MAY 1949 35¢

FELEVISION & TELEVISION NEWS

WKY's FM-AM MOBILE UNIT Page 53



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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)

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F YOU, OM were to pick up a newspaper and read such a headline, vou 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 f.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."

Building 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!

Contest Extended to March, 1959

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.

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RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

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By RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS' WASHINGTON EDITOR

WASHINGTON, 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 Com-mission 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 NBC experimental transmitter in the Wardman Park Hotel operating in the 504 to 510-mega-



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May, 1949



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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 extended to a height of thirty-five feet. The antennas were connected to the input of the converter by means of a doubleshielded 93-ohm coaxial transmission line. The converter used a tuned coaxial input circuit feeding into a 1N21C 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 *Du 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 develop-ment 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 combined 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)



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3. Small size	.044 oz.	D315" L830"	.0005 mfd.	For unit size and weight, Centralab BC "Hi-Kaps", made with Ceramic-X, are the only capacitors on the market which
	.050 oz.	D340" L-1"	.000750	provide these voltage ratings.
4. High capacity	.082 oz. Rating: 600 V	D400" L-1.305" VVDC - 1000 V	.01 mfd. 7DC flash test.	
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TELEVISION	361	201
Television Broadcast Service Area	Accumi (1947 &	
ALABAMA Birmingham		23
ARKANSAS Little Rock		19
Other Cities CALIFORNIA		42
Fresno		11 75.250
Long Beach Oakland		554 60
Santa Barbara San Diego	· · · · · · · · · ·	201 536
San Francisco Other Cities		11,665 1,157
COLORADO Denver	<mark></mark>	37
CONNECTICUT Bridgeport Hartford		2,039 11,492
New Britain New Haven		144 2,012
Waterhurs		117 688
Other Cities Cities not stated		580
Wilmington		2,724
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		30,338
Miami Tampa		789
Cities not stated GEORGIA		54
Atlanta Other Cities		4,455 376
ILLINOIS Chicago		72,345
Moline Peoria		26 365 82
Rockford Rock Island		20 37
Sterling Tuscola Other Cities		16 733
INDIANA		2,261
Gary Fort Wayne Hammond		47 214
Indianapolis		423
Cities not stated Other Cities		160 206
IOWA Madison	<mark></mark>	42
Other Cities KANSAS KENTUCKY	• • • • • • • • • • •	
Louisville Other Cities	••••••	2,897
Cities not stated		165
New Orleans		13
MAINE MARYLAND		
Baltimore Other Cities MASSACHUSETTS		27,885 375
Boston Cambridge		29,095
Springfield Taunton		139
Worcester Other Cities		265
Cities not stated MICHIGAN		
Detroit Grand Rapids		148
Other Cities MINNESOTA	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Minneapolis-St. Paul Other Cities		
MISSISSIPPI MISSOURI		. 30
Kansas City St. Louis		15,849
Other Cities		. /0
NEW HAMPSHIRE Manchester		
Other Cities		
Atlantic City Camden Irvington		. 11
Jersey City		286
New Brunswick	Gauras h	. 21
Radio Manufacturers	' Associo	tion IRM

PMENIS	DI ANEA	13
Television Broadcast Service Area	Accumu (1947 &	1948)
Paterson		1,864
Trenton		5,101
Newark-Trenton		2,155 6,579
Other Cities		5,128
NEW MEXICO Albuquerque		246
NEW YORK		11,933
Binghamton		53
Buffolo		8,687 9,986
Middletown		153
New Rochelle		110
New York City.		56,873 813
Rochester		65
Schenectady		491 1,734
Tarrytown		33
Westchester		1,486
Other Cities		683 729
NORTH CAROLIN.	Ā	219
Other Cities		12
NORTH DAKOTA OHIO	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1
Akron		1,565
Cincinnati		9,617
Cleveland		19,462
Dayton		1,763 5,349
Youngstown		142
Other Cities	****************	843
Oklahoma City		18 10
Other Cities OREGON		
Portland Other Cities	**********************	125
PENNSYLVANIA		2,147
Easton		46
Harrisburg		201
Hazeltine		103 285
Philadelphia		98,369 5,652
Pottsville		144
Reading		1,449
Williamsport	***************	31 838
RHODE ISLAND		
Providence Other Cities	*****************	3,266 1,115
TENNESSEE		15
Knoxville		19 3,057
Nashville		40
Other Cities TEXAS		30
Dallas		3,982
Fort Worth	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,093
		2,047 249
Cities not state	d	175
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VIRGINIA	<mark></mark>	15
Norfolk	<mark></mark>	286
Richmond Other Cities .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
WASHINGTON		1.150
Tacoma		47
WEST VIRGINIA		
Clarksburg		. 97
Other Cities . WISCONSIN		29
Madison		96
Other Cities	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 80
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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 STA-TION TEST PATTERN OPERATION.

PROVIDES COMPLETE COMPOSITE VIDEO SIG-NAL.

PROVIDES BOTH HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL SYNC AND BLANKING PULSES—SAME AS TV STATION OPERATION.

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WIDE BAND AMPLIFIERS. 10 CYCLE TO 5 MEG-ACYCLES.

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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.

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LOOK WHAT IT 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 INTER-LOCKED flat cells ... to give more listening hours, and clearer reception under normal conditions.

batteries.





HECK 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 longest lasting radio batteries the ONLY batteries that have triple-sealed, equally-strong INTERLOCKED flat cells instead of cells bound together with paper tapes or the other type wrappings found in ordinary



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MR. RETAILER: Order From Your Wholesaler's Salesman Today Tc Be Ready For The Vacation Selling Season!

May, 1949





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



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 en-

gineer 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. BAI-LEY, who will serve as executive assistant to JOHN F. GILLIGAN, advertising manager. WILLIAM E. NEILL will be the sales engineer of the television



IN A RADIO SET

how small ? can you get?

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 T-3 subminiatures 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.



(diode

pentode)





Type 1E8 (converter)





Type 1AD5 (RF pentode)



Four new Sylvania subminiatures shown in place in tiny radio set. Note size in relation to pencil.

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RADIO TUBES; CATHODE RAY TUBES; ELECTRONIC DEVICES; FLUORESCENT LAMPS, FIXTURES, WIRING DEVICES, SIGN TUBING; LIGHT BULBS; PHOTOLAMPS
27

www.americanradiohistory.com



AM-FM Quality CHASSIS

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 AM and FM 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.

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Write Dept. KD for your free catalog.



AMPLIFIER HI-MU TRIODE MODULATOR OSCILLATOR Μ Made by nationally known mfr. Can't reveal mfr's name, you know it. Each tube is BRAND NEW. R.M.A. GUARANTEE, individually boxed. Please! Due to this terrific low each 14 price, we cannot afford the extra handling. No C.O.D.'s. Please send check or M.O. with order. Add postage.

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If you are a user of this tube, believe me, this is a real buy. Put them away for future use—it's like money in the bank! With our personal guarantee. 3834 Germantown Ave., Phila., Penna. RA5-6033 McCONNELL'S

XTALS 500 KC STANDARDS 2 pin mount, brand new. Price, each \$1.50

and microwave engineering department of Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Waltham, Mass., bringing sixteen years' experience in radio broadcasting and VHF radio communications to that capacity. Technical Appliance Corporation, manufacturers of Taco radio and TV antennas, has announced that its new chief engineer will be KENDRICK H. LIPPITT, formerly associated with George C. Davis, broadcast radio consultant in Washington, D. C.

RALPH V. LITTLE, JR., is presently supervisor of RCA's Theater Television



Engineering Group and is now active in the development of theater TV equipment by the direct projection and intermediate film processes and the development of equipment for mak-

ing television recordings on 16 mm. film.

Mr. Little, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College with a degree of Electrical Engineering, joined RCA in 1933 and was assigned to the testing of transmitter and television equipment. He was transferred to the Television Engineering staff in 1939, and while with this group contributed to the development of portable television equipment.

CHET JORDON and MAX LIEBMAN have been appointed district sales managers in the respective territories of lower Manhattan and Queens County, New York, to handle the Air King line of radio and television receivers. WALTER T. MORELAND will succeed WILLIAM E. SKINNER as Arvin district manager for Texas and the southwest territory, following Mr. Skinner's appointment as manager of Arvin Distributors, the company's new factory branch operation in Chicago. ROWLAND R, GUILDFORD is the new assistant sales manager of the Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., television receiver division, and will work closely with VICTOR E. OLSON, sales manager, in the direction of Du Mont receiver sales policies. Garod Electronics Corporation announces the following territorial distributors for its line of "Tele-Zoom" receivers: GEN-ERAL DISTRIBUTORS, Wheeling, West Virginia; THE HARGIS COMPANY, Austin, Texas; MONITOR DISTRIBUTING CO., East Providence, R. I.; SILK-WORTH DISTRIBUTORS, INC., Ypsilanti, Michigan; and W. E. TITUS WHOLE-SALE CO., Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma. Recent Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corporation appointments include STANLEY M. ABRAMS as the new sales manager of the television division, HAROLD E. KARLSRUHER as head of the home radio division, ARTHUR N. **GROSSBERG**, assistant sales promotion manager, and GERALD LIGHT as assistant to the vice-president in charge of -30sales.



"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 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 5¹/₃ minutes of <u>distortionfree</u> 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.



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SEE YOUR DISTRIBUTOR Molded of solid plastic, this rugged compact cabinet-9"x 43/4" x 51/4"-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.

OHMITE MFG. CO. 4884 Flournoy St., Chicago 44, Ill.



Both color coded and individually marked for quick, sure identification, these sealed and insulated resistors are available in Standard RMA values. $\frac{1}{2}$, 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 (Allen-Bradley Type J) control and Little Devil Molded Composition Resis-tors (Allen-Bradley Types EB, GB, and HB) to be available from stock at Ohmite distributors.

Write for Catalog 21

Be Right with OHMITE



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

SOLD AT

OF

REGULAR PRICE

ASSORTMENT

RESISTORS ALONE

NO CHARGE FOR CABINET





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 continued improvements and economies in telephone service.



IN RADIO AND TELEVISION TUBE SALES

1949 IS A 1949 S A G-E YEAR!

Biggest news of the year: <u>General Electric's TV-service course!</u> Jampacked with profit possibilities for <u>you</u> and other tube dealers to whom television—the miracle market—offers peak rewards.

T's all here, in this book and those that follow—the basic theory of television; how TV receivers operate; the tubes and other components; how to install 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.

You can put your confidence in_ GENERAL Store ELECTRIC

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AND PRACT CE

B ELECTRIC

Lesson 1

21 RADIO "A" ATTER E S B INCREASE THE LIFE OF YOUR FLASHLIGHT

THE NEW "Plastic Clad"

SHORTPROOF

THEYRE HERE



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 Philco, is the flashlight battery customers will cheer for. It's shortproof ... and packed with 20% more active material for extra long life that keeps buyers coming back for more.

LONGER

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FLASHLIGHTS

RADIO "A" BAITER

PLASTIC CLAD

1/2 VOLTS • NO.P

PHILCE CORPORATION. PHILM



Don Lee's New \$3,000,000 STUDIOS

By WALTER W. CARRUTHERS Chief Eng., Studio Div., Don Lee Broadcasting System

The "Electronic Brain" is one of the many unique features of Mutual Don Lee network broadcasting headquarters in heart of Hollywood's radio center.

NEW 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 became 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 needs. 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

May, 1949

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.

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 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-

> 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 Electric: J. Garafalo, Western Electric Engineer; and Walter Carruthers, Chief Engineer, Studio Division, Don Lee, make sound measurements during construction of one of the large auditoriums.

36

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 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 input console. Mutual Don Lee's new Hollywood headquatters include four large auditorium studios, each 170,000 cubic feet ... volume and seating 350 people. All of these four studios have Western Electric control consoles located in the control booths which are at left of the stages.

ments gave a family of related curves, each of which allowed a check on predictions as calculated 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 network, the switching was done by patch cords in which the line from the originating studios was manually patched into the telephone lines. The "patchup-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 cperator 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

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



were represented by 144 keys. There were twelve incoming and twelve out-going lines.

In 1940 a move to the Melrose Ave. location gave rise to a larger and more complex master control system. The switching panel was expanded to a 17x20 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 entire system can be controlled by only one man.





M. C. ANDERSON

noise by means of these to-the-point suggestions.

HERE 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 be cause 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.

Locate that baffling source of static

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" 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 extreme cases, it may be necessary to slide a flexible woven wire shielding over such wires to 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)



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(1) It's important to check on the distributor point clearance as well as the condition of the points themselves. (2) Spark plug gaps. if incarect. can increase radio static noise. (3) It generator noise is heard in the radio, it may be necessary to sear in the brushes with sandpaper. (4) Distributor rotor to electrode clearance is important to good reception; watch for pitted contacts.

Spark plug noise suppressors are of two types. The kinc that is mounted parallel to the engine head (arrow) reduces the chances of transferring the noise to other wiring points.

By adding this pre-amplifier to your present receiver, better reception is obtained from remote FM stations.

A Booster For Your FN RECEIVER

By

PETER G. SULZER, W311FW Engineering Experiment Station. The Pennsylvania State College

HE 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 if 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 homebuilt 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_4 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_i , 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.

Construction

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_1 , L_{34} 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 .

Adjustment

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_4 should be about 1 volt, indicating cathode currents of 10 milliamperes in each tube.

If everything is satisfactory, the link of L_4 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_4 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_{δ} at the connection C_2 - R_3 . If a signal generator is available, it should be

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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_2 to check for neutralization. This can best be accomplished by means of a tuning stick, which has a copper slug on one end and a piece of powdered iron on the other. As one end or the other of the tuning 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 reverse 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.



A Novel Plate-Dip OSCILLATOR

By E. J. SCHULTZ, W2MUU

Plate dip oscillator being used to adjust a two-meter converter to frequency before the power is applied.

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

OST 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 falling 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 ¾" poly coil forms employed were mounted on strips of polystyrene provided with pins from discarded octal tubes, spaced ½", 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 potentiometer 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 volts.

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 $3'' \ge 4'' \ge 5\frac{1}{2}''$ were both made from 364 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" meter on the side.



Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the novel plate dip oscillator unit.

However, by using one of the new miniature 1" meters or by changing the layout, they could, no doubt, be employed.

The dial pointer is made of a piece of 1/16" 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 small, 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)

(Left) Side view of instrument showing dial detail, layout of meter, switch, neon bulb, and jack. The penlight cell indicates 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.



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The receiving test. Here is where you worry a bit. Confidentially, this "ham" got through all right and is now operating as W1RWV.

The BEGINNING AMATEUR

By ROBERT HERTZBERG, W2DJJ

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. Their 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

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

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

HREE 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 minutcs. 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 air 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



FCC 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 better than receiving to the applicant. Here a potential licensee at empts to prove he knows his code, while FCC excminer Charles Finkleman, standing, lends a critical ear to the neophyte's dots and dashes.

> Your receiving test is checked, while you stand by nervously. If your code, receiving and sending tests have been found to be okay, the next step is a written examination.

> The examination room. Here a group of applicants takes the written test, which lasts from an hour to an hour and a half. Then you await results!

