connecting cable
``` for Alliance motor........................net 40 per ft.

OIL FILLED CONDENSER \({ }^{10} \mathrm{mFD} 95\) c 600 V.

WRITE DEPT. OR 76 TODAY FOR OUR FREE MONTHLY "FYI" BULLETIN Phone Mulberry 2134

\section*{Venufinoturers' Literature}

Readers are asked to write directly to the manufacturer for the literature By mentioning RADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS, the issue and page. and
enclosing the proper amount. when indicated, delay will be prevented.

\section*{CONVERTER CATALOGUE}

The complete line of Carter converters is presented in a new catalogue which is designed to furnish complete information in great detail to those who buy, sell, use, or service the company's products. The literature is presented in a convenient form, best suited to the needs of engineering and purchasing departments.
The bulletin consists of 16 illustrated pages on the entire range of available input and output voltages, including the recently perfected designs to be used in conjunction with television operations, as well as those for recording, sound projection, and mobile communications applications.
Also included is a Carter Selector Chart, augmented to include new television and recording equipment for which these converters are adapted. The chart shows at a glance the correct converter required to operate each popular make and model. A complete list of sales representatives is also supplied, and a convenient index is included.

Inquiries for the "Converter Catalog No. \(349^{\prime \prime}\) should be addressed to Carter Motor Company, 2644 N. Maplewood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

\section*{TV ANTENNA BOOKLET}

An eight-page catalogue recently put out by the Workshop Associates, Inc., 66 Needham Street, Newton Highlands 61, Mass., amply illustrates the company's line of television antennas, mounts, etc.

Sections are devoted to the Workshop high-gain antennas, masts, and mounts, as well as high-gain arrays, transmission line, connectors, transformers, and typical antenna arrangements. Complete specifications are given for the products, together with prices. Television reception problems are covered, and the suggestions should be welcomed by the servicemen who must experience them.

This catalogue, Number 49, is obtainable free of charge by writing to the Workshop Associates, Inc., in Massachusetts.

\section*{STANDARD TERMINOLOGY}

Recent scientific developments in ultrasonics, recordings, underwater sound, acoustical instruments, and shock and vibrations are reflected in the Proposed American Standard Acoustical Terminology, being published for a period of trial study before its final approval. The American Standards Association has made every effort to keep the definitions consistent with those in standards relating to neighboring fields, and each term is as completely defined as possible.

The committee working on the terminology took into consideration such recent developments as the widespread use of the term "supersonic" for speeds higher than the velocity of sound following its use in this sense during the war. As a result; the term "ultrasonic" has been defined as indicating sounds having frequencies beyond the upper pitch limit. Studies of underwater sound phenomena also showed the need for a broader definition of "reverberation" as the types of reflections from boundaries under water differ from those received in a room.

Workers in theoretical and applied acoustics and all others interested are invited to send comments on the proposed terms to the committee in charge not later than September 30, 1949. Address Messrs. E. Dietze or C. F. Wiesbusch, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Murray Hill, N. Jersey. Copies of the standard, Z24A, can be obtained from the American Standards Association, 70 East 45th Street, New York 17, N. Y., at \$1.00 each.

\section*{BROADCAST MICROPHONES}

Electro-Voice, Inc., Buchanan, Michigan, has developed two new ultra-wide-range, high-fidelity microphones (Models 645 and 650) designed for the FM and AM broadcast services and has released a new bulletin, Number 144, giving all necessary data on these models.

The bulletin explains the various performance and construction features, with detailed specifications, and is illustrated with photographs and sketches.

A copy may be obtained by writing to the company at Buchanan, Michigan.

\section*{SOLDERING TECHNIQUES}

The 28 -page technical manual entitled "Solder and Soldering Technique," published by the Kester Solder Company, contains an analysis of the properties and application of soft solder alloys and soldering fluxes.

Contents include the general nature of soldering, its application, the melting points and properties of solder and solder alloys, and information on how to utilize the company's technical and industrial service.

Write the Kester Solder Company, Technical Department, 4201 Wrightwood Avenue, Chicago 39, Illinois, for free copies of this manual.

\section*{GAUGE HANDBOOK}

A combination catalogue, price list, textbook, and reference manual has been announced by The Sheffield Corporation of Dayton 1 , Ohio. It is an


\section*{HALLICRAFTERS TV}

\section*{Model 509}

The latest addition to the Hallicrafters TV line. Push burton tuning on all 12 channels. Dual Focus for larger round pictures with 56 si . in. rectangular pieture or 64 sq . in. fum a flick of a front panel switch a mopany veneer cabinet Transveneer cabinet. Trans\({ }_{19} 19\) tubes sarety 3 shield. fiers. fiers.
Complete with All tuees. Shpg. Wt. 105 [bs.

\section*{Walter Ashe SCORES AGAIN!!! offers AMAZING BARGAINS on hallicrafters ratevion}

MADE POSSIBLE BY "SURPRISE" TRADE-IN ALLOWANCES ON YOUR USED TEST AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Right on the eve of an exciting new season of summer sports events, Walter Ashe makes it possible for you to own Hallicrafters TV equipment at tremendous savings! So don't delay. Get your trade-in deal working today. Phone, wire, write or use the handy coupon.

Model T-64 Chassis unit only of Model 509. Completely wired and tested, but less picture tube. Only

\section*{\(\$ 16995\)}

All Prices F.O.B St. Louis
Phone: CHesinut 1125 "Surprise"Trade-Ins "Surprise" Trade-ins available on used, factory-built equipment toward purchase of any item in crafters line. Latest Hallicrafter's catalog free on request.


Here's Television at a price, with all the big set features. and 23 free FM sound reception and 23 sq. in. screen. 18 tubes plus 4 rectifiers. Shps. Wt. 50
formerly sold for \(\$ 199.50\)


\section*{For GREATER Earnings}

This fast-growing science of RADIO, TELEVISION, RADAR and ELECTRONICS, offers tremendous opportunities, and in no industry is RADIO-ELECTRONICS more important than in aviation. A skilled technician who knou's the modern application of electronic devices, as used in the aircraft industry, is always in demand . . . not only in aviation, but in many other industries. Many large organizations call on Spartan regularly for graduates. Often, students are hired months before graduation.

Don't confuse the RADIO-ELECTRONICS course offered by SPARTAN with other caurses, offored anywhere! As a graduate from this famous school you will know the application to industrial control devices; to the search for petroleuns; and the important uses of radar, television and other electronic equipment.

SPARTAN offers two complete and thorough courses. You will work on the most modern and complete equipment. You will build equipment. You may join the SPARTAN "Ham" Club. Either course prepares you for Federal Communication Commission license / tests - first class radio telephone, second class radio telegraph, or class 1 "B" radio amateur.

\section*{LEARN RADIO-ELECTRONICS}


SPARTAN'S 21 years of teaching civilian and army personnel is your assurance of receiving the best possible training in the least possible time. You'll not need MORE than Spartan training - you cannot afford to take LESS.


\section*{SPARTAN \\ SCHOOL OF RADIO AND ELECTRONICS}


TULSA, OKLAHOMA

illustrated bulletin of factual information for the buyers and users of precision gauges and includes prices, complete specifications, diagrams, and tables.

This 116-page catalogue is among the first to present information and prices on gauges conforming to the new, unified screw thread system recently agreed upon by the English speaking countries using the inch as a standard of measurement.

Sheffield representatives throughout the United States and Canada have been given a supply to distribute to their customers, and copies may be had free of charge by any user of gauges by writing to The Sheffield Corporation, Dayton 1, Ohio, on business stationery

\section*{BI-MONTHLY 'TECHNI-TALK'}

The Tube Division of the General Electric Company has announced a new magazine called "Techni-Talk." which is designed to keep servicemen and dealers abreast of the latest developments in radio and television and to assist them with technical problems encountered in the field.

This bi-monthly illustrated publication features in the first issue (Feb-ruary-March) the beginning of a group of articles on the installation and servicing of television receivers. This issue also carried an article on the volt-ohm-milliammeter, the first of a series to help the serviceman get the most out of a minimum of test equipment.
"Techni-Talk" is distributed to the dealer or serviceman without cost but is obtainable only through General Electric or Ken-Rad distributors and not direct from the company.

\section*{PRINTED CIRCUITS}
"Here is the Story," a booklet issued by Microcircuits Company, describes briefly their printed circuits and lists a number of branches of electronics in which these have been utilized.

The catalogue also illustrates the Microcircuits Company line of conducting, resistance, and magnetic paints, and the uses to which the paints may be put by repairmen, amateurs, engineers, designers, teachers, operators, and students. Also given are the order numbers, current prices, and pertinent technical data on each product.

The bulletin may be obtained without charge by writing to Microcircuits Company, New Buffalo, Michigan.

\section*{SERVICING YEARBOOK}

Philco Corporation has published a yearbook containing servicing information on its 1946 and 1947 home radios and radio phonographs. This book, available to dealers and independent servicemen, provides in one volume information previously contained in separate radio manuals, together with many additions.
The yearbook explains the Philco trouble-shooting procedure, showing alignment procedures, base views, schematic diagrams, circuit descrip-

\section*{BUY IN BULK! SAVE IN BULK!}

Now You Can Have Approximately

\section*{200 LBS. OF COSTIY RADIO PARTS}
\(\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Special Gov't } \\ \text { Surplus Ass'tm"t } \\ \text { FOR ONLY }\end{array}\right\} 200\)

\section*{SEND ONLY S5 DEPOSIT!}

We ship C.O.D. (Balance \(\$ 20\) Freight Co lect) subject to your inspection and approval at freight station. If not delighted, have agent return to us collect and we will refund your deposit immediately. Your only cost will have been freight one way.

The parts in this assortment undoubtedly cost the government many hundreds of dollars. We have passed this tremendous saving on to schools, colleges and other institutions. Now it's FIRST COME FIRST SERVED! . . . so act FAST.

\section*{HOW DO WE DO IT?}

We buy carloads of these items. Inventorying, itemizing and grouping only multiplies cost to you. So we divide them into choice assortments we know you want and make this sensational offer. Order Now!
This offer good East of the Mississippi only.
ABELL DISTRIBUTING CO., Dept. N-5
5 E . Biddle Street
Baltimore 1, Md.

\section*{INTERESTED IN TELEVISION? \\ INTERESTED IN SURPLUS BUYS? write for our latest catalog!}


Rodiosonde Transmityers AN/AMO-10
An excellent value for the smateur experimenter. This is the unit which is sent into the sky by balloon and automatically transmits back information as to the changing temper ture, humidity, barometric pressure, etc Consists of the following:
1-Miniature Battery Transmitter complete with a 3A5 tube.
1-Miniature sensitive relay-SPDT. 100 ohm coil operates from 3 Volt battery.
1-Temperature sensitive resistance element \(1-\) Humidity sensitive strip
1-Barometer coupled to a selector switch. - Pressure, tenıperature, humidity ohart

The entire unit is encased in the original packing and is brand new

Television Transformer Pri
Cycles. sec. 2500 volts @ 2 ma. 6.3 Volts @
.6A.2.5Volts@1.75A
Magnet Wire on small spools \(1 / 81 / 1 \mathrm{lb}\) in No. 22 through No. 44 . Price per spool 25 c

\section*{Radio Noise Filter}

Model NFRD-lf it doesn't work, send it back!!
We absolutely guarantee that our Model NFRD will eliminate all line noises when properly connected to radios, television sets, short wave sets, motors, electric shavers, refrigerators,
vibrators, oil burners, transmitters, and all vibrators, oll burners, transmitters, and all other sources of interference. This unit wil carry up to 12 amperes or and be used right at the source of interference or at the radio. Small size only \(3^{\prime \prime}\). \(11 / 2^{\circ} \times 71 / 2^{\circ}\). Very low price only. each \(\$ 1.95\)

Write for Latest Cotalog R-5 Listing Thousands
EDLIE ELECTRONICS, INC.
154 Greenwich Street New York 6, N. Y.
tions, drive-cord drawings, and other servicing helps on the home radios, combinations, and portables. Conveniently indexed for handy quick reference, it is priced at \(\$ 2.75\).
Also released is another handbook containing complete service and replacement parts information for the Philco Universal model auto radios and custombuilt models for Studebaker, Chrysler, and Packard. The price of this manual is \(\$ 1.50\). Address Philco Corporation, Tioga and "C" Streets, Philadelphia 34, Pa.

\section*{NEW RELAY BULLETIN}

The fifteen basic models of general purpose appliance, motor-starting, and telephone-type relays manufactured by the Potter \& Brumfield Sales Co. are illustrated and described in their 1949 catalogue Number 149. From these 15 basic models, approximately 7,000 different specifications have been developed for the electronic industry.

The company announces that the booklet will be sent free of charge to firms requesting it on company letterhead. Address the Potter \& Brumfield Sales Co., 549 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago 6, Ill.

\section*{AUTO SPEAKER DATA}

The Permoflux Corporation, 4900 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill., announces that its new chart, No. J-28, is available to those who write to them requesting a copy

This company, one of the pioneer manufacturers of permanent magnet dynamic transducers, has accumulated a good deal of information on replacement speakers for practically all auto radio sets now in existence, and incorporated it into this chart. Any serviceman should find it helpful. Ask for Auto Speaker Chart, No. J-28. \(-30-\)

\section*{SPEEID-UP DF BELL TV NETWDRK}

\(\mathbf{A}^{1}\)DIDITIONAL ehammels on the Bell System's television network betwern Philadelphia and Chirago will be avaliable more than a month ahead of sehedule, according to an announcement of the American Telephoue \(d\) Telegraph Company.
Under this program, the present pair of circuits (which transmits television programs in opposite directions) will be supplemented ly the three westbound and one cast-bound channels lieing made avaiable. After the installation, scheduled for around the first of May, two of the west-loound chatnnols will operate on a twenty-four-hour sehedule, while the third will be avaitable only after 6:00 p.m.
Between Monday and Friday, the single east-bound channel will be available only after 6:00 p.m. This cireuit, however, will be placed in operation for television Iransmission at any time on Saturdays and Sundays, making it possible to bring week-end Midwest sports events to the Last.
Occasional important television programs will also be accepted, on advance notice, for transmission southward between New York and Boston. These, in reent months, have been arranged to carry only north-bound programs.-30-

\section*{SELENIUM RECTIFIERS AND SPECIALIZED ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{FULL WAVE BRIDGE TYPES} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Input } \\
& 0-54 \text { VAC }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Output } \\
& 0-40^{*} \text { VDC }
\end{aligned}
\]}} \\
\hline & & \\
\hline Type & Current & Price \\
\hline 133-150 & 150 MA . & \$1.25 \\
\hline B3-250 & 250 MA . & 1.95 \\
\hline B3-600 & 600 MA . & 3.25 \\
\hline \({ }_{\substack{\text { [33-5 } \\ 43-10}}\) & 5 AMP. & 13.95 \\
\hline B3-10 & 10 AMP. & 24.95 \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Input } \\
0-72 \text { VAC }
\end{gathered}
\] & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { tput } \\
& * V D C
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Typef & Current & Price \\
\hline B4-600 & 600 MA . & \$3.95 \\
\hline B4-3 & 3 AMP. & 14.95 \\
\hline B4-5
B4-10 & 5 AMP .
10 AMP . & 17.95
\(\mathbf{3 2 . 9 5}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{FULL WAVE BRIDGE TYPES} \\
\hline \[
\operatorname{lnput}_{0-36 \mathrm{VAC}}
\] & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Output } \\
& 0-26 * V D C
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline Type \({ }^{\text {f }}\) & Current & Price \\
\hline 132-150 & 150 MA . & \$. 98 \\
\hline B2-220 & 220 MA . & 1.25 \\
\hline 132-300 & 300 MA . & 1.50 \\
\hline B2-450 & 450 MA , & 1.95 \\
\hline B2-600 & 600 MA . & 2.95 \\
\hline B2-1 & 1 AMP. & 3.95 \\
\hline 132-2 & 2 AMP. & 4.95 \\
\hline 132-3 & 3 AMP. & 6.95 \\
\hline B2-5 & 5 AMP. & 9.95 \\
\hline 132-10 & 10 AMP. & 15.95 \\
\hline 32-20 & 20 AMP. & 27.95 \\
\hline 132-30 & 30 AMP . & 36.95 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

*Selest Proper Capacitor From List Shown Below, to Obtain Higher D.C. Voltages Than Indicated

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{RECTIFIER TRANSFORMERS} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{All Primaries \(\underset{\text { Cycles }}{ }\)} \\
\hline Type & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Volts Amps.} & Price \\
\hline XF15-12 & 15 & 12 & \$3.95 \\
\hline TXF36-2 & 36 & 2 & 3.95 \\
\hline TX F36-5 & 36 & 5 & 4.95 \\
\hline TXF36-10 & 36 & 10 & 7.95 \\
\hline TXF36-15 & 36 & 15 & 11.95 \\
\hline TXF36-20 & 36 & 20 & 17.95 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
All TXF \\
to Deliver
\end{tabular} & Typ & are & apped \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{RECTIFIER CAPACITORS} \\
\hline CF-13 & 6000 MFD & 10 VDC & \$2.49 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{CH}-14\) & 3000 MFD & 12 VDC & 1.69 \\
\hline CF-15 & 6000 MFD & 12VDC & 2.95 \\
\hline CWril & 1000 MFD & 15 VDC & . 98 \\
\hline CF-2 & 2000 MFD & 15 VDC & 1.69 \\
\hline CF-3 & 1000 MFD & 25 VDC & \(1.6{ }^{\circ}\) \\
\hline CF-4 & 2X3500 MFD & 25 VDC & 3.45 \\
\hline CF-5 & 1500 MFD & 30 VDC & 2.49 \\
\hline Cli-6 & 4000 MFD & 30 VloC & 3.25 \\
\hline CE-7 & 3000 MFD & 35 VDC & 3.25 \\
\hline CF-8 & 100 MFD & 50 VDC & 98 \\
\hline CF-19 & 500 MFD & 50 VDC & 1.95 \\
\hline CF-16 & 2000 MFD & \(50 \backslash\) DC & 3.25 \\
\hline CF-9 & 200 MFD & 150 VDC & 1.69 \\
\hline ('F-10 & 500 MFD & 150 VDC & 3.25 \\
\hline CF-11 & 100 MFD & 350 VDC & 2.25 \\
\hline CH-12 & 125 MFD & 350 V DC & 2.49 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{VARIABLE AIR TRIMMERS} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Standard Brands-Screw Driver Adi} \\
\hline & Lots & Lots \\
\hline & of 10 & of 100 \\
\hline \({ }^{7} 55 \mathrm{MMFF}\) & \$2.90 & \$27.00 \\
\hline 50 MMF & 3.10 & 29.00 \\
\hline 100 MMF & 4.10 & 39.00 \\
\hline 140 MMF & 4.90 & 47.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Te avoid shipping errors, kindly order by typa \#. All prices sublect to change without notice.


\section*{Hot Radio Values At Sun Radio}

\section*{2-6 MC PB RECEIVERS}


Used but guarar. teed operative.

GRAB BAG... only \({ }^{\text {s } 7.95}\)
\(\$ 50\) Value Over 8 lbs. The greatest value your dollar ever bought. Resistors, Condensers Sockets, Ballast Tubes, Rheostats, Pots, Knob Transformers.

POWER TRANS. - 650V-CT-70MA, winding on secondary \(\mathrm{PRI}-115 \mathrm{~V}-60 \mathrm{CY}\) \$ 1.25

POWERTRANS.-745 VCT- 145 MA \(5 \mathrm{~V}-3 \mathrm{~A}, 6.3 \mathrm{~V}-5 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{PRI}-115 \mathrm{~V}-60 \mathrm{CY}\)

Base for Record Changer-with 3 tube AMP \& \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) SPKR. mounted
7.95

BASE ONLY-Less AMP \& SPKR...... 2.95
WESTON-2-Range D.C. Milliammeter - \(0-150-1500 \mathrm{MA}\) Laboratory Stand ard-with Leather carrying case Brand New-Value.. \(\$ 125.00\) ONLY 24.95 COILS-3-cirouit with Vario coupler-................................. 0.75
BC Band.......

OSCILLOSCOPE-2 inch-Waterman
-Reg. \(\$ 66.50 \ldots\) ONLY

TWEETER-Atlas HF-1-In Cabinet \begin{tabular}{l} 
with Crossover Network. Reg. List \\
Price \(\$ 100.00 . .\). \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

12GP7-Cathode Ray Tube-Electrostatic
14.00

REINER- \(\$ 51\) Laboratory VTVM. Reg.
\(\$ 150.00\)
VO-M-GE-Unimeter UM 3-2000
OHMS per volt. Rec. \(\$ 28.50 \ldots\) ONLY
OHMS per volt. Reg. \(\$ 28.50\). . ONLY 19.95
VO-M GE Unimeter YMW-1A-20,000
per volt. Reg. \(\$ 39.50 \ldots \ldots\) ONLY 29.50
AUDIO OSCILLATOR-YG-A. 4-Reg.
\(\$ 49.50\). ONLY 29.50
WESTERN ELECTRIC-3B24A Tubes 1.95
TRANSCRIPTION TURNTABLE Reg. \(\$ 125.00\) Dual Speed Famous make. 99.50

TRANSCRIPTION ARM R.M.C.16" Broadcast Type Magnetic with \({ }^{16}\) Equalizer. Reg. Price \(\$ 136.50\). .ONLY 99.50

GE-YYWI-HI-voltage multiplier for
20,000 OHM per volt meters to \(10 \mathrm{KV} . . \quad 9.95\)
JACKSON-multitester No. \(642-20,000\)
OHMS per volt. Reg. \(\$ 59.95\). ONLY 39.9

CONSET 0 meter ponverter. Res 03995
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { \$39.95 } & \\ .0 N L Y & 29.95\end{array}\)

TERMS All tuems F.O.B. Washington, D. C.號 C. O. D. Forelgn orders cash wita orders, plus exchange rate.

\section*{Frequency Meter-V.F.D.} (Continued from page 57)
the band perfectly, but when another condenser, also marked \(20 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}\)., was substituted it was necessary to parallel it with a condenser marked 10 \(\mu \mu \mathrm{fd}\). to bring the band where it was desired. It is suggested that for \(C_{3}\). three CRL CC20Z condensers in values of \(2 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}\)., \(5 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}\)., \(10 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}\). and one CRL CC25Z \(20 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}\). condenser be purchased and by cut and try methods, using the condensers in parallel, adjust the band exactly where it is desired. Of course, if a 15 or \(25 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}\). variable air trimmer condenser is used, the band can be centered after the unit is assembled. The disadvantage in the use of a trimmer adjustable from the outside is that there is always the possibility that it may be inadvertently changed.

The chassis is aluminum, \(10^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}\) \(2^{\prime \prime}\), with welded corners, and a shallow tray also with welded corners and \(1 / 2^{\prime \prime}\) deep was made in which the chassis just fits. This provides complete shielding. The tray is fastened to the chassis with six \(6 / 32\) screws, the chassis being threaded to receive them. Four rubber feet fastened to the bottom of the tray assist in eliminating vibration and possible scratching of your desk top.

Two holes are drilled in the removable bottom of the ECO box, both \(1 / 4^{\prime \prime}\) in diameter. The r.f. output lead from the ECO passes through one hole in which a Millen feed-through has been inserted. The positive high voltage lead and the hot filament lead go through the other hole. A rubber grommet is inserted in the matching hole in the chassis top through which these voltage leads pass. The four screw holes in the box are tapped to take \(8 / 32\) bolts. The box is then assembled on the chassis by inverting it and securing with \(8 / 32\) bolts passed upward through the chassis and the
box top as shown in Fig. 2. The rubber grommets provide additional shock mounting.
All wiring in the ECO box is made self-supporting and extremely rigid. Ceramic pillar stand-offs \(3 / 4\) " high are used to support the r.f. output and high voltage leads. Every nut in the entire unit has been lock-washered. This all adds up to increased stability. Under the chassis a small piece of aluminum was bent and placed as a shield between the 6F6 isolation stage and the 6L7 mixer tube as shown in the photographs. It was found better to use grid 3 (terminal 5) of the 6L7 to receive the output from the 6F6 isolation stage, and use grid 1 (cap) for r.f. input, than to reverse these grids.

As originally mentioned, this unit may be used both for transmitter frequency control and as an accurate heterodyne frequency meter for use with either your transmitter or your receiver. With a short pickup wire attached to the binding post and either headphones or a small PM speaker plugged into the phone jack it makes an excellent monitor for keying or note checking. It also functions as a monitor for your phone transmitter as due to the large band spread, zerobeating the carrier poses no problem.

At W1RBK, the transmitter with which this unit is used as a v.f.o. normally uses a 6 L 6 crystal oscillator in the usual series fed tetrode circuit. A coaxial terminal is connected in parallel with the crystal socket and a length of RG12/U connects the two units together when v.f.o. rather than crystal operation is desired. Obviously it is necessary to remove the crystal when using v.f.o., and to detach the RG12/U cable when using crystal control.

Some amateurs may have built up a Don Mix v.f.o. and later replaced it with a commercial model. In that case, the v.f.o. may be easily modified for use as a heterodyne frequency meter and thus retain its utility in the ham shack.

Under-chassis view of home-built, dual-purpose frequency meter-v.f.o.


\section*{NEW Ramand Highb-Fitility 1825 Phono Amplifier TOPS FOR CUSTOM INSTALIATIONS}
 25 WATTS OUTPUT (5\% harmonic distortion) AVAILABLE AT YOUR REGULAR SUPPLIER, OR WRITE FOR DETAILS
ElCctronce ing zisur business
SOUND
LOUIPMENT

RAULAND-BORGEZCORPORATION-3523-G ADDISON ST.; CHICAGO 18 , HL .



MICROPHONE TYPES


TELEVISION SPEAKERS
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline F46860 & \(4^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}\) & 60 ohm field & 3.2 ohm VC & \$ 5.00 List \\
\hline F468100 & \(4^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}\) & 100 ohm fleld & 3.2 ohm VC & 5.00 List \\
\hline F5B60 & \(5{ }^{\prime \prime}\) & 60 ohm field & 3.2 ohm VC & 4.55 List \\
\hline P8.JHFI & \(8{ }^{\circ}\) & 6.8 oz. Alnico \(V\) & 8 ohm VC & 13.50 List \\
\hline P12JHF1 & 12* & 6.8 oz. Alnico \(V\) & 8 ohm VC & 17.00 List \\
\hline CIN-12A & \(12^{\prime \prime}\) & Cinaxial with \(3^{\prime \prime}\) H.F. & 8, 8 ohm input & 27.50 List \\
\hline CIN-15B & \(15^{\prime \prime}\) & Cinaxial with \(5^{\prime \prime}\) H.F. spea & er, 8 ohm input & 47.50 Lisi \\
\hline CIN-15C & \(15^{\prime \prime}\) & Cinaxial with \(5^{\prime \prime}\) H.F. sp & er, 8 ohm input & 62.50 List \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{World's Finest, Most Complete Line}

DIVISION OF AIREON MFG. COKP SALES OFFICE sid FACTORY 1401 FAIRFAX TRAFFICWAY KANSAS CIIY, XANSAS
CANADIAN OFFICE: Charles W. Pointon, Queen at Bay St., Toronto, Onf. EXPORT OFFICE: 13 E. 40 th 5 t., Now York, N. Y. Cable ARLAS


Distributor territories still available

manufacturer of precision optical elements... this lens is developed by an optical manufacturer who made lenses and prisms to exacting government specifications

Opti-Gem lenses are low-priced and top quality. They come in a full range of sizes from \(\$ 9.95\) for the \(3^{\prime \prime}\) Pilot, to \(\$ 37.95\) for the \(16^{\prime \prime}\) picture tube. All sizes are available in clear, blue and smake.

OPTI-GEM lenses retail for
* I for the 7" screen............from 's11.95
\# 2 for the \(10^{\text {" }}\) screen...........from 16.95
" 3 for the 10 " or 12 " screen.... trom 24.95
" 4 for the \(10^{\prime \prime} 12{ }^{\text {or }} 16^{\prime \prime}\) screen. . from 37.95
OPTI-GEM filsers control glare
"7" . . . . \(\$ 1.00\) list 12" . . . . 2.98 list \(10^{\prime \prime} . . .{ }^{\prime \prime} 98\) list \(15^{\prime \prime} . . . .3 .50\) list

Sold through leading stores Write or phone for nearest dealer


\section*{FREE}
lllustrated Cinaudagraph Catalog. WRITE TO: Dept. 150 P , CINAUDA. GRAPH SPEAKERS, 1401 Fairfax Trafficway, Kansas City, Kansas.

\section*{Briefcase Portable \\ (Continued from page 55)}

Figs. 1 and 2 show the panel and chassis layouts respectively. The 140 \(\mu \mu \mathrm{fd}\). oscillator tuning condenser, \(C_{13}\), is mounted on the front panel just to the right of the aluminum shield. Directly behind \(C_{13}\) is the 1.5 volt flashlight cell supported in a spring clip which affords easy replacement of the "A" source without removing the case. The antenna loading condenser, \(C_{12}\), hidden in the top view by \(C_{13}\) (Fig. 2), can be seen mounted on the front panel in Fig. 1. Referring again to Fig. 2, the auxiliary antenna feedthrough insulator is just to the right of \(C_{13}\). Directly behind the feedthrough is the oscillator tube followed by the oscillator final tank coil. The two XX30 45 volt " \(B\) " batteries, which neatly fill the remaining chassis space, are bolted in place by an aluminum strap.

Referring to the bottom view, Fig. 3, along the front panel from left to right are the microphone jack, \(J_{1}, S_{x}\) which switches the microphone into the grid circuit of the 1T4, and the d.p.d.t. switch \(S_{2 s}, S_{2 b}\). \(S_{2 b}\) changes the " \(A\) " battery from the receiver to the transmitter while \(\mathbb{S}_{20}\) is the antenna changeover switch. Next in line is the headphone jack \(J_{2}\), the " B " negative switch \(S_{5}\), and the crystal socket.
\(R F C_{1}\) is located just back of the microphone jack and \(S_{1}\). To the right of the 1 T 4 socket, \(C H_{1}\), the impedance choke, is mounted by the same screws which hold the output transformer, \(T_{1}\), on top of the chassis. To the right is \(R F C_{2}\) and \(C_{10}\), the screen grid bypass condenser. Next is the final tank coil socket and directly in front is the 1S4 oscillator tube socket. Below the crystal socket is the feedback condenser, \(C_{9}\), a fixed neutralizing condenser, which was salvaged from an SCR-274 N command transmitter. The plates are squeezed together to increase the capacity to the required value. To the left of the "C" penlite cells is the blocking condenser, \(C_{11}\). From the left to right, along the back drop of the chassis, can be seen the \(8 \mu \mathrm{fd}\). electrolytic, \(C_{8}\), which is the feedback bypassing condenser, mounted on the terminal strip. The 1S4 audio tube socket is directly in front of \(C_{8}\). Next is the closed-circuit meter jack, \(J_{5}\), and the key jack, \(J_{4} . S_{3 a}, S_{3 b}\), the modulatorc.w. changeover switch is mounted near the right hand end of the chassis.
Housing the unit was solved by salvaging the cabinet shield and base plate from the BC 456 modulator unit. This housing measures \(3 \times 41 / 4 \times 93 / 4\) inches over-all. The chassis was cut from the modulator base plate.

The unit is assembled by attaching the chassis to the panel with washers and nuts on the front panel switches. The cabinet is fastened with the screws and square rivet-head nuts originally used in the salvaged unit.

Adjustment and operation is by means of the front panel controls
shown in Fig. 6 and the switch on the back of the case shown in Fig. 5.

To adjust the receiver the filaments are lighted by turning the gain control switch clockwise. The plate volt age is then switched on and the regeneration control is advanced until a híss is heard in the headphones. If no hiss is heard, there is probably insufficient feedback from the tickler coil, \(L\). Some 1T4 tubes oscillate with difficulty and \(L_{2}\) may require more turns. The oscillator tube should oscillate with approximately 30 volts on the screen grid. The receiver is set in the band by adjusting the bandset condenser, \(C_{3,}\), and securing a beat note in the home receiver. Receiver tuning is then performed with the bandspread condenser, \(C_{4}\).
Adjusting the transmitter for c.w. operation is simple. Plug in the throwout antenna and its loading coil, the meter, crystal, and key. Throw the "receive-send" changeaver switch to the "send" position. With the key closed rotate the antenna tuning condenser to resonance as indicated by minimum dip on the meter. The antenna loading condenser is then turned clockwise with a screwdriver to the maximum increase in plate current. For best keying characteristics this increase, with the throw-out antenna, will be about 8 to 10 milliamperes. Check for resonance by readjusting the oscillator tuning condenser.

For phone operation, change the crystal to the desired phone frequency. Plug in the microphone and throw switch \(S_{2 a}\) and \(S_{z o}\) to the "send" position. Remove the key to furnish plate voltage to the oscillator. Switch \(S_{3 n}\) and \(S_{3 b}\) is thrown to the "modulation" position and is left this way.

The regeneration control is fully advanced and the gain control then controls the modulation percentage. Further transmitter adjustments are the same as those described for c.w. operation.
The range of phone operation in open terrain, using the throw-out antenna, is about 5 miles, but c.w. stations hundreds of miles distant have been worked with a center-fed doublet home antenna. \(-30-\)

\section*{SUPPPART MENXATUIRES}

WHEN the new miniature tubes are remored from the radio while tests or repairs are being made, some means of protecting these small tubes is needed.

A block of wood may have a number of holes-about threc-fourths inch in diancter-drilled as shown to accommodate these tubes. The block shown is about 14 inches in length. \(31 / 2\) inches wide, and 2 inches thiclo. The holes are aromed one inch in depth.
II.L.


\section*{THE BEST IN ELECTRONIC SURPLUS -}

\section*{AMAZING "SNOOPERSCOPE" TUBE}

An Infra-Red Image Converter 'ribe made in Britain that enabled combat men to see in the dark amd through canom-
 Uses onity infra-red lizht source and simple high-volfagt Nupply which ean be casily build from toy ignition trinsformer amd rectitier tulbe. An optieal systemitor long-rinme work or where magnilicalion of image is desired, ean be Has wonderful possibilities for darkroom work, fog pene-
 NI; W, individually boxed tubes.
PRICE, EACH.
\(\$ 8.00\)
TWO, FOR
BAUSCH \& LOMB SNOOPERSCOPE LENS UNIT

when placedin front of the Infra-Reat Tube described above, Inereases range and permits use of fess infra-redi light. If you have had tronble in ferting drsired resilts from the thbe, this lens unit is ruaramieed to loe the answer. Speed pe. f, f.
 making infra-red image receiver. I'IRICF, EICH.
\(\$ 12.00\)


\section*{FREQUENCY METER TS-69/AP} Frequeney range 350 me to \(3,000 \mathrm{me}\). Ideal for abs. schools, or for liams experimenting with eapt for civilian phone band. metal case. dimu.: 6"x \(0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}\) \(22^{\prime \prime}\), contains variable length coax resonating cavity with crystal rectifiers and \(0-200\) microammeter, Veeder-Koot counter and calibration charts Telescopic antenna, and Telecomic antenna, indid
coax line probe. with metal carrying case frot melal carring equipment. Wilim
enstruction sheet. NEW equipment.

COIPLETE, LACH
\(\$ 42.50\)


32 VDC to 110 AC CONVERTER
Mfd by Kato Engineering, for marine or farm
ithstallation Rolary type, compact and rusmatallation Rolary type, compact and rus-
gectly buil for continuous duty. Rubber shock gedly buill for cont inuous duty. Rubber shock
mounting on filfor case. with complete innut mountink on filfor case, with complete thont
and output filtering. Outhut 110 volts. bu cyclos AC. R2. KVA, bat. will operate efticirntly oll loads up 10300 watis.
only.
\(\$ 39.95\)
I'RICE, EACII
\(\$ 32.00\)

\section*{EXTRA SPECIALS!!}
 (lot price)
1.600 mfi. \(15 W\) V.D.
approx. \(10,000, ~ l o t\) 1,600
price
Each
\(15 W\) Are Each
Adake Time Delay Relays type \(902-7 \%-1\), HACH \(50 / 60\) cycles, normally open. \(\$ 4.95\) GACH
4.95 Same as above, but type 1040-65-4. 110 (irneral Electrie Model 5AM78AB47 (Annplidyne) Motor Generator set. Motor 3 HP ,
\(4-10 \mathrm{~V}, 3\) phase. Output 250 V . 2120 at 3 \(4+1 \mathrm{~V}, 3\) phase. Output 250 V . 2120 at 3
annps. and 60 V . DC at 12.5 amps . Excellent amps and \(60 \mathrm{~V} . \mathrm{DC}\) at 12.5 amps . Excellent
amplification. EACH. . . . . . . 880.00

\section*{RADIO TRANSMITTERS, MODULATORS, AND POWER SUPPLIES}

\section*{Immediafe Delivery from Stock}
2.5 KW I'ress Wireless, Model 2.5 consisting of 8 sections, one-ithe 2.5 KW P.A. with nower supply, second section containing ex citer-driver staed with crystal-controlled oscillator (with oven for constant temperature control). Emission A1. Freq. range 2 10 2:3 inc. Operates from izo V.A.C. Ex cellrit. comdition. WRITE FOR PRICE. \# KW Power Amplitier, Press Wireless. as dezeribed alowe mower amplifier section and powre suphly only. When used with above complete imsialation provides additional, in
atamf phamerover frequeney of operation Also, ideal as a spare PA and nower supply fol thove. WRI'TE FOK PRICE.
NORTHERN RADHO-Ship to Shore trang mitter-recejyers, 5 chammels. erystal con-


 HC- \(319-A\) Transmitter, CW only 300 watts output. Freq. rance 4.0 to \(1: 3.4 \mathrm{mc}\). Operates from \(110-220\) volts, 60 eycles AC. Excellent condition. Less tubes. PRICF HACHI SBon.OO IINK FM Transmitter Leceiver. 70.100 me . Model 1498 DC 50 waits output, wall style catinet contaming transmitter, recriver and 14 V.D.C. power sumply, handset. Dim.: \(34^{\prime}\) lubes crystals special teli-acopic cte with jubtruction book PRICE EACH. S(800.00 RADIO TRANSNITTEER BC-:3B4, CW OHIV KADIO TRANSMITTER BC-:338, CW only. 1 KW rulput Freq. range 4.0 to 26.5 mes
Six erystal positions also M.O four intermediale stages and two 833s final. Onerates on
and volts fol 60 eveles. Reconditioned. Com bere with moner supply and one seb operitm
 MOIEL. NVCIOOL/ 10 TKANSMITTER. OUT,nut At 150 watts A?-A3-50 W. Mid. by
 © A C COMPILETE. with tubes SA50.00 BC-1100 (RC-363). 75W. A1. 50W A2 4 chathme dial selection of channel. \(1.5-10 \mathrm{mcs}\) \(110 \geqslant 60 \sigma^{-25}-60 \mathrm{c}\). AC.. with remote control New. EICH. ............................. Subremp ship-10-shore transmitter receiver. 110 K
controlled. for 110 V . foc. A.C. Condition \(\mathrm{N}-2.2\) Complete with tubes and micronhone EACH
\(\$ 600.00\)
NOTICE: Prices quoted above do not include crating or packing. Price for packing will be or domestic packing is desired.

DC TO AC MOTOR GENERATOKS types, 115 and 230 V.DC and 0.5 KVA to 7.5 KVA output: prominent makes.

All Material Subject to Prior Sale.
Minimum Order \(\$ 5.00\). \(25 \%\) Deposit-Balance C.O.D., F.O.B. New York Cify. TELEMARINE COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY

\title{
FOUND! the "MISSING LINK" to GOOD TV ANTENNA INSTALLATIONS
}


Important rules to follow when submitting that manuseript-the editors will like it.

雖y
C. C. ERHARIDT, winnol

WW many of you have felt impelled to submit a write-up on your favorite brain child only to let it slide with the thought-"Aw heck, they wouldn't publish any of the messy stuff I write." Well, brother, maybe they wouldn't; but on the other hand, maybe they would if you went about it properly.

As in any other field of endeavor, there are certain rules which must be observed in order to obtain satisfactory results. It is the purpose of this article to outline those rules and to make some suggestions for the aid of the embryo writer.

The important point to consider before doing any writing is this: Is your idea of genuine interest to the radio public? Does it contain fresh, unique features? If, for example, you were considering sending in a constructional article on "How To Build A SuperDuper Receiver," it would be a good idea to look through your back issues and make sure that the reader hasn't already been deluged with super-duper receivers. However, if you feel that you have something that is really good then it's up to you to make it into first class material for publication.

For the purpose of discussion, an article may be considered as consisting of three parts: 1. Manuscript. 2. Photographs. 3. Diagrams and sketches. Let's take them in that order.

A manuscript, of course, is the text or written portion of an article. Let me emphasize one thing right now. Don't ever submit a manuscript written in longhand! Whether it means hiring a public stenographer or swiping Cousin Effie's portable, make sure that your completed manuscript is typewritten.