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 listened 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

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read any of the standard ham license 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 TELEVISION RECEIVER MANUFACTURERS

Admiral Corporation 3800 W. Cortland St. Chicago 47, 111. Airadio, Inc. Melrose Ave. & Barry Pl. Stamford. Conn. Air King Products Co., Inc. 170 53rd St. Brooklyn 32, N. Y. Andrea Radio Corp. 27-01 Bridge Plaza N. Long Island City 1, N. Y. Ansley Radio & Television, Inc. 41 St. Joes Ave. Trenton, N. J. Approved Electronic Instrument Corp. 142 Liberty St. New York 6, N. Y. Arcturus Radio & Television Corp. 19 Nesbitt St. Newark, N. J. 19 Nesoi Newark. Atlas Coil Winder, Inc. 392 State St. Stamford, Conn Atlas Radio & Television, Inc. 26 Journal Square Jersey City 6, N. J. Audar, Inc. Walnut & Maple Sts. Argos, Ind. Automatic Radio Mfg. Co. 122 Brookline Ave. Boston 15, Mass. Bace Television Corp. Green & Leuning Sts. S. Hackensack, N. J. Bell Radio Co. 125 E. 46th St. New York 17, N. Y. Bell Television, Inc. 147 West 42nd St. New York 18, N. Y. Belmont Radio Corp. 5921 W. Dickens Ave. Chicago 39, Ill. Bendix Radio Division of Bendix Aviation Corp. Baltimore 4. Md. Bowen & Co., Inc. 4712 Bethesda Ave. Bethesda, Md. Bowers Radio & Television Co. 44 S. 6th St Reading, Pa. Brite-Ray Television Co. 7 Clinton St. Brooklyn, N. Y. Brunswick Radio & Television, Div. Radio & Television, Inc. 244 Madison Ave. New York 16, N. Y. Cage Projects, Inc. 393 Grove St. Upper Montclair, N. J. Certified Television Laboratories Certined Lefevision Labora 5507 13th Ave. Brooklyn 19, N. V. Cleervue Television Corp. 81 Willoughby St. Brooklyn 1, N. Y. Calasi L. D. Y. C. Colonial Radio Corp. 254 Rano St. Buffalo 7, N. V. Colonial Television Corp. 780 E. 137th St Bronx 54, N. Y. Columbia Radio & Television Co. 85 Tompkins St. Staten Island 4, N. Y. Columbia Television Co. 601 E. Tremont Ave. New York 57, N. Y. Cornell Television, Inc. 385 Flatbush Ave., Ext. Brooklyn 1, N. Y. Coronet Radio & Television Corp. 500 W. 52nd St. New York 19, N. Y. Cortley Television Co. 15 W. 27th St. New York 1, N. Y. Cosmo Electronics Corp. 675 Hudson St. New York 14, N. Y. Crosley Div., AVCO Mfg. Corp. 1329 Arlington St. Cincinnati 25. Ohio DeWald Radio Mfg. Corp. 35-15 37th Ave. Long Island City, N. Y.

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Smucker & Co., Inc., A. F. 338 E. 23rd St. New York 10, N. Y. Sonora Radio & Television Corp. 325 N. Hoyne Ave. Chicago 12, Ill. Sparks Withington Co., The 2400 E. Michigan Ave. Jackson, Michigan Standard Radio & Television 209 Main St. Fort Lee, N. J. Starrett Television Mfg. Corp. 601 W. 26th St. New York, N. Y. Stewart-Warner Corp. 1826 Diversey Parkway Chicago 14, III. Stromberg-Carlson Co. 100 Carlson Rd. Rochester 3, N. Y. Symphonic Radio & Television Corp. 230 S. Spring St. Los Angeles 12, California Tech-Master Products Co. 123 Prince St. New York 12, N. Y. Telecraft Corp. 2 W. 15th St. New York 11, N. Y. Tele King Television Corp. 601 W. 26th St. New York 1, N. Y. Telequip Radio Co. 1901 S. Washtenaw Ave. Chicago 8, Ill. Telesonic Corp. of America 212 Concord St. 2 Prince St. Brooklyn, N. Y. Brooklyn, N. Y. Tele-Tone Radio Corp. 540 W. 58th St. New York 19, N. Y. Television Assembly Co. 540 Bushwick Ave. Brooklyn 6, N. Y. Television Development Labs., Inc. 252 W. 64th St. New York 23, N. Y. Television Industries Brooklyn, N. Y. Television Laboratories, Inc. 542 N. Parkside Ave Chicago 44, Ill. Televista Corp. of America 114 E. 16th St. New York 3, N. Y. Televue Corp. of America 339 Laurel Ave. Lakewood, N. J. Telicor Corp. 351 Madison Ave. New York 21, N. Y. Telindustries Inc. 4921 Exposition Bldg. Los Angeles. Calif. Templetone Radio Mfg. Corp. New London, Conn. Tradio, Inc. 1001 First Ave. Asbury Park, N. J. Transvision, Inc. 460 North Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y U. S. Television Mfg. Corp. 3 W. 61st St. New York 23, N. Y. Universal Television Co., Inc. 147 Montague St. Brooklyn 2, N. Y. Video Corporation of America 229 W. 28th St. New York 1, N. Y. Vid-craft Corp. New York, N. Y. Watterson Radio Mfg. Corp. 2700 Swiss Ave. Dallas 1. Texas Wells-Gardner & Co. 2701 N. Kildare Ave. Chicago 39, Ill. Westinghouse Electric Corp. 1354 Susquehanna Ave. Sunbury, Pa. Wilcox Gay Corp. Charlotte, Michigan Zenith Radio Corp. 6001 Dickens Ave. Chicago 39, Ill.

RCA's Model 648 PTK largescreen televisicn receiver which gives a 15"z20" picture.

By M. S. KAY

two general systems have been employed. In one method, the image is formed on the screen of a small cathode-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 cathode-ray tube. Consequently, even with intense images developed on the cathode-ray screen, the final image is bound to be dim and difficult to see.

As an illustration, consider the 5inch projection tube, with its image of 3" x 4". The total area here is 12 square inches. If the image is enlarged to fill a screen 15 x 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 *r*atio of 300/12 or 25 to 1. This is, of course, assuming 100 per-cent transmission. If now we take into ac-

Current developments in projection TV makes possible large images from relatively compact television sets.

HE 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.

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 commercially attempted. Sets using viewing tubes with 12, 15, or 20-inch screens are readily available, however. The other approach to large screen

Difficulties with these tubes are

Selevision PROJECTION SYSTEMS

television is by projection and to date



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



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-



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 a trapezoidal image on the CRT face, the magnets are attached to the tube as indicated in the drawing.

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 RCA 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 33½ 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° horizontally and 20° 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° 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 bottom). See Fig. 4B. 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 projection set.

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



The Electric Eye in Advertising

By A. EDELMAN

A real sales promoter—the "electric eye" incorporated in novel gadgets will attract the interest of potential customers.

OST of our collective electrically-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 soldering-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, resistance-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 davs. 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 elec-tricity. 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 something-he lifts that umbrella 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

• Edelman, A.; 'Electric Eye Circuits and Re-lays in Theory and Practice.'' Photobell Com-pany, 116 Nassau, New York 7, N. Y.



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 transformer is used for heating the 6V6 amplifier tube cathode, and a 11726 dual rectifier for furnishing both a plus-to-ground and a minus-to-ground voltage for the grid circuit of the

former is used for heating the 6V6 amplifier tube cathode, and a 11726 dual rectifier for furnishing 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 cathode circuit, a time delay tube (another 11726), 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 929, 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 voltages will be dis-turbed. The phototube and the 10 megohm resistor divide the voltage for itself. This raises the grid of the 6V6 and the cathode has to follow the grid, so the relay gets the voltage. By putting the relay in the cathode circuit instead of in the plate circuit, there is a high negative feedback, no amplification of voltage, but lots of current amplifica-tion and stability of adjustment. 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 tor to turn on the lights. In the same way, when the relay releases the next morning, the 11726 time delay tube, which is just a rectifier. and this slowly pulls over the contac-current and 'release' current, as this prevents ary chattering of the relay contacts. Also be sure that the lamps or signs that are on the relay voltaces. Also

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 transformer, 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 over the circuit with your oscillograph to (Continued on page 148)



Mac's RADIO SERVICE SHOP



ARNEY 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 Reflectomagnovisor-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, **52**

Mae and the Morning Mail

"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, 35Z3'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 35Z5 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 μ 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 a news story breaks in Oklahoma, WKY is on the spot with instant coverage—thanks to a complete and unique studio which travels to the story locale.

OMPLETE 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 room 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 Pullman-type tables for broadcasting, four microphone outlets and seats for five across the back.

The luggage compartment 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-

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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.

View of mobile control room showing transcription tables, console, highway-type telephone, sound power phone, speakers, AM and FM receivers, and AM transmitter.





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

By E. CAMPAINE, W3KWP and M. F. JUDKINS, W3AC

A standard briefcase or the glove compartment of a car will readily hold this tiny ham "station."

BIEFCASE 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 battery-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.

Portability Without a 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 Circuit

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.

Receiver 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.





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 1T4 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 $\mu\mu$ fd. bandset condenser, C_3 , is mounted on the left side of the front panel, the gain control, R_{a} , is in the upper lefthand corner, and to the right of gain control is the regeneration control, $R_{\rm H}$ The plug-in coils, L_1, L_2 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, C4. 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 1S4 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_{δ} . 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, J₄.



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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.F.O.

By G. L. COUNTRYMAN, W3HH, W1RVK Commander, USN, Electronics Officer

Boston Naval Shipyard

Complete construction details for a "ham" unit that can be used either as a v.f.o. to drive a transmitter or as a frequency meter for both receiver and transmitter frequency measurements.

THE 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 $3'' \times 4'' \times 5''$ 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 three-foot 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 μ 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, Over-all view of completed unit. The v.f.o. output is adequate to drive an 807 tube either as a straight amplifier or as a frequency multiplier.

the rectifier tube. On the rectifier 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" x 4" x 5" utility box and the wiring diagram is self-explanatory. The coil, L_i , was picked up at surplus for a dime. It is marked "L-205" and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long. Two threaded holes in one end permit fastening to the side of the ECO box. The coil consists of $24\frac{14}{4}$ turns of No. 20 tinned copper wire, wound on a threaded ceramic form $\frac{3}{4}$ " 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 ac-curacy 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 6SK7 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 $\mu\mu$ fd. The CRL ceramic tube zero temperature coefficient condensers are supposed to have a capacity tolerance of \pm .5 $\mu\mu$ fd. in the low values and \pm 2½ per-cent in the higher values. Actually one marked 175 $\mu\mu$ fd. Was closer to 195 $\mu\mu$ 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 $\mu\mu$ fd. centered (Continued on page 118)



Top view of the home-built unit. Although it does not appear so in the photograph, the 3x4x5 inch ECO box is centered on the chassis.



International SHORT-WAVE

Compiled by KENNETH R. BOORD

E 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 kcs. Karachi's shortwave outlet is listed officially on 6.075 with a power of 250 watts. It radiates the network programs of *Radio Pakis tan* originating in Karachi. The alternate short-wave channel is 6.120 (inactive).

Dacca's m.w. outlet is on 1,167 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 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-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

(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 noon are shown as 0000 to 1200 while from 1 p.m. to midnight are shown as 1300 to 2400.)

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 kcs., 1 kw.; Quetta, 1,040 kcs., 10 kw.; Gutrat, 1,055 kcs., 1 kw.; Sialkot, 1,195 kcs., 1 kw.; Sylhet, 1,200 kcs., 1 kw.; Jessore, 1,250 kcs., 1 kw.; Bhawalpur, 580 kcs., 1 kw.; Lyallpur, 675 kcs., 1 kw.; Montgomery, 715 kcs., 1 kw.; Sukkur, 780 kcs., 1 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-m. channel best here in West Virginia around 0730 when news is presented. I have heard location and frequency announced at 0745 just preceding "to-night'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 Own 10.7 mc. DISCRIMINATOR TRANSFORMER





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

"Learn by doing"— it is not a difficult task to build your own discriminator transformer.

VINCE frequency modulated signals are time axis modulations which are in quadrature with amplitude modulations, customary types of demodulators used in amplitude-modulated receivers cannot be used for separating the intelligence from the modulated carrier current. In the high-frequency and intermediate-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-

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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_2 . This transformer is tuned to the i.f. frequency of the receiver, F_{o} . The secondary of the transformer is centertapped and the output is supplied through two diode rectifiers to the resistive loads R_{s} and R_{6} . The voltage drops across these two load resistors are in opposition, and if the signal supplied to the discriminator is equally divided between the two diodes, the

voltage drop across "a"-"c" will be zero.

The resultant voltages E_1 and E_2 , applied to the two diodes, have two components: one supplied through the condenser C_{s} , and the other inductively through the transformer L_1 - L_2 . If the input signal is exactly at the i.f. frequency, these two components are displaced by 90° and the resultant voltages E_1 and E_2 have the same magnitude, thus causing a zero volt-age drop across "a"-"c." However, should the frequency of the incoming signal deviate in one way or another from the resonant frequency of the discriminator transformer, the displacement angle between the two component voltages will in one case increase and in the other decrease, thus causing a difference in the magnitudes of the resultant voltages supplied to the diodes. This in turn will cause different voltage drops to occur (Continued on page 143)

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



Fig. 1. Over-all view of grid-dip adapter unit. Close-up view of probe assembly is also shown.

The Tubeless GRID-DIP Adapter

By DOUGLAS H. CARPENTER Chief Eng., McMurdo Silver Co., Inc.

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

HE 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 service-man'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 $\mu\mu$ fd., the foregoing statement is certainly justified.

MODEL PIS

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.

Resonance Indicator

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 Qof 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.

Energized 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.



Regenerative Short-WAVE RECEIVER in Miniature

By ROBERT H. HAWKINS Instructor, Purdue University

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

MINIATURE 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 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

Fig. 1. The completed receiver. The small size of the unit can be realized by comparison with the over-all size of the line cord.

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 trans-former. 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 permeability-tuned antenna coil and oscillator 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 20meter 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 placement of components. Vernier dial used was a revamped surplus unit.





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

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

By MILTON S. KIVER

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

O 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.

ELEVISION

RECEIVERS

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 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.

Basic Principles of Intercarrier System

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.f. response of conventional TV receivers. The dotted line shows the modilication required for sets operating on the Intercarrier system. With this change the response becomes more symmetrical.

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. 4. When two signals beat together, the resultant voltage will contain a beat frequency equal to the frequency difference of the two signals.



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



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



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 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.

HANS-You Stall Have Time To Enter The ...



\$10,000<u>00</u> NEW HAM CONTEST

* Closing date extended to March 1, 1950

* Choice of U.S. Savings Bonds or Amateur Radio Equipment

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 sometimes 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.





By FRED MARCO Consulting Engineer

This novel yet simple test instrument permits a service technician to install a TV antenna without additional help.

Service technician orientating an antenna using this easy-tobuild instrument.

HE 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 feet 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 procedure 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 *Simpson* 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

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.

transmission line is installed and the

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

May, 1949



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.





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 (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 Line

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 input 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 resistance (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 padplus-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)

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

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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 subminiature 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 buy the most valuable advantage any manufacturer can offer you. *Experience*.

SPECIALISTS IN RADIO RECEIVING TUBES SINCE 1921

May, 1949





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SURPLUS RADIO CONVERSION MANUAL IN TWO VOLUMES

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EM DATA for Surplus Tubes

Useful efficiency-modulation (EM) information on twenty popular war surplus transmitting tubes.

HE 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 push--30pull or parallel.

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

		And the second sec		and the second sec
TUBE TYPE	CLASS C GRID MOD. or CLASS B LINEAR		CATHODE MOD.	
	Input	Output	Input	Output
100TH	150	50	333	183
VT127A	150	50	333	183
204A	375	125	555	305
211	150	50	333	183
250TH)	100			
250TL	375	125	555	305
304TH)	010	100		
304TL (450	150	666	366
450TH	675	225	1000	555
527	450	150	666	366
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
000	100	00	000	

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New Heathkit TOOL KIT Now a complete tool kit to assemble your Heathkit. Consists of Krauter diagonal cut- ters and pointed nose	ORDER BLANK HEATH COMPANY BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN	FROM		P E	P VIA Parcel Post Express Treight Best Way
assembly pliers, Xcc- lite screwdriver, 60 Watt 110 V. solder- ing iron and supply of solder. Shipping Wt., 2 lbs. Complete kit	Quan.	DESCRIPTIO	N	Price	Total
RF Crystal Test Probe Kit No. 309. Kit to assem- ble. RF probe extends VTVM range to 100 MC. Complete with IN34 crystal. Shipping weight, 1 lb. \$6.50					
10.000 V H.V. Test Probe Kit No. 310. Extends range of any 11 meg- ohm VTVM to 3,000 and 10,000 Volt ranges. A necessity for tele- vision. Ship. wt., 1 lb		Money Order for	Please Ship C.O.D Posta	age Enclosed fo	orlbs
\$4.50 The					

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Features

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 Instant switching to plates or amplifier from front panel.
 Sweep generator supplying variable sweep 15 cycles to 30,000 cycles.
 All controls on front panel.
 Cased electrostaticly shielded 110 V. 60 cycle power transformer.
 AC test voltage on front panel.
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- panel. Deflection sensitivity .65 V. per inch .

Deflection sensitivity .65 V. per inch full gain.
 Frequency response ± 20% from 50 cycles to 50 Kc.
 Input impedance 1 Megohm and 50 MMF.
 The Heathkit 5" Oscilloscope fulfills every servicing need. The husky cased power transformer supplies 1100 Volts negative and 350 Volts positive. Tubes supplied are two 6SJ7 amplifiers, 884 sweep generator, two 6SJ7 amplifiers, 884 sweep generator, two 6SJ7 amplifiers, 884 sweep generator, two and 5BP1 CR tube. Grey crackle aluminum cabinet and beautiful grey and maroon panel. Chassis especially designed for easy assembly.
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of experimentation in radio, electronics, medicine and scientific research. Detailed instructions make assembly fun and instructive. Shipping Wt., 24 lbs.

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DOUBLES THE UTILITY OF ANY SCC An electronic switch used with any oscilloscope provides two separately controllable traces on the screen. Each trace is controlled independently and the position of the traces may be beside the other or one directly over the other illustrating perfectly any change occurring in the amplifier. Dis-tortion — phase shift and other de-fects show up instantly, 110 Volt 60 cycle transformer operated. Uses 5 tubes (1 6X5, 2 6SN7's, 2 6SJ7's). Has individual gain controls, position-ing control, and coarse and fine sweep-ing rate controls. The cabinet and panel match all other Hearhkits. Every part supplied including detailed in-structions for assembly and use. Ship-ping Wt., 11 lbs. DOUBLES THE UTILITY OF ANY SCOPE



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RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS







New Accessory KP Probe extends range to 100 megacycles. (Extro)
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1949 MODEL

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Everything you want in a television alignment generator. A wide band sweep generator covering all FM and TV frequencies — a marker indicator — AM modulatior for RF alignment — variable calibrated sweep width 1.30 Mc. — mechanical driven inductive sweep. Husky 110 V. 60 cycle power transformer operated — step type output attenuator with 10.00 processors. sweep. Husky 110 V. 60 cycle power transformer operated — step type output attenuated with 10,000 to 1 range — high output on all ranges — band switching for each range — vernier driven main calibrated dial with over 45 inches of calibrations — vernier driven calibrated indicator marker tuning. Large grey trackle cabinet 16-1/8" x 10-5/8" x 7-3/16". Phase control for single trace adjustment. Uses our high frequency triodes plus 5½ rectifier every part — cabinet — ca.ibrated panel — all coils and condensers wound, calibrated and adjusted. Tubes, transformer, test leads — every part with instruction manual for assembly and use. Actuall three instruments in one — TV sweep generator — TV AM generator and TV marker indicator. Also covers FM band. Deliveries scart early in

Nothing

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1.100

• All scales on panel electrolytics Checks all types of condensers, paper-mica-electrolytic-ceramic over a range of .00001 MFD to 1000 MFD. All on readable scales that are read direct from the panel. NO CHARTS OR MULTIPULERS NECESSARY. A condenser checker anyone can read without a college education. A leakage test and polarizing voltage for 20 to 500 volts provided. Measures power factor of electrolytics between 0% and 50%. 110 V. 60 cycle transformer operated complete with rectifier and magic eye tubes, cabinet, cali-brated panel, test leads and all other parts. Clear detailed instructions for assembly and use. Why guess at the quality and capacity of a condenser when you can know for less than a twenty dollar bill. Shipping Wt., 7 lbs.



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TV ghosts are usually considered the result of signal reflections. but there are other factors that can bring about identical ghost images.

'uon fices for satisfactory, ghost-free recep-Fortunately, a match at this point sufonly at the receiver input terminals. frequencies. Hence, a match is sought to busd shiw a revo annetine na of shill channels, it is not possible to match a ceiver for operation on all television can be practically matched to a reshould be observed that while a line and the receiver input circuit. 31 match between the transmission line type of ghost: that caused by a miswith the elimination of the second This article is primarily concerned

leads to reflections along the line. correct conceptions and frequently selection, however, is based upon instead of the receiver impedance. This 'match" the antenna impedance inother cases, the line is selected to a mismatch may be encountered. than that of many standard receivers, erably lower characteristic impedance but, since coaxial lines have a considsevere noise pickup at street level; sumption that they will help minimize coaxial lines are installed on the asceiver input systems. In some cases, consider possible differences in rereceiver, the customer usually fails to evision receiver is traded in on a new ceiver input circuit. When an old telance from the impedance of the rewhich has a widely different impedments, and a line may have been used have been given to matching requireinstallations, consideration may not several situations. In the case of older Mismatch arises in practice from

Determination of Source of Chost

When ghosts are observed on the linescope screen, it becomes necessary at the outset to distinguish between displaced images caused by multi-path reception, and those caused by line mismatch. These two types of ghosts mismatch. These two types of ghosts awitching the television receiver from one station to another. If ghosts are observed on one channel, but not on the other channels, multi-path reception is indicated.

If a reflecting surface is so situated that multi-path reception could be expected from all stations, the switching test will be inconclusive. In such a case, or if only one television station can be received at the time, the chart shown in Fig. I usually suffices to distinguish between ghosts caused by multi-path reception and those caused by line mismatch.

The chart is further useful because the switching test may be inconclusive even if more than one station is available. To obtain a mismatch ghost, a mismatch condition must exist at both

BADIO & LEFEARION NEWS

Τγρίσαί γιοςί σε seen on kinescope screen. Τhis can be caused by multi-path reception, line mismatch, or improper receiver ad ju stament,



Elimination enoitestions enoitestions envideo Lines

C. A. MEVER and R. G. MIDDLETON

Tube Dept., Radio Corporation of America

re-reflected from the antenna terminals back down the line to the receiver, where it causes a displaced secondary image or ghost. When the mismatch between the receiver and the mismatch between the receiver and the observed because the signal "bounces" back and forth several times along the transmission line between the antenna and the receiver.

A third type of ghost can result from impaired receiver operation when the video intermediate-frequency amplifier or video amplifier is improperly adjusted. This type of improperly adjusted. This type of ghost, however, is infrequent.

The first type can be minimized or eliminated, in many cases, by suitable orientation and positioning of a directional antenna. In poor receiving locations, however, it may be impossible to a level where it is unobjectionable. No other method as yet is commercially available which can eliminate

ghosts in such situations.

Shost image on the television screen. A second type of ghost is caused by a mismatch of the television line to the receiver input circuit. When the impedances of the line and the receiver input circuit differ, not all of the available signal energy is delivered to the receiver. Instead, a portion of the incoming energy is reflected from the incoming energy is reflected from the receiver back up the line to the antenreceiver back up the line to the antenincoming energy is usually receiver back up the line to the antenreceiver back up the line to the antenthe receiver back up the line to the anten-

and thereby causes a displaced or

aignal because it travels a longer path,

layed with respect to the line-of-sight

other large structures, man-made or natural. The reflected signal is de-

buildings, cliffs, suspension bridges, or

course. Reflection can take place from

nal is reflected and delayed along its

line-of-sight, while the undesired sig-

nal travels, in most cases, by direct

transmitting station. The desired sig-

of two or more signals from the same

of ghost is caused by reception

from several causes. One type

ELEVISION "ghosts" may arise

vd sldslisvs ozls zi zngizsb snaflable by

A ready means of comparing various

tively on one channel than on another.

ceiver), may be working more effec--91 9df bns) flesti snnstns off cand

direct indication of their field strength,

had, although this is not necessarily a

various stations, a relative idea of their input to the receiver may be

nsewred zgnibser readings between

this is seldom necessary. By compar-

procedure can be repeated, although

roneous choice of the test channel, the

found not to be the case, due to er-

HUDICATOR -**UNA-NOITADO**

ini-bsəl snrenna lead-in. than to keep the cord a few feet away No precautions need be observed other and, therefore, it need not be special. is no a.c. or r.f. in the extension line current at low d.c. potential. There lead carries only a small amount of can be used for this purpose, since the socket, any ordinary extension cord bns guig biodepuod flov dil brabnate tings on the probe and meter are it did at the receiver. Since the fitthe extension cord, the meter is again plugged in, and will read the same as with the meter and the other end of long enough to reach to the antenna, is substituted. Proceeding to the roof, of ordinary two-wire extension cord, ter itself is disconnected, and a length Leaving the probe connected, the mecapable of later duplication, if desired. and tuning, in order to be relative and receiver operating at constant gain adjustments must be made with the drift slightly. Therefore, all antenna warm-up, the meter reading will also with the fine tuning control. Also, if the receiver is still "drifting," due to control and also will vary somewhat will vary with the setting of the gain will be noted that the meter reading critical at the receiving location. 11 tion expected to be weakest and most preliminary adjustments. The chan-nel selected should be that of the stabe in the "iHi" position during these sitivity if necessary, and this should

inple as that! screen image brightness. It's just as the receiver and, therefore, maximum incides with the maximum input to assurance that this maximum also comum scale indication, with complete -ixem tof betator and rotated for maxitenna can be moved a few feet in dif-With the meter on the roof, the an-

of the argument. The actual adjust-ment of the antenna takes only a few guess-work and personal judgment out orientation can be found, taking all curately the best antenna position and It is surprising how quickly and acceiver to reduce the gain is avoided. sitivity of the meter, a trip to the re-"Lo" position, thus reducing the sen-By snapping the "Hi-Lo" switch to the off-scale when a "hot" spot is found. a poor one, the meter may actually go of the antenna turns out to have been If the original temporary situation

the instrument, when returning to the give an even higher scale reading on When tuned in at the receiver, will be the weakest station, it will be gen-erally found that all other stations, the antenna for what was assumed to

To framtsulbs mumitgo sidt dfiW

receiver and re-checking. If this is



in a TV receiver can be done on the bench, using this easy-to-build test unit. The peaking of r.f. and oscillator sections

sembly. This is all the equipment neces-sary to orientate your TV antenna. The TV antenna compass and probe as-

(Octinued on page 136)

trol (a.g.c.) in the video channel, this

the receiver has automatic gain con-

eations. The reasons for this are quite ceiver will give non-comparable indi-

trol or abnormal drifting of the re-

changing the setting of the gain c<mark>on-</mark>

portional to the picture modulation

will naturally give varying meter

ceived, since varying picture content

only while a test pattern is being reany actual quantitative work be done

self. Therefore, it is important that and a constant gain in the receiver ittransmitted signal from the station Instance a semusas evode end to IIA

be made, rather than trusting to peractual meter-reading comparison can the use of this instrument, since an

-org zi gnibser reading is pro-

'oslA

and not to the video carrier.)

It should also be mentioned that it





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readings.

sonal opinion.



TENTATIVE PROGRAM OF EVENTS 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 Association-General Meeting
10:30	a.m.	"The Representatives" of Radio Parts Mfrs., Inc General Meeting
12:00	Noon	"Canadian Luncheon"-Radio Parts 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 8
		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)

- Exhibition Hall opens for exhibiting manufacturers, booth attendants 10:00 a.m. 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, manufacturers and sales representatives 6:00 p.m. Exhibition Hall and Display rooms close

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18th

10:00 a.m. Displa facture	y tooms on fifth and sixth floors open to all distributors, manu- rs and sales representatives
	tion Hall opens
	Han opens
10:00 a.m. to 1:00	p.m. Attendance confined to exhibiting manufacturers, their booth attendants, sales representatives and members of NEDA
1:00 p.m. to 3:00	booth attendants, sales representatives and all distributors
3:00 p.m. to 6:00	p.m. Attendance confined to exhibiting manufacturers, their booth attendants, sales 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 p.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 booth attendants, sales representatives and all distributors 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Attendance confined to exhibiting manufacturers, their booth attendants, sales representatives, all distributors, industrial manufacturers, government agencies, their purchasing agents and engineers Exhibition Hall and Display rooms close 6:00 p.m.
- Dinner-RMA's "Silver Anniversary" 7:00 p.m. Banquet, Grand Ballroom, Stevens

FRIDAY, MAY 20th

10:00 a.m. Display roo.	ms on fifth and sixth floors open to all distributors, manu- d sales representatives
10:00 a.m. Exhibition I	Hall opens
10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.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 booth attendants, sales representatives and all distributors
3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.	Attendance confined to exhibiting manufacturers, their booth attendants, sales representatives, all distributors, industrial manufacturers, government agencies, their
	purchasing agents and engineers
6:00 p.m. Exhibition H	Hall and Display rooms close
1949 Radio Parts & Electr	onic Equipment Conference & Show ends





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- 3. Magnetism 4. Theory of Mag-netic Recording
- Components of a Magnetic Re-cording System
- 6. Magnetic Re-cording Equipment
- 7. Applications of Magnetic Recording
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BY S. J. BEGUN

Chief Engineer, The Brush

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I	Address .
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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 dejocusing. 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.

60. 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.

61. 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., 60x10 = 600c.p.s in the vertical amplifier and 15,750x10 = 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.

62. 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)

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83

May, 1949



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Simpson Model 351 is a ruggedly built pocket size meter which connects to the video input of the cathode ray tube in a television receiver. By an extension cord it is carried to the antenna site. With a test pattern tuned in on the area's weakest station, the antenna is simply rotated for maximum deflection of the TV Antenna Compass! Identifies ghosts, too. Much more accurate than the old-fashioned method—and one man does it in one-third the time two men used to take! Dealer's net price only \$16.35. Your Parts Jobber has them NOW.



EYESTRAIN—A New Video Hazard

By W. S. STEWART

TV Ed., "International Photographer"

TV manufacturers must help eliminate this very real threat to television's entertainment role.

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 transmitted-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-



May, 1949



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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 turntable-or FM tuner to provide a superb music reproducing system. Con-sole Cabinet is 22" wide, 25" high, 12"

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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 FM 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 unit 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 *Bud* 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!

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Antennas, Farms, Factories, etc. One RM-29A Telephone with battery and one TS-13 Handset, all BRAND NEW. PRICE and one T \$12.95 ea. EE-89A TELEPHONE



Limited quantity.



Just plug it into any 110v. AC outlet and spray! No compressor or other bulky equipment needed. This im-proved model has noulded control and no zz 1 e adj. Sprays lacquer, enamel, var-nish, disinfectants, insecti-cides, light olls, etc. Per-foid useal. Ordinanty Mason Jars can be used. Burgeas Vibro-sprayer with instruc-tions, extra orifices and Jar, ONLI \$12.95 POSTPAID in U.S.A. and Canada.

'PHONE-ORdway 3-8551



VOLTAGE REGULATOR

AMERTRAN TRANSTAT

VoltAGE REGULATOR Here's a real value! Spiral screw type brush adjustment with haavy brushes. 2.17 max. amps. Voltage range 103-126 volts. 115v. 60 cycle fixed winding. Useful for, pre-cise voltage adjustments. All ts exc. cond. ONLY \$4.95 ea.

unita 0

Designed to fit all type handsets equipped with bur-terfly switch such as TS-9, 11, 13, etc. Circuit opening switch operates when hand-set is returned into place. Switch contact ratings 5a. 110v. Handsomely finished in Black Crackle. ONLY \$5.95 ea. Limited Quan.