Don't try to write in too flowery a style. Short, simple sentences are usually best. Avoid use of overworked phrases such as "due to the fact." It's much easier to say "because." Another dilly that crops up in radio articles and makes editors pull out their hair is - "the circuit is conventional in most respects." If your circuit is conventional don't say anything. Try to avoid having too many of your paragraphs begin with the word "the." This is a habit most beginning writers fall into as it is the easiest way to open a paragraph.

Remember, you are not competing for the Pulitzer Prize. Don't worry too much about spelling or grammatical structure. If they are too atrocious the editorial staff will fix 'em up. What they are mostly interested in is the message you are trying to convey.
When typing your final version of the text be sure to use double spacing and use only one side of the paper. Paragraphs should be separated by at least three spaces. Leave wide margins all around-about two inches on top and at least an inch and a half on the other three sides. This will allow the editor sufficient room to make notations and changes directly on your copy. Number each page and put your name and address in the upper righthand corner. When you are finished, make up a title page. This consists of a first page bearing nothing but the title of the article, your name, a one or two-sentence inkling of what the story is about, and the total number of words in the text. Don't get lazy and forget that total, and space the wording on the page so it is reasonably attractive. The more work you can save the editor, the more favorable his response to your article is apt to be.
Although some types of writing, such as this one, can get along very nicely without photographs, in constructional and descriptive types of articles they are very important. Photographs can make or break an article. Many an excellent piece of work has been relegated to the waste paper basket because of the poor quality of the photographs. Some types of photos, such as an outdoor shot of an antenna, can be achieved quite satisfactorily by an amateur photographer. However, for fine detail jobs, such as the underside view of a chassis, it is best to have the work done by an industrial photographer specializing in this sort of thing. They will retouch the pictures for you, masking out blemishes and highlighting fine detail with the result that you get a really excellent photograph. Do not write on the backs of photographs; use gummed labels for your captions. Your name and address should also be included.
If your article is of the type that describes apparatus or equipment of a commercial nature, don't overlook the
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
FREQUENCY METERS \\
 \\
Antenna Relay Unit - RE-E/ARC-5 Weston \\
Antenar Current Indicator Meter, Relay, \\
Vacuum Condenser, Excellent condition \\
Handy-Talkie Crystal and woil sets- \(\$ 885\) \\
K.C. to \(5500 \mathrm{~K} . \mathrm{C}\) - Spewify frequency- \\
2 Crystals and 2 Coils pe: set. NEIV. . set 2.25 \\
I-82-Selsyn compass indicator, \({ }^{2}\) " 660 \\
degree dial \\
Ilugs will fit \(1-82,1-81\) \\
I-81-Selsyn compass indicator. NEW \\
WrisTON Electrical Tachometer meter Model \\
545 for use with Model 724 Magneto. \\
Speed 0.2000 R.P.M.. Ratio 2:1. NEW. \(\$ 19.50\) \\
WESTON Tachometer Cenerator, Model 724. \\
Type C. Good Used \\
\(1 \mathrm{st}, 2 \mathrm{nd}\) or 3 rd L.F. Transformer from SCR \(522,12,000 \mathrm{kc}\) - Iron Core Tuning, can he tuned to television I.F. freq. by remov- \\
ing padder cond. 35 c ea. ..........3 for 1.00 \\
AI'N-1 ALTIMETELK INDICATOR - IBasic movement O-1 ma, 5 ma. shunt, \(270^{\circ}\) scale. An excellent hasie movement for constructing your own meters. NEW \\
METER RECTIFIER, full wave midget \\
Selenium, 10 volts, 30 ma. NEW.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
MAY SPECIALS \\
6" PM. COMPARTMENT SPEAKER. 25 watts, 50 6,000 ohms. Waterproof. Used Excellent \\
SCR 522 EQUIPMENT \\
NEW TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER COMplete with tuhes, PE-94C Dvnamotor, AN-104A Antenna. BC-602B Control Box, set of pluts. \\
PLL:GS-Set for SCR 522 \\
BC-631B-Jack Box \\
BC-629B-Jack Box \\
PE-94C-Dynamotor for SCR 万22. NEW \(\$ 4.95\). USED \\
N-104 Antenna STEEL. NEW \$i.95. \\
COPPER \\
BC-602—Control Box. NEW \\
IIS-23 Headset-Brand New with ear pads... \$2.95 HS-30 Headset - Complete with matching transformer, 6 ft . cord, and PL 55 Plug. BRAND NEW \\
HS-80 Headset. NEW \\
Extension cord, CD-307A-New with PL 55 anc JK 26. \\
Headset Adapter MC-385 N - High to low impedance \\
Dynamic Headset and Mike-P.O. Mark iI. NEV \\
T-17 HAND MIKE. NEW \$1.50. USED \\
T-32 DESK MIKE. NEW \(\$ 3.50\). USED. \\
IDEAL MOBILE POWER SUPPLY \\
PE 237 -lleavy duty vibritor power supply, 6, 12 , or 24 v . input. 525 v ., 55 ma.; 105 v., 42 ma.; 6.5 v., 2 amp.; 6 v.. 500 ma.; 1.3 v., 450 ma; small supply 100 勺., 17 ma.; \(1.35-\) 450 ma . with tubes, shock mounted. ERAND NEW \\
BC-1306 SMALL COMPACT TFANSMITTER-\(3800-6500 \mathrm{kc}\)., 2 E 22 , less cover. Can be used with PE 237, GN 58 . NEW \\
\(\$ 9.95\) \\
EE- 8 TELEPYIONE FIFLD SETS with handset \& ringer. Good used \(\$ 9.00\) ea. . \(\$ 16.00 \mathrm{pr}\). 400 CYCLE UNVERTERS-ALL BRAND INEW \\
General Electric, 5D21NIBA Imput 27 v., 35 amps, Output 115 v. 485 VA , single phase \(\$ 12.50\) \\
Genertal Electric, PE-218D Input 27 v., 100 armps, Output 115 v .1500 VA , single phase 20.00 \\
PHOTOCON SALES \\
1060-2 North Allen Avenue \\
Pasadena 7 , Callf. TERMS: f.o.b. Pasadena, unless postpaid. \(25 \%\) on all C.O.D. orders. \\
Californians add \(2 \% 2\) sales tax.
\end{tabular} &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{THE FINEST-PRODUCTS OF}


\section*{AUDIO TRANSFORMERS}

\section*{QUALITY PLUS SERIES}
1. \(\pm 1 / 2 \mathrm{db} 30.15,000 \mathrm{cps}\), all typor 2. Low transmission loss.
3. Excellent longitudinal balonce. 4. Top or bottom mounting.
5. Silver plated terminals.
6. High permeability mu-metal shiel ding. 7. Highest grade insulation materials. INDUSTRIAL SERIES
1. Dependoble af lower cost. 2. \(\pm 11 / 2 \mathrm{db}\) from 50 to \(10,000 \mathrm{cps}\). 3. Minimum insertion loss.
4. Same constructian, insulation and A. Mame construction, insulation and
impregnation as Quality Plus series.


FOR DEPENDABLE Amplifiers, Transformers or components of all descriprions used in radio or television look to ADC.

Our catalog carries complete details on all available products. If you don't have your ADC catalog, Write TODAY!

SPECIFICATIONS engineered and quotations made for research laboratory and product design to fit your needs.

Audia Derelogs the Finest
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{ou Need No Additional Par} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Kit-0 perates on \(110-120\) Volts \(A C / D C\) \\
Contains, everything you feed. Instruction book. \\
 Book written by expert radio instructors and engineers teaches you to build radios in a professional
manner. The circuits are dissigned to provide excel- \\
 constructed, rectuing
fier and 3 transmitters.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
SPECIAL OFFER \\
Electrical and Radio Tester sent absolutely FREE with each Progressive Radio Kit. Ples. FREE Memto free expert advice and consultation service with Now!
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
BUILD KITS ! ! \\
SAVE ! ! LEARN!!
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
CUUM TUBE VOLTM ETER KIT \\

\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ an invaluane a a in in troubl} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
HIGH FIDELITY HUMLESS AMPLIFIER \\
KIT \\
tubes and tumo kelenlum retifiers. FREE. Book \\
on Amplifers.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{ simple \({ }^{\text {to }}\) build bor
Book on \(A\) mpl ifiers.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\({ }^{15}{ }^{\prime \prime}\) KIT TELEVISION SUB-ASSEMBLY \(\mathbf{\$ 3 4 9 . 5 0}\) \\
 Free: Television servicing Notes
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\({ }^{5}\) TUBE AC-DC SUPERHET KIT, \\

\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
TUBE AC-dC 2-band SUPERHET \\
KIT Comptete Nidio thies ang
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
 Compete vith tubes and aio circless bater
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{RMS} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
All Merchandise Shipped F.O.B. New York \\

\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Dept. RN-2I, 497 Union Avenue BROOKLYN II, NEW YORK} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
possibility of securing your photographs from the manufacturer. Most manufacturers are glad to cooperate in this respect because of the free publicity they receive.

Liberal use should be made of diagrams and sketches if your writing requires them. Although the point you are trying to bring out might be quite clear to you, remember that the reader is not a mind reader. Anything that requires further clarification should be illustrated by photograph, sketch, or both. It is a good idea to have someone read over your manuscript to see whether everything is understandable to them. Diagrams, of course, should have all components clearly numbered, followed by a list of the parts, the "Parts List." Diagrams and sketches may be made in pencil as they will have to be redrawn by the staff artist. A transparent drawing ruler will come in very handy for this purpose. Get the kind shaped like a triangle with circular cutouts. They are swell for tube symbols, etc.

After you have gone over the completed article several times and are satisfied that it is as nearly perfect as you can make it, you are now ready to submit it for publication. Now, I bet you were going to fold up those nice typewritten sheets and put them in an ordinary envelope for mailing. Don't do it! In editorial work, everything must be kept flat. Put your sheets in a large brown envelope with stiff cardboard on both sides to prevent bending. If photographs are included, use an envelope of sufficient size to include the whole works. A couple of pieces of "Scotch" tape around the outer edges of the cardboard will hold everything intact. Gummed address stickers are very convenient to use on these envelopes. They may be obtained for a few cents at any stationery store. If you want to have your material back in the event of a reject, include a self-addressed envelope with sufficient postage.

Be sure to send everything by first class mail. Good luck to you!

Editors note: Not all publications pay for manuscripts accepted, especially those affiliated with societies or fraternal organizations. The publishers of Radio and TeleVision News, however, pay upon acceptance for all material of a non-prublicity character at better than average rates.
\(-30-\)

\section*{PAGE FINDER}

\section*{By MELVIN W. DOAN}

WHEN working on a radio bench with a paper-bound book, it is always a problem to me to keep the book opened to the proper page, or read the book after the transformers, etc. which were put on the book to keep it open were in place.

I made a small flat stick, about \(12 x\) \(1 / 2 \times 1 / 4\) inches, slot ted at each end. I then

inserted a stout rubber band across the stick. By slipping the book under the band the pages can be read easily. Pages can be turned by raising the rubber band slightly.

\section*{FOR THAT "FRINGE" AREA}


Guyed Towers 45', 65', 85'
Self-Supporting Towers
\(40^{\prime}, 53^{\prime}, 67^{\prime}, 80^{\prime}\) Make Your
Television Sales Stick
Use Champion
Steel Towers
Strong-and Easy to Erect
Sold Through Dealers and Jobbers Write for Literature In answering please state whether you are a jobber, dealer, ham, serviceman or in communications.
Look us up at the Stevens Hotel during Parts Jobber Show.
Norman M. Sewell, Inc.
Susquehanna Ave. at Derstine
LANSDALE, PA.


TELEVISION, ELECTRONIC PARTS, HIGH FIDESITY RADIO, HAM GEAR, PUBLIC ADDRESS EQUIPMENT, PARTS AND WORKSHOP TOOLS
A penny postcard will bring you the 1949 Lafayette-Concord catalog. It's a bargain guide that means big savings to you. There are pages and pages of the finest equipment at amazing low prices. Use it to order every thing you need, and pocket the difference. Helps you save both time and money. You'll like shopping from this mammoth book of bargains. Write for your copy today. It's free!
LAFAYETTE-CONCORD
World's largest radzo supply


RADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS

\section*{'Anto IRadio Static}
(Continued from page 39)

Usually tire noise will be eliminated by a slight application of the brakes while driving, allowing the static electricity to pass off the wheels to the frame of the car. Wheel noise will change with the weather and road surface, being most persistent in dry weather and on hard-surfaced roads. Most wheel noise is caused from static electricity built up on the front tires by friction with the road surface and continuously discharging. The remedy is simply to provide a good ground path for the static discharge. The front wheels are not attached to the axle, but run on bearings which are greased, thereby providing an extremely poor ground at times. A coil spring inserted between the axle end and the hub cap will provide a constant ground and elininate any discharge.

Since the rear wheels are usually well-grounded to the rear axle and drive shaft, static troubles here are infrequent. Need for noise suppressors here may be checked by disengaging the clutch while on the highway. If the noise increases, spring static grounds should be installed on the rear wheels also. While testing for tire noise, have the radio tuned between stations and the volume full on for maximum sensitivity.

Wheel noise may be further identified by kicking the car out of gear while driving and shutting off the engine. If the noise is caused by wheel static it will be heard continuously in the speaker. Antennas which mount under the car tend to pick up tire noise more casily than those which mount on the side or top of the body.

Tire noise may be further reduced by grounding the tire to the rim of the wheel by driving a round-head wood screw into the bead to make contact between the bead wire and the wheel rim. A conductive powder, now on the market, will also be found helpful in keeping down tire noise. Dust it inside the tire and on the inner tube before assembly.

Miscellaneous. On some installations it will be necessary to install condensers across the oil pressure gauge, ignition switch (at the battery terminal), starter switch, starter motor and possibly other electrical parts.

Not all of these anti-static precautions will be necessary on each individual automobile; however, it is difficult to say just what steps will be necessary in any individual case. Cars of the same year and model will often react in the same way, and a quick inspection of the radio installation in a car similar to yours may be of help in running down the source of interference.

When properly installed, a modern car radio should give as clear and noise-free reception as the set in your living-room.

\section*{Choice of 626 Tubular Resistor Values} IN STOCK Hundreds of other Stock Types, sizes and values!


\section*{Always Available for Quick Needs}

More Ward Leonard Wire Wound Resistors have been produced and used over more years than any other make. Among these are the great number of Vitrobm stock units always quickly available to you...for a wide variety of needs. So remember ...for result-engineered quality-for time-proved performance-for prompt delivery . . . choose Vitrohm resistors right from stock, at your W-L Distributor.

Radio and Electronic Distributor Division
WARD LEONARD ELECTIRIC CO.
53-N West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, U.S.A.


\section*{Send now} for handy Stock-Unit Catalog D. 130

WARD LEOMARD
RESISTORS • RHEOSTATS • RELAYS • CONTROL DEVICES

WHERE BASIC DESIGNS ARE-RESULT-ENGINEERED FOR YOU

harvey


Desk Transmitter, 150 watts cw, 120 watts ph.one. Band switching, gang funing. Built-in Collins VFO covers \(10,11,15,20,40\) and 80 meter bands. Completely self-contained with built-in fower supply. Shipping weight 133 Itss.
\(\$ 475.00\)


630 TS chassis, complete kit of end, punched chassis, with all major components and sockets mounted, as shown, all RCA tubes including kine, complete manual with service notes, all RCA. New, simplified point-to-point instructions. (Free circuit and parts list on request.)
\(\$ 198.50\)
Shpg. Wt. 85 lbs ....
Kit as above but less 10BP4 tube........ \$168.50
Shipping Weight 55 lbs .
12 -inch kine tube. 69.75
89.50 15 -inch kine fub 89.50 Available rom stock.

\section*{General Electric Model XFM-I}

of the old G.E. J.F.M-90 Transfator which was used and enjoyed by tens of thousands of discriminating radio listeners. Covers 88-108 me range, dial 12 inches long, uses guillotine tuning for highest efficiency, high stability. Designed for export, has power inputs for 110 to 250 volts, \(50 / 60 \mathrm{cy}\). In aftractive natural walnut cabinet \(-103 / 4^{\prime \prime}\) high \(\times 15 \frac{3}{4} 4^{\prime \prime}\) wide \(\times 113 / 8^{\prime \prime}\) deep, complete with 8 tubes. Tropic-proof construction. Quantity limited.


103 West 43rd St., New York 18, N. Y.

IWNTMS rom outr redadens

\section*{better television promotion!}
regard to your article on TV promotion in the January issue of Radio \& Television News, there is one important point that was not brought out, namely, the sound.
"In Los Angeles, and I believe in other parts of the country, a radio shop, or furniture store will have a very nice, expensive, well-engineered television set in the window, correctly operating; but it is behind the glass window of the store itself, so that the speaker, or speakers of the set that have been matched to the unit cannot be heard by the crowd outside. In place of the correct speaker system, they will have probably a 4,5 , or 6 inch speaker in a metal case stuck on the wall outside the window, and this in most cases is so badly mismatched, all you can hear is 'very poor audio.'
"Good audio, along with a clear picture are two of the best selling points that television has. I believe that poor audio has been one of the biggest setbacks that television promotion has to overcome. This not a gripe, but just a hint for better TV promotion."
A. N. Swiggett

897 West Vernon Avenue Los Angeles 37, California
A good suggestion that will undoubtedly be seriously considered by many dealers.

BRITISH 'CLAM UP' ON SCHEMATICS FEEL that I must write and let you know how much I enjoy reading my one and only copy of Radio News, dated January 1947.
"I've searched our bookstalls for other copies, but apparently I'm always too late, or just unfortunate; they're just unprocurable.
"The bold manner in which you publish the manufacturers' technical circuits simply stuns me, because our radio manufacturers are like clams with their circuits, nor have we a radio magazine anything like your Radio News.
"During the war, I had the great pleasure of working with the U. S. Signal Corps in Northern Ireland, South England, France, and Burmaa fine bunch of fellows I'll probably never meet again; they were the absolute tops on their jobs.
"Should this meet the eye of any of those fellows who spent a few months in Lisburn, N. I., teaching us their speedy and snappy methods of communication, I shall certainly be glad to hear from them. They taught the 55th Signals something, believe you me. Such pleasant memories, although the days were hard, are too difficult to for-
get. Well, here's hoping I catch up to another Radio News. More power to your elbow!"

> Ernest Chadwick
> (Ex/Sgt. Sig. Corps)
> 26 Smollett St.

Bootle, Liverpool 20, England
It is indeed gratifying to find appreciation of this sort, but it is regrettable that it must flourish in the midst of such scarcity.

\section*{NEWS FROM THE NORTH WOODS}

"IHAVE just received the February issue of your magazine and enjoy it very much. Each issue is looked forward to with so much enthusiasm that it has become an event of importance each month.
"It is in regard to the contest for amateur radio you are sponsoring that I am writing this letter. This contest is open only to licensed hams who already have the necessary equipment, and who, for the most part, are residing in thickly populated areas. The publishers, unfortunately, like all others who are promoting amateur radio, have given no thought to the large numbers of would-be amateurs who, like myself, live in the remote and unsettled wilds of our North American continent.
"Do you not agree that the furtherance of amateur radio would be serving at its best in these remote districts and thereby provide a complete unbroken link in the country, rather than continue to have them congregate in groups in the larger centers?
"There are numerous draw-backs to the prospective amateur in places like mine (there are thousands of them). The main one is a lack of electrical power. Battery power is, for the most part, out of the question, due to the need for recharging, and the long distances to the nearest facilities for this. The expense of lighting plants and radio equipment is another. It is not easy to purchase any article when every penny must be seriously accounted for.
"I do not want you to take this letter as criticism, as it is intended merely to bring to your attention a class of people who are always barred by circumstances from most events of importance.
"I am very interested in radio and have been planning an amateur station in this district for some time now, but am held back by the same circumstances listed above.
"The town of Quesnel, where I live, is located in the northern part of British Columbia and is now gripped in the middle of a severe winter. I live

\section*{short-wave} in your cat


\section*{GONSET"3-30" CONVERTER}
attaches to your automobile radio continuous coverage, 3 to 30 mc . four working (r. f.) tubes. extremely compact.
bandspread dial.
\(\$ 39.95\) net
see your dealer

\section*{GONSET CO. BURBANK, CALIF.}


Combines the two essential instruments needed in television testing-alignmentservice. A complete oscilloscope and a complete Vee 90 combines sweep generator that can be used indepenedently. Tee engineered in advanced design and construction. Oscilloscofe also has its own variable linear sweep. Sinusoidal sweep with phasing control for use with internal RF sweep generator when testing band pass characteristics. Synchronization provision for either internal positive, external or لine frequency. External jack provided for trace blanking. Requires 10 volts of negalive pulse to blank a normal intensity level trace. Independent sweep generator has a center frequency range of 1.5 to 45 megacycles giving a choice of any IF frequency desired. The band width can be varied continuously from 0.5 KC to 7 MC . Attenuation of RF is continuously variable frem 0 to 500 millivolts and the output is applied through low loss coaxial cable. Traveling detector probe is included for observing signal at any point of the RF circuit under test. 105-130 volts 50-60 cyeles. Weight 25 lbs . Size \(14 \times 18 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}\) inches. Finished in attractive hammertone grey. Supplied complete with tubes, probe, coaxial output cable and operating instructions ready to operate.

Buy it at Your Local Jobber-W rite for Canalogue \(2 N\)
RADIO CIIY PRODUCTS CO., ITC.
25\%
2
152 WEST 25\% ST

\section*{-}

RA 233 DUAL-SPEED RECORD PLAYER


The finest in record reproduction. Com plete in attractive carrying case. Feathring ASTATIC LP playing arm with micro-groove pick up. Standard playing arm with 170 cartridge. Twospeed, silent running motor. \(331 / 3 \mathrm{RP}\) wh and 78 RPM. 3-tube amplifier. \(5^{\prime \prime}\) PM speaker.

\section*{onir \({ }^{\text {\$ } 22.95 ~}\)}

\section*{SUPER 25 WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER KIT}

Including all parts, schematic and layout diagrams, enabling you to easily build this fine, deluxe amplifier.

\section*{FEATURES:}
- Ready punched chassis
- Multi-impedance output transformer 2-4-8-16500 ohms for use with any PM speaker
- 2 mike inputs, 1 phono input
- Push pull phase inverter driver for low hum and distortion
- Separate bass end treble control
- 110-120 vo't AC operation, on fuse UL approved line cor
- 6 tubes: 2- 65 JV, 6SC7, 2-6L6G, 5Y3
- Attractive, well-constructed steel chassis and cover. Baked hammerloid finish - Indirect lighted panel


Nowhere can an amplifier of comparable features be had for twice the price. This amplifier, designed from the famous Elark Amplifier, will fill \(90 \%\) of all sound uses.
\[
\$ 22.95 \text { c.minus }
\]

\section*{CROWE HEADS for AUTOMOBILE RADIOS—1940 thru 1949}

Under 1940- Universal Underdesh
Mounting Dials. Dealers' Price........\$4.4 1
Tuning Units 706-Tl up thru 720-T1.
Dealers' Price. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Tuning Units with switch 706-T2 up thru
720-T2. Dealers" Price............. . .
Volume control units \(700-\mathrm{V} 1\). Dealers'
Price.................................... . 88

Volume control units with switch. 700-V2. Desler's Price. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\mathbf{\$ 2 . 1 2}\)
Coble kits to fit Delco-Arvin-Philco. Dealers' Price. . . . . . ................ 2.09
Motorola Cables. Dealers' Price . . . . . . . 2.30
When ordering, specify Make, and Model of car and make and model of radio.

Complete dial kit consists of "Head, Tuning Unit, and Valume Control Unit.' We carry a complete line of all auto radio equipment and accessories.

6 " Square type Auto Speaker. 4 ohm
field. Replocement for all auts radios.
Each. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 1.95\)
Lots of \(10 . \ldots . .\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 16.50

WRITEFOR OUR LATEST CATALOG

\section*{Radio Parts Company, 614 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO 6, ILL.}

\section*{TELEVISION SERVICING at o pRICE YOU CAN PAY \\ R.S.E. 3 inch TELEVISION SCOPE}

\section*{Features: \\ WIDE BAND VER- \\ TICAL RESPONSE \\ FLAT TO 750kc DOWN 3db AT Imc voltage gain OF 20 AT 5 mc \\ }

The R.S.E AP-3 Scope has been built by Armstrong to our rigid specifications. It's a complete unit that embodies standard horizontal amplifier and sweep circuits with normal sensifivity.
The case is \(8^{\prime \prime}\) high \(\times 5^{\prime \prime}\) wide \(\times 14^{\prime \prime}\) long, attractively finished in "hammered" opalescent blue enamel. Operates on standard 110 volts - 60 cycles -40 watts. Tubes, 3BPI-6AC7 \(-6 \$ 17-6 \times 5-5 Y 3-884\). Instructions included. Complete specifications upon request. Satisfaction or your money back.
some distance from this town, but just the same, I went in expressly to get the current issue of Radio \& Television News. I might add that it was 32 degrees below zero. I wonder if any of your large city hams would walk 14 miles in like weather for their copies?
"Thanking you for a good magazine."
J.H.S.

Fourteen miles in 32 degrees subzero temperature for a copy of Rado \& Television News. That is a record! It's obvious that lots of our big city hams do not realize the little effort they expend in keeping up their hobby.

\section*{HERE'S A LIKELY RECRUIT}

D like to help someone win that \(\$ 1500\) ham station. I'm not an amateur, but \(I\) want to be one, and I'm writing to you for help.
"When in the Army, I began taking the National Radio Institute course and had about a third of it completed when I was discharged. I cashed my war bonds for a Hallicrafters SX-28A and began learning code. Later I entered Purdue to study electrical engineering, but had an accident in which I broke my neck, and I've been paralyzed from the chest down since.
"I've been in the hospital since. I tried to go on with my radio, but gave up because I could no longer hold tools or equipment. Then all of a sudden, I asked myself why couldn't I go on and get my license anyway? Of course, a lot of the fun comes from building
and experimenting, but I could buy a transmitter and learn the theory well enough to pass the test. I started the NRI course all over again and bought a Hallicrafters SX-42. (Now I hope I can sell the SX-28A to pay for it.)
"Well, that's my story. I probably can't take more than 6 or 8 w.p.m. now, but when I saw the contest announcement I decided to write in the hope that you could tell me how I can get a little help with my theory. No matter how many times I read them over, I still don't understand certain things.
"I'll be very glad to have somebody help me qualify for that priceless ticket, so that at the same time I could help him get some of those prizes."

Charles Apon
Ward 84, Vaughan Hospital Hines, Illinois
Enthusiasm like this would certainly help the cause of ham radio, and there must be an interested, already established amateur able to devote some spare time to helping Charles over the hurdles.

\section*{RADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS CERTAINLY GETS AROUND} Radio \& Television News with much interest. This is the first American radio magazine I have seen and read.
"While it is at the moment not possible to buy this fine magazine in Germany, I would like to ask your read-

\section*{PUSHBACK WMRE}


BELOW MILL PRICES!
2,000,000 feet-tinned copper-all lst. class, double cotton serve, waxed finish. Available 1,000 foot rolls.
\begin{tabular}{lr}
22 gauge ( 6 colors) \(\quad \$ 3.98\) roll \\
20 gauge ( 6 colors) & 4.98 roll
\end{tabular} 18 gauge (brown only) 6.49 roll


\section*{}

\section*{ARE YOU RECTIFIER-WISE?}

\section*{WIN A VALUABLE PRIZE}

With your Circuit Designs Using Federal's Miniature Selenium Rectifiers


CONTEST DETAILS
. All entries must be original circuits.
2. All entries become the property of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation.
3. Federal engineers will judge entries on basis of novel and useful applications and select winning circuits.
4. Five winners will be selected from the entries received during each month of the contest. A grand prize will be awarded to the outstanding entry of the contest.
5. All entries for this month's judging must be received by May 31. Next month's entries must be received by June 30. Final month's entries must be received by July 31. Contest closes July 31.
6. Winners will be announced.

Here is your opportunity to convert your circuit ingenuity into a useful and valuable prixe. Federal the originator of the Miniature Selenium Rectifier, is interested in your ideas on the use of this revolutionary ircuit element.

A multitude of circuirs have been built around the outstanding characteristics of Federal's complete line of Miniature Selenium Rectifiers-audio amplifiers, home adias, television receivers, 'ham' transmitters, FM odopters, phonograph amplifiers and many other electrical and electronic circuits. They all capitalize on the long life, high current capacity, instantaneous starting and great efficiency of these rectifiers. This compoct, lightweight television power supply typical.

These are but a few applications. The uses of these Miniature Rectifiers are almast unlimited. Get your dea down on paper and send it in today. It may be o prize winner!

ers if any of them would be willing to exchange their American magazines for German publications. I would also be very happy to exchange questions pertaining to all phases of radio. We could correspond in English or German
"I do hope you can help me. I send my thanks to you, and congratulations on such a fine magazine.'

Gebhard Auerswald, Engineer 282 Bahnhofstrasse
Lispenhausen b/Bebra
U. S. Zone, Germany

Here is a chance for some of you hams and radio enthusiasts to correspond with someone who really knows European radio. Undoubtedly, a lot of good would be realized by such an exchange of information. How about dropping Engineer Auerswald a line and comparing notes on your respective problems?
\(-30-\)

\section*{MAM CLUB FIELD DAY}

TWIE radio ham clubs of Arizona are 1 sponsoring a statewide Field Day contest in which amateur stations outside of the State of Arizona and in the United States are invited to participate. A certificate of award will be presented to stations outside of Arizona sulmitting the highest score in their callareas.
Two points will be counted for each Arizona station contacted hetween 2 p.in. and 12 midnight, MST, on May 14, and \(7 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}\). and 3 p.m.. MST, on May 15 using either c.w. or phone. The same station may be worked for full credit on different bands. and the total score is multiplied ly the number of Arizona Field Day stations worked. Arizona stations operating at home localions comb two points also, but may not be used as multipliers.
To enter the contest, wateh for W7 stations calling "CO Arizona" or call "CQ Arizona." Scores should be mailed not later than June 1, 1949, to SCM Gladden Elliott, 39 North Melwood, Tucson, Arizona.
-50-

\section*{HAM IBADID GOES SCIENTIFIC}

DR. PAUL II. KHRKPATRICK, Stanford University x-ray expert now on sabbatical leave and spending a semester at Bowdoin College as visiting professor of physics, is making use of short-wave radio to supervise rescarch work at Stanford on the x-ray microseope he invented.

Albert V. Bacz, Stanford research asssistant in physics, who is contimuing the developmient work in Dr. Kirkpatrick's absence. speaks from amateur station WlkJU, operated by Melvin Goodwin at his home at 875 La Pera Avenue, Palo Alto. Dr. Kirkpatick speaks from the home of Murray Litwhfield, operating radio station W6WLL from a house close to the Bowdoin campus.
The hour-long, cross-eountry confalss are held every Monday at \(2: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\). (CST), or 5:00 (EST). Melvin Goodwin, who suggested the ingenious conferences, says the contacts have been very successful and that reception on the 10-meter bands has been so clear that not a word has been missed.
\(-30-\)

high.precision vacuum tube VOLTMETER Model 221-K
\$23 \({ }^{95}\) Tons in workbench
virsatility. 15 different ranges! AC
and DC ranges: and DC ranges: \(/ 1000\) volts. Electronic ohmmeter ranges from. 2
olims to 1000 megolims in 5 steps. New features include Zero Center for. TV discriminator alignment. DC input mpedance is 26 4 negohms. Exceptionally accurate, big triode balanced bridge circuit Double stable guaranteed performance Stures stable, guaranteed pertormance. Sturdy proof panel. \(110-1.30 \mathrm{~V}\) AC \(50-60\) cycle. Size \(97 / 16^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} 5^{\prime \prime}\)
FAC'ORY-WIRED VTVM Model 221. Same, but coinpletely wired calibrated. and tested.
\$49.95
Pocket VOLT-OHM MILLIAMETER

\({ }^{5} 14^{95}\)
Model 511-K. A 'MVUST" FOR ICEMAN: This small, handy inStrument is used by every imes a day. New, improved circuit employs Termanium crystal rectifier. Large, \(3^{\prime \prime}\) meier, attractive etched panel. Ranges: DC\(0 / 5 / 50 / 250 / 2500\) volts. AC-0/10/100/500/ 1000 volts. DC Ma.- \(0 / 1 / 10\) DC AmpsM/1/10. Ohmeter- \(0 / 500 / 100,000\) ohms / \(0 / 1\) Mer. DB meter:-3 to 5 db. A PERFECT KIT FOR THE BEGINNER BECAUSE IT'S SO EASY TO ASSEMBLE. WIRED AND TESTED
Model 511. Factory-built, ready to use. For sturdy, life-long service................ \$17.95

5" SCOPE 395
Quality throughout Laboratory precision scope, for FM, AM \& TV servicing. De. flection sensitivity: .30 volts per inch full wain, Linear sweep Horizontal sas trode. circuit, 15 to 30.000 cycles. Frequency
from 50 to 50 horizontal and
synchronization 50.000 cycles. Provision and amps is modulation. Ccm, test voltage forion for exps is 884. and \(5 B P I C R\) ete with \(2-6 S J 7\) and intensity uring peak to Cl tube. Graph scres, 2-5Y \(3^{\circ}\) s. to 130 volts A Deak voltilges. Operat for measfront of handsome -60 cucles. All cos on 110 panel. Size: 83 "." 3 -color etched controls on 40 lbs. Ase: \(8{ }^{3 \prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 17^{\prime \prime} \times 13^{\prime \prime}\) hish rub-proof FActand Schematic dico kits, easy-tofowt
FACTORY-HUIL diasitams are to-follow Model 400 . The same hit OSCILLOS a strument, but fully wired, quality, life-long in-
assembled, ssembled, and tested............................... \(\$ 69.95\)

PENCIL-TYPE
HIGH FREQUENCY RF PROBE KITS
Germanium crystal probes for visual RF signal tracing and measurements to ove 200 megacycles. \(1 / 2^{\prime \prime} 0\). D. \(61 / 2^{\prime \prime}\) long. Model P-75K. Can be used with EICO Models 221, 113A, or any VTVM! 53.75 Model P-76K. For Model 400 scope. \(\$ 3.75\)
Models P-s or P-G. Same as


EASY-TO-FOLLOW SCHEMATIC 8 PICTORIAL DIAGRAMS
come complete with ever
EICO Instrument Kit
Each kit fully guaranteed
to onerrte Derfectly when
our instructions!

> ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT CO., INC.
> 276 Newport Street, Brooklyn 12, N. Y.
 COMPLETE R a al o Engineering \(\quad\) DEGREE IN Course. Bachelor of scrence DeEree. Courses also in (Civil. Eilec-
trical. Mechanica, Chemical. Aeronatical Engineering inusiness Administration, Accounting, Secretariat, Science. Graduates successful, 66th year, Enter June.
Sept., Jan., March. Write ror catalog.

TRI-STATE COLLEGE i659 College Ave.
Angola. Indiana

\section*{ONLY FILMGRAPH}


\section*{GOVERNMENT SURPLUS! WORLD'S LOWEST PRICE}


\section*{The ULTIMATE in BEAMS}

\section*{Plate Dip Unit}
(Continued from page 43)
in measurements, the search coil should be coupled as loosely as possible to the circuit under test.

A further word about the dial. After marking the calibration points with India ink, the dial was treated with an oil coloring. The oil colors were purchased from a photograph shop in the form of a beginner's hand coloring set for about a dollar. The little kit contains 8 shades in an amount suitable for coloring literally hundreds of dials and perhaps some pictures, too. The colors are applied with a tiny wad of cotton around the end of a toothpick and no talent is required to make a very presentable dial with a different color for each band. If you are not satisfied at first, you can remove a part or the whole thing with a solution included in the kit and start over again. After several days, the whole dial can be given several coats of lacquer and the job is made permanent. To identify coils with the proper dial calibration, a dot of color is put on the inside of the coil forms. This type of coloring system is, of course, adaptable to the commercial home-calibrated dials made by Bud, Millen, and National.

To try and mention all the possible uses of an instrument such as this plate dip meter is a gargantuan task as the applications are limited only by the ingenuity of the user. However, a few of the primary functions can be here summarized: The resonant frequency of circuits can be measured or adjusted to desired range without requiring any energy in the circuit itself, hence a transmitter can be tuned without the power turned on and a trap can be similarly adjusted. Antenna resonance can be found by coupling the search coil to the end of the antenna or the feed system.

As a signal generator, set the dial to the frequency desired and align your equipment. If modulation is a must, connect a switch in the negative return of the filter condenser; this will cause the oscillator to be modulated at the supply frequency.

In the non-oscillating condition, the meter will read upward when reso-

Interior view of unit. Note short. heavy lead from tuning condenser to coil socket, and bracket mounting of tube socket on condenser. Control is "full scale-zero adjust." A penlight cell provides bucking current.


star tampin

star dryvin


Star stazin

star springin
Star Expansion Bolts make if easy to fasten TV equipment to brick, stone, concrete or any other type of masonry. Help you to position antenna masts, cables and lines in the best possible manner... assure greater satisfaction; reduce service calls. There's a Star fostening for every masonry job. See your jobber or write for details.

\section*{\(\star\) Star \\ EXPANSION BOLT CO. INC.}

147 Cedar Street, New York 6, N. Y.

\section*{SENSATIONAL! NEW! SOUND POWERED}


\section*{TELEPHONE HANDSET}
- No Batieries Needed
- No Power Supply Needed HIGH FIDELITY SPEECH TRANSMISSION
Ideal for emergency or convenience applications. Oper16 twisted wire; up to 15 miles with No. 19. And no a uxiliary power is needed. Also operates over single wire with ground return. As many as 12 handsets can be oper ated in communications sys tems for group conversation ard. No spark is generated. ard. No spark is generated.
Guaranteed one year by Wheeler Insulated Wire Co (Div. of Sperry Co.). Ship ping weight 3 pounds. Imme-
diate delivery. \(\$ 9995\) Order Now
\(\$ 9.95\)

\section*{GIBSON GIRL SALE!}

NYLON PARACHUTE Bright yellow. Supports 40 pounds. With Nylon shrouds. BALCoN VACuum packed with Hydrogen generator, inflation tube
 BOX K1TE-LARGE 1 " \({ }^{\prime \prime} 17\) x 36 " Dural tub ing, feather weight. Snaps together in a jiffy.
Adjustable for wind. Instructions included. . \(\$ 2.95\) Adjustable for wind. Instructions included. \$2.9 with kite or balloon for super antenna. High tensile strength WATERPROOF SIGNAL LAMP With cord. Will float in water with no injury. Spare lamp inFAMOUS GIBSON GIRL XMITTER 500 kc . CW or modulated signals. Automatic keyer. Self powered hand generator. Water proof case. Made with latest design practices. Good ideas, food parts. Power supply furnished. Can be us ?d for erner-
gency field station by simple conversion. Manual includer …..................... \(\mathbf{8 . 9 5}\) THE WHOLE WORKS: A \(\$ 28.00\) VALUE With two balloons and two spools of wire (Bage included at
no charge)
ABELL DISTRIBUTING CO., Depi. N6
5 E. Biddle \$t.
Baltimore 2, Md,
nated to an r.f. source and can be used as a sensitive field strength meter, an absorption frequency meter, a harmonic checker, a parasitic hunter, a sensitive neutralizing indicator, and, of course, a phone monitor.

Still other applications of this handy gadget can be found and once a "build-it-yourself" ham or experimenter has one, he won't part with it for love or money.

\section*{WM IBoosicer}
(Continued from page 41)

It was found that the use of the preamplifier resulted in a great improvement in receiver sensitivity. Stations that were barely audible in the background noise were brought up to a point where very little noise was noticed, while the total number of stations logged was more than doubled.

As a most convincing demonstration of the performance of the preamplifier, the antenna can be replaced with a 300 -ohm, \(1 / 2\) watt carbon resistor. A certain amount of noise, which appears as a smooth, rushing sound, will be noticed at the receiver output. If the thermal energy of the resistor is increased by raising its temperature, the Johnson noise will appear as an increase in the receiver output. If a lighted match is held under the resistor for a few seconds, the noise may increase to a point where it is practically deafening. Before you build the preamplifier, make this test with the receiver alone!

\section*{biliar Appliarationss}

Although the booster described was intended particularly for the FM band, it can be used on the 10,6, and 2-meter amateur bands merely by changing \(L_{1}\), \(L_{2}, L_{2}\), and \(L_{\text {. }}\). Also, with suitable coils it should perform well ahead of a television receiver. The band width is sufficient to cover two adjacent channels. In making these changes, it will be necessary to determine coils \(L_{i}, L_{2}, L_{3}\), and \(L_{4}\) experimentally.
-30 -



\section*{at WARREN \(_{\text {distributors }}\) * \\ 3089 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON 19, MASSACHUSETTS \\ For Immediate Delivery \\ DE Waid men дefwion TELEVISION}
 lent performance even in fringe areas. Eeoutifully designed console cabinet of fine walnut or mahogany veneer takes minimum floor space. 22 tubes lincluding 2 rectifiers and damper). Range 44-88, 174-216 MC. Size: \(38^{1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 20^{\prime \prime} \times 21^{\prime \prime} .}\)
 with \(10^{\prime \prime}\) screen. Thrilling performance. 22 tubes (including 2 rectifiers and damper). Tuning range 44-88, 174-216 MC. Beautifully designed hand-rubbed cabinet in mahogany or walnut veneer. Dimensions: \(20^{\prime \prime} \times 14^{\prime \prime} \times 20^{\prime \prime}\).