On the Warpath against capacitor troubles...

The SANGAMO

inder

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 dependability no "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 FM 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-

has a new meaning now!

Stylus Replacement Often

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 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 con-

ventional 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.



The VARIABLE RELUCTANCE CARERIDE

REPLACEABLE STYLUS

The counter sized dispensing unit

for greater sales -74" long, 51/2"

wide, 4¾" high at the back.

SPRAGUE PHENOLIC-MOLDED

TELECAP TUBULARS

THE MOST TRULY DEPENDABLE PAPER TUBULAR CAPACITORS EVER OFFERED TO THE SERVICE PROFESSION

- Extra Dependability at No Extra Cost
- Withstand Heat and Humidity, Shock and Vibration
- High Insulation Resistance
- High Dielectric Strength
- Unequalled for Sizzling AC-DC Midgets, or "Hot" TV and Auto Sets.

See Your Jobber Today!

SPRAGUE PRODUCTS CO.

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, $17\frac{1}{2}$, 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 RCA, the company reports also that the kit circuit is very similar to the well-known RCA 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

RADIO EQUIPMENT COMPANY

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

Standard type variable condensers, size $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ " shaft. Lots of uses. 120 mmfd—19c . . . 140 mmfd—24c . . . 170 mmfd—34c. One of each value 69c. Buy several for your parts box!

24V Transformers—Tapped at 4V. Primary 110V-60 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. 115V-60Cy. Sec. 700V 100 Mil. C.T., 2.5V-4 amp. C.T., 5V-3 Amp., 6.3V-4 Amp. C.T. List \$8.00. Our Price Is \$2.69

Buy Surplus & Standard Equipment with money-back guarantee at

EXTRA TUNING UNITS

SAVE

and Be

SAFE!

\$2.50 each, FOB, Kingman, Ariz., or Arlington, Va.

Types in stock: TU 5-7-8-9-10-26, Typical components: 2 vernier dials: 1 var. Typical components: 2 vernier dials; 1 var. cap., 20-135 mmf.; 1 var. cap., 20-156 mmf.; 1 var. cap., 8-26 mmf.-meutral-izing; 1 .00003-2000V cap., CD-Mica; 3 .00009-3000V cap., CO-Mica; 2 .0004-5000W cap., CO-Mica; 3 .0001-3000V cap., CO-Mica; 2 4-position ceramic band switches; 2 AF chokes; 1 tank coil -ceramic form with tapped ant. coupling coil; 1 tank coll-ceramic form; 1 para-sitic suppressor; 2 ceramic flex. cou-plings; plus banana jacks, stand-off insulators. insulators.



POWER SUPPLY

POWER SUPPLY 4 switch-selected screw-driver tuned RF channels; IF freq. 1050 kc. band-width 45-60 kc; RF freq. 16 2000 kc. Tubes; (2) 2Y2, (3) 6B4, (4) 6SK7, (1) ea. 5U4, 6SU7, 6SA7, 6H6, VR150. Mekes fixed tuner for med. freq. police calls or PA system. Has power supply for 5" scope, with 400 cycle trans. Electronic-con-trolled low v. supply; delivers 260 vde. 150 mils reg. to.01%. Power supply alone worth **CR 95** supply alone worth more than price..... \$8.95



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
- ٠ all tubes ٠
- wiring diagram and conversion data free



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.



BC 1206, LAZY Q FIVER SINGLE SIGNAL \$9.95

RECEPTION P7.73 The littlest BIG BUY ever of-fered! A BC-1206 Setchell Carl-son receiver will take the place of BC-453 (Lazy Q Fiver). We think it's even better. Here's why: Smaller $-4'' \times 4'' \times 6'_{5''}$; weighs only 3 lb. 14 oz. Less current drain, .75 amps at 24 v. DC. IF freq. 135 kc. A conven-tional superhet circuit is em-ployed and is arranged so that AVC will prevent overloading on strong signals.



The Famous PUTT-PUIT **Gasoline Generator (HRU-28)** 28 - 32

Volts D.C. ONLY Single cylinder, 2-cycle gasoline

engine with generator that is rated at 2,000 watts direct cur-rent, 70 amps. Has unlimited use around a farm; useful as feld day norman unclean field day power supply. literature upon request. More



DUAL POWER SUPPLY SAVE YOUR BATTERY Both for \$8.95 each

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 300 volts at 24 watts.



R&M

RADIO

ALL EQUIPMENT F.O.B.

BARGAIN BULLETIN.



...Help end spark plug INTERFERENCE



Spark Plugs are miniature broadcasting stations, send signals that interfere with radio reception, distort television. The New Auto-Lite "Resistor" Spark Plug reduces this interference.*



Here's How It

Works to End Interference

The "Resistor" acts to dampen the spark plug radio signal to an acceptable level* while still delivering the full high voltage discharge required to ignite the fuel.



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, Ohio

*Under 35mv/m from 540 k.c. to 150 m.c. at 50 ft. Ture in "Suspense," Thursdays, 9:00 P. M., E. T., CBS

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to 20" as well as a projection television receiver with a 520" 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 $33\frac{1}{3}-45$ 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 *RCA* 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 33½ and 45 r.p.m., as well as the standard 78 r.p.m. discs.

The unit is housed in a compact, luggage-type case $13\frac{1}{2}$ by 16 by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It features a turntable with two spindle diameters, one for the standard and *Columbia* long-playing records, and one for the new *RCA* 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 45th St., Cleveland 3, Ohio.

-30-



May, 1949



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

		A 1	E 44	JFE	CINC.	JPEGIALJ	
5	2"	Simpson	Meter	0-20	Ma (A	mp Scale)	\$1.49

3" Westinghouse Meter 0-20 Ma. 6.3 V 10 Amp. Trans. Pri. 110/220 V 60 Cy Cased	2.75
6 MFD 600 V DC-1 MFD 2000 V DC 011. 10 MFD 600 V DC-2 MFD 1500 V DC 011.	.69
6 Henry 80 Ma 220 Ohm Chokes	.79
THE I MFD 1200 V DC ON CONU.	

SURPLUS METERS BRAND NEW JURPLUS METERS DRAFLD NEW 2° 0-5 Ma. 51.95 2° 0-250 Voits DC. 51.95 2° 0-3 Voits DC. 1.95 3° 0-80 Ma DC. 2.95 2° 150°-0150 Micro 3° 0-100 Ma DC. 2.95 2° 0-30 Amps DC. 1.95 3° 0-16 Ma DC. 2.95 2° 0-30 Amps DC. 1.95 3° 0-16 Ma DC. 3.75 2° 0-1 Ma Basic. 2.75 3° 0-16 Ma DC. 3.75 2° 0-200 Ma. 1.95 3° 0-200 Ma DC. 3.75 2° 0-30 Voits DC. 1.95 3° 0-150 Voits AC. 3.95 2° 0-30 Voits DC. 1.95 3° 0-150 Voits AC. 3.95

CHOKE BARGAINS
20 HY 36 Ma\$0.49 6 HY 300 Ma\$3.59 6 HY 50 Ma3 for .89 4.3 HY 620 Ma\$49 8 HY 160 Ma99 0.7 HY 7 Amps4.25 1.5 HY 250 Ma. 2 for .89 7 HY 800Ma4.30 14 HY 250 Ma (10 HY 350 Ma)369 Swing Choke 1.6/12 HY 1 Amp/100 Ma19.55
FILAMENT TRANSFORMERS
110V 60 Cy. Pri. Fully Cased 5 Volt 15 Amp\$2.75 2.5 Volt CT 21 Amp. \$4.75 2.5 Volt 10 Amp\$49 6.3 Volt 1.2 Amp\$9 5 V CT 3 Amp 1.49 MULTIPLE SECONDARIES
5¼ V CT 21A, 7.5V 6A, 7.5V 6A. \$4.95 10V CT 13A, 7.5V 2.5V 4.95 6.3V 21 Amp, 6.3V 2A. 2.5V 2A 5 Volt 4A, 6.3V 3A. 2.45 2.5V CT 20A, 2.5V CT 20A 6.95 2.5V CT 10A. 10V.3A, 5V 3A, 5V 3A. 3.95 3.95
OIL CONDENSERS
5MFD 150 V AC. \$0.45 4MFD 1000 V DC. \$0.89 20MFD 330V AC. 1.75 15MFD 1000V DC. 2.85 1 MFD 600V DC. .25 6MFD 1500V DC. 2.75 2MFD 600V DC. .35 2MFD 2000V DC. 2.15 3/3 MFD 600V DC. .55 4MFD 2000V DC. 3.55 3/3 MFD 600V DC. .59 6MFD 2000V DC. 3.95 2 MFD 1000V DC. .69 2MFD 4000V DC. 4.95
ADJUSTABLE RESISTORS (slider)
25 Watt: 1, 5, 50 ohms 50.19 50 Watt: 80, 100, 500 ohms .29 75 Watt: 40, 80, 100, 150, 200 ohms .35 100 Watt: 20, 50, 75, 120, 180 ohms .39 150 Watt: 50, 100 ohms .47 Deduct 10% quantities of 10 any type
PLATE TRANSFORMERS—Fully Cased
110 Voit 60 Cy Pri.—Continuous Duty 820 V. CT 775 MA. 5.95 2370 V CT 775 MA. 250 2370 V CT 250 Ma. 225V 3000V CT 600 Ma 5V 6A, 5V 6A 63V 3A. 8.95 3000V CT 600 MA Dual Pri. 24.50 3000/2500V CT 1.5 Amp Dual Pri. 37.59
UTC Type PA Output 5000 ohm plate to 500 ohm and 6 ohm 10 watt 60-10,000 CPS = 1DB\$2.49
RECTIFIER TRANS. Prl. 110/220V 60Cy Sec. 0-70-75 Volts 3 amps Plus 35-37V (Prl. In Series) Fully Cased
ADVANCE ANTENNA RELAY-110V 60 Cy coll-ceramic insulation. DPDT
DUNCO RELAY-6 Volt AC Coil DPST
35 WATT WIRE WOUND RESISTOR
Ohms: 100-1500-4K-5K-10K-15K-40K Each \$0.19 7 for
SCOPE TRANSFORMERS
Pri. 110V 60Cy−Hermetically Sealed 2500V 12 Ma.
SOLA CONSTANT VOLTAGE TRANS.
Prl. 95-125 Volts 60 Cy Sec 115V 30 VA
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188 Washington St., New York 7, N. Y.

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ASSIGNMENTS OF BOOTH SPACE IN THE 1949 RADIO PARTS & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT **CONFERENCE & SHOW**

MEMBER-EXHIBITORS

COMPANY NATOR BOOTH NO
COMPANY NAME BOOTH NO.
ADVANCE ELECTRIC & RELAY CO 29
AEROVOX CORPORATION
LL ANCE MANUFACTURING CO 145
ALPHA WIRE CORP. 95
AMERICAN CONDENSER CO. 155
AMERICAN MICROPHONE CO
AMERICAN PHENOLIC CORP
AMERICAN RADIO BARDWARE CO., 14 AMERICAN TELEVISION & RADIO CO. 82
AMPEREX ELECTRONIC CORP 91
AMPERITE COMPANY. 55
ATLAS SOUND CORP
AUDAK COMPANY
AUDIO DEVICES, INC
BELDEN MANUFACTURING CO
BELL SOUND SYSTEMS. 40
BLILEY ELECTRIC COMPANY
BRITISH INDUSTRIES CORP
BRUSH DEVELOPMENT CO
BURGESS BATTERY CO
BURLINGTON INSTRUMENT CO 22
BUSSMAN MANUFACTURING CO 106
CARTER MOTOR CO
CENTRALAB DIVISION
CINAUDAGRAPH SPEAKERS DIV
CINCH MANUFACTURING CO 97
CLAROSTAT MANUFACTURING CO 51 COLUMBLA WIRE & SUPPLY CO
CONDENSER PRODUCTS CO
CONSOLIDATED WIRE & ASSOC. COS. 134
CONTINENTAL ELECTRIC CO
CORNISH WIRE COMPANY 48
CRESCENT INDUSTRIES
DRAKE ELECTRIC WORKS
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ELECTRO-VOICE, INC
ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT CO 133
ELECTROVOX CO
ERIE RESISTOR CORP. 142
ESPEY MANUFACTURING CO
GEF-LAR PRODUCTS CO
GENERAL CEMENT MFG. CO
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
GENERAL TRANSFORMER CORP 62
GIRARD-HOPKINS. 71
HALLDORSON COMPANY
HALLICRAFTERS COMPANY
HARDWICK, HINDLE CO
HICKOK ELECTRICAL INS. CO
INDIANA STEEL PRODUCTS CO 83
INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA 2
INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE CO115
JACKSON ELECTRICAL INS. CO
J. F. D. MANUFACTURING CO., INC 117
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CHICAGO TRANSFOR	MER DIV.	507A & 501A
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RAULAND-BORG COR	CP.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	515A & 528A
REK-O-KUT SANGAMO ELECTRIC WALTER L. SCHOTT		. 504
SANGAMO ELECTRIC	CO	556A
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SHUPE BROTHERS		517A
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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.

Balanced Input, 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.

Unbalanced Input, Balanced Line

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. 4B. In this diagram, a 300-ohm balanced line is shown properly matched to a 75-ohm receiver. It will be observed 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-ohm impedance is comprised of two 220-ohm resistors. Because the line is balanced, however, the 220-ohm series resistance is split into two 110ohm 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. 4B, 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. 4B, 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.

RECEIVER	LINE IMPEDANCE (OHMS)														
IMPEDANCE (OHMS)		53		1	75		106			150			300		
72	L _p L _m		5 0.3						6 0.6						12 6.9
100	Lp	=	4.7 7 1.7	Lp				1	5.4	Lp	-	6	$\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{p}}$	=	5.1 10 4.5
150	Lp	-	10	Lp	=	4.6 8 1.9	Lp		5		-	5.3	Lo Lp Lm	-	8
300	Lo Lp Lm		13	Lp	=	6.1 11 6.5	Lp	=	10	Lp		_	Lo	8	6.1
	Lo	-	4	Lo	-	4.5	Lo	=	6	Lo	=	6.1			

L_p Power loss due to insertion of pads in db.

L_m Loss due to mismatch in db. Additional operating loss under matched (ghost-free) conditions in db. Lo





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SPEAKER VALUES!



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

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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 about 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 suffers 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.



May, 1949

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Bulletin PO-248 covers all the engineering data on the abov 3 series; RJC-2 the prices; CED-8 Sheet listsejobbers. For copies address Department E-228.



3209 HUMBOLDT ST., LOS ANGELES 31, CALIF. IN CANADA - CANNON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

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.

rier to be considerably stronger than the audio carrier, at the video detec-

To see how the Intercarrier system is applied commercially, let us analyze a receiver operating on this principle.

Tele-Tone Television Receivers

The Tele-Tone 7" receiver diagram is shown in Fig. 7. The front end of the receiver contains a 6AU6 r.f. amplifier, a 6AG5 mixer, and a 6J6 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.

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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 µµfd. condenser, in conjunction with the coil and 68 $\mu\mu$ fd. condenser across the coil, form a series resonant circuit at 4.5 mc. The 68 $\mu\mu$ 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 $\mu\mu$ 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-TV and 450-TVM receivers, the National model NC-TV7 receiver, and the Hallicrafters models T-54 and T-505.

(To be continued)

The radio service business is booming in the Tanganyika Territory as this picture will prove. H. S. Bharj of Moshi sent along this photo showing a friend of his catching up on his repair work on a Sunday. Because of a power failure that Sunday he had to do his soldering with a non-electric iron. The test equipment is British-made.





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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.