ALSO AVAILABLE: DeWald No CT. 101 with \(16^{\prime \prime}\) tube providing 145 square inches of picture. A masterpiece of performance. List. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 49995\)

GENUINE POLARIZED FILTER LENSES Individually packed
 DEALERS: USE COUPON

MAIL TODAY
Warren Distributors 3089 Washington St. Boston 19, Mass.

FOR BIG NEW TELEVISION CATALOG

Please rush me your BIG NEW CATALOG illustrating outstanding values in TELEVISION, RADIOS AND SUPPLIES
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
City. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . State. . . . . . . . . . . . .

\section*{new tV recelvers -.........on the Market}

\section*{ALL-MIRROR TV SET}

The all-mirror television receiver, named the Pandora 15, produced by Sightmaster Corp., 20 E. 35th St., New York, N. Y., has safety glass mirror for sides, and the exclusive feature of "Sightmirror" on the viewing side.


This 15 -inch glass tube set is Iisted at \(\$ 675.00\).

The Sightmirror principle is aimed at providing an attractive front on the receiver when it is not in use. The mirror eliminates the unattractive dead space, and when the set is in use, the television picture comes through as a soft filtered picture. So that no knobs are necessary, it is tuned in by a remote control unit that can be operated from an armchair.

This new model will be distributed nation-wide through the organization sales system.

\section*{FOUR-WAY TV COMBINATION}

The Sparton Radio-Television Division of The Sparks-Withington Company, Jackson, Michigan, recently introduced among its new line of television models a TV console in mahogany finish, priced at \(\$ 399.95\), east of the Rockies.

This new console, Model 4916, has a

ten-inch screen with 54 -inch picture, automatic brightness control, 28-tube chassis, and a choice of mirror-view or direct-view screen. In common with
the other models, this console has a dual-purpose, single-arm, two-speed record changer, for playing standard records at 78 r.p.m. and long playing records at \(33^{1 / 3}\) r.p.m. automatically.

In the first of a number of showings, these combinations were unveiled to Sparton dealers of the Detroit area and it was hoped to bring them to all major television markets soon.

\section*{17-TUBE LOW-PRICED TV SETS}

Model 807, part of the new line of table television receivers coming from General Electric's Electronics Park, Syracuse, N. Y., is mounted in a compact blond oak cabinet, at the list price (eastern) of \(\$ 289.95\). It uses a simplified circuit design, necessitating only 17 tubes and three rectifiers in addition to the 10 -inch picture tube.
Three table models, 805, 806, and 807 comprise this new line, along with Model 809, a contemporary console in

mahogany finish. All of the sets, with the exception of 805 , listing at \(\$ 239.95\), will have "Daylight" television tubes, said to produce pictures 80 per-cent brighter than other tubes operating under the same conditions.
All of these new receivers are pretuned to the 12 television broadcast channels and are equipped with the \(G-E\) automatic clarifier, a stabilization circuit intended to reduce the interference caused by passing automobiles or unfiltered electrical appliances.

\section*{"GUEST TELEVISION" SYSTEM}

The system designed and manufactured by Industrial Television, Inc., 359 Lexington Avenue, Clifton, N. J., was scheduled to be installed in the Louden - Knickerbocker Hall sanitarium in Amityville, New York, according to a recent announcement.
This so-called "guest television" system incorporates many features necessary in an institution of this type. All of the tuning will be done at the central control unit. The individual picture units use a 15 -inch picture tube and have absolutely no operating con-
trols. Shatterproof plexiglass covers the picture tube.

The receivers are to be installed in the recreation rooms of the various sanitarium buildings with provision to expand the system to the sanitarium theater.

VIDEO LARGE-SCREEN TV
One of the new features of the Video Corporation of America line of lowpriced receivers is the inclusion of a circuit, the "plakron compensator,"

which produces a high-fidelity picture in much the same way that a tone control increases the tonal range in a radio receiver.

One of these models, priced at \(\$ 459.00\), is a new 135 square inch, di-rect-view table receiver, scheduled for dealer delivery. Others include a 91 square inch table model at \(\$ 359.00\) and a 91 square inch consolette at \(\$ 379.00\). In addition, there is a 135 square inch console with sliding door and hidden controls that turn the receiver into a handsome furniture piece, priced at \(\$ 499.00\).

According to the manufacturer, Video Corporation of America, 229 West 28th Street, New York City, particular attention was paid to the development of these models, to make them trouble free in performance. All heat producing components that tend to deteriorate parts have been eliminated.

\section*{CROSLEY TV-AM-FM CONSOLE}

The Crosley so-called "complete-entertainment" television - radio - phonograph consoles include the blond oak Model \(9-414 B\), in the functional lines

and smart finish of the modern motif, at \(\$ 529.95\).

The new line provides Crosley spectator television reception with the 10 inch direct-view picture tube, both

\section*{ANNOUNCING \\ ANNOUNCING}

\section*{A STRIKING NEW MICROPHONE BY TURNER}

\section*{THE TURNER MODEL 25X-25D CRYSTAL OR DYNAMIC}

New . . . all new from its precision engineered crystal and dynamic circuits to its specially designed case. The Turner 25X-25D combines quality performance, convenience, and style with world famous Turner dependability. Features include Alnico V magnets, high quality moisture sealed crystals, smooth, wide range response to voice and music pickups, 90
 tilting head for semi- or non-directional operation, 20 ft . removable quickchange cable set, mechanical-shock proof interior mounting, and high quality construction throughout. Finished in attractive two-tone umber gray with chrome plated grill.

The new Turner 25X-25D may be mounted on desk stand as illustrated or used with any standard floor stand. It is recommended for call system, public address, recording, amateur communications and general-purpose sound work.

\section*{GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS}

\section*{MODEL 25X CRYSTAL}

Response: Substantially flat from 50 to 9,000 c.p.s.

Level: 52 db below I valt/dyne/sq.cm.

MODEL 25D DYNAMIC
Response: Substantially flat from 50 to 10,000 c.p.s. Level: 54 db below 1 volt/ dyne/sq. cm, at high impedance. 30,200 , and 500 ohms-wired for balanced line. High impedance-wired single ended.

THE TURNER COMPANY
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
900 17th Street N.E.
Licensed under U. S. patents of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Western Electric Company, Incorporated. Crystals licensed under patents of the Brush Development Company.

\section*{PEN-OSCIL-LITE \\ Extremely convenient test oscillator for all radio servicing; alignment. Small as a pen © Self 600 megacycles u.h.f. Output from zero to 125 v. Low in cost © Used by Signal Corps \(\because\) Write for information. \\ GENERAL TEST EQUIPMENT 38 Argyle Buffalo 9, N. Y.}
> "heathiits are the best kits" Write For Catalog
> The MEATH GOMPANY
BENTON HARBOR 15, MICHIGAN


IRADIO ENGINEEIBING TELEVISION ELECTIRONICS
 datesin old established school specializing ar Radto training exclusively
courses.
Enaming.
VALPABAISO TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Dept. RD

Valparaiso, lad.
frequency modulation and standard broadcast reception, and an automatic phonograph with two-speed player and the Crosley jewel-tone system. In addition, there are record library storage spaces on either side of the record playing compartment. The consoles have full-length panel doors which can be closed to put them in complete harmony with the room settings when the instrument, are not in use.

The Crosley Division, Avco Manufacturing Corporation, 1329 Arlington St., Cincinnati 3, Ohio, will be happy to supply further information on these sets.

\section*{NEW FREED-EISEMANN TV MODELS}

All of the television receivers manufactured by the Freed Radio Corporation, 200 Hudson Street, New York 13, \(\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Y}\)., use the 16 -inch metal tube. In a recent demonstration, a speciallyinvited group of retailers from the East saw four new consoles, which marked Freed Radio Corporation's entrance into the television market.

These Freed-Eisemann models are housed in period design cabinets with a high eye level, permitting strain-free viewing from any part of the room, without a disorderly rearrangement of furniture directly in front of the receiver.

According to Arthur Freed, president of Freed Radio Corporation, the company's entire engineering and production efforts would be devoted to television models with the 16 -inch
metal tube. The consoles are available in Sheraton, Chinese Chippendale, Regency, and Chippendale styles, and the retail prices range from \(\$ 625\) to \(\$ 1295\).

\section*{LIFE-SIZE TV}

A new life-size television projection system, featuring an optical barrel which is suspended from a convenient ceiling mounting, has been announced by the \(R C A\) Engineering Products Department, Camden, New Jersey.

The system is especially adaptable

for use in night clubs, hospitals, taverns, clubs, hotels, industrial plant recreation, and lunch rooms. The ceiling mounting lends itself to built-in applications in harmony with a room's
decorations, and the space-saving aspect of the installation is also a major feature.
The optical barrel is connected to the control console by a 40 -foot cable. In use, the barrel is focused on a screen up to 6 by 8 feet in size, of either the front or rear-projection type.

The system (TLS-87) has a 30 -watt amplifier, with microphone and phonograph inputs provided so that the unit can be used as a public address system when television programs are not on the air.

\section*{FIRST UST CONSOLETTE}

The first 15 -inch television-radio consolette to be produced by United States Television Mfg. Corp., 3 West 61st Street, New York 23, N. Y., features a Zetka 15 -inch glass viewing tube with a flat face to provide more picture space. The tube has an ion trap which is designed to eliminate ion stain, an eye disturber which sometimes occurs in tubes without this feature

A full consolette, this model does not require the use of any supporting furniture, and has, besides large-screen television, FM radio reception. It is priced at \(\$ 625\), which the manufacturer feels is comparable to 16 -inch metal-tube table models at the \(\$ 500\) level, since these do not have FM radio, and the consumer must have a supporting table.
A producer of television sets since

\section*{व: television NEWS \\ MAGAZINE LIBRARY}
- An ingenious, custom-built storage file-made of high quality Kraft fibre board - printed and constructed to look like a Buckram bound book.
- Free date label stickers - supplied in strips for your convenience in typing.
- Convenient Reference Index form, printed on back (for recording location of selected articles, wiring diagrams, etc.)
- Magazine copies are inserted vertically between soring-like flaps which prevent issues from leaning and curling. As copies are added, flaps fold over to sides; hold magazines firmly.

\section*{MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY}
```

Walter Ashe Radio Co.
R-49-5 b

```
Walter Ashe Radio Co,
1125 Pine St., St. Louis l, Missouri
\(\square\) Rush my order lor . sets Radio \& Television News
        Rush my order lor ser Radio \& Television News
Library 50 c per set of 2 (holds 12 issues) plus
i5c for pkg. \& pstg.
        i5c for pkg. \& pstg.
    \(\square\) Remittance for \(\$\) _ is enclosed.
    \(\square\) Send my Free copy of your Big, New 1949 Catalog of
        Radio, Electronics \& Television.
    NAME
    ADDRESS
    CITY
\(\qquad\)
                                ZONE
                            STATE
        15 c for pkg. \& pstg.
        s
pre-war days, United States Television Mfg. Corp. will distribute its models on a national scale. Other UST models range from 10 -inch table models to large-screen projection TV sets for public places.

\section*{THEATER TELEVISION}

Television on a life-size 6 by 8 foot screen is a major attraction at Walter Reade's New Majest\%c Theater in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. The theater reopened recently upon the completion of a \(\$ 150,000\) remodeling program that included installation of the video lounge.

This special 40 by 25 foot lounge was installed as an additional patron service. There is no charge for admission to it-the patron may see both the theater's screen attraction and the television while in the theater.
The set used is the new \(R C A\) TLS-86, housed in a portable wheeled cabinet. From a spot 14 feet away from the center of the screen, it throws a picture 6 by 8 feet in size. It replaces a 20 -inch tube television set installed nearly two years ago and at that time the largest available.

According to Walter Reade executives, the present television picture is the largest ever presented publicly in New Jersey, and the biggest direct video pictures ever unveiled for regular daily viewing.

\section*{HOFFMAN 16" COMBINATION}

The Hoffman Radio Corporation, 3761 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, California, announces that a new combination radio-phonograph and television receiver has been released, which features the new \(16^{\prime \prime}\) metal tube.

In cabinet style, the set, Model 902 , is a twin of the company's Model 900, but the new combination's \(16^{\prime \prime}\) metal tube presents a particularly clear,

crisp, and bright image to the viewer, according to the manulacturer. This is especially true when used in conjunction with the Easy-Vision Lens.
Other features of the Model 902 include a \(12^{\prime \prime}\) acoustically treated speaker, plus such regular Hoffman TV features as an automatic picture synchronizer which locks the picture in focus electrically. It is housed in a blond oak cabinet, 37 by 40 by 21 inches.

\footnotetext{
\(-30-\)
}

\section*{BUILD YOUR OWW SMALL PARTS STORAGE CABINETS to fit Youk space and nesd}

\section*{ALI STEEL CONSTRUCTION}

Assemble quickly Units rigidly interlock Smooth drawer operation Durable green finish


\section*{TWO CONVENIENT SIZES-LOW PRICE}

1018 (small drawer unit-5 front to back, \(27 / 8\) wide, \(21 /{ }^{\prime \prime}\) deep-40c ea:h. Accommodates 3 drawer dividers-2 for 5c-Part Na. M1011.
M1212 (large drawer unit)- \(1111 / 16^{\prime \prime}\) front to back \(315 / 6^{\prime \prime}\) wide, \(3^{\prime \prime}\) deep- \(\$ 1.29\) each. Accommodates 5 drawer dividers-5c each-Part Mo. M1213.

dobberf-some excellent terrifories still open -present jobbers ay it's oce of the las lesl moving items carried.

Makes ideal packagener merehazdiser lor small parts. Availabie retai throughe radio shop-a write divect for tearast supplier.

\section*{DRAWER}

THE CINCINNATI VANTILATING CO.
COVINGTON, kentucky

\section*{EVERY SERVICEMAN}

\section*{CAN affard \\ SUPFRTOR}

THST FQTIPNMNM


THE NEW MODEL 770 AN ACCURATE POCKET-SIZE

\section*{VOIT-OHM-MILIIAMMETER}
(Sensitivity: 1000 ohms per volt)
 latest design \(2 \%\) accurate 1 Mil. D'Mrsoaval ype meter. - Same zero adjustment holds for bot a resistance ranges. It is not necessary to realdjust waen iwitching from one resistance range to another. This is in impoztant tinesaving feature never before inclaced il a V.O.M. in this - Beatriful black etched panel. Deps essed letters filled with permanent white, insures lorg-git even with constant use.
Specifications: 6 A.C. FOLTAGE R ANGES: 0-15/30/. 150/300/1500/3000 volts. 6 D D. VORMGE RANGES: \(0.7 \frac{1}{2} / 15 / 75 / 150 / 750 / 1500\) 701te. 4 I).C. CURRENT RANGES: 0-1/2/15/150 A3. 0 -1/2 Amps. 2 RESIS-
The Model 770 comes complete with self- 19.90 contained batteries. test leads and al operating instructions.

We manufacture a coniplete line of
fado test equipment
Write Dept, RN5 for FREE catalog toc ayt

\section*{SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS CO.}

227 Fulton Street

\author{
Nev York 7, N. Y.
}
at your regular jobber


\section*{Licks EVERY} antenna mounting problem!

\section*{\$4.95}

NET
UNIMAC is an installer's dream come true! This one unit completes your kit. UNIMAC mounts anywhere, in any position, handles all 1 to \(11 / 4^{\prime \prime}\) masts, and swings them free and clear to perfect, upright position. NO GUY WIRES REQUIRED.


> Clears overhanging eaves on gables... masts need not be bent... mount fastens directly to house without extension blocks. NO GUY WIRES.

Clears lips on chimneys: choice of lag screw or strap mounting provided on part...NO GUY WIRES.

Base mounts easily on picched surfaces... full adjustment for erecting mast and orienting antenna. NO GUY WIRES.

UNIMAC is constructed of heavy steel throughout, with all joints welded, eliminating part failures. Sturdy, cleancut appearance pleases customers, increases business. ONE-MAN CREWS NOW PRACTICAL.
There's no call back when you use Unimac


UNIVERSAL ANTENNA

CLAMP

\footnotetext{
MARVIN RADIO-TELEVISION
Buckeye at East 89th St., Cleveland 4, Ohio
\(\square\) Enclosed find \(\$ 5.10\) ( \(\$ 4.95\) plus postage) for one sample.
- Enclosed \(\$\)..................... UNIMACS as \(\$ 29.70\) per box of 6 .
Name.
Address
}

\section*{TV Aritenna Compass \\ (Continued from page 69)}
should be temporarily disabled during any measurements. This is easily done by following the directions of the manufacturer for service or alignment of the video channel. Since such a receiver having a.g.c. would automatically attempt to adjust its gain to compensate for a weaker or stronger signal, any antenna adjustments, with or without the use of the Simpson antenna compass, to be at all informing, would have to be done with such a.g.c. disabled.

One of the first questions to come to the mind of the reader is-"How can it possibly show ghosts?" Well, it will, provided the ghost is of the type about which anything can be done by orientation or location of the antenna. It is not generally realized that there are actually at least three types of ghosts (displaced images) which appear on the TV screen. While a thorough discussion of this subject is beyond the scope of this article, the problem may briefly be stated as follows.

First, there is the ghost due to mismatch of the impedance of the antenna, the transmission line, and/or the receiver input circuit. The reflections, due to this mismatch, coursing back and forth along the transmission line, cause a slight time delay in the impulses supplied to the picture tube. With any reasonable length of line, and not too bad a mismatch, this time delay is usually so slight that actual multiple images do not appear, but a general loss of horizontal definition may result, giving the effect of poor focus and a lack of crispness to the image. Obviously, no change in orientation of the antenna will cure this; the solution lies in a good match. This is by no means an easy job when allchannel operation is considered. There is a lot of room for development work on TV receiving antennas.
The second type of ghost originates near the transmitting station. Reflections which are caused by objects located relatively near the transmitter arrive at the receiving site from nearly the same direction as that of the prime wave, but delayed in time. This time delay causes the displaced image. Now, with any practical receiving antenna, the horizontal directivity is so broad that the antenna is unable to discriminate between waves arriving from directions displaced by only a few degrees. Again, obviously, no practical change in location or orientation of the receiving antenna can cure this trouble. This is a real problem, and it does not appear that it can be solved at the receiving site but is rather one for the transmitter engineers. The selective removal of a few large office buildings would undoubtedly help matters, but appears a bit impractical.
The third type of ghost, (and this is the one that we can do something
about), originates from reflections relatively near the receiver and sufficiently off-axis from the prime wave so that the acceptance pattern of the receiving antenna can discriminate against it. Fig. 1D shows how this time delay due to longer path, and directional difference due to reflector location, originates. Now, assuming that the source of such a reflection is displaced at least twenty degrees or so from the path of the direct wave, we can, by rotating the antenna somewhat to the opposite side of the peak, reduce the ghost to negligible proportions without reducing the prime wave too greatly. Such adjustments must always be a compromise between aklowable diminution of the prime wave in relation to the strength and direction of the ghost.
Now, if we know the direction from whence the ghost arrives, we can much more rapidly and intelligently discriminate against it. It is gratifying to see how well the use of the meter shows up this direction, and, therefore, the direction to which the antenna should be turned to nullify it. By slowly rotating the antenna while watching the meter pointer, if no directionally displaced ghosts are present, the curve will be a smooth one, rising to a peak and falling off uniformly on the opposite side. This, of course, assumes that the antenna itself has a smooth acceptance pattern. Now, as shown in Fig. 1C, if the movement of the pointer is non-uniform, falling off more slowly on one side of the peak than on the other, or actually showing a smaller sub-peak, offaxis reflection is present, and the remedy is obvious. Simply rotate the antenna to the side of the peak away from the ghost direction, and you have done all that the present state of the art permits.

The design of this instrument is the outgrowth of a good deal of antenna measurement work done by the writer during the past few months. The comparison of various types of indoor and outdoor TV antennas here in Des Plaines, about twenty miles from our group of four Chicago TV stations, necessitated the use of some sort of indicating instrument. While the setting up of a signal generator and a simple field-strength indicator would be obvious, it seemed simpler (and cheaper) to use the TV transmitters as the generators and the TV receiver itself as the amplifier. There are many places in the receiver circuit where an indicating instrument could be connected for comparative purposes, such as a VTVM across the video channel or a milliammeter/microammeter in series with the video diode load or the a.g.c. load. All such measurements are, of course, merely comparative and are not quantitative, but if the gain of the amplifier (receiver) remains constant, and comparisons are made rapidly enough so that wave propagation conditions do not materially change, and if the power output and picture modulation of the trans-
mitter does not change, such comparisons are quite reliable, capable of duplication, and extremely informative.

Repeated trips from the test antenna site to the receiver site, to see what change had been effected, speedily made it obvious that if the indicator could be taken to the antenna a good many footsteps and much climbing effort could be saved. The use of a long extension cord between the probe and the meter soon made it apparent that such an indicator would be a useful tool for the TV installation man. In order to make a commercially practical instrument, however, it was necessary to find a connection location in the circuit of the TV receiver which would, first of all, be representative of the video output (and, therefore, the input) ; second, be universal to all TV receivels; and third, be easily accessible, on the job, without recourse to the wire clippers and soldering iron or the necessity of getting into the chassis wiring.

The obvious place for this is the picture tube itself, since the voltage supplied to its controlled electrode is representative of the input and all such tubes are so connected that the flexible leads are easily accessible. The special test clip with the needle-point contact makes connection to the controlled electrode easy, without insulation scraping or other nuisances.

The probe contains a resistance-capacitance network, an isolation condenser, and a crystal rectifier to actuate the meter movement. The constants of the network and the sensitivity of the meter have been chosen to disturb the video circuit as little as possible, and, generally, negligible change in picture appearance is noted with connection of the probe. For convenience, the clip may be removed from its junction box without disconnection from the picture tube lead, by a plug-in arrangement.

The meter, in conjunction with its probe, gives an indication directly proportional to the integrated r.f. voltage applied to the picture tube by the received energy from the transmitter. Since the probe contains an isolation condenser, the d.c. level of the controlled electrode makes no difference, and, therefore, the "brightness" control and other receiver controls have no effect. Only the video gain (contrast) and, of course, the tuning control affect the meter reading.

With the intelligent use of this instrument the TV installation and serviceman can now make an antenna adjustment in a truly engineering manner, eliminate a great deal of "cut-and-try," and substitute actual measurement for personal opinion and guesswork. He can leave the home of the owner of a nice, new, shiny TV receiver confident that he has done the best job possible in this particular receiving location, and in the course of time save up a good many man hours for that long fishing trip that we all dream about!



SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE NOW!
Inquiries from Dealers, Schools and Industrial Firms Invited


ELECTRONIC SALES CO. Brighton 35, Mass
22 Washington St
BEacon 2-7863

\section*{MOTOR GENERATORS}

Brand Now War Surplus Machines built by Allis Chalmers Co. to U. S. Navy Specifications.

 continumus duty Ball bearings. Splashproof. Fully en-
c:omed. Centrfugal starter. Frequency adjustable to load.
 All prices F.O.B. Tuckahoe, New York

ELECTRONICRAFT, INC
5 Waverly Place
Tuckahoe 7. New York


\section*{WALKIE-TALKIE!}


Navy Model "M" series, 2.3 mc to 4.5 mc crystal controlled rea-transmitter. Ideal for hams, forest service, foreign, etc. Uses 7 peanut tubes and Weight less batteries, 6 los. With all same case hergset, ons oatteries, 6 los. With all tubes, mike LIKE NEW, 2 for \(\$ 58.00\), Each..\(\$ 29.95\)

20 to 28 MC FM RECEIVER BC-603 for 11 meters: can be tuned to 10 meters with slight modification; superhet, BFO , squelch; 10 pushbuttons and manual tuning. Makes 10 meter converter or IF strip for \(88-108 \mathrm{MC}\) wideband FM ; with all tubes, speaker, case, diagram, FREE CONVERSION INSTRUCTIONS.
UNUSED......
\(\$ 19.95\)
17.95

DYNAMOTOR DM-34. 12 V input or above.


USED, Excellent w/dyn
20 to 28 MC FM TRANSMITTER BC-604 for 11 \& 15 meters; can be operated on 10 meters by use of proper crystal; 10 channel; with all tubes, meter, diagram, case and covers; less xtals and drawer
\(\$ 19.95\)
15.95 USED, Good, w/dyn. SED, Good w/o dyn
12.95
12.95

BC-684 TRANSMITTER 27 to 38.9 MC ; 30 watt 10 channel (as above); with covers, tubes, meter, diagram; less erystals and drawer. U-1 with dynamotor \(\$ 34.95\) Without dyn \(\$ 32.95\) U-2 with dynamotor 29.95 Without dyn. 27.95 PLUG, Cannon female fits into any of above FM sets. Does away with Mounting FT-237.

S2.45
BC-659 and BC-620 ACCESSORIES. VIBRA TOR POWER SUPPLY PE-120, operates from 6 12 or 24 volts depending on vibrator. With 12 or 24 \(\checkmark\) vibrator, battery cable \& plug. UNUSED \(\$ 12.95\) Crystals for any channel 20 to 27.9 or 27 to 38.9 mc . each
1.00

Bandset TS-13 w/plugs, NEW S5.95, U-1 1.95
Diagram, BC-659 or BC-620 \(\$ 5.95\), U-1. 3.95 ias

VIBRATOR POWER
SUPPLY PE-157 operates from 2v wet cell fits inside. Output; 1.4 v (a) 500 ma \& 125 v at 50 ma or 1.4 v at 350 ma \& 60 v at 15 ma . Case \(6^{\circ} \mathrm{x}\) \(6^{\prime 2} \times 111 / 2^{\prime \prime}\) contains 4 speaker, vibrators, xfmrs, diagram, etc. BRAND NEW. \(\$ 12.95\) Mounting Rack. 1.95

\section*{BARGAINS}


ANTENNA SWITCH, 3PD' , extra heavy duty 6 life. PRAND NEW NE Per doz \(\$ 12.00\). Each \(\$ 1.19\) PHONO-MOTOR \& \(\mathbf{g}^{\prime}\) TURNTABLE, 115 Vac 78 rpm rim drive. NEW, orig. cartons. . \(\$ 2.89\) TUNING UNIT TU-26, 200-5 00 kc used in BC375. Has 13 hi-voltage mica \& 1 var. con denser, 2 vernier dials, 2 variometers, etc.
VIBRATOR, Rauland or Vokar JV-0014; ;heart of PE237" for SCR 694. Six, 12 or 24 volt input. \(21 / 2^{" x}{ }^{2} 1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime}\). BRAND NEW, original cartons ach

N-1, new; U-1. used, excel; U-2, used, good
Postage extra. Please, minimum order \(\$ 2.00\). Net Cash, \(25 \%\) deposit order \(\$ 2.00\). Nef Cash, 2
ELECTRONIC SUPPLIES
219-R East 1 st St.

\title{
Station of the Month
}

HEADQUARTERS, Airways and Air Communications Service, a support organization of the Military Air Transport Service, station K3FMC was named "MARS Station of the Month" by Major Rawleigh H. Ralls, Chief, MARS, Air Force.

The station is too new to have a long list of accomplishments to display, but the speed with which it was put on the air, its traffic handling activities, and its consistency of operation are indicative that the NCS for Headquarters AACS will merit this recognition in its continued operation.

Master Sergeant Arthur R. "Mac" McKinnis, W4QOC, as chief op, puts in a full day pounding brass with an occasional break to put through a \(10-\) meter schedule to DL4 or W5 land for a personal QSO for some member of MATS staff or their families
C.w. operation occupies 99 per-cent of the time and the ultimate ambition is to be the lead station in the "Brass Pounders League" every month. At the moment K3FMC has entered the Eastern Shuttle Net on 7120 kc . at 1030 every morning. In addition to making deliveries in the Washington, D. C., area, Mac has a message box at Headquarters building, and this is generating a bit of traffic

Organization of world-wide nets covering the far-flung outposts of Air-
ways and Air Communications Systems is waiting only on the clarification of call signs for MARS stations outside the ZI .

The station layout consists of an HT-4 (ancient vintage BC 610), a BC 610-E, and a home-grown peanut whistle for 40 -meter operation exclusively. The HT-4 has been modified for 10 -meters and is v.f.o. through the courtesy of T/Sgt. Leonard Finkle, ex-KL7FY, who built it out of surplus Navy gear. The 610-E is used for 20 and 80 -meter operation in most part and is resorted to on 40 meters only when things are especially rough.

The pet transmitter is the one that Mac put together in the fall of 1945 using a BC 375 and one of its tuning units for chassis and cabinet. The v.f.o. uses a 6G6G oscillator and a 6V6 isolation stage. A VR-150 is used for voltage regulation. The transmitter proper uses a 6 V 6 doubler, a 6 V 6 buffer, which is keyed in the cathode, into an 807 with about 60 watts input. Mac feels the same way about shooting squirrels with a shotgun that he does about using more than 100 watts on 40 -meter c.w.

The receiver complement consists of two SX 28s, two Super-Pros, a BC 342 and an Echophone

Antennas really sprout from the shack. A 3-element close spaced,

Lt. James B. Bartlett (K3FMC), trustee, and Lt. (j.g.) Richard F. Thorpe observing message handling at K3FMC. L. to R.: M/Sgt. Alois M. Palenchar (W40WG) shown completing radio telephone contact: M/Sgt. Arthur R. McKinnis (W4QOC) copying traffic from W2MRL; Lts. Bartlett and Thorpe. Sgt. McKinnis is a non-commissioned officer in charge of K3FMC. Airways and Air Communications Service's amateur radio station.

which is rotated by hand, is fed with a \(600-\mathrm{ohm}\) open wire line and is delta matched into the driven element because the owner of same did not want it cut in two. There is a 10 -meter and 20 -meter doublet, each fed with coax, an end fed 40 -meter full wave, and a center fed Zepp cut for 80 meters that works well on all bands.

Unification of the services is exemplified in the operation of K3FMC with Lt. (j.g.) Richard F. Thorpe, W3PHB, at the key or on the horn, evenings and week ends. Lt. Thorpe is an instrument flying instructor at Anacostia Naval Air Station during the day.

Master Sergeant Alois Palenchar, W4OWG, as second op, spends as much time as his duties will permit, sometimes indulging in two-band operation or giving the first op a break. His ear is always cocked for VK2's since his XYL hails from Melbourne.

Lt. James B. Bartlett is station trustee for K3FMC and has also been appointed as MARS director for Headquarters, Airways and Air Communications Service.

The majority of the 200 odd QSO's per month are traffic handling or rag chews with DX holding only a small allure. The Gang at K3FMC say QRU ? and are always happy to QSP.

\section*{EUROIDEAN TELEVISION FACHITIES}

AIRECENT London news item reports that only one country on the Continent (excluding Britaini) can boast of television service at present. France is obrating a 425 line transmission from the Eiffel Tower in Partis, and two addlitional French stations, operating with 819 lines, are being proposed. It will be a year or more before these are ready, however, and for the time being, no other Comtinental country has ordered any TV transmitting equipment, nor have any of them deeided on the number of lines they will use.
K.13.

\section*{ANNUAL. S. T. E. N. CONVENTION}

THEANNUAL convention of the South Texas Emergency Net, largest emeraency net in the world, will be held in Cuero, Texas, again this year, May 28 and 29 . This is a real hamfest with emphasis on emergency and net operation. Attendance last year numbered between 400 and 560 , and all \(O M\) 's, XYL's, and others interested are invited to this year's celdelration.

On both days, there will be entertainmont as well as teclunical information. interspersed with lively contests and prize drawings. On Saturday, May 28, there will be a special mobile contest on the way to the convention, beginning at \(7: 00\) atm., in which as many - Lations as possible will be worked.

Besides the regular program, it has been arranged to have the FCC inspector present, and those who want to take their antateur license exams may do so on Saturday.

Contact B. B. Thorn, W5CIX, Cuero, Texas, for information, or tickets to the convention, which are \(\$ 2.50\) each. \(-30-\)


\section*{TELEVISION RECEIVER—\$1.00}

Complete instructions for bunding your own tele-
vision receiver. 16 pages \(11^{\prime \prime} \times 17^{\prime \prime}\) of pictures,
pictorial diagrams, clarified schematics \(17^{\prime \prime} \times 22^{\prime \prime}\) pisiorial diagrams, clarified schematics, \(17^{\prime \prime} \times 22^{\prime \prime}\)
complete sehematic diagram and chassis layout. complete sehematic diagram and chassis layout, And resistance tables and trouble-shooting hints. -AII for \(\$ 1.00\).
CERTIFIED TELEVISION LABORATORIES

CERTIFIED TELEVISION LABORATORIES
S507-13th Ave.. Brookiyn 19, N. Y.

AUDIO ENGINEERING SCHOOL
 Lories contain Trathsmissinn Sets, Oscillators, Harmonic
 HOLLYWOOD SOUND INSTITUTE, Inc.

\section*{HARGAINS}



Less Tubes \(\mathbf{~} \mathbf{7 2 0 0}\)

\section*{MOBILE COMPANION UNIT ABA-1}

470 Mgc. 493 Mgc. 12 or 24 v . DC Input


Furnished with łubes. all connectors, control box and antennas.

\section*{FREE CONVERSION INSTRUGTIONS}
\[
\text { All for only }{ }^{5} 22^{50}
\]

Medium Impedance USED Headphones Guaranteed.
50.

\section*{NAVY YJ-Racon \\ 175 \& 515 Mge}

Operates from 115 V 60 Cycle Including \(20^{\prime}\) Mast and Anteanas NEW

\section*{Butterfly Tuner NEW}

21/2" diameter ................... \(\$ 1.25\)
5" diameter .................... . 2.25

\section*{Tubes}

211 \$ . \(50 \quad 2 \mathrm{k} 28\) \$ \(5.00 \quad 6 \mathrm{SJ} 7\) \$ . 50 \(807 \quad 1.00 \quad 5 \mathrm{R} 4 \mathrm{G} \quad .756 \mathrm{AC7} \quad .90\) \(2 \mathrm{~J} 22 \quad 12.00\) C6J \(10.00931 \mathrm{~A} \quad 3.50\)

100 83-ISP Connectors . . . . . . \(\$ 25.00\) 100 83-IAP Connectors ...... . 15.00
\(3^{\prime \prime}\) Weston 30130 V DC. ....... \(\$ 3.00\)
2" GE 30V DC....... 2.25
Kentucky's SURPLUS Home

\section*{ELECTRONIC SERVICE CO.}

119 5. 6th 5t.
Louisville, Ky.

\section*{International Short-Wave \\ (Continued from page 58)}

According to Nattugglan, Sweden, reports to Karachi should be addressed to Z. A. Bokhart, Esq., Controller of Broadcasting, Radio Pakistan, Mohammed Ali Jinnah Road, Karachi, Pakistan. The Swedish publication reports the 6.070 outlet is heard in Sweden 2130-2210, with news at start.

Radio Australia reports that the Dacca station is eager to receive reception reports, especially from dis tant points, and that the QRA is simply Radio Pakistan, Dacca, East Bengal, Pakistan.

Finally, here are a few brief background notes on Pakistan that may add to your enjoyment of its radio broadcasts:

The new Dominion of Pakistan comprises two zones a thousand miles apart, embracing portions of a number of predominantly Moslem provinces in the northwest and northeast corners of India and a number of Princely (native) States. The zones are connected by sea, air, and radiotelephone links. The area is approximately 361,000 square miles, and the population is upwards of 70 million. Pakistan consists of four provincesEast Bengal, capital Dacca; North West Frontier province, capital Peshawar; West Punjab, capital Lahore; and Sind, capital Karachi.

Karachi, the nation's capital, is a seaport and is an important airline junction as well, having the largest airport in all Asia. It is the seat of the Sind University.

The national flag of Pakistan is green and white; the white portion, which is one quarter of the flag, stands for the non-Moslem minorities; on the green part appears a white crescent and heraldic star.

As you probably know, Pakistan is essentially agricultural, chief crops being jute, cotton, wheat, and rice; in fact, the Dominion is the largest producer of jute fiber in the world. Tea and oil seeds are exported in quantity. A geological survey-now under way -has already revealed the existence of rich deposits of oil, coal, sulphur salt, lime, chromite, asbestos, antimony, steatite, and gypsum.

Eastern Bengal was over-run by the Moslems at the end of the 12 th century. It is a land of rivers, tributaries of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. These serve as highways, and bring down the alluvial soil which makes it one of the most fertile countries in the world. It has a good seaport in Chittagong. Its products include tea, indigo, jute, timber, and many kinds of grain.

Pakistan was accepted as the 57th member of the United Nations on September 30, 1947.

As we take our leave of radio in the new Dominion of Pakistan, it is with a feeling that already the Dominion is

\section*{Magnify Your Profits!}


Buy direct from one of the largest Manufacturers of magnifiers for Television sets.
Our freeblown magnifier lens gives undistorted magnification at a wide angle. Available in clear or light blue. With universal bracket providing adjustment up or down-in or out. Fits any set on the market.
Standard lens with bracket for \(10^{\prime \prime}\) rube, retails for.
23.95

Standard lens with bracket
19.95 for 7 " tube, retails for.
19.95

Both sizes available at slightly less with metal strap hangers designed for particular sets.
Regular dealer discounts of \(50 \%\) on orders for two or more units.
Inquiries invited from Distributors.
Croasdale \& deAngelis Inc.
LENS DEPT.
LENNI MILLS, PA.


20,000 items including everything in STAND ARD BRAND equipment! 148 pages packed with pictures, charts, and vital information!
KITS! SETS! PARTS! ACCESSORIES!
No matter how tiny the part, how tremendous the system... it's listed in this mammoth catalog . the one easy, satisiactory way to always get topferiorming, top-value equipment, The most compiete essential reference book lor pros, hams, inlerested in IV radio and sound equipment!
24-HR. MAIL SERVICE O ONE YEAR TO PAY
3 GREAT STORES! Uprown at 115 West 45th Street and Downtown at 212 Fulton Street in NEW YORK 323 West Madison Street in the heart of CHICAGO


MAIL COUPON TODAY
Newark Electric Co. 242 W. 55th St., NYC

well under way with its program for providing radio facilities-both for domestic and foreign consumption. Our hearty congratulations and best wishes for the future go this month to Radio Pakistan!

\section*{Verificantion IVata}

QRA for Tashkent is Radio Taschkent Broadcasting Commity, Taschkent, USSR. (Nattugglan, Sweden)
COCQ may be addressed in care of CMQ Network, Inc., Radio Center, Havana, Cuba. (Bachman, Pa.)

Here are a few current QRA's from Sidney Pearce, England-Foreign Broadcast Section, Radio Indonesia, Koningsplein Zuid 17, Batavia C., Java, D.E.I.; Forces Broadcasting Station, Station Commander, No. 4, Cyprus M.E.L.F. 3; JJOY, Grecian District, Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Athens, Greece; VUM, Station Director, No. 15, Marshall Road, Egmore, Madras, India; Emissora Nacional, Rua do Quelhas, Lisbon, Portugal.
Radio Hong Kong, Hong Kong Broadcasting Studios, Hong Kong, has written Gaynor, Calif., thanking him for his reception report; stated "It was very welcome, as we don't often get a report from America. I'm afraid that we don't send out verification cards-we are a Government department, and the expenditure has not yet been approved. However, we enclose a schedule of our times of transmission, etc." The letter was signed by D. Keith Hardy, Program Secretary

Address for XGT-2 series is Chinese Govt. Radio Admin., Sasson House, Tienchil Road, Shanghai, China. (Gaynor, Calif.)

\section*{Club Notes}

Sweden-Nattugglan, "Night Owl," house organ of the Scandinavian DXClub, is available to overseas club members for 20 IRC's for a whole year, 10 IRC's for a half year; QRA is Box 563, Jonkoping 2, Sweden. President of this fine organization is KarlAke Bergstrom; editor of Nattugglan is Viggo Bengtsson.

United States-Walt Morgan, Pa. informs me that the World-Wide DX Society has merged with the Dial Spinner's Club under the latter's name. Publishes a monthly bulletin.

\section*{This Month"s seliedules}
(NOTE: Some stations are now changing to Summer Time, in which cases schedules may be one hour earlier than listed herein.-K.R.B.)
Albania-Nattugglan, Sweden, lists Scutari on 8.220 at 2330-0100, 13001630 , says at \(1300-1400\) has own program, but after 1400 relays ZAA, Tirana. It lisis Rudio Korce on 6.280 with weekday schedule of \(0045-0200\), \(0530-1200\), and Sundays 0630-0715, 1145-1505
ZAA, 7.852. Tirana, heard in Newfoundland 1500-1630; English 15151530. (Peddle)

Algeria-Rudio Algiers, 9.570, heard well lately in Arabic before 1445-1530 and French from 1530 to sign-off 1800.

\section*{YOUR BEST VALUE}

\section*{IS IRC POWER WIRE WOUNDS}

By any comparison, IRC is your biggest value in Power Wire Wound Resistors. Examine the extra features you get with these dependable IRC heavy duty resistors.
The exclusive moisture-proof coating is designed to the known scientific principle that a dark, coarse surface dissipates more heat more rapidly than a smooth, shiny surface. This means better performance.
Fot easier installation, IRC provides both lead and lug on the same terminal. Lugs may be clipped for space saving in crowded chassis, and heavy tin dipping assures easy soldering. Resistor ends are clean and free of coating-permitting easy vertical mounting with tie-bolts. Bracket mountings are available for large power wire wound types Clear identio fication of type and range on every IRC Power Wire Wound is permanent . . . for easyizaccurate replacement.
And here's a feature that should not be taken for granted-IRC Power Wire Wounds handle full rated power. No derating is required at high ranges. When you buy power wire wound resistors, always ask your distributor for IRC-most for your money by any comparison. International Resistance Co., 401 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 8, Pa. In Canada: International Resistance Co., Ltd., Toronto, Licensee.

COMPARE THE COATING
dark and rough for rapid heat

compare the terminals both lead and lug on same heavily tinned terminal.


COMPARE IDENTIFICATION permonent marking shows type, size and resistancewill not fade.


COMPARE PERFORMANCE
IRC PWW's handle full rated power-ho derating required at high ranges.

INTERNATIONAL RESSTTANCE CO.
Wherever the Circuit Says - W-
fixed and adAxed and adwistable types in wide range of terminal types.

RADIO and TELEVISION
Thorough Training in All Technical Phases APPROVED FOR VETERANS

\section*{WEEKLY RATES}
days-evenings RCA GRADUATES ARE IN DEMAND Fur Free Catalog write Dept. RN-49 HCA INSTITUTES, Inc.
A Service of Radio Corporation of America 350 West 4th St.. New York 14, N. Y.

\section*{FREE}

Send name and address for our free send nane and address for our free brand radio and TV sets, parts and equipment at rock bottom bargain prices.

COMMHIRCIAL RADIO, Dept. N
36 israttle St.
Loston 8, Mass.

\section*{F L-8 F I L TER} ONLY to the Signal You WANT to Hear


Improves ANY receiver! 1020 cps Filter, connects between output of receiver and 'phones or speaker. Hear only ONE signal at a time. Cuts out interference and background noise. AMAZ NG PERFORMANCE! BRAND NEW \(\$ 79\)
War Surplus item. Add 40 c for post- \(\$ \mathbf{7}\) age. Cash with order

ESEGE SALES CO
1306 Bond St., Los Angeles 15, Calif.

(Hagen, Ala.) Heard testing on 11.836 at 1145-1230. (Swedish DX)

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan-Omdurman is still heard on approximately 9.750 during Arabic session 1400-1430; call of "Huna Omdurman" is clear and distinct. (Pearce, England) Other British listeners report this channel audible in England 1130-1300, 14001430. Only English is Fridays 12301300. (Swedish DX)

Angola-CR6RL, 8.090, Luanda, heard 1330-1600 sign-off, same for CR6RA, 9.470. (Peddle, Newfoundland)
Argentina-LRS, 9.315, Buenos Aires, heard 1730-2100; LRU, 15.290, heard 1515-1600. (Peddle, Newfoundland) LRY-1, 9.545, heard 0515 with Spanish news. (Alfred, Ontario)

Australia-Recent schedule alterations of Radio Australia effected these current listings-at 0900-0945, VLA6, 15.200 , to N. Asia, British Isles and Europe, while VLC11, 15.21, is used to S. Asia, British Isles and Europe; 09001000, VLB3, 11.76, to S. Asia, British Isles and Europe, and same time, VLG3, 11.71, to same areas. At \(1000-\) 1115, VLA6, 15.20, to North America (West Coast), VLC3, 11.76, to same area, VLG3, 11.71, to S. Asia; at 10151115, VLB9, 9.615, to Africa. At \(1500-\) 1655, VLC (dependent on BBC monitoring report for clear channel, may be one of \(15.16,15.21\), or 15.22 ), to British Isles and Europe; 1710-1815, VLC9, 17.84, to South America; other schedules remain as previously listed. (Hutchins)

Graham Hutchins, DX Editor of \(R a-\) dio Australia, has airmailed me complete current schedules of the Inland Short-Wave Service of the Australian

Broadcasting Commission. Melbourne -VLG6, 15.23, Sunday through Friday 1500-1700, Saturday 1545-1700; VLR2, 6.15, Sunday through Friday 15001715, Saturday 1545-1715, Monday through Friday 0345-0830, Saturday 0345-0900, and Sunday 0230-0830; VLR, 9.54, Sunday through Friday 1730-0330 (next day), and Saturday 1730-0215 (next day); VLH4, 11.88, Sunday through Friday 1500-1815, Saturday 1545-1815; VLH5, 15.23, daily \(1830-0315\) (next day); VLH3, 9.58, Sunday through Friday 0328-0830, Saturday 0328-0900. Sydney-VLI2, 6.09, Sunday through Friday 15001745, Saturday 1545-1730, Sunday through Friday 0330-0830, Saturday 0330-0900; VLI3, 9.50, Sunday through Friday 1800-0315 (next day), and Saturday 1745-0315 (next day). Brisbane -VLQ3, 9.66, Sunday through Thursday 1500-0830 (next day), Friday 1500 0900 (next day), and Saturday 154.50830 (next day). Perth-VLW3, 11.83, daily 1930-0300 (next day); VLW5, 9.61, Sunday through Friday 17002115, Saturday 1745-2115, and Sunday through Friday 0515-1030, Saturdays 0515-1100.

Port Moresby (Br. New Guinea) VLT5, 7.28, Sunday through Thursday 1545-1000, Friday 1545-1730, Saturday 1645-2000, Monday through Friday 0315-0730, Saturday 0315-0800, Sunday 0315-0700; VLT7, 9.52, Sunday through Friday 2100-2300, Saturday 2100-0300 (next day), Monday through Friday 0030-0300, and Sunday 0100-0300.

VLI3, 9.50, Sydney, N.S.W., heard in California after XEWW, Mexico City, leaves this channel 0100 ; is best 0230 . (Balbi)
(Continued on page 159)

\section*{LEAD-IN FASTENING TO TELEVISION ANTENNA}

\section*{By MÃthew Mândl}
\(\mathrm{T}_{\text {coaxial cable fastens to the the terminal }}^{\text {HE }}\) coaxial cable fastens to the terminal posts of the antenna should never be the means of support for the weight of the transmission line. When the line is not pulled tight, the combined weight of the lead-in and the constant flexing the connection receives during windy days, will break the connection.

Eren if it is desired to rum the leadin well away from the supporting mast in order to minimize losses, an extra fastening should be made eight or ten inches below the antenna to support the lead-in weight and prevent flexing of the lead-in at the terminal joints. This may be accomplished by use of the metal stand-off insulator with the polystyrene insert as shown in Fig. I.

A hole is drilled through the supporting mast so that the insulator ean be bolted on. If the insulator end is of the wood screw type, a slightly smaller drill can be used so that the insulator will partially make its own thread as it is turned into place. With the twin-lead type, a pair of pliers can be used to press the loop tightly around the insert. This forces the slot closed and holds the twin-lead rigidly. A thin hole can also be punched exactly in the center of the twin-lead insulation, one above the stand-off insulator, and one below.

Thin string can then be pulled through the holes and tied around the insulator to prevent movement of the twin lead through the slot.

With the coaxial-type line, a standoff insulator inade for the coaxial is used. Two pieces of size 14 wire are looped around the coaxial above and below the insulator, and iwisted tightly so that the line cannot shift down and exert a strain on the terminals at the antenna. Inasmuch as the outer conductor of the coaxial is at ground potential and covered with insulation, the twisted wire around it will not alter its characteristics.
\(-30-\)
Fig. 1.


HAADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS

\section*{10.7 me. Diseriminator \\ (Continued from page 59)}
across the resistors \(R_{1}\) and \(R_{2}\) and thus produce a voltage difference across " \(a\) "-"c." This is illustrated in Fig. 3, which shows how the magnitudes of the resultant voltages vary with deviations in the applied signal frequency from the center frequency, \(F_{0}\). The difference voltage, \(E_{1}-E_{2}\), is also shown in Fig. 3 and gives the net potential developed across the output of the discriminator; such a curve is known as the discriminator characteristic. The greater the phase shift between the two component voltages supplied to each diode, the greater will be the net output voltage. Thus frequency variations can be transformed into voltage variations which are not only proportional to the frequency deviation, but which vary in polarity with the side of the center frequency to which the frequency deviation occurs. The result is an audio signal conforming to the modulating voltage applied to the carrier frequency.

The proper functioning of the discriminator circuit depends chiefly upon the linearity of the load resistors \(R_{5}\) and \(R_{6}\), similar diodes, and a well designed discriminator transformer. The first two requirements are easily met, and suggestions for building the third are given in the following specifications.
Fig. 1 shows the essential parts and the completed assembly of the easily built transformer. The type of coil form and shield-can shown are desirable but not absolutely essential; any adaptation of discarded i.f. transformer forms may be employed as long as the coil diameter and spacings as shown in Fig. 4 are closely followed. Also, the metallic shield should be of a size to permit at least the width of one coil diameter between the windings and the shield, both at the sides and the ends of the coils. Since the symmetrical placement of the secondary winding with respect to the primary winding prevents the use of inductive tuning, capacitive tuning is

Fig. 3. Derivation of discriminator characteristic as referred to in text.


\section*{ALL THS --- ATD HORE, TOOH}
- For speedy service, down-to-earth - prices, top quality-it's SENCO every - time. Yes, you get more at SENCO!

\section*{: RCA INTERCOM}


AL FOR HOME,
-tube AC-DC ampliffer c in euit Designed to operate with 2 remote stamote station not sumplied. Twn small PMe spakers and two single-pole double-throw switches are all that communication. Other Applications: Flectronic Baby-Sitter, Phono-Amplifier, Code I'ractice Uscillator.
- Complete with tubes and 100 ft . of cable.


\section*{! SPEAKER Saving!}


Here are the speakers you've been looking for! Quality so high, yet prices so very low. Why hesitate--take advantage of this SECCO saving now
```

3" P.M.-1.4T oz. Alnico V.
4" P.M.-1.47 oz. Alnico V
4"x6" P.M.-Alnico
5" P.M.-1 oz. Alrico V.
6" P.M.-1.47 0z. Alnico V
8" P.\I-4.64 0z. Alnico v Matnet
8" P.\.-4.64 0z. Alnico
10' P.M-6.8 oz. Alnico
12" P.M.-Alnico V

```

\section*{MAGNAVOX SPEAKERS}

12" P.M-21 oz. magnet output, cord and plug. . . . . . ............ \(\$ 5.95\) 121000 ohms field with 6 V 6 P.P. output, \(12^{\prime \prime} 680\) oum plug
\(12 \quad 680\) olims field with 6V6 P.P. output " fi80 ahd blug cord and plug

TOGGLE SWITCH-Rat Handle, Long Shank Single-pole double-throw-3 amps
SHURE CRYSTAL CARTR ASTATIC NYLON CARTRIDGE

LOOK AT THES
All Brand New!
Immediate Delivery

> Type
OZ4
1A3
> \begin{tabular}{l}
1 AB \\
\(1 \mathrm{A5G}\) \\
\hline 105 G
\end{tabular}
> IC5GT

. A. Guarantee
Individually Cartoned!
Type
6 G 6 G 6V5GT/G
6V6GT/G Each Eac に品
 WHEN ORDERING-Nend \(25 \%\) devosit for all C.O.D. Shipnents. Inc-lude sumfl chent Dortage dxcess will
het refunded. Orders withhe refunded. Orlers with-
out postake will be shipped - exyless collect. All prices

Depł. H, 71 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N. Y. TELEPHONE—BEekman 3-6498


ELECTRICAL TRAINING
Intensive 32 weeks residence course in fundamentals of industrial electrical engineerint, including radio, elec
tronies. Preplares to technicians, engineering aides. Ap proved for veteran training, 56th year. Next classes be gin september 6 .
BLISS
ELECTRICAL SCHOOL Whylyy
7698 Takoma Avenue,
7698 Takoma Avenue


Aluminum housing • One 400-cycle, \(115-\mathrm{v}\), . 3-Dh, Motor Propelled Gyro Two \(24-\mathrm{v}\). DC shunt-wound Hundreds of precision Darts 35 lbs .

\footnotetext{
You pay shipplng costs. Send check or money order te
SURPLEX RETAIL SALES INC.
2409 S. LaSalle St.
}

\section*{Best By Comparison!}

\section*{THE MEISSNER 8C FM RECEPTOR}

\section*{New Ceramic Components Assure} Even Finer Performance

This outstanding receptor now offers even finer performance, truer tone, more stability - the result of new design changes and the exclusive use, wherever possible, of ceramic components.
Designed for simple connection to present AM radio receivers, the 8C instantly converts them to standard \(A M\) or thrilling, static-free, high fidelity FM reception.

It is also excellent for use with Phono Amplifiers, or with Public Address Systems.

\section*{Compare These Featured:}
- AUDIO FIDELITY: Flat within plus or minus 2 db . from 50 to 15,000 CPS.
- SENSITIVITY: 40 microvalts.
- audio OUTput: 3 volts R. M. S. at minimum usable signal input, \(30 \%\) modulation. For greater signal inputs,
output voltages as high as 15 volts R. M. S. obtained without distortion. - AMPLIFIER REQUIREMENTS: Any high quality audio power amplifier may be used which has high impedance input and which will produce full output with 10 volts R.M.S. audio input.

\section*{See and hear the new 8C Receptor at your Meissner Jobber.}

\section*{WHISSNEP *wne wersmo ompor \\ Maguire Industries; Inc., Mi. Garmet, Illinoís}

\section*{Now "DYNAMIC NOISE SUPPRESSION}
with your present Radio-Phonograph or Amplifier on both Standard and Long-Playing Records.


Reduces scratch and rumble without fixed loss of "highs" or "lows".
Add realism to your music reproduction by these 2 simple steps.
1. Plug in the "Little Wonder" *Dynamic Noise Suppressor between your pickup and amplifier.
2. Plug in the socket adapter to the power-tube socket
The "Little Wonder" (Type 110-A) realizes the full capabilities of your present equipment; remote control mounts anywhere; high-and-low-frequency noise suppression; two inductor type high-frequency gate circuit; two separate control rectifiers; compact \(7 \times 33 / 4 \times 43 / 4\) inches. For full specifications write for bulletin 549 RN-1.
*Licensed under U. S. and foreign patents pending and issued.

\section*{HEWCOTT INCORPORATED \\ 385. PUTNAM AVE - CAMBRIDGE 39 MASS}

\section*{TV LENS FILTERSSAVES\$}

REDUCE GLARE \& EYESTRAIN IMPROVE PICTURE QUALITY! Heavy blue tinted acetater,
 For \(10^{\prime \prime}\) tubes... 89 For \(20^{\prime \prime \prime}\) tubes. 3.39


\section*{HEARING AID} AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY (Sonotone Vacuum Tube type). Make a FIER, adding only small tuner \& speaker or phone. lready-wired miniature components including 2 controls, output trans, choke, switch, resistors, condens WEIGHS ONLY \(3^{11 / 2}\) Ozs ! LeSs tubes \& case COMPLETE WITH DIAGRAMS FOR 2 or 3
TUBE SHT GENERATOR VOLTAGE REGULATOR (GE)-(Nav GBD-1 A-18), Contains valuable 24 stepped contact 24 V adj. relay, asstd. resistors, plugs, sockets, shock AELENIUMTRECTIFIERS-F. W, bridge. isiv. AC 98 C
 \(1 / 2\) Wave, 54 y . Ac input © 1 amp. \(19 / 4 \times \$ 2.49\)
"KIT OF THE YEAR"'
LEOTONE'S JUMBO RADIO PARTSKIT "NEVER A BETTER BUY-MOST FOR MY MONEY'" says Radioman James E. Riley of West Chester,
Pa. That's what they're ali saying about this
 SOCKETS, WIRE, SFEAKER ACCES.
SORIES, TRANSFORMERS, RESISTORS, CHASSIS. ALL THESE (shyISISTORS,
IDS.) AND MUCH MORE (SOR ONLY. \$249

\section*{CABINET DRAW SLIDES}


HERE IT IS BRAND NEW! ARMY FIELD WIRE (W-110)
twisted pair for Radio Tele
All-purpose twisted pair for Radio. Telephone or Bell
Wiring Impregnated cotton \& ruber. 7 strand steel




Fig. 4. Winding specifications and wiring details of the discriminator transformer.
used. Since it is desirable to use variable air condensers for better stability, this requirement limits the tuning range since it is also well to make these tuning condensers as small as is physically possible so that they can be made an integral part of the discriminator transformer assembly. However, the condensers used in this transformer, though small physically and capacitively, have ample tuning range to adjust the resonant conditions of the transformer properly.
The winding data is given in Fig. 4. The primary winding consists of 20 turns of \#29 double nylon covered copper wire (\#29 D.C.C. may be used as well) close wound. The secondary consists of two windings of 13 turns of \#29 D.N.C. close wound, one winding being displaced \(1 / 4\) inch above and the other displaced \(1 / 4\) inch below the secondary winding. All windings are wound in the same direction, with the common center tap ends of the secondary winding placed closest to the primary winding. The fixed capacitance of the primary circuit is \(30 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}\).; while that of the secondary circuit is \(40 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}\). Midget micamolds were used to conserve space. The variable tuning condensers are Underwood silver-plated 1-5 \(\mu \mu \mathrm{fd}\). variable air condensers, that of the primary being placed at the bottom of the transformer form and that of the secondary at the top of the form. The windings are held in place by applying a thin coat of liquid polystyrene coil dope. The \(10,000 \mathrm{ohm}\) damping resistors and the \(50 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}\).

Fig. 5. Discriminator characteristic.


KC. OFF MID-FREQUENCY OF 10.7 MC.
coupling condenser are mounted within the transformer shield.
The frequency discriminator characteristic curve is shown in Fig. 5. The data for such a curve may be obtained by means of an unmodulated variable frequency oscillator, a vacuum tube voltmeter and a discriminator circuit as shown in Fig. 1. The data for the characteristic shown in Fig. 5 was actually obtained by using a Model 900 Vomax and a surplus Signal Corps signal generator I-222-A. Using such equipment with an input of 0.05 volts the maximum discriminator output voltage was about \(\pm\) one volt. In order to have a correctly operating discriminator, the characteristic curve shown in Fig. 5 should be obtained. The i.f. frequency of 10.7 mc . should be applied to the grid of the last limiter stage and the output of the discriminator measured across the diode load resistors (points " \(a\) "" \(c\) " in Fig. 2) by means of a vacuum tube voltmeter. There should be a zero voltage output when the input frequency is exactly 10.7 mc . As the input frequency at constant voltage is varied positively and negatively with respect to the center frequency of 10.7 me. the output voltage should vary linearly as shown by the characteristic in Fig. 5. If the output voltage is not zero at 10.7 mc . then the transformer secondary tuning condenser, \(C_{s}\), should be adjusted until this condition is met. The linearity of the characteristic is adjusted by means of the transformer primary tuning condenser, \(\boldsymbol{C}_{2}\).
\(-30-\)

\section*{IDUNT IN IPID.DECTIGN TELIEVINION RECEIVEIRS}

\section*{BY MATTHEW MANDL}

TELLEVISION receivers using the direet projection method or the modified Sehnidt system, are prone to gather a considerable amount of dust on lenses and picture tube faces, with the result that brilliancy is reduced to a considerable degrec. Unless the entire unit is hermetically sealed, dust will get through the various small creviers and holes in the projection system housing. The television serviceman is usually surprised when, be insperts such sels after a half year's use, to find how much dust has actually acrommbated within the "harrel" which houses the spherical mirror, the tube, and correcting lens.

When projaction sots arc serviced, at complete check should be made of all plass or mirrored surfaces involving the projection system. A successive accumulation of dust on all the components of the system all add up to produce a inarked reduction in picture brilliance. The corrector lens, the reflectin: mirror, the face of the projection tube, the viewing sereren. or any other part that has to do with the projected function of the picture, should be first dusted oll with a soft, dry cloth so that the ahrasive characteristies of the dust will not injure the highly mirrored or polished surfates. A ehamois, soaked in warm water and wrong nearly dry should then be used to clean the surfaces thoroughly.


HEAR AND TRY Visit Sun Radits BEFORE Visit Sun Radio's sensational 1000 ft.
Service" Sound \& Television Siudio.

\section*{SUN RADIO 10 W HE}

\section*{for SOUND it's SUN RADIO \\ (on Duane Street) \\ Saturdays, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M}

MNE Meissner BC, FM Tuner \(\begin{aligned} & \$ 38.33 \\ & \text { Meissner } 6 \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{FM} \text { Chassis } \\ & \$ 34.33\end{aligned}\) Meissner 62, FM, Chassis
Howard \(482, ~ F M\) Tuner Espey 512, FM-AM \(\$ 34.33\)
\(\$ 35.90\) Radic Craftsmen, FM
Browning RV-10, FM \(\$ 35.90\)
\(\$ 80.51\)


FI AMPLIFIER KIT!


From design published by Consumers Research
Build this high-quality all-triode, self-biased, Build this high-quality all-triode, self-biased,
High-Fidelity amplifier for much less than you'd expect to pay! Kit composed and chassis punched in accordance with the design published by Con-
sumers Research, Inc., of Washington, N. sumers Research, Inc., of Washington, N. J., in
Compare these specifications! - Freq. Response: Special Bulletin 31 Compare these specifications! Freq. Response 20-15,000 c.p.s. \(\pm 1\) db *Buit-in preamplifier and equalizer for use with magnetic carridges. is 00.70 db below reble electronic tone input. Distortion. less than 2.50 at 10 watts; \(25 \%\) at mid-frequencies input. Distortion: less than \(2.5 \%\) at warts; 27 do mid-frequencies 117 db . Tubes: \(65 \mathrm{SC}, 615,2.6 \mathrm{SN7}, 2.684 \mathrm{G}, 5 \mathrm{J4G}\). Complete with at 7 RCA tubes, components, punched chassis, hardware, etc and easy step-by-step instructions. Great buy! Order now!
Triode Kit, Model CR-10, complete Laboratory-wired and tested.

\section*{NEW WEBSTER} 3-SPEED CHANGER
Terrific! Plays standard (78
 rPm), LP (33-1/3), and RCA (45) records. Beautiful tonal quality. Uses plugin heads for use with Variable Reluctance cartridges of any make. Automatically correct
stylus pressure. Instantaneous changeover to 45 rpm. Complete with 2 plug-in heads, 45 rpm spindle adaptor, hardware, and template Less cartridges, your cost
\$25.95

\section*{MAGNETIC CARTRIDGE WITH 2 STYLI!}

Electro-Voice. 2 sapphire tips (for 78 rpm and LP) on one cartridge. Perfect for converting Webster 256.1 and other changers from xtal to High.Fidelity Variable Reluctance pickup. Both styli replaceable. Use with any preamplifier or EV \(\# 503\) transfilter. FREE - for limited time: 45 rpm adaptor, with purchose of "Twin-Tilt Your cost
\(\$ 7.64\)

\section*{SUN RADIO \& ELECTRONICS CO. Inc}

\subsection*{122.124 Duane Street}

New York 7, N. Y.
Please put me on your Special Mailing List for all bargain flyers and bulletins. NAME
ADDRESS
CITY..
ZONE
STATE
\(\$ 42^{50}\)


FREQUENCY RESPONSE CHART Lower curve shows powe
output. \((21 / 2 \%\) distortion solid line; \(5 \%\) distortion broken line.)

\section*{SPEAKER VALUES!}

\section*{GE 1201D, 12", cone type ....... \(\$ 17.35\) Altec 4008, \(8^{\prime \prime}\), diacone \(\quad \$ 18.00\)
Altec \(600 \mathrm{~B}, 12^{\prime \prime}\), cone type \(\$ 45.00\) Altec 600B, \(12^{\prime \prime}\), cone type \(\$ 45.00\)} Stephens P22-FR, \(12^{\prime \prime}\), co-spira Jensen JRP-40, \(12^{\prime \prime}\), co-axial University 4401 Iweeter. \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Universify } 4401 \text { iweeter. } & \$ 19.60 \\ \text { Univ. 4407 tweeter adapter wirl }\end{array}\) twe

\section*{HUNDREDS OF CARTRIDGES IN STOCK:} GE SPX-040, .003 stylus, VR cartridge \(\$ 5.82\) GE SPX-041,.001 stylus, VR cartridge ...... \(\$ 5.82\) Astatic MI-2M,.003, magnetic cart. Astatic MI \(2 \mathrm{M}-33, .001\) magnetic cart Pickering R-150, replaceable stylus car


\section*{GOODELL NOISESUPPRESSION FILTER}

\section*{A sharp cut-off filter for use wi} magnetic pickups. Install in a few seconds. You quickly choose a maximum high \({ }^{\text {frequency range for any given record to mini }}\) mize noise without serious loss of music signal. Get it at Sun Radio.
Your cost
\(\$ 7.50\)
4-HOUR MAIL ORDER SERVICE: \(25 \%\) DEPOSIT.
SUn RADIO
AND ELECTRONICS COMPANY. INC
122.124 DUANE STREET

New York 7, N.Y. BArclay 7-1840
2 BİOCKS NORTA OF CHAMBERS ST. \({ }_{38} \mathrm{w}\). Biddole st. \({ }^{\text {Spon }}\)

\section*{RADIO CDURSES \\ Preparatory Mathematics, Broadcast, Marine Operating, Servicing. Aeronautical, Tation, Radar Frequency Modu- \\ Classes forming for Summer term June
Entrance examination May 16 Entrance examination May 16 commercial radio institute ounded 1920) Baltimore I, Md}


DESK MODEL \$17.95 PAIR
complete witn wire. power stuply and inReady to Hook Up Anyone Can Install on C.O.D. orders DUNN-WRIGHT ELECTRIC CO. 6676 th Avenue
Brooklyn. N. Y.

\section*{TELEPHONES}


\section*{HERE IT IS! JUST PUBLISHED!}

\section*{A PRACTICAL BOOK THAT SHOWS YOU STEP BY STEP}

Proper antenna installation can do as much for a television receiver as 2 R.F. amplifiers or a special booster. And unless you get the signal into your set, even the most expensive receiver will function poorly. TELEVISION ANTENNA INSTALLATION covers every phase of installing a television antenna showing how to get the most out of every installation. Every step is clearly and simply explained so that any radio man can do the job right the first time. NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NEEDED.

\section*{WORK FASTER, MAKE MORE MONEY ELIMINATE EXPENSIVE RECALLS}

Here is the practical approach. Full information is given on how to choose the best antenna, how to find the right location, what mounting brackets to use, which transmission line is best, and even what tools to have. Nothing is left to your imagination. This is a book designed for the man who will do the job.
ORDER NOW . . . LIMITED PRINTING OVER 100 PAGES. \(\$ 1.50\)
MORE THAN 100 ILLUSTRATIONS
```

10-DAY MONEY-BAGK GUARANTEE

```

\section*{Consolidated Publications,}

55 East Washington Street,
Chicago 2, Illinois
\(\square\) Enclosed find (check) (money order) for \$....
\(\square\) Send C.O.D. (no C.O.D.'s outside U.S.A.) and 1 will pay postman this amount plus a few cents postage. In either event, I may return books within 10 days for complete refund of my remittance.

\section*{Name}

Address
City. . ...................(Zone No.)
State
RN-2

\section*{Navy Men Open New "HAM" Station at Pearl Harbor}

©NLY fifteen days after construction was started on the allNavy "ham" station, KH6TX, at Pearl Harbor, it went on the air for the first time, September 30, 1948.

Under the guidance of Commander Ashton B. Jones, Jr., USN, of Sugar Creek, Mo., and James W. Armstrong, chief electronic technician, USN, of Windham, Ohio, the officers and men worked in their leisure hours to construct one of the most powerful amateur stations in the Hawaiian Islands. They gathered surplus and surveyed radio parts from sources in the Hono-
lulu area, and utilized the highly specialized Navy course in constructing and operating this popular hobby of amateur communications.
King-How-6-Tare-Xray, operating at the legal power limit of 1000 watts, is licensed in the name of Commander Jones, fleet maintenance electronics officer. Of the men at the Maintenance Unit, four are licensed operators, including Commander Jones and Chief Armstrong. The others are studying the International Morse Code in preparation for their "ham" licenses.


Officers and men of the Fleet Electronic Maintenance Unit at Pearl Harbor. Thess Navy electronic specialists combined their talents and leisure hours in constructing KH6TX in less than fifteen days from non-operative parts of surplus and surveyed equipment. Commander Ashton B. Jones, Jr., USN, is shown, seated, second row.

This quonset hut is the home of King-How-6-Tare-Xray, at Pearl Harbor, one of the most poweriul "ham" stations in the Hawaiian Islands. The three-element rotary beam is seen in the foreground attached to the roof of the quonset hut. The other antenna, a long wire, is shown in the background, mounted on a tripod.


Chief Armstrong reported that there is no other outfit in Hawaii more powerful than KH6TX. It tries to deliver messages anywhere in the world and to arrange radio-telephone contacts between the members of the Armed Forces in that area and their families and friends back home. One bluejacket at Pearl Harbor talks regularly with his wife in Wichita, Kansas.

The so-called "home-constructed" station was made from parts that were in non-operating condition. The Navy technicians modified some parts and repaired others in forming their station, constructing two transmitters and a three-element rotary beam antenna.

Working on the 10,20 , and 40 -meter bands, KH6TX, Pearl Harbor, now carries on conversations with Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, and the many "hams" in the vast Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
\(-30-\)

\section*{CTIEPPS" GODPIEIE CHAPTER SELECTS \\ NEW (DFFICEIRS}

T HE GOPHER chapter of "The Representatives" of Radio Parts Manmonthly dinner pow-wows in Minneapolis, elected Jack Heimann as the new president, Fred B. Hill, vice-president, and Al Warner as secretarytreasurer.
Delogates to the "lheps" annual meeting. to be held in connection with the radio parts show in Chicago during May, were also selected. Fred Hill, a member of the Industry Relations Committee of the national wroup, will be delegate chairman, with Al Warner and Mel Foster supporting him. Alternates are Marril Franklin, Herl) Richardsom, and Marvin Kirheby.

The Gopher group gets together in the well-known' "IIncksters" room at "llarry's Cafe" in Minnoapolis on the third Monday of each month to hash over mutual prolshems and cooperative promotion. The Gopher motor caravan "Radio 'Trade Tour" last Fall was so successful that a similar program is in prospect for late this year. \(\qquad\) \(-30\).
Sun Radio's Burt Zimet, manager of the Sun's Test Equipment Center, is shown instructing a serviceman in the proper use of a new television signal generator at one of the fully-equipped test benches. The Center at 122-124 Duane St., New York, N. Y., displays all of the latest types of testing devices, and these are at the disposal of servicemen and dealers, who are urged to come in and try before they buy.


\section*{TREMENDOUS TELEVISION VALUES a FEDERATED}

\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{19}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
ederated Antenna \\
your antenna up high. \\
 ented sull woperts. construe Lighty id and rugged to withsta nditions. \({ }^{\text {He a }}\) s uni yersi
ount. Can be nsed with 90 (l.ess antema.) . wole in cap. Total ght. 28 ft . \(03-10^{\prime}\) tod section with 02 adj. pole and cap. \\
02-10' center section - mase section \\
50 ft . pkg. of 6 stranid 20 kuy wite.. \\
050 ft . oks. of deluxe h
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



Federated Wave Trap
Reduces interference from FM stations. Stabilizes picture. Connects to antenna terminals on TV set. Use
with any set. Terrific \(\mathbf{\$ 1 . 9 5}\)
value Order now.... value. Order now....


Federated Glare Filter
 improves contrast. Availathe
in smoke or bure-specify.

18.DRAWER EQUIPTO


\section*{STEEL} SHOP CABINETS
hemarkably useful assembly, contains 18 drawers each with 4 remorable adjustable compartments. Olive green baked enamel
finish. Width \(34^{\prime \prime}\), height Cabish. Width \(34^{\prime \prime}\), height 133/4" depth 12" \(\$ 26.50\) YOUR COST DRAWEREUIPTO YOUR COST.... \(\$ 14.50\)

\section*{telrex antennas}

Outstanding new conical design produces better picture detinition. Be cause of non-varying
center impedance, the transmission line is terminated correctiy on al frequencies, thus elimi nang standint wa e and ghosts, noise, etc
High front-to-back ratio
High gain on all 12 channels. Supplied less
Model 4 X TV - Double
Model 2X-TV Dingle unit .... \(\mathbf{4 2 1 0 0}\)
12 ft Dural mast unit \(\begin{array}{r}1 \\ \hline\end{array}\)

G.I. TV TUNER All channel continuous tuning front end that will improve results on any TV kit or set Uses 3-6J6's in newly-designed capacitive \(7^{\prime \prime} H^{\prime \prime}\) circuit. Dimensions Shaft extends \(21_{1 / 210}{ }^{61 / 2}\) EX tremely stable Net cost.
\(\$ 27.50\)
GET TELEMATCH FOR BETTER TV Made by stancor, Telematch eliminates antema impedance mismatch. Im-
mediately mmimizo mediat ely mimimizes ence. Startling results Wour in door antenna.


\section*{LAST MINUTE SPECIALS}
\(\frac{2}{2}\) volt Willard storage battery
2 volt vibrator.
150 ma . Dwr.
150 ma . Dwr. xformer, 6 V tubes. \(\$ 1.25\)
49 c
\(\$ 3.39\)
\(\$ 2.95\)

MAIL ORDERS
TO N. Y. OFFICE DEPT. 28-H
Please include \(25 \%\) Doposit with order, Balanoo order: \(\$ 5.00\)


DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED
---- GREYLOC̄ RADIO TUBE BARGAINS!

- SPECIAL OFFER! All above types may be purchased im lots of 100 assorted, at \(\$ 35\) per 100.
 \({ }^{6 J 6}\)
- All tubes in individual cartons
TERMS: Not C.D.D., F.O.B. NYC. MINIMUM - Write for Bargain Catalog N-5
Greylock Electronics Supply Co. 30 Church Street New York \%, N. Y.

\section*{EASY TO LEARN CODE}


\section*{IISTRUCTOGRAPA GOMPANY}

4711 SHERIDAN BOAD. CHIGAGO 40, ILLINOIS

\section*{BUILD YOUR OWH WITH RADIO KITS!}
omplete Kits Plus Detailed Instructions Are Your Guarantee of Perfect Equipment! SWEEP GENERATOR
 Assemble this now and FM and TV servicing. ube circuit. Covers 2 Mc . to 226 Mc 110 V AC Supplies R ог FM. Va riable sweep width 0 to 10
Mc. Large dial Variable phasing control. Easy to
bulld
Ask for KIT MODEL SW5.

\section*{SIGNAL} GENERATOR

 30 meg
fundamien
exvended
 ran
mo
pow
by
bo
fo


\section*{e"Electric Eye"9}

Continued from page 51)
remove the hum and patch up the distortion.

Well, Xavier is not in sight, so we go on to see more of his work. The electrical department is next, and there is a salesman holding a match and lifting it up to a dark electric lamp in a socket, just as though it were a candle that needed lighting. When the match reaches the lamp, it lights. Then the salesman takes down his hand and blows out the match, while the ladies near him point and seem much amused. After some talk, he reaches up again, waves his handkerchief at the lamp, and it goes out. This one is easy to figure out, because anyone can see the box right next to the lamp, with a hole in it; and of course the photorelay is right inside the box. When the match illuminated the phototube, it turned the lamp on.

After that, the lamp kept illuminating the phototube, so that it stayed on. This is also just like the sign control, except that the relay contacts are connected up in the opposite way-the open side of the relay instead of the closed side. When the salesman put his handkerchief there, between the lamp and the phototube, he covered the phototube opening momentarily, and that darkened the phototube, turning off the lamp. After that, there wasn't enough light to get the lamp on again, so it stayed off. This circuit is so easy that I haven't bothered to copy it down.

Next is the drug department, and there is a big sign which says "Individually prescribed face powder to fit your face." We watch the lady place her cheek to the small hole in the machine, and how the clerk turns in the first filter, takes a reading, then turns in the next filter, takes another reading, and so on. Then, the clerk compounds a special face powder with ingredients to neutralize the unwanted

Fig. 3. This photoelectric door signal circuit has a sensitivity that will surprise you. The transformer heats the cathodes of both tubes, lights the lamp, and may also be used to furnish 6 volts for a chime. You might notice that the 6 V 6 heater-to-cathode voltage is the ull-line voltage which is more than is recommended for the tube. If that bothers you, then just use another transformer for the 6V6 but I know that it will not give you any rauble because the rating was probably set low to prevent hum pick-up in audio Xavier reports he has never had any trouble with heater-to-cathode radio circuits. X
The 6SQ7 tube is used as two tubes, as a rectifier to furnish filtered d.c. for the phototube and grid circuit, and as a high gain voltage amplifier. The . \(05 \mu \mathrm{fd}\)., 600 volt condenser pulls electrons from the 6SQ7 diode plates during half of each cycle, and these lectrons leak back filough me trol, to make a well-filtered minus-o-ground d.c. supply, goin for photube, and gria bias

The high nagative voltage about 100 volts is applied to the 922 phototube in series the higlly with a really laxge resisto, Ween the midoint bor the ouples the ard rer, and co SO 7 . t the 6 SO 7 is a bias of the , vood tube Also if the 05 wd coupling condener is at all leaky the be sure to use a gria will be drawn too negained from your soldering iron
This grid circuit will let the control grid settle down to a constant bias as long as the phototube is illuminated constantly. However, if the phototube is darkened suddenly, the current through it stops, the grid gets a kick in the positive direction, and because of the high megohm resistors, this kick will last a few seconds. The plate current through the 6SQ7 rises to a high value and the \(1 \mu\) fd. condenser in the plate circuit charges. This makes the control grid of the next tube, the 6V6, go more negative with respect to its because its plate is "plus" half the time. This tube operates half of each cycle, just as the 6SQ7 operates half of each cycle, but the two of them work on alternate half cycles, not together. Doing it this way saves a high voltage transformer, and has the effect of another plate supply.
Be sure to put the condenser across the relay coil in its proper polarity, with the plus side to ground, not in the usual way. A small paper tubular is entirely satisfactory and does the job of taking the buzz out of the relay. The relay contacts are normally held reverse this. it can be done easily-just interchange the 922 phototube and its 50 megohm series resistor. Be careful not to reverse the polarity of the phototube or it won't respond at all.
This two-stage circuit is so sensitive that the 1 candlepower lamp with a \(l^{\prime \prime}\) diameter lens in front of it can work the photocell over 20 feet away, and even if different amounts of daylight get into the photocell during the course of the day, the amplifier will not be biased improperly but will respond as it should.

shades. That is quite an idea, and the ladies seem to like it a lot, because they keep coming back for more of that expensive powder, especially the ladies that can't boast about their complexion
This "Cosmetigraph" uses a very simple circuit, just a photocell of the self-generating kind connected to a microammeter, just as you have in your exposure meter that you use in taking pictures. The real work in it lies in the mechanical parts, getting the light to shine onto the skin without "specular" reflection effects, and collecting the light efficiently and accurately
Now we come to the tobacco counter, really crowded and with everybody smoking away real hard. Over to the left there is a lot of coming and going, and people seem to be waiting a turn. We elbow over, and see what the attraction is - a big glass tube. That must be the smoke measuring outfit Xavier just completed, with a milliammeter to show how much smoke is in the tube. The big man presses a button, and a fan blows out the old smoke in the tube. He exhales gently into the tube, and the indicator goes way down. Now comes a thin chap with a pipe. He doesn't do as well, and there is much comment and discussion about lung size, black smoke, and light smoke. This setup is shown in Fig. 2.

Just then, Xavier himself comes along with a pencil and a pad. He is glad to see us, but we are late, and now there isn't much time. At this hour he must check over the figures on the inter-departmertal counting machines which measure the volume of traflic today in the underwear department. It seems that the boss thinks this is a good way to compare the "Planet" advertising with that in the "Clarion."

So off he went, a happy, busy man. He is stouter and more prosperous looking now. Probably his clothes are made to order
\(-30-\)

\section*{KEEIP EQUIIPMENT INTACT}

A N ORDINARY lunch box serves as a suitable container for soldering irons of the late models, iron support solder, tape, and other neded equipment.

The assembled outfit may be kept at the work bench where it is casily picked up for use away from the shop.



TERMS : Merchandise Sublect to Prior Sale. Prices Sublect to Change: Min. Order \(\begin{aligned} & \text { S5.00. } 20 \% \text { Dep. }\end{aligned}\)

\section*{\(E_{E}\) \\ ELEGTRONIC EXPEDITERS INC. \\ }

\section*{WANTED! \\ Men and Women to Fill TOP RADIO JOBS}
in AM-FM-Television If you are looking for a career with a future. Why not
join the hundreds of graduates from the Don Martin School of isadio arts now successfully employed in the radio industry. The demand is great for qualified be an announcer. script writer, disk jockey, news caster, or radio teclinician. Complete day and night classes. the latest equipnent. Free placement

Don Martin School of Radio Arts
1655 north Cherokes St.