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"THE RECORDING AND REPRO-DUCTION OF SOUND" by Oliver Read. Published by *Howard W. Sams* & Co., 2924 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. 304 pages Price \$5.00.

The author has analyzed 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.

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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. -30-

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 forwarded 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

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	01	L CON	DENSERS		
NATI	ONALL	Y AD	ERTISED	BRAN	DS
	All	Ratin	gs D. C.		
2x.1mfd.	600v	\$0.37	1mfd.	2000v	\$0.97
.25mfd.	600v	.37	2mfd.	2000v	1.77
.5mfd.	600v	.37	4mfd.	2000v	3.77
1mfd.	600v	.37	15mfd.	2000v	4.97
2mfd.	600v	.37	4mfd.	2500v	3.97
4mfd.	600v	.57	2mfd.	2500v	2.47
8mfd.	600v	1.07	.1mfd.	2500v	1.27
10mfd.	600v	1.17	25mfd.	2500v	1.47
3x.1mfd.	1000v	.47	.5mtd.	2500v	1.77
.25mfd.	1000v	.47	.05mfd.	3000v	1.97
1mfd.	1000v	.57	.1mfd.	3000v	2.27
2mfd.	1000v	.67	.25mfd.	3000 v	2.67
4mfd.	1000v	.87	1mfd.	3000v	3.47
8mfd.	1000v	1.97	12mfd.	3000v	6.97
10mfd.	1000v	2.07	2mfd.	4C00v	5.97
15mfd.	1000v	2.27	1mfd.	5000v	4.97
20mfd.	1000v	2.97	.1mfd.	7000v	2.97
24mfd.	1500v	6.97	3mfd.	4000v	6.97
.1mfd.	1750v	.87	2mfd.	3000v	3.47
.1mfd.	2000v	.97	2x.1mfd.	7000v	3.27
.25mfd.	2000v	1.07	.02mfd.	12000v	9.97
.5mfd.	2000v	1.17	.02mfd.	20000v	11.97

HIGH CAPACITY CONDENSERS

10,000 mfd25 WVDC	. \$6.97
2x3500 mfd25 WVDC	. 3.47
2500 mfd.—3 VDC	37
3000 mfd.—25 WVDC	. 2.47
2x1250 mfd.—10 VDC	. 1.27
1000 mfd.—15 W VDC	92
200 mfd.—35 VDC	57
100 mfd.—50 WVDC	47
1x10 mfd400 VDC.	83
4000 mfd.—18 WVDC	. 1.93
4000 mfd.—25 WVDC	. 2.92
4000 mfd.—30 WVDC	. 3.22

PHONE DIGBY 9-0347



THE

MONTH

SPECIALS

2X2 3AP1 3BP1 3B22 3B24 3B26

 3B Φ11

 3C 221

 3C 221

 3C 231

 3C 222

 3C 230

 3C 231

 3D 21 A

 5D 21

 5B P4

 5B P4

 5B P1

 5B P4

 5D 21

 5J P1

 5N P4

 5S P4

 6A B7

 6A C56

 6A C4

 6A C56

 7 EP4

 10 Y

 12 A 6

 12 G P7

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 12 G P7
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15E... 15R...

327A... 350B...

368 48 371B... 450TH

530

530... 559... 575A. 703A. 705A. 706C

715B 715C 717A

721A

723A/B. 12.87 724A/B. 1.77

1.57

1LA4..

1LA6.

1LB4.

.87 .97

117Z3... 117Z6GT

.57

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246

OF

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 $1.47 \\ 1.97$ 1.67 .97 .37 .97 . 29.87 4.97 2.97 . .97 VR78. VR90 .67 .67 2.37 .67 2.37 .67 .47 .57 .57 .57 .57 VR90... VR105. VR150... VR127A. VU111... 0Z4.... 1A5GT. 1A7GT... 1B5CT .97 12.97 1.97 1.67 18.97 7.97 18.97 1H5GT.. 1N5GT..

.67 .57 .57 .57 .67 .77 .47 .57 .57 .57 .57 .57 .57 .57 .57 .57 .97 All Tubes guar-anteed, except for open fila-ments, shorts and broken glass, for which we check before shipment.

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77

RF VACUUM SWITCH GE-1521

9200 volts peak, 8 amps. Used as antenna switch in Collins Art 13. Brand New \$2.47

TRANSFORMER-115 V. 60 Cy. HI-VOLTAGE INSULATION	
2500v @ 15 ma	4.97
2150v @ 15 ma.	3.97
1800v @ 10 ma.; 6.3v @ 2A; 2.5v @ 2A.	4.97
1750v @ 4 ma; 6.3v @ 3A	4.27
1600v @ 4 ma.; 700v CT @ 150 ma.: 6.3v	
@ 9A	6.47
525-0-525v @ 60 ma.; 925v @ 10 ma.; 2x5v @ 3A; 6.3v @ 3.6A; 6.3v @ 2A; 6.3v @	
1A	6.97
515-0-515v @ 175 ma.; 5v @ 3A; 2.5v @ 5A.	4.97
500-0-500v @ 25 ma.; 262-0-262v @ 55 ma.; 6.3v @ 1A; 2x5v @ 2A	4.47
500-0-500v @ 100 ma.; 5v CT @ 3A	3.97
450-0-450v @ 300 ma.; 140-0-140v @ 100 ma., 36v @ 1A, 6.3v @ 5A, 5v @ 3A, 110/220 Dual Pri	7.97
425-0-425v @ 75 ma.; 5v @ 3A; 6.3v @	1.91
1.5A	2.97
400-315-0-100-315v @ 200 ma.; 2.5v @ 2A; 5v @ 3A; 6.3v @ 9A; 6.3v; 9A	5.97
400-0-400v @ 200 ma.; 5v @ 3A	3.97
350-0-350v @ 150 ma.; 5v @ 3A; 6.3v @ 6A; 78v @ 1A.	3.9 <mark>7</mark>
385-0-385-550y @ 200 ma.: 21/y @ 2A: 5y	
@ 3A; 3x6.3v @ 6A—PRI. 110/220	6.27
340-0-340v @ 300 ma.; 1540v @ 5 ma	4.97
335-0-335v @ 60 ma.; 5v @ 3A; 6.3v @ 2A; 0-13-17-21-23v @ 70 ma.—PRI. 110/220.	3.97
325-0-325v @ 120 ma.; 10v @ 5A; 5v @ 7A.	2.27
300-0-300v @ 65 ma.; 2x5v @ 2A; 6.3v @ 2½A; 6.3v @ 1A	3.47
150-0-150v @ 80 ma.; 150v @ 40 ma.; 6.3v @ 3.5A; 6.3v @ 1A	
(a, 3.5A; 6.3v (a) 1A	1.97
150v @ 55A; 150v @ 2.13A; 5v @ 5A	3.97
120-0-120v @ 50 ma 80-0-80v @ 225 ma.; 5v @ 2A; 5v @ 4A	.97 3.97
	3.97
24v @ 6A. 3x10.3v @ 7A; CT.	7.97
12.6v CT @ 10A; 11v CT @ 6.5A	6.97
6.3v @ 12A; 6.3v @ 2A; 115v @ 1A	3.47
6.3v @ 12A; 6.3v @ 2A; 115v @ 1A 6.3v @ 10A; 6.3v @ 1A	2.97
6.3v @ 1A; 2½v @ 2A	
$6.3v @ 21\frac{1}{2}A; 6.3v @ 2A; 2\frac{1}{2}v @ 2A$	4.97
6.3v @ 1A \$0.97 8v CT 1A	.97
.6v @ 15 amps RMS	1.97
6.3v CT @ 3A; 5v CT @ 4A	

FILTER CHOKES HI-VOLTAGE INSULATION

8 hy @ 300 ma\$3.97	1 hy @ 800 ma \$14.97
25 hy @ 160 ma. 3.47	10 hy @ 250 ma. 2.47
12 hy @ 150 ma. 3.27	10 hy @ 200 ma. 1.97
25 hy @ 65 ma. 1.37	10/20 @ 85 ma 1.57
.05 hy @ 15 amps 7.97	15 hy @ 125 ma. 1.47
1 hy @ 5 amps 6.97	15 hy @ 100 ma. 1.37
4 hy @ 600 ma 5.97	3 hy @ 50 ma27
200 hy @ 10 ma. 3.47	30 hy Dual @ 20
600 hy @ 3 ma 3.47	ma 1.47
325 hy @ 3 ma 3.47	8/30 hy @ 250 ma 3.47

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GREENWICH 2 89 ST \mathbf{O}

May, 1949



to every customer!

from every player owner who visits your shop! Have your salesmen "plug" it on every service call! First basic pick-up advance in over 10 years -the original piezoelectric ceramic pickup, made by SONOTONE, famousmakers of hearing aids and minia-

- **MINUTE CALL!** Fits all tone arms. Let all your customers hear TITONE. They'll say
- **QUALITY!** Full frequency to 10,000 cycles! Real high fidelity! Bell-like supertone makes even old players thrilling!
- SURE-FIRE IN HUMID CLI-MATES! Utterly unaffected by climate, moisture, fungus! Booms sales, wins back cus-
- DOUBLES RECORD LIFE AND PLEASURE! Gives "or-dinary" records sparkling quality—revives worn favorites. Will play down to ½ nor-mal pressure. NO "needle
- crystals, magnets, filaments to fail! No pre-amplifiers. Ceramic TITONE performs per-

TITONE

CALL YOUR JOBBERor write now to SONOTONE, Box T-2 Eimsford, N.Y.

	RAI	DIO DISTRI	ICTS (Continued from page 108)
			Territory within district
Radio district	Address of the inspector in charge Federal Comm. Comm.	States, etc.	Counties
7	Post Office Box 150, 312 Federal Bldg., Miami 1, Fla. Suboffice, 409-410 Post Office	Florida	All except district 8.
8	Bldg., Tampa 2, Fla. 400 Audubon Bldg., New Orleans 16, La.	Alabama	Baldwin and Mobile. All counties. Escambia.
		Florida Louisiana Mississippi Texas	All counties. Do. City of Teyackana only
9	404 Post Office Bldg Galveston, Tex	Texas	Arkansas, Brazoria, Brooks, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Goliad. Harris, Hidalgo, Jackson, Jefferson, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Matagorda, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio. Victoria, Wharton, and Willsey.
10	Post Office Box 5238, 500 U. S. Terminal Annex, Dallas 2, Tex.	New Mexico	All counties. Do. All except district 9 and the city of Texarkana.
11	 539 U. S. Post Office and Court- house Bldg., Temple and Spring Sts., Los Angeles 12, Calif. Suboffice, 307 U. S. Custombouse 	Texas Arizona California Nevada	All counties Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara. and Ventura. Clarke.
12	Suboffice, 307 U. S. Customhouse and Courthouse Bldg., Union and "F" Sts., San Diego 1, Calif.		All except district 11.
13	328 Customhouse, San Francisco 26, Calif. 805 Terminal Sales Bldg., Port-	California Nevada Idaho	All except Clarke. All except district 14.
	land 5. Oreg	Oregon Washington	All counties. Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Clark, Skamania, and Klickiatt.
14	808 Federal Office Bldg., Seattle 4, Wash.	Idaho Montana	Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho. Kootenai, Latah. Lewis, Nez Perce, Shoshone. All counties.
15	504 Customhouse. Denver 2, Colo.	Washington Colorado Utah	All except district 13. All counties. Do. Do.
16	208 Uptown Post Office and Fed- eral Courts Bldg., 5th and Wash- ington Sts., St. Paul 2, Minn	Wyoming Minnesota Michigan North Dakota	Do. Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac. Marquette, Menominee. Ontonagon. and Schooleraft. All counties.
		South Dakota	Do. All except district 18.
17	809 U. S. Court House, Kansas	Wisconsin	Do.
	City 6, Mo.	Kansas Missouri	All counties. Do. Do.
18	246 U. S. Court House, Chicago 4, Ill.	Nebraska Illinois Indian a	Do. Do. Allamakee, Buchanan, Cedar, Clayton, Clinton,
		Iowa	Anamakee, Disa Moines, Dubudue, Fayette, Henry. Jackson. Johnson, Jones, Lee, Linn, Louisa, Muscatine. Scott, Washington, and Winneshiek. Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge. Grant, Green,
		Wisconsin .	Iowa, Jefferson, Kenosha, Lafayette, Milwau- kee, Ozaukee, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Wa'worth, Washington, and Waukesha.
19	1029 New Federal Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.	Kentucky Michigan Ohio West Virginia	All counties. All except district 16. All counties. Do.
20	Suboffice, 541 Old Post Office Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio. 328 Federal Bldg., Buffalo 3, N. Y.	New York	All except district 2.
		Pennsylvania	All except district 3
21	609 Stangenwald Bldg., Honolulu 1, Territory of Hawaii	Territory of Hawaii Guam Midway Wake	
22	Post Office Box 2987, 322-323 Federal Bldg San Juan 13,	American Samoa Puerto Rico Virgin Islands	
23	Puerto Rico. Post Office Box 1421, 7-8 Shattuck Bldg., Juneau, Alaska.	Alaska	

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 service-

men. 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: $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches. Includes complete index. Manual style binding. Available at your jobber, \$250 or send coupon, price only ...

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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 ques-tions and index. Large size: $8^{1/2} \times 11^{10}$. Order by mail or see course-manual at \$250



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. tun-ers, and all types of T-V receivers. This is the material you need to adjust and fix any modern F.M. and T-V set. Data on 192 large pages, 8½x11". Sturdy, manual style bind-ing. At your jobber or by mail; your price, only.......



May, 1949

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Compiled by M.N. Beitman, radio engineer, teacher, author & serviceman.

Yes, these manuals are still only \$2 each, and ice manuals. only \$2.50 for the new 1949 manual and the extra large 1926-38 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 Let these inexpensive manuals give you needed of hours. 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 $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches, sturdy manual style binding, average manual has 194 pages of diagrams and practical service data. Use coupon below to order on trial.

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Jeilt Model 310 meter for all-around ham and test applications. 10 ms DC basic movement. 31% diameter fiange; 2%" body, 1%" deep. Stock up on these while they last. MA-2036 \$1.95



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Grid 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 de-termined. 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 $\mu\mu$ fd., and could be re-resonated (after the specimen had been added) at a setting of 430 $\mu\mu$ fd., the unknown value would be 70 $\mu\mu$ fd. 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.



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.

TISA PLANS CAMPAIGN

A T a special meeting of the Television 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 outlined 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 Kahuzna, 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-

VISUAL CODE COURSE

R ECENTLY, Mr. Otto H. Luther of New Preston, Connecticut, designed a rather novel system for learning the Morse code alphabet. This method enables the student to associate the code symbols with the already familiar appearance of the letter, by means of superimposing the dots and dashes on the letters themselves in an amusing and colorful 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." Obviously, two dots stand for the letter "I," and you don't easily forget it. According to Mr. Luther, a commer-

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 student to master it in an hour. -30-



May, 1949



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,

MODEL 966 FM-AM SIG-NAL GENERATOR This advanced type signal generator stands out as today's greatest



schuldtvis greatest electronic value. Continuous coverage from 90 kc. through 210 mc. Accuracy $\pm 1\%$. Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ microvolt including strays to over 1 volt metered output. AM modulation adjustable from 0-100%. FM sweep from 0-1200 kc. Complete with all accessories \$116.50 at a low net price of only \$116.50 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 mc. An **\$78.50** outstanding buy at only **\$78.50**

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Manufacturers' 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.

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" should be addressed to *Carter Motor Company*, 2644 N. Maplewood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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 *Work-shop* 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.

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.

BROADCAST MICROPHONES

Electro-Voice, Inc., Buchanan, Michigan, has developed two new ultrawide-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.

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.