Hollywood 28, Calif.



\section*{TRANSMITTERS-ARC-5 \& ATA}

Lenny is shedding bitter tears at the ridiculously low prioe. But Buck says: "Let 'em have it!" So here it is

\section*{4-5.3 Mes. \$2. 90 ea. \(5.3-7 \mathrm{Mcs}\)}

Complete with tubes and crystals in good condition. Get 'em while they last!

\section*{FAMOUS "ARB" RECEIVER}

195 to 9,050 Kes. Controlled by a 4-band selector switch. Features include 6 tubes, 3 micro-volt sensitivity MVC or AVC CW or MCW-sharp or broad tuning for extra ensitivity. 28V dynamotor. Used \$19.95 but in excellent condition. Special! \$19.95

\section*{ARC-4 Tronsceiver}

This is the Navy VHF unit. Conversion dope supplied makes it the hottest 2 -meter transceiver. 144-148 Mes. With tubes, dynamotor and crystals. Used but in excellent \$17.49 condition. Ea.
Brand new. E
\(\$ 3.50\)

\section*{BC 746 TUNING UNITS}

Complete with FT type 243 crystals, coils and condensers. All numbers from 1 to 71 such as: No. \(3-3995\) to 4450 Kc No. \(10-3735\) to 4190 Ke
\(\stackrel{\mathrm{Ea}}{\mathrm{On}} \mathrm{y}\)
FAMOUS PORTABLE BC-659 TRANSCEIVER
Excellent for outdoor use! 27 to 38.9 Mcs. crystal controlled. Ideal for hams, police, park service, etc. Battery operated, power supply 6 , 12 or 24 volt with proper vibrator. Complete (less power supply) with all tubes, 2 crystals, hand sets and antenna. Used, excel. \$17.50

POWER SUPPLY
PE-120 or PE-117. 6, 12, or 24 volts. \(\mathbf{\$ 9 . 9 5}\)
HEADSET EXTENSION CORD
CD 307 with PL- 55 Plug JK 26 jack. Length, 6 ft: Used but good condi- 29 C
tion. Special!

TUBES-ALL NEW AND BOXED
 boxed

SOS GIBSON GIRL BALLOONS New individually packed in wacuum \$1.95

COLLAPSIBLE MOBILE ANTENNA
7 ft., telescopic, brass anodized. \$1.95
Boxed, brand new. Ea.
Send for our NEW FREE Catalogue!
These prices are good for Month of MAY only! All prices F.O.B_ Los Angeles. \(25 \%\) deposit
with order. Balance C.O.D. Minimum order with order. Balance C.O.D. Minimum order
\(\$ 2.00\).
Come in and see the LARGEST supply of Come in and see GGEST electronics warehouse on the West Coast

\section*{COLUMBIA ELECTRONICS}

522-524 South San Pedro Street LOS ANGELES 13, CALIFORNIA

\section*{Projection Television \\ (Continued from page 49)}
tube neck) or away from the tube (at right angles to the tube neck). The visual effects of improper positioning of the magnets are shown in Fig. 6.
In the \(R C A\) and G.E. projection receivers the additional bar magnets are not required because the translucent screen is not slanted and because it is perpendicular to the axis of the optical system. Hence, a rectangular image on the projection tube face appears as a rectangle on the screen. The translucent screen used in these sets is composed of two lucite sheets with a partial diffusing layer between them. The back sheet has a fresnel lens molded into its rear surface. The front sheet has vertical ribs molded into its outer surface. The fresnel lens functions to concentrate the light into a narrow viewing angle. The vertical ribs act to increase the horizontal viewing angle above that obtained with a flat surface. The diffusing layer eliminates interference patterns between the fresnel lens and the vertical ribs. The screen and lens combination give a gain of approximately five over that which would be obtained from a ground glass screen.

In the RCA and Philco receivers, the projection tube, the spherical mirror, and the correcting lens are all mounted in what is known as an "optical barrel." See Fig. 9. The spherical mirror is mounted in the bottom of the optical barrel and held against a knife edge by three sets of springs. The spring pressure is strong enough to hold the mirror securely against the knife edges, but not sufficient to distort the spherical mirror.
The 5 TP 4 is held in a retaining ring within the optical barrel, the face of which is approximately one-half way between the correction lens and the mirror. The tube is adjusted to posi-
tion by controls on the side of the optical barrel. Optical focusing is accomplished by moving the picture tube up and down vertically. Other adjustments are needed to secure proper centering of the picture tube on the optical axis of the mirror. The correction lens is held in the ring on top of the barrel and secured by three spring fingers.

Another variation of the Schmidt optical system as adopted for television is that devised by North American Philips. The system, known by the tradename of "Protelgram," is an adaptation of the "folded" Schmidt system and occupies only half the space of a conventional arrangement. Since the light path is folded, it is possible to mount the projection tube with its optical system within a small metal box, thereby producing a compact and dustproof arrangement. The actual metal case measures only \(81 / 2^{\prime \prime}\) \(\times 8 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime}\). It contains three optical elements: (1) a \(6^{\prime \prime}\) spherical mirror. (2) an aspherical corrector lens, and (3) a special plane mirror to "fold" the light beam. See Fig. 8. These three elements form an optical triangle within the optical unit and are adjusted at the factory. They remain in adjustment under normal use. The optical unit is dustproof, with only the upper face of the corrector lens being exposed. It can be dusted with an ordinary cloth without scratching. The light emitted from the tube face is gathered by the spherical mirror, reflected to the plane mirror and then projected upwards through the corrector lens. At the center of the plane mirror there is a hole large enough to permit the projection tube face to be inserted through it. Behind the mirror ample room is provided for the deflection and focusing coils of the tube, plus whatever tube supports are required. There is no interference from the coils and the neck of the tube, since these are behind the plane mirror.


A throw distance of \(31^{\prime \prime}\) from the corrector lens to the viewing screen is required to produce an image \(12^{\prime \prime} \times 16^{\prime \prime}\). Extending behind the tube face and for \(71 / 2^{\prime \prime}\) beyond the \(9^{\prime \prime}\) dimension of the optical unit is the alignment assembly. This carries the tube and socket, focus, horizontal and vertical deflection coils and aligns the tube optically by means of three screws, which can be locked to insure good mechanical stability. Horizontal and vertical dellection coils are inside the optical unit; the focusing coil is outside. The tube is firmly seated in the plastic coil forms for the deflection coils, which are designed so that linear current will produce linear deflection over the full picture area.

A special small-size cathode-ray projection tube (3NP4) was designed for this unit. The tube screen diameter is 2.5 inches from which is obtained a \(1.4 \times 1.86\) inch picture. 2.5 inches appears to be the smallest practical size from which an enlarged image can be obtained. The tube uses magnetic deflection, magnetic focusing and 25,000 volts for acceleration. The spot diameter at the tube face is 0.003 inches and this permits 450 line resolution to be obtained. The high-voltage anode terminal consisis of a button in a glass cup sealed to the cone of the tube. The glass cup lengthens the external leakage path from the high-voltage contact to the coils thereby minimizing any tendency for arc-over to occur. The outside of the cone and part of the neck are covered with a conductive coating that can be grounded. This outer coating, together with the conductive coating inside the tube, forms a \(300 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}\). condenser which can be utilized for filtering of the high voltage. The neck of tube is quite narrow and, in conjunction with a deflection angle of only 40 degrees, permits full deflection to be achieved using only as much deflection current as ordinarily supplied to a 10 BP 4 direct-viewing tube operating at 9 kv .

A 25 kv . second anode is needed for the 3NP4 with better than average stability. Since existing types of highvoltage power supplies were found to be unsatisfactory, a new, compact unit was designed having low weight, small size, great stability and no r.l., radiation. See Fig. 7.
The flexibility of this particular design is illustrated by two possible arrangements, Fig. 10. In the left-hand illustration, the beam emerging from the corrector lens is folded once more by a second mirror tilted 45 -degrees. For an even more compact arrangement, the beam can be folded twice after leaving the "Protelgram" unit.

For future projection television receivers, the immediate objectives are: greater light intensity on the viewing screen, better contrast, and increase in horizontal and vertical viewing angles.

Projection television, while presenting more problems must, nonetheless. keep pace with direct view receivers.
\(-36-\)

FIRST AGAIN with the finest!


NO WONDER discriminating television setowners prefer WALCO by overwhelming majority! WALCO is the leader in style, quality and value. Here is a wonderful new WALCO television enlerging lens that actually IMPROVES the appearance of television cabinets. It's styled in keeping with the newest designs and developments. Insist on WALCO and be sure of the finest.

DISTRIBUTORS! REPRESENTATIVES!
A few good territories are available. Write for interesting arrangement to...

\section*{WALCOSALESCO. \\ 60 Franklin St., East Orange, N. J.}


\section*{TRAhsivision "Flip-Up" TV ANTENNA}
... the revolutionary PRE-ASSEMBLED, PRE-WIRED TV ANTENNA that gives Superior Performance on ALL CHANNELSyet COSTS YOU ONLY \(1 / 2\) the price of

- PRE-ASSEMBLED, ready for use. Just "flip-up" (like an umbrella) and install.
- PRE-WIRED-iust connect your lead-in to the two terminals.
- RECEIVES ALL CHANNELS.
- ALL-DIRECTIONAL; can be oriented for the weakest station in an area with assurance that all other channels will be brought in equally well.
- EXTREMELY SENSITIVE. Unusual high gain on upper channels. Ideal for fringe areas.
\[
\text { - PRICE: } \$ @ 95 \text { LIST }
\]

Completely assembled with rotatable base, 7 - ft . mast, guy ring and guy wire.
Additional 7 -ft. masts, to build antenna up to 19 ff . at small extra cost.
All prices fair traded... All prices \(5 \%\) higher west of the Mississippi River.
See your local Transvision Outlet, or mail this coupon TODAY to

\section*{TRANSVISION, INC.}

\section*{NEW ROCHELLE. N. Y.}


\section*{Spot Radio News}
(Continued from page 16)
gle stage. The \(R C A\) specialists emphasized that their system should not be cited as a means of obtaining higher power from many small tubes, but rather as a means of increasing transmitter output when existing tubes have been improved so that they could handle more power.

Another approach to the high-power problem was demonstrated at a special engineering-press meeting by Westinghouse at their Lansdowne, Maryland, plant. In this method, described as a Symmetron power amplifier, tubes are operated in parallel and symmetrically inserted into coaxial tanks (cathode and plate). Each tube, therefore, sees the same electrical and mechanical configuration for all operating frequencies. Thus the design lends itself to multiple tube operation. Two to ten tubes or more may be operated in parallel without affecting the circuit symmetry. This type of circuit is associated with simplified wide-range tuning, a 50 -kilowatt tank requiring only three adjustable tuning controls, cathode tuning (shorting bar), plate tuning (shorting bar), and output coupling (condenser). These controls are motor driven and tune through the complete FM band of 88 to 108 megacycles without mechanical adjustment of the tank, which is in contrast to the conventional FM grounded-grid, push-pull amplifiers, using two-wire transmission line tanks, where even at lower power levels, up to nine adjustable controls are required.

Using the present types of tubes, the Symmetron system was said to provide powers of 75 kw . in the standard FM band; 25 kw . in the 54 to 88 mc . TV band; 10 kw . in the 174 to 216 mc . TV band, and for black and white or color TV, one to two kilowatts in the 500-1000 mc. spectrum. Westinghouse engineers declared that these power levels were from one to one-and-onehalf times greater than those available with current equipment designed to operate on the ultra-highs.

Ultra-high telecast studies are continuing at a merry pace, too, with \(N B C\) and the Washington consulting engineering firm of McNary and Wrathall preparing four setups for tests. NBC has asked the FCC for permission to install a 846-854 mc. transmitter, using a rated visual power of 100 watts and a peak carrier power of 400 watts, at their Princeton labs and another ultra-high unit, operating on 529 mc ., installed in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Conn., which is expected to have an effective radiated power of between 15 and 20 kilowatts. The other two experimental stations are being planned for Scranton, Pa., and Pawtucket, R. I., with a frequency of 515 mc , used for a pulse-modulated visual signal having a power of 5 kilowatts. Slotted cylindrical transmission antennas with power gains of ten

\section*{\$URPLU\$ BARGAIN \$}

\section*{FM REC. BC 603}

For 10 and 11 meters. 20 to 30 MC superhet. BFO, squelch; 10 push-buttons and manual tuning. Makes fine wide-band IF strip for 88-108 er, case, and diagram. 12 rolt. Used. good.

R4-ARR-2 Receiver. See RADIO NEWS, \(P_{-112} 11\), Jan. 1949 issue. Used, good
Radio Transmitter \& Receiver APS 13. \(410-420 \mathrm{mc}\)., light weirht, fully enclosed: 30 mc . I. F. Complete With 17 tubes, including 5-6J6; 9/6AG5; 2/2D21; APS 13 Racks. New with manurl.
Handy Talkie Batteries. Good condition. BA-37
COMMAND REC.
Used. Good.
BC453-1.9-550 KC
 BC155-9.MC
\(\$ 12.95\)
5.95 BC \(454-3.6 . \mathrm{MC}^{-1}\) BC455-6.9.1-MC 6.95
6.95 61/2' CONTIROL CABLE for above command sets.... \(\$ 1.00\)
APN 1. Used, good
\(\$ 7.95\)
BC 684 Transmitter. Used, good

\section*{Climbing Equipment}


Safety belt, leather. Good used. Pole Climbers, and straps Good,

R-5/ARN-7 COMPASS RECEIVER Includes broadcast band. Frea. \(100-\)
1750 ke. in 4 bands. 5 -gang tuning
capacitor. I5 tubes: \(4-6 \mathrm{~K} 7\). \(1-6 \mathrm{Li}\),
 Send \(25 \%\) with Order, Balance c.o. D.

C \& H SALES CO.
1850-B East Colorado St., Pasadena 8, Calif.


\section*{TUBES}

FACTORY SEALED CARTONS, ANY ASSORT

are expected to be used. WQAN will conduct the Scranton tests and WCFI, the Providence studies. It is believed that about \(\$ 10,000\) will be spent for each experiment.

TIEENIBN IN MINIATIIEIZITIAN
in industry and the military were accented at the IRE national convention exhibits at the Grand Central Palace, New York City. The U. S. Navy displayed a complete receiver, formerly requiring 12,160 cubic inches, compressed into a volume of 3,150 cubic inches, with no efficiency lost in the transfer. A ten-tube receiver, weighing but one pound and sealed in a plastic case, three inches by six inches by one inch thick, was also on view. An answer to every serviceman's prayer, a test kit with all of the basic tools in a container less than a foot long, was also shown by the Navy. Containing fountain-pen like instruments serving as voltmeters, ohmmeters, soldering irons, vacuum-tube testers, signal generators and tracers, plus other test essentials, the kit weighs about twenty-five pounds and is ten by ten by nine inches in size.

Describing this dream kit, E. J. Nucci of the Navy Bureau of Ships, said that the kits are being expanded a few inches and increased in weight about two pounds to include a 'scope, to provide maintenance and service for practically every type of first-aid problem.

THEAVEIRAGEMINTEXEIR prefers the full frequency range in speech and music, and not a restricted frequency range, Harry F . Olson of \(R C A\) Labs, said at the IRE meeting during a talk on the reproduction of sound.

Analyzing this and other related factors, Olson disclosec that there are six physical aspects of a musical tone: intensity, fundamental frequency, overtone structure, duration, growth and decay, and vibrato. He said that an examination of these physical aspects shows that speech and music are exceedingly complex, and since soundreproducing systems involve all manner of mechanical vibrating elements, one would expect deviations from true fidelity of reproduction. However, Olson continued, it is truly remarkable and fortunate that tremendous deviations from true reproduction may be made and we may still retain a system which is acceptable by the average listener.

Olson pointed out that there are seven types of defects which must be considered in order to reproduce the physical characteristics of a musical tone, and which should not be present in a distortion-free system: amplitude distortion, nonlinear distortion, phase distortion, transient distortion, noise, directional pattern of reproducers, and seven conditions of deviations (single channel system, special distribution, accoustics of two roomsthe pickup studio and listening room, limited dynamic range, microphone placement and balance, difference in


\section*{ANTENNAS FOR ALL USES}

\section*{TELESCOPING ANTENNA WITH} Base Insulator: Four section. steel, extends \(0^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}\) to \(23^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime \prime}\). Diameter taper from
\(11 / 1 h^{\prime \prime}\) to \(1 / 2^{\prime \prime}\). Each section fitted with adjustable locking clamp. Can be adjusted to length required for freq. Brown glaze base insulator and stand orr. \$12.95

\section*{WHIP ANTENNA FOR MOBILE} AND STATIONARY USE


For above MP-48, tubular steel, copper coated. painted-in 3 foot sections. Bot
tom section MS-53 can be used to make tom section MS MS-52-51-50-49 for taper
any Screw-in type. Any Section.
Price
W0c WHIP STEEL- 24 ft . two plece. Bottom
 TELESCOPING STEEL ANTENNA - 3 Sections. \(94^{\prime \prime}\) " long. Telescoped \(40^{\prime \prime}\) Size: Size.
\(8 / 4^{\prime \prime}\) to \(14^{\prime \prime}\) 1rice............... 1.755 ANTENNA ROTATOR-Ideal reversible ANTENNA Rotating all types of sntennas
mot for rot
at the top. Weighs only \(41 / 2\) lbs. Size:
 HIGH TORQUE MOTOR for Antenna Rotation- \(3 / 2\)
R1'M; operates on 110 Volt 60 cycle with 10 MFD con
 10 MHD Cond. only S I.OO. Re
MOTORS
6 or 12 Volt \(A C-D C\) Heavy Duty reversible motor with
 DYNAMOTORS


TRANSFOHMER NHF-109 for Comm. Rec.
 3.00

COMMAND TRANSMITTERS
RC-458.
USED:
5.3 to 7 MC. NEW: \(\$ 8.95\).
S 5.95

BC-456 MODULATOR-MRE Now.....
DUAL TRANSMITER RACK-New.
6.95
2.50
1.50
6.90

DUAL TRANSMITTER RACK-New.
132 SOUTH MAIN ST LIMA, OHIO

\section*{WANTED}

TELEPHONE CARRIER EQUIPMENT (Western Electric) types C, CF-1, CF-3, CF-4, CF-5, H, H-1
TELEGRAPH CARRIER EQUIPMENT (Western Electric) X-61822A, CF-2, Cli \(-6,40 \mathrm{AC1}\).
TELETYPEWRITERS-All Models. TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARDSManual and automatic.
RADIO TELEPHONE LINKS-AN/TRC-1. AN/TRC-3, AN/TRC-4.
TH-1 T-14/TRC-i Transmitters. R-19/TRC-1 Receivers, Antennas.
Box 484, \% RADID \& TELEVISION NEWS 185 N. Wabash Ave. Chicago 1, III.



\section*{SCHEMATICS-CONVERSIONS FOR SURPLUS GEAR} NEW
PE-117 conversion, supply 12 V AC and 180 V B plus for mobile command receivers or ARB from 6 V battery. Supsly 24 V AC and 180 V B plus from 12 V DC boat or aircraft bat-
BC-348 alignment. Epecify model \(\$ 1.00\)
BC-348 alignment. Sperify model....... \(\$ 1.00\) \(\mathrm{BC}-348\) schematic with parts list and AC con-
version. Specify model. version. Specify model AN/ARC-4 mobile ham conversion, 2 me-
ters. \(\$ 2.00\) SCR-522-A, AM, and C with parts lists, explanation of differences, and chart for crystal frequencies. \(\$ 2.00\) ARB(CRV4E151): Step-by-step conversio original schematic and alignment chart... \(\$ 2.00\) For old customers who already have schematic. ARB (CRV-46151), Complete schematic, simplified schematic (both with control boxes), and IF and \(\mathrm{RF}^{2}\) aligument chart ASB-7; Indicator, transmitter, receiver, scheEaties with voltage inputs. Specify which unit. GP-6, GP-7, TCE-2 schematic
\(\$ 1.00\) GP-6, GP-7, TCE-2 schematic ...... \(\$ 1.00\) BC-645, origina and
Includes PE-101-C. BC-375-E ster power pack \(\$ 1.00\) plus complete parts list with plus tuning units plus complete parts ist with values and charac-SCR-274-N receivers BCHE information. . \(\$ 2.00\) SCR-274-N receivers, BC-453, 4, 5: Conversio of front plug to local control adapter. AC power. Alignment. Parts location. Voltage and resistance
clear sheet
MN-26 op
145 paqes...... AN/ARC- 5
AN/ARC-5 schematics: very large sheet, in-SCR-274-N Transmitter schematics, including modulator, rack, and control box. RU-16/GF-11 equinment schemat RU-17/GF-12 equipment schematic

SCHEMATICS: \(\$ 100\)
ARN-7 BC-433-G BC-733-D ART-13A APN-1 APN-9 SCR-625 APT-2 BC-1206-C R-89/ARN-5A RA-10
ease remit With Order. We Pay Postage.
Send 25 c and stamped addressed envelope for comprehensive list, cross-indexed for BC and SCR. Includes chart explaining code used in Army-Navy nomenclature.

RO. E.
\(3451 / 2 \mathrm{~N}\) : PALM DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFt

\section*{Why the Adjustable "V" Antenna Is Best for TV}

Premax Adjustable V Dipole Antennas permit the proper vertical or horizontal adjustment of the elements to prevent, as generally happens with horizontal type dipoles, the combining of a "direct' with a "reflected" signal which results in a cancellation of both signals and poor reception.
The Premax V can be adjusted to the proper vertical or horizontal position to make the two signals combine in phase, thereby increasing rather than reducing the received signal.
Another Premax feature is that, properly mounted, it permits a sufficient signal energy at the antenna terminals to minimize the importance of the otherwise difficult task of perfect impedance matching.
Service men, installing the Premax V, find it insures optimum reception of signals from ALL of the TV stations within the line of sight.
Premax V is a low-cost antenna, easy to install and profitable to the service man. Send for details.

> PRHMAX PRODUCHS
> DIVISION CHISHOLMERYDER CO., INC. 4909 Highland Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y,
level of the original and reproduced sound, and volume effects of rooms).

INTERFERENCE from auto ignition and electrical equipment, a serious problem in reception and particularly television, is receiving legal attention in Great Britain with a Wireless Telegraphy Bill, which would make it mandatory to equip all units which may radiate electromagnetic energy with suppressors.

Discussing this move during an interview in New York City, Dr. R. L. Smith-Rose, director of research of the department of scientific and industrial research, London, and formerly vice president of the IRE, said that the bill would undoubtedly pass and guarantee interference-free reception. According to Dr. Smith-Rose, all manufacturers of accessories or automobiles which might radiate will have to secure an approved certificate, indicating that tests have been made to assure radiation-free performance
In a query covering the 405-625-819 line debate now raging across the continent, Dr. Smith-Rose said that the British industry has not changed its opinion as to the virtues of the \(405-\) line method, since it was believed that this standard was the most efficient in relation to cost and ether space occupied. The \(625-\mathrm{line}\) system, which seems to be favored by those in Sweden and Germany as well as Belgium and Switzerland, and the 819-line system popular in France, is not practical for Great Britain, according to Dr. SmithRose. The 625 -line system, which has been developed by Philips of Eindhoven, and uses a 6 -mc. bandwidth with two-to-one interlacing, does have many interesting possibilities according to other continental experts who were interviewed during their recent attendance at a series of lectures on television in this country

\section*{FOIAMER IRESIDENT HERHERT}

HOOVER was honored at a recent luncheon of the Radio Executives Club at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, for his pioneering work in radio legislation and control while Secretary of Commerce and as President.
As tokens of esteem, the club presented Mr. Hoover with the original microphone that he used on January 15, 1921, at the European Relief dinner in the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh, when he spoke over KDKA, and the microphone used at the White House while he was president.

A galaxy of outstanding technical, administrative, and entertainment personalities joined in the tribute, including Laurence Tibbett of the Metropolitan Opera; David Sarnoff, RCA Chairman of the Board; Walter Evans, president of Westinghouse Electric broadcasting division; Frank Stanton, \(C B S\) prexy; Wayne Coy, FCC Chairman; Norman Luker, North American Director of \(B B C\); Ted Streibert, WOR prexy; Allan Hoover, son of Mr. Hoover; A. D. Willard, executive vice president of NAB; Ted Husing, fa-
mous sports announcer; Carl Haverlin, president of the club; and Frank M. Russell, vice president of \(N B C\) in Washington, D. C.

THEENTENSIVE IPEEIDIEATIONS required for that epic inaugural TV network program a few months ago were disclosed recently in a special report.

According to this review, more than 550 long-line telephone experts were trained for the event, who for two months prior to the telecast were engaged in lining up and testing the coaxial links. The tests, which involved many changes and adjustments, went on continuously right up until the program was scheduled to go on the air.
The Illinois Bell Telephone number two toll building in Chicago was the key center for much of the activity. For into the 157 -foot basement vault of the building was placed the Chi-cago-Cleveland-New York and Chi-cago-St.-Louis coaxial cables. Although this building and its equipment were designed to handle telephone conversations, the center was established to provide a headquarters to monitor and switch television programs.
The report showed that \(540 \mathrm{ampli}-\) fiers had to be installed along the routes and an additional system of 250 amplifiers were required for the television terminals in the telephone buildings in each city of the network.

Today, the network. still in the improvement stages. but providing excellent services, links fourteen cities and 30 stations and serves one-fourth of the nation's population, a remarkable record of engineering progress.
L. W.

Queen-Dona (CQ) Grace Burbage, Humboldt College co-ed, was chosen to reign over the all-male student body of California State Polytechnic Collece at the annual Poly Royal celebration April 29 and 30. Miss Burbage shown seated at the controls of the college short-wave station, sent invitations to all hams to inspect the college's radio and electronics facilities during the two-day celebration on the San Luis Obispo campus. This is a regular, extra-curricular activity of the student body, planned, managed, and directed by the student leaders and is recognized nationally as a pioneer and model of vocational education of the college level.


CONVERT DIRECT - VIEW TELEVISION TO : hate PROJECTION TELEVISION!

\section*{Any electro-magnetic deflection TV set can be converted! All you need are} 3 basic components: lens, tube and power supply.

high Voltage meter 01030 KV
A precision-made instrument with range from 0 to 30 KV . 20 microamps. Bakelite meter panel housed in solid oak cabpanel housed in solid oak cab inet. Meter has lack connector
for convenient connection to oscilloscope in checking voltage .. \$67.50
Send for Free Complete Technical Detail


HIGH VOLTAGE TELEVISION CAPACITOR;
SPECIFICATIONS:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Type & Capacity & Operating Voltaje & Net Price \\
\hline SKC 10-10 & 1000 mmidd & 10,000 & 45 ea \\
\hline 10-20 & 500 -. & 20.000 & 84 ea. \\
\hline 10-30 & 300 . \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & 30.000 & 2.10 er . \\
\hline SKC 20-10 & 1600 mmpd & 10.000 & 2.52 ea. \\
\hline 20-20 & 1200 ". & 20,000 & 3.36 ea. \\
\hline 20-30 & 600 & 30,000 & 4.17 ea. \\
\hline SKC 30-10 & 3200 mmid & 10.000 & 4.17 ea. \\
\hline \(30-20\)
\(30-30\) & 25000 & 20.000
30.040 & 5.01 ea. \\
\hline 30-30 & 1200 & 30.000 & 5.85 ea. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NEW REAR PROJECTION PLASTIE TELEVISION SCREENS
The screen surface consists of a conglomerate arrangement of microscopic plastic crystals that "Pin Polnt" viewing with a minimum loss of projected livht. It is estimated that there is a loss of approximately \(10 \%\) of light viewing the image at 45 degrees off center. Light transmision percentages are controlled to ob-
taln the maximum efficiency of the television optical taln the maximum efficiency of the television optical Include \(25 \%\) Deposit With Order, Balance C.O.D.

Features a metal backed white fluorescent screen hay-
ing high brightness and contrast.
....... \(\$ 67.50\)

\section*{SPELLMAN TELEVISION CO., INC. \\ DEPT. A, 130 WEST 24h STREE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. - AL 5 -3680}


Come to the Great Shops of COYNE in Chicago during our 50 th Anniversary Year Get quick. Dractical
training in RADIO-TELEVISION or ELECTRICtraining in RADIO-TELEVISION or EL.ECTRIC-
\(1 T Y\) C 1 Approved. Financc nlan for non-veterans
Mai Coupon Today for complete det Mail Coupon Today for complete details.
NOT "HOME-STUDY" COURSES: You learn on real, full-size equipment, not by mail Tinest staff of trained instructors to help you get ready qui-kly for a better job, a fine future
FREE BOOKS Clip coupon for big illustrated TRICITY or RADIO.TELEVISION. Hoth broles sent FREE if you wish. No oblyation; no salesman

\section*{B. W. соокE, Pres}
B. W. COOKE, Pres.
COYNE Edectrical \(\&\) Radio School, Dept. 59-85H 500 S. Paulina Street, Chicago 12, Illinors
Send FREE BOOK and fuli detpils on:
\(\square\) ELECTRICITY \(\square\) RADIO-TELEVISION
NAME.
ADDRESS.
CITY
\(\qquad\)

May, \(\quad 15\) (14)

\section*{SURPLUS BARGAINS}

\section*{REC. \({ }^{2}\) TRANS.}

BC 454 ( n e w) 3 to 6 mc BC 457 or ARC5, 4 to \(5,80 \mathrm{mc}\). (slightly used) with
schomatic. schomatic.

Both for
 \(\mathrm{BC} 459,{ }^{7}\) to 9.1 mc (new).
T20 ARC 5,4 to 5.3 me.
T22 ARC 5 to 9.1 me.


 AR volt Dynamotor ican be used for above).
 uous (used)
AsB/7 Indicator Unit With Tubes (exc. basic 14.95
unit for sur scope) (used)

\section*{SELSYN XMITTER \& INDICATOR}

Ideal as Radio beam position indicator for Ham, Television or commercial use. \$495 Complete with I-82...


LEARN
TELEVISION
ELECTRONICS RADIO
Modern Completely Equipped Laboratories

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES
G.I. Approved-Veterans Receive Subsistence

ENROLL NOW!
ELECTRONICS INSTITUTE, INC.
21 Henry, Detroit 1, Mich

\author{
Don Lee Studios \\ (Continued from page 37)
}
vey the traffic problem and equipment needs of the expanding network. The outgrowth of many round table discussions was master control equipment with a switching system of over 800 possible program combinations requiring 821 relays, 49 amplifiers, 850 indicator lamps, 2500 jacks, and 13 volume indicators. The equipment contains facilities for handling 12 studios, 3 announce booths, 4 recording channels, 4 simultaneous remote programs, 96 remote connections, 7 incoming networks, 10 outgoing networks, and equipment for special facilities. Despite the complexity, there are tell-tale indicators, automatic features, and convenient control arrangements to permit its entire supervision by only one man.

In regard to the automatic features, it is normal to allow 20 seconds after cue for fill to the network before switching, permitting the master control operator only 10 seconds to perform his many functions. He now can press Delay Master buttons on cue, which will automatically switch the network 20 seconds later, leaving him free for other duties. The equipment has its own dust-free air conditioning system.

A mixing console which would incorporate facilities necessary to the needs of radio production had been planned for several years. Many schematics were drawn and revised. It was desired to have the greatest amount of flexibility and facilities for fulfilling the demands of all types of programs, but unfortunately the mixing console became excessively complicated. Often it has been said that an engineer's job is one of making the best compromise and here a compromise was necessary.

With this in mind, less frequently used special effect equipment was deleted with the idea of housing such equipment in a separate cabinet so that it could be wheeled to the side of any console when the occasion demanded. The desk circuits were treated to gain maximum flexibility through the use of jack bays. The eight channel mixer, operationally speaking, was simplified by keys, which, by choice of the technician, split the board into channel groupings controllable by sub-masters. On certain types of programs this greatly facilitates mixing. For example: the multi-microphone pickup of an orchestra, controlled by one hand, can be balanced against the instrumental solos or vocal microphones controlled by the other hand. The sound microphones can be balanced against the cast microphone in the dramatic programs.

Through the continual exchange of ideas with Western Electric Company, there emerged a control desk which in one year of trial installation has proven very satisfactory. The readily accessible plug-in amplifiers \(h\) ave made the occasional service requirements very simple.

The equipment installed in the KHJ network and FM announce booths is to provide for fading into or out of programs, giving identification and spot announcements, playing transcribed commercial spots or recorded fills in case of program failure, and cueing and monitoring necessary to the operation. The Don Lee Broadcasting System production department and announcing staff studied the possible layout of equipment fulfilling these needs with the intention of improving the ease and accuracy of operation. The number of controls appearing on the equipment was held to a minimum to avoid confusion and the placement was based on frequency of use. Much consideration was given to the slope

Fig. 1. A typical family of curves resulting from reverberation tests made during the course of construction. Here, for the first time, a building was constructed to the optimum reverberation characteristic as indicated by the curves.

of the control panel and location of the volume indicator to further facilitate operation. It was decided that a control desk similar in shape to that developed for the small studios would be ideal with circuit and control modification for use in the announce booths.

A need existed for control room equipment associated with the small studios used in commentary and round table discussion types of programs, preparation and playback of delayed broadcasts with facility for cut-in announcements, and assembly of record shows with the announcer (disc jockey) working in the control room or in the studio with a technician at the controls.
The design philosophy was that of simplicity, ease of operation, and dependability. With an intent to minimize operational errors resulting from poorly placed and excessive numbers of controls and switches, a careful study was made to determine the most frequently used controls and the most convenient location for each with the least hazard to smooth operation. The aim was to satisfy program production demands with the minimum number of controls in order to facilitate fast and accurate operation. To insure greater dependability, each part was studied as a potential trouble maker. For ease of operation, two turntables were built into one side of the desk, and a third was placed in a separate cabinct on the other side of the operator as optional equipment. Moreover, the physical shape and color of the control desk were worked out with Western Electric engineers to give eye appeal and modern design rather than just the "technical look."

Mutual Don Lee is convinced that the care and effort expended in the design and construction of this network center have produced the ideal home for its operations in Hollywood. The acoustic characteristics of the studios add measurably to the quality of the broadcasts. The provisions in the building for technical services and the careful planning of the layout for storage, for entrance and exit of the public, and for the managerial functions of the networks are of great value, and finally, the audio system brings simplicity and efficiency to program production and dispatching.-30--


\section*{\(\Rightarrow\) SEE THE BACK COVER \(\Rightarrow\)}

Since RADIO NEWS covers are printed far in advance of the balance of the publication, certain chenges have taken place after our announcement on the back cover was printed. These are as follows:


All Major Components are Already Mounted on Chassis includ. ing prewired "VIVIDeo" I.F. strip (Pat. Pend.) and prewired front end. Only 13 tubes remain to be wired.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
NEW LOW PRICES! \\
T.A.C, STANDARD MOBELS 29 RCA tubes, plus RCA or
DuMont C.R. Tube. Piewired "VIVlDeo" 3 -tulw Ple-
\(\qquad\) \\

\(\qquad\) Model mors-Complete liess C.in \(\$ 169.50\) \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} &  \\
\hline  & \$271.40 Dealer's Neto \\
\hline \[
\$ 231.25
\] & \$357.35 Deater's Neto \\
\hline \(\$ 314.50\) Dealer \& N & \[
\$ 566.75
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

ALL T. A. C. \(15^{\prime \prime}\) and \(20^{\prime \prime \prime}\) Assemblies conrain 30 hCA tubrs. plus
 supuly.
* Write for Catalog en our Complete Line of TV Replacement Components!

540 BUSHWICK AVE., BROOKLYN 6, N. Y
*Prices \(5 \%\) Higher west of the
Prices subject to change ASSEPMBYY CO. without notice.

\section*{\(\Rightarrow\) SEE THE BACK COVERA \(\Rightarrow\)}

\section*{MAKE YOUR OWN} BIG PICTURE TELEVISION: ALMOST


\title{
with INTERNATIONAL'S \\ PROVEN PROJECTION ASSEMBLIES
}

The following units when assembled produce a complete projection unit for pictures from \(15^{\prime \prime} \times 20^{\prime \prime}\) to \(3^{\prime} \times 4^{\prime}\)
PK-36 (Projection video chassis) . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 180\) LK-36 (Projection low voltage power supply). 76 HK-36 (Projection high voltage power supply) 55 CK-36 (Projection Schmidt optical assembly) 294

Complete
TOTAL \(\$ 605\)
PBK-36 (Optical barrel assembly) only....... \(\$ 98\)
Prices on mirror and screen upon request

\section*{SPECIAL SENSATIONAL PRICE!}

BCA 630TS type chassis
\(\$ 165.50\)
The tried and true chassis adaptable for use with \(10^{\prime \prime}, 12^{\prime \prime}, 121 / 2^{\prime \prime}, 15^{\prime \prime}\) and \(16^{\prime \prime}\) tubes.
Send check with order or \(25 \%\) deposit on C.0.D.'s Prices quoted F.o.B. factory.

Dealer prices quoted upen request

\title{
INTERNATIONAL \\ TELEVISION CORPORATION
}

238 William Street
New York 1, \(\mathrm{N}_{1}\) Y.

\section*{}

Intensive, specialized course, including strong basis In mathematics and electrical engineering, advanced
Radio Theory and Design, Modern laboratory. Low Radio Theory and Design, Modern laboratory. courses in Aeronautical. Chemical. Civil. Electrical and Mechanical Kingineering. Gor't adproved Por
G.I.'s. Enter June, Sept., Dec., March. Catalogue. indiana technical college 959 E, Washington Blvd. Fort Wayne 2, Indiana

\section*{COUPON-OF-THE-MONTH}


RADIO DISTRIBUTING CO, PASADENA 18, CAL.

\section*{Mae's Service Shop \\ (Continued from page 52)}
tion that ordinarily separates the line from the chassis? What's the resonant frequency?"
"Let's see if you can figure it out for yourself," Mac suggested. "First, what's the chief characteristic of a series-tuned circuit?"
"A very low impedance at the resonant frequency," Barney said promptly; "so I suppose that this circuit is for the purpose of furnishing a very low impedance path between the chassis and 'B-minus' at one particular frequency."
"So far, so good!" Mac encouraged. "And what particular frequency is it that we want to be sure is tied down so that it cannot go wandering around through the receiver and cause us more trouble?"
"The i.f. frequency?" Barney guessed.
"That's right. Because of the high gain of the i.f. amplifier, it is essential that the i.f. signal stick strictly to the path intended for it. The series-tuned circuit is usually mounted physically near the cathode return of the i.f. amplifier, and so it serves to prevent degeneration at the i.f. frequency as well as to prevent oscillation. In short, you might say that the series-tuned
circuit is employed as a particularly effective bypass."
"It is rather funny that you should ask about that at just this time, though," Mac continued, "for this letter I am holding contains a descriptive bulletin on the Sprague line of resonant condensers that were designed to contain in a single compact unit that tuned circuit you have there. These condensers, which come in \(.05, .1\), and \(.2 \mu \mathrm{fd}\). values, have built-in inductance so that they resonate at 455 kilocycles. At this frequency, the impedance of a typical \(.2 \mu \mathrm{fd}\). unit is less than a quarter of an ohm."
"If a fellow had to replace one of those resonant condensers, he ought to use an exact duplicate, right?"
"Right!" Mac said. "For if he doesn't, he is likely to have oscillation trouble."
"Do they look any different from ordinary condensers?"
"Well, the ones that bear the Sprague name come in yellow tubes and are marked 'resonant' for identification. The other day, though, I ran across one of the units that was in a slate-gray tube and just had the word 'special' stamped on it."

Barney shook his head sadly. "It is not enough that we have resistors that look like condensers and condensers that look like resistors. Now we gotta have tuned circuits that look like condensers yet!"
\(-30-\)

\title{
A USEFUL SWITCHING CIRCUIT
}

\author{
By JACK D. GALLAGHER, WSHZB
}

A ARTICLE by the writer which appeared in Radio \(\&\) Television News, June 1948, entitled 'Another Method of Power Supply Control" presented a simple solution to the problem of turning the plate voltage on last and off first by three switches. For reference, the switching arrangentent is shown in Fig. 1A.

Removing \(\mathrm{S}_{3}\) of Fig . 1 A will provide a method of "plates on last, off first" for \(\mathbf{T}_{1}\) and \(\mathbf{T}_{2}\). Suppose, however, that these same features could be accomplished with just one toggle switch instead of two. Or, if all three transformers were to be used, it would still simplify matters if two toggle switehes would serve the purpose of three.

The diagram of Fig. IB will serve the purpose quite well. The relay is connected in a lock-up circuit by throwing \(S_{1}\) to the right. Since only a momentary connection is needed to turn on the filaments, \(S_{1}\) can be a 3 -position switch with a momentary action on one side. By switching \(S_{1}\) to the left, primary voltage can be applied to \(T_{2}\). If \(S_{1}\) were switched to the left at first, nothing would happen since the primary of \(\mathbf{T}_{2}\) is open through the relay contacts. If for some reason \(S_{1}\) is to the left and the relay coil goes open, \(T_{2}\) is turned off as well as \(T_{i}\), both simultaneously. If the plate voltage is left on ( \(S_{1}\) to the left) accidentally, the push-button will turn off both voltages.
\(S_{2}\) in Fig. \(1 B\) controls \(T_{3}\), if it is used. Since the filament voltage must be applied before either \(\mathbf{T}_{5}\) or \(\mathbf{T}_{3}\) will operate, there is no possibility of turn-
ing the plate voltage on first, or off last. If both \(S_{1}\) and \(S_{2}\) were '‘on'" ( \(T_{2}\) and ' \(T_{3}\) operating), all voltages would be turned off when the push-button was opened and nothing could be turned on first except the filament transformer \(T_{1}\). \(-30-\)

Fig. 1


HADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS

International Short-Wave
(Continued from page 142)
Azores-CSX2, 4.845, Ponta Delgada, heard 1715-1900; CS9MB, 11.090, heard 1415-1500. (Peddle, Newfoundland)
Barbados-VPR-9, 15.035, heard recently calling VRR-4 at 0740; heard another day 0745 contacting same station. (Ferguson, N. C.)
Belgium-Brussels, 17.845, heard recently calling ABC, New York, at 1730. (Beck, N. Y.) ORG, 19.230, heard to LSMS at 1300. (Peddle, Newfoundland)
Bermuda-ZFD-2, 10.390, works WNB; ZNX-2, 20.715, works London, and ZNU-4, 10.150, works WNB; all located at St. Georges. (Peddle, Newfoundland)
Brazil-Radio Jornal do Comercio, Recife, confirmed report via registered airmail QSL card. Transmitter is Marconi SWB 10 , input 15 to 20 kw . high-level plate modulation. Antennas are 258 degree Beverage array for 19-, 25-, 31 -, and 49 -meters. Input at time of report was 15.18 kw . Stations, frequencies, and schedules listed PRL-6, 780 kcs., \(0600-2100\); ZYK-2, 15.145 , 0600-1400; ZYK-3, 9.565, 0600-1200, 1400-2100; ZYK-2, 6.085, 1600-2100; advised that ZYK-3 also operates at times on 11.825 but is subject to heavy QRM there. (Rosenauer, Calif.)

What appears to be PYZ-2, Emissora do Distrito Federal, Rio de Janeiro, on 9.220 , is heard 1800 or 1815 to 1830 sign-off. (McPheeters, La.) Also heard in Texas by Stark.

British Guiana ZFY, about 5.985, Georgetown, heard in New York at 2000 and signing off 2045 with "God Save the King." (Weisberg) Relays BBC news 1800. (Ferguson, N. C.) Good level early mornings, also.

British Honduras-Ferguson, N. C., says ZIK-2, 10.598, Belize, seems to be back on old schedule as has heard it opening several times lately 1332 with news; was heard one day 1250 calling VQNA at 1331, had news which ended 1343, then called VQNA again; fair signal.

Bulgaria-Radio Sofia, 7.671, is still broadcasting 2250-0300; no English noted; improved signal recently. (Hagen, Ala.) Has setting-up exercises 2320, Eastern music 2330, news in Bulgarian 0000, then music (this time mostly marches of Slovak type). (Beck, N. Y.) Is heard in Newfoundland 1650-1700 with news. (Peddle)

Cameroon-"Ici Radio Douala," 9.160 , signs on 1300 with march, then gives call "Allo, Allo, Ici Radio Douala"; programs feature much recorded music. (Pearce, England) On Sundays appears to run 1430-1600. (Peddle, Newfoundland).

Canada-VE9AI, 9.54, Edmonton, Alberta, has news 0000. On West Coast, says Dilg, Calif., can be heard at weak level mornings after Radio Australia leaves the channel 0845.

Cape Verde Island-DeMeyer, Mich.,

\section*{For Clearer Television!}


TV-FM ANTENNA ROTATOR - Sharper Pictures - Wider Range - Peak Reception!

This antenna rofator turns your TV antenna instantly as needed -"aims" it at the station-keeps image clear-overcomes interference and distortion! In multi-station and fringe areas Tenna-Rotor brings in that station you couldn't get beforeincreases selectivity, directivity and range!

Weather-proof enclosed electric rotor unit, (size \(7^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}\) ) fits antenna mast-is quick and easy to install-self-lubricated for long life! Smart, plastic remote-control case plugs into 110 -volt house circuit. Price \(\$ 39.95\). (Slightly higher west of Rockies.) Complete assembly, rotor and control case, weighs 12 lbs . End your "fixed position" antenna worries - ask your dealer or service shop!


\section*{ALIIANCE mANUFACTURING COMPANY - ALLIANCE, OHIO Export Department; 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.}


What Receiver Would You Like to Have?
What Do You Have to Trade-In?

\section*{I Will Make You the Best Deal!}

Nobody can beat Bob Henry on a trade-in! (1 make the deals myself.) Nobody can beat Bob Henry's world's lowest credit terms! (I finance the thing myself.)
Bob Henry gives you immediate delivery on practically anything in the amateur or communications receiver line. (I carry the world's biggest stock.) Bob Henry gives YOU FREE ten-day trial and FREE 90-day service! (1 don't want you to buy anything you don't want.)
These are just some of the reasons why Bob Henry sells more receivers than anyone in the world! EVERYTHING has some trade-in value. Write me what you have and what you want. We can do business!
\(B 8\) donary


SX-42 Greafest continuous frequency coverage 540 kc to any communications receiver-from 540 kc to 110 Mc . One superb unif with 6 bands: \(A M\), FM, CW. \$275.00
Finest performance obtainable. \(\$ 270\)


SX-43 All essential ham trequencies trom 540 \(\mathrm{SA}=43 \mathrm{kc}\) to 108 Mc . In the band of 44 to 55 Mc, wide band FM or narrow band AM, just right for narrow
band FM reception is provided. \(\$ 189.50\)
band band \(A M\), just right for narrow
band \(F M\) reception is provided. \$189.50 s, time sale information

\section*{LICK low signal strength with a HICH}

GAIN QUALITY

\section*{Disfetric Duobond Antenna}

The DIELECTRIC DUO. BAND, Model D (illustrated) - iust one of the complete line of DIELECTRIC antennasis designed to give excellent results on all channels; in low signal strength areas.
- Durablel
- Easily installed!
- No interfering high frequency unit needed. One DUOBAND - one lead
thor's all you need!


If your jobher can't supply you, send us his name at the same time you send for our Free Brochure RN.1, which illustrates field patterns!


Assembled for your convenience
Facts, standards practices, data for the whole field of radio engineering

\section*{Radio Engineering Library}

PADIO specialists of the McGraw-Hill publications A selected the books for this library as those giving the most complete. dependable coverare or whose special fields are grounded on radio fundamentals. They cover circuit phenomena, mub urements, and other sub ects . . give specialized treatment of all fields of practical design and application.
- Special Low Price
- Bought singly, the five volumes would cost \(\$ 30\). Under this offer you save \(\$ 2.50\)
Pay in easy installment
FREE 10 Day Tria!!
Library Includes:
1. Fundamentals of Vacuum Tubes Eastman
2. Radio Engineering
lerman
3. Communication EngineeringEveritt
4. High-Frequency MeasurementsHund
5. Radio Engineering Handbook-Henney
3559 pages!
2558 illustrations!


FEATURING
- Latest Type of Circuits
- AGC-Automafic Gain Confrol
- Picture and Sound Automatically Locked
- Sound Cannof Drift
- Non-Microphonic
- Stagger Tuned I.F. for Max. Gain and Ease of Alignment
- 12 Channel Tuner
- Electramagnetic Focus and Deflection

Automatic Stabilized Synchro-Lock Circuit Holds Picture Steody
- 21 Tubes Including CR Tube

Large clarified stage by stage pictures and schematics to insure ease of construction. Guaranteed to work.
Money Back Guarantee-Buy if, Inspect it, if you don't think it's the best buy on the market-return unused within 5 days and your money will be refunded Within 5 days and your money will be refunded.

Ali prices F.O.BMEDIATE DELIVERY

\section*{SOVEREGGN TELEVISION CO. 5508 New Utrecht Ave. Eklyn 19, N. Y.}
has received verification (making his 208th country verified!) from Radio Clube De Cabo Verde, Praia CR4AA, heard on 5.910 some months ago; sent a beautiful card, gave frequency 6.024 and schedule of 1350-1500; however, Pearce, England, lately heard this station to 1700 on approximately 5.895 through bad CWQRM; DeMeyer heard it on 5.910 at 1600-1700. Swedish sources list this one with only 100 watts.

Ceylon-Radio Ceylon was recently heard at 1100 on 15.12 and 17.73 (not 17.77). (Balbi, Calif.) Has BBC news relay 1100 and some days is readable here in East on 15.12. The Sunday transmission to the British Isles is best in East now on the \(16-\mathrm{m}\). outlet, since 15.12 at that time suffers severe QRM; time 1130-1330.

China-Nanking's former XGOA, 9.730, no longer giving call, still heard in California 0900 with usual news. (Dilg) This outlet is fair level in West Virginia early mornings, but usually has interference from around 0625. Balbi, Calif., recently heard the 9.730 channel 0500-0730, all native, strong level, but says there is no sign of the 5.985 outlet now.

A Communist-controlled outlet on approximately 7.500 was recently heard by Dilg, Calif., with English starting shortly before 0900; may be old XNCR.

GDX-AREN, house organ of Goteborgs DX-Klubb, Sweden, reports "Shanghai Broadcasting Station" heard 0900-1000 sign-off on 11.705. (I am anxious for full details on current frequency and schedule of former XORA, Shanghai.-K.R.B.)

BCAF 8.995 , is believed to be old XGAF, Nanking Air Force, moved from 7.102. (Dilg, Calif.)

According to data received directly from the station, Radio Hong Kong has two m.w. transmitters of 2 kw . and one s.w. transmitter (ZBW-3) of 2.5 kw .; frequencies are ZBW, 645 kcs ., transmitting the English Program \(2330-0100,0500-1015\); ZEK, 640 kcs , transmitting the Chinese Program same hours; ZBW-3, 9.52, carrying the English and Chinese Programs of ZBW and ZEK at same hours listed for m.w. outlets. But on Sundays, the English Program starts 2 hours earlier, that is at 2130, and Chinese Program begins Sundays one-half hour earlier, that is 2300 (Ghurkali Program). The s.w. outlet, 9.52, is shared between English and Chinese Programs. News scheduled 0015; BBC's, GOS relay of world news and news analysis 0600 ; BBC's GOS relay of "Radio Newsreel" 0900. Summer time schedule listed English 2200-2330 (Sundays) and other days 2230-2330, 0530-0630, 0715-0915, and Chinese at \(2330-0000,0400-0530,0630-\) 0715. (Gaynor, Calif.)

XGYA, 7.990 , heard 0530 with relay of XNCR in Chinese news, music. (Sanderson, Australia)

Desouza, Singapore, says North Shensi New China Station is heard on 9.000 from 0430 to 0900 ; no call-sign heard; has news 0845 to closedown at


\section*{Others Prefer a Standard}

\title{
But ALL Prefer MMMM TM N*
}

\author{
'The Tape Recorder the Engineers are Buying"
}

When it comes to high fidelity sound equipment, it's the specifications that count with engineers. And that's why they're buying Twin-Trax - the popular-priced tape recorder with professional specifications. Extended frequency response, wide dynamic range, low hum level, easy operation, troublefree performance! And two tracks means twice the playing time on standard tape reels, with tape costs cut in half -a saving you don't have to be an engineer to appreciate.
Write today for technical literature and professional factory discounts.

\section*{Ampitita Corp. of AMPRICA}

398-2 Broadway New York 13, N. Y.
"America's Best Buy"

\section*{RADIO TUBES-39c each 100 for \(\$ 35.00\)}
 the followig items of test equipquencies. Andio, If ment: Signal Tracer, Andible
output or meter. Test Amplifier. Test Speaker output or meter

3 W ATT AMPLIFIER \(\$ 14.95\)
Two tubes 12S 37-117L
2 mputs for microptrone, instrument
or phonograph pickup. or phonograph pickup
speaker. Mounted in it Dortable
steet case.

Postage exira 20\% deposit on C.O.D Write for latest bargain list feafuring "America's Best Buys."
POTTER RADIO CO.
1314 McGee St., Kansas City 6, Mo.
which time identifies; reception very poor. (Radio Australia)

Colombia-HJCX, 6.020, Bogota, has returned to the air; was off for a while following revolution in that country. (Beck, N. Y.) HJBB, 4.815, Radio Cucuta, heard 0500-2200. HJGF, 4.845, Bucaramanga, signs off 2230 giving sign-on as 1300 . (McPheeters, La.) HJKJ, 6.160, good signal, identifies in Spanish 1900. (Hankins, Pa.) Bogota, 11.68 (measured 11.682.5) fair signal 2015-2120; HJCT, measured 6.199, Bogota, good level 2300-2310 sign-off.

Cuba CMQ Network (which operates COCQ, 8.700), recently acquired two new announcers, Alberto Gandero and Francisco Forcade, both of whom have been for several years on the NBC staff in New York. CMQ Network won the 1948 Cuban radio awards for the best dramatic program (El Derecho de Nacer), the best actor and actress, the best comedian, the best announcer, the best news commentator, and the best program of service to the Republic of Cuba. (Bachman, Pa.)

Cyprus-Sharq-al-Adna, 6.135, 6.170 9.650, all good 2255 sign-on; 6.135, 6.170 fade out around 0015 but 9.650 is heard with fair to good level to signoff 0130. (Beck, N. Y.) The 6.790 channel is scheduled in parallel. Latter is heard in Newfoundland by Peddle at 1400-1445.
Forces Broadcasting Service, Kakatamia, 7.220 , continues to test Saturdays \(1700-1900\), answers listeners' reports that day 1800-1815, and asks for reports "from anywhere." (Pearce, England)

Czechoslovakia-Hagen, Ala., says "The only time I have been able to receive Prague is on 11.760 between Melbourne's transmissions-at 11151200. that is-broadcasting news in various languages." At the time this was compiled, the daily North American transmission 1850-2000 was on 9.550 , excellent at start but soon

A regular, valuable contributor to ISW is D. W. McPheeters, Louisiana, who relaxes here as he tunes his National Receiver. Mac, who is a member of the Romance Language Department at Louisiana State University, is quite handy in translating material for your ISW editor.


\section*{SAVE \$ ON RADIO SURPLUS}
tRANSMITTING FILTER CHOKES



FAMOUS BRAND RECORD CUTTING HEAD
Size \(13 / 3 x^{2} 278\) ready to fit your cutting arm or
bracket.
SPECIAL


ATTENTION: Prospectors


10 PIECES ALL BRAND NEW ISO-450V
S ASST. WET ELECTROLYTIC CONDENSERS
S RADIO EXPERIMENTER'S SURPRISE TAINS BYPASS G FILTER CONDENSERS. SHORT
WAVETUNING UNITS, POWER AND AUDIO TRANS.
FORMERS SOCKETS
FOSISTO FORMERSN SOCKETS, RESISTORSS CHASISIS TRANS:
FARD.
WARE, OVER 20 LBS. OF VALUABLE PARTS. S4.95 DRIILED CHASSTS FOR \(5-6\) tubes \(7^{\prime \prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \times 158^{\prime \prime}\) RCA ADINTABLE CODE INTERFERENCE WAVE
TRAP \(456-475\) K.C.
HONE JACK S-OPEN \& CLOSED AUTOM HOXE JACKS-OPEN \& CLOSED AUTOMATI
TTPE
NATOL \(5-15-450\) VOLT CAN


ALFRED NEWMAN PHONO RECORD Three Records-Hit Molodies:. \({ }^{\text {I }}\) Onty Have Eyes for
Yout, Lovely to Look At." ©Somerne to

MINIMUM ORDER \(\$ 2.00\)-NO C.O.D.
SHIPMENTS-PLEASE INCLUDE POSTAGE NEWARK
SURPLUS MATERIALS CO. Dept. 1
324 Plane Street NEWARK 1, N. J.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{DRILL PRESS OWNERS! Get This Translormer as a SPOT \$ 195 WELDER} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline  & \begin{tabular}{l}
YNAMOTOR or your mobile Ric 4.95 AR SHOWN AEW
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) \\

\end{tabular} \\
\hline 24 Vlightly used. Add & Inpuf for mailing charge. \\
\hline  &  \\
\hline  &  \\
\hline  &  \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ELECTRONIC SALES CO. Depr. RN-1 3923 VAN BUREN, cUIVER CITY, CALIFORNIA} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


QRM'd by Paris; last 20 minutes is a relay from Bratislava; news 1900. \(R a\) dio Australia reports the 11.840 channel has been heard in Australia around 0045, closed down 0103.

Denmark-OZF, 9.52, Copenhagen, often heard with news 2230, good signal. (Ferguson, N. C.) According to announcement, uses 15.165 on Tues., Thurs., Sat. 0500-0600 to Far East. (Huse, Washington) It is believed this is the new 50 kw . transmitter which is used other times on 9.52 .

Dominican Republic-HI2A, Santiago, checked recently on 9.682 , signing on 1450 with announcements in Spanish. (Ferguson, N. C.)

Ecuador-Clayton Howard, engineer at HCJB, Quito, informs that operations have been expanded on the 16 meter channel. Is now on the air daily except Mondays on 17.890 with 10 kw . and beamed to Europe 1200-1545 (Sundays begins 1130). The station desires reports from European listeners, and believes reception in Europe will "pick up" as summer comes on.

Finland-Helsinki, 15.19, still has news daily 0715 but now suffers terrific QRM from AIR, Delhi, same channel. Balbi, Calif., says the 22000000 transmission is heard with excellent strength. Fargo, Georgia, reports this one at excellent level 1145-1245, all-Finnish.

France-European Service of Paris on 7.280 signs off 1600 . Paris heard 1515-1645 on 9.680, 11.845 to French East and Equatorial Africa. (Beck, N. Y.) The 15.350 channel heard in French from tuning 1130 to sign-off 1213, good signal. (Ferguson, N. C.)

French Equatorial Africa-Radio Brazzaville, \(9.440,9.984,11.972\), is scheduled \(0000-0230,0500-0745,1100-\) 1700, 1705-1825, 1830-2000; sometimes 6.024 is in parallel as at \(0000-0230\) and 1705-1825 periods; 17.840 is in parallel except at 1600-2000. In recent DX session, Leopoldville gave call letters of Brazzaville as FZ1 (not FZI). (Beck, N. Y.)

French Indo-China-Radio Saigon, 11.78, heard with news 1830, announces next news for 1930. (Pearce, England) The 1830 period is heard here in West Virginia, but soon is buried in QRM. Balbi, Calif., reports 6.10 and 7.21 in parallel with Saigon's 6.165 to 1030 sign-off.
Sanderson, Australia, still lists Pnompenh on 12.36 at 0530 with Chinese news at dictation speed, then music; she gives Radio Dalat on 6.18 at 0700 with news in French, fair signal, and Saigon on 7.21 at 0545 with news in French.
French Morocco-Radio Maroc, 6.005, Rabat, heard 0150-0215 fade-out in Ontario with Arabic program. (Alfred) Heard in Arabic 1530-1600, in French 1600-1630. (Peddle, Newfoundland) Has news in French 0300.

French West Africa-Radio Dakar, 11.898, heard well from 1315 to 1700 sign-off after headline news in French; Saturday and Sunday is heard to 1800. (Pearce, England) Heard in Newfoundland 1330-1700. Dakar is

\section*{TUBES! TUBES! TUBES!} NATIONALLY ADVERTISED BRANDS BRAND NEW! BRAND NEW!


Write for Complete New Catalog Minimum order \(\$ 3.00\)

THE ROSE COMPANY
98 Park Place, Dept، N, New York 7, N. Y.


\section*{}

Telerision cabinets specially engineered for 630Ts models using \(12^{\prime \prime}\) or \(121 /{ }^{\prime \prime}\) picture tube (illustrated above). Exclusively designed cabinets available for TRANSVISION 12" and \(15^{\prime \prime}\) models-all tuners. Also \(12^{\prime \prime}\) and \(15^{\prime \prime}\) TELEVISION ASSEMBLY in Standard and Champion models. Modern and period consoles arailable for all custom installations. Various finishes. Write for particulars.
TEM-C㙂ATT
CDMPANT 108 Havemeyer St.

Brooklyn 11, N. Y.


RADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS

heard on 15.405 some days phoning Paris 1015. (Peddle)

Germany-Leipzig, 9.728, heard onening 2258. (Stark, Texas)

DTFC, 15.105, Munich, heard point-to-point and with relay to "Voice of America" in New York 1030-1100, good signal. (Sutton, Ohio)

Stuttgart recently heard 0845 on 6.030, moved from 6.180; has news in German 1145. (Pearce. England) Sweden confirms this change in frequency. (Swedish DX)

Gold Coast-Kumlin, Sweden, has heard ZOY, 4.915, Accra, at 1235-1302 with program of native songs, then news in English (1800), announced, and then signed with national anthem; QSL card received

Greece-Hagen, Ala., says Athens, 9.605 , runs to 0315 on Sunday with allreligious program: some days signs on 0000, others 0030 . Beck. N. Y., comments that now has fine modulation but that there still is a slight hum on the channel. Reports from various points in East indicate improved signal from Radio Athens, 15.345, in daily period to North America 1730-1830, news at start.

Pearce, England, reports "Hona Larissa Radio Fonicos Strathmos" on 6.740 daily to closedown with march 1430; asks for reports to The Greek Democratic Army Broadcasting Station. Larissa, Greece; heard signing on 1100; has some Arabic, some Western programs. Nattugglan, Sweden, comments that announces in French and English. Heard by Peddle, Newfoundland, 1230-1500. (Closedown may be irregular in view of above reports.)

Holland-PCJ, 21.48, neard opening in Dutch 0943 and closing down 1031 with Dutch National Anthem, good level. (Ferguson, N. C.)

Eddie Startz of PCJ informs me that by this time the new 40 kw . transmitter should be in operation; station is on a field near the small town of Lopik close to city of Utrecht where one of the Home Service transmitters is located.

Current schedule for the "Happy Station Programs" is-to East and Near East, Sundays and Wednesdays 1030-1200, 17.77, 15.22, 6.02; to Africa and South America, Sundays and Wednesdays 1600-1730, 1I.73, 9.59, 6.02; to North America, Sundays and Wednesdays 2200-2330, 11.73, 9.59, 6.02; to Pacific, Australia, New Zealand (also heard in Asia), Tuesdays 03300500, 21.48, 17.77, 15.22, 6.02. Reports will be welcomed by PCJ at P. O. Box 137, Hilversum, Netherlands.

India-Delhi, 15.79, has recently been good level here in West Virginia late mornings to closedown 1230; has last news 1215.

On Saturdays there is a program of request musical selections at 1000-1030 on 9.590 and other AIR channels in use at that time. (Rosenauer, Calif.)

Indonesia-Radio Indonesia, 19.345, Batavia, is heard well now 1100-1300 (may sign off 1230 some days); 15.150 is in parallel although some times is buried by BBC on an adjacent channel. (Fuller, R. I.) I note that on the

Wherever highest quality sound reproduction is essential, the Altec Lansing speaker line is inevitably first choice.
604B DUPLEX - Industry's first choice for professional monitoring, meeting all requirements for a full, two-way speaker unsurpassed by any unit at any price. 603B MULTICELL DIA-CONE -A 15-inch speaker which meets the need for an economical, high quality speaker having the advantages of a two-way multicellular speaker system. Ideally suited for wide angle public address coverage.

1161 North Tine St., Hollyneood 38, Calif. 161 Sixth Ave., New York 13, N. Y.

600B D:A-CONE - A highly efficient, 12inch low cost unit meeting the need for faithful reproduction of sound from radios and music systems.
400B DIA-CONE - An outstanding 8 -inch speaker with exceptionally high quality, high efficiency and high power.
Compare these with any other speakers on the market.
write for
write for
illustrated illustrated
brochure AITEC


NOW YOU SEE IT...
With calibrated dipole arms ex. With calibrated dipole arms ex. tended, the amazing new Slide-
Rule antenna gives you instant, Rule antenna gives you instant,
precision tuning of all TV chan. precision tuning of all TV chan-
nels and FM. One simple opernels and FM. One simple op
ation! Works on any TV set.

s9.95
No other antenna gives rou

\section*{ALL THESE FEATURES}
- INSTANT CHANNEL TUNING. Dipole arm is calibrated with all TV channel numbers, plus entire FM band. Simply extend one metal loop to desired channel position. Other arm extends automatically. Slide-rule accuracy!
- FOLDED DIPOLE DESIGN. Never before on a portable antenna! Rugged, efficient folded dipole gives sharper. better performance - with 20 per cent less dipole length
- PERFECT RECEIVER MATCH. Eliminates "ghosts," inter-channel interference, etc., due to mismatching. Ample lead is \(\mathbf{3 0 0}\) ohm, twin-line type - correctly matches antenna and receiver! - FULLY RETRACTING ARMS. Push button control silently retracts dipole into attractive wal. nut hammertone housing. Only \(41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 2^{\prime \prime}\) when closed! Felt bottom protects furniture.

\section*{NOW YOU DON'T!}

What compactness! With the click of a button, antenna arms disapso small it would fit in your pocket! No unsightly indoor antenna. No expensive rooftop installation.

May, I!19

For information, wrife dept. A

\section*{The RADIO CRAFTSMEN Inc.}

1341 S. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 5, IL6.
*Patent Pending Sold by leading distributors

\title{
F R E E!
}

\section*{For BEST BUYS and LOWEST PRICES in}

RADIO \& TELEVISION PARTS—SETS—ACCESSORIES

\section*{Get Radionic's Bargain Bulletins}

TUBES
RCA - GE - SYLYANIA HYTRON RAYTHEON NATIONAL UNION - TUNG-SOL - KEN-RAD

Individually Boxed
Standard RMA Guarantee 5Y3GT, \(45 \mathrm{c} ; 6 \mathrm{~F} 6 \mathrm{GT}, 55 \mathrm{c} ; 6 \mathrm{SN} 7 \mathrm{GT}\). \(90 \mathrm{c} ; 12 \mathrm{SQ} \mathrm{GGT}\),
 \(49 \mathrm{c} ; 50 \mathrm{L6GT}, 65 \mathrm{c} ; 252 \mathrm{GGT}\), 60 c


\section*{RADONTC EQUPNANTNT}


\section*{WALMAR'S MAY SPECIALS!!}

TRANSFORMERS—TiI5v. AC 50-60 Cyc.


\footnotetext{
WALMAR DISTRIBUTING CO.
}
19.345 outlet there are frequent announcements in both Dutch and English. Recently, the Batavia outlet on approximately 11.000 has been fairly good here in West Virginia for the 0600-0700 English period; 15.150 is in dual.
Pearce, England, has heard Radio Indonesia, 15.150, Batavia, at 1800 with clock striking; often has North American recordings from 1800, and has been heard from 1745 after signoff of US station on that channel.
Balbi, Calif., recently noted an Indonesian on 9.78 , signed off 1000 ; believes might be Radio Sario moved from 9.72.
Radio Indonesia, 9.550, Makassar, heard recently on West Coast 0900 1000 sign-off, good level, musical program, announcements in Dutch. (Rosenauer)
Rosenauer, Calif., flashes that he has recently been hearing a new Indonesian on approximately 11.110 , first heard 0900-1000 sign-off with good signal; program was music; at close clock strikes eleven and station then signs off with Bing Crosby's recording of "Just a Prayer Away"; another day was heard 0600-0700 with announcements in Indonesian and Dutch.
YDH-2, 11.034, Semarang, heard 0800-0830. (Alfred, Ontario)
Iran-Nattugglan, Sweden, reports Khoramabad on 6.845 at 1130-1230 on two days of the week (probably Monday and Thursday). A recent Swedish DX session from Stockholm said the Regional Broadcasting Station for the province of Fars at a place called Shiras is transmitting on 7.960 Mondays and Thursdays 1130-1200; heard in Sweden.

EQC, 9.680, Teheran, heard around 2330; all-Persian. (McKay, Fla.) I checked this channel and found a station opening there 2330 ; seemed to
have news in Persian 0000; rather strong signal.

Teheran, 15.100 , is usually good level in daily 1340 newscast.

Israel-In verifying for DeMyer, Mich., Kol-Israel, Tel Aviv, listed frequency of 6.820 scheduled 2345-0100, 0430-0715, 1015-1530, news \(0700,1500\). DeMyer hears this one well from 0000.
Italy-Rome still has English session 2015-2055 with news 2015, good on both 9.630, 11.810. (Beck, N. Y.) Heard on 9.630 at 1510 in foreign language; at 1515 announced program of Arabic; at 1544 announced in English and gave news, ending English period 1630, continued in Italian. Heard on 11.810 closing program for Latin America 1935 and leaving air. (Ferguson, N. C.)
Jamaica-ZQI, 3.480, Kingston, heard 2100-2200. (Peddle, Newfoundland)
Japan-Tokyo, 9.505, heard 0545, fair signal. (Alfred, Ontario)
Here are current Japanese calls, frequencies, and schedules as received airmail from Howard H. Boyle, Tokyo, Chief Engineer with AFRS.
1st Network-JKH, 7.257.5, Yamata, 5 kw., 1525-0900; JKI, 4.910, Nazaki, 5 kw., 1555-1715, 0255-0900; JKI-2, 9.655, Nazaki, 5 kw., 1725-0245.
2nd Network-JKJ, 7.285, Nazaki, 5 kw., 1625-1800, 02555-0900; JKM, 4.930, Káwachi, 5 kw., 0255-0900; JKM-2, 9.695, Kawachi, 5 kw., 1625-1800.

Repatriates-JBD, 9.505, Kawachi, 7.5 kw., 0255-0900; JBD-2, 9.560, Kawachi, 5 kw., 0455-0900; JBD-3, 15.225, Kawachi, 7.5 kw., 1730-0245; JBD-4, 15.235, Kawachi, 5 kw., 1750-0245.

AFRS-JKK, 6.015, Nazaki, 5 kw., 1615-0907; JKL, 4.860, Yamata, 5 kw., 0355-0907; JKL-2, 9.605, Yamata, 5 kw., 1615-0345.

Korea-HLKA, 7.935, Seoul, often is R6-7 at 1630 with English lesson, presumably for Koreans.

\section*{FUSING HORIZONTAL OUTPUT CEIECUIT IN TV RECEIVEIRS}

\section*{By MATTHEW MANDL}

ACOMMON trouble in television receivers having tubes larger than 7 inches has been the failure of the 6BG6 horizontal output tube. The high potential pulses present on the plate of this tube. due to the fly-back process of the high-voltage power supply, do much to produce ionization and cause the tube to go gassy more quickly than if it were used in other services. Once the tube goes gassy, excessive current flows through it, and this in turn will cause over-heating of the horizontal output transformer

Most present-day sets have this circuit fused to prevent damage to the output transformer. A number of television receivers manufactured during the past several years, however, have no fuse in this circuit, and, in consequence, ionization of the 6BG6 will burn out the horizontal transformer if the receiver is not shut off in time.

When a television receiver is brought in for repair, this circuit should be checked and a fuse inserted if none has been included by the manu facturer. A .25 ampere fuse is sufficient to open the circuit when excessive current
flows through the tube. A No. 44 pilot bulb can also be used, since this has a rating of. 25 amperes. A No. 47 bulb will also prove satisfactory and will usually glow dimaly when the set is turned on.

The fuse can be inserted in several places in the circuit, though the easiest is probably the cathode circuit. The lead going directly to the cathode can be unsoldered, and the fuse inserted as shown in Fig. 1.
\(-30-\)

Fig. 1.


IHADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS

Lebanon-Radio Beirut, about 8.020 , heard in New York 0045 with news, not sure of languąge being used. (Bellington, N. Y.)

Luxembourg-Radio Luxembourg, 15.350 , heard 0715 with sponsored program in French. (Ward, England) Is fairly good level in America, appears to end transmission 0835.

Malaya-Stark, Texas, recently heard Radio Malaya, Singapore, 4.825 , identified 0800 (in English). A station he recently heard on 7.220 (in English) 0730 also appears to be Radio Mayala. Balbi, Calif., flashes that the 7.220 channel is strong on West Coast to 1030 sign-off, relays Blue Network. Also heard by Dilg, Calif.

Radio Maleya, Kuala Lumpur, is back on 6.025; heard on West Coast 0900-1045 fade-out, best 0900-1000; is in the clear now. (Rosenauer) If it is still audible in East during May, best time to try for it would probably be 0630 when usual!y has news. ISWC, London, lists call ZGE.

Manchuria Harbin, approx. 7.099 now has news 0840 instead of 0800 ; Harbin announces frequencies of 7.100 and 3.500 on s.w. in addition to 2 m.w. outlets. (Dilg, Calif.)
Martinique - Hagen, Ala., says Fort-de-France, 9.700 , can be heard well between transmissions of WLWS, Cincinnati, that is at 1800-1900, in French. Heard in North Carolina by Ferguson early as 1740 .

Mauritius-Nattugglan, Sweden, says Mauritius is heard on 40.87 metres (approx. 7.340) to 1215 when signs off with "God Save the King."

Monaco-Radio Monte Carlo seems regular now at \(1400-1500\) on 9.495 . (Peddle, Newfoundland) Swedish sources say the m.w. outlet has been changed to 959 kes., and that the s.w. transmitters on 6.035 and 9.494 both operate with 25 kw . power. (Swedish DX)

Mozambique-CR7BE, Lourenco Marques, recently appeared back on 9.715 from 9.708. (Stark, Texas) Still later has been heard both 0000-0100 and \(0900-1100\) on approximately 9.750 Rosenauer, California, informs me that this channel (he lists it approximately 9.745 ) is heard \(1045-1100\) signoff with fine signal; at 1100 asks listeners to tune to 60 - or 85 -meter band as the 31 -meter channel closes down then; however, some days at least the 9.745 one runs late as 1105 . In the 0000-0100 transmission, the frequency appears to me to be 9.750 , fine level, English announcements.

New Caledonia-Radio Noumea, 6.000 , can be heard after Rabat leaves 6.005 at 0300 until after 0500 when fades out; announces at 0500 as "La Voix de la France" and has all-French program. (Hagen, Ala.)

Rosenauer, Calif., has received a letter from Le Directeur du Cabinet du Gouverneur General, Directcur du Service de l' Information, Noumea, "La Voix de la France dans le Pacifique," Noumea, New Caledonia, in answer to airmail letter requesting confirmation of the change in fre-

\section*{ILLINOIS CONDENSER}

Presents
A Greatly Expanded Line

Customer acceptance-proven by 15 years of high quality production - has made Illinois condensers one of the fastest sellers in the field.
They are reliable, even in the most hu-

\section*{NEW CATALOG} NOW AVAILABLE mid climates.. . they are long lived under trutal heat conditions... they are manufactured under the strictest quality control methods in the industry . . . they are backed by a one year guarantee!

\section*{From Radio To Television}

There is ar Illinois candenser to meet every modern need . . . original application to replacement. An expanded line has been developed to serve the entire electronic field-from radio to television.

A new and greatly expanded ILLINOIS CONDENSER catalog is now off



TROUBLE
 SERVICE BENCH!


Signalette
MULTI-FREQUENCY GENERATOR
In radio service work,
trouble faster, handle a much means mensy. Locate with the SIGNALETTE. As a trouble shooting tool, SIGNALETTE has no "qual. Merely plug in any 110 V. AC-DC line, start at speaker end of circuit
and trace back, stage by stage, listening in set's and trace back, stage , Sy stage. 2500 eycles to 20 Megacycles. Also used for Checks on Sensitivity, Gain, Peaking. Shietding, Tube testing. Wt. I3 oz. Fits pocket or tool kit. See at your
\(\qquad\)
Clippand Instrument Laboratory, Ine.

EPT. N, 1125 BANK STREET CINCINNATI 14, OHIO qualified jobaers write, wire FOR DETAILS.

\section*{BARGAIN BULLETIN}

All merchandise is guaranteed to be free from defects at time of purchase
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Type & Net Price & Type & et Price & Type Ne & Price \\
\hline 1B23. & . . . 7.50 & 718 DY & \$19.95 & 1626... & \$ 39 \\
\hline 2 C 40. & 1.59 & 724B & 3.95 & 1629. & . 5 \\
\hline 2E22 & 1.49 & 808. & 1.59 & 1630 & 1.5 \\
\hline 2 X 2 & . 39 & 810. & 7.50 & 1633. & . 9 \\
\hline 3BP1 & 1.95 & 811 & 1.95 & 1642. & . 7 \\
\hline 3 E 29 & 3.95 & 812 H & 4.90 & 16.55. & . 9 \\
\hline 5BP1 & 1.95 & 813. & 7.85 & 7193. & 2 \\
\hline 5 BP 4 & 2.95 & 815 & 2.45 & 802 ! & 2.9 \\
\hline 5 CP 1 & 1.95 & 826. & . 49 & 8025 & 5.9 \\
\hline 5 5P7. & 2.95 & 838. & 2.95 & 9001. & . 49 \\
\hline 10. & . 59 & 860 & 2.49 & 9002. & . 49 \\
\hline 24G & . 79 & 864. & . 49 & 9003. & . 49 \\
\hline 304 TL & 1.49 & 872. & . 99 & 9004 & . 5 \\
\hline 317B & . 73 & 874. & 1.95 & 9006. & 49 \\
\hline 35 T & 4.75 & 954. & . 49 & HY615 & 2.25 \\
\hline 450 TH & 19.95 & 955. & . 49 & RK34 & . 49 \\
\hline 53.4 & . 98 & 957. & 1.95 & RK37 & 1.00 \\
\hline 211. & . 98 & 1613. & . 49 & VR150. & . 90 \\
\hline 705 A & 1.95 & 1619. & . 65 & VT-62 & . 98 \\
\hline 715 B & 7.95 & 1622 & . 98 & VT-12-A & 2.95 \\
\hline 717A & . 79 & 1625 & . 39 & VU11 1 S . & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Type & Net Price & Type & Price & Type & Pric \\
\hline 1B23 & . \$ 7.50 & 718DY & \$19.95 & 1626... & \$ . 39 \\
\hline 2 C 40 & 1.59 & 724B & 3.95 & 1629. & 5 \\
\hline 2 E 22 & 1.49 & 808. & 1.59 & 1630 & 1.5 \\
\hline \(2 \times 2\) & . 39 & 810. & 7.50 & 1633. & . 98 \\
\hline \(3 \mathrm{BP1}\) & 1.95 & 811 & 1.95 & 1642. & 7 \\
\hline 3E29 & 3.95 & 812 H & 4.90 & 16.55. & 9 \\
\hline 5 BP 1 & 1.95 & 813. & 7.85 & 7193. & 29 \\
\hline 5 BP 4 & 2.95 & 815 & 2.45 & 802 !. & 2.9 \\
\hline 5 CP 1 & 1.95 & 826. & . 49 & 8025 & 5.9 \\
\hline \(5 \mathrm{FP7}\) & 2.95 & 838. & 2.95 & 9001. & . 49 \\
\hline 10. & . 59 & 860 & 2.49 & 9002. & . 49 \\
\hline 24G & . 79 & 864 & . 49 & 9003. & . 49 \\
\hline 304 TL & 1.49 & 872. & . 99 & 9004. & . 59 \\
\hline 317B & . 73 & 874. & 1.95 & 9006. & . 49 \\
\hline 35 T & 4.75 & 954. & . 49 & HY615 & 2.25 \\
\hline 450 TH & . 19.95 & 955. & . 49 & RK34 & 49 \\
\hline 53. & . 98 & 957. & 1.95 & RK37 & 1.00 \\
\hline 211. & . 98 & 1613. & . 49 & VR150. & . 90 \\
\hline 705A & 1.95 & 1619. & . 65 & VT-62 & . 98 \\
\hline 715 B & 7.95 & 1622 & . 98 & VT-12-A & 2.95 \\
\hline 717A & . 79 & 1625. & . 39 & VU111S. & . 9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Type Net Pric
exciter complete with ce, so7.45 . 839.45

MB-611 Sonar transmitter, less crysta and power supply, regular price \(\$ 72.45\)
PE-103 Motor Generator
140-005 Amphenol Beam, regular price \(\$ 358.00\)
137-6Q 6-meter Johnson Q antenna
ST203A Stancor mobile transmitter
ST203A Stancor mobile transmitter, un wired.
108X Premax 10 meter beam elements per element
113M Premax 10 meter beam elements, per element
104 M Premax 6 meter beam elements, per element.
RB6108 Premax 3 element 10 meter beam kit, (elements and insulators only)
701 MeMurdo Silver transmitter, regular price, \(\$ 36.95\)
908 McMurdo Silver micromatch, regular price, \(\$ 29.95\)
Mon-Key, regular price, \(\$ 29.95\)
MB-3RME Monitor, regular price \(\$ 29.95\) BC348 Receiver with AC power supply \& speaker
BC654A Transmitter \& Receiver with dynamotor
600 Eastern Amplifier 10 meter mobile transmitter with tubes............... S-53 Hallicrafters Receiver, regular 889.95 Cornell-Dubilier and Sangamo high voltage micas in the following values: 01-4000; .01-5000; 12500. 00005-12500. 00005-12500. . 0005 12500; . \(00005-12500 ; ~ .00025-12500 ; ~ .02-3500\)
any capacity, each.