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



HALLICRAFTERS TV Model 509

Model 509 The latest addition to the Hallicrafters TV line. Push builton tuning on all 12 channels. Dual Focus for larger round pictures with 56 sq. in. rectangular picture or 64 sq. in. full circle picture for dramatic close ups—all at a flick of a front panel switch. M a h o g a n y veneer cabinet. Trans-parent safety shield. 19 tubes plus 3 recti-fiers.

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Here's Television at a price, with all the big set features. 12 channel push button tuning. Static free FM sound reception and 23 sq. in. screen. 18 tubes plus 4 rectifiers. Shpg. Wt. 50 the ĺbs. Formerly sold for \$199.50 F-49-5 a Walter Ashe Radio Co. Bill Dubord, W Ø QDF, Mgr., Amateur Div., 1125 Pine St., St. Louis 1, Missouri Rush bigger than ever "Surprise" trade in allowance on for Hallicrafters TV my (describe used equipment)

(show model of new equipment desired) Mail me my copy of latest Hallicrafters Catalog. NAME ADDRESS ZONE CITY STATE

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Specially Designed for operating A. C. Radios, Television Sets, Amplifiers, Address Systems, and Radio Test Equipment from D. C. Voltages in Vehicles, Ships, Trains, Planes and in D. C. Districts.



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.

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 (February-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.

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.

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-



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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.

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.

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-

SPEED-UP OF BELL TV NETWORK

A DDITIONAL channels on the Bell System's television network between Philadelphia and Chicago will be available more than a month ahead of schedule, according to an announcement of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Under this program, the present pair of circuits (which transmits television programs in opposite directions) will be supplemented by the three westbound and one cast-bound channels being made available. After the installation, scheduled for around the first of May, two of the west-bound channels will operate on a twenty-four-hour schedule, while the third will be available only after 6:00 p.m.

able only after 6:00 p.m. Between Monday and Friday, the single cast-bound channel will be available only after 6:00 p.m. This circuit, however, will be placed in operation for television transmission at any time on Saturdays and Sundays, making it possible to bring week-end Midwest sports events to the East.

Occasional important television programs will also be accepted, on advance notice, for transmission southward between New York and Boston. These, in recent months, have been arranged to earry only north-bound programs.—30—





Frequency Meter—V.F.O. (Continued from page 57)

the band perfectly, but when another condenser, also marked 20 µµfd., was substituted it was necessary to parallel it with a condenser marked 10 $\mu\mu$ fd. to bring the band where it was desired. It is suggested that for C_3 , three CRL CC20Z condensers in values of 2 $\mu\mu$ fd., 5 $\mu\mu$ fd., 10 $\mu\mu$ fd. and one CRL CC25Z 20 µµfd. 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 $\mu\mu$ 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, $10" \ge 6" \ge 2"$, with welded corners, and a shallow tray also with welded corners and $\frac{1}{2}"$ deep was made in which the chassis just fits. This provides complete shielding. The tray is fastened to the chassis with $\sec 6/32$ 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 ¼" 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 %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 6L6 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. -30

Under-chassis view of home-built, dual-purpose frequency meter-v.f.o.







Streamlined and scientifically engineered for best reception and optimum gain, the Amphenol 114-005 Television Antenna incorporates two broadbanded folded dipoles and a low band reflector, with a common transmission line. Top performance is provided over all channels in both the high and low bands.

The radiation patterns as diagrammed are substantially unidirectional and maintain high front-to-back and front-to-side ratios over both bands.

The 114-005 is ideal for use with rotators.

MORE SIGNAL STRENGTH **BRIGHTER PICTURES**

Standard Amphenol TV Antenna in stacked array (Model 114-301 or 114-302) provides additional high-gain for fringe areas. Each bay of the antenna may also be individually oriented in areas requiring reception from different directions.

AMPHENOL

Amphenol Engineering News, containing latest developments in electronics, will be sent to you on your request.

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Name



Briefcase Portable (Continued from page 55)

Figs. 1 and 2 show the panel and chassis layouts respectively. The 140 $\mu\mu$ 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_1 which switches the microphone into the grid circuit of the 1T4, and the d.p.d.t. switch S_{2s} , S_{2b} . S_{2b} changes the "A" battery from the receiver to the transmitter while S_{2s} is the antenna changeover switch. Next in line is the headphone jack J_2 , the "B" negative switch S_{5} , and the crystal socket.

RFC, is located just back of the microphone jack and S₁. To the right of the 1T4 socket, CH₁, 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 RFC_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_{2} , 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 μ fd. electrolytic, C_{s} , 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_{3a} , S_{3b} , 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 $3 \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$ 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 voltage is then switched on and the regeneration control is advanced until a hiss 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_{a} , and securing a beat note in the home receiver. Receiver tuning is then performed with the bandspread condenser. C.

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" changeover 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_{2a} and S_{2b} to the "send" position. Remove the key to furnish plate voltage to the oscillator. Switch S_{3n} and S_{3b} 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-

SUPPORT MINEATURES

WHEN the new miniature tubes are removed 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 three-fourths inch in diameter—drilled as shown to accom-modate these tubes. The block shown is about 14 inches in length, 3½ inches wide, and 2 inches thick. The holes are around one inch in depth. . . H.L.



May, 1949



ID-6Y/AP Frequency range 350 mc to 3,000 mc. Ideal for labs, schools, or for hams experimenting with eqpt, for civilian phone band. Black-crackle finished metal case, dim.: 6"x6"x 22", contains variable length coax resonating cavity with crystal recti-fiers and 0-200 microam-meter, Veeder-Root count-er and calibration charts insure extreme precision. Telescopic antenna, and

Insure extreme precision. Telescopic antenna, and coax line probe, with metal carrying case for entire equipment. With instruction sheet. NEW equipment. COMPLETE, EACH \$42,50



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Mfd. by Kato Engineering, for marine or farm installation. Rolary type, compact and rug-gedly built for continuous duty. Rubber shock mounting on filtering. Output—110 volts. 60 cycles AC. .225 KVA, but, will operate effi-ciently on loads up to 300 watts. NEW units

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1100 Lbs. No. 18 DCC Magnet Wire, per lb. (lot price) 37½c 1.600 mfd, 15W.V.D.C., approx. 10,000, lot price. Each 20c

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Now you can make any old or new TV installation last longer, look neater, perform better with the unique JFD Mast-Clamp Lead-In Supports. These new Screw Eye Insulators are JFD-engineered to anchor lead-ins firmly in place and assure better TV/FM reception.



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Important rules to follow when submitting that manuscript—the editors will like it.

By

C. C. ERHARDT, W2HNJ

OW 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 Super-Duper 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

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LM frequency meter, excellent condition,
less manual \$29.50 LM 2 frequency meter, excellent condition,
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MINE DETECTOR—SCR-625-A Used for locat- ing metal, underground pipes, gold, etc. NEW with manuals. \$74.50 USED—excellent condition 45.00
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Uses 4—6L6's and 2—813 tubes 197.50 BC-375E TRANSMITTER. New—complete
BC-375E TRANSMITTER. New-complete with tubes, 7 tuning units, antenna tun-
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TORPEDO CAMERA ASSESSOR, Mark II
-maufactured by Abrams Instrument Company for U.S. Navy. Contains ve-
locity triangle assembly, 10 x magni- fier, computer, target travel templates,
fier, computer, target travel templates,
and viewing box. All parts are in $4\frac{1}{2}''$ x $14\frac{1}{2}''$ x $16''$ finished wooden instru-
ment case. New
10 x-double lense magnifier. Precision
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Wooden Instrument Case with velocity tri-
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Antenna Current Indicator Meter, Relay,
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2 Crystals and 2 Coils per set. NEW set 2.25
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Plugs will fit 1-82, 1-81
WESTON 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 Generator, Model 724, Type C. Good Used. 18.50
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1st, 2nd or 3rd I.F. Transformer from SCR 522, 12,000 kc.—Iron Core Tuning, can
522, 12,000 kcIron Core Tuning, can
be tuned to television I.F. freq. by remov- ing padder cond. 35c ea 3 for 1.00
APN-1 ALTIMETER INDICATOR - Basic
movement 0-1 ma., 5 ma. shunt, 270°
scale. An excellent basic movement for constructing your own meters. NEW \$1.95
constructing your own incretes, 1454

.29

50 6,000 ohms. Waterproof. Used Exclent	
SCR 522 EQUIPMENT	
NEW TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER Com-	
plete with tubes, PE-94C Dynamotor,	
AN-104A Antenna, BC-602B Control	
Box, set of plugs.	59.50
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PE-94C-Dynamotor for SCR 522. NEW	
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BC-602-Control Box, NEW.	1.00

MAY SPECIALS

6'

 IIS-23 Headset—Brand New with ear pads
 \$2.95

 IIS-30 Headset—Complete with matching transformer, 6 ft. cord, and PL 55 Plug.
 1.95

 BRAND NEW
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 Extension cord, CD-307A—New with PL 55
 .49

 Headset. Adapter MC-385D—High to low impedance
 .35

 Puramic Hardeet and Miles. P.O. Mark II.
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 Dynamic Headset and Mike-P.O. Mark 1I. NEW 1.95

IDEAL MOBILE POWER SUPPLY **IDEAL MUBILE FUMEN SUFFL** 237-Heavy duty vibrator power supply, 6, 12, or 24 v. input. 525 v., 95 ma; 105 v., 42 ma; 6.5 v., 2 amp; 6 v., 500 ma; 1.3 v., 450 ma; small supply 100 v., 17 ma; 1.35-450 ma, with tubes, shock mounted. PE 237 450 ma. with BRAND NEW \$29.50

BC-1306 SMALL COMPACT TRANS

3800-6500 kc. 2E22, less cove used with PE 237, CN 58. NEW EE-8 TELEPHONE FIELD SETS with set & ringer. Good used **\$9.00** 400 CYCLE INVERTERS-ALL

General Electric, 5D21NH3A Input 2 amps, Output 115 v. 485VA, sing General Electric, PE-218D Input 27 amps, Output 115 v. 1500VA, sin

SMALL COMPACT TRANSMITTER— 500 kc. 2E22, less cover. Can be ith PE 237, CN 58. NEW	CD-501A CARLE for PE 103A-BC654A. \$1.95 FRAME MOUNTING BC654A-103A \$4.95 RM-29 REMOTE CONTROL UNIT, RINGER NEW 8.75 BC 375 TRANSMITTER ONLY, used, less tubes \$9.50 INTERPHONE AMPLIFIER—CMN50128A, 12 v, 6 watts output P.0. TCS equipment
lectric, 5D21NH3A Input 27 v., 35 Dutput 115 v. 485VA, single phase. \$12.50	with tubes and dynamotor. NEW
lectric, PE-218D Input 27 v., 100 Dutput 115 v. 1500VA, single phase 20.00	TRANSFORMER: 5 v. at 190 amperes: 115 v., 60 cycle input. USED \$12.95 200-0-200 at 50 mail. 6.3 v., 3 appes.
PHOTOCON SALES	output, 115 volt, 60 cycle input. NEW 2.50
forth Allen Avenue Pasadena 7, Calif.	100 watt Class B modulation transformer
MS: f.o.b. Pasadena, unless postpaid. 25 % on all C.O.D. orders.	P.O. BC 375. NEW 2.95 PEERLESS HQ-20 line matching trans-
Californians add 21/2 % sales tax.	former, 50/125/200/500 ohms. NEW 1.50

QUALITY PLUS SERIES

3. Excellent longitudinal balance.

2. Low transmission loss.

4. Top or bottom mounting, 5. Silver plated terminals.

INDUSTRIAL SERIES

1, Dependoble at lower cost. 2. ±11/2db from 50 to 10,000 cps. 3. Minimum insertion loss, 4. Same construction, insulation and impregnation as Quality Plus series.

1. ±1/2db 30-15,000 cps, all types.

6. High permeability mu-metal shielding.

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6K7G

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Transmitter only, tubes.

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29.00

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TUBE SPECIALS

316A

707B. 726A. 801

803

807

837

872A

1616

1625

1630

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1.50

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BC654A. \$1.95 103A. 4.95

\$0.60

\$2.50 .80 3.00

WL-530.**\$19.50** VR150 .90

VR150 E1148 VT-127A 2X2. 5BP1. 5BP4. 5CP1. 30. 75TL. 211

211. 249C.

GIBSON GIRL, SCR 578B Transmitter for sending distress signals from boats. Transmitter complete with bal-

boats. Transmitter complete with bal-loon, hydrogen generator, kite and in-stallation manuals. NEW. Export

Domestic packed

BC 348—MOUNTING BASE, Postpaid. 4 BC 348—OUTLET PLUC, Postpaid BC 348—MOUNTING BASE and OUTLET PLUG, Postpaid

BC 357 J--BEACON RECEIVER, 75 mc., tubes. NEW MN 26C--RADIO COMPASS RECEIVER, tubes 150-1500 kc. BC 464--TARGET RECEIVER, 5 channel re-mote control, battery case and ant. 68-78MC. NEW

INTERPHONE AMPLIFIER—BC 709: Ideal for Aircraft, booster for telephones, etc. NEW

PE-206A-New 800 cycle Inverter.

CRANK for 274N Receivers.

304TL .89 891 Amperex NEW 100.00

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2.50 .50 1.75 .89

1060-2 North Allen Avenue TERMS: f.o.b. Pasadena, unless postr 25 % on all C.O.D. orders. Californians add 2½% sales tax.



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PLUGS

PATCH CORDS

1



ADC AMPLIFIER-TYPE 71

 8 Watt (69.3V rms across 600 Ohms).
 ± ½ db 40-15,000 cps.
 Measured response (1 KC = 0). 8 Watts 1/2 db 40 cps. Flat @ 20 KC. 20db Down 1/4 db 18 cps. Flat @ 20 KC. 40db Down 1/2 db 20 cps. Flat @ 20 KC. 4. Input for full power output-Zero VU. 5. Max. Noise Level---77db below full oulput. 6. Gain Control Range—35 db. 7. Distortion measurement at 8 Watts: Av. tubes, 1%; picked tubes, 76%. 8. Apparent source impedance (looking

bock into amplifier) 500 Ohms for 600 Ohm load.

FOR DEPENDABLE Amplifiers, Transformers or components of all descriptions used in radio or television look to ADC.

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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!

PAGE FINDER

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 12x $\frac{1}{2}x\frac{1}{4}$ inches, slotted 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.





TELEVISION, ELECTRONIC PARTS, HIGH FIDELITY 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 everything 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 radio supply organization
LAFAYETTE-CONCORD, Dept. RE 100 Sixth Avenue, New York 13 901 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 7 265 Peachtree Street, Atlanta 3	EREE!
Please rush free catalog No. 89 Nome Address.	
CityZoneS RUSH THIS COUPON FOR FR RADIO & TELEVISI	EE CATALOG

'Auto Radio 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 eliminate 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 easily 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. -30-

Choice of 626 Tubular Resistor Values

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Hundreds of other Stock Types, sizes and values!



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 Vitrohm 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.

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RESISTORS • RHEOSTATS • RELAYS • CONTROL DEVICES

WHERE BASIC DESIGNS ARE RESULT-ENGINEERED FOR YOU **TUNING UNITS from BC-375** AT-49/ApR4 RADAR ANT. New radar dome type antenna with mounting base and con-nection in original carton. T.U.-5-6-7-8-9-10-26 with Covers used in VERY GOOD CONDITION 49 **Control Box from SCR-522** ea. BC-602-A **6**9 We Have Hundreds of Surplus Radio Items "Send Us Your Inquiries" each Do Not Include Postage. We Will Send Postage Collect New 7201 E. Marginal Way STERNOLE'S HAIN SHACK SEATTLE 8, WASH. Phone: LAnder 8100

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for handy

Stock-Unit Catalog D-130

WERP LEONARD





Desk Transmitter, 150 watts cw., 120 watts phone. Band switching, gang tuning. Built-in Collins VFO covers 10, 11, 15, 20, 40 and 80 meter bands. Completely self-contained with built-in power supply. Shipping weight \$475.00 133 lbs.

NEW 1949 TECHMASTER TV KIT



Exactly the same as the RCA

630TS chassis, complete kit of
parts, including pre-wired and aligned RCA frant
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.
Shipping Weight 55 lbs. 12-inch kine tube

Available from stock **FM TRANSLATOR General Electric Model XFM-1**



Post-war version of the old G.E. J.F.M-90 Translator which was used and enjoyed by tens of thousands of discriminating radio listeners. Covers 88-108 mc 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 cy. In attractive natural walnut cabinet-10¾" high x 15¾" wide x 11¾" deep, complete with 8 tubes. Tropic-proof construction. Quantity limited.



BETTER TELEVISION PROMOTION!

CON 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 6inch 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

sk

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!"

ATTARS from our readers

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.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH WOODS

COL HAVE 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



May, 1949

TELEVISION SERVICING at a PRICE YOU CAN PAY R.S.E. 3 inch TELEVISION SCOPE Features:

WIDE BAND VER-TICAL RESPONSE FLAT TO 750kc DOWN 3db AT 1mc **VOLTAGE GAIN** OF 20 AT 5mc



The R.S.E., AR-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 sensitivity.

The case is 8" high x 5" wide x 14" long, attractively finished in "hammered" opalescent blue enamel. Operates on PRICE standard 110 volts - 60 cycles -40 watts. Tubes, 3BPI-6AC7 -65J7-6X5-5Y3-884. In- \$4995 structions included. Complete F. O. B. specifications upon request. Satisfaction or your money back. DETROIT



89 SELDEN AVE. DETROIT 1, MICH.

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 RADIO & 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.

HERE'S A LIKELY RECRUIT

Certification of the solution \$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

CONTEST DETAILS

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.

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS CERTAINLY GETS AROUND

READ your February issue of 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-

ARE YOU RECTIFIER-WISE? WIN A VALUABLE PRIZE

With your Circuit Designs Using Federal's **Miniature Selenium Rectifiers**



the originator of the Miniature Selenium Rectifier, is interested in your ideas on the use of this revolutionary circuit element.

A multitude of circuits have been built around the outstanding characteristics of Federal's complete line of Miniature Selenium Rectifiers—audio amplifiers, home radias, television receivers, 'ham' transmitters, FM adapters, phonograph amplifiers and many electrical and electronic circuits. They all capitalize on the long life, high current capacity, instantaneous starting and great efficiency of these rectifiers. This compact, lightweight television power supply is typical.

These are but a few applications. The uses of these Miniature Rectifiers are almast unlimited. Get your idea down on paper and send it in today. It may be a prize winner!

CONTEST DETAILS 1. 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 entries 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.

FIVE MONTHLY PRIZES AND A GRAND PRIZE



The five monthly winners will each re-ceive, FREE, a Federal FTR-1342-AS Selenium Rectifier Power Supply-Battery Charger. This compact unit, with its 6-volt, 6-ampere DC output, has many uses in home and shop. It comes equipped with a handy under-deed mounting sorket for comes equipped with a under-dash mounting socke automobile battery charging. socket for

The grand prize, a Federal FTR-3246-BS Radio Service Power Supply, is invaluable as a source of heavy duty, filtered DC power. Its 6-volt, 10-ampere DC output will handle auto radio testing and many other test and permanent power requirements. List price \$74.50.



MAIL YOUR ENTRY TO: MINIATURE RECTIFIER CONTEST Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation SELENIUM INTELIN DIV. . 900 PASSAIC AVENUE . EAST NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

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.

You Build 'em

"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-

HAM CLUB FIELD DAY

THE radio ham clubs of Arizona are 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 submitting the highest score in their call areas.

Two points will be counted for each Arizona station contacted between 2 p.m. and 12 midnight, MST, on May 14, and 7 a.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 by the number of Arizona Field Day stations worked. Arizona stations operating at home locations count two points also, but may not be used as multipliers.

To enter the contest, watch for W7 stations calling "CQ Arizona" or call "CQ Arizona." Scores should be mailed not later than June 1, 1949, to SCM Gladden Elliott, 39 North Melwood, Tucson, Arizona. -30-

HAM RADIO GOES SCIENTIFIC

DR. PAUL H. KIRKPATRICK, 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 research work at Stanford on the x-ray microscope he invented.

Albert V. Baez, Stanford research assistant in physics, who is continuing the development work in Dr. Kirkpatrick's absence, speaks from amateur station WIKJU, operated by Melvin Goodwin at his home at 875 La Pera Avenue, Palo Alto. Dr. Kirkpatrick speaks from the home of Murray Litch-field, operating radio station W6WLL from a house close to the Bowdoin campus.

The hour-long, cross-country fabs are held every Monday at 2:00 p.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-



May, 1949



With New Unidirectional Phased Array, All Elements Driven or Parasitic Arrays

Every desirable feature has been incorporated in the new JOHNSON Rotomatic *plus* the new JOHNSON Phased Array, a symmetrical unidirectional beam employing driven elements, which is easy to tune—performs beautifully.

Dual Band Operation

DeLuxe Models of the parasitic or phased arrays are available for two band operation, employing two separate sets of elements but only one transmission line.

New JOHNSON Parasitic Array

When you see it you will realize it's in a class by itself! New, unique design allows an infinite variety of element lengths and spacing. Perfect impedance matching on two bands any impedance from 50 to 600 ohms —coaxial or open wire line.

New Rotator and Direction Indicator

The new Rotomatic Rotator was designed for those who want the very finest. The heavy duty drive unit will take rain, sleet and high winds in its stride—will turn on the coldest mornings. Rotation is instantly reversible, 360° at 1 ¼ RPM. Motor control and antenna relay switch are contained in the selsyn indicator case.

The elements, rotator, direction indicator, etc. may all be purchased separately.

Write for folder fully describing the "NEW JOHNSON ROTOMATIC" or see it at your jobber.



(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 Expansion Bolts make it 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 fastening for every masonry job. See your jobber or write for details.

*STAR, EXPANSION BOLT CO. INC.

147 Cedar Street, New York 6, N.Y.

SENSATIONAL! NEW! SOUND POWERED TELEPHONE HANDSET • No Batteries Needed

No Power Supply Needed
 HIGH FIDELITY SPEECH
 TRANSMISSION

TRANSMISSION Ideal for emergency or convenience applications. Operates up to 25 miles with No. 16 twisted wire; up to 15 miles with No. 19. And no auxiliary power is needed. Also operates over single wire with ground return. As many as 12 handsets can be operated in communications systems for group conversation. Explosion proof. No fire hazard. No spark is generated. Guaranteed one year by Wheeler Insulated Wire Co. (Div. of Sperry Co.). Shipping weight 8 pounds. Immediate delivery. Order Now

GIBSON GIRL SALE!

NYLON PARACHUTE Bright yellow. Supports 40 pounds. With Nylon shrouds. 54.95 4' DIAMETER PURE RUBBER BALLOON Vacuum packed with Hydrogen generator, inflation tube and instructions. 53.49 BOX KITE—LARGE 17" x 17" x 36" Dural tubing, feather weight. Snaps together in a jiffy. Adjustable for wind. Instructions included. 52.95 ANTENNA WIRE 300' spool. Use in conjunction with kite or balloon for super antenna. High tensile strength 51.95 VATERPROOF SIGNAL LAMP With cord. Will float in water with no injury. Spare lamp included signals. Automatic Keyer. Self powered hand generator. Water proof case. Made with latest design practices. Good ideas, good parts. Power supply furnished. Can be us dfor emergency field station by simple conversion. Manuas Included Station by simple conversion. Manuas Malloons and two spools of wire (Bag included in ocharge). ABERL DISTRIBUTING CO., Dept. N6 5 E. Biddle St. 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 "buildit-yourself" ham or experimenter has one, he won't part with it for love or money.

-30-

FM Booster

(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!

Other Applications

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_i , L_2 , L_3 , and L_4 . 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_1 , L_2 , L_3 , and L_4 experimentally.



May, 1949



203 W. 4th STREET

OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY



For Immediate Delivery





No. CT-104 39995 List 121/2" Screen

Direct View model with com p·lete channel coverage. Excei-

lent performance even in fringe areas. Beautifully designed console cabinet of fine walnut or mahogany veneer takes minimum floor space. 22 tubes (including 2 rectifiers and damper). Range 44-88, 174-216 MC. Size: 381/2"x20"x21



Name
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132

AT WARREN * NEW TV RECEIVERS on the Market

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 listed 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.

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 33¹/₃ 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.

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.

"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, direct-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.

CROSLEY TV-AM-FM CONSOLE The *Crosley* so-called "complete-en-

tertainment" television - radio - phonograph consoles include the blond oak Model 9-414B, in the functional lines



and smart finish of the modern motif, at \$529.95.

The new line provides Crosley spectator television reception with the 10inch direct-view picture tube, both ANNOUNCING

A STRIKING NEW MICROPHONE BY TURNER

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.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

TURNER

38 Argyle

MODEL 25X CRYSTAL

Response: Substantially flat from

50 to 9,000 c.p.s.

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.

Level: 52 db below I volt/dyne/sq.cm.



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.

NEW FREED-EISEMANN TV MODELS

All of the television receivers manufactured by the Freed Radio Corporation, 200 Hudson Street, New York 13, N. 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.

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 RCA 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.

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



- 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 spring-like flaps which prevent issues from lean-ing and curling. As copies are added, flaps fold over to sides; hold magazines firmly.

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Big, new 1949 Catalog of Radio, Electronics and Television. The treasure chest of values. Order your copy

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.

THEATER TELEVISION

Television on a life-size 6 by 8 foot screen is a major attraction at Walter Reade's New Majestic 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 RCA 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.

HOFFMAN 16" COMBINATION

The Hoffman Radio Corporation, 3761 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, California, announces that a new combination radio-phonograph and television recciver has been released, which fea-tures the new 16" metal tube.

In cabinet style, the set, Model 902, is a twin of the company's Model 900, but the new combination's 16" metal tube presents a particularly clear,



crisp, and bright image to the viewer, according to the manufacturer. This is especially true when used in conjunction with the Easy-Vision Lens.

Other features of the Model 902 include a 12" 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



ALL STEEL CONSTRUCTION

Assemble quickly Units rigidly interlock Smooth drawer operation Durable green finish

DRAWER



THE CINCINNATI VENTILATING CO. INCORPORATED COVINGTON, KENTUCKY



Sensational New universal clamp



Licks EVERY antenna mounting problem! \$4.95

UNIMAC is an installer's dream come true! This one unit completes your kit. UNIMAC mounts anywhere, in any position, handles all 1 to 1¼" masts, and swings them free and clear to perfect, upright position. NO GUY WIRES REQUIRED.



Clears overhanging caves 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 pitched surfaces ... full adjustment for erecting mast and orienting antenna. NO GUY WIRES.



Mounts on horizontal or vertical window sash... swings antenna clear of obstructions. 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



TV Antenna 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 Again, obviously, no few degrees. 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 allowable 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 remedv 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 There are itself as the amplifier. 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 receivers; 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! -30-





Navy Model "M" series, 2.3 me to 4.5 me crystal controlled reo-transmitter. Ideal for hams, forest service, foreign, etc. Uses 7 peanut tubes and ordinary dry batteries that fit into same case. Weight less batteries, 6 lbs. With all tubes, mike, headset, antenna, bag, diagram and 2 crystals. LIKE NEW, 2 for \$58.00, Each \$29.95



MARS <u>Station</u> of the Month

EADQUARTERS, Airways and Air Communications Service, a support organization of the Vilitary Air Transport Service, sta-

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 10meter 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 6V6 doubler, a 6V6 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-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. -30-

EUROPEAN TELEVISION FACILITIES

A RECENT London news item reports that only one country on the Con-tinent (excluding Britain) can boast of television service at present. France is operating a 425 line transmission from the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and two additional 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 Continental country has ordered any TV transmitting equipment, nor have any of them decided on the number of lines they will use. K.B.

ANNUAL S. T. E. N. CONVENTION

THE ANNUAL convention of the South Texas Emergency Net, largest emergency 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 500, and all OM's, XYL's, and others interested are invited to this year's celebration.

On both days, there will be entertainment as well as technical 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 a.m., in which as many stations 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 amateur 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-



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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 Pakis-tan, 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 distant 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 radio-telephone links. The area is approximately 361,000 square miles, and the population is upwards of 70 million. Pakistan consists of four provinces----East Bengal, capital Dacca; North West Frontier province, capital Pes-hawar; 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 12th 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

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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!

Verification Data

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.)

Club Notes Sweden-Nattugglan, "Night Owl," house organ of the Scandinavian DX-Club, 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 Karl-Ake 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.

This Month's Schedules

(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, 1300-1630, says at 1300-1400 has own program, but after 1400 relays ZAA, Tirana. It lists Radio 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 1515-1530. (Peddle)

Algeria-Radio Algiers, 9.570, heard well lately in Arabic before 1445-1530 and French from 1530 to sign-off 1800. **YOUR BEST VALUE** IS LRC POWER WIRE WOUNDS

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(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, 1400-1430. Only English is Fridays 1230-1300. (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; 0900-1000, 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 1015-1115, 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 *Radio 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 1500-1715, 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 1500-1745, 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 1545-0830 (next day). *Perth*-VLW3, 11.83, daily 1930-0300 (next day); VLW5, 9.61, Sunday through Friday 1700-2115, Saturday 1745-2115, and Sunday through Friday 0515-1030, Saturdays 0515-1100

Port Moresby (Br. New Guinea)— VLT5, 7.28, Sunday through Thursday 1545-1900, 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)

LEAD-IN FASTENING TO TELEVISION ANTENNA By MATTHEW MANDL

THE place where the twin-lead or 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.

Éven if it is desired to run 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. 1.

A hole is drilled through the supporting mast so that the insulator can 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 made for the coaxial is used. Two pieces of size 14 wire are looped around the coaxial above and below the insulator, and twisted 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.





10.7 mc. Discriminator (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_{\circ} . 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.



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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 $\mu\mu$ fd.; while that of the secondary circuit is 40 µµfd. Midget micamolds were used to conserve space. The variable tuning condensers are Underwood silver-plated 1-5 $\mu\mu$ 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 ohm damping resistors and the 50 $\mu\mu$ fd.

Fig. 5. Discriminator characteristic.


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 mc. 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_5 , should be adjusted until this condition is met. The linearity of the characteristic is adjusted by means of the transformer primary tuning condenser, C_2 . -30-

DUST IN PROJECTION TELEVISION RECEIVERS

BY MATTHEW MANDL

TELEVISION receivers using the direct projection method or the modified Schmidt 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 degree. Unless the entire unit is hermetically sealed, dust will get through the various small crevices and holes in the projection system housing. The television serviceman is usually surprised when he inspects such sets after a half year's use, to find how much dust has actually accumulated within the "barrel" which houses the spherical mirror, the tube, and correcting lens.

When projection sets are serviced, complete check should be made of all glass or mirrored surfaces involving the projection system. A successive accu-mulation of dust on all the components of the system all add up to produce a marked reduction in picture brilliance. The corrector lens, the reflecting mirror, the face of the projection tube, the viewing screen, or any other part that has to do with the projected function of the picture, should be first dusted off with a soft, dry cloth so that the abrasive characteristics of the dust will not injure the highly mirrored or pol-ished surfaces. A chamois, soaked in warm water and wrung nearly dry should then be used to clean the surfaces thoroughly. -30-





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Navy Men Open New "HAM" Station at Pearl Harbor

NLY fifteen days after construction was started on the all-Navy "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 Honolulu 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. These Navy electronic specialists combined their talents and leisure hours in constructing KH6TX in less than lifteen 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 powerful "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-

"REPS" GOPHER **CHAPTER SELECTS NEW OFFICERS**

THE GOPHER chapter of "The Representatives" of Radio Parts Manufacturers, in one of their recent monthly dinner pow-wows in Minneapolis, elected Jack Heimann as the new president, Fred B. Hill, vice-president, and Al Warner as secretarytreasurer.

Delegates to the "Reps" 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 group, will be delegate chairman, with Al Warner and Mel Foster supporting him. Alternates are Merril Franklin, Herb Richardson, and Marvin Kirkeby.

The Gopher group gets together in the well-known "Hucksters" room at "Harry's Cafe" in Minneapolis on the third Monday of each month to hash over mutual problems 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. -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.







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(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 6V6 heater-to-cathode voltage is the full-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 trouble because the rating was probably set low to prevent hum pick-up in audio and radio circuits. Xavier reports he has never had any trouble with heater-to-cathode breakdowns here.

Ithen just use another transformer for the 6V6 but I know that it will not give you any trouble because the rating was probably set low to prevent hum pick-up in audio and radio circuits. Xavier reports he has never had any trouble with heater-to-cathode breakdowns here. The 6SQ7 tube is used as two tubes, as a rectifier to furnish filtered d.c. for the photo-tube and grid circuit, and as a high gain voltage amplifier. The 0.5 µfd. 600 volt condenser pulls electrons from the 6SQ7 diode plates during half of each cycle, and these electrons leak back through the 750,000 ohm resistor and the 250,000 ohm sensitivity control, to make a well-filtered minus-to-ground d.c. supply, good for phototube, and grid bias requirements. Of course, if you don't care about the saving of a tube, you can replace the 6SQ7 with a 615, and put a 1V rectifier in where the .05 µfd. condenser is in the circuit. The high negative voltage, about 100 volts, is applied to the 922 phototube in series with a really large resistor, 50 megohms. The voltage divides more or less equally between them, according to how much light is on the phototube. A .05 µfd. condenser is a dill bias of the 6SQ7. If the 6SQ7 is a gassy tube with grid current the circuit won't work, so be sure to use a good tube. Also, if the .05 µfd coupling condenser is at ll leaky, the grid will be drawn too negative. Use a new, well-waxed, low-leakage condenser and be sure not to let it get overheated from your soldering iron.
This grid circuit will let the control grid settle down to a constant bias as long as the phototube is jult night or shutting off plate current through the 6SQ7 reset to a high value and the 1 µfd. condenser in the plate current through the 6SQ7 reset to a high value and the 1 µfd. condenser in the plate current through the 6SQ7 reset shalf of each cycle, but the two of them work on alternate half cycles, not other to sub strike with reset to its own carchede, which is just right for shutting off plate current. The 6V6 had plate current be GSQ7 is plate t

together. Doing it this wuy surves a man versage service polarity, with the plus 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 closed, and released when someone walks through the beam of light. If you want to 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 et cal

Series resistor. We curve in the restrict the transformed entropy of the transformation of the transformation of the transformation of 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-departmental counting machines which measure the volume of traffic 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."

KEEP EQUIPMENT INTACT

A NORDINARY lunch box serves as a suitable container for soldering irons of the late models, iron support, solder, tape, and other needed equipment.

The assembled outfit may be kept at the work bench where it is casily picked up for use away from the shop. H. L.



May, 1949





COLUMBIA ELECTRONICS 522-524 South San Pedro Street LOS ANGELES 13, CALIFORNIA

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 RCA 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 5TP4 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 position 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" x $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 9". It contains three optical elements: (1) a 6" 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" from the corrector lens to the viewing screen is required to produce an image 12" x 16". Extending behind the tube face and for 71/2" beyond the 9" 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 deflection 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 x 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 consists 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 $\mu\mu$ 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 10BP4 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.f. 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.

-30-

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152

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Spot Radio News

(Continued from page 16)

gle stage. The RCA 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 NBC 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

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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.

TRENDS IN MINIATURIZATION

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.

THE AVERAGE LISTENER prefers the full frequency range in speech and music, and not a restricted fre-quency range, Harry F. Olson of RCA Labs, said at the IRE meeting during a talk on the reproduction of sound.

Analyzing this and other related factors, Olson disclosed 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 dis-tribution, accoustics of two rooms the pickup studio and listening room, limited dynamic range, microphone placement and balance, difference in



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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.

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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 in-terview 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 405line method, since it was believed that this standard was the most efficient in relation to cost and ether space occupied. The 625-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. Smith-Rose. 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.

FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT

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, CBS prexy; Wayne Coy, FCC Chairman; Norman Luker, North American Director of BBC; Ted Streibert, WOR prexy; Allan Hoover, son of Mr. Hoover; A. D. Willard, executive vice president of NAB; Ted Husing, fa-

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

R. E. GOODHEART

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mous sports announcer; Carl Haverlin, president of the club; and Frank M. Russell, vice president of NBC in Washington, D. C.

THE EXTENSIVE PREPARA-TIONS 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 Chicago-Cleveland-New York and Chicago-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 amplifiers 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 College 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.



May, 1949



Dimensions: Length 14", Width 11", Height 1114" New Improved unit of exceptional regulation. Has a focus control pot built in for use with 5TP4 Tube. Voltage variable from 27 to 30 KV. Supply utilizes 6 tubes. Net price, including DC Power \$99.50 Supply



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TV LENS Dimensions: Length 7', Diameter 41/4'

SPELLMAN

PROJECTION

5TP4

F1.9

F1.9 EF.5 in. (127.0 mm.) This lens incorporates in bar-rel a corrective lens for use with a 5TP4 projection tube. It is easily removable for use with flat type tubes. Lens can be utilized to project picture sizes from several inches to 7×9 feet.









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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 have 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 cabinet 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-



"But all I said was that her battered old chassis was sprung and bulged where it shouldn't."

May, 1949



Since RADIO NEWS covers are printed far in advance of the balance of the publication, certain changes have taken place after our announcement on the back cover was printed. These are as follows:



All Major Components are Already Mounted on Chassis including prewired "VIVIDeo" I.F. strip (Pat. Pend.) and prewired front end. Only 13 tubes remain to be wired.

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Mac'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 µfd. values, have built-in inductance so that they resonate at 455 kilocycles. At this frequency, the impedance of a typical .2 µfd. 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-

A USEFUL SWITCHING CIRCUIT

By JACK D. GALLAGHER, W5HZB

A N 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 arrangement is

shown in Fig. 1A. Removing S_3 of Fig. 1A will provide a method of "plates on last, off first" for T_1 and 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 switches would serve the purpose of three.

The diagram of Fig. 1B 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 momen-tary connection is needed to turn on the filaments, S1 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 T is open through the relay contacts. If for some reason S_1 is to the left and the relay coil goes open, T₂ is turned off as well as T₁, both simultaneously. If the plate voltage is left on (S₁ to the left) accidentally, the push-button will turn off both voltages.

S2 in Fig. 1B controls T3, if it is used. Since the filament voltage must be applied before either T_2 or T_3 will operate, there is no possibility of turning 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 T₁. -30-

Fig. 1



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 re-cently 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.

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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-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



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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 sign-off 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 1115-1200, 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.



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QRM'd by Paris; last 20 minutes is a relay from Bratislava: news 1900. Radio 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, San-tiago, 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 16meter 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 2200-0000 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



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RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

Cleveland, Ohio

heard on 15.405 some days phoning Paris 1015. (Peddle)

Germany-Leipzig, 9.728, heard opening 2258. (Stark, Texas)

DTFC, 15.105, Munich, heard pointto-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 (Pearce, England) German 1145. 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, heard 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, 11.73, 9.59, 6.02; North America, Sundays and to Wednesdays 2200-2330, 11.73, 9.59, 6.02; to Pacific, Australia, New Zealand (also heard in Asia), Tuesdays 0330-0500, 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 May, 1949



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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.

lst 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, 0255-0900: JKM, 4.930, Káwachi, 5 kw., 0255-0900; JKM-2, 9.695, Kawachi, 5 kw., 1625-1800. Repatriates—JBD, 9.505, Kawachi,

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.,

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.

FUSING HORIZONTAL OUTPUT CIRCUIT IN TV RECEIVERS

By MATTHEW MANDL

A COMMON 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 conscquence, 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 rcpair, this circuit should be checked and a fuse inserted if none has been included by the manufacturer. 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 dinily 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-





Lebanon-Radio Beirut, about 8.020, heard in New York 0045 with news, not sure of language 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 Malaya, 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 usually 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 Fortde-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. Swedish (Peddle, Newfoundland) sources say the m.w. outlet has been changed to 959 kcs., 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 Paci-Noumea, New Caledonia, in fique," answer to airmail letter requesting confirmation of the change in fre-



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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, another 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, "*La 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,

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 1000-1200 Chibemba; Tuesday 1000-1200 English for Africans; Wednesday 1000-1200 Chinyanja; Thursday 1000-1300 Silozi and Chitonga; Friday 1000-1200 Sindebele; Saturday 1000-1200 Euro-African Program; Sunday 0400-0530 European 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

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May, 1949

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-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-m. bands. (Pearce, England)

LLK, 11.850, heard 0130-0235 sign-off, 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-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 1430-1540. Kary notes that uses 7-note



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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-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



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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, Seattle, 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 benefit 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-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

May, 1949



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from Radio Barquisimeto; new callsigns are YVMQ, 4.990, 4 kw., and YVMR, 1,475 kcs., 3 kw.; no schedule given; QRA Aptdo. Postal 76. Mc-Pheeters lists new call of Radio Carora as YVMU, 3.340, signs off 2130; says YVMG, Radio Popular, 4.810, Maracaibo, is scheduled 0600-2230; that Radio Maracay, 3.430, appears to sign off usually 0800; new callsign appears to be YVLI for the s.w. outlet and YVLJ for 930 kcs.

Yugoslavia—YUA, 6.107, Belgrade, has English 1545-1600. (Peddle, Newfoundland)

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 6.155V.

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 Indonesian-Malay; 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 ABC, 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 0730-0830; 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,

VACO* ZB 50



LOS ANGELES 6, CALIFORNIA

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; OTM-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.)

Acknowledgement

Thanks for the FB reports this month, fellows! Keep them coming to 948 Stewartstown Road, Morgantown, West Virginia, USA.—K.R.B.



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AFCA CHAPTER NOTES

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.

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.

Far 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.

Kentucky

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."

New York

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 chair-man 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.

Philadel phia

On March 3rd, the Philadelphia Chapter also celebrated the 86th anniversary of the Signal Corps at its

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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.

Richmond

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."

Southern California

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 Ploesti and discussed problems of aerial photography of this nature. -30-

VWOA AWARDS CITATIONS

FOUR 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 officers A. T. Newberg "SS Gulfstream," Clarence H. Scruggs, United Fruit Steamer "Junior," and Arthur E. Murray, Bull 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 January 19, 1949.

A citation was also presented to Mr. Raoul E. Cowden of the "SS Mormacrey" for meritorious service 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. -30-



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VIBROPACKS, Mallory VP555, 300 V. 200 Mil. output, 6 V. input. Brand new. Cartoned, \$25.00; Frequency Monitor, Link 230 D. Excellent. Used, \$25.00. John Beckwith, 1601 17th Pl. S.E., Wash-ington 20, D. C.

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MAY 1949

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PEORIA "HAMS" HOLD PICNIC

C. SEVER, acting secretary of the H. C. SEVER, acting secretary of the Peoria Amateur Radio Association, announces that it will hold its "Annual llamfest" on June 12, 1949, at Wood-land Knolls, which is located approximately 41/2 miles east of McChuggage Bridge, near Peoria.

The members will bring their own basket lunches, 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. McClure, Peoria, Illinois, to answer all inquiries of those interested in joining the festivities. -- 30--

TV SET PRODUCTION

DESPITE a shortage of eathode-ray tubes, which retarded production in some instances, February 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 February numbered 118,938, slightly below the 121,-238 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 147,733 in Jan-uary. Adding our usual 10 per-cent for non-RMA members will bring the total of television sets produced in January and February to approximately 133,362 and 130,832, respectively. -30-

ERRATUM

Footnote¹ on page 62, April issue, is in reference to the Cataldo & Richard article entilled "Servicing Simplified," published in the January, 1949, issue of RADIO AND TELEVISION NEWS.

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May, 1949



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	.00003 .000047 .00005 .00009 .00009 .000107 .000137 .0002 .0002 .0002 .0002 .0002 .0002 .0002 .0002 .0002 .0002 .0005 .0005 .0005 .0005 .0006 .0006 .0006 .0006 .0006 .0007 .0001 .0001 .0001 .0001 .0001 .0006 .0006 .0008 .0001 .0011 .0011 .0011 .0012 .0002 .0002 .0002 .0002 .0002 .0002 .0004 .0004 .0004 .0006 .0006 .0006 .0006 .0006 .0008 .0011 .0011 .0011 .0011 .0015 .0005 .0005 .0005 .0006 .0006 .0006 .0006 .0008 .0011 .0011 .0011 .0011 .0015 .0005 .0007 .0006 .0006 .0006 .0006 .0006 .0008 .0001 .0011 .0011 .0015 .0005 .0006 .0	22 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 35 56 22 35 35 42 35 35 44 42 55 33 32 22 23 33 32 24 25 33 35 24 25 33 32 24 25 33 32 24 25 33 32 24 25 33 32 24 25 33 32 24 25 33 35 35 56 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	B** CO D000 D000 D000	2 1 2 1 2 2 2 7 9 6 2 7 7 9 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	\$0.70 .80 .75 .80 .85 .95 .95 1.00 1.00 1.05 1.10 1.05 1.10 1.05 1.00 1.00	.000005 .00005 .0001 .0001 .0002 .0002 .0002 .0002 .00025 .0003 .0005 .0005 .0005 .0005 .0005 .001 .001	2500 600 2500 200 2	2, 7, 7, 8 7, 7, 8 7, 7, 8 7, 7, 8 7, 7, 8 7, 7, 8 7, 7, 7 2, 7, 7 3, 7, 7 4, 7, 9 7, 8 7, 7 7, 7	\$0.40 .25 .35 .425 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .4	.04 .073	600 250 250 style "D" CC 600 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 600 1200 2500 600 1200 2500 600 1200 2500 600 1200 2500 600 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200 2500 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	7, 8 PNDENSERS 7, 7, 9 1, 8, 9 9, 8 2, 6 6, 8 7, 7 2, 8, 9 9, 8 2, 6 6, 8 7, 7 1, 2, 8, 9 9, 7, 8 6, 6, 8 1, 2, 8 8, 9 6, 8 1, 2, 8 8, 9 6, 8 7, 7, 8 8, 7 1, 2, 8, 9 9, 7, 8 6, 7, 8 1, 8, 7 8, 7 8, 9 8, 7 8, 9 9, 7, 8 6, 7, 8 1, 8, 7 8, 7 8, 9 8, 7 8, 9 9, 7, 8 8, 7 1, 2, 8, 9 9, 7, 8 8, 7 1, 2, 8, 9 9, 7, 8 8, 7 8, 8 7, 7, 8 8, 7 8, 7 8, 7 8, 8 8, 7 8, 7 8, 8 8, 7 8, 7 8, 8 8, 7 8, 8 7, 8 8, 7 8, 8 8, 8 7, 8 8, 8 7, 7, 8 8, 8 8, 7 7, 7 8, 8 8, 8 7, 7 8, 8 8, 7 7, 7 8, 8 8, 8 7, 7 7, 7 8, 8 8 8 8 7, 7 7, 7 7, 7 7, 7 7, 7 8 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	\$0.20 2.25 3.35 3.25 3.35 2.25 3.35 2.25 3.35 2.25 3.35 2.25 3.35 2.25 3.35 3.3
11	.02		600	7 7	1.30	.015	2500	7, 8	.60	.05	600	2, 8 7	.30

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