LAVENDER RADIO SUPPLY CO., INC. \(\$ 20\) Eust Fourth, P. O. Box 596 TEXARKANA, ARK.-TEX.

the famous ACA-100 Amplifier - a self-balancing, drift-correcting, direct-coupled amplifier - the mos atisfying musical amplifier ever designed. Based on arly Lottin-White circuits, perfected by A. C. Shane in 1936, and now brought to a standard of quality far above that of any corresponding amplifier. Exclusive
features include:

Push-Pull Triode Expander
Non frequency-discriminating noise suppressor.
- Push-pull hi and lo freq. variable equalizers
you ore sotisfied with nothing less than the best
wite today for free technical literature.
Special models for oll magnetic cortridges.


398-2 Broadway
New York 13, N. Y.


\section*{Looking for TUBES! What have you got?}

Yes, we are looking for your excess or obsolete tubes. Dig them up TODAY and convert them into ready CASH NOW... no quantity too large or too small... we need them all.

Send your list to:
MOHAWK ELECTRONICS CO. 160 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
quency to 6.000 and any changes in schedule. The official advised that 6.000 is the correct frequency and that there has been no change in schedule as given earlier-1200-2000, 0230-0400. This does not quite match the time Rosenauer has heard this station, signoff having been 0500 . He inquired as to current power output but received no answer to this query

New Zealand-ZL3, 11.78, logged early as 1255 with orchestra; at 1300 announced ZL3 and ZL4 (15.28) and took relay of news from BBC; generally has "Breakfast Music" 1315, an other BBC news relay 1400 , followed by weather forecast 1415 . (Pearce, England) Is used widely for relay of m.w. outlets; final closedown now appears to be around 0620 on both 11.78 15.28 .

Nicaragua-McPheeters, La., received verification from YNMG, " \(L a\) Voz de Jinotepe," 8.007; proprietor is a woman, Margarita E. Gomez; schedule is \(1230-1400,2000-2130\) daily; suffers bad CWQRM; listed 100 watts
YNDG, 7.660, heard 2000 announcing in Spanish and English, continued with music. (Ferguson, N. C.)
Northern Rhodesia-ZQP, Lusaka, heard in Ontario on 9.715 at 1030, high noise level, fast fading. (Alfred) Carl Rosenauer, Calif., has received a letter from Lusaka, signed by John F Murray, the Broadcasting Engineer in which it was stated
"Although we are using a high angle, omni-directional aerial on 9.710 , we have had a number of reports from California, Sweden, and Western Australia. It rather looks as though we have some secondary lobes at a low angle; until the field-strength measuring apparatus on order arrives, we can't do much about it. The power on 9.710 is 2.5 kw . into the aerial which is of the Marconi 'Quadrant' type, that is, two half-wave sections at right angles to each other in the horizontal plane, thus giving an omnidirectional horizontal pattern. The elements are a quarter-wave above ground so that, theoretically, there should be no low angle radiation. We are supposed to cover Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland from Lusaka, i.e. a five hundred mile radius centered on Lusaka, providing programs in the various vernaculars as follows-Monday 10001200 Chibemba; Tuesday 1000-1200 English for Africans; Wednesday 10001200 Chinyanja; Thursday 1000-1300 Silozi and Chitonga; Friday 1000-1200 Sindebele; Saturday 1000-1200 EuroAfrican Program; Sunday 0400-0530 Eurodean Program, and 1030-1130 African Religious Service. We also transmit on 7.220 and 3.914 , but on 500 watts only on each of these frequencies." At press time, Rosenauer flashed to me that Lusaka now appears to be on about 9.700 , at least is lower than Lourenco Marques and has good signal 1100-1130
Norway-Worris, N. Y., has learned that "economic restrictions will limit short-wave transmissions to present

\section*{CLOSE OUT SALE}


Two or more of these units make an excellent private telephane system. Require only two wires connecting the two or more units. No external power required. the two or more units. No external ponditioned and tested and is guaranteed to be in excellent
Only a 1 imited quantity in stock. Don't delayl This may be your last opportunity to take advantage of this outstanding surplus buy.


Eact conductor consists of four 28 steel strands for added strensth and three 128 copper strands for extra conductivity and flexibility. Rubber insulation with two-ply waterproofed braid covering around each conductor. Net wt. 20 lbs . A wonderful buy for any tele phone or inter-communication use requiring 2 or 3 conductor cable. Shipping weight -20 lb .

Anticipate your needs on this wire!
Lay in a stock now. You will never again be able to duplicate this ralue.
TERMS .. cash with order, or \(20 \%\) deposit - balance C. O.D. Prices are net. F.O.B. Dayton, Ohio

CREI Prepares Young Men for Professional Careers with Industry-Recognized training RADIO-ELECTRONICS.
television engineering
Graduates of the Capitol Radio Engineering Institute residence school training and ability. This recognition is the reason that CREL men quickly find good jobs in radio-electronics-television engineering and technical fields.
With 22 years of practical teaching experience in these highly technical fields, CREI offers an outstanding faculty, modern and complete laboratories, shops and equipment.
New students are accepted twice monthly and each may advance as rapidly as he is capable. The basic course with one special zed course requires an average of 20 months the individual student.
CRHI is reconnized as one of the country's leading lechnical institutes. Its work is of collcge level. It prepares the young man for a good job in industry in a minimum of time.


Approved for
Veterans Training

Capitol radio engineering institute

I MAIL COUPON FOR FREE CATALOG
| Capitol Radlo Engineering Institute, Dept. 135A | 16th and Park Rd., N.W., Washington 10, D.C.
| Please send me your catalog and details.
 | Street
\(\mid\) City
Zone ___State
\| \(\quad \square \mathrm{am}\) entitled to training under G.I. Bill.
Many. Iflis!
scope during foreseeable future. Currency restrictions made it necessary to use temporary, makeshift, homemade components in parts of the new 100 kw . transmitter." However, I understand several additional antennas are being erected at the present transmitters to broaden the range of the stations.
Oslo's LLN, 17.825, heard 0800-0830 with call in English and Norwegian; asks for reports to Radio Norway, Oslo, Norway; says also operating in 19-, 31-, and 41-m. bands (LKV, 15.170, LLG, 9.610 fairly good but the \(41-\mathrm{m}\). channel of 7.240 is jammed by locals at this time). Now frequently announces in English 1500 on LLG, 9.61, and then gives frequencies for 19-, 25-, \(31-\), and \(41-\mathrm{m}\). bands. (Pearce, England)

LLK, 11.850, heard 0130-0235 signoff, fair level. (Balbi, Calif.)

LLS, 7.210, heard 1400-1500; LKJ, 9.540, Tromsoe, heard 0530-0615. (Peddle, Newfoundland)

Panama-HP5A, 11.695, Panama City, signs off 2245. (Beck, N. Y.) HP5B, 6.030, Radio Miramar, Panama City, now signs on a half-hour earlier, that is \(0700 ;\) QRA seems to be Aptdo. 1214. (McPheeters, La.)

Philippines-Manila, 9.640, heard with station announcement 0700 , gave new m.w. call of DZRH; sponsored dance session followed. (Ferguson, N. C.) This one heard recently in California at 1100-1130 with popular music and English announcements, good signal; call of s.w. outlet appears DZH2 (Rosenauer).
Portugal-Lisbon, 6.350, signs off 1900 in Portuguese to Brazil; formerly on 6.374; this is a different transmitter from the one used to North America on 6.374. (Beck, N. Y.) However, Pearce, England, says Lisbon is now using approximately 9.726 (instead of 11.027 ) at 1600-1800 for Brazil, with news in Portuguese 1605, 1745. May be using both \(31-\) and \(48-\mathrm{m}\). bands to Brazil.

CS2W1, 12.865, Parede, power 250 w., heard 1900-2000; QSL'd in 27 days from Radio Clube Portugesa, Parede, Portugal; card blue with gold lettering. (Alfred, Ontario)
Portuguese India - From Nattugglan, Sweden, comes a report of a verification from "Emissora De Goa," Goa, giving current frequency as 9.610 , with 500 watts power, and schedule of 0900-1000.

Portuguese Guinea-Bissau is definitely now on 6.997. (Kary) Has been heard on this channel at 1720 but has almost continuous CWQRM which generally blots out Bissau. (Pearce, England) Closedown remains 1800, when signs with "A Portugesa."

Rumania-Bucharest, 6.210, heard 1510 with news and talk in English. (Ward, England)

Under favorable conditions, the 9.252 channel can be heard in East at 1600 when has news; sign-off is 1630 now; has severe QRM. Is heard in Newfoundland by Peddle at around 14301540. Kary notes that uses 7 -note

\section*{HAHOMS BOOSTER}


\title{
5 \\ to 6 times the gain
}

\section*{OFANYOFFVE}

CCMPETITIVE MODELS
. . . in our own exacting performance tests. Brings in clear, strong pictures in fringe areas and with indoor antennas. Greatly reduces noise. A real working RF stage, using separate fubes for high and low bands. Receiver power cord plugs into booster and booster plugs into \(A C\) outlet. Single switch on booster furns on both, Fine tuninig control assures best possible definition. Balanced input coils, Electrostatic shielding. \$39.95
(Suggested Retail Price)
CAN BE OFF \(2-6\)-13

\section*{SWITCHED \\ IN OR OUT!}

When control is in OFF position, the booster is out of the circuit. Turn the switch to high or low band and-presto-the picture comes info clear, sharp focus right bafore your syes!


\section*{RADAR, COMMUNICATIONS}

AND SONAR TECHNICIANS

\section*{W-A-N-T-E-D}

\section*{For Overseas Assignments}

\section*{Technical Qualifications:}
1. At least 3 years practical experience in installation and maintenance.
2. Navy veterans ETM \(1 / \mathrm{c}\) or higher.
3. Army veterans TECH/SGT or higher.

\section*{Personal Qualifications:}
1. Age, over 22-must pass physical examination.
2. Ability to assume responsibility.
3. Must stand thorough character investigation.
4. Willing to go overseas for 1 year.

Base pay, Bonus, Living Allowance, Vacation add-up to \(\$ 7,000: 00\) per year. Permanent connection with company possible.

\section*{Apply by Writing to}

D-4, P.O. Box 3575, Philadelphia 22, Pa.

Men qualified in RADAR, COMMUNICATIONS or SONAR give complete history. Interview will be arranged for successful applicants

\section*{WHY PAY MORE! Save on Surplus Buys}


Telephone Handset Hanger Fits most types on market Made of heary duty alumi num casting. Excellent foz desk, mobile or marine use bRAND NEW. NEW LOW
 49 PRICE Postpoid


\footnotetext{
ALVARADIO, Depi. RN. 19
903 S. Alvarado, Los Angeles 6, Calif.
}
chime for identification purposes 1530 and 1600 , that schedule is now an hour later than formerly, and that closes 1630 with choral music.
Salvador-McPheeters, La., has received verie from YSR, "La Voz de el Salvador," 990 kcs. and 6.265; said using 900 watts on s.w. and 1,000 watts on m.w. channel; scheduled 1200-0000; also in network are YSF, Radio Vanguardia, 840 kcs. and 9.250; YSHQ, "La Voz del Progreso," San Miguel (first two are in San Salvador), 950 kcs. and 6.500; YSA, Radio Cultura, a new station to go on the air shortly, 1,020 kcs. and 9.490 , located at Santa Ana.

YSUA, 6.250, uses recording (in English) to announce call on half-hour and then returns to Spanish; announces "Radio Mil Cincuenta"; appeared recently to be holding some sort of contest for listeners. (Weisberg, N. Y.)

Siam-From Johnston Island in the Pacific, Capt. F. Fellers informs me that the Overseas Broadcasting Station of Siam, Bangkok, now testing on 11.715 daily \(0500-0630\) in parallel with 6.010 , has been heard by him on 11.715 with news 0515, English talk 0540, and news again 0615; signal good but has QRM from Australia's 11.71 and USA and Moscow; he cannot hear the 6.010 outlet due to terrific QRM from Noumea and South America. The \(49-\mathrm{m}\). outlet, however, can be heard some days here in East in 0615 news; the 11.615 channel is "all noise" here in West Virginia 0500-0630. Reception reports on the 11.715 tests are requested, according to Desouza, Singapore, via Radio Australia.

South Africa-Pearce, England, says most reliable signal he has been getting from South Africa is Johannesburg, 4.895, heard from around 1230 to sign-off with "Suid Afrika" and "God Save the King" 1605, following the "11 p.m. Epilogue." Programs are all-Afrikaans; news in Afrikaans at 1500; English program on 4.800 at 1245 has poor intelligibility due to CWQRM.
Cape Town, 5.878, has had improved signal lately here, opening 2345 with English announcement, then goes into Afrikaans (setting-up exercises)

ZRB, 9.11, Pretoria, heard well recently, in clear, 0010 with setting-up exercises. (Bellington, N. Y.)

Spain-Radio SEU, EDV10, Madrid, is now back on 7.191 at 1400-1900. "La Voz de la Falange," 7.380, Madrid, has Spanish 1400-1530, 1700-1830, and French 1330-1400; much QRM from Moscow. Radio Mediteraneo, Valencia, verified by (English) letter, gave frequency 7.037.2, scheduled 0700-1000, 1400-1800; opens with march "Hacia Valencia," closes down with "Marcha de la Ciudad." (Pearce, England)

Surinam-PZC, 15.405, has Arabic Fridays 1900-1945 in parallel with PZH-5, 5.760. (Alfred, Ontario)

Switzerland-The Home Service from Berne at 0040-0140 is now on 6.165 ( 100 kw .) and 9.535 (instead of former 11.715). Berne signs off 1530 on 11.865 and 9.665 (new 100 kw .) in British Isles beam; returns 1545 on

\section*{Mudie as the Mavters played it! the Boreil RANGE CASTER}

This new control permits your
records to perform at their very best - an adjustable noise suppressor to correct for the particular condition of each record.
The Bogen PX15, fifteen watt high fidelity amplifier boasts eight other distinctive features, designed to multiply your listening pleasure. Write for complete new

FREE High Fidelity Catalog.

\section*{David Bogen aut co., inc.}

663 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 12, N. Y.
BOOTH 44 at the RADIO PARTS SHOW!

\section*{Mass. Radio School}

273 Huntington Ave., Boston 15, Mass. Offers Training Courses for Radio Techni. cian (Pre-Television) and Licensed Radio Operator (All Types) including maintenance and operation of General Electronic Equipment. Over 20,000 Alumni and 30 years radio training EXPERIENCE. Ccurses approved for G.I. Training for Veterans.

Send for Catalog
Licensed by Commonwealth of Mass. Department of Education

\section*{FLENHIBLE TLVING NHAFTS}

Tuning shafts for SCR274N. ARC5, MN26, ARN7, BC433. ARB in lengths up to 15 feet. Complete assembly, NEW, \(\$ 2.50\) (specify approximate length desired).
```

MC211A r'angle drive 75 c

```

Dual transmitting rack SCR274N, NEW, 59c

164.21 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N.Y

TELEVISION SCREEN VIEWING FILTERS Make television far more enjoyable. You can make your own filters at very low cost Difrerent colors, all very easy and inexpen instructions. Instwuctions do not inplude Instructions do not includ material.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES CO.
Dept. R5, P. O. Box 1016, Morgantown, W. Va

COMMUNICATION and RADIO COURSE \$4
Written by a former Tech. Rep. with the Army Air Fritten by actica!, ineludes necessary theory wit physical explanations, absolutely necessary radio repair, television, and communications. Not
a basic course. \(\$ 4.00\). Mr. Arthur J. Arruda, 70 Acusinet Ave., New Bedford, Mass
11.865. (Beck, N. Y.) Berne's HER8, 21.520, heard 0745-0915. (Peddle, Newfoundland) The 9.665 channel heard with news followed by talk 1350-1400, only fair signal in North Carolina. (Ferguson)

Ward, England. confirms that United Nations Radio, Geneva, 6.672, has UN news in English daily (except Sun.) at 1330. Station informed Cushen, N. Z., that only the 6.672 transmitter is now in operation, is 7.5 kw . the 18.450 station is not now in use; stated "transmitters are still experimental, but as soon as budgetary considerations are increased, our services will be increased.'

Syria-Sutton, Ohio, reports Damascus, 12.000 , with music and Arabic 1200-1300. S6. Hagen, Ala., reports this one \(0000-0100\) with Arabic music, through heavy CWQRM. Is heard in North Carolina by Ferguson, opening in Arabic, followed by Eastern music. Confirmed by several other Eastern monitors lately.
ISWC, London, lists Damascus on \(6.000,7.500\), and 12.000 with Arabic 0000-0100, 0630-0730. 1100-1455, English and French 0730-0830.

Tibet-I have asked an ISW monitor in Assam (India) to check on the rumor that a s.w. outlet is operating between 6 and 8 megacycles from Lhassa. Any information on this "rumor" will be welcomed.

Trinidad-Radio Trinidad, 9.625, Port of Spain, excellent opening 05.00 . (Hankins, Pa.) Heard at that time "Down Under" by Sanderson of Australia. And in Ontario 1845 with news and sports, good signal, in clear, local news 1900, also heard 0545 with news. (Alfred)

United States-WVD, 6.980, Scattle, heard recently 0310 testing for receiver adjustment. (Alfred, Ontario) Recently heard on 14.867 at 1939-2018 by Starry. Pa.; stated "This is WVD, testing for the bencfit of receiver tuning of our Northern stations"; played recordings between tests.

USSR Home Service heard on 9.480, \(9.645,11.720,11.880\) with setting-up exercises 0000-0030, good level. The \(15.410,15.385\) outlets heard with musical program 0030-0100. (Sutton, Ohio) Nattugglan, Sweden, lists Alma Ata, Kazakstan, on 9.625 , opening 2000 in native and Russian, says closes 1000.

Soviets heard at 2300 and afterwards in Home Service include 6.020 (Kiev), 6.050, 7.270, 9.660. (Beck, N. Y.) Frequencies of 11.75 and 9.545 are used to China 0600-0700. (Balbi, Calif.)

Vatican-In summer, HVJ will have news 0900 on 15.095 and 9.660 , at 1315 on 9.660 and 5.969; each Tuesday at 1000 will be on 17.445 for India and South Africa, news summary; each Sunday at 0430 on 9.660 and 5.969 with broadcast mass. (Ruglivedt, Norway) However, lately the \(31-\mathrm{m}\). outlet appears to be low as 9.645 , according to Pearce, England.

Venezuela-Radio Cabimas, YV1RC, 6.150, signs off 2235 . (Beck, N. Y.) McPheeters, La., received verie-letter


\section*{CHICAGO FEATHERWEIGHT MULTI-TESTERS}

Highest Quality_Chicago "Featherweight" Multi-testers are made with the precision of a fine watch. Strict tolerances provide accuracies far above comme
standards-readings are absolutely dependable.

Most Compact-Chicago "Featherweights" are the small. est multi-testers in the world. They are truly pocket-size instruments, welghing only a few ounces to use in or out of the shop.
Lowest Cost-Chicago "Featherweights" guarantee more real usefulness and denendability at considerably lower cost. There is nothing like a "Featherweight" for standing up under hard daily use. They are built to "take it."

Chicago "Featherweights"

\section*{Model 450A \\ Volt-Ohm Milliammeter for DC \\ Volts \(0-5 / 10 / 50 / 500 / 1000\) \\ Mils 0.1 \\ Ohms Ful! Scale 5000/50,000/500.000 Ohms Center Scale 30/300/3000 \\ Net price \(\$ 10.90\) \\ Model 452A \\ High Sensitivity DC Volt-Ohmmeter \\ Volts \(0-10 / 50 / 100 / 500 / 1000\). 10.000 Ohms per Volt \\ Ohms Full Scale 2000/20,000/200,000/2,000,000 Ohms Center Scale 30/300/3000/50,000 \\ Net price \(\$ 14.90\) \\  \\ There is a Chicago Multi-Tester for every purpose Write for our complete catalog \\ CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENT C0., 536 W. ELM ST. CHICAGO 10, ILL.}

\section*{ACORN \\ Moves to LARGER QUARTERS! More Space Better Service! Visit in Person or Shop by Mail for BARGAINS in BRAND NEW STOCK}



\section*{YOUNG MEN 16 TO 60}

There is a job opening for every qualified trained Television Technician.
WE CAN TRAIN YOU FREE EMPLOYMENT SERYICE

Visit Our Modern Laboratories and Class Rooms Approved Under G.I. Bill of Rights
AMERICAN RADIO INSTITUTE
New York, N. Y 2010 Broadway
M+. Vernon, N. Y.
Syrocuse, N. Y. 131 Shonnard St. Buffalo, N. Y. 'Teaching Radio Since \(1935^{\circ}\)

from Radio Barquisimeto; new callsigns are YVMQ, \(4.990,4 \mathrm{kw}\), and YVMR, 1,475 kcs., 3 kw ; no schedule given; QRA Aptdo. Postal 76. McPheeters lists new call of Radio Caro\(r a\) as YVMU, 3.340, signs off 2130; says YVMG, Radio Popular, 4.810, Maracaibo, is scheduled 0600-2230; that \(R a\) dio Maracay, 3.430, appears to sign off usually 0800; new callsign appears to be YVLI for the s.w. outlet and YVLJ for 930 kes
Yugoslavia-YUA, 6.107, Belgrade has English 1545-1600. (Peddle, New foundland)

Unidentified-Alfred, Ontario, would appreciate identification of a station heard on approx. 9.560 at 2015 with tom-tom drums and African-type program

An unidentified station on 6.150 has Arabic around 2300 and later; definitely is not Sharq-al-Adna which is heard on 6.170 with slightly better signal. (Beck, N. Y.) This may be Teheran, Iran, listed 6.155 V

\section*{Last-Minute Tips}
"Ici Radio Algiers" was heard in February on 15.200 both during Arabic before 1500 and French from that time, same program as Radio Algiers, 9.570; occasional breaks in program; not heard since so may have been a test or a spurious transmission. (Pearce, England)
In a recent Swedish DX session from Stockholm it was reported that Jerusalem, 8.100, had not closed down as previously reported but had been heard 1330 when carrying same program as Kol-Yisrael, 6.820, Tel Aviv.

A station heard opening 0000 on approximately 8.017 is believed to be Radio Beirut, Lebanon; has had QRM. (Stark, Texas)
Radio Makassar, Celebes, heard recently on 9.550 from tune-in 0715 to fade-out 0900, mainly in IndonesianMalay; the 11.086 channel was somewhat weaker, faded out earlier, and did not carry same program as 9.550 . (Kary)
A new s.w. transmitter at Waneroo, Australia, to be used in Inland Service of \(A B C\), may be operating around the middle of this year. (Radio Australia)

Nattugglan, Sweden, lists Hyderabad (India) on 6.110. Can anyone confirm?

COKG, Cuba, runs 500 watts; QRA is Apartado 82, Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. (Weisberg, N. Y.)

A Czech listener reported recently to Stockholm Radio that Radio Venezia Guilia is a clandestine (Italian) station operating on 6.400 , signing off 1500. (Swedish DX)

Desouza, Singapore, reports "The Voice of Sumatra" on 7.620 daily 07300830; Javanese 0730-0800, news 0800, last 15 minutes in Indian dialect

Hankins, Pa., has received verification stating definitely that Juliana Sender, Willemstad, Curacao, has been operating on 5.010 as well as 2.315 since December 1, 1948; the 5.010 is the exact frequency reported by Hankins. Manager of station CUROM,

SAVE MONEY RAAMA wew GENERAL ELECTRIC SELSYN


HAYDEN TIMING Type 45629R
10 volts, 60 eycle \({ }^{2}\) Wa

Pric

\subsection*{3.00}

DELCO ALNICO Field Motor Type 5069466 27.5 rolts D.C
10,000 R. P. M. p.i. 3.00
a net-new
Deico Alnico Field Motor Type 5069611, 12 volts D.C. 10,000 R.P.M. 1 " \(x 1 \frac{3}{3} /{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 2^{\prime \prime}\) long. Price ea. net. new
 INSTRUMENT ASSOGIATES 147-57 41st Ave., Flushing, N. Y iNdependence 3-1919

\section*{HIWAY COMPANY}

May Flowers With
Bargains!

\section*{TUBE OF THE MONTH-6VGGT More of these tubes in use than any other 694
type. Brand new, boxed. Each 69 Each 694}

\section*{POWER TRANSFORMER C-288}

13rand new! Used in BC 342 receiver. Primary 13 rand new! Used in BC 342 recenver. Primary Mils, \(2-12 \mathrm{~V}\) good for 8 tubes and \(1-5 \mathrm{~V}\) for mintifier. The two 12 V can be oonnected in series for 24 V . The perfeet power
traneformer for surplus receivers. Ea
\(\$ 4.95\)
.19-. 55 MC ARC-5 RECEIVER
85 kc . I.F. The top " \(Q\) " 5 'er. Used but good condition. Also connections for loop
ant. Less lyno. Wt., 12 lbs . Each \(\$ 8.95\)

7-9 MC ARC-5 TRANSMITTER With tubes and crystals. Brand new but not packed in factory carton. Wt, \(13 \$ \mathbf{~} \mathbf{1 3} 95\)

\section*{ARC-4 TRANSCEIVER}

New shipment just arrived! The Navy VHF unit 15 watt xtal output, superhet receiver Conversion dope supplied puts it in 2 -meter band. 144-148 Mcs. Complete with tubes less or WAy t., 41 lbs .
Each
With MT-230 Mountin
\(\$ 17.49\)
Each
\(\$ 20.99\)
The Hiway Policy: \(25 \%\) DEPOSIT wITH ORDER. Remit in full- SAVE C.O.D. CHARGES. SATISFACTION GUARAN
TEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK!

\section*{HIWAY COMPANY}

Electronic Division
1304 S. HOOVER ST. (Just S . ot Pico)
(Fitzroy 0343)
LOS ANGELES 6, CALIFORNIA
Send for our FREE catalogue!

Jan Doedel, stated "our broadcast in English is now Mondays 2000-2015." The 5.010 outlet is also reported heard by Peddle, Newfoundland.

Ferguson, N. C., received this data from Direction Centrale de la Radiodiffusion D'Albane, Rue Conference de Peza 3, Tirana, Albanie; Radio Tirana, ZAA 7.850 . scheduled 1300 news in Russian; 1315 news in Roumanian; 1330 news in Italian; 1345 news in French; 1400 relays with m.w. for rebroadcast the news in Albanian; 1415 news in Greek; 1430 news in Bulgarian; 1445 news in Turkish; 1500 news in Serbo-Croat; 1515 news in English; 1530 program for Albanians abroad; 1600 end of transmission.
In a DX broadcast from Leopoldville this data was given concerning Radio Congo Belge-OTM-1; 6.295, 0000-0200, 0500-0700, 1100-1500; ОTM-\(2,9.380,0000-0200,0500-1500\); OTM-4, 11.720, 0515-0700; broadcasts in French, Spanish, and Portuguese to Europe. OTH was given on 9.210 at 1230-1330 in French and Congo dialects, power 15 kw . QRA is Radio Congo Belge, P. O. Box 171, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. (Novomestky, Puerto Rico, and Cooley, Pa.)
Wooley, N. J., flashes that Denmark's 9.52 is now fine strength at 2015.

McPheeters, La., recently reported hearing Podebrady, Czechoslovakia, on 11.900 around \(2300-0100\), appeared to use trumpets played on Praha II. OLR4D, Prague, is listed 11.900 as "inactive."
The Azad Kashmir Radio, 6.230, Rawalpindi (with transmitter at Trarkhel) has not been reported for some time and is presumed to be off the air. This is probably the station referred to abroad (near end of 1948) as believed to be Radio Pakistan.

The Government of India is progressing in its Eight-Year Plan for expansion of broadcasting facilities. Many new high-powered stations (presumably on m.w.) are under construction and it is presumed some s.w. ones will be included in the plan. A news release from the Indian Embassy recently stated: "High-powered radio transmitters will soon be installed at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. Pilot stations have already opened at Cuttack, Shillong, Gauhati, Nagpur, Vijayawada, and Allahabad. Giving further information on the government's eight-year program for the expansion of broadcasting facilities, the Information Minister said in Parliament on February 4 that a radio station at Ahmedabad would begin to function by the end of March 1949 and that pilot stations at Jullundur, Dharwar, and Calicut would be completed by June. The 8th new radio station of India since its independence went on the air on February 1 at Allahabad." (Joshi, W. Va.)

\section*{Acknowlediement}

Thanks for the FB reports this month, fellows! Keep them coming to 948 Stewartstown Road, Morgantown, West Virginia, USA.-K.R.B.


Jerrold In-Tenna is the only indoor TV antenna that will give you clear pictures on ALL TV stations in your area. Il can be oriented easily to reduce noise and ghosts. The tuned pre-amplifier helps eliminate all kinds of interferente from FM TV and \(A M\). It is tasily and quickly installed in any home or apartment The Jerrold In-Tenna will give your TV set the same performance that you could expect from a cosily outdoor installation. List \(\$ 42.50\)

Sce the Jerrold In-Tenna at sour radio wholesaler or parts johber, or write to us for information

\section*{IN FRINGE AREAS}


The Jerrold TV-FM Booster has a gain of 20 to 30 times over the entire 6 meyacyele bandwidth of all TV channels-plus the FM band Becanse of its high gain, Jerrold TV-FM Booster pulls weak stations out of the "mud" to sive you the clearest possible pictures. Sight and sound tune together. There is no regeneration whalsoever. All kinds of interference, as well as ghosts, are either greatly reduced or completely eliminated.

See the Jerrold TV-FM Booster at your radio wholesaler or parts jobber: Or write to us for information. List, \$37.50.

\section*{JERROLD ELECTRONICS CORP. \\ CITY CENTRE BUILDING \\ 121 N. BROAD SI. PHILA. J, PA.}


TELEVISION KIT

\(10^{\prime \prime}\) кіт
\$74.50*
*LESS TUBES
\(\$ 99.50\)
Less fubes
with all tubes
Money Back Guarantee-Buy it, Inspect it, if you don'f think it's the best buy on the marketreturn unused within three days and your money will be refunded.

All prices F.O.B. New York. \(20 \%\) deposit with order IMMEDIATE DELIVERY


\section*{WANTED—Western Electric Car-}
rier Telephone and Telegraph Equipment and Components. Filters, repeating coils, transformers, equalizers. Types CFI, CF2, H, C, and other carrier equipment. Telephone and telegraph repeaters.

Box 450, Radio \& Television News, 185 N. Wabash, Chicago, Illinois

\section*{LEARN RADIO!}

PREPARE FORA GOOD JOB!' BROADCAST ENGINEER COMMERCIAL OPERATOR (CODE)

RADIO SERVICEMAN
Television Servicing
(Approved for Veterans) SEND FOR FREE LITERATURE BALTIMORE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
1425 EUTAW PLACE, BALT. 17, MD.


This Association is a patriotic nonprofit organization, with chapters in most of the larger cities, dedicated to developing and maintaining efficient personnel, commissioned, enlisted, civilian, for the supply (including design and development), installation, maintenance and operation of communications and electronic equipment for Army, Navy and Air Force and their supporting civilian activities. It publishes a magazine "SIGNALS" at its national headquarters in Washington. Every American interested in any way in communications is eligible and invited to join. Further details may be obtained by addressing the secretary at 1624 Eye St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

\section*{AFCA CHAPTER NOTES}

\section*{Baltimore}

The March 3rd meeting of the Baltimore Chapter was held at Station WBAL of Baltimore and featured a broadcast of an address by Colonel Kirke B. Lawton, Deputy Chief Signal Officer of the Army, in commemoration of the 86th anniversary of the Signal Corps. Present as guests of honor were Admiral Earl E. Stone, Chief of Naval Communications, and Major General Francis L. Ankenbrandt, Director of Air Force Communications. At 6:15 p.m., Clinton H. Johnson, chapter member, interviewed Colonel Lawton, Admiral Stone, General Ankenbrandt and other distinguished guests on the WBAL Television. At \(7: 15\), Colonel Lawton's address to the chapter was carried over the NBC network. Due to studio accommodations, the audience was limited to 160 . The broadcast was followed by a tour through the station and included both TV and standard broadcast facilities.

\section*{Cleveland}

A tour of the facilities of the Acme Telectronix Division of the Newspaper Enterprise Association Service, Incorporated was the feature of the March 10th meeting of the Cleveland Chapter. The primary interest in this program was the preparation and handling of news and transmission of pictures by wire for newspapers.

\section*{Fare East}

The charter of the Tokyo Post of the Far East Chapter was presented by Brig. Gen. George I. Back, President of the Far East Chapter, at a meeting of the post on January 25th. A post constitution was adopted and officers were elected as follows: Chairman: Lt. Col. W. D. Dillinger; 1st Vice-Chairman: Col. R. S. Carter; 2nd Vice-Chairman: Chief W. A. Whaley;

Secretary: Maj. R. P. Zebley; Treasurer: Capt. I. Koss.

\section*{Kenturky}

Chapter members met on February 18th at the Stirrup Cup in Lexington to commemorate the 86th anniversary of the founding of the Signal Corps. After the dinner, a Signal Corps birthday cake was cut in traditional style-with a saber-by the past president, Col. William M. Mack, assisted by the new president, Murray P. McQuown.

Lt. Col. Robert H. McAteer of the Military Department of the University of Kentucky addressed the group on the "Evolution and History of the Signal Corps." After Col. McAteer's talk, Mr. William Prewitt, a Lexington businessman and one of the members of Company B of the 113th Field Signal Battalion, which was organized in Lexington at the start of World War I, gave a very interesting and humorous sketch of the history of the 113th Field Signal Battalion.
The meeting closed with the showing of the film "Westward is Bataan."

\section*{New Nork}

A concrete example of the real meaning of the unification of the Armed Services was presented to a joint meeting of the New York Chapter and the New York Volunteer Reserve Electronic Warfare Company on February 9th. The main meeting room of the historic Seventh Regiment Armory was filled to capacity with Army, Navy and Air Force, regular and reserve personnel, and representatives of the communications industry in New York.

After opening remarks by Chapter President George P. Dixon, Capt. Aubrey Wyckoff, USNR, was introduced as Commander of the Naval Reserve Unit participating. The chairman then introduced in turn Major General Spencer B. Akin, Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, Chief of Naval Communications; and Major General Francis L. Ankenbrandt, Director of Air Force Communications; each of whom gave a short address concerning communications in his branch of the service. The talks by the communications chiefs were enthusiastically received. Following the meeting, dinner was served to the largest chapter turnout since the 1947 annual AFCA meeting held in New York.

\section*{Philadelphia}

On March 3rd, the Philadelphia Chapter also celebrated the 86th anniversary of the Signal Corps at its

IN RADIO CHASSIS

- Save hours of work . . . no reaming or tedious flling. Punch cuts through chassis quickly .. makes accurate, clean holes for sockets, plugs, and other receptacles. Just turn with an ordinary wrench. There's a Greenlee Punch in each of these sizes: \(1 / 2^{\prime \prime} ; 5 / 8^{\prime \prime} ; 3 / 4^{\prime \prime} ; 7 / 8^{\prime \prime} ; 1^{\prime \prime}\);
 \(2 \frac{1}{4}\) ". W'rite for complete facts. Also get information on Knockout Punches and Cutters for concuit and meter holes up to \(31 /\) ² \(^{\prime \prime}\). Greenlee Tool Co., 1885 Columbia Avenue, Rockford, Illinois.

\section*{THERE'S STILL SURPLUS VALUES AT FARWEST}

Look at this list of new, scarce or hard to get items.

\section*{ART/13. Used. \$125.00. Complete.}
. \(\$ 240.00\) SR 522 Transceiver, new, ideal 2 meter rig PE 94 dymamotor for ahove. new \(\$ 5.00\); Antenna 1.00 BC 348 (no-R or - (2) reconditioned guaranteed., \(125: 00\) ARN/7 Complete radio compass w th all plups, etc 75.00 See us for all component parts. 1-81 or 1-82 and II' 21 A loop for dimole indication.
13 K 22 K relay \(\$ 3.00, .1 \mathrm{C} .24\) tumag cable any lengtl. 50 c mi
\(274-\mathrm{N}\) or \(\mathrm{ARC} / 5\) transmitters at \(\$ 6.95\) (used, very
\(274-\mathrm{N}\) or \(\mathrm{ARC} / 5\) receiver: \(6-9 \mathrm{MC}\) or \(3-6\). MC
RTA1H transceiver or IBC \(810 \times \mathrm{xmtr}\) (new)
Jewell lights, can be dinmed by turning, colors: red, green, amber, or yellow, for bayenct type
lamps ( \(e w\) ) your choice at 40 c fach or any three Jamps (rew) your choice at 40 c eath or any three
Co-ax fittings. PL 259 A ete 25 c hassis type. PL 55. PL 68. J K 26. Pl. 54 Phone plugs new Airplane type spst switches any type, new. Airplane type DPDT switches any type, now. . Large stock of airplane instruments and related electrical accessories write for our listings. H\&33 Earphoncs, low impedance, new with rubber cushions, 1.75 pr, without rubber cushions, used AVT-23 PCA 25 watt trapitter
TA-12 Bendix transmitter, Lew
\(A P Q-13\) Radar plane units, used
DM 33A Dynamotor \$2.50 New, DM 32 \$4.5) (new) DM 35
PE \(73 \$ 5.00\) (new); PE \(118 \$ 10\) (M) (new) Cannon Plugs for 274 -N gear 3 for \(\$ 1.00\). \(274-\mathrm{N}\) Command Receiver tuning shafts.
Right angle drives for same 75 c . Cannon Plugs for ARN/7 or 433-F or G Radio Compass, new at \(\$ 1.50\). (PL 112, 118, or 122 ) RA10 Bendix xmtrs. (used) Ploesti and discussed problems of aerial photography of this nature.
\(-30-\)

\section*{VWOA AWABDS CRTATIONS}

F
OUR citations were awarded by the Veteran Wireless Operators Association, Inc., at the 24th annual dinnercruise February 26. At the llotel Astor in New York, radio oflicers A. T. Newberg "SS Gulfstream," Clarence II. Scruggs, United Fruit Steamer "Junior," and Arthur E. Murray, Rull Steamship Co. "Suzanne" were cited in recognition of meritorious service and excellence in radiotelegraph operation aboard their vessels while assisting in the rescue of the crew of the cutter "Eastwind," after it had collided with the oil tanker 'Gulfstream" on JanHary \(19,1949\).

A cilation was also presented to Mr. Raoul E. Cowden of the "SS Mormacrey" for meritorious scrvice during the distress of the British tanker "Adellen" early in January. Mr. Cowden was highly commended for service beyond the call of duty when he remained on watch aboard ship for 72 hours, handling distress messages for the disabled
vessel.
dinner meeting at the Officers Club of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot. After introducing the distinguished guests, Chapter President W. W. Watts called on Col. Benjamin Stern, head of the Signal Corps Procurement Agency, who outlined the assistance which he believed AFCA could give to his activity. Brig. Gen. S. H. Sherrill, National Executive Director, spoke briefly on the activities of other chapters. Col. A. M. Shearer, Deputy Chief of Distribution and Procurement Service, OCSigO, was the principal speaker and outlined the history of the Signal Corps since it was founded in 1863 by Col. Myer.

\section*{LEic:limond}

Members of the Richmond Chapter met on February 23rd at the Pantree in Richmond. Capt. E, L. Gibson, USAF, Langley Field Communications Center Officer for the Tactical Air Command. was the guest speaker. His subject was "Communications within the Tactical Air Command."

\section*{Sonthern Califormia}

The Southern California Chapter is now meeting regularly on the second Thursday of each month. The January 13th meeting was addressed by Col. Martin Shakeley, of the California National Guard, on the subject of ground defense against atomics. Col. Shakeley commands a brigade charged with the immediate organization of such measures as are feasible for controlling and supervising matters in the case of such an attack. He held a discussion period after his talk which the members felt was of immeasurable value.
The feature speaker for the February 10th meeting was Lt. Col. Ralph A. Pender, who commanded the First Combat Camera Unit with the 15th Air Force and MAAF during the past war. Col. Pender showed pictures made by his units of the air attacks on

FARWEST HAS ONE OF THE LARGEST STOGKS IN THE USA, MOST ANY ITEM AVAILABLE Sorry, no catalogues
Farwest trading co., Inc.
209 1st Ave., So. SEATTLE 4, WASH.


STAND-BY STORAGE BATTERIES
GOLLD Storage Batterya completely covered black hard rubber case. with wing nut terminals on side. It's \(6 \times 10 \times 10^{\prime \prime}\) high non-spilable, 5 hours rate weight 40 lhs. when full shipped in original carton
\$9.95
ELECTRIC Storage Bat-tery-same description as \(\begin{array}{cccc}\text { bote. } 24 & 11 \mathrm{amp} \\ \text { ours. Size } 8 \times 8 \times 71 / 2\end{array}\) hou r s. Size \(8 \times 8 \times 71 / 2^{\prime \prime}\)
high. Weight 34 ibs. In original sealed

\section*{\$12.95}

Battery Acid 1275 Sp. Grav.-Can be used in any storage battery-in hermetically sealed bottles.
36 oz bottle.. 79 c .92 oz . bottle., \(\$ 1.95\)

\section*{VISITING NEW YORK?

\section*{Stop in}

\section*{Stop in}

\section*{dreds of items you may need} EADER TELEVISION
215 fulton St
New York Cit

\section*{TRANSMITTER CONTROL BOX Type C-30/ARC-5} Mfr. by W.E. Size \(41 / 2 \times 3 \times 3\) Equipped with slide fasteners has 7 push button switches, multicontact jacks

\section*{Watthour METERS}

GE 1-16 single phase 60 cycle \(115-120\) volt 5 amp WESTINGHOUSE - metal case- \(115-120\) volt 60 cy-
cle-5 amp. single phase. SANGAMO - metal case amp. single \$8.5 Sangamo 10 and 25 amp. \(\$ 7.95\)

\section*{NAVY TBY} TRANSCEIVER
28 to 80 Megacyctes Frequency equipment Me'W. Telegraphy an Telephons Power out-
put. 5 pats. Com-
plete with tubes, nerial Mlete with tubes, aeria
Head Set crystal con
1rolled. Microphone. suare tulse
carrying \$32.50

Prompt Delivery- \(25 \%\) deposit required on C.O.D
MICHAEL STAHL, wc. 39 VESEY ST.
New York 7. N. Y., WO 4-2882

\(\qquad\)

630 TYPE TELEVISION CHASSIS
FOR \(10^{\prime \prime}=12^{\prime \prime}=15^{\prime \prime}=16^{\prime \prime}\) TUBES
PHILMORE KIT, tuner, video \& sound channels proalioned, all major parts mounted, 29 RCA tubes, step
lipstep wiring
insion
\(\$ 169.50\)


PHILMO
to operat
including 29 RCA tubes
\(\$ 185.00\)
Specify size picture tube you intend using, power supply
PARTS FOR SAME SOLD SEPARATELY

\section*{10" PICTURE TUBE. \#10BP4}
34.5

121/2" PICTURE TUBE, \#12TP4
51.95

15" PICTURE TUBE, \#15CRT
72.50

16" PICTURE TUBE. \#16AP4
79.50

PUNCHED CHASSIS PAN
RCA FRONT END, with 3-616 tubes 5.45
39.50

RCA FRONT END, with 3-6es
C.I. FRONT END, with teltes 39.50

POWER TRANSFORMER, 295 ma , 115 V 24.75
14.95

VIDEO \& I.F. KIT, including peaking coil 14.95 DEFLECTION YOKE
HORIZONTAL OUTPUT TRANSFORMER
VERTICAL OUTPUT TRANSFORMER
HORIZONTAL BLOCKING TRANSFORMER
VERTICAL BLOCKING TRANSFORMER
FOCUS COIL, 247 ohms DC
ION TRAP BEAM BENDER
ION TRAP BEAM BENDER
HORIZONTAL CONTROL COIL
WIDTH CONTROL COIL
CATHODE TRAP COIL
PICTURE \& SOUND SWITCH
VERT. © HORIZ. HOLD CONTROL
VOLTAGE DIVIDER, 1360 ohms: 250 ohms
RECTIFIER SOCKET ASSEMBLY
ESCUTCHEON PLATE \& 4 KNOBS
FREE-~\#630 Type schematic diagram with every order over \(\$ 5.00\)
BROOKS RADIO DIST. CORP. 80 VESEY ST., DEPT. B. NEW YORK 7, N. Y

\section*{\$ FREE \$ FREE \$ FREE \$ FREE \$}


\section*{MTIEA TAELE \\ For More Tool Mileage}


\section*{Electricians' Standard \(5^{\prime \prime}, 6^{\prime \prime}, 7^{\prime \prime}, 8^{\prime \prime}\)}

\section*{UTICA DROP FORGE \& TOOL CORP} UTICA 4, NEW YORK

Rate 20c per word. Minimum 10 words

\section*{RADIO ENGINEERING}
l'ANEL service. Completely equipped shop. Gilpin, Box 638, Kte. 4, Mt. Clemens, Mich RAllo lingineering Broadcasting. Aviation and loolice Radio. Servicing, Marine Operating and Hectronics taught thoroughly, Expenses low Wept. N.. Valparaiso, Ind

\section*{SALE}

AMPLIFIER, 40W. portable. Cost \(\$ 380\). Now \(\$ 149\) complete John S. Kirby, Jr., Box 299, lite. 17 Indianapolis, Ind
RECEIVER. BC-348-Q. Converied \(\$ 60.00\). F.0.B Carbin, 3088 Waldorf Are., Camden, N. J. BC522. Converted to 6 V . Variable tuning receiver 6v. Dynamotor, \(\$ 49.00\). John \(\$\). Kirby, Jr., Box 299, Fite. 15, Indianapolis, Ind.
WESTERN Electric 118 A 50 Watt Amplitier. I 1 db . \(50-12,000\) cps. 0 db . Input Outputs 2 to \(5 \overline{00}\) ohms. Good condition. Wils \(\$ 275\) new. Write offer. Station Wr'HU, Princeton, N. J.
TO close out shop, offer two Speco AC-DC signal tracers with probes perfect like new condition, cost \(\$ 39.95\), yours for \(\$ 20.50\) each. Also bes Edwards Fidelotuner FM converters list price 48.50 will sell for \(\$ 2.50\) each. George Terpay f005 wells Parkway, Hyattsville, College Heights Estate, Md
CODE Tapes. Radiotelegraph practice tapes. designed for lCC preparation, Advanced Beginners Fits inost phototube keyers. \(\$ 2.50\) postpaid. Write Ultradyne Electronics, Oswego, Ore.
B.C.38P., 110 VAC Broadcast Converter, Signal meter, Aerial, complete final Anıplifier with Speak er, Mounting, Base, instructions. Like new. A llargain at \(\$ 85.00\). Express prepaid. J. D. Kitchen, Caro, Mich.
VACUUM tube voltmeter plans. Special feature give appearance (and performance) equal to facgive appearance (and performance) equal to fac
tory built. Use parts fou have. Plans Hawkins Radio Co., 621 E. 31 St., Kansas City 3 , Haw.
Mo.
SURPLUS Parts Bargains: Looking for some spe cial item? Radio parts and equipment bargain as offered by leading U.S. and Canadian dealer are listed and cross indexed in the files of: Sur plus Directory Service, 366 Madison, New York

12B8 \& 25B8 TUBES. Adapter unit using 2 miniature tubes (6AT6 \& 6BA6 for 12B8, and 12AT6 \& 12 BA 6 for 25 B 8 ). Takes less space than original tube, nothing eise to buy, just plug in and it trorks. Money-back guarantee. 12 B 8 or 25 B 8 unit complete : \(\$ 2.49\) each, 10 units for \(\$ 22.50\). Send \(25 \%\) deposit, balance C.O.D. Write for free parts catalog. Commercial Radio, 36 Brattle St., Boston, Mass.
COAXIAL Cable. Identical characteristics as RG 58/U. Send dime for 3-foot sample. Harry H. Van Ilick, Box 236 , Little Falls, S. J.
RADIOS, record players, tubes, parts; send for free list. Mr. Morillo, Mike's Radio Service, 173 E. 101 st St., New York 29, N. Y

Vilskopacks, Mallory ypaj5s. 300 V. 200 Mil output, 6 V input. Brand new. Cartoned, \(\$ 25.00\) Freuuency Monitor, Link 230 D . Excellent. Used, \(\$ 25.00\). John Beck 1 ith, 1601 1ith Pl. S.E., Wash ington 20, D. C.
TWIN-LEAD : 300 ohm ; \(\$ 1.65\) per 100 feet. Send stanp for sample. Harry H. Van Dick, Box 236 Little Falls, N. J.
6-BAND Portable, rechargeable battery, built-in charger Push-button tuning. Excellent condition Schematic, \$85. Mike Durko, 541 Jackson, Hammond, Ind.
HALLICRAFTERS T54, Vee-DX Antenna, both new, \(\$ 190\). Walter Kapinos, 304 Front St., Chico pee, Mass
HARGALNS: \(10,000 \mathrm{ohm}\) rol. c., 29 c ; lots of 10 , 24 c . Write for bargain lists. Electronic Enter prises, sherman, \(N\). \(\mathbf{Y}\)
HALLICRAFTER, SX-42 with Speaker R-42. Ex cellent condition. Cost over \(\$ 330.00\), sell for \(\$ 250.00\). Irving l Baer, 1294 Medford, Topeka, Kans POLYSTYlRENE coil dope, cement for polystyrene parts and moisture proofing, pint \(\$ 1.00\). Toggle switches, \(11 \& H\) arrow 3 amp DPDT, ball handle, stem length \(1 / 2\) ", 4 for \(\$ 1.00,9\) for \(\$ 2.00\). Free Shorty" tapered polystyrene alignment too Kissel Electric Products, \(431-\mathbf{N}\) Sherman, Galion Ohio.

RADIO Diagrams Broadcast 3uc; SW, FM or combined, 60c; Television \(\$ 1.00\); Service information 1.00 add'. State manufacturer and model number. Kramer's Radio Service, 36 Columbus Ave.,

GRILL Cloth, Celanese, light and dark pieces 1000 square inches for \(\$ 1\) bill. Write for list of lowest priced national brand parts in nation. Bursma Radio. Route 5. Grand Rapids. Mich. TRLEVISION. radio, tubes. parts. Send for free bargain list. Hallmark, 592 Communipaw, Jersey City, N. J.
BARGAINS: New and reconditioned Hallicrafters, National, Collins, Hammarlund, RME. Meissner, other receivers, tuner, television receirers, transmitters, amplifiers, speakers, etc. Lowest wholesale prices. Terms. Shipped on trial. Liberal trade-in allowances. Write. Henry Radio, Butler. Io., and 11240 W Olympic. Los Angeles. Calif
BARGAIN Hunting? Radio Servicemen write. Sensational catalog. Henshaw Radio Supply. 3619 Troost, Kansas City 3, Mo
HEAliNG Aids. Zeniths, others. All used but working Make miniature transmitters or receivShelby Instrument, 321 W . 7th, Long Beach, Calif.
oulles'l l'rices. Radio Tubes, parts. Bargain ists. 3c. Potter, 1314 McGee, Kansas City 6, Mo. WhiTE Dept. RN18 for our free wholesale list of Radio parts \& accessories. R. C. Radio Parts \& Distributing Co., 731 Central Ave., Kansas City 6, Kan.
HoTTEST surplus list in the country. Elec-tronies-Hydraulics, Aircraft-Gadgets. Dick Rose, Everett, Wash

DLUMINUM tubing, angles, sheets and fittiugs. Write for list. Willard Radeliff, Fostoria, Ohio. WESTON tube and set checker Model 798, like ew, list \(\$ 240.00\), will sell for \(\$ 95.00\). I. E. Swire, 8 Bulwer Pl Brooklyn
TV SE'TS and Kits, Signal Generators, Test Equipment, Radio Sets. Bargains. Complete Sewing Machine Electrification Kit \(\$ 15.00\). Bendix, 727 N. Euclid Ave., Pittsburgh 6, Pa.

\section*{W ANTED}

WALKIE Talkies SCR 610 \& 608 complete, crystal 70 to 389 , large quantities. Radio sets ANTRC 8-11-12. Test sets for SCR 536. New or good condition. Martex Mfg. Co., 190 William St., New

ELECTKONICS Surplus: Complete equipment, components, transformers, resistors, gov't surplus, speakers, sets, etc. Unlimited quantities. Plenty of ready cash. Write : Box 482, \% Radio \& Television News, \(18 \overline{0} \mathrm{~N}\). Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill. AN/ART-13, BC-348, RTA-1B, AN/APN-9, R5A/ ARN-7, AN/ARC-1, AN/ARC-3, BC-788-C, I-152, MN-26', Test sets with TS- or I-prefix, Dynamo-
tors, Control Boxes. Transmitters, Receivers, tors, Control Boxes, Transmitters, Receivers, and best price first letter. HI-MU Electronics, Box 105, New Haven, Conn
WILL buy all BC-348, 28 V or 110 V modified Price \(\$ 60.00\) all letters except "Q" "Q "Q " \(\$ 75.00\). Ship via express C.O.D. Subject to inspection to H. Finnegan, 49 Washington Ave., Little Ferry,

FT 237 MOUNTS for BC 603 Receiver, BC 604 Transmitter in any quantity. Wm. C. Grove, 2110 Park Ilace, Cheyenne, Wyo
APR-5A, APR-4 Receivers and Tuning Units, Aneñas. Radar Scanners, VHF-SHF Gear, Laboratory and Test Equipment of all types. Also quan tity stocks of all types of surplus materials for narketing. Engineering Associates, Farhills Branch, Box 29 N , Dayton 2 Ohio
WESTERN Electric CF-1, CF-2, CF-3, CF-4, CF-5 CE-6, H, H-1 Carrier, EE100, EE101A ringing equipments. All models teletype. All models ICA Marine transmitters. Box 485, \% Radio \& Television News, 185 N . Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill. SELL your communication receiver, transmitter, test equipment and tools for highest cash offer. Send details to Overbrook Co., Overbrook, Mass.

\section*{SITUATIONS WANTED}

SELECTED group of men, graduates of well-known trade school, desire employment in Radio Field. Will travel anywhere. Qualified in radio servicing. installation, test instruments, circuit operation, Chool 888 Purchase Street New Bedford, Mass

\section*{HELP WANTED}

WANTED-Patent Examiner. Degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. Must have experienc in Electronics, Technical Writing, and Patent disclosures and applications. Give full details of experience and education to SLX-1, P. 0 . Box 5800 , Albuquerque, New Mexico.
wXPELIENCED misn to take charge of radio maintenance department for small scheduled airline. Write to 13ox 483, \% Radio \& Television News. 185 N. Wabash Are.. Chicago 1. I11.
Nstiklerolis in Flectronics and Radio. Prefer former Navy Radio Technician instructors willing in locate in the Detrnit. Mich. area. Write to Bny 412. \% Madio \& Television News, 185 N . Wabash Ave.. Chicago 1, 111 .
SAILESALEN to sell Nationally Advertised Brand Radio 'Tuber to Dealers and Servicemen at liheral discounts. Ciond rommissions paid. Rox 480 , \% Radio \& Television News. 185 N . Wabash Ave. Chicago 1. 11.

\section*{CORRESPONDENCE COURSE}

HAM license! Got yours yet? If you find Morse Code difteult write for Free Code Alemori\%ing lesson. Completo course \(\$ 1.00\). Isept. I., Otto Luther. New (revinn. Conn.
AMATEUIS radio Jicenses. Complete code and thenations. Home study colrses American latilo nations. Home study colrses American Ratio
Institute. 101 West 63 rd St.. New York \(23, \mathrm{~N}\). Y. USFD Correspondence courses and books bouirht. sold. rented and exchanged. Catalog free. Leee Mountain, Pisgah, Alabama

PATENT ATTORNEYS
1.ANCASTEIS. Allwine \& Rommel. Registered Patent Attorneys. Patent practice before U.S. Patent office. Validity and Infringement investigations and opinions. Booklet and form "Evidence of Conception", forwarded upon request.
Sulte 414.815 Fin St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS}

CONTIACT work. Electronics manufacturer now has facllities for handllng additional contracts speciallizim in electronic equipment assembly, subassembly or complete unit mamufacture. Television Is our specialty. Lance Television Laboratories, \(\frac{\text { Inc. } 1738 \text { derome Ave., Bronx } 53, \mathbf{N} \text {. Y. }}{\text { VlTAL radio information for beginners to engi- }}\) neers published in 13 radio magazines instanty located with monthly cumbative index. 200 listings add each issule. One year of index service \(\$ 1.50\); two years \(\$ 2.25\). Indexes for 1941 through 1948 avaliable. Postcard brings full details free. Badiofle. 2E5 W. 84t1 St.. New York 24, N. Y.
ONf: Set Riders 1-5, 6-16 and Changer Nanual. Practically new, \(\$ 120\) plus express. D. E. Burgess, 106 Lincoin Ave.. Crookston. Minn.
NAMFI'LATKAS. Give your set that new look with your call letters engraved in a plastic nameplate. Pollshed black surface, white letters. 1 " \(\times 3^{\prime \prime}\). 85 c :
\(2^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime}, \$ 1.75\). Postpaid. Turner Products, 115

"RADIOBUILDERE" for Crystal. Tube Experimenters. 3 issues 25 c . Catalog. Laboratories, 578-11, San Carlos, Calif.
TELEVISION: Bright and clear. Adjust present aerial Ruja low-cost Precision Antennae. Instructions. charts, dlagrams, dimensions. plans. Free-Television Siations. kilowatts, tower heights.
Carl F. P'ropson Co. Lumberton, TUNE in to Practical Wireless, Britain's best radio and European radio-television developmenis wideand read throughout United States. Leading experts contribute regularly. Famous for television and electronics features, authoritative construc-
flonal data, discusston columns, news of internationat Rrdio Trade Developments, etc. Annual suhscription ( 12 consecutive issues direct to your address from I.ondon) onlw \(\$ 2.00\) from George Newnes, Ltd. U. S. Subseription Oflce (PW. 41),
342 Madison Ave., Xew York 17. N. Y. Two years 342 Ma
\(\$ 3.65\).
TECDNICAL Report No. 101. Practical Transformer design, construction and repairing. \(\$ 2.00\) Postpaid. Conrad Roeschke, Buckhorn, New Mex leo.
27 YEAAR of experience Radio Repairing. Simplitled system. No calculations. No formulas. guarantee. Ross IRadio, 14615 Grandriver, Detroit 27. Mich.

PhoNoCilalll records cheap, Catalogue free. Paramount, BN-313 E. Market, Wilkes-Barre. Pa CISYTAL Set-Telephone combination, diagram and instructions, 2ric. Includes attractive offer, literature, year's membership in "XTAL-X Crysta
Set Club." Box 608 , Torrance, Calir. ANI Radio, electronic Text Book rented, \(1-2 \mathrm{c}\) per day. Xddress: TlBA, 780 E .214 th St ., New HADIOMEN, Servicemen, Beginners. Make more money, easily, quickly. \(\$ 200\) weekly possible. We show you how. Iniormation free, Merit Products, 216-32R 132 Ave., Springtield Gardens 13, N. Y.

\section*{TUBES! \\ NATIONALLY \\ ADVERTISED BRANDS \\ TUBES! \\ Sylvania - Tung-Sol -. National Union - Raytheon
All new tubes. \(100 \%\) guaranteed, Individually bored,}


\section*{FRATKIN-EIIIS CO 1313 West Rendolph Street \\ Dept. \\ RN- 5 \\ Chicago 7, Mlinois}


TECHNICAL KOs

SPECIAL: \(10 \%\) discount on orders of \(\$ 5\) or more
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { OIL FILLED } \\
& \text { CONDENSERS }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{TRANSMITTING MICAS} \\
\hline . 05 MFD & 1000 & V \(\$ 0.35\) & . 00005 & 2500 V & \$0.15 \\
\hline . 1 & 2500 & V 75 & .10005 & 3000 V & . 35 \\
\hline 1 & 7500 & V 1.65 & .00005 & 5000 V & . 85 \\
\hline \(2 \times 1\) & 7000 & V 4.10 & .1000667 & 2500 V & . 20 \\
\hline . 12 & 15000 & V 7.95 & :100025 & 2500 & . 25 \\
\hline 25 & 1000 & v . 35 & .00025 & 5000 V & . 85 \\
\hline 25 & 4000 & V 2.15 & . 0005 & 2500 & . 25 \\
\hline 25. & 6000 & V 3.75 & .60072 & 5000 & . 85 \\
\hline 10x. 25 & & V 1.05 & .0008 & 5000 & -85 \\
\hline . 5 & 600 & V . 28 & . 0001 & 2500 & . 25 \\
\hline . 5 & 1000 & Y 40 & . 002 & 1000 V & . 20 \\
\hline . 5 & 2000 & V . 75 & . 102 & 3000 V & . 65 \\
\hline . 75 & 2000 & V .60 & . 003 & 2500 & . 30 \\
\hline . 76 & & Vac . 30 & . 003 & 3000 V & . 65 \\
\hline 1.0 & 1000 & V . 45 & . 004 & 2500 V & . 35 \\
\hline 2.0 & & V . 20 & . 005 & 1000 T & . \\
\hline 2.0 & & V V 40 & . 005 & 3000 V & \(\checkmark 65\) \\
\hline 2.0 & 1000 & V . 60 & . 006 & 2000 Y & . 3 \\
\hline 4.0 & & \(\mathrm{V} \quad .60\) & . 008 & 1200 Y & . 15 \\
\hline 4.0 & 1000 & V 1.00 & . 01 & 1000 T & \%. 15 \\
\hline 5.0 & & VAC .55 & & & \\
\hline \({ }_{8}^{6.0}\) & 1000 & V 1.45 & & & \\
\hline 8.0
80 & 600 & V \(\quad .85\) & rubes & CHOK & POTS \\
\hline \({ }^{8.0} 0\) & 1000 & V 1.75 & Thbes: & 2 S 8 & \\
\hline 10.0
30.0 & & \[
\text { V } 1.00
\] & Metal & & . \(\mathbf{0} 0.29\) \\
\hline 30.0 & 330 & VAC3. 75 & Choke: & 100 MA & \\
\hline & & & 1011. & 50 Oh & 1.59 \\
\hline 25.0 El & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
lectrolytic \\
25 V \\
.40
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pots: 20K-50K- } \\
& 100 \mathrm{~K}
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{100.0 Electrolytic} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Dual: \(1 / 2 \mathrm{Meg}\).} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

RESISTOR KIT ASSORTED \(1 / 2 \& 1 \mathrm{~W} 100\) for \(\$ 1.49\) BaTHTUP KlT 3x.1. .5, 05. etc........ 10 for . 58 CONDENSER KIT .01-. 00001 ......... 100 for 2.99 MICAS .01, 002, . 005 . etc. ALL VALUES... . 08 01 150V PAPER (MIDGET) ............ 60 for 1.00 0.1600 V PAPER

8 for 1.00

\section*{TELEVISION}

BOOSTER-Your Troubles Are Over With Reautiful Mahogany Cabinet............. \(\$ 24.95\) 300 Ohm twin lead-100 72 Ohm co-axial cable- 100 Ft tandoff ins. \(3^{\prime \prime}-30 n 0 h m\) or co Expansion Pilts \(3 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{3 \prime}\)
\(8 / /^{\prime \prime}\) Friction Tape \(1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}\). Roll
\(\$ 2.00 \mathrm{~min}\). order F.O.B.. N.Y.C. Add postage \(50 \%\) deposit, balance C.O.D. with all orders. Prices are subject to change without notice.
TECHNCAL RADIO PARTS CO.
Moved to Larger Quarters
557 McDonald Ave. Brooklyn 18, N. Y. Dept. RN12

\(\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { While every precaution is taken to insure accuracy, we cannot guarantee against } \\ \text { the possibility of an occasional change or omission in the preparation of this index. }\end{array}\right]\)

ADVEKINER PaGE Company. . . . . .
A. M. Radio Sales Company . . . . . . . . 16,130 Ahell Distributing co. \(\begin{array}{r}169 \\ \hline 169\end{array}\) Acousticraft Corp............ 15
Adson Radio \& Electronies Co.
Alfiance Mannfacturing Company
Allied Radio Corp.
Almo 165
159

Altee Lansing Corporation Alvaradio

Phenolic corporation American Radio Institute
American Radio Cos
American Television \& Kadio Co ...... Amplifier Corp. of America . \(153,161,16\) Arrow Sales, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 106 Arruda, Arthur J
Ashe Radio Co., Walter
115,168
Atlas Sound Corparation
Audio Development Co....................... . . . . . \(1 \%\)
Baltimore Technical Institute.......... 1
Belden Ridio Wire.
172
Lell Telephone Lahoratorics
Bliss Electrical School.
Bogen, David Co., Ine
Britisl Industries Corp.
Brooks Radio Dist. Corp
C. \&H. Sules Co.

Cander Systen
. . . . . .
Cannon Eiectric Development Company
Capitol Radio Engincering
Institute.
Central Electronic Supply Co., Ind
Centralab, Division of GIobe-Union,
-
Certified Tulevision Lalurator 20, ? Chicago Industrial Instrument Co. .......
Chicago Transformer, Wivision of Essex
Wire Corporation
Cinaudagraph Speaters Division of
Aireon alfg. Corp. . .
Cincinnati Ventilating Co., Tlie
Cincinnati Ventilating Co., Tlie
Cinex, Inc.
Cleveland Institute of Radio Electionics Clippard Instrument Laboratory, Ine. Conme Electroni
ales Co.
Commercial Radio Institute
Communications Equipment
Consolidated I'ublications
Coradio
Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp.
Cusmic Counters
Covne Electrical \& Radio School
Croasdale Craft Manufacturing Co.
DeForest's Tratining. Inc.
Dielectric Products Co., Inc.
Eastern Radio Sales.
Editors and Enmineers
Edilie Electronics, Inc.
Electric Anto-Lite Company, The
Electro-Technical Industries
Electro-Voice
Electronic Devices C
Electronic Expediters, Inc
Electronic Instrument Co., Inc
Efectronic Sales co.
Electronic Supplies
Electronicraft, Inc.
Electronics Institute, Ine.
Engineering Asso
Esege Sales Co
Espey Manufacturing Company, Inc.
141, 1
Fair Radio Sales
. . . 28

Ferteral Telan Co., ITM
iurchiser incorporated
Feiler Engincering Co
Franklin-Ellis Co.
General Electric Compans
General Electronic Distributing Co.
General Test Equipment
Goodheart, R. E.
Gonset Co
Greylork Electronies Supply Co.
Hallicrafters Co., The
Hallicrafters Co., The Hallmark Electronic Corporation
Harvey Radio Company Ine.
Heath Company, The...75, \(76,77, \div 8\),
Henry Radio Stores
Hiway Company
Hollywood Sound Institute, In
Hytron Liadio and Electronics Corp.
Illinois Condenser Co
Instruetograph Company

ADVERTISER
Instrument Associates
Intermational Resistance Co
PAGE

JFD Manutacturing Co., Inc. . . . . . ...... 122
Iensen Manmfacturing Company ................ 1
Johnson Co., E. \(\mathbf{F}^{\text {. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 1330}\)
Krenco Mfg. Co. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 142
Lafayette-Concord ..... 124
Lavointe-Pascomonder Corb ..... 166

Leeds Radio Co.

Lehigla Television Company . . . . . . . . . . . . 13
Leotone Radio Co.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 144
Mallory \& Co., Ine., P. R........ 2nd Cover
Mallory \& Co., Ine. P. R...... Rnd Cover
Martin shool of Radio Arts, Don . . . . . . 143
Mass. Kadio sehool...............................
Meissner Manafarturing, Division Maguire
Merit Col \(\&\) Transformer Corp.
Mid-America Co., Ine
Midway Co.
Midwest Radio \& Television Curp.
Miles Keproducer Co., Inc
Milwauke School of Engineering
Motorola Inc.
Murray Hill books, Ine.
MrConnell's
ooks, Ine
McGee Radio Cammany
MeGraw-Hill Ibook Co.
Mellurdo Silver Co. In
Nation Wide Radio.
Nation Wide Ratio. .
National combing inc
National Schools
Nescorp Electronies, Division of Vational
- Efpipment \(\mathbb{A}\) Supply Co., Inc.. 1

Newark Electric Co.
Newark Surplus Materials Co
Newcomb Audio Produrts (o.
Neweomb Audio protures
Oftanhach \& Reimus Co. Company
Ohmite Nanufacturing Compand
Olin Industries, Ine..
Onan \& Sons, Inc. il. W
Opad-Green Company
Opti-Gem Inc.
I'eak Electronics Co.
Plileo Radio
Photocon Fales
Poiter Radio Co.
Iremax Produrts
I'sramid Electric Company
Quam-Nichols Co.
RCA Institutes, Inc..
R \& H adio Company ................. 141
K \& T Electronies Company, inc.
Kadio Centre, The
Kadio City Produris Co., Inc ...............
Radio Corporation of America 11, 29, 86, 8\%
Radio Craftsmen Ine., The
Radio Distributing Co.
Radio Equipment Company
Radio Ham Shack
Radio Mail Orders.
Radio Parts Company
Radio Supply \& Engineering Co., Inc
Radionic Equipment Combany
Kauland-Porg Corporation
Rose Company, The
Sams \& Co., Inc., Howard W.
Scott, Incorporated, Herman Hosmer
Senco Radio Ine
Sewril, Inc., Norman Simpson Electric Company Sonotone
Sovereirn Television Cou
Sovereirn Television Co.... Eichtronics 115
Spellman Television Co. Inc. . . . . . . . 155
Sprapue Products Company
Sta. In Hichael
Star Evpinsion \& Electronic Product
Stermof's Ham Shack
Sun Radio :ond Elertronics Co., Inc.
Superior Instrumen's Co.
Supreme Incorporated
Supreme Publications
Sutton's Wholesale Electronies, Bill
Sylvania Electric
\(\underset{\text { Tech-Master Products }}{\text { TAB. }}\)

Temineal Radio larts Co.
Tel-Craft Company
Telemarint commmideations Com Telex tue ssembly co.
Transvision, Ine.
Tromp Engiatering, Ca
\(1 \therefore 13,112101\)
\(12,13,11 \approx, 150\)
Turner Commany, The
Ctica Diop Forge \& Tool Corp.
Vaco Products Co..
Walco Sales Co
Walmar Distribiting Co
Ward I eonard Electric Co.
Vard Irodencts Corporation
Weller valubtarturie
Wealle Manularturing Company
Western Giles co.
Wholesale Latio I'arts Co., Inc.
Werlishop Assurianters lnc., The
World kadio Laboratories, Incorporated.
Y.M.C.A. Trate is Technical Schools.

\section*{PEDIREA "IIAME" IMOLID IPCWIC}

H.C. SEVER, acling secretary of the - Peoria Amateur Radio Association annomeres that it will holdits "Annual Ilamfest" on Jume 12, 1949, at Woodland knolls. which is located approximately \(41 / 2\) miles cast of McCluggage Bridge, near Peoria.

The members will bring their own basket huches, but arrangements have been made for contests, sporting events, and lots of other entertainment. The Peoria ARA hopes to have a large turnout and has appointed H. E. Callander, 211 E. MeChure, Peariat, Illinois, to answer all inquiries of those interested in joining the festivities.
- \(30-\)

\section*{TV SET IPIRODUCTION}

DESPITE a shortage of cathode-ray tubes, which retarded production in some instances, Febmary television receiver output was approximately at the same level as January, the Radio Manufacturers Association reported today. TV receivers produced by RMA member-companies in Febrnary numbered 118,933 , slightly below the \(121,-\) 233 sets manufactured in January.
Coincident with the decrease in all set production, the number of FM-AM and FM receivers produced in February dropped to 98,969 from 145,733 in January. Adding our usual 10 per-cent for non-RMA members will bring the total of television sets produced in Jannary and Fobruary to approximately 133,362 and 130.832 , respertively.

\section*{ERRATUM}

Footnote \({ }^{1}\) on page 62, April issue, is in Footnote on page 62, April issue, is in
reference to the Cataldo o Richard article entitled "Servicing Simplified," published in entitled Servicing Simplified, publio AND the January 1949 ,
TELEVISION NEWS.

PIIDTO CUEEDITS


HERETS PRSOFI


\section*{TECH-MASTER}

\section*{de-luxe 630-TK TELEVISION KIT GENUINE RCA 630-TS CIRCUIT}

With Tech-Master, you bvild the finest, commercial-typo Tele-Set on the market . . . the exact duplicate of the 30 tube RCA 630-TS! Ackncwledged by experts to be the world's best. The Tech-Master kit comes to you complete
wirh genuine RCA parts- \(48 \%\) assembled. Wirh the new, with genuine RCA parts- \(08 \%\) assembled. Wirh the new,
sinplified, step-by-step ard point-to-poine instructions, simplified, step-by-step and point-to-point instructions,
you finish the final wiring in a few enjoyable eveniogs you finish the final wiring, in a few enjoyable eveniogs of spare time-tura it an and there's your picture! get all three with Tech-Master, Be satisfied only, you get all three with lech-Master. Be satisfied only with leading distriburors everywhera Wire for name of dis eading distributors everywhere. Write for name of dis直utor nearest you.

CHECK TECH-MASTER'S FEATURES BEFORE YOU BUY ANY TELEISION KIT!
I. Genuine RCA parts and 29 RCA tubes. 1. Genuine RCA parts and
2. RCA 13-Channel turer
2. RCA
3. \(98 \%\)-Channel toner
assembled and meunred
3. \(98 \%\) assembled and mcunre
5. All coils pre-aligned under
5. All coils pre-aligned under actual circuif con
6. Uitra simplified, spep-by-step instructions
7. 42 page RCA TV service menual.

THE EVIDENCE of YOUR EARS \(\Longrightarrow\) POINTS TO NEWCOMB

What you really buy in a phonograph amplifier is "fistening qualify" . . . that elusive characteristic which, after all, is any amplifier's prime reason for being.
That's why we insist that Newcomb amplifiers must not only measure up electrically but, in addition, must provide more real listening pleasure.
IT IS POSSIble TO PRODUCE AMPLIfiers THAT SHOW PERIECT LABORAtory measurements, yet fall far short of providing this all IMPORTANT LISTENING QUALITY.
Years of experience and a devotion to the ideal of fine reproduction have given us an insight into the factors that make for true listening quality. Careful design and engineering have enabled us to translate this insight into actual production.


KXLP-30 30 WATIS

Let your ear be the judge: insist on hearing a Newcomb. Compare the listening quality of Model KXLP-30 with that of any other amplifier. Note the pure, natural quality and true character of each deep bass note. You will find none of the undesirable, false, harmonic bass emphasis of the usual amplifier. Listen to the clear, undistorted, brilliant high tones and remarkable freedom from surface noise which
the Magic Red Knob makes possible. Your ear the Magic Red Knob makes possible. Your ear will agree. Newcomb Sound is the closest you
can get to "live music" can get to "live music."
Send for specifications on this and other Neweomb phonograph amplifiers priced from \(\$ 59.50\) retail.

\section*{TRANSMITTING}

PARTS SHOW VISITORS:
Be sure to visit our tremendous showrooms at 320 N. LaSalle St. Thousands of electronic components conveniently displayed.

\section*{CONDENSERS}

\section*{SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR IMMEDIATE SALE AND DELIVERY}

We have literally hundreds of thousands of these top quality standard type transmitting mica condensers in stock for immediate delivery at a fraction of their original cost. Every condenser is brand new and carries the name of a fine nationally known manufacturer.
Despite the unusually low prices, these mica condensers, like all Wells Components, are fully guaranteed. Be sure to order sufficient quantities for your requirements.

STYLE "D" CONDENSERS
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{}} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



STYLE "AA"


STYLE "A"


STYLE "D"


1-Aerovox: 2-Cornell Dubilier: 3-Faradondacturers' Legend

8-Solar; 9-Sprague
This is only a partial listing. Write or wire for information on types not shown and for receiving set micas and silver micas

\section*{MVELLS}

We advise distributors to order immediately from this ad. Our standard jobber arrangement applies.

Manufacturers and Distributors: Write for our complete Mica Condenser Listing No. 103A.


\section*{Here's How CREI Home Study Training Prepares You NOW For a BETTER Job and a Secure Future in Radio-Electronics and Television}

CREI Courses for Every Radioman Keep You Ahead of Competition - Earn You More! Never before have so many men like you had the opportunity to step ahead into better-paying jobs and enjoy lasting success. Men with up-to-date technical training are needed in every branch of radio-electronies. That's because radio's manpower has not kept pace with radio's technical developments.

What are you doing to meet this need for highly trained, expert technicians and engineers? You must improve your technical knowledge not only to qualify for the better job you want, but to hold the job you now occupy. ClREI offers you a proved program of technical self improvement that you can study in your spare time, at home. The same type of practical,

If you have had professional or amateur radio experience and want to make more money, thet us prove to you we have the training you need to qualify for a better radio job. To help us answer intelligently your inquiry-pleasp state briefly your buchoround of experience, education and present position.


\section*{Capitol Radio Engineering Institute}

\section*{An Accredited Technical Institufe Founded in 1927}

Dept. 115A, 16th and Park Road, N. W., Washington 10, D. C. Branch Offices: New York (7) 170 Broadway - San Francisco (2) 760 Market St.
down-to-earth training for which thousands have enrolled since 1927.

Remember, too, there's a CREI course for you. No matter what your radio experience-CREI offers complete training in radio-electronics for any man who wants to improve his ability and his chances for advancement. You can "go all the way with CREI" from introductory basic principles to advanced training and on to specialized engineering subjects.

Read our new 32-page booklet . . . then judge for yourself. There is no obligation. You are already started in this field. Find out how you can rapidly prepare to advance beyond your present level. Send the coupon NOW!

\section*{Veterans! CREI TRAINING AVaillable under g. I. bill}

\section*{MAIL COUPON FOR FREE BOOKLIT}

CAPITOL RADIO ENGINEERING INSTITUTE
16th \& Park Road, N. W., Dept. 115A, Washington 10, D. C.
Gentlemen: Please send your free booklet, "Your luture in the New
World of Electronics," together with full details of your horrie-study training. I am attaching a brief resume of my experience, education and present position.
Check field of greatest interest.
\(\square\) PRACTICAL RADIO ENGINEERING
\(\square\) BROADCAST RADIO ENGI- \(\square\) TELEVISION, FM \& ADVANCED AM BROADCAST RADIO ENGI\(\square\) AERONAUTICAL RADIO EN-
GINEERING
[] PRACTICAL TELEVISION ENGINEERING SERVICING
ADVANCED ELECTRONICS COMALVANCED ELE
MUNICATIONS
\(\square\) RADIO-ELECTRONICS IN INDUSTRY
NAME.
STREET
CITY.
ZONE . . . . STATE
\(\square\) । AM ENTITLED TO TRAINING UNDER G. I. BILL

\title{
Build the finest proven "CUSTOM-BUILT" TIELEVGION AGSEMBIT
} More Econol
when you build
TELEVISIIDN ASSEMBLY CD.

\section*{Exclusive}

\section*{T.A.C. "VIVIDeo" feature!}

Prewired, pretuned and tubed I.F. sound and video strip (patents pending). An exclusive T. A. C. feature developed by our own research. All on one chassis.

\section*{super-simplified wiring and assembly INSTRUCTIONS!} New!
r-simpified
-The most explicit, easiestiofollow. most elaborately detciled instructions in televisionthat even the layman can follow.

CABINETS AND STANDS available with all direct view units. Write for literature.

\section*{Champion Models \\ 20"DIRECT-VIEW MODEL with DuMont Inputuner and \(20^{\prime \prime}\) DuMont Tuhe}

213 SQUARE INCH PICTURE! Prewired Voltage Doubler 14KV power supply, Pre-wired "VIVIDeo" I.F. picture and sound strip (Pat. Pending). ALL channels TV plus ALL FM radio. Continuous tuning. DuMont Inputuner is Prewired. Delivered complete with all components and 30 RCA tubes plus 20 -inch DuMont C.R. tube.
MODEL F-201C Dealer's net
\$56675*
"M" SERIES STANDARD and CHAMPION
Direct-View Models
for 10" CR TUBES
STANDARD MODEL
29 tubes, including 13 -tube "VIVIDeo" I.F. picture and sound strip (Pat. Pending). This portion completely wired, tested and aligned. Prewired, standard tuner ready to use. Handles ALL channels.

MODEL M-101S Less c.R. Tube
\$16950*
CHAMPION MODEL
Same as above except that DuMont Inputuner replaces Standard Tuner. Gets ALL channels TV -PLUS all channels of FM radio.
MODEL M-101C Less C. Tube \(\quad \mathbf{2 0 9 5 0}\) *
Dealer's net
Write for literature on our complete line of \(10^{\prime \prime}\) \(12^{\prime \prime} \cdot 15^{\prime \prime}\) standard and champion assemblies.
T.A.C. GUARANTEE A. Conts of the finest All compand are fully Guarantee quality andandard RMA Guaranteed under the Stamblies are guaracord All TAC Assemblassembled accor to operate directions.
ing to

Distributed only through

\section*{NATIONAL PARTS DISTRIBUTORS}

Write for the source nearest to you
*PRICES 5\% HIGHER WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI```


[^0]:    In Canada: Federal Electric Manufacturing Company, Lid., Mantreal, P. Q. Eypart Distributars: w International Standard Electric Corp. 67 Broad St., N. Y.

[^1]:    Prices subject to change without notice.

[^2]:    * Edelman, A.: "Electric Eye Circuits and Relays in Theory and Practice." Photobell Comhany, 116 Nassau, New York 7, N. Y.

[^3]:    (Note: Unless otherwise indicated, all time is expressed in American EST; add 5 hours for GCT. "News" refers to newscasts in the English language. In order to avoid confusion, the 24 hour clock has been used in designating the times of broadcasts. The hours from midnight until p.m. to midnight are shown as 1300 to 2400 .)

[^4]:    general electronic distributing co.
    DEPT. RN-5, 98 PARK PLACE NEW YORK 7 ,
    i. Y

[^5]:    All Prices Subject to Change Without Notice All merchandise guaranteed. Mail orders promptly filled. All prices money order or check. Shipping charges sent C.O.D. Minimum order $\$ 5.00 .20 \%$ Deposit required with all orders.

[^6]:    Name:

