HUGO GERNSBACK, Editor



ELECTRONIC MUSIC ON LIGHT BEAMS SEE PAGE 22

10

In this issue-Re-Orienting the BC-625 Vest-Pocket Multitester Lamp Bulb Resistors

RADIO-ELECTRONICS IN ALL ITS PHASES

APR 1947

Simpson Model 305RC Tube-Tester with "No Backlash" * Roll Chart

With the addition of the new Simpson "No Backlash"* Roll Chart to the 1947 version of our Model 305, this famous instrument becomes beyond question the finest tube-tester on the market in its price range. Read the description of this new Roll Chart in the panel below.

Model 305RC provides for filament voltages from .5 volts to and including 120 volts. It tests loctale, single ended tubes, bantams, midgets, miniatures, ballast tubes, gaseous rectifiers, acorn tubes, Christmas tree bulbs, and all popular radio receiver tubes.

Like other Simpson tube-testers, the Model 305RC incorporates 3-way switching which makes it possible to test any tube regardless of its base connections or the internal connections of its elements. This method, the result of exhaustive research and expensive construction, protects the Model 305RC against obsolesence to a degree not enjoyed by competitive testers. No adapters or special sockets are required. In addition to having a complete set of sockets for every tube now on the market, this tester has a spare socket, to provide for future tube developments.

The Model 305RC has provision for testing pilot lamps of various voltages as well as Christmas tree bulbs. It tests gaseous rectifiers of the OZ4 type—also tests ballast tubes direct in socket for burnouts and opens. Has neon bulb of proper sensitivity for checking shorts. This tube-tester is fused, and has the latest improved circuit. It provides for line adjustment from 100 to 130 volts, with smooth vernier control.

Model 305RC is distinguished for its beautiful exterior. It has a two-tone metal panel in red and black on a satin-finished background. Sockets and controls are symmetrically arranged for quick operation. The large, modern, fan-shaped instrument has an exceptionally long scale. It has "good" and "bad" English markings, also a percentage scale for matching and comparing tubes. Cases, both portable† and counter style, are made of strongly built hardwood, durably and beautifully finished.

Size, 11"x11"x6". Wt. 10 lbs. Shipping wt., 15 lbs. Dealer's net price, portable or counter model......\$59.50 For 60 cycle 115 volt current only.

> Counter Model 305RC. Same instrument as portable model, but set in fine walnut finished hardwood case, with tilted, easyto-use panel.

> +Finished hardwood cases are standard on portable models. When these are not available, the instrument is housed in attractive simulated-leather covered case.

SIMPSON ELECTRIC COMPANY 5200-5218 W. Kinzie Street, Chicago 44, Illinois In Canada, Bach-Simpson, Ltd., Landon, Ont.

Exclusive Features Make This the Finest Roll Chart Ever Designed for Tube-Testers

ama

- "No Backlash" feature of this Roll Chart automatically takes up all slack in the paper chart and, by keeping it in constant tension, makes it impossible to turn the selector wheel without turning chart. Gives precision selection at all times. Also prevents chart from tearing or getting out of alignment.
- Gearing is such that only 6 turns of selector wheel will run the entire length of the 12½ ft. chart.
- Easy to read. The clear Lucite window is just wide enough to show 2 tube settings, or both settings on a multi-purpose tube.
- Entire unit removable by taking out four screws. Just lift from receptacle to make new entries or install new chart.
- Chart ingeniously tostened to rollers, affording easy replacement and constant alignment.
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Prepared by SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC., Emporium, Pa. 1947

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COUNTER TUBE TESTER

APR.

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Instrument is compactly built, attractively styled, includes all essential accessories.



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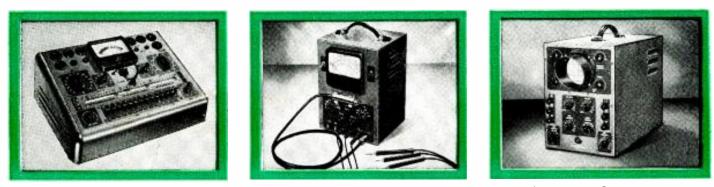
tion - tubes plus testing units - means that you will be able to give methodical, dependable service

easily and economically. Remember to take ad-

vantage of this combination now.

This instrument is especially useful in rapid receiver alignment and troubleshooting. Controls are easily accessible. Hood shades face of 3-inch cathode ray tube permitting use of instrument in well-lighted room. The cathode ray tube is shock-mounted and shielded against stray fields.

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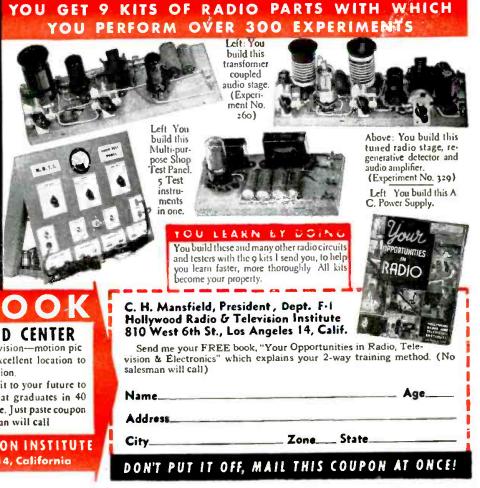
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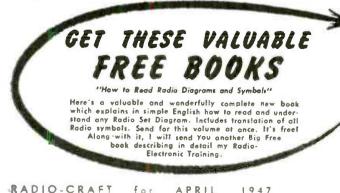
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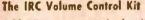
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RADIO-CRAFT

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APRIL, 1947

APRIL • 1947

Editorial: Superadioby Hugo Gernsback	17
Radio-Electronics Monthly Review	19
New! Crystron Lapel Radioby Mohammed Ulysses Fips, I.R.E., A.I.E.E.	24
Electronics	
Antenna Principles, Part V—Directional Arrays for 300 Mc and Higher. by Jordan McQuay	20
Television for Today, Part XI—Electromagnetic and Electrostatic Deflection Systems by Milton S. Kiver	37
Heat-Operated "Radar"	46
Amateur Radio	
The Postwar Radios—Reviewing the Hallicrafters S-40	28
BC-625 on 144 Mc	35
Servicing	
Lamp Bulb Resistors	23
Radio Data Sheet 345 (Admiral Model 6RT44-7BI)	40
Neglected Servicemenby E. H. Ehle	4 4
Sound	
New "Prismatone" Organ.	22
A Small Recording Studio, Part II—The Technique of Making a Phonograph Record by J. C. Hoadley	34
Multi-Station Intercoms, Part II-Master-Remote Systems and Circuitsby Richard H. Dorf	33
Test Instruments	
Vest-Pocket A.CD.C. Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter	26
New Ideas in a V.T. Voltmeter	30
Construction	

De Luxe Phono Oscillator by W. G. Eslick 42

Departments

Transatlantic News	39
Available Radio-Electronic Literature	47
The Question Box.	48
New Radio-Electronic Devices	50
World-Wide Station List	52
Radio-Electronic Circuits	54
Try This One	56
New Radio-Electronic Patents.	72
Communications	76
Book Reviews	7 9



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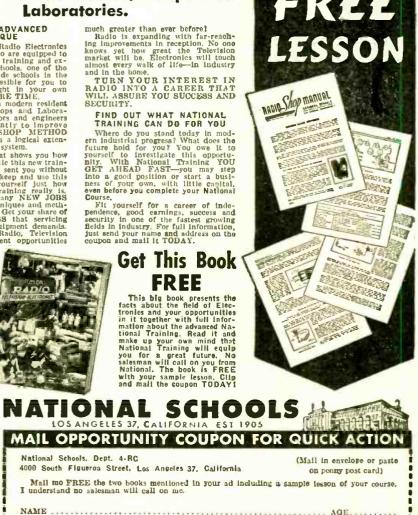
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WANTED-Stancor battery eliminator to be used as power for car radios when lesting on bench. Young Radio Service. 729 W. Dondhick St., Rone, N. Y.

WANTED-Hider manuals-any numbers. For sale: http://www.secore.wt.com/ Philos.nis.gen.070. http://www.E. York-eroth, 1746 N. Campbell 8t., Chicago 47, Ill.

FOR SALE—Appliance tester complete with instructions. Tests irons, toasters, electric clocks, etc. Only §5. Sal Radio Service, 1431 Park Ave., Cranston, R. I.

WANTED.-Capacitor checker, any make in good condition such as BCQ, BF50, CF-1-80 or BN, Also need a point-to-point monityer and speaker tester. E. Su-Jak, 5321 W. Soth Place, Cicero 50, 111.

PART TIME WORK WANTED-Radio mech. Kraduate wishes part time job (Saturdays & ovenings) in radio service hep. Ben Genteln, 456 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn 25, N. Y. (Pr. 4-2025).

FOR SALE-Radio City Products #702 sig. generator, good as new, \$45, or what have sign? H. W. Colp, Bridgewater, Nova Scotla, Canada.

WANTED for each or trade: I fil, trans. L1 to 120% sec. 120% pri. AC. Also power trans. 120% Pill-70% and 6.5% sec-ondary. Also 50 m.a. 3½" meter. 1-600% DC. J. R. Reed, 2178 W. 3rd St., Dur-auko. Colo.

FOR SALE—Ghirardi's "Radio Physics Course" \$2: various other books and maFazines. Write for list. Philos = 500 table model radio, broadcast and short wave, \$12: H19 tank receiver and trans-mitter, new and complete, \$59. Write for list of other radio articles for sale. Afred Livingstone, 12-01 Ellis Ave., Fair Lawn, N. L.

WANTED-Zenith chassis 5905 with or without tubes and speaker. Cash, State price and condition of set, Mullins Radio Service, 152 Ella Ranson, Tulahona,

POSITION WANTED-Electronic tech-nician, Melville grad, AAF radar, first class 'phone license, \$40, New York area, Sieg Altmann, 1110 College Ave., New York 56, N. Y.

WANTED-Flash-O-Graph (neon) tube, part 3-1424 MS belonging to Fada Radlo, model RA, a very nid receiver. Will pay cash, Betuencourt's Experimental & Radio Shop, 75 Rockland St., S. Dartmouth. Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-Magnavox 33-1/3 rpm record player and playback machine. Has built-in 35 mm. still pro-jector. Complete with tubes, loud speaker and connecting cable. Excellent for class lecture work, etc. Lewis B Thornton. 138-25 Union Turaplke. Flushing, N. Y.

WANTED—Complete set of Rider man-uals; also Wilcox-Gay portable recorder A-103 dual speed. Herman's Radio Serv-ice, 803 W. Locust St., Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE—Triplett radio tester in earrying case including v-o-m. signal generator and tube tester in cover. Used very little, 825. H. J. Krausert, 416 Wilson Ave., Green Bay, Wisconsin.

WILL TRADE latest N.H.I. course on Badlo and Television for cut-film camera or home recorder. Stanley J. Radwanski, 1536 S. Spaulding Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.

WANTED-Two tubes, 6N6 or 6AB6 or 615. II. & W. Radio & Appliance Co., Julius J. Horwitz, P.O. Box 1108, San Angelo, Texas.

FOR SALE—Following tubes at 20% off list: 1D5GI': 395; 1LD5; 1B4T; 1E7GT; 1F7G; 75; 26; 6H7G; 6K8; 6P5G; 6N5; 128G7; 128F5; 68F5; 606; 53; 46; 128G; 2A4G; 1223; 523; 6N7G; 6A4; 6F7; 5F4G; 39/44; 42 and 43. Joseph Anderson, New Sweden, Malne.

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HELP WANTED-Need radio service man for thriving shot in small midwestern city. Write giving full details of experience and educational background. King's Hadio Service, P.O. Box 361, Montpeller, Idaho.

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FOR SALE—Ilickick #4900-8 radio set tester, ac & de volts 0 to 2500. 1M per volt: ohms 0 to 10 meg., also cap, and O.P. Adam W. Miller, First St., Mead-ville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Hickok 188X signal genera-tor complete with D.H. output, meter and 100/1000 KC crystal calibrator, now con-dition, \$100. Precision 912P tube checker complete with latest charts. less than year old, \$37.50, 25% down, balance C.O.D. Cupples Radio Service, 2607 Broadway, Galveston, Texas.

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FDR SALE--Radio-Craft and Service magazines, 1936 to 1946, 15c per copy or \$1.50 per year. All have covers. Radio News, 1922 to 1930, 10c per cony, or \$1 per year. Majestic classifs 420 ac-dc bal-tery portable, all new tubes, \$24. Also, phonograph cabinet. \$6. Write for de-talls. Lawrence: Roeshot, 77 Church St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

WANTED—Short wave receiver. Have Arkus A2F. 35mm. Ft and other camera entot. to trade. Also scarce tubes and parts to trade or soil. H. Gurshewits. 147 Chester St., Brouking 12, N. T.

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WORK WANTED-Want spare time radio service work in shop or appliance store in Kaelne, Kenosha. Milwaukee area of Wisconsin. Saturdays or evenings only. Myron C. Jones, 924 Racine St., Rache, Wisc

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WANTED — Table model tele-receirer. Name, make, model, condition, price and channels covered. Have for saile 75 5016's. new; 50 3525's, new, 30% off list. J. W. Smith, 1602 W. Pratt St., Baltimore 23, Md.

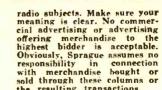
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FOR SALE-Gen. Ratio arm hoz. 7 steps each side c.t. 1000 oluns. Type R10, \$15. Gen. Radio variometer type 107F total ind. at 100° 0.37 millihen. \$15. W.C. Nielson, 60 Kay St., Newport, R. I.

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SUPERADIO

A Recent Discovery May Herald a New Radio Era

By HUGO GERNSBACK

N December 18, 1946, Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore announced the discovery of what they termed a new method of radio reception. By using it, radio broadcast waves may be picked up and detected without the use of radio tubes, electric current, antenna, or condensers.

The discovery was made accidentally by Dr. Donald H. Andrews, Professor of Chemistry, and Dr. Chester Clark of the University staff, with Peggy McEwan, a laboratory technician. They were experimenting with an infrared bolometer, developed during the war for "seeing" in the dark. Connected to the bolometer was a strip of Columbium nitride. The latter, about the size of a pin, was placed in a *cryostat*, which is an instrument that cools objects down to about 15 degrees above absolute zero, or roughly minus 444.4 degrees Fahrenheit.

A loudspeaker was in the bolometer circuit because the scientists found this arrangement more useful than a more complex visual method of checking their results. The experimenters were astounded when suddenly the loudspeaker began to emit a radio program from the local station WBAL.

Later experiments confirmed the fact that the strange phenomenon was due to the tiny strip of Columbium metal, which when cooled to a few degrees above the absolute zero point, became *superconductive*. In this state the metal becomes highly sensitive to radio frequency currents and acts as a receiver capable of operating a small loudspeaker. Other stations aside from WBAL were brought in on the speaker in subsequent experiments.

The bolometer used by the Johns Hopkins scientists is a copper mounting about one inch in diameter. It contains a threadlike ribbon of Columbium nitride, connected to two wire leads. This is the heart of the bolometer, which is exceedingly sensitive to infra-red waves. But that it was even more sensitive to radio waves caused a sensation!

Said the scientists—with commendable restraint:

"No claim is made for the device as a revolutionary discovery which will change all accepted methods of radio reception.

"But the inescapable fact is evident that a small ribbon of Columbium which has been nitrided does, under proper operating conditions, become radio-receptive."

To better understand what happens when metals are cooled to a temperature approaching absolute zero, I quote from my article in the February, 1928, issue of SCIENCE & INVENTION (page 883):

"Science now knows that outer space contains no heat whatsoever, and that all space is at an absolute zero," which, expressed in figures, is minus 459.4 degrees

* Recent astronomical researches indicate the temperature in open space of the universe is 3 to 4 degrees above absolute zero.—H. G. Source: Professor Donald Menzel, Harvard Observatory.

RADIO-CRAFT for APRIL, 1947

Fahrenheit. These are well-known facts, and have been known for years, but the experiments of excessive degrees of cold by Professor Kamerlingh Onnes at the University of Leyden, made during the past few years, have given us a great deal of food for thought. Professor Onnes, by means of liquefying helium, has been able to approach absolute zero closely, reaching the low temperature of minus 457.6 degrees F. At such extremely low temperatures, a number of astonishing things begin to happen.

"It is well known that an electric current heats. If the conductor passes enough current it becomes white hot, as for instance the filament in an incandescent lamp. But if you took the same electric lamp bulb into outer space hundreds of miles above the earth's surface and tried to light it up with the identical current, a most surprising thing would be seen. You would find that it no longer would light, for the simple reason that at such extreme colds, all conductors of electricity lose their resistance entirely. Professor Onnes was able to send tremendous currents through very thin conductors that would ordinarily have become white hot and burned up or volatilized. Under such extreme colds, conductors are termed supra-conductors, because they become supraconductive to the electric current. But that isn't all. Inasmuch as metallic wires in absolute zero lose all resistance, once an electric current is started in a conductor, that current will keep on flowing without stopping. Here we have a sort of perpetual motion, but of course it requires so much power to obtain it that it would not be practical."

The unimaginative will no doubt say that radio is not likely to be revolutionized by the discovery of the Johns Hopkins scientists. It may be contended that the expensive and cumbersome apparatus to generate the excessive cold would make such a radio receiver totally impractical. Granted for the moment. But what will the story be in 10 or 15 years when new research has shown that the same results can be had with comparatively simple and inexpensive means? Radio progress has a habit of picking up unusual odds and ends and turning them into spectacular results. Without the old Edison effect, there would have been no radio tube. Without Hertz's spark coil there would have been no electromagnetic waves to detect and consequently no wireless nor radio.

At this moment the radio phenomenon of the Columbium metal—while superconductive—is not understood at all by scientists. There are several theories on the action, but none so far has given a full explanation. In due time the veil will be lifted—and then we will have real surprises. When that time comes our radio receivers will certainly be totally revolutionized—our entire concepts of (Continued on page 73)

IRE MEMBERS of New England will meet at Cambridge, Mass., on May 17. This is a postponement of the original May 3 date announced in this magazine. The group, now known as the North Atlantic Section of the Institute of Radio Engineers, will gather at the Hotel Continental.

Six technical papers will be read and a large space devoted to exhibits by New England radio and electronic manufacturers. Non-members of the IRE are invited, but advance registration is considered essential as facilities are limited.

The Cincinnati Section of the IRE are also holding a May meeting. Their technical conference will be devoted to problems of television, and will be held May 3.

COLOR TELEVISION licenses have been granted a French concern by Columbia Broadcasting System, it was learned last month. The company, Sadir-Carpentier of Paris, has been granted manufacturing rights for television transmitting and receiving apparatus under all the present Columbia patents.

The company, it was said, will prepare proposals to the French government authorities for establishment of a national color television broadcasting system in France.

A group of the firm's engineers, led by M. Jean A. Widemann, in charge of the television department, are due in the United States early this spring to make a detailed study of CBS techniques, it was reported.

FACSIMILE NEWSPAPERS will be available to the public on a straight subscription basis this Fall, John S. Knight, publisher of the Miami Herald, declared last month. His Herald, he said, has already started experimental transmissions and expects to be the first regular facsimile newspaper.

Bringing the morning paper from the breakfast table to the bed itself, facsimile "is the most radical change in newspaper publishing methods since the invention of typesetting machines," he said.

Members of the Herald have already been working several months on problems and details of the revolutionary new method of newspaper publication.

-RADIO-ELECTRONICS Items Interesting to

AMERICAN BROADCASTING in Europe was described last month as "only fair" by Everett Holles, news editor of station WBBM, Chicago. In Vienna, he states, the Russians have a station which is listened to by 80 percent of the population, while the American radio in nearby Salzburg devotes its broadcasts largely to folk music and food recipes. He also characterized the American broadcast station in Berlin as a "crackerbox."

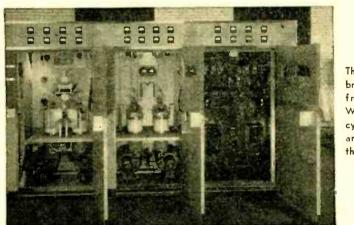
Reports of the first broadcast to Russia from the new station in Munich, coming through at about the same time as Mr. Holles' report, indicate that overall Russian response was favorable but the programs needed livening up.

A critique from State Department officials in Moscow reported that the announcers' accent was very good, and superior to the BBC, but the British broadcasters, they added, had superior diction. They also reported that there was too much dramatic effort which tended to overemphasize delivery and distract attention from program content. Reception was described as "only fair,"

Russians were reported to feel that although the talk on American historical background was "interesting" it was also confusing and long-winded.

LOWER PRICE TRENDS in radio receivers were seen last month with the announcement of a 20-percent cut in the price of a popular Emerson model, Lower prices have also been set on a number of less well-known brands, in some cases the cut being greater than 20 percent.

The Emerson cut, according to the president of the company, Benjamin Abrams, was made to widen the consumer market and step up production to a point where suppliers of raw materials and components would be warranted in quoting lower bids as a result of manufacturing and overhead economies on their own volume.



The transmitter which broadcasts one of the frequencies from WWV. Radio-frequency stage is at left, a.f. amplifier center and the control panel at right.

RADIO-CRAFT

JAMMED ILS SIGNALS on planes approaching La Guardia Field was due to image interference, the serviceman's old bugaboo, reports from New York stated last month. The ILS (Instrument Landing System) signals were "captured" irregularly by FM transmissions from New York stations, pilots reported. Investigators discovered that the 110-

mc signals were beat against a 103-mc oscillator in the plane receivers to produce an i.f. of approximately 7 megacycles. Signals from WGYN, on 96.1 me, produce the same i.f. when beaten against the 103-mc oscillator. It is presumed that the receiver input circuits were not sufficiently selective to reject signals from the broadcast station 14 megacycles off the tuned frequency, the "mirror image" twice the intermediate frequency from the channel.

The trouble, which is suspected to be one of the factors which led to the crash-landing of an American Airlines DC-3 plane on a beach near New York City last January, has been cleared up by filter circuits in the receivers.

STANDARD FREQUENCIES broadcast by the Bureau of Standards station WWV have been increased to 8, ranging from 2.5 to 35 mc. The 4 new frequencies are 20, 25, 30 and 35 megacycles. Ac-curacy of the standard broadcast frequencies has been increased fivefold, and is now better than 1 part in 50 million.

A total of eight radio frequencies (2.5, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 35 mc) is now given. Seven or more transmitters are on the air at all times, day and night. This insures reliable coverage of the United States and extensive coverage of other parts of the world.

The services are: 1. standard radio frequencies, 2. time announcements, 3. standard time intervals, 4. standard audio frequencies, 5. standard musical pitch, 440 cycles per second, corresponding to A above middle C, 6. radio propagation disturbance warning notices. All of the frequencies are useful for field intensity recording by persons interested in studies of radio propagation. The 4 highest frequencies are broadcast particularly for this purpose. The radio frequencies and other data are:

Radio	Time	Power	Audio
frequen		output,	frequency
mc/se	e. EST	kw.	cycles/sec.
2.5	7 pm to 9 am	1.	440
5	7 pm to 7 am	10.	440
5	7 am to 7 pm	10 .	440 and 4000
10	continuously	10.	440 and 4000
15	continuously	10.	440 and 4000
20	continuously	0.1	440 and 4000
25	continuously	0.1	440 and 4000
30	continuously	0.1	440
35	continuously	0.1	440
The	station call	letters,	WWV, and

other announcements in voice are given each hour and half hour.

for

APRIL

1947

MONTHLY REVIEW the Radio Technician

ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS for weather forecasting may be a step toward control of weather according to Dr. V. K. Zworykin of RCA. "The hope for effective weather control rests in the fact that the condition preceding many of the weather processes which it may be desirable to control is essentially unstable," he explained. They are "characterized by the accumulation of large amounts of potential energy during an extended period.

"Thus, while the energy finally released may be enormous, that required to trigger the release may be quite modest. Furthermore, the magnitude of the triggering energy required will greatly depend on the time and place at which it is applied. Since the electronic forecaster should make it possible to observe the effect of applying given amounts of energy at different points of the weather map almost instantaneously, it will point the way to the most economic measures which will lead to the desired change in the evolution of the weather."

Control methods might include blackening or whitening strategic areas, causing convection currents in the air above them.

HOW DE FOREST DISCOVERED and perfected the vacuum tube oscillator is told by F. J. Mann in a story reviewing the history of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation in last month's issue of *Electrical Communication*.

The vacuum tube oscillator, came into being in 1912 while Dr. de Forest was head of research in the laboratory of the Federal Telegraph Company, predecessor of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation. The audion had recently been adapted to use as an amplifier and investigation was under way to find means of eliminating annoying howls and squealing which accompanied the tube's amplifying functions. Dr. de Forest soon determined that the tubes were producing not only audible squeals but inaudible radio frequencies as well. Thus was born the device which, together with the audion amplifier, introduced the science of electronics.

NINE OUT OF TEN PEOPLE in-

tend to buy a television receiver sooner or later, according to a recent survey by students of New York's City College. Only 6 per cent, however, were ready to buy immediately. Prices they were willing to pay ranged from \$150 to \$500, with the majority wanting a set at less than \$250.

A RADAR - BEACON AIRLINE across the entire United States will be set up this year, according to the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics.

RADIO-CRAFT for APRIL, 1947

A PEANUT PHOTOTUBE, recently released by the Radio Corporation of America, is expected to have new uses in industry. The new electron tube, designated RCA-1P42, is the smallest phototube ever offered commercially. About the size of a .22 caliber long rifle cartridge, it has a maximum diameter of only ¼ inch and an overall length just under 1-13/32 inch. It is activated by light entering through a tiny window at its larger end.

Comparing favorably with larger phototubes in sensitivity, the tiny new tube is expected to find many applications in business and industry, particularly in devices and machines where the size of former phototubes has been a problem. In multiple-circuit control devices, the new tube makes possible either smaller devices or more circuits in the same space. In animated signs, for example, where each phototube is individually wired to a light in the corresponding position on the signboard, many more of the new smaller 1P42 tubes may be used in a given area. When light, projected through slides or film, falls on and activates the more closely spaced tubes, sharper and clearer pictures can be reproduced on the lighted signboard.

IRE. These included: Benjamin DeF. Bayley and Frank H. R. Pounsett of Canada; Pedro J. Noizeux of Argentina; Sir Robert Watson-Watts of England and the following from the United States: George P. Adair, George L. Beers, Lloyd V. Berkner, Edward L. Bowles, Robert F. Fields, Donald G. Fink, W. W. Hansen, Capt. David W. Hull, USN; Fred V. Hunt, Karl G. Jansky, Ray D. Kell, Charles V. Litton, James W. McRae, I. E. Mouromtseff, D. E. Noble, R. M. Page, J. A. Pierce, C. A. Priest, W. W. Salisbury, E. N. Wendell and R. S. Burnap.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER of the U. S. Army is now Major General Spencer B. Akin, who succeeds Major General Harry C. Ingles, retired.



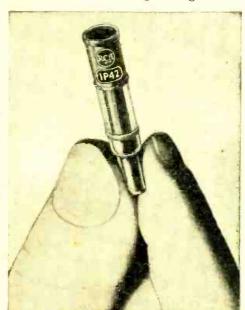
General Akin, New Chief Signal Officer.

General Akin was born in Greenville, Mississippi in 1889. He graduated from Virginia Military Institute and was appointed a second lieutenant of infantry in 1910. His career included service in the Philippines (1911) at various points in the United States, the Canal Zone, and, in 1941, again in the Philippines area.

He became Signal Officer of the U. S. forces in the Far East, later accompanying General MacArthur to Australia and acting as his Chief Signal Officer. He also served as Chief of Signal Intelligence Service and of Radar and Radio Counter-Measures Service in the Far East, the Southwest Pacific Area and the Army Forces of the Pacific.

During World War II, in addition to his other duties, he established and became Chief of the Research Section of General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area.

For his services in the defense of the Philippines he was awarded both the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal. General Akin has received no less than 7 other U. S. and foreign decorations, including the Philippine Commonwealth Distinguished Service Star. Most of these awards and decorations were won during the Second World War.



The new photocell has a diameter of 1/4 inch.

SCIENTIFIC AWARDS were granted last month by the Institute of Radio Engineers to Dr. Albert Rose of the RCA Laboratories, Princeton, N. J., and J. R. Pierce, Technical Staff of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. The two scientists were granted the Morris Liebmann Memorial Prize for 1946, Dr. Rose for his work in developing the Orthicon television camera tube, and Mr. Pierce for his development of the travelling-wave tube.

Twenty-five engineers and scientists were also elected to Fellowships in the



By JORDAN MCQUAY

NTENNAS designed to operate in the u.h.f. region of the radio spectrum—above 300 megacycles—employ most of the basic principles of antenna technique but also introduce some entirely new concepts of radio transmission and reception. Chief among these is the high degree of directivity obtained through use of antenna arrays.

An array—as described in previous articles of this series—is an arrangement of antenna elements. One or more radiating dipoles in conjunction with one or more reflectors, directors, or other dipoles, are used to provide, through their combined action or interaction, considerable directivity and consequent large antenna gain. An array may consist of a large number of elements (Photo A) or a minimum of two elements (Fig. 2).

As in other antennas, a transmitting array is the same as a receiving array, both electrically and structurally. Their functions are reciprocal.

The size of an antenna array is directly proportional to the operating wavelength. Theoretically, an array might be constructed for use at any wavelength. Practically, however, this tends to be impractical for waves longer than about 1 meter (or frequencies smaller than 300 mc) because of the direct relationship between wavelength and the physical size of the antenna elements.

For instance, an adequate directional array for operation at 100 meters might

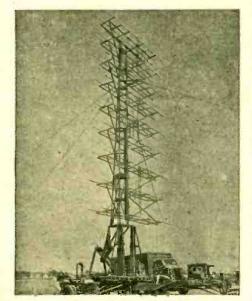


Photo by U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo A-Billboard array used by Army radar.

conceivably be a quarter-mile long and almost as high!

Primarily for this reason, use of complex directional arrays is usually confined to the transmission and reception of radio waves *less than 1 meter* in length. And the full range of usefulness of arrays extends down to about 10 centimeters in length.*

Radio waves less than 1 meter in length have quasi-optical characteristics. They act very

much like infrared light waves.

With a suitable radiating array, u.h.f waves may be confined and focused into a very narrow beam of r.f. energy, and then directed toward a similar receiving array. These radio waves travel along direct semioptical or paths. There is no ground wave. Propagation does not depend upon the sky wave, as in the low frequencies.

Arrays used for either transmission

or reception are mounted at least 12 wavelengths above ground in normal practice. Thus, they are considered as functioning in *free space* and independent of ground effects.

Dipole elements, whether radiating or parasitic, are usually constructed of conductive tubing. Metal rods can also be used, however, since microwave energy is confined to the *outside* of such metals.

All elements of an array are mounted in a fixed position. If mobility in any direction is desired, the entire array is moved without disturbing the relative positions of the elements: dipoles, reflector, or directors.

U.h.f. signals transmitted by an array of horizontally mounted dipoles are *horizontally polarized*, and such signals can be clearly and strongly received only by an array consisting of horizontally mounted receiving dipoles. Similarly, an array of vertically arranged elements will send signals that

* At wavelengths of less than 10 centimeters, arrays are replaced by parabolic reflectors, lens systems, horns, and other radiating devices which will be discussed in the next issue of RADIO-CRAFT. are vertically polarized and can be received well only by a vertically arranged receiving array.

Horizontally polarized waves are more generally used in u.h.f. practice because, unlike their vertical counterpart, they are *not* attenuated when passing close to the earth's surface.

Thus, the *position* (horizontal or vertical) of the various elements of an array in any plane determines the

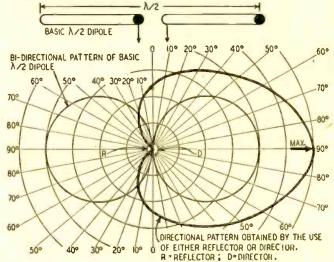


Fig. I—How adding a director or reflector alters the dipole pattern.

polarity of the microwaves sent or received.

The number and structural arrangement of the elements determine the pattern of field strength or field intensity. Thus they affect the power gain and the degree of directivity of the array. Extremely directional antenna arrays may have directional patterns only a few degrees in width (generally measured at half-power points).

Even though u.h.f. arrays provide a limited range of transmission, this high degree of directivity is a distinct advantage. It permits multiple use of the same wavelength by countless stations having only small geographic separation. The high resolving power of u.h.f. waves has made possible radar and other navigational aids for airplanes and ships at sea. In this uncrowded region of the radio spectrum, wide bands are available for single channels useful to television, facsimile, and carrier telephony.

Directivity provides either an effective increase in transmitter power or receiver sensitivity, depending upon use of the antenna array. The same directional characteristics apply to receiving

APRIL

1947

for

RADIO-CRAFT

as well as transmitting arrays, resulting in very large power gain between the two points.

Use of ultra high frequencies simplifies general system design, since the physical dimensions of the components or elements of the circuits are of the same order as the length of the radio waves passing through the equipment.

For this reason, in u.h.f. technique it's desirable to have a *visual* conception of the actual length of the radio waves being transmitted or received.

Simplest of all antennas is a halfwave dipole isolated completely in free space.

If it were possible to feed energy either to one end or the center of such a theoretical dipole, radiation would take place at right angles to the dipole.

Since, in normal u.h.f. practice, the radiating dipoles are usually situated in a horizontal position with respect to the earth, this theoretical dipole (and all arrays that follow) will be considered in terms of the horizontal position. (All dipoles and arrays discussed transmit or receive horizontally polarized waves.)

The complete shape of the radiation pattern of the theoretical dipole in free space resembles a doughnut, with the dipole passing through the center (RA-DIO-CRAFT, December 1946, p. 23). A horizontal cross section of the pattern resembles a figure eight in shape, and is bidirectional (Fig. 1).

Reflectors

This bidirectional radiation of a halfwave dipole may be affected by *reflectors* or *directors*, parasitic elements assisting in the unidirectional concentration of energy.

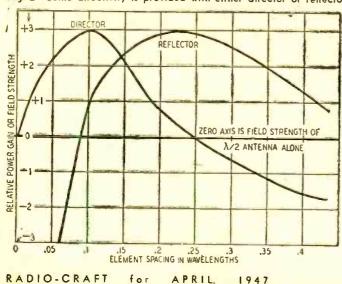
A reflector is placed *behind* a radiating dipole, in a position opposite in direction to the desired field of maximum intensity. But a director is placed

I= .2λ →

N/2+5% $N^2 \rightarrow Max$ N^2 $N^2-5\%$ Max

REFLECTOR BEHIND X/2 DIPOLE

Fig. 2-Same directivity is provided with either director or reflector.



before, or in front of, the radiating dipole, in a position toward the desired field of maximum intensity. Neither type of element is electrically connected to the radiating or receiving circuit.

The simplest type of reflector consists of a single piece of rod or tubing, very similar in shape and general appearance to the radiating dipole. However, the reflector is slightly longer than the radiating dipole.

Such a reflector is mounted parallel to and about one-quarter wave behind the dipole. A typical arrangement (Fig. 2) employs a reflector 5 percent longer than the center-fed half-wave dipole. spaced 0.2λ behind the radiator. The reflector is entirely parasitic in nature. It absorbs power from the dipole and then reradiates it, acting somewhat like a second dipole. Length and spacing of the reflector cause the reradiation to have a phase and polarity relation with the original radiation such that the two fields of intensity add in the desired direction of power gain and cancel in the opposite direction.

Only a small amount of energy travels beyond the reflector, because the two fields cancel when they are of opposite polarity and phase. However, reflected energy arrives back at the dipole with the same polarity and in phase with the radiating dipole, adding to the field intensity in a direction opposite to the reflector. The resultant fieldstrength pattern (Fig. 1) reveals pronounced directivity at right angles to the dipole.

Directors

+.IX -

A director is similar in shape and construction to a reflector, but is slightly shorter than the radiating dipole. The director is placed parallel to and about one-tenth wave in front of the dipole. It is a parasitic element, unconnected to a source of circuit energy, and censists of a single

sists of a single picce of rod or tubing.



British Official Photo Photo B-Radar antenna in Beaufighter nose.

A typical arrangement (Fig. 2) employs a director 5 percent shorter than the center-fed half-wave dipole, spaced 0.1λ in front of it.

The director acts as a second dipole by absorbing power from the radiating dipole and then reradiating it. However, due to length and spacing of the director the reradiation has a phase and polarity relation with the original radiation such that the two fields of intensity add in one direction and cancel in the opposite direction. The resultant fieldstrength pattern is similar to the pattern with a dipole and a reflector.

An example of the practical use of a radiating dipole and a director is the radar antenna (Photo B) used on many airplanes, where economy of space is a factor.

In summary, directors and reflectors exert somewhat similar influences on a radiating dipole when used separately. When used in combination, directional (Continued on page 69)

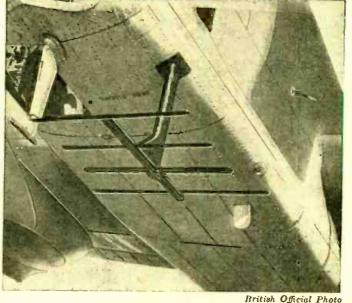
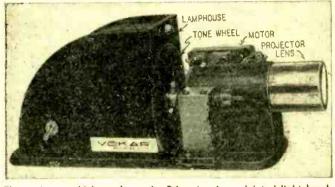


Photo C, above—A 4-element Yagi array under RAF night-fighter nose. Fig. 3, left—Effect of spacing of parasitic element on antenna gain.

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New "Prismatone" Organ



New and Simple "Tone-Wheel" Electronic Musical Instrument Combines Sound With Striking Color Effects

The projector which produces the Prismatone's modulated light band.

THE Prismatone promises to be by far the most attractive of all the lower-priced electronic music instruments. Like all electronic instruments, however, it requires a skilled operator. Music is picked up from its keyboard of colored light with a pair of photoelectric cells. The colors, incidentally, are only for the musican's benefit—white light would produce the same tones, but the colors enable the player to distinguish notes more easily.

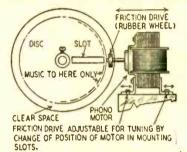
This instrument is the invention of Leslie Gould, well known Connecticut inventor of many electronic devices. RADIO-CRAFT in the past has described several electronic musical devices invented by Mr. Gould; last August we printed his newest development, the *Sonicator*, a radar-like instrument for small boats.

The instrument works on the tonewheel principle. A translucent disc spinning ahead of a light breaks up the light into rapidly alternating patterns of light and shade. If the pattern on the disc is uniform, the frequency of the pattern projected through the edge of the disc is greater than that projected nearer the center, because of the greater speed at which the outer parts of the wheel move. Two photoelectric cells mounted on convenient handles are held in the light beam and pick up the interrupted pattern. They then translate it into electrical voltages of the same frequency, which are amplified to produce musical notes.

A small lantern-slide projector is the heart of this instrument. A slotted mask limits the projected light to a broad band, which is broken up by the tone wheel. The dark portions of the wheel separate the "keys," while dyes on the translucent portion give them their color.

Tone-wheel instruments have been constructed of metal, with holes to pass the light. The Prismatone can be adapted to this type of wheel by covering the slot with a strip of transparent plastic, which can be colored in rows to produce the keyboard.

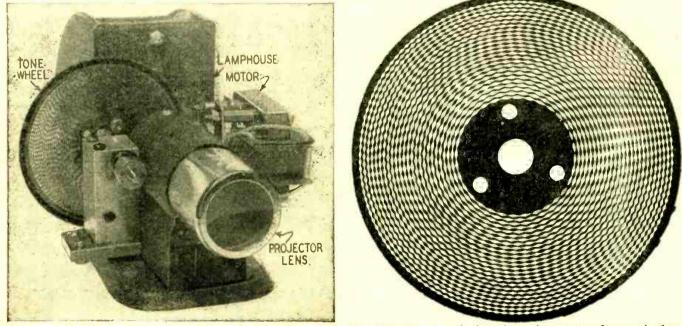
Mr. Gould's instrument uses the tone wheel shown below. It is made of a heavy plastic resembling transparent celluloid. The pattern was impressed on it by coating the disc with a sensitizing emulsion and transferring the pattern



ig. I-End view showing slot and rim drive.

photographically from a hand-drawn negative. The wheel is mounted in a small lantern-slide projector, as shown in Fig. 1 and the two photos.

A small phonograph motor drives the wheel. By mounting it on a slotted base, its rubber rim drive can be moved in and out on the tone wheel to vary the speed. That is how the instrument is tuned. Such tuning has the advantage that all (Continued on page 63)



Front view. Friction drive slides in or out on wheel rim for tuning.

This photo of the tone wheel may be used as a pattern for reproduction, RADIO-CRAFT for APRIL, 1947

BC-625 ON 144 MC

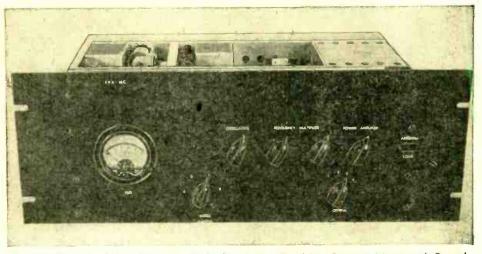
How to Convert the SCR-522's Transmitter to Amateur Use

PERHAPS the v.h.f. set best known and most widely used during the recent war was the equipment known under the Army designation of SCR-522. This over-all designation was given to a fairly compact and very efficient little unit operating in the region 100 to 156 mc. The SCR-522 comprises the following units:

Transmitter—BC-625 (Type T.5017) Receiver—BC-624 (Type R-5019) Dynamotor unit PE-94 (Type 5016) Rack—FT-244 (Type 5009) Case CS-80 (Type TR-5043) Control Box BC-602 (Type 5003) Jack Boxes (crew interphone) BC-629, BC-630 and BC-631

Recently, the SCR-522's were turned loose on the surplus market at astonishingly low prices, considering the nature of the equipment, thereby giving the hams of this country an opportunity for getting on 144 mc with excellent rigs. Complete SCR-522's, including transmitter and receiver as well as dynamotor and accessories, can be picked up at anywhere from \$25 to \$90, depending upon the individual surplus dealer. Separate units, such as the BC-625 transmitters or the BC-624 receivers, may be found at some surplus stores for as little as \$10. In one instance

•W5AJG, Dallas, Texas.



Top switches: Oscillator, Frequency Multiplier, Power Amplifier. Bottom: Meter and Crystal.

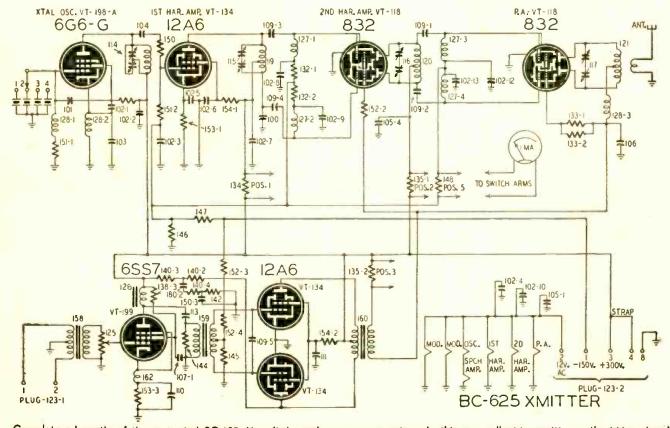
(Oklahoma City) these units sold for \$5 each. Needless to say, one could not begin to build such equipment at these prices.

The BC-625 transmitter, with practically no changes to speak of, makes an excellent little low-power job for the mobile or home station. Being crystalcontrolled with built-in modulator and excellent signal stability, it will give an admirable account of itself. Alternatively, it may be used to drive a husky power amplifier on 144 mc, if a truly rock-crushing signal is wanted.

The BC-625 transmitter has seven tubes. These are:

The first stage uses a crystal oscillator tube VT-198-A (6G6-G). The plate circuit operates at twice the crystal frequency—such crystal frequency being between 8.000 and 8,255 kc to fall within the 144-148-mc amateur band thus bringing the output of the first stage to 16 mc.

The second stage is a VT-134 (12A6) and triples the crystal-stage output fre-

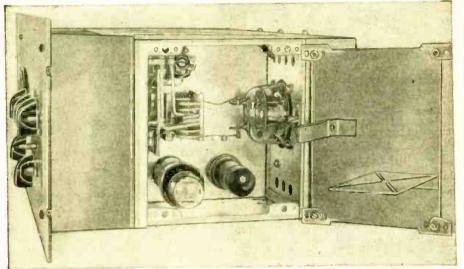


Complete schematic of the converted BC-625. Very little work was necessary to make this an excellent transmitter on the 144-mc band. RADIO-CRAFT for APRIL, 1947 quency of 16 mc. That is, the secondstage output is multiplied to 48 mc.

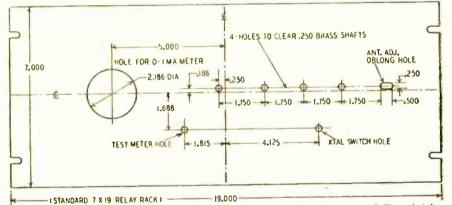
The third stage is also a tripler, but here the v.h.f.-type tube 832 (VT-118) is brought into play. This is a very efficient little bottle, by now well known to the amateurs, and works wonderfully well in the v.h.f. spectrum. This 832 stage, being a tripler, converts the incoming 48-mc energy from the output of the second stage to the desired final frequency of 144 mc. The plate circuit of this stage utilizes a hairpin line-type of tank condenser for maximum tripler efficiency, although a butterfly-type split-stator condenser is bridged across it for tuning purposes.

The final r.f. stage makes use of another 832 (VT-118) operating straight through for a power amplifier. This feeds the antenna which can be anything from a 20-ohm to 500-ohm load. Variable coupling is provided by a swinging link and all coils and lines are silverplated throughout.

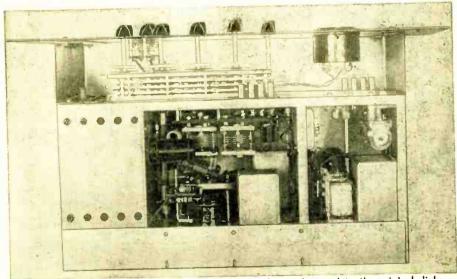
The audio section of the BC-625 con-



End view of final amplifier compartment showing 832 amplifier. Note shield on the cover.



This front panel drawing is dimensioned so the constructor may use it as a drilling sketch.



Top view of transmitter, showing how extension shafts are fastened to the original dials.

sists of the speech amplifier tube, a type VT-199 (6SS7), which is actuated by a carbon mike, a 500-ohm line from the station speech amplifier, or equivalent. This stage is then coupled to the pushpull modulator stage consisting of two type VT-134's (12A6's), which in turn modulates the plate and screen of the final 832 r.f. amplifier as well as the screen of the 832 tripler driver stage which drives the final. This is a trick seldom seen in amateur practice, but which it might be well to emulate on the v.h.f.'s.

Hardly any changes are required to adapt this Army SCR-522 to the 2-meter band. Here at W5AJG, these modifications took the following lines, although after a look or two at the equipment, each ham no doubt will have his own ideas.

Since fixed-station operating is desired from the home location, and because of a future possibility of changing the role of the 522 from a complete transmitter to a driver for more power (everybody dreams of more power), it was decided not to use the rack (FT-244), nor the case (CS-80), but to remove the transmitter (BC-625) and mount it upon a standard 7x19-inch relay-rack aluminum panel.

Layout and construction

The panel was laid out according to the drilling sketch on this page and two mounting brackets were made to bolt to the transmitter chassis. All controls are brought out to the front panel and tuning is done in the conventional way. The photographs showing the modified views will bring out the details clearly. At this point it is well to mention the push-button ratchet-type tuning system originally used. An ingenious arrangement to be sure-one that could be applied to ham use, no doubt-but to avoid complications and too heavy brain work, it was scuttled in favor of regular tuning knobs.

As well as shifting to any of four preset channels, this push-button arrangement also selected the proper crystal at the same time and also tuned the BC-624 receiver—but that is another story.

A new 4-position crystal switch is brought out through the front panel for selection of any one of 4 crystals from 8,000 to 8,225 kc. The original crystal switch was removed and the wiring merely substituted on the new switch. In the old arrangement, the 3 crystals not in use were grounded. In the modified arrangement, this was not done mainly to simplify the contact arrangement needed.

The oscillator and frequency-multiplier tuning knobs as well as the final amplifier plate tuning are lined up in a group of four along the middle right of the panel. These shafts were made by sawing the correct length of ¼-inch brass welding rod and drilling and tapping one end for 8/32 threads. Each shaft is thus merely screwed down tight to its proper tuning-condenser control in the original transmitter, since each shaft (Continued on page 75)

TELEVISION FOR TODAY

Part XI-Electromagnetic and Electrostatic Deflection Systems

COMPLETE electrostatic deflection system, combining the synchronizing and deflecting circuits is shown in Fig. 1. Detection and clipping occur in the synchronizing pulse detector which is one half of a 6H6. The time constant of R1 and C1, in the detector load network, produces a bias across C1 which permits conduction through the tube only at the synchronizing pulses. At these moments, the charge on C1 is replenished and the pulse of current develops a pulse across R2. From R2 the pulse is transmitted through L1 and the .05-µf condenser to the 1852 pulse amplifier. L1 maintains the high-frequency response of the transfer network from the detector. Square waves contain many harmonics and loss of the higher-frequency components would round out the steep sides of the pulse and destroy the sharp, clean trigger action. The 1852 amplifies the pulse while completely removing any vestiges of image signal that may still be attached to it. The output network of the 1852 consists of a 5,000- and a 20,000-ohm series resistor. The pulses are separated by R-C filters in the branches leading to the horizontal and vertical sweep oscillators. The grid circuit of the horizontal oscillator has a high-pass filter composed of a 50-unf condenser and a 2,200-ohm resistor. Because of the extremely low time constant, only the sudden changes at the start and end of each-pulse are effective in producing pips across the 2,200-ohm resistor.

At the input to the vertical sweep oscillator, we find a long time-constant filter, determined by a 2.2-megohm resistor and a 0.001- μ f condenser. A second 2.2-megohm resistor is shunted to ground to complete the d.c. path for any electrons caught in the grid circuit.

Both sweep oscillators are cathodecoupled multivibrators. Each is synchro-

By MILTON S. KIVER

nized by a negative pulse, which drives one half of the multivibrator into cut-off and forces the other half into conduction. This discharges the saw-tooth generating condensers C2 and C3 and causes the beam to retrace into position for the following line, C2 is the chargedischarge condenser in the horizontal circuit: C3 performs the same function in the vertical circuit. Condenser C2 is charged through the 470,000-ohm resistor and the 500,000-ohm width control during the interval that the half of the multivibrator to which it is attached is nonconducting. The position of the movable arm of the potentiometer determines how fast C2 charges. This in turn controls the horizontal sweep of the electron beam. In the vertical system, there is no direct control of the charging of C3. Instead, the height control is connected as a volume control and the proper amount of saw-tooth voltage tapped off.

The sweep circuit amplifiers

The 6F8-G horizontal sweep amplifier is a conventional double triode functioning as an amplifier and phase inverter to develop a balanced output for the horizontal deflection plates of the cathode-ray tube. Tracing the leads from C4 and C5, we note that, besides going directly to the horizontal deflection plates, they are also attached, through 2.2-megohm resistors, to a centering network. The saw-tooth deflection voltages are placed across the 2.2-megohm resistors while a d.c. centering voltage is fed through the resistors to the plates.

In the vertical deflection system the layout is almost identical, the only difference, necessitated by the variation in saw-tooth frequency being in values of certain parts.

The method of centering the electron beam is simple. Two parallel 1-megohm potentiometers form a resistance network. A third parallel branch across the potentiometers contains two 470,000ohm resistors in series with each other. From the connection between the two 470,000-ohm resistors, leads run to one horizontal and one vertical deflection plate. From the movable arm of each of the 1-megohm potentiometers there is a connection to the other vertical or horizontal deflection plate. As long as the movable arm of each potentiometer is at its midpoint, no difference of potential will exist between either the two vertical or the two horizontal plates. If the beam does not position correctly, adjustment of the proper centering or positioning potentiometer will bring the beam to its proper place.

The centering controls are placed as close to the highest cathode-ray tube potential as possible to avoid affecting adversely the electron beam. Physically, in the cathode-ray tube, the deflection plates are located well within the electric field of the second anode. To reduce distortion of the field as much as possible, static voltages on the plates are at the second-anode voltage. The sawtooth deflection voltages then vary the deflection-plate potential for a linear deflection of the beam.

In certain television receivers, with small screens, single-ended amplifiers are used. In such a receiver, one plate of each deflection set must be tied directly to the second anode while the second plate of the set is varied above or below this fixed potential for deflection of the beam. When the beam is at either edge of the screen, the potential of the second plate may vary considerably from that of the other plate or the second anode. The accelerating field is then distorted and the beam is thrown out of focus. The visual result is a

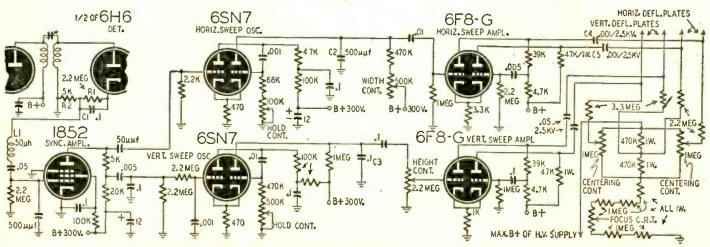
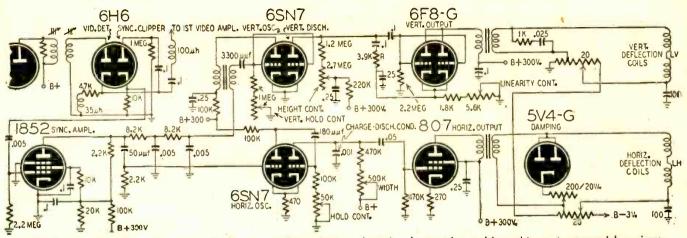


Fig. I—A typical system for electrostatic deflection of the cathode ray. This method is employed in many small television receivers.



-Complete electromagnetic deflection system. This is better adapted to larger tubes and is used in most commercial receivers. Fig. 2-

blurred image at one edge. With balanced deflection, the field is symmetrical and beam defocusing at the edges does not occur.

Magnetic deflection systems

A complete electromagnetic deflection system is shown in Fig. 2. Essentially it contains the same sequence of circuits found in the electrostatic system and, as such, requires little additional explanation. However, we are now dealing with a set of deflection coils instead of deflection plates, so certain differences do exist. One is the type of voltage that must be applied across the deflection coils to obtain proper deflection of the electron beam. With deflection plates, a saw-tooth voltage variation across the plates produced a corresponding variation in the electric field between them. Since the electron beam follows in step the electric field variations, the proper pattern is traced out.

Suppose we apply the same deflection voltage to a set of deflection coils. The pattern, as seen on the cathode-ray screen, will have marked traces of nonlinearity because a saw-tooth voltage across an inductance does not produce a saw-tooth current. The electrical inertia of inductance will not permit the current through the circuit to change instantaneously. If we apply a rectanflecting coils. Each is shown in Fig. 3, together with an equivalent diagram of the output circuit. In the triode amplifier (Fig. 3-a) the resistance of the tube (about 10,000 ohms) represents a significant amount of resistance. The inductance L is the reflected impedance of the coil and, for all practical purposes, is purely inductive. Hence, the load into which the tube must work contains a resistance and an inductance. The current through the inductance must be a saw-tooth current, since this, transferred through the transformer to the deflecting coil itself, will deflect the beam in the proper manner. The object, then, is to determine what form of voltage, applied to the input terminals (in this case, the grid of the tube), will produce a saw-tooth current through the transformer primary.

The development of this voltage is shown in Fig. 4. The separate voltages necessary for the resistor and the coil are shown. By combining both voltages within one wave form, we will obtain a saw-tooth current when applied across a combined resistance and inductance. This, then, is the voltage that must be applied to the grid of the final amplifier.

The problem of developing this wave shape from the synchronizing pulse of the incoming video signal can be determined by circuit analysis using differ-

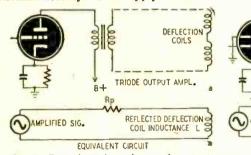
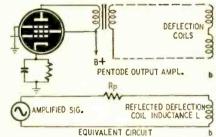


Fig. 3—Typical triode and pentode output sweep amplifiers and their equivalent circuits.

gular pulse of voltage across a coil, the current through it will be saw-tooth in form. In practice, however, we do not have a purely inductive deflecting circuit, but rather inductance and resistance. Consequently, modification of the square-topped wave is necessary. The exact modification needed will depend upon the resistance and the circuit. Let us consider the two types of output amplifiers which are used to drive the de-



ential calculus. The result indicates that if a resistor and a condenser are connected in series and placed across the output of the synchronizing oscillator, the desired wave form will be obtained. Hence, in the vertical system of Fig. 2, the charge-discharge circuit (C, R) is composed of a $0.1-\mu f$ condenser in series with a 3.900-ohm resistor. Note that the full voltage from both resistor and condenser must be taken. Previously, for the electrostatic case, only the condenser voltage was necessary.

The importance of obtaining proper wave form cannot be overestimated, especially with large-screen tubes. An improper wave form will show up as nonlinearity or bunching together of the elements, producing a distorted image. Since it is difficult to generate exactly the right wave form, a correcting network is generally included between the point where the deflecting voltage is generated and the final sweep amplifier. The control provided for adjustment is known as the linearity control. In Fig. 2, the 5,600-ohm potentiometer in the cathode circuit of the 6F8-G output tube is the linearity control. With it, the operating point of the amplifier can be shifted along the curved portion of the tube characteristic until the deflecting voltage is "distorted" into proper form.

Close inspection of the entire deflection circuit of Fig. 2 reveals that while the vertical network conforms to the preceding discussion, the horizontal network does not. Here we find only a charge-discharge condenser, without the series resistor. It would seem that the proper wave form is not being generated in this branch of the circuit. Let us examine the output tube of the horizontal system. Since the 807 is a pentode, the circuit of Fig. 3-b will apply. The internal resistance of the pentode is extremely high and completely dominates the plate-circuit impedance. Consequently, a saw-tooth voltage applied to the grid of the tube will produce the required saw-tooth current in the plate circuit. This, in turn, will be coupled to the horizontal deflecting coil. Note that the entire difference between the vertical and horizontal output amplifiers lies in the relative magnitude of the plate resistances. If we replace the pentode with a triode, the deflecting waveform will have to be modified accordingly.

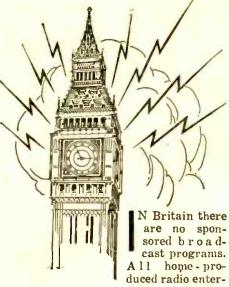
One additional circuit in the electromagnetic deflecting networks requires attention. This is the damping circuit. Damping circuits are needed because of the tendency of the coils to break into oscillation when subject to the rapidly changing voltages during each retrace period. The distributed capacitance and inductance of each coil forms a resonant circuit which is shocked into oscillation. (Continued on page 62)

for

APRIL,

1947

RADIO-CRAFT



are no sponsored broadcast programs. All home - produced radio enterta<mark>inment is fur-</mark>

nished by the BBC in return for the annual fee of \$4, which we pay for the license to use a receiving set. Since nearly 11,000,000 people take out such licenses each year, the BBC's annual income is not too bad. The aim of the BBC is to put on the air daily three alternative programs-high-brow, lowbrow, and middle-brow-which can be received well in any part of these islands by ordinary sets. The high-brow program is a recent innovation and one of the big surprises of the day is the warm welcome given to it by all sections of listeners. Owing to postwar hold-ups we have not yet reached the stage at which the three alternative programmes are available in every remote corner of the country from triple high-power transmitters. The middlebrow and the low-brow programs, however, are radiated by 100-kw stations and can be heard well nearly everywhere-but not quite everywhere.

Britain contains many large areas in which deep, narrow valleys are separated from one another by ranges of hills. There is, further, the big problem of built-up areas, in which the attenuation of radio signals is acute. This is particularly true in the London neighborhood: about 30 percent of our population lives within a 30-mile radius of London.

The London triple transmitter is situated a dozen miles north of the capital at Brookman's Park. Until recently its 877-kc 100-kw middle-brow transmission has been poorly received in homes 40 miles or more away to the south, though in other directions reception has been entirely satisfactory. Fading after dark has been the main trouble. To combat this the BBC has just erected the last word in antifading. antennas.

This takes the form of a 500-foot lattice-steel mast which can be readily tuned as a half-wave vertical radiator: 877 kc corresponds to 342.1 meters, or 1,122 feet. The mast is divided into two sections. The lower part, 400 feet in height, stands on 3 hollow cylindrical insulators, each 1 foot high. Between the two sections of the mast is another

Transatlantic News

From our European Correspondent, Major Ralph Hallows

triplet of low-capacitance insulators.

At the junction between the two sections is a platform carrying a variable inductor. At the top of the upper section are radial booms, each 30 feet long, made of tubular steel and joined at their ends by peripheral wires. The ends of the booms are telescopic. The booms and their wires form an adjustable capacitance loading.

The variable inductance coil is connected between the upper and lower portions of the mast. With these and the telescopic booms at the top the inductance and capacitance loading can be so regulated as to provide that distribu-tion of current in the antenna which gives the desired elevational polar diagram, with maximum ground wave and minimum sky wave.

The radiator thus can be closely adjusted to secure the greatest possible no-fading range. The new antenna has proved highly successful, perfectly steady reception being now secured in large areas where fading was once prevalent.

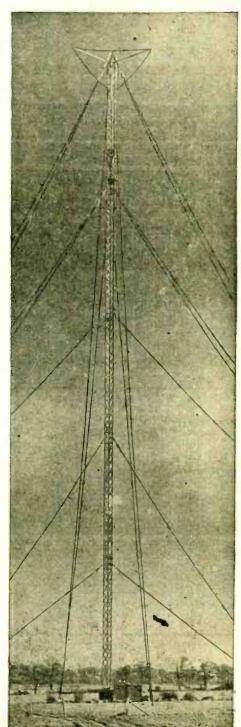
Fishing by radar

Around the coasts of Britain swim vast shoals of herrings, which move always in a clockwise direction as they make their interminable circuits of these islands. So persistent is the instinct inherited through millions of years that herrings placed in a glass aquarium tank continue to circle it clockwise as long as they live. The fishing fleet follows them round the coast, starting its annual voyage off the northwest coast of Scotland and working its way right around. The fishermen have now pressed into their service the echosounding machine, which works on the radar principle. One of their big difficulties is that the shoals swim at different depths at different times. When they are near the surface it is not difficult to locate them visually; but often they travel considerable distances at great depths. Then the fishermen might spend days finding them by ordinary methods. The principle of the echo sounder is well known. In the Marconi Visagraph type an audio oscillator transmits waves straight downward from the bottom of the ship. These rebound from the sea floor and are picked up by a receiver. It passes them through an amplifier to a visual indicator, recording the travel time of the waves translated into depths. It has been found that if there is a shoal of fish below the ship, two echoes are received, a strong one from the sea floor and a fainter one from the fish. The instrument has been adapted to give a continuous graph, showing the depth at which the shoal is moving. By steaming to and fro a vessel can ascertain the

size of the shoal from the area which it occupies. The echo sounder is now being used most successfully for locating not only herring shoals, but also those of other fish.

Planes and television

At one time it was believed that radio relays would be used as links between (Continued on page 67)

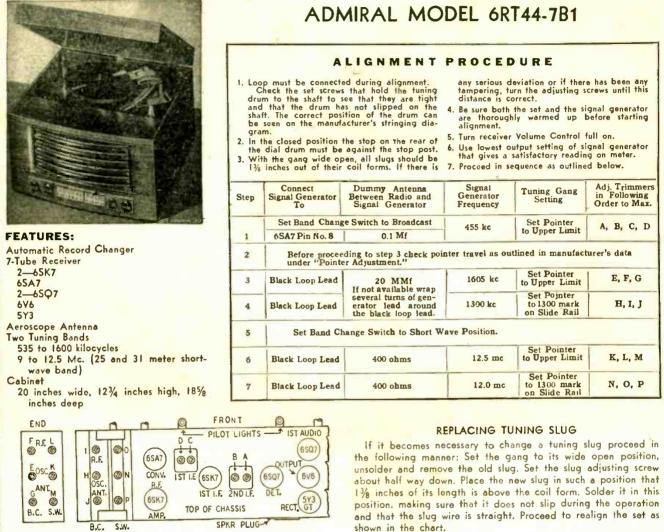


Courtesy British Insulated Callendar's Cables, Ltd. The BBC's two-section anti-fading antenna.

RADIO-CRAFT for APRIL.

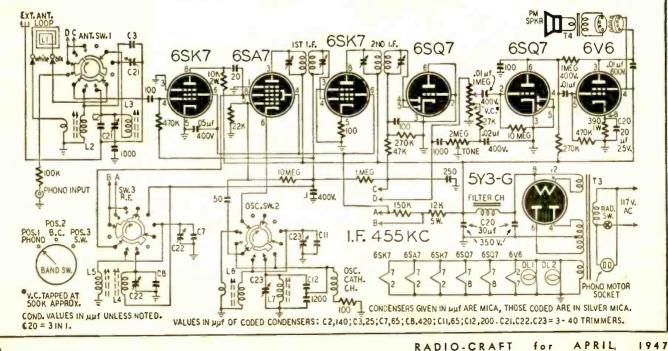
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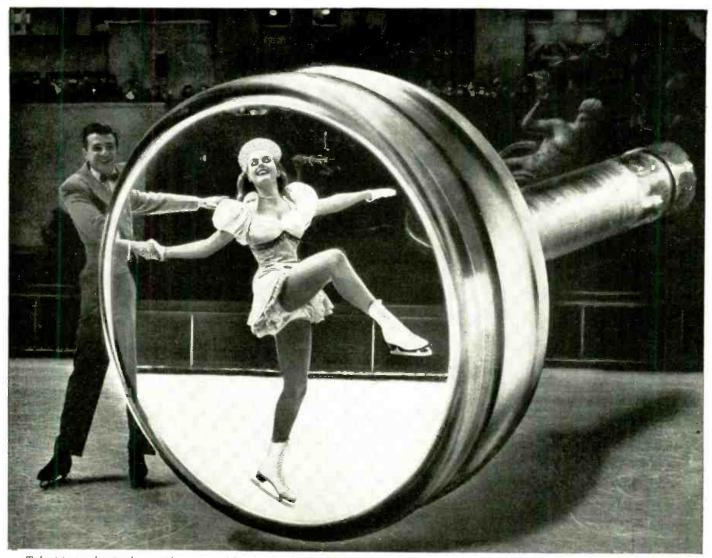
RADIO DATA SHEET 345





shown in the chart.





Television today is clearer, sharper, and brighter-thanks to the improved kinescope, or picture tube, perfected at RCA Laboratories.

The Picture Tube that brought "life" to television

The screen on your home television table model receiver is the face of a large picture tube. And the skater you see on the face of the tube is the *identical twin* of the skater being televised.

Pioneering and research in RCA Laboratories led to the development of this tube which allows none of the original realism to be "lost in transit." It reproduces everything the television camera sees, shows you every detail, keeps the picture amazingly lifelike and real.

An RCA Victor television receiver brings you all the action, drama and excitement that you'd enjoy if you were at the event in person—and on top of that it's all brought to you in the comfort of your own home...you don't have to move from your favorite chair.

RCA Laboratories has made possible outstanding advances in every phase of television. And for television at its finest, be sure to select the receiver bearing the most famous name in television today—RCA Victor.

Radio Corporation of America, RCA Building, Radio City. New York 20. Listen to the RCA Victor Show. Sundays, 2:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, NBC Network.



Exclusive "Eye-Witness" feature on all RCA Victor home television receivers "locks" the picture in tune with the sending station. It assures you *brighter*, *clearer*, *steadier* pictures. If television is available in your vicinity, ask your RCA Victor dealer for a demonstration.

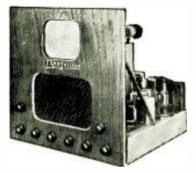


RADIO-CRAFT for APRIL, 1947

TRANSVISION **TELEVISION KIT**

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Ready for Easy. **Rapid Assembly**



Easy-to-Assemble: No knowledge of television required. COMPLETE easy-to-follow INSTRUCTION SHEET gives you all the knowledge you need.

This Kit INCLUDES SOUND, all component parts, and the following:-

- 1. Specially designed Television Antenna.
- 2. A \$30.00 Lectrovision seven-inch Picture Tube . . . plus ALL other tubes.
- 3. Pre-tuned R-F unit.
- 4. Finished front panel.
- 5. All solder and wire . . . and sixty feet of low loss lead-in cable. Operates on 110V.: 50-60 cycles A.C.



LO 3-4559

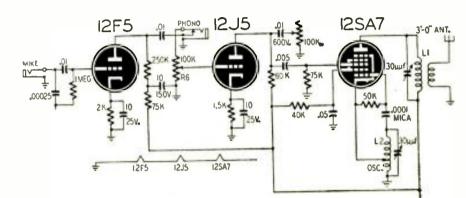
DE LUXE PHONO OSCILLATOR

RECENTLY we constructed several phono oscillators using the 6A8, 35L6, and 117L7 in various circuits. All of these were found to be lacking in some respect.

It occurred to us that an electroncoupled oscillator with a resonant plate should work well when high-level modulation is applied to the control grid.

In its final form, the oscillator was a 12SA7 with a tapped coil in a conventional e.c.o. circuit. The plate circuit was fed through the secondary of a single-layer broadcast - band antenna coil. The grid and plate coils are mounted at right angles to each other to prewith a very sensitive portable receiver and a good signal was heard up to 80 feet. At 100 feet, it could hardly be heard and it was inaudible at 125 feet.

An oscillator of this type may radiate for quite some distance. The FCC formula (157.000 divided by the frequency in kilocycles) is used to determine the maximum legal radiation distance in feet. If the unit is operated on 1500 kc, the distance would be 157.000 \div 1500 kc or 105 feet. If the signal can be heard at this distance, the length of the antenna should be reduced. Under no circumstances can it be allowed to interfere with any other person's re-



35Z5

2200 LINE CORD

.05

20

150V.

22K / W.

SW.ON R6

-63 T

117 V. AC / DC

vent interaction between the circuits which will cause unstable operation.

The microphone amplifier is a wellshielded 12F5 which feeds into a 12J5 phono amplifier. The output of this tube appears across a 60,000-ohm resistor and tone control network and modulates the oscillator control grid.

Plate and screen grid voltages are supplied by a 35Z5 connected in a halfwave rectifier circuit.

All parts are mounted on a 10-inch chassis to prevent crowding. Shielding grid leads and running filament wires close to the chassis and well away from grid and plate leads will reduce hum in the microphone amplifier circuit. No fader control was used since we did not plan to use the microphone and phonograph at the same time. When the phono jack is plugged in, the output lead from the 12F5 is opened.

The oscillator is turned on and allowed to warm up for a short period. A broadcast receiver is tuned to a clear channel around 1,500 kc. (In some areas a suitable clear channel cannot be found on the high end of the band. In this case a 350-muf trimmer should be used across the plate coil and a 500-muf trimmer across the oscillator coil.-Editor)

The oscillator trimmer is tuned until the carrier hiss is heard. Modulation is applied from a phonograph and the plate trimmer adjusted for maximum volume. If the radio has a tuning indicator, the trimmer adjustment is made for maximum needle deflection or minimum shadow. An antenna less than a yard long may be connected to the primary of the antenna coil.

The audio amplifiers provide more than enough output to modulate the oscillator fully. The oscillator was tested

ceiver, even within the 105-foot distance, as such interference immediately makes it illegal. In almost every case, too much radiation is caused by too long an antenna. Cut it down or take it off altogether! It is also a good idea to operate the oscillator as close to the receiver as convenient, making strong radiation unnecessary .--- W. G. Eslick

U.H.F. RECORD REACHED

Highest frequencies used in television transmission have now attained almost a hillion megacycles, according to a report from the Allan B. Du Mont Laboratories. The high-frequency waves are, of course, ordinary light which is being used in a new system of relaying television programs. A cathode-ray tube is used to transmit the television-modulated light beam, and a photocell to receive it and turn it back to electric impulses for retransmission from local television stations.

The light-beam technique, according to Dr. T. T. Goldsmith, director of research for the laboratories, will make possible a marked reduction in the cost of inter-city television broadcasting, will simplify the sending of color, and will improve the fidelity of telecast images.



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The Model 670 comes housed in arugged, crackle-finished steel eabinet complete with test leads and operating instructions. Size 5¹² x 7¹² x 3".

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The Model 670 includes a special GOOD-BAD scale for checking the quality of electrolytic condensers at a test potential of 150 Volts.

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- A.C. VOLTS: 0 to 15/30/150/300/1,500/8,000 Volts
- OUTPUT VOLTS: 0 to 15/30/150/300/1,500 3,000 Volts
- D.C. CURRENT: 0 to 1.5/15/150 Ma. 0 to 1.5 Amperes
- RESISTANCE: 0 to 500/100,000 ohms 0 to 10 Megohms
- CAPACITY: .001 to .2 Mfd. .1 to 4 Mfd. (Quality test for electrolytics)
- REACTANCE: 700 to 27,000 Ohms 13,000 Ohms to 3 Megohms
- INDUCTANCE: 1.75 to 70 Henries 35 to 8,000 Henries

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9 OUT OF 10 RADIO MEN CAN'T BE WRONG!

HAT is the most important tool or piece of equipment in the radio parts industry? The soldering iron! Most industries depend on certain fundamental

NEGLECTED SERVICEMEN

An appeal for more service from the Distributor

By E. H. EHLE*

methods of connection: the plumber relies on screw threads; the electrical industry clamps its connections. In our industry (with the possible exception of tubes to sockets) every connection must be soldered.

Recognition of the relationship of the number of soldering irons in use and the length of time each is functioning to the volume of business done by distributors and parts manufacturers leads to a series of interesting questions and conclusions. What are we, as an industry, doing to keep the soldering iron hot and in operation? What are any of us doing to make certain that more parts are soldered in more places hourly? Over 70 distributors in 22 states agreed that:

1. The serviceman spends about half his time-4 to 5 hours a day-at the bench.

2. Most servicemen could use additional personnel at the bench.

3. Servicemen have an average of about one week's work ahead of them.

4. Less than 10 percent are aggressively selling radio service.

5. Those who sell appliances probably will go for the quick dollar when appliances are available and consider the bench a "poor relation."

Remember, these are averages, but averages-not exceptions-make up our national volume of husiness.

The serviceman wants to work from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm, but he is in a fastmoving industry full of new ideas. He wants to see new products! Must he be forced to do so during his productive, time? Or should distributors take a leaf from the books of our most successful merchants, and arrange to open at noon and stay open till 10:00 pm once or twice a week?

The serviceman wants an adequate supply of parts. Has he had them? No! Why are his inventories-and those of his distributor-lean? Because he and the distributor recognize that some parts prices may be too high. If true, the condition should be corrected. If not. both distributor and serviceman should be told, so they may rebuild inventories safely and have available parts on hand, thus saving man-hours at the bench.

The sale of vacuum-tube devices will expand only to the degree they can be kept in service. Industrial and commercial applications for electronic timeand money-savers must depend on the availability of standard repair parts and an organization of men who can use these parts intelligently and quickly 24 hours a day. None of us would use

*Vice-President, International Resistance Co., Philadelphia, Penna,

indoor plumbing unless we were confident that both repair parts and a plumber were immediately available. The same holds true for electronic devices.



Mr. E. H. Ehle, author of this article.

The serviceman will grow to whatever stature necessary, or, if the occupation is established as a legitimate community function with industry backing, others will be attracted who can be counted on to do their share in the forthcoming electronic era. One of the best places to secure such trained manpower is from the ranks of the amateur or-to define him more clearly-the hobbyist. Here again the industry as a whole is neglecting a golden opportunity.

The average man with a few extra dollars and a hobby works from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm. He can't find time to talk to a distributor about a rig or parts to buy. No one is available to help or encourage him. In a very few instances is the distributor's "ham shack" open one night a week. Take a look at the other hobby stores in your community! They are holding their customers by merchandising methods geared to customer needs. Are we?

Consider these facts:

1. The plumber is a respected man in his community who has a place of business, operates his shop on a businesslike basis, and isn't afraid to look his banker in the eye.

2. The same is true of the filling station business, the electrical contractor, the painter, the plasterer, the paper hanger, the carpenter, and a host of other small businessmen.

3. What are you as a distributor or your organization doing to:

(a) Provide adequate business and technical training to servicemen and would-be servtraining to icemen ?

Actually, this famous book has given more people their start in Radin-Electronies than any other book or course ever published. On an actual survey among 817 men already in radio, 724 of them 9 OUT OF 10--answered that Ghirardi's RADIO PHYSICS COURSE is their choice as the finest, easiest to understand training on the mar-ket-acid far butter than any other book or course they have ever seen! LEARN FAST! LEARN RIGHT!

as fast as you can read! You'll be pleasantly sur-prised how RADIO PHYSICS COLREE helps you master address that other courses in a serie very complicated Studies with Basic Electricity over 200 page in the sec Stating with Basic Electricity over 300 pages it takes you through the entire Ballo Electronics field. Everything is onlited or condensed, You buy it for only \$5 complete-ON OUR MONY BACK GUARANTEE. You progress as fast as spare reading time permits. Many students have completed it in a faw weeks. 972 pages, 508 Hitt stations that \$50 self fast ratio was then m ke stu v coubly asy tions in he stu v coubly easy Rush coupon. You cannot loss

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Address City & Zone State MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

- (b) Select with care servicemen you sell?
 (c) Help those servicemen you do select to handle their operations on a businesslike basic?
- basis? (d)
- Help them develop more business? Encourage the interest of a higher-type personnel in electronic service as a profession ?
- (f) Elevate the standing of the service business to a professional status?

4. Are you training your salesmen to help their service accounts in such problems as:

- (a) Proper stocking of repair parts.
 (b) Improved appearance of their stores.
 (c) Proper window and store decorations.
 (d) How to greet and handle customers.
 (e) How to go after the hundreds of thousands of radio sets requiring service now.
 (f) How to justify and get a loan at the bank,
 (g) Proper charge for repairs.
 (h) Proper setup of shop including recommended test equipment.
 (i) How to collect overdue accounts.

These are but a few questions and suggestions concerning a rapidly developing business. I hope they will serve to stimulate further thinking and action which will benefit the service profession and the independent parts distributor, and will accelerate the introduction and use of many new electronic devices,

Condensed from the NEDA Bulletin.

BRITISH AMATEUR CALLS

American radio fans have curious ideas about certain aspects of British ham life. Even the Call Book blunders hadly in referring to our "Districts" based on the number contained in the allotted call signs. These numbers have no significance, and thus it is possible to find G2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 all in the same town! Don't ask why! That's the way the Postmaster General issued them; they started with the 2's and worked wn!

Then again, there are the three-letter ealls, another source of perplexity to U.S. hams. Prewar transmitting licenses were issued without examination, other than the applicant satisfying the Postmaster General that he needed it for experimental purposes. If everything was satisfactory, an A.A. (artificial aerial) license was issued together with a three-letter call. This permitted playing round with transmitting gear using an artificial aerial only. Further application was needed for a full radiating license and this was usually granted after six months or so, following a code test.

A.A. licenses now have been discontinued and applicants have to pass two tests, technical and code, Exemption may be permitted in either or both, if the applicant can produce recognized qualifications proving his proficiency, Many of the three-letter calls now on the air are prewar A.A. license holders. who do not have to take the technical test.

The examination consists of a 3-hour paper set by the City and Guilds of London Institute, and is held periodically at a number of centers throughout the country. In the first, 145 of the 182 candidates passed.-R.E.G. Coop.

RADIO-CRAFT for APRIL. 1947



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men! Handsome styles. Wonderful performance. Outstanding complete line of radio values!

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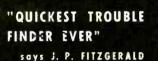


So superior os to be imitated, "VOMAX" stonds unequalled. Il alane gives you the astronomically high meter input resistance so necessary to servicing AM, FM and TELE receivers — o feature not attained by imitations. Add o total of 51 valtage, current, resistance and db, ranges. That's why "VOMAX" is the overwhelming choice of experts — be it for use or copying. Con you afford less than the best — when the best casts you least?



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The true worth of "VOMAX" is proven not alone by overwhelming preference by service technicians, by research laboratories. It gets top rating through the copying of its new inventions by at least four manufacturers! No imitation provides the range, utility or universolity exclusive to "VOMAX". Recognized by those "in the know", sales of "VOMAX" for exceed those of ony would be competitor. So, cost to you of the genuine, original "VOMAX" is from 10% to over o5% lower than its imitations. Only \$59.85 net.



of his new "SPARX" visual-aural dynamic signal tracer, writing from Madison, Wisc: "cannot affard to be without this valuable instrument one minute. It is the quickest trouble finding opparatus I have ever used." To repoir any radio you've first got to find the trouble. "SPARX" will lo cate r.f., if., a.f. trouble in 30 seconds per tube! ThInk what that means in profits to the thousands of your competitors already using SPARX". It will boost your profits, too



"SPARX" is the same great "buy" of only \$39.90 as "VOMAX", world's most popular, most copied, universal vacuum-tube voltmeter. Of matching size and style, thousands in use prove its vital worth to every service technician interested in guarding his profits. "SPARX" traces signals through a receiver from antenno to speaker, circuit by circuit, locating trouble points, both audibly and visually. Its speaker switches to panel jacks for shop test use — another SILVER plus-value.

Send Post Card for Catalog for new measuring equipment, communication receivers, transmitters, kits, parts. See them at your favorite Jobber.

OVER 36 YEARS OF RADIO ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENT M. Murdo Silver Co., Inc. 1249 MAIN ST., HARTFORD 3, CONNECTICUT

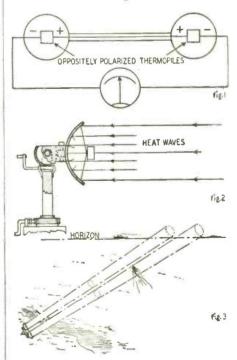
HEAT-OPERATED "RADAR"

THE idea of using heat radiation to detect the presence or approach of a body was presented to the Patent Office in April, 1934. A patent for it was recently issued to Harold A. Zahl of Fort Monmouth, N. J., who has assigned it to the U. S. Government as represented by the Secretary of War. The length of time involved suggests that this idea may have been kept as a war secret for some time.

The detection of a target by heatwave radiation seems entirely feasible. The greatest distance known to have been covered by radio waves is only from the earth to the moon and back, whereas for a number of years astronomers have measured the heat radiation from stars too distant to be visible.

Heat radiation is indicated by a thermopile which consists of a large number of thermocouples in series. Either antimony and bismuth or bismuth and silver are sensitive couples. It is possible to measure a less than .000001-degree change by suitable circuits. Ordinarily the thermopile works into a sensitive direct-current meter, hut when the d.c. is interrupted and amplified much greater sensitivity is obtained.

To eliminate the background of ambient temperature which would be measured otherwise, Mr. Zahl has conceived the idea of using two similar thermopiles to buck each other. Therefore, when no heat-emitting or heat-absorbing body is present, the indication is zero as shown in Fig. 1. The two collectors are parabolas resembling microwave radar antennas (Fig. 2).



The presence of a body is indicated in one of two ways: either through direct radiation from the body, such as a smokestack of a ship (See Fig. 3.) or through absorption of temperatures when the reflector is aimed at sky, landscape or sea. The waves detected include those of infra-red frequencies, and the method is effective at night, during fogs, etc. The possible range is equal to that of radar u.h.f. systems.

A disadvantage of heat detection is that the distance of the object is unknown unless two stations are used and triangulation resorted to. On the other hand, this method is far more simple and less costly than radar.—I.Q.

AVAILABLE LITERATURE

You may secure copies of these bulletins simply by listing their numbers on your letterhead (do not use postcards) enclosing remittances where necessary, and mailing to Available Literature, c/o RADIO-CRAFT, 25 West Broadway, New York 7. This saves the work of writing separate letters to each manufacturer.

265-RADIO SYMBOLS GUIDE

A two-page pamphlet prepared and distributed by Sun Radio and Electronics Co. It reproduces symbols that have been standardized by the ASA and includes symbols for such late electronic developments as velocity modulated tubes, ignitrons and magnetrons.

---Gratis

266-STANDARD RATE BOOK

A booklet suggesting standard rates for radio servicing, based on Chicago. Published by Oelrich Publications. Labor is calculated at \$3.00 per hour, and various bench and minimum charges suggested. Of the 44 pages of the booklet, 26 are devoted to proposed charge schedules for various types of radio apparatus, with listings of general service to be performed.—*Price \$1.00*.

267-ELECTRON TUBE GUIDES

Two 15-page tube guides are published by RCA. Form PG-101 gives characteristics and tube-base connections for transmitting-type power amplifiers as well as voltage regulators, thyratrons, ignitrons, and gas rectifiers. Form No. 1275-C lists socket connections and characteristics of receivingtype tubes and some kinescopes. Lightface type is used on tube designations of discontinued tube types to indicate those tubes that soon may be obsolete.—Price 10 cents each.

CORRECTION

An error appeared in the diagram of the "Multitester" Plus V.T.V.M." on page 83 of the January issue. The diagram shows the center terminal of the lower section of Sw1 connected to J1. This connection should be open and the line from J1 connected to the righthand terminal of the lower section. This terminal was shown open on the original diagram.

In the third paragraph of the first column of the same page, Sw1 is called a d.p.d.t. switch. This is actually a double-pole three-position switch.

Our thanks to Mr. Joseph Jahoda, of Maspeth, N. Y., for calling our attention to the error in the diagram.

RADIO-CRAFT for APRIL 1947

Announcing...the New TURNER MODEL 20X HAND MICROPHONE



with a **BIG** future

We're mighty proud of this new addition to the line of Microphones by Turner. Small in size yet *big in performance* it inherits those qualities of sound engineering and careful workmanship that have made the name Turner a symbol for precision and dependability.

The New Model 20X is designed to appeal to owners of home recorders and amateur communications equipment. It has innumerable applications in offices and factories and for paging and call system work. Sound pressure tests reveal remarkable performance characteristics for a low priced unit. Its circuit features a Metalseal crystal which withstands humidity conditions not tolerated by the ordinary crystal. Response to voice and music is smooth and flat within ± 5 db from 40-7000 c. p. s. Level is 54db below 1 volt/dyne/sq. cm. Finished in lustrous brown baked enamel, the Model 20X is light in weight and natural to hold. It may be hung on a hook. Furnished complete with 7 ft. attached shielded cable.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN

THE TURNER COMPANY

902 17th Street N. E. • Cedar Rapids, Iowa

PASSWORD TO SOUND PERFORMANCE" "THE

LICENSED UNDER U.S. PATENTS OF THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, AND WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INCORPORATED. CRYSTALS LICENSED UNDER PATENTS OF THE BRUSH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.



Question Box queries will be answered by mail and those of general interest will be printed in the magazine. A fee of 50c will be charged for simple questions requiring no schematics. Write for estimate on questions that may require diagrams or considerable research.

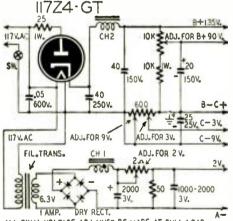
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BATTERY ELIMINATOR

Please print a diagram of an a.c.d.c. power supply to be used with a Philco Model 37-38 battery receiver. The filament drain is 0.72 ampere at 2 volts. The high-voltage supply should give 135 volts tapped at 90 volts. The current drain is 20 ma. Bias requirements are 3 and 9 volts .- E.P.R., Cincinnati, Ohio

A. Here is a power-supply circuit that has been drawn to your specifications.

Filament voltage is supplied by connecting a dry-disc rectifier across the output of a 6.3-volt 1-ampere filament transformer. CH 1 is made by removing the windings from a small choke and replacing this winding with as many turns of No. 22 enamel wire as can be wound in the core space. A 2-ohm variable resistor permits the filament voltage to be adjusted to 2 volts.



ALL FINAL VOLTAGE ADJ. MUST BE MADE AT FULL LOAD

Variable controls are provided for adjustment of intermediate B-plus voltage and bias voltages. All adjustments should be made under load.

Many of the exposed metal parts of this eliminator are live and should be insulated from bodly contact. Do not use an external ground on the receiver unless a blocking condenser is connected in the ground lead.

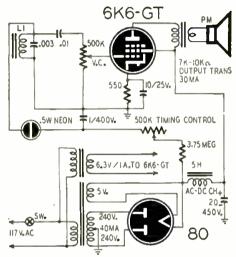
DARKROOM TIMER

I would like to have a circuit showing how I may construct a visual and andible timer for use in a darkroom. I have a small a.c. power supply that delivers 240 volts at 40 ma. Can this be used to supply power for the timer?-F.D., Jersey City, N. J.

Α. Here is a diagram of a timer that

48

should serve your purposes. The 1-uf paper condenser charges at a rate determined by the setting of the 500,000-

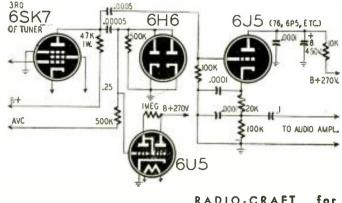


ohm timing control. When the charge on the condenser equals the ignition voltage of the neon bulb, the bulb ignites and discharges the condenser. The charging cycle begins again and will continue indefinitely. The charging and discharging surges will react on the grid circuit of the 6K6 to produce audible pulses with a tone determined by the inductance of choke and the capacity of the shunting condenser.

The tone choke L1 may be any highimpedance a.f. choke or one winding of an old a.f. transformer. If your power transformer does not have a 6.3-volt winding, a small filament transformer should be used.

TUNER ALTERATIONS

? I am planning to construct the hi-fi t.r.f. tuner described on page 401 of the March, 1946 issue, Can you suggest a means of replacing, the diode detector with a 6J5 connected as an infinite impedance detector? I would like to retain



the 6H6 as a.v.c. rectifier and add a 6U5 tuning, indicator. \leftarrow H.R.E., Toronto, Canada.

A. The circuit shown has been drawn to your specifications. If the 6U5 overloads on comparatively weak signals, try connecting its grid to the opposite side of the 500,000-ohm resistor.

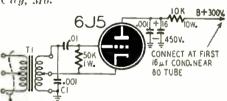
COIL DATA

•) Please print coil data for the 1-tube set on page 467 of the April 1946 issue, to cover the broadcast band with a 365puf condenser.—B.A.G., Tuscaloosa, Ala,

A. The loop antenna may be wound with about 50 turns of No. 16 to No. 22 insulated wire. It is assumed that you are using a case which would give a loop size of about 3 by 4 inches. Turns may be added or removed to get proper coverage. The feedback tap is made at a point between 12 and 16 turns from the grid end as required to give stable regeneration. The other tuned circuit may use a standard r.f. coil.

1,000-CYCLE OSCILLATOR

I would like to have a diagram of a simple 1,000-cycle oscillator to use with the Electronic Multichecker de-scribed in the 1946 Radio Electronic Reference Annual. — C.J.H., Kansas City, Mo.



THE NOTE TO BRIDGE (TRY ANY 2 LEADS)

A. Here is a circuit of an oscillator that may be used as a source of 1,000cycle current. The value of C1 will determine the frequency of the tone. If the inductance of T1 is 25 henries, the oscillator will tune to the required fre-

quency with a 0.001-uf condenser for C1.

T1 may be a push-pull interstage transformer or one designed to couple a pair of push-pull plates to a universal line. Any two leads on the output side of the transformer may be connected to the bridge.

RADIO-CRAFT

NEW! CRYSTRON LAPEL RADIO (Continued from page 25)

The converter tube, like the hotcathode types, is a multi-element device A small Columbite rectifier crystal in its control-grid circuit rectifics the incoming signal and permits it to modulate the oscillations produced in the triode circuit.

The oscillator is a modified Hartley, with plate at r.f. ground potential. Because a condenser direct from plate to ground produced too strong oscillations, it was tapped off at a point on the plate resistor determined by experiment.

After mixing in the converter, the signal goes to the second tube, an i.f. amplifier hooked up in a bridged-T circuit, which is tuned very sharply to 100 kc. Gain measurements with a vacuum-tube voltmeter are hard to make because the meter loads the high-resistance circuits, but the stage has a gain of at least 100 and may be nearly twice that. The measuring difficulty is practically the same as that the serviceman experiences in ordinary receiver circuits with the old 1,000-ohm-per-volt meter.

The power amplifier has a larger radioactive element in its crystode, and has a lower amplification factor and internal resistance than the other tubes.

I revived the almost-forgotten condenser speaker for the little radio. This (Continued on page 57)

MORE SMASH BUYS at **National Radio Distributors**

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COMPONENT PARTS mountain ON CHASSIS FOR EASY WIRING All Radio Kits complete, including beautiful plastic cabinet, built-in loop antenna, new Allineo speaker, and full instructions for assembly. For 110-125 volta KC/DC. White Pinstie Cabinets now available, \$1.00 additional. NODEL N.R.-7-6 TUBE SUPFRIETTEROUTE, uses 125A7, 128K7, 128Q7, 5018 & 3525 tubes. Wolf of S Matched tubes FUL of 5 Matched tubes
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 Band 2-6/18 Megneyries

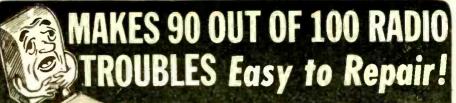
 Kit of 5 Matched tubes
 Your net \$13.95

 MODEL N.R.-6-6 TUBE SUPERHETEROPYNE.
 uses 2-135K7, 12847, 12847, 035L6 & 3525 tubes.

 Kit of 6 Matched tubes
 Your net \$13.75

 Kit of 6 Matched tubes
 Your net \$13.75

 Kit of 6 Matched tubes
 Your net \$1287, 12847, 13847, 13847, 12847, 13847, 12847, 13847, 13847, 12847, 13847, 12847, 13847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 13847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, 12847, ILAS, SI B1. These and other hard-to-ket tubes available now.
 F.T.R. Scienium Rectifiera-75 ma. Ea. S.88, 6-49 Ea. S.80, SPEAKERS: 4" or 5" F.M. Alnico V Ea. St.49, 0" F.M. Alnico V, Ea. \$1.95. Case lots of 20 deduct 1075.
 CONDENSERS: 100 Assi'd by-pass tubular type paper condensors. .00025 to .1 mfd. Absolutely fresh stock; all fully guaranteed; all 600 volt. Net S5.95.
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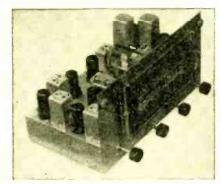


NEW RADIO-ELECTRONIC DEVICES

FM-AM TUNER

Browning Laboratories, Inc. Winchester, Mass.

The Model RJ-12 FM-AM tuner is designed for high-fidelity reception in the new high-frequency FM band as well as the standard broadcast band. Separate r.f. and i.f. systems are used for both bands. The r.f. section for FM uses miniature tubes. The tuning range on the FM band extends from 87 to 109 megacycles and on the broadcast band from 530 to 1650 kilocycles. The Armstrong circuit employed in the FM section uses two cascade limiters to ensure maximum noise rejection. Bandwidths of i.f. amplifiers are such that highfidelity audio output is realized. A stage of r.f. is used on both FM and AM. One Antenna is used for FM and AM.



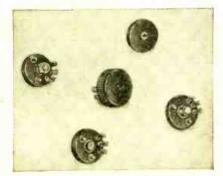
The dimensions of the tuner exclusive of power supply are; height 7%, width 13½, depth 9 inches. The power supply is a small separate unit.—RADIO-CRAFT

MIDGET VOLUME CONTROL

Centralab, Div. of Globe-Union, Inc. Milwaukee, Wis.

The Model 1 Radiohm is specifically designed as a high-quality volume attenuator for hearing aids, pocket radio receivers and miniature amplifiers. It is smaller than a dime and is designed to accommodate many variations in specifications. It is a perfect companion for sub-miniature tubes, batteries and other components. The new unit will be available in 500-ohm to 5-meg sizes.

Other features are three mounting

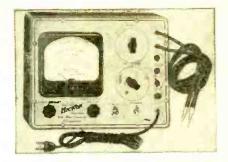


positions, optional cam for external switch and internal rotation stop.— RADIO-CRAFT

ELECTRONIC MULTIMETER

Hickok Electrical Instrument Co. Cleveland, Ohio

The new Model 203 electronic multimeter measures wide ranges of capacity, resistance, inductance, a.c. and d.c. voltage and current. The d.c. and a.c.



input impedances are 15 megohms and 12 megohms, respectively. Voltages, a.c. and d.c., and milliamperes, d.c., are measurable in ranges of 0-3, 12, 30, 120, 300 and 1200. Resistances are measured in seven ranges from 1.0 ohm to 10,000 megohms.

Operating from a 105-125 volt a.c. line the power consumption is 20 watts. Five tubes are used, including two rectifiers and a voltage regulator.— RADIO-CRAFT

PLASTIC EARPHONES

Telex, Inc. Minneapolis, Minn.

The Telex Monoset is worn under the ehin rather than over the head. Designed like a stethoscope, the set has two hollow tubes stemming from a tiny round speaker and adjustable to the



proper head width. The ends are tipped with clear plastic earpieces which fit directly into the ears.

The entire unit, including speaker and miniature plug-in cord attachment, weighs only 1.2 ounces. This device can be used in practically any application where conventional earphones would be employed.—RADIO-CRAFT

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Mike-90e: Lapel Mike-93c: Shure T-17 Mikes, with push to talk with-99e. CONDENSERS-PAPER TUBULAR 600 WV-.001-8c: .002-8c: .003-8c: .01-9c: .02-9c! .05-10c; .1-10e; .25-23c: 5-36e: ELECTROLYTICS: 8mfd. 200v-20c: 10mfd. 35v-20c: 50mfd. 15v-43c: 20/20mfd. 15v-35c: 130/20mfd. 15v-46c: 50mfd. 15v-43c: 20/20mfd. 473v-35c: 16mfd. 35v-65c: 01L-CONDENSERS: 4mfd. 600-49e. FILTER CHOKES: 200. 300. 400. 500 ohm light duty-59c: 200 of 300 ohun heavy duty-99c: 250 MA. 35 ohm. made for U.S. Navy, fully shielded-31.95c: 75 ohun. 125 MA.-25c. or 25 for 54.25: 8 amp. from core -611cr-25c. type: Following Current Ratings in Stock; 1.25, 3, 4, 8 Amps. Please speelfy. 54.55

St.95. St.95. SEVEN ASSORTED 1.F. TRANSFORMERS—\$1.96; Fire Ass't. Oscillator Coils—69e. PERMEABLITY UNERS—Attractive silde-rule dial. com-pactly replaces dial. tuning contensers. oscillator and antenna coils in broadcast band receivers. Special \$3.43. WILLARD reclargeable 2 volt storage batteries for G.E. Metable. radios 52.95. SPEAKERS-PM dynamic type-4"-\$1.55; 5" \$1.55; 6"-\$1.95; 8"-\$3.95; 10"-\$5.95; 12"-\$7.50. CRYSIAL PICK-UPS—Two nationally known makes, one \$1.90. the other at \$2.29.

CRYS. AL PICK-UPS—Two nationally known makes, one \$1.90, like other at 52.29. PHONO.MOTORS—110V, 60 Cycle, with turntable—\$4.25. HEADPHONES—tilghest quality Signal Corps headsets with sponse rubber ear cushions. 12" cord and plux \$1.00. 5' rubber covered patchcords with phone plug and socket—25e. RELAYS—Guardian BYST 12-24v, has heavy duty 15 Amp. Contacts—\$1.25: Guardian 12 to 24v D.C. triple make, sinkle break relay, 5 for \$3.75: Sigma supersonsitive 2000 ohm D.C. SPDT Relay. (May be adjusted to operate on less than 1 Milliamper:)—\$2.50. 6. POLE. DOUBLE THROW, Tolephone Typo 2000 ohm Re-lays, Super Sensitive, \$2.50 each, or two for \$4.50. SELENIUM RECTIFIERS—Dry disc type 1½" by 1", 1.2 Amp. maximum, suitable for converting DC relays to AC for supplying filament source in portable radios, converting DC meters to AC applications, and also may be used for replace.

meters to AC approximations, and also may be used in low current chargers-96e. METER RECTIFIERS—Full wave, may be used for replace-ment, or in construction of all types of test equipment—\$1.25. liaif Wave—90e. FILTER CHOKES—200, 300, 400, 500 ohm light duty—59e: 200 ohm hvy. duty—99e: 250 MA, 35 ohms DC res. Made for U. S. Navy. Fully shielded—\$1.95. LINE FILTERS—110V—each unit contains two 2 mfd. oil failed condensers and a 15 amp. from core choke. This filter has innumerable uses such as oil burner line filter, etc. A ten dollar value for 98e.

has innumerable uses such as oll burner line filter, etc. A ten doilar value for 98c. PHONO AMPLIFIERS—A real AC, 110V. 60 Cycle. 6 Watt Amplifier suitable for PA systems and phonographs; with a husky power transformer. Complete with tubes—\$12.95. PUBLIC ADDRESS AMPLIFIERS—25 Watts peak output, 5 tubes, separate controls for Microphone and Phono Inputs. \$65.00 value for only \$32.00. WIRE—NO. 18 POST, 2 conductor parallel zipcord, brown, 250' spools—\$5.25, 500' spools—\$9.95. No. 18 PU brown rayon covered barallel lampcord, 500' spools—\$12.25. No. 18 SV round rubber covered double wire for wash machines, razeuum cleanors, etc. 250' spools—\$5.95. Rubber covered mike cable stranded conductor shielded icad with brown rubber over shield, super special, \$1.20 per 100 ft. \$10.00 per 1000 ft. 20 ASS'T. COIL FORMS—Including 11 Ceramic. 3 Polystyrene, and 6 Fiberall usefui sizes—45c. VARIABLE CONDENSERS—330 MMFD. 5 Gang—\$1.95: 4 Gang—\$1.49: 3 Gang—83c; 2 Gang—79c; 7.5 to 20 MMFD. 1750 V. extra long shaft Hammarlund—\$9c; ministure vari-ables—25 MMFD—39c; 50 MMFD—49c; 75 MMFD—59c; 100 MMFD—69c; 140 MMFD—79c. TRANSMITTING R. F. CHOKES—4 pis. 350 MA-25c or 5

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for 31.00. INTERRUPTION FREQUENCY COILS for super-regenerative receivers or the tremendously popular FM adapters for standard broadcast sets. Iron Core with 50 KC resonant frequency-39e; Air Core, with 100 KC resonant freq.-29c. 30 MC IF TRANS-FORMERS-Double slug tuned-25c. VIDEO AMPLIFIER PLATE Colls-Slug tuned-25c.

REMOTE CONTROL UNIT-Aluminum Case 4"x3"x2" con-taining 2 potentioneters, triple pole switch, 4 knobs, gear mechanism, counter and phone jack-59e.

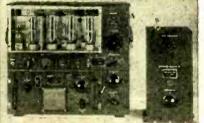
110 Volt Power Plant

110V. 60 Cycle generator direct-connected to gasoline engine. Worth a million for emergency or standby service for hospitals, theaters, hotels or for general service in hunting lodges, camps or boats. A gift at \$175.00. We can also supply the above unit for the same price with a direct coupled 32 rolt D.C. generator, in which case we include absolutely free our \$29.95 32 Voit D.C. to 10 Voit A.C. converter which can also be used to sup-ply 110V. A.C. from butterles or farm lighting plants.

GENERAL ELECTRIC RT-1248 15-TUBE TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER

TERRIFIC POWER—(20 watts) on any two instantly selected, easily pre-adjusted fre-quencies from 435 to 500 Mc. Transmitter uses 5 tubes including a Western Electric 316 A as final. Receiver uses 10 tubes including 955's, as first detector and oscillator, and 3— 7H7's as IF's, with 4 slug-tuned 40 Mc. IF transformers, plus a 7H7, 7E6's and 7F7's. In addition unit contains 8 relays designed to operate any sort of external equipment when actuated by a received signal from a similar set elsewhere. Originally designed for 12 volt operation, power supply is not included, as it is a cinch for any amateur to connect this unit for 110V AC, using any supply capable of 400V DC at 135 MA. The ideal unit for use in mobile or stationary service in the Citizen's Radio Telephone Band where no license is necessary. Instructions and diagrams supplied for running the RT-1248 transmitter on either code or voice, in AM or FM transmission or reception, for use as a mobile public address system, as an 80 to 110 Mc. FM broadcast receiver, as a Facsimile transmitter or receiver, as an amateur television transmitter or receiver, for remote control relay hook-ups. for Geiser-Mueller counter applications, and it sells for only \$29.95. 10% less if or-dered in lots of two or more. If desired for marine or mobile use, the dynamotor which will work on either 12 or 24V DC and supply all power for the set, is only \$15.00 additional.

BENDIX SCR 522—Very High Frequency Voice Transmitter-Receiver—100 to 156 MC. This job was good enough for the Joint Command to make it standard equipment in everything that flew, even though each set cost the Gov't. \$2600.00. Crystal Controlled and Amplitude Modulated—HIGH TRANSMITTER OUTPUT and 8 Microvolt Receiver Sensitivity gave good communication up to 180 miles at high altitudes. Receiver has ten tubes and trans-mitter has seven tubes, including two 832's. Furnished complete with 17 tubes and four crystals for \$36.00. Dynamotor is \$8.50 additional. None sold without dynamotor. We in-clude complete diagrams and instructions for the simple conversion of the 522 to 110V AC operation.



GENERAL ELECTRIC **150 WATT** TRANSMITTER Cost the Government \$1800.00 Now only \$44.50!

Solution: Self-excited, thermo compensated, and hand calibrated. POWER AMPLI-FIER: Neutralized class "C" stage, using 211 tube, and equipped with antenna coupling circuit which matches practically any length and hand calibrates of the structure of one of the structure of the

6-BAND COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER BC-348

Featuring coverage from 200 to 500 Kc. and 1500 to 18,000 Kc. on a direct reading dial with the finest vernier drive to be found on any radio at any price—extreme sensitivity with a high degree of stability—crystal filter—BFO with pitch control—standard 6 volt tubes. Contains a plate supply dynamotor in compartment within the handsome black crackle finish cabinet, the removal of which leaves plenty of room for installation of a 110V, 25 or 60 cycle power supply. These receivers, which make any civilian communica-tions receiver priced under \$200.00 look cheap and shabby by comparison, are only \$44.50. Power supply kit for conversion to 110V, 25 or 60 cycle, is only \$8.50 additional.

SCR-274 N COMMAND SETS, including 3 separate 6 tube superhet receivers, 2 separate transmitters, each with 40 watts output, modulator and DC power supply. Bargain price \$39.95 all 6 pieces complete with tubes

INSTRUMENT BARGAINS OF A LIFETIME!

BC-221 FREQUENCY METERS with calibrating crystal and calibration charts. A pre-cision frequency standard that is useful for innumerable applications for laboratory tech-nician, service man, amateur, and experimenter, at the give-away price of only.... \$39.95 RADAR OSCILLOSCOPES—Complete with 27 tubes including 5-inch cathode ray tubes— \$39.95

300 MILLIAMPERE METERS-G.E. or Westinghouse. 31/2 inch diameter, flush mounting. Priced at \$2.25 each. or 5 for \$10.00

\$ 4.95

BC-654 TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER-Complete with 17 tubes and 200 Kc. calibrating statistic s

BUFFALO RADIO SUPPLY, 219-221 Genesee St., Dept. 4C, BUFFALO 3, N.



WORLD-WIDE STATION LIST

Edited by ELMER R. FULLER

FEW changes have been made in schedules since the last issue. Paris, France is now heard best from 2100 to 2245 hours EST on two frequencies, 9.550 megacycles and 11.840 megacycles. Programs are in English, and are beamed to North America. Moscow is being heard on the east coast on 7.240 megacycles from 1300 to 1800 and from 1815 to 2100. Radio Saigon is reported on 11.780 megacycles from 1800 to 2000 hours, with very good reception. Colombo, Ceylon, is now being heard on a new frequency, 15.120 megacycles from 1330 to 1530 on Sundays only. Other hours may be in use soon, so watch for them.

Radio Martinique has moved from 9.170 megacycles to a new spot at 9.350 megacycles. They are heard signing off at 2100 hours. Switzerland is now heard from 2030 to 2200 on 9.650, 9.530, and 6.160 megacycles directed to North America. A program of tips on dx listening is being presented from Australia at 2010 on Saturdays from VLA9 on 21.600 megacycles; at 0025 on Sundays from VLC4 on 15.320 megacycles, VLG7 on 15.160 megacycles, VLA4 on 11.770 megacycles, and VLB9 on 9.610 megacycles; and at 1715 Saturdays to England on VLC10 on 21.680 megacycles, VLB6 on 15.200 megacycles, and VLA4 on 11.770 megacycles. These programs are conducted by Ernest Suffolk, who welcomes reports, which will be acknowledged over the air on his programs.

XGOY in Chungking is now being heard from 1045 to 1145 hours on 6.140 megacycles. News in English is given at 1100 hours. Chungking is also heard on 11.900 megacycles from 0500 to 0630 and from 1045 to 1145 hours.

The ten- and twenty-meter ham bands have been very active but with the usual run of hams being heard. Nearly every South American country is represented. An American ham was heard recently from Calcutta using the call VU2AY with 84 watts on 20-meter phone. This is what we call dx, and is the best reported here for some time. Let's have some reports on these ham bands, as well as the commercials. Several G.I.'s are being heard from Europe and the Pacific.

Keep up the good work, and let us hear from you. Send all correspondence to Elmer R. Fuller, Shortwave Editor, c/o Radio-Craft, 25 West Broadway, New York City, 7.

Freq.	Station	Location and Schodule	Freq.	Station	Location and Schedule
11.700	HP5A	PANAMA CITY, PANAMA: 0700 to			VIENNA, AUSTRIA: 1145 to 2030
11 <mark>.70</mark> 0	GVW	2300 LONDON, ENGLAND; 2300 to 0030; 0600 to 0715; 0830 to 1015; 1130 to	12.250	WXFD TFJ	ADAK, ALASKA: 1800 to 0100 REYKJAVIK, ICELAND; Sundays, 0900 to 0930
11.700	SBP VLG3	1600: 1800 to 2330 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN; 2000 to 2100 MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA; 0230 to	12.440	HCIB	QUITO, ECUADOR: 0600 to 1000; 1400 to 2330: Sundays, 0700 to 1630; 1700 to 2200
11.710	HE15	0345; 0100 to 0145 BERNE, SWITZERLAND; Tuesdays and Fridays, 1000 to 1130; Satur-	13.050-	-WNR1	NEW YORK CITY; European beam. 0600 to 1800
11.720		days, 1550 to 1625 KIEV, U.S.S.R.		KCBR	SAN FRANCISCO. CALIFORNIA; Oriental beam. 2215 to 0100
11.720	PRL8	RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL; heard at	14.560	WNRX	NEW YORK CITY; European beam, 0600 to 1800
11.720	CKRX OTC	WINNIPEG, CANADA: 1000 to 2000 LEOPOLDVILLE, BELGIAN CONGO; 0530 to 0730	15.000	wwv	WASHINGTON, D. C. U.S. Bureau of Standards; frequency, time, and musical pitch; broadcasts continuous-
	CELI74	HÁVÁNA. CUBA; 0630 to 0100 SANTIAGO. CHILE; 1700 to 2400 VATICAN CITY; 0015 to 0025; 0830 to 0900; 1100 to 1145	15.110	GWG	ly day and night LONDON, ENGLAND: 0000 to 0400; 0600 to 1015; 1100 to 1315; 1500 to 1600
11.750	GSD	LONDON, ENGLAND; 1215 to 1600; 1615 to 1200	15.110	HCIB	QUITO, ECUADOR: 0500 to 1200; 1330 to 2230
<mark>1 . 77</mark> 0	VLA4	MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA; 1100 to 1200; 1530 to 1830; 2345 to 0045	15.120	HVJ	VATICAN CITY; 0830 to 0930; 1100 to 1145
t I . 780	HP5G	PANAMA CITY, PANAMA; 0745 to 1000; 1200 to 2230	15.140	GSF	LONDON, ENGLAND; 2300 to 0400; 0600 to 0815; 0830 to 1745
11.780		MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.; 0000 to 1000; 2000 to 2130; 2200 to 0100, LONDON, ENGLANO; 2300 to 0030;	15.150	SBT	STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN: 0130 to 0215: 0600 to 0700; 1000 to 1315
11.820	GSN	LONDON, ENGLANO; 2300 to 0030; 0100 to 0500; 1030 to 1430; 1700 to 2030	15.160	JZK TGWA	TOKYO, JAPAN; 1730 to 1815 GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA: 1200 to 2000
11.830		MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.; 2200 to 0600; 0730 to 0845; 1100 to 1600	15.180	GSO	LONDON, ENGLAND; 2300 to 1200 1230 to 1745
11.630	CXA19	2200 MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY; 0600 to	15.190	CKCX	MONTREAL. CANADA: 0800 to 1200 ANKARA, TURKEY: 0000 to 0200; 0415 to 0730
11.830		CONSTANTINE, ALGERIA: 0030 to 0300: 1200 to 1800	15.220	JTL3	IUKYU, JAPAN; 1800 to 0230
11.840	VLC7	SHEPPARTON, AUSTRALIA; 0800 to	15.230	VLG6	MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA; 2100 to 2300
11.840		PARIS. FRANCE; 0000 to 0045; 0100 to 0145; 0545 to 0615; 1045 to 1130; 1315 to 1730; 1830 to 2345	15.230		MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.; 2200 to 2400; 0530 to 0830; 0915 to 0930; 1030 to 1280
11.880		MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.; 2200 to 0600; 0720 to 1900	15.260	GSI	LONDON, ENGLAND; 0400 to 0430; 1030 to 1400
11.880	LRR	ROSARIO, ARGENTINA; 0600 to 1800 MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.; 2200 to 0230	15.290	VUD3	DELHI. INDIA; 2245 to 0030; 0130 to 0145; 0200 to 0400; 0445 to 0815
11.900	XGOY	CHUNGKING, CHINA; 0500 to 0630: 1045 to 1145	15300	GWR	LONDON, ENGLAND: 0600 to 0900; 1045 to 1330; 1400 to 1430; 1700 to
11.900	CXA10	MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY; 1830 to	15.310	GSP	1800 LONDON, ENGLAND: 2345 to 0030;
1.930-	-GVX	LONDON, ENGLAND; 0515 to 0530;	13.510	407	0100 to 0500; 0600 to 0815; 1200
11.960	HEK4	0600 to 0630; 0700 to 0730; 0745 to 0900 BERNE, SWITZERLAND; 1645 to	15.310	VLC4	to 1315: 1615 to 1845 SHEPPARTON, AUSTRALIA: 2045 to 2145: 0010 to 0045; 1730 to 1800; 1900 to 1915; 2200 to 2225
11.970	FZI	1715 except Saturdays BRAZZAVILLE. FRENCH EQUA-	15.310	HER6	BERNE, SWITZERLAND; Saturdays,
		TORIAL AFRICA; 0000 to 0230; 0445 to 0800; 0930 to 1030; 1100 to 2020	15.320		1000 to 1200 MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.; 2200 to 2300; 0000 to 0500; 0530 to 0800; 0830
11.990	CSX CEI180	LISBON, PORTUGAL; 0800 to 1000 SANTIAGO, CHILE; 0600 to 0800; 1600 to 2300	15.340		MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.; 2200 to 0800; 1000 to 1100
12.080	GRF	MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.; 0800 to 1100 LONDON, ENGLAND: 2300 to 1615;	15.350		PARIS, FRANCE; 0700 to 0900 LONDON, ENGLAND; 0100 to 0500;
		1700 to 2030	1 [5.450	GRD	9600 to 0700: 1700 to 1845

RADIO-CRAFT for APRIL, 1947

Freq.	Station	Location and Schedule
15.590	FZI	BRAZZAVILLE, FRENCH EQUA- TORIAL AFRICA; 0445 to 0800;
		0930 to 1030
	HVJ	VATICAN CITY: 0715 to 0845
17.530	FZI	BRAZZAVILLE, FRENCH EQUA-
		TORIAL AFRICA: 0000 to 0130:
17.700	GVP	0445 to 0745: 1100 to 1700 LONDDN, ENGLAND; 0600 to 1115;
17.700	uvr	1200 to 1600
17.710	GRA	LONDON, ENGLAND: 0600 to 0815
7.730	GVQ	LONDON, ENGLAND: 0100 to 0500;
17.760		0800 to 1215
17.700		PARIS, FRANCE: 0700 to 0900; 1100 to 1230
7.770	OTC	LEOPOLDVILLE. BELGIAN CONGO:
		0500 to 0930: 1130 to 1645
7.790	GSG	LDNDON, ENGLAND: 0500 to 1030
7.800	01X5	LAHTI, FINLAND; 0130 to 0200; 0500 to 0545; 0800 to 1700
17.810	GSV	LONDON, ENGLAND; 0100 to 0400;
		0500 to 1430
7.820	CKNC	MONTREAL, CANADA; 0830 to 1500
17.830	VUDIO	DELHI, INDIA: 0400 to 0130; 0445
7.840		BRUSSELS, BELGIUM; 0500 to 0630;
		0045 to 0115: 1000 to 1245
18 <mark>.020</mark>	GRQ	LONDON, ENGLAND: 0100 to 0500;
18.080	GVO	0830 to 0845; 0900 to 1430 LONDON, ENGLAND; 1030 to 1245;
	410	1300 to 1500
8,130	PMC	BATAVIA, NETHERLANDS INDIES:
21.470	GSH	2330 to 0930
21.530	GSI	LONDON, ENGLAND: 0500 to 1215
21.640	GRZ	LONDON, ENGLAND: 0500 to 0815 LONDON, ENGLAND: 0600 to 0900
1.550	GST	LONDON, ENGLAND: 1030 to 1130
21.750	GVT	LUNDUN, ENGLAND; 0100 to 0500;
6 100	GSK	1030 to 1130 LONDON, ENGLAND; 0615 to 1000
0.100	uon	LOHDON, ENGLAND; 0615 to 1000

A 300-volt dry battery which weighs only 1 pound has just been announced by National Carbon Co. Known as the Everendy Mini-Max No. 493, it is 211/16 inches long, 211/32 inches wide and 315/16 inches high.

-WIRELESS PHONO OSCILLATOR-
Transmits recordings from phono pickup or roles from mike to radio without use of wires up to 500 ft. Neally designed.
Complete kit, less tubes \$3.49 Above kit assembled and tested 4.49
Tubes for above kit (128A7, 35Z5) 1.49
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY Jobbers, Write for Quantity Discounts on Amplifiers and Oscillators.
CONSTANT ELECTRIC, Dept. C
112 Cornelia Street Brooklyn 21, N. Y.



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RADIO-CRAFT for APRIL, 1947

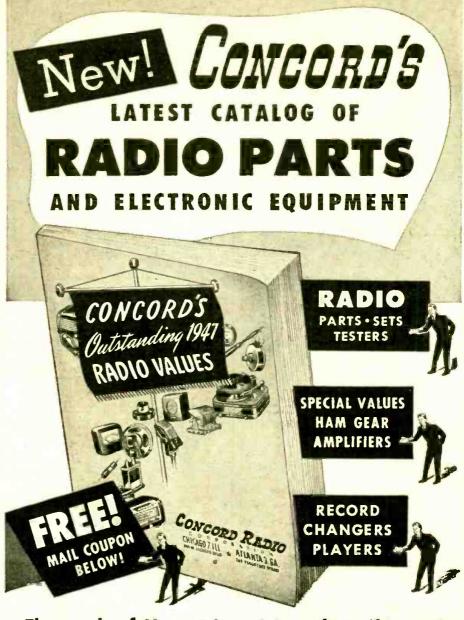
New York 18, N.Y.

TELECTRONICS SERVICE

AND SUPPLY CORP.

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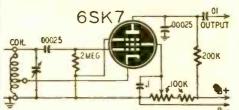
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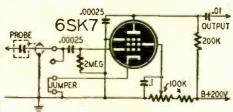
RADIO-ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS

TRACER FROM BLOOPER

While planning a new untuned signal tracer, I decided to see what could be done with an old seldom-used regenerative receiver (Fig. 1). The plug-in coil was removed and a tube base connected as a jumper to connect the cathode



to ground. A shielded probe was made and connected to the antenna post. The regeneration control became the gain control. With the tracer (Fig. 2) in



action it is possible to follow a signal from the antenna to the detector of a receiver.

When the coil is replaced the unit becomes a tuned tracer or signal generator.

Wesley Neelands, Toronto, Canada

25-WATT AMPLIFIER

An output of 25 watts by the amplifier described is produced with minimum distortion. It can be constructed on a relatively small chassis. A pushpull input stage is used to eliminate phase inverters and coupling transformers. 6SQ7's were used in the input stage. but 6SF5's may be used. Input from a pickup or high-gain mike is through a

500K

500K

TWIN SHIELDED

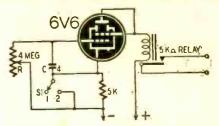
P.U.

INPUT

TIME-DELAY CIRCUIT

The specially designed time-delay circuit illustrated operates a control relay a predetermined length of time after the control voltage has been applied. Upon removal of the control voltage, an equal time interval will elapse before the relay is deactivated.

With switch S1 in position No. 1, the bias developed across the cathode resistor charges condenser C through the control resistor R. This biasing voltage reduces the plate current of the tube to a point at which the relay contacts



open. When the switch is thrown to position No. 2, the cathode resistor is shorted to permit the charge to leak off the condenser through the variable resistor. The relay closes when the plate current has risen to the proper value.

JOSEPH A. SIDERMAN, Eatontown, N. J.

_6

360 V

APRIL.

10H/150MA

10 =

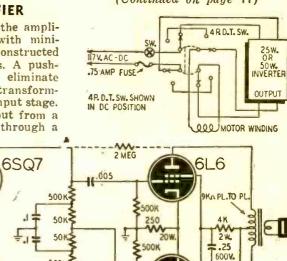
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4-G

1947

A.C.-D.C. PHONO MOTOR

Portable a.c.-d.c. phonographs are often equipped with a.c. motors which make them useless in d.c. districts. I have converted a portable unit so that (Continued on page 77)



2-conductor shielded cable. The conductors are connected to the high sides of the ganged volume controls and the shield is grounded. If desired, inverse feedback may be used by connecting two 2-megohm resistors as shown by the dotted lines.

FRANK GUE, Edmonton, Canada

RADIO-CRAFT

500K

6SQ7

.005

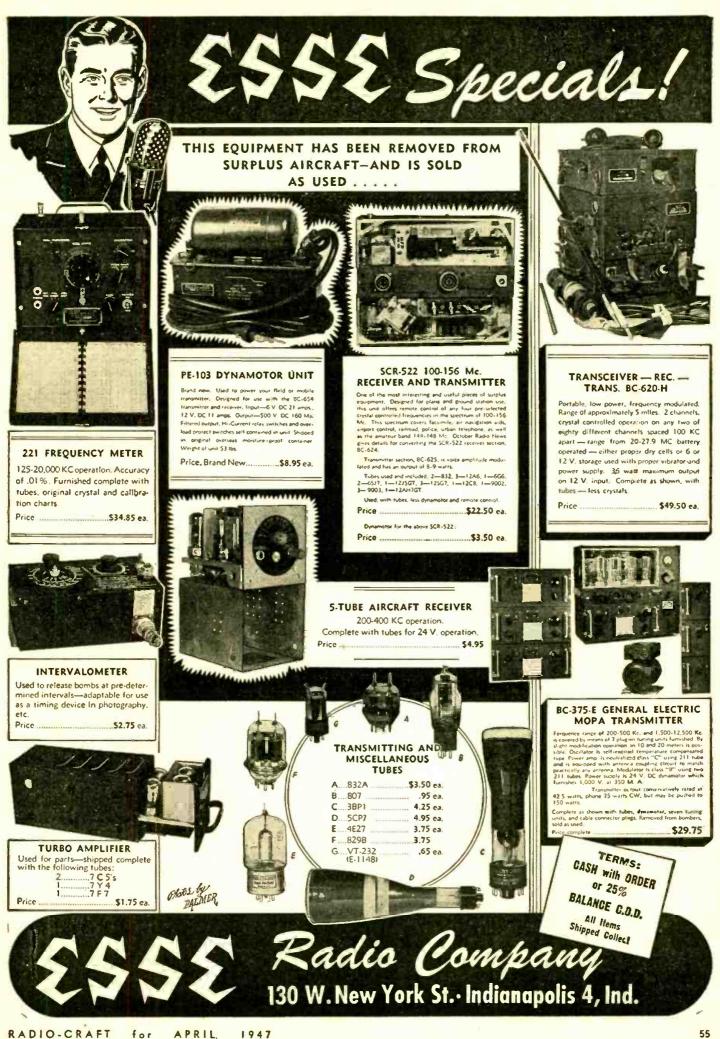
2 MEG

= 5V.

ANOV

400

6.3





IT PAYS TO SPECIAL SOMETHING DIFFERENT

There's good money in electric motor repair! The field is not crowded—and what could be a finer more profitable addition to your already established radio service business? Every home you visit on radio work has many motor-driven appliances. Be the man who can repair them! ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIR, the unique new book by the publishers of the famous Ghirardi Radio-Electronic books, teaches you the work from the very beginning. Explains every detail of motor trouble diagnosing. repair and rewinding. Covers a-c and d-c motors, synchronous motors and generators and mechanical and electrical control systems.

"BORROW" IT FOR

5 FULL DAYS!

1

0

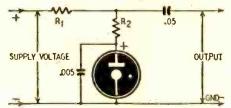


TRY THIS ON

DISCARDED STARTERS

Discarded fluorescent starters can be used in radio and electronic apparatus either as voltage regulators or as a.f. oscillators.

Remove the can and condenser and connect the terminals across a source of variable d.c. voltage. Measure the voltago across the terminals as the voltage is varied. Reverse the connections and repeat the tests to find which connection gives the best regulation. When the best connection has been determined, mark the terminal that is connected to the B-plus lead. The tube will fire at approximately 115 volts d.c. and ex-tinguish at 80 volts. It will carry a 10ma current with a change of 5 volts from 0.1 ma to 10 ma, and is applicable to conventional voltage-regulator circuits. A starter may also be connected



as an a.f. oscillator whose frequency may be controlled by plate voltage or the value of R1 plus R2. The output voltage is determined by the ratio of R1 to R2. The table gives the values of R1 plus R2 to give a 400-cycle note for different supply voltages.

Supply Volts (d.c.)	R1 plus R2 (ohms)
110	90,000
140	200,000
180	500,000
250	1,000,000

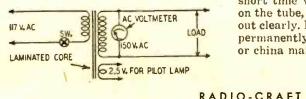
The tubes from starters are also useful in power supplies with poor regulation. Connect one of the units in series with a resistor connected as a bleeder across the 250-volt tap. This reduces the high starting voltage that often plays havoc with filter condensers. When the load is applied to the supply, the tube extinguishes, removing the bleeder load.

W. Z. BUGIELSKI, Grand Haven, Mich.

ISOLATION TRANSFORMER

When servicing and operating a.c.d.c. radio and electronic equipment there is constant danger of shock or injury unless line polarity is strictly observed. This danger may be avoided by using an isolating transformer. One may be built from two power transformers with burned-out or shorted secondaries.

Select two transformers, preferably with capacities of 100 watts or greater.



One of these transformers should have core-type laminations; the other a shelltype core. Remove the secondaries from the one with the shell-type core, then carefully unwind the primary. Remove the secondaries from the transformer with the core-type laminations and in their place rewind the primary from the other transformer. In some case a winding may be found which can be slipped on the core leg "as is".

Apply 117 volts a.c. to one of the primaries and measure the voltage across the other while working into a light load. Reverse the windings and again read the voltage under load. If the voltage is low on the output winding, add a few turns to it to bring the voltage up to 117. A 200-ohm, 200-watt potentiometer inserted at the point X, and a 150-volt a.c. meter across the output winding will decrease the output voltage to any required level.

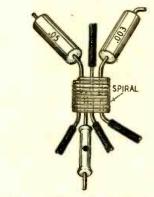
The unit may be improved by re-winding one of the low-voltage secondaries over either of the windings to supply voltage for a pilot lamp.

HYMAN HERMAN,

Flushing, N. Y.

SOLDERING KINK

Strongly soldered joints, especially where several components are tied together, can be made by using a spiral connector. A spiral connector is made by winding bare copper wire in a tight



springlike spiral about ¼ inch long. The diameter will depend on the number of wires to be joined. Leads from the components may be inserted into either or both ends and solder flowed into the spiral. This makes a good electrical connection that is mechanically strong. MARCEL STRUDLER,

Tel-Aviv, Palestine.

FADED TUBE NUMBERS

Many schemes have been suggested for reading type numbers on glass tubes after they have faded. I find that placing the tubes in an icebox for a short time will cause moisture to form on the tube, and the numbers will stand out clearly. Be sure to mark the number permanently on the base. A scratch awl or china marking pencil can be used.

for

BILL KEENE, JR., Wichita, Kansas

1947

APRIL,

www.americanradiohistory.com

NEW! CRYSTRON LAPEL RADIO (Continued from page 49)

old speaker never had a fair chance, demanding as it did a high polarizing voltage at a time when there was nothing better than B-batteries to supply it. It consists of a thin metal sheet suspended close to and in front of a metal plate, with a high polarizing voltage between them. The voltage on the thin sheet is varied by the signal, causing it to be attracted and repelled by the heavy back plate. This vibration back and forth reproduces the speech or music. I used an electret for the back plate, and thus kept a voltage higher than 600 between it and the sheet of aluminum foil which formed the diaphragm of my improved speaker. Instead of the perishable rubber which was used in the old speakers as an insulating cushion between diaphragm and back plate, a war-developed plastic was used.

As soon as I finished the construction of the Crystron Lapel Radio I took it over to the Editor of RADIO-CRAFT and proceeded to demonstrate it to him. It (Continued on page 61)

------Instructions So Complete Anyone Can Build Our **NEW MODEL S-5C RADIO**



Our model S-5C uses the universally accepted super-heterodyne circuit containing the following tubes: 12SA7, 12SK7, 12SQ7, 50L6, 35Z5 and tunes from 550 Kc. to 1600 Kc. Model S-5C (Illustrated) . . . complete kit less tubes. Bakelite cabinet and brand new illustrated instruction sheet, showing simple detailer, step-by-step diagrams.

OUR INSTRUCTION SHEET COVERS EVERYTHING

- Pictorial Diagram
- Schematic Diagram
- Photographs
- Step-by-step wiring instructions

Available at your local distributor or write to us for catalog M

Other Models Available





NO LOWER PRICES ANYWH

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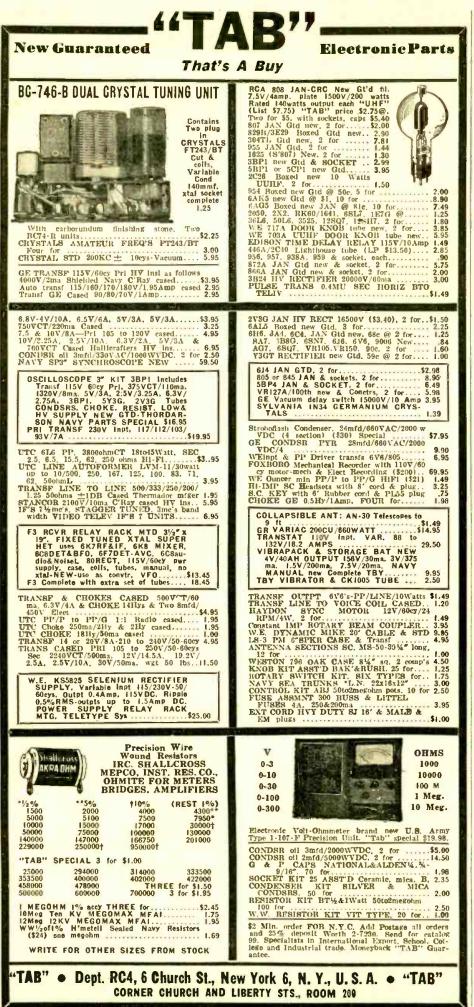
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57



LAMP BULB RESISTORS

(Continued from page 23)

at the measured voltage. By the simple application of Ohm's law you can now determine the power output of the device. For example, let's consider that a voltage of 100 volts a.c. r.m.s. was measured across a 100-watt lamp bulb. This corresponds to 760 milliamperes and a resistance of 132 ohms. Ohm's law, when applied to alternating currents and voltages in a purely resistive load, is the same as for d.c. Therefore, the power output would be: power == volts times amperes or 100 x 0.760 == 76 watts.

If resistances or dissipation ratings desired cannot be found in the tables, arrangements in series, parallel, or series-parallel can be worked out to give almost any value.

Currents in circuits can also be measured with incandescent lamps when a suitable milliammeter or ammeter is not available. The lamps are connected in series with the load and the same procedure as outlined for determining power is used. The voltage drop across the lamps is measured and the value of current can be determined from the tables. For instance, with a voltage of 25 across a 200-watt lamp, the current from the tables would be 765 milliampere. (Continued on facing page)



This technique can also be used to determine voltages in the absence of an a.c. voltmeter. Of course, it is necessary to calibrate the source of supply voltage for the standard lamp before beginning testing. In this case, the brilliance of the lamps is matched and the voltage read from the calibrated supply used for the standard lamp.

50 W. LAMP	2525	251.6	6SK7
TO LINE			

Fig. 3-Lamp used as a high-wattage resistor.

Possibly one of the oldest uses for incandescent lamps is as an inexpensive means of obtaining voltage drops. For example, we have a piece of apparatus which uses three tubes and desire to operate it from the regular power source with a series resistor or ballast lamp. The tubes naturally should be selected to have the same current rating, 300 milliamperes, 150 milliamperes, etc. For the sake of illustration, suppose a 25L6, 25Z5, and a 6SK7 tube were to be operated from a 115-volt a.c. supply. These tubes all draw 300 ma of filament current and have a combined voltage drop of 56. Therefore, a drop of 59 or 60 volts at 300 ma must be obtained in a dropping resistor. By referring to curves drawn from the data given in the tables, it is found that a 50-watt lamp would give a resistance of 204 ohms and a current of 295 ma for a voltage drop of 60. (Fig. 3.)

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LAMP BULB RESISTORS

(Continued from page 59)

output, current, and voltage, a series of power-measurement devices are available on the market. Examples of these are the power-measurement lamps made by Sylvania Electric (RADIO-CRAFT. March, 1944). These lamps are designated PM3, PM4, PM5, PM6, PM7. PM8, and PM9. They have two filaments in one bulb and operate on the principle (brilliance comparison) described in this article. Their resistance ranges from 36 ohms to 310 ohms. Their power ranges from 0.005 to 25 watts at frequencies from 15 to several hundred megacycles. Their voltage drops range from 0.5 to 55.

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stable," and francium, element 87, was named by its discoverer, Mlle Perey, after France. Only element 61, discovered in the atomic pile, is now without a name.

Table No. I RESISTANCE IN OHMS Voltage a.c., r.m.s.											
Lamp Size											
(Watts)	25	50	75	100	120						
6	1315	1670	1970	2220	2400						
10	758	1020	1210	1350	1440						
15	500	675	790	890	960						
25	302	394	475	530	576						
40	160	217	275	327	360						
50	132	177	220	263	288						
60	108	149	185	217	240						
75	91	124	151	174	192						
	71	97	115	132	44						
100											
150	44	62	77	88	96						
200	33	47	57	65	72						

		NT IN M	No. 2 HILLIAM		
	v	oltage a.	c., r.m.s.		
(Watts)	25	50	. 75	100	120
6	19	30	38	45	50
	33	49	62	74	83
10					
15	50	74	95	112	125
25	83	127	158	188	208
40	157	230	272	305	335
50	190	282	340	380	415
60	232	335	405	460	500
75	277	402	495	575	625
100	350	517	650	760	835
150	565	807	980	1130	1250
200	765	1070	1320	1525	1670

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for

RADIO-CRAFT

APRIL,

1947



TELEVISION FOR TODAY (Continued from page 38)

If these oscillations extend beyond the blanking interval, they appear on the image. In the horizontal system, a bright bar of light will be seen at the left-hand side of the screen. In the vertical system. the effect will be at the top of the image. In either instance, the oscillations must be killed before the blanking voltage releases the electron beam.

In the horizontal system, the best method of damping the oscillations is

with a diode tube. In the circuit of Fig. 2, a 5V4-G is shunted across the secondary of the output transformer. The tube becomes a low-resistance shunting path whenever the plates become positive. During the nega-

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tive half of the transient wave, the tube is non-conductive and its resistance is infinite. Hence, with proper connection of the tube across the secondary winding, there will be no loss of energy during the saw-tooth current build-up, but sufficient energy will be absorbed during the retrace period to prevent sustained oscillations.

In the vertical system, the change in current during retrace is not as rapid as in the horizontal system, therefore a simple R-C damping circuit is satisfactory. In Fig. 2, this R-C filter is composed of a 0.025-uf condenser and 1.000ohm resistor across the secondary terminals of the vertical output transformer. An R-C filter is not feasible in the horizontal network because it would prevent building up the much larger voltage required to bring about the reversal of current during the retrace interval.

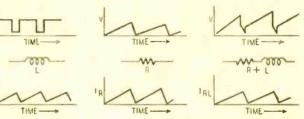
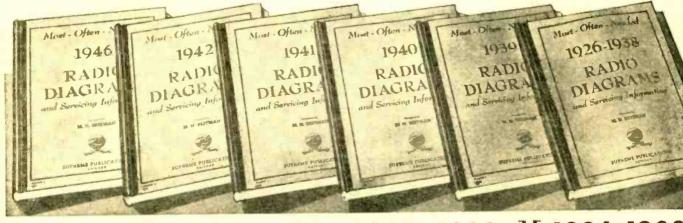


Fig. 4-How sawtooth voltage is obtained for magnetic deflection.

One final word about the electromagnetic deflection system. The electron beam is centered by passing a direct current through each coil. The current may be reversed by rotation of the centering potentiometer, or no current at all supplied if there is no need for centering. The centering potentiometer has a fixed tap. When the movable arm is at that tap, no d.c. flows through the coils. Opposite potentials are obtained on either side of the fixed tap.

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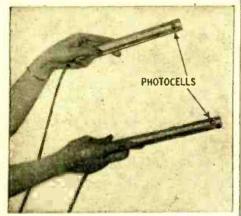
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NEW "PRISMATONE" ORGAN (Continued from page 22)

notes are tuned in one operation. A clear space is provided at the edge of the disc.

The wands below contain a pair of photoelectric cells and have holes drilled in their sides near one end to permit light to strike the cells. By intercepting the beam of light to a given key, the operator can produce any desired note. The shadow of the tube on the key acts as a guide. By turning the wand slightly, so that more or less light enters, volume can be controled. Output of the wands is to the high-impedance input of a high-fidelity amplifier. Since



The two photocell operating wands.

this may be any standard commercial model, no mention of the amplifier is made in this article.

For more spectacular effects, the operator may wear finger rings with small selenium barrier-cell photoelectric cells instead of the regular wands.

The present model has two full octaves, including sharps and flats (25 keys). A larger instrument can be built by using a larger tone wheel with a suitable motor and projector. Two or more projectors can also be used, with as many keyboards as desired. By superimposing these keyboards on the screen many new effects can be secured.







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Two more titles in this popular new series are rolling off the press. The two latest—described below—like the othera, give you the most recent, reliable tech-nical information and are as modern in appearance as 1947 radios and cars. The type is fresh, clear-cut, easy to read. The books are bound in flexible covers, smartly designed. In short, everything connected with these volumes is up-to-the-minute and practical to the nth de-gree. You'll find them constructive helps in building up your knowledge of radio.

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NEW IDEAS IN A V.T. VOLTMETER

(Continued from page 32)

which are too far from the desired value should be replaced by others; those near enough can be padded by placing another resistor in series or parallel with them. As the ohmmeter range switch will measure resistors as high as 100 megohins, its insulation should be of ceramic material or equivalent to prevent undue leakage.

There are two minor departures from conventional ohmmeter construction. The first is a provision made for an external battery and the other is the addition of a potentiometer, marked Battery Resistance Equalizer in Fig. 1.

The standard for the 100-ohm range is a 10-ohm resistor and consequently, the current drain from a 11/2-volt dry cell is 150 ma when there is no other resistance in series with it, as when adjusting the meter for "infinite" indication before each resistance measurement. Frequent repetition of this might exhaust the small meter battery in a short period. Therefore, insertion of a No. 6 dry cell is made possible for the lowest ohmmeter range by the jack (a regular phone jack with a "normally closed" break contact).

The internal resistance of a dry cell increases considerably with age. This battery resistance is placed in series with the standard for the lowest resistance range. It actually forms part of the standard, and therefore, the internal battery resistance may greatly impair the true readings before the meter battery is entirely exhausted. Hence the adjustable standard for this range which should preferably be used with an external cell and the need for a re-

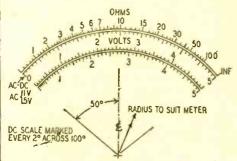


Fig. 5-Drafting details on the meter scale.

adjustment of the battery resistance equalizer each time a new measurement or a series of measurements is made.

Hints for the constructor

- Keep all input leads to the grids short to minimize stray pickups.
- Avoid shielding, especially in close quarters, to prevent shorts.
- When going through the chassis use feed-through insulators, preferably of the ceramic type (I-1, I-2, and I-3 in the diagram).
- Use only the very best quality of material available; mica condensers of the working voltage indicated, even if this voltage will never be approached. This provides excellent in-

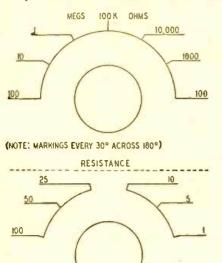
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- sulation. For the same reason, hookup wire, resistors, etc., should all be of the very best; they will be cheapest in the long run.
- Before starting, plan and make a sketch of what you want to make; a test bench instrument such as the one described here or a portable unit. For a portable unit which is to be used



(NOTE: MARKINGS EVERY 30° ACROSS 150°)

VOLT<u>S</u> Fig. 6—Markings for Volts and Ohms switches.

- in small quarters the following omissions are suggested, some of which have already been indicated in the foregoing text:
- Make the instrument "fixed," i.e., do away with all the readjustment potentiometers for the low-voltage calibrations and the volts x 10 adjustments, using fixed resistors instead.



The voltage range adjustors are well seen here.

Modify the probe support so that it can be mounted flush with the front panel. Omit the regulating tubes and replace them by a wire-wound center-tapped voltage divider.

Calibration and scales

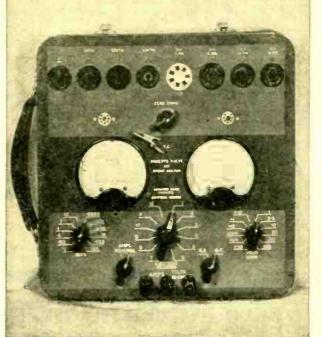
Fig. 5 shows the scales for the completed instrument and Fig. 6 the markings for the VOLTS and OHMS range switches.

(Continued on page 66)

RADIO-CRAFT for APRIL 1947

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1947

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS

(Continued from page 39)

the transmitters of the television chain soon to come into being here. Now, it is almost certain that this will not be so. The reason? Interference caused by aircraft in flight. Have you ever seen it on a television screen? I saw a striking instance the other day. The scene on the screen became blurred and rather muzzy. It was particularly noticeable that well-lit stationary objects had a double outline. Moreover, the rather faint shadow outline of each was gradually moving in toward the real one. That reflection was caused by a lowflying plane, passing near an imaginary line between my aerial and the transmitter. The reflected waves, arriving by a longer path, produced the displaced secondary outlines. These moved inward as the plane's approach reduced the difference in length between the direct and reflected paths. Trials have shown that this sort of interference would be widespread with radio links and for that reason the television transmitters in different parts of the country will be interconnected by co-axial cables.

Television screen sizes

Some extremely interesting information about television picture sizes was produced during the recent discussion of the subject by the Radio Section of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. There can be no doubt that people want a larger screen than is now available and that there will be no rush to buy televisors until they get it. Hitherto no one has been able to say why this should be: a 12 x 10-inch image viewed at about 8 feet has exactly the same angular dimensions to the eye as a home moving picture 3 feet x 2 feet x 6 inches viewed at 24 feet. But there is no question as to which is the more pleasant to watch. Why should this be? One speaker hit the nail on the head, I thought, clearing up a point which has not previously been explained. At 24 feet the eye adjusts itself to infinity focus, a restful condition. At the shorter distance it is always rather strained. The argument was clinched by another speaker who had tried cine pictures of 10 x 8 inches-viewed at a distance of 6 to 8 feet-on his family. Their objections were violent! There is no doubt in my mind that television will always be a semi-flop until we can give the viewer a screen measured in feet rather than in inches-and we cannot do that with the cathode-ray tube. Never in history has there been a bigger opportunity than the one which now awaits the inventor of a system which will emancipate television from the cathode-ray tube screen and the scanning time base.

Miniature Spot-Welder

Some months ago rumors circulated of a small spot-welding apparatus, suitable for making the connections usually soldered in radio gear, which had been (Continued on page 68)

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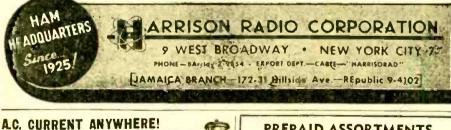
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TRANSATLANTIC NEWS

(Continued from page 67)

evolved in Germany during the war and used for the construction of delicate electrical appliances in which complete reliability was essential. To track down the makers and to obtain technical details proved a long and difficult business, but I have at last been able to do this.

the fingertip (remember that the finger pressure must be light), bringing the carbon again into contact with the work. The result is an intermittent arc, between the carbon and the work, of heat sufficient to make the metal parts flow and become firmly welded together.

Here, published for the first time, are particulars of a device which played an important part in the production of several of Hitler's secret weapons.

The cylindrical handle of the tool is

made of plastic material and is about 10 inches in length by 1 inch in diameter. Fig 1 shows the working parts. A kind of steel nozzle at the end of the handle forms the welding head. Free to move in the aperture of the head is a rod carrying a carbon electrode. On the rod, which can be pushed forward into the aperture of the head by pressure on the actuating knob, is mounted the iron core of a solenoid. Two leads run through the handle to the lowvoltage side of a line transformer. One of these is connected direct to the rod carrying the carbon; the other is connected through the solenoid to the welding head.

The aperture of the head is placed over the work and the tool is pressed well down so that the head makes good electrical contact with at least one of the two parts to be welded. The actuating knob is now gently pressed with the forefinger. This causes the carbon to travel toward the work until contact is made. As soon as this happens, current passes through the windings of the solenoid, which now exercises a pull on the iron core mounted on the rod.

The rod is thus retracted and an arc is formed on the "break"; but the actuating knob rebounds from the pad of

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Parts made of most of the commonly used metals and having cross sections not exceeding a diameter of ¹/₈-inch can be welded in this way in from 1/4 to 2 seconds, according to their nature and size. The only common metal that cannot be welded at all is zinc. Some metals, such as bronze and silver, do not weld easily; when they do have to be joined, this tool provides a ready means of making firm, secure joints by the process of hard-soldering.

The ordinary soft-soldered joint is always apt to be a weak spot in radio and electrical apparatus. With spotwelding dry joints just do not happen and, as no flux is required, there is no fear of subsequent corrosion.

Mechanically-minded readers may like to try their hands at making up small spot-welders on these lines. For their guidance, the carbon should have a diameter of about 6 millimeters and the low-voltage winding of the transformer should be able to supply up to 10 amperes of current at 20-35 volts. This seems a heavy load in comparison with the electric soldering iron, until you realize in welding no current whatever passes except in the brief periods in which a weld is actually in progress.

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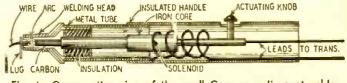


Fig. 1-Cross-section view of the small German radio spot-welder. The lug at left end is the work being done, not part of the tool.



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ANTENNA PRINCIPLES

(Continued from page 21)

radiation and consequent power gain are almost doubled because both reflector and director influence radiation similarly. The reflector element is generally 5 percent longer than the halfwave radiating dipole; the director 5 percent shorter in length. The important factor of phase is controlled by these dimensions *plus* the structural spacings between the parallel elements.

Spacing is important. And optimum spacing—in terms of relative field strength, or power gain—may be determined from the design chart, shown in Fig. 3.

For maximum power gain use of a reflector with a dipole requires a spacing between 0.2λ and 0.25λ . When a director is used, the spacing is more critical, the optimum value being about 0.1λ .

Combining a director and a reflector to influence the radiation of a half-wave dipole causes a two-fold increase in both field intensity, directivity, and power gain. Because the three elements are

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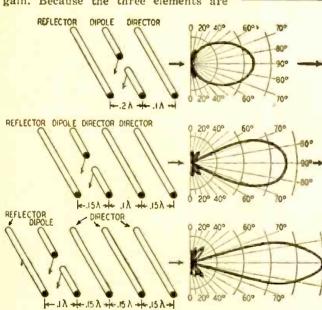
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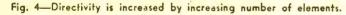
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arranged parallel and in a horizontal plane, they are known as *horizontal* arrays. The array (Fig. 4) produces a horizontal radiation beam with a width of about 60 degrees, measured at halfpower points.

Addition of a *second* director provides greater power gain and more directivity. Dimensions of the second director are the same as those of the primary director, but the greater spacing between the two directors should be noted. Beam width of 40 degrees is typical.

Such an array is standard equipment for radar-equipped RAF night-fighters (Photo C), and is also used for other types of radar installations on aircraft, where available space is limited.

Use of three directors with a dipole and reflector further improves the directional effects of the horizontal array and provides a radiation beam approxi-

for

APRIL

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RADIO-CRAFT

mately 15 degrees

-80

Four directors with a dipole and reflector are used on each of four "legs" of the extremely directional array of a U.S. Army combat radar set. Consisting of 4 phased sets of horizontal arrays,

the antenna can be considered as an array of arrays. The combined radiation pattern provides a very narrow beam less than 8 degrees in width.

Almost any number of directors can be used with a reflector and single radiating dipole. Some radio amateurs have used as many as 8 or 10 directors in a horizontal array. The practical limit is about 4 or 5 directors, all of the same dimensions.



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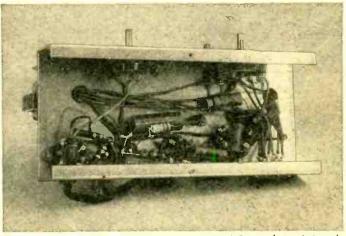
(Continued from page 33)

The Talk-Listen switch is just beneath this, on the chassis apron. The cabinets come with speaker grill all cut and covered, so mounting these two switches just halfway between the right edge of the speaker opening and the right edge of the cabinet will give a balanced appearance.

If the time necessary is justified, the new Millen panel-marking transfers may be used to mark the On-Off switch

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Fig. 4-A simple system which uses I tube at each end of the circuit.



An under-chassis view of 3-tube master unit of Fig. 1 (March issue).

and the station selector numbers. If not, a standard Off, 1-to-5 position circular

switch plate may be cemented to the wood, over the selector switch shaft, with Duco or similar cement.

While the veneer on the cabinets is not bad wood, putting on a coat of clear shellac is a good idea. It helps protect the wood and gives a polished look.

The rear of the cabinets can be left open, but better voice quality, volume and appearance will result from closing them. White Bristol board or any fairly

heavy cardboard is satisfactory. Do not measure the board and cut it; the cabinets are not absolutely square. Lay the back of the cabinet on a sheet of the backing and trace the outline. Then cut with a razor blade and trim to fit. A miniature wood screw in each corner will hold the back in place. Be careful to make the guide hole for these screws in the center of the ply to avoid splitting it.

A hole may be cut in the backing to accommodate the line cord and the interconnecting cable. However, it is easier and just as satisfactory sim ply to cut away about 2 inches of the bottom all the way across, thus avoiding having the backing torn by the cables.

It will be noted that a multiconnector plug and socket are used to plug

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the line system into the master units, while the remotes are simply connected

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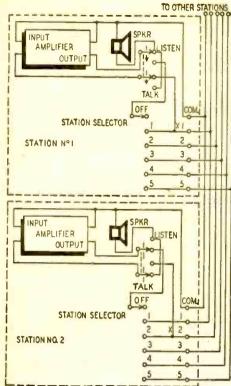


Fig. 5-Wiring diagram, 1-tube master system.

to two leads on a convenient terminal strip. Connections to these remotes may be so made that a solid cardboard or Masonite back can be fitted permanently.

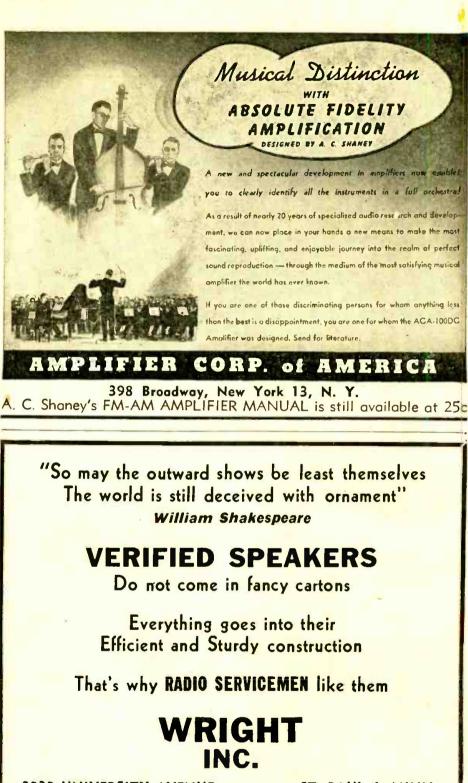
The next article of this series, to appear in an early issue, will show in detail the junction boxes and connections and will deal with the actual problems of installation and servicing.

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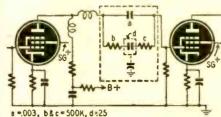
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Ahmet H. Nevzi, Philadelphia, Pa.

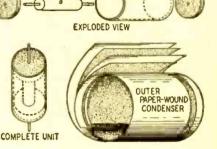
Patent No. 2,405,515

It is difficult to design a good video amplifier because of stray coupling and loss in the coupling between stages. To flatten out the frequency response it is necessary to reduce stray capaci-tance between components, leads and ground.



A typical coupling network is shown within the A typical coupling network is shown within the box in the first figure. It is composed of an R-C network in which the stray and distributed capacitance to ground must be kept low to avoid resonance effects and power loss. Typical component values are shown.

The figures show how the new design per-mits the construction of components having



much higher efficiency. The small coupling con-

much higher enciency. The small coupling con-denser is placed within the larger paper wound condenser. The two ends of the unit are carbon discs which are actually the two resistors used at either end of the network. Not only does this

method simplify the assembly of the unit but it reduces the capacitance to ground of the several

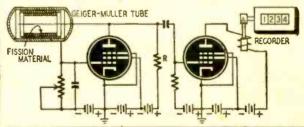
components and their leads. The result is higher gain over a wider band of frequencies.

NEUTRON DETECTOR

William E. Shoupp, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Assignor to Westinghouse Elec. Corp.) Patent No. 2,408,230

The Geiger-Muller counter is widely used as a detector of *ionized* particles. Only very recently, however, the uncharged particles of an atom, the neutrons, have become important in atomic physics. They have an essential role in the production of atomic energy by nuclear disintegra-

This invention permits the detection of un-charged particles through a modification of



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THE ABELL DISTRIBUTING CO. 5 E. Biddle Street, Baltimore 2, Maryland existing equipment. The inner glass surface of a Geiger-Muller tube is coated with an atomic fission material, such as uranium or thorium. Since neutrons pass readily through the glass envelope, they will break up atoms upon bombarding the inner coating, thus making available ionized particles. As in conventional devices, these particles are readily detected. It is neces-

sary, however, to use a comparatively low volt-age across the Geiger-Muller tube to prevent it from recording unrelated particles or radi-X-rays which may be present. Each ionized particle within the counter chamber causes a pulse of current through it with

a resultant voltage drop across the grid resistor of the first tube. Resistor R is designed to pro-duce a sufficiently large drop so that the voltage across 'the

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RAD	10-CRAFT for APRIL 1947



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Geiger-Muller tube becomes too low to sustain the ionization. Therefore each pulse is detected separately. The greatly amplified pulses in the second tube plate circuit energize an electromagnet and operates the plunger which is coupled to a mechanical recorder.

SUPERADIO

(Continued from page 17)

radio may well be changed completely. It is even possible that the radio phenomenon of superconductivity may be linked with another imperfectly understood old radio phenomenon:

Ever since radio broadcast started in the early twenties, newspapers from all over the world reported most unusual and unorthodox radio reception. In Boston, for example, a cold-water faucet a block away from a radio broadcast transmitter gave out music or speech when turned on. A few blocks away a housewife almost fainted when a frying pan on a gas stove emitted music and lectures that could be heard throughout the flat. Similar strange radio sounds have been reported in the press for years.

The radio engineer shrugs this off as "an imperfect contact effect". But it is not too easy to understand just why a faucet or a frying pan should become a sonorous loudspeaker without any radio apparatus and electric current—even if near a broadcast station.

Many years ago, on a trip from New York to Bermuda I was on deck of a steamer in a somewhat foggy night. Suddenly the overhead two-wire antenna became very audible! The operator was transmitting with an old de Forest spark transmitter. I was far away from the wireless shack, consequently I could not hear the transmitter itself. But the antenna gave out peculiar, weird, crackling sounds and I could follow the code easily. This phenomenon has been verified by others. It doesn't occur at all times, but only when conditions are right.

Others have heard speech and music issue from overhead radio antennas of broadcast stations at certain times.

All this proves that there can be radio reception without orthodox radio receiving instruments, such as radio tubes, conventional tuning devices, and electric current.

Evidently there is more to radio reception than meets the eye. To quote Shakespeare:

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,

Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."





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A SMALL RECORDING STUDIO

(Continued from page 34)

ticularly efficient way to ruin sapphire needles, as they are likely to shatter their points by digging into the base material.

The shavings are a particularly annoying part of recording. In a professional set-up they should be picked up with a suction pump and directed through a piece of hose to a metal container filled with water. These highly inflammable shavings are a fire hazard. They may be brushed toward the center of the turntable with a loosely held handkerchief, or with a so-called "chip chaser," a brush so placed on the table as to direct the shavings toward the center. For recording for professional users, the discs may be recorded from inside out so that the needle is moving away from the shavings.

Cutting Speed and Record Size

The recording-frequency characteristic will depend somewhat upon the speed at which the recording is being made. At 78 r.p.m., the disc can be cut in to a 4-inch diameter, and the high-frequency response will be good. At 33 1/3 r.p.m., it is considered good practice not to record below an 8-inch diameter. With any lower speed of the record past the cutting head, the high-frequency excursions would be crowded together closer than the radius on the tip of the cutting needle, which is in the order of .002 inch. The playback pickup would not follow these extremely crowded excursions. The closer you get to the center of the record, the closer together the 10,000-cycle variations will be. When they are closer than .002 inch, the needle obviously cannot follow them. It is desirable, therefore, to increase the high-frequency amplitude by equalization, when nearing the center of the disc at 33 1/3 r.p.m., to counteract the falling high-frequency response of the disc. On some machines this is done continuously by a mechanical arrangement. It can be done, however, by advancing the high-frequency boost control in small smooth steps to produce a recording in which the high-frequency response seems constant.

When you have cut a disc, see that it is protected from dust, which will cause a great increase in surface noise in a very short time. It is wise to instruct your customers to so protect their recordings.

Attractive labels can be printed or made photographically to provide free advertising and to remind your customers where to come when they require additional recordings.

Other equipment, such as a cathoderay oscilloscope for distortion observation, audio oscillators, vacuum-tube voltmeters, portable recorders, sound trucks, etc., would be desirable in a completely equipped recording studio, but that outlined here is adequate for a good job of commercial recording, and constitutes the basic set-up to which can be added all the many refinements.



The program calls for technical papers, banquet at Cedar Rapids, with ARRL President George Bailey as speaker, entertainment and special events.

RADIO-CRAFT for APRIL 1947

BC-625 ON 144 MC (Continued from page 36)

was threaded for a preset locking device. The original ratchet tuning arrangement need not be removed at all, but merely disengaged from the tuning condensers.

In the original transmitter, a pair of pins was provided for plugging in a 0-1-ma test meter for tuning. Each circuit was then selected by a 6-position meter test switch. The test meter was external and used only when the set was in for repairs or a retuning job. As modified, this meter is made permanent on the panel and the leads permanently soldered to the meter receptacle pins. This meter test switch also gets a 1/4inch extension shaft through a brass coupling, so that it projects through the front panel.

The meter switch positions

The six positions of the meter test switch correspond to the following circuits:

Position No. 1: 1st frequency-multiplier plate circuit.

1st frequency-multiplier place circuit.
Position No. 2:
2nd frequency-multiplier plate circuit.
Position No. 3:
Power Amplifier plate circuit.
Position No. 4:
Not used (some earlier models used this position as antenna indicator; it was discontinued on later sets).
Position No. 5:
Power Amplifier grid circuit.
Position No. 6:
Not used.

Incidentally, panel lettering was done with the new Millen decalcomania panel marking kit (No. 59001). This probably is the best bet for panel marking yet devised for the average amateur without other facilities. Nice work results if a little care is used in applying the letters. The antenna coupling is variable with

Rea.

Bottom view—First 832 and its hairpin tank line are well shown here.

a setscrew. This is adjusted through the oblong hole which is shown on the righthand end of the panel. A screw driver adjusts this feature. The final tube is held in place in the BC-625 by a piece of Mycalex strip which is bolted to the right cover plate enclosing the final amplifier compartment. The photograph showing the final amplifier tube- and tank circuit makes this clear. By turning four locking screws, tubes are easily changed, antenna coupling adjusted, etc.

Tuning procedure

RADIO-CRAFT

Tuning up is quite simple and straightforward. The circuits are designed so that there will he little likelihood of incorrect harmonics being select-

for

APRIL,

1947

ed. A loop absorption wave meter is still a most useful and handy gadget to have around just to make sure.

Using a power supply which delivers 300 volts and around 260 ma, representative currents as read on the test meter will be:

Position	Normal Reading	Full Scale Represents (MA)	Actual Current (MA)
No. 1	0.4	50	40
No. 2	0.5	100	50
No. 3	0.6 to 0.7	100	100
No. 4	Not Used		
No. 5	0.6 to 1.0	2	2
No. 6	Not Used		

This will represent a power input to the final of 20 watts and it is safe to assume that of this amount, 12 watts is being delivered to the antenna.

Power and bias supplies

A word regarding the filament and bias requirements: The filament energy is most easily obtained by connecting two small 6.3-volt filament transformers in series to provide the 12 volts required by the set in its original condition. No changes are required in the filament wiring. Since the total drain is only around 11/2 amperes, small transformers arc quite capable of handling the work.

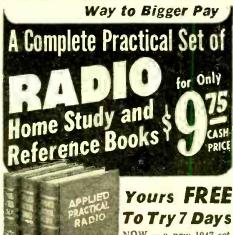
The plate supply can be any pack delivering 300 volts at 260 ma and the bias requirements is -150V. This negative bias voltage may be obtained by tapping below ground on the B-supply or by using B-batteries. While it is entirely feasible to reconstruct the circuit to provide for this necessary bias by various RI drops through additional

circuit resistors, it is strongly recommended that the original specifications be adhered to -that is, providing this amount of external bias by the method described.

Efficient harmonie multiplication depends a great deal on the proper bias

and drive, and most problems in getting on the 144-mc band and higher stem from insufficient and incorrect drive and/or bias. This set is engineered properly, and furthermore has proved itself in long and gruelling service. Should B-batteries be used for bias, one may expect long periods of service from them.

As it stands, the unit is a dandy little 12-15-watt crystal-controlled 144-mc transmitter. It will also serve nicely as a driver for more power later. As a mobile job, the unit is unsurpassed, and, in the event that occasion should ever demand emergency operation it should do a fine job as a QRR transmitter.



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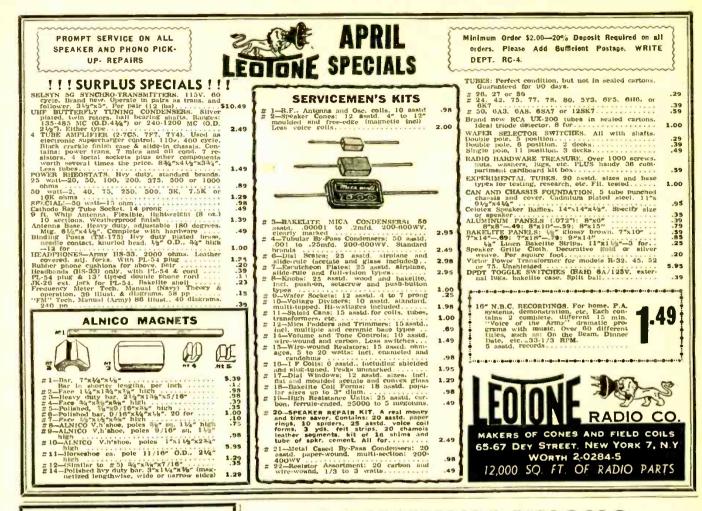
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COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD SAPPHIRE NEEDLES BE USED?

Dear Editor:

The otherwise excellent article by J. C. Hoadley entitled "Sound System Improvement" was marred, in my opinion, by the writer's contention that sapphire and diamond tipped phonograph needles are "easy" on the records.

Several articles in recent technical publications have served to show that records can be easily ruined after a few plays with a hard-tipped needle. I believe a past issue of RADIO-CRAFT carried a testing laboratory's report that sapphire pointed needles were "excessive" in their record wear. The Bell Telephone System's Monograph B-998 (on recording and reproducing ma-terials for disk recording) states that an abrasive material is included in commercial phono records, in order to grind the needle to fit the groove of the record, and to prolong record life. A new steel needle, being relatively sharp, has a point pressure on the record of from 20 to 100 tons per sq. inch. In a matter of seconds, this needle point area is so reduced that the pressure is lowered to about 5 tons per sq. inch. It would therefore seem obvious that a jewelled point (which is practically immune to wear by the record) will cause very large needle point pressures. However, maybe some other considerations enter into the picture.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, RADIO-CRAFT could carry some scientific analysis of this controversial question. Until then, this writer will continue to use fibre needles which cannot injure the records, and apply treble accentuation in the interests of high fidelity.

EDWARD R. NEEDHAM, Drummondville, Quebec

APRIL,

1947

MR. HOADLEY REPLIES

RADIO-CRAFT

Dear Editor:

In reference to Mr. Needham's letter, I would like to quote directly from page 52 of the November RADIO-CRAFT: "In the case of transcriptions, it is necessary to use a light weight pickup, preferably with a sapphire or diamond

needle." Transcriptions consist of either soft vinyl acetate original recordings or vinyl pressings containing no abrasive.

It is not considered good modern practice for a needle to fit the entire groove, but rather it should ride approximately half way between the top and the bot-

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tom of the groove. Modern pickups designed to play these transcriptions operate at pressures from 0.3 to 1.0 ounce and consequently do not cause such high pressures to be exerted on the groove walls. Furthermore, it is an easily verified fact that sapphire has the lowest coefficient of friction of all the needle materials. The best pickups all use jeweled styli and you will find that broadcast stations play both transcriptions and shellac pressings with sapphire-needle pickups almost exclu-sively. A very popular pickup with these stations is the Western Electric 9A pickup which uses either a sapphire or diamond needle (Western Electric builds Bell Telephone equipment). They have brought out a new pickup, the 9B, for use with shellac pressings, and it also contains a sapphire needle.

The use of a sapphire point presupposes a light pickup, preferably one with a built-in needle.

In conjunction with the use of fibre needles, where do you suppose the shavings from the needle go? They are forced into the smaller groove modulations and firmly fixed there by the high unit pressures of each new point. This effectively removes the higher frequencies from the record and causes distortion of the remaining lower ones. A new steel needle does very much the same thing except that it leaves microscopic sharp steel cutting tools embedded in the record material. This increases the surface noise and is instrumental in more quickly destroying the next needle. It is interesting to note that broadcast stations replace their sapphire playback needles as often as once every four months, showing that they are not as hard as one might think.

Authorities for the information on the shape of playback styli are Isabel L. Capps, owner of the company which grinds all the recording needles and jeweled playback needles, and Howard A. Chinn, Chief Audio Engineer, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (Electronic Industries, November, 1946 issue; pages 64 and 65).

The situation is further clarified by the release of the new series of Vinyl pressings. The old shellac pressing is on the way out. These new pressings contain no abrasive, will yield almost noiseless reproduction with a light weight jewel-point pickup and will last almost indefinitely in the process.

J. CARLISLE HOADLEY, West Newton, Mass.



Cost of television antenna installations may run from \$35 to \$50."

RADIO-ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT (Continued from page 54)

its motor can be used on either type of current by adding a small 117-volt a.c. inverter and a 4-pole 2-position switch to cut in the inverter for d.c. operation.

If the entire unit is designed to operate from a.c. lines, a heavier inverter may be used and the amplifier power cord connected across its output. GEORGE A. FELIX,

Valley Stream, N. Y.

RADIO-CRAFT for APRIL, 1947

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E I Brown Advortising	72	Olana Radia Wasahoura
American Sales Company American Television Laboratories, Inc. Inside Back Cov	14	Jessop Advertising Company Opportunity Adlets Pa-Kette Radio Company
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Turner Advertising Agency Amplifier Corporation of America	71	Arrow Advertising Company Pearce, Jr., George W.
Sternfield-Godley		Precision Apparatus Company
Audel Publishers Grant & Wadsworth	79	Shappe-Wilkes, Inc.
Audio Sales Co.	70	RADIO SCHOOL DIRECTORY
Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Bell Telephone Labs	6	(See Page 80)
N. W. Ayer & Son Brady, W. H.		American Radio Institute Sternfield-Godley
Brady, W. H. Brady-Parkinson Company	69	Baltimore Technical Institute
Brooks & Associates, George	74	Boston Technical Institute
The Schram Advertising Company	51	Candler System Company Rand-Ries Advertisica
Buffalo Radio Supply International Advertising Agency Burstein-Applebee Company	- 1	Rand-Ries Advertising Commercial Radio Institute Don Martin School of Radio Arts
Burstein-Applebee Company	65	Don Martin School of Radio Arts Hollywood Sound Institute
Frank E. Whalen Advertising Company C. F. Cannon	68	Nelson Advertising Service
M. J. Werner Advertising		Nelson Advertising Service Lincoln Engineering School Buchanan-Thomas Advertising
Capitol Radio Engineering Institute Henry J. Kaufman & Associates	13	Melville Radio Institute
Chief Electronics	66	Seidel Advertising Milwaukee School of Engineering
The Graphic Company of Advertising	59	Klau-Van Pieterson-Dunlap Associates
Cleveland Institute of Radio Electronics Kenneth Kolpein Advertising		RCA Institutes
Commercial Radio	73	United Radio-Television Institute
Goulston Company, Inc. Communications Equipment Company	12	Radio Center
Berough Advertising Company	53	Radio Corporation of America
Concord Radio Corporation E. H. Brown Advertising Agency	53	J. Walter Thompson Advertising Radio-Craft Library Series
Constant Electric	53	Radio Dealers Supply Co.
Cornell-Dubilier	3	Burke & Wayburne Advertising Agency Radio Electric Service Co.
Reiss Advertising Covne Electrical School	75	David Zibman Advertising
Coyne Electrical School	65	Radio-Electronics Publishing Corporation
Coyne Electrical School	00	George Elliott Advertising Radio Experts
	00	Radio Kits Hamburg Advertising Agency
D. & D. Radio Dale's of Denver	74 69	
		Sydney Lovitt Advertising
Deer & Taylor, Inc. Spencer W. Curtiss Advertising DeForest's Training Institute	73	Sydney Lovitt Advertising Radio Supply & Engineering Company Karl G. Behr Advertising Agency Radionic Design Radionic Equipment Company
Spencer W. Curtiss Advertising DeForest's Training Institute	9	Radionic Design
Lauesen & Salomon	77	Radionic Equipment Company
Lauesen & Salomon Dow Radio Editors & Engineers, Ltd. 63, Electronic Parts, Inc. 63, Cambell & Revolds Advertising	68-	Republic Advertising Agency Radolek Company
Electronic Parts, Inc	66	Turner Company
Campbell & Reynolds Advertising Esse Radio Co.	55	Reed Mfg. Co. Rosicrucians, The
		Richard Jorgensen Advertising
Gateway Company General Cement Mfg. Company	60	Howard W. Sams and Company, Inc.
Sander Rodkin Advertising Agency		Aitkin-Kynett Company Schott, Walter
Sander Rodkin Advertising Agency General Electronic Distributing Company	61	Ross, Gardner & White Advertising
Bass & Weber Company, Inc. General Test Equipment Co		Sheffield Radio & Appliance Company Sidney K. Lenby Advertising
Suzanna Hayman Advertising		Simpson Electric Company Inside Front Co
Harrison Radio Company Altomari Advertising Agency	67	Kreicker & Meloan Advertising Sprague Products
Havdn Chemical Co.	66	Harry P. Bridge Advertising Agency Sprayberry Academy of Radio
Melvin F. Hall Advertising	14	Sprayberry Academy of Radio
Hershel Radio Company. Hugh Allen Agency		Harry P. Bridge Advertising Agency Sterling Electronic Company
Lit LE t.L. D. de Tatautrios & Appliance Co.	78	Superior Instruments
Burke & Wayburne Advertising Agency Hollywood Radio & Television	4	Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Supreme Publications
Barton A. Steppins Advortising	77	Henry H. Teplitz Advertising Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.
Hudson Specialties Instructograph Company	66	Newell-Emmett Company
Turner Advertising Agency		"TAB" Technical Apparatus Bidrs.
International Resistance Company John Falkner Arndt & Company, Inc.	8	Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Telectronics Service & Supply Corp.
Joyce Radio Distributing Company	76	Burke & Wayburne Advertising Agency
		Thor Electronics
Katolight	67	McGiveren Child Co
	67	McGiveran-Child Co.
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio	67 70	McGiveran-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio Reiss Advertising Agency Leeds Radio Company	67 70 50	McGiveran-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen Turner Company W D twos Company
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio Reiss Advertising Agency Leeds Radio Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Lectone Radio	67 70 50	McGiveran-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen Turner Company W D twos Company
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio Reiss Advertising Agency Leeds Radio Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Lectone Radio Altomati Advertising Agency	67 70 50 76	McGiveran-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen Turner Company W. D. Lyon Company Variety Electric Company Barr, & Woher Company
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio Reiss Advertising Agency Leeds Radio Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Lectone Radio Altomari Advertising Agency Lifetime Sound Equipment Company The Miller Agency Company	67 70 50 76 68	McGiveran-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen Turner Company W. D. Lyon Company Variety Electric Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Wayne Engineering Company Wright, IncorPorated
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio Reiss Advertising Agency Leeds Radio Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Lectone Radio Altomari Advertising Agency Lifetime Sound Equipment Company The Miller Agency Company	67 70 50 76 68	McGiveran-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen Turner Company W. D. Lyon Company Variety Electric Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Wayne Engineering Company Wright, Incorporated Kay Advertising
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio Reiss Advertising Agency Leeds Radio Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Lectone Radio Altomari Advertising Agency Lifetime Sound Equipment Company The Miller Agency Company McGee Radio Westigate Advertising Company	67 70 50 76 68 68	McGiveran-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen Turner Company W. D. Lyon Company Variety Electric Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Wayne Engineering Company Wright, IncorPorated
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio Reiss Advertising Agency Leeds Radio Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Lectone Radio Altomari Advertising Agency Lifetime Sound Equipment Company The Miller Agency Company McGee Radio Westigate Advertising Company McGuer Company McGuer Company	67 70 50 76 68 68 68 46	McGiveran-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen Turner Company W. D. Lyon Company Variety Electric Company, Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Wayne Engineering Company Wright, Incorporated Kay Advertising X.L. Radio Labs
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio Reiss Advertising Agency Leeds Radio Company, Inc. Lectone Radio Altomari Advertising Agency Lifetime Sound Equipment Company The Miller Agency Company McGee Radio Westigate Advertising Company McMurdo Silver Company Edward Owen & Company P. R. Mallory & Company, Inc	67 70 50 76 68 68 46	McGiveran-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen Turner Company W. D. Lyon Company Variety Electric Company, Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Wayne Engineering Company Wright, Incorporated Kay Advertising X.L. Radio Labs
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio Reiss Advertising Agency Leeds Radio Company, Inc. Lectone Radio Altomari Advertising Agency Lifetime Sound Equipment Company The Miller Agency Company McGee Radio Westigate Advertising Company McMurdo Silver Company Edward Owen & Company P. R. Mallory & Company Arkin-Kynett Company	67 70 50 76 68 68 46 2000 74	McGiverar-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen Turner Company W. D. Lyon Company Variety Electric Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Wayne Engineering Company Wright, Incorporated Kay Advertising X.L. Radio Labs BARGAIN PRICE LIST
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio Reiss Advertising Agency Leeds Radio Company, Inc. Lectone Radio Altomari Advertising Agency Lifetime Sound Equipment Company The Miller Agency Company McGee Radio Westigate Advertising Company McMurdo Silver Company Edward Owen & Company P. R. Mallory & Company Arkin-Kynett Company	67 70 50 76 68 68 46 2000 74	McGiverar-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen Turner Company W. D. Lyon Company Variety Electric Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Wayne Engineering Company Wright, Incorporated Kay Advertising X.L. Radio Labs BARGAIN PRICE LIST
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio Reiss Advertising Agency Leeds Radio Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Lectone Radio Altomari Advertising Agency Lifetime Sound Equipment Company The Miller Agency Company McGee Radio Westigate Advertising Company McMurdo Silver Company Edward Owen & Company P. R. Mallory & Company McMurdo Silver Company P. R. Mallory & Company Maritime Switchboard Metropolitan Elec. & Instrument Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Milo Radio & Electronics Corp.	67 70 50 76 68 68 68 46 0ver 74 57 76	McGiverar-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen Turner Company W. D. Lyon Company Variety Electric Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Wayne Engineering Company Wright, Incorporated Kay Advertising X.L. Radio Labs BARGAIN PRICE LIST Competition is increasing. Write for estalogue f Iow price, guality Parts. Test Eulupment, Bad Kits, and Radio Receivers.
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio Reiss Advertising Agency Leeds Radio Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Lectone Radio Altomari Advertising Agency Lifetime Sound Equipment Company The Miller Agency Company McGee Radio Westigate Advertising Company McMurdo Silver Company Edward Owen & Company P. R. Mallory & Company McMurdo Silver Company P. R. Mallory & Company Maritime Switchboard Metropolitan Elec. & Instrument Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Milo Radio & Electronics Corp.	67 70 50 76 68 68 68 46 0ver 74 57 76	McGiverar-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen Turner Company W. D. Lyon Company Variety Electric Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Wayne Engineering Company Wright, Incorporated Kay Advertising X.L. Radio Labs BARGAIN PRICE LIST
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio Reiss Advertising Agency Leeds Radio Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Lectone Radio Altomari Advertising Agency Lifetime Sound Equipment Company The Miller Agency Company McGee Radio Westigate Advertising Company McMurdo Silver Company Bass & Company, Inc. Aitkin-Kynett Company Maritime Switchboard Metropolitan Elec. & Instrument Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Milo Radio & Electronics Corp. Burke and Wayburn Advertising Co. Murray Hill Books Company 44, 49	67 70 50 76 68 68 68 46 76 74 57 76 55	McGiverar-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen Turner Company W. D. Lyon Company Variety Electric Company. Mass & Weber Company. Wright. Incorporated Kay Advertising X.L. Radio Labs BARGAIN PRICE LIST Competition is increasing. Write for catalogue f low price. quality Parts. Test Edulpment, Bad Kits. and Radio Receivers. PADIO DEALERS SUPPLY COMPANY 135 Liberty St., N. Y. 6, N. Y.
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio Reiss Advertising Agency Leeds Radio Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Lectone Radio Altomari Advertising Agency Lifetime Sound Equipment Company The Miller Agency Company McGuee Radio Westigate Advertising Company McMurdo Silver Company Edward Owen & Company, R. Mallory & Company, Inc. Aitkin-Kynett Company Maritime Switchboard Metropolitan Elec. & Instrument Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Milo Radio & Electronics Corp. Burke and Wayburn Advertising Co. Murray Hill Books Company Harry P. Bridge Advertising Nation-Wide Radio Company	67 70 50 76 68 68 68 46 57 74 57 76 74	McGiverar-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen Turner Company W. D. Lyon Company Variety Electric Company. Bass & Weber Company. Wright, Incorporated Kay Advertising X.L. Radio Labs BARGAIN PRICE LIST Competition is increasing. Write for catalogue f low price, quality Parts. Test Euluipment, Bad Kits. and Radio Receivers. PADIO DEALERS SUPPLY COMPANY 135 Liberty St., N. Y. 6, N. Y. Name
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio Reiss Advertising Agency Leeds Radio Company, Inc. Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Lectone Radio Altomari Advertising Agency Lifetime Sound Equipment Company The Miller Agency Company McGuee Radio Westigate Advertising Company McMurdo Silver Company McMurdo Silver Company McMurdo Silver Company Redward Owen & Company McMurdo Silver Company Maritime Switchboard Metropolitan Elec. & Instrument Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Milo Radio & Electronics Corp. Burke and Wasyburn Advertising Co. Murray Hill Books Company National Plans Institute National Plans Institute	67 70 50 76 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 74 57 76 56 74 74	McGiverar-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen Turner Company W. D. Lyon Company Variety Electric Company. Bass & Weber Company. Wright, Incorporated Kay Advertising X.L. Radio Labs BARGAIN PRICE LIST Competition is increasing. Write for catalogue f low price, quality Parts. Test Euulpment, Bad Kits. and Radio Receivers. PADIO DEALERS SUPPLY COMPANY 135 Liberty St., N. Y. S. N. Y. Name Address
Greve Advertising Agency Lafayette Radio Reiss Advertising Agency Leeds Radio Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Lectone Radio Altomari Advertising Agency Lifetime Sound Equipment Company The Miller Agency Company McGee Radio Westigate Advertising Company McMurdo Silver Company Bass & Company, Inc. Aitkin-Kynett Company Maritime Switchboard Metropolitan Elec. & Instrument Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Milo Radio & Electronics Corp. Burke and Wayburn Advertising Co. Murray Hill Books Company 44, 49	67 70 50 76 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 74 57 76 56 74 74	McGiverar-Child Co. Trutone Products Company Moselle & Eisen Turner Company W. D. Lyon Company Variety Electric Company. Bass & Weber Company. Wright, Incorporated Kay Advertising X.L. Radio Labs BARGAIN PRICE LIST Competition is increasing. Write for catalogue f low price, quality Parts. Test Euluipment, Bad Kits. and Radio Receivers. PADIO DEALERS SUPPLY COMPANY 135 Liberty St., N. Y. 6, N. Y. Name

National Radio Institute	1
Van Sant, Dugdale & Company	
National Schools	.11
The Mayers Company	
N. J. Industrial Company	73
Newark Electric Company	60
The Charles Brunetle Company	
Olson Radio Warehouse	59
Jessop Advertising Company	
Opportunity Adlets	71
Pa-Kette Radio Company	71
Arrow Advertising Company	
Pearce, Jr., George W.	57
Precision Apparatus Company	70
Shappe-Wilkes, Inc.	
analysis united that	_

RADIO SCHOOL DIRECTORY

	RADIO SCHOOL DIRECTORY (See Page 80)	
	American Radio Institute	
	Sternfield-Godley Baltimore Technical Institute	
	Boston Technical Institute Candler System Company	
-	Rand-Ries Advertisi g Commercial Radio Institute	
	Commercial Radio Institute Don Martin School of Radio Arts Hollywood Sound Institute	
	Nelson Advertising Service	
	Lincoln Engineering School Buchanan-Thomas Advertising	
	Melville Radio Institute Seidel Advertising	
	Milwaukee School of Engineering Klau-Van Pieterson-Dunlap Associates	
	RCA Institutes United Radio-Telavision Institute	
		-
	Radio Center Radio Corporation of America	54
	J. Walter Thompson Advertising Radio-Craft Library Series	64
	Radio Dealers Supply Co. Burke & Wayburne Advertising Agency	78
	Radio Electric Service Co.	73
	David Zibman Advertising Radio-Electronics Publishing Corporation George Elliott Advertising	63
	George Elliott Advertising Radio-Experts	76
	Radio Kits	57
	Hamburg Advertising Agency Radio Parts Company Sydney Lovitt Advertising	61
	Sydney Lovitt Advertising Radio Supply & Engineering Company Karl G. Behr Advertising Agency	15
	Radionic Design Radionic Equipment Company	71 58
	Republic Advertising Agency	
	Radolek Company Turner Company	72
	Reed Mfg. Co. Rosicrucians, The Richard Jorgensen Advertising	67 66
	Floward W. Sams and Company, Inc.	5
	Aitkin-Kynett Company	66
	Schott, Walter Ross, Gardner & White Advertising Sheffield Radio & Appliance Company	60
	Sidney K. Lenby Advertising Simpson Electric Company Inside Front Co Kreicker & Meloan Advertising	over
	Kreicker & Meloan Advertising Sprague Products	16
	Harry P. Bridge Advertising Agency	7
	Sprague Products Harry P. Bridge Advertising Agency Sprayberry Academy of Radio Harry P. Bridge Advertising Agency Sterling Electronic Company Superior Instruments Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Superme Publications	66
	Superior Instruments	43
	Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Supreme Publications Henry H. Teplitz Advertising Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. Newell-Emmett Company "TA8" Technical Apparatus Bldrs. Bass & Weber Company, Inc. Telectronics Service & Supply Corp.	62
	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.	2
	"TAB" Technical Apparatus Bldrs.	58
		53
	Burke & Wayburne Advertising Agency Thor Electronics	77
	McGiveran-Child Co. Trutone Products Company	67
	Moselle & Eisen Turner Company	47
	W. D. Lvon Company	52
	Variety Electric Company Bass & Weber Company, Inc.	66
	Wayne Engineering Company Wright, Incorporated	71
	Kay Advertising X.L. Radio Labs	69
		-
	BARGAIN PRICE LIST	
	low price, quality Parts, Test Edulpment, Bac	for 110
	Kits, and Radio Receivers.	
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	Name	
	Address	

APRIL,

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78

BOOK REVIEWS 7 DAYS FREE

DRAFTING FOR ELECTRONICS, by L. F. B. Carini, Ph. D. Published by Mc-Graw-Hill Book Co. Stiff cloth covers, 6 x 9 inches, 211 pages. Price \$2.50.

A book on drafting for radio and electronics has long been needed. This work is the more valuable because of the author's thorough knowledge of the principles behind the schematics. As he himself points out, "knowledge of the fundamentals of circuit development is to be regarded as desirable" to any draftsman who is to do justice to a radio schematic.

The book is useful both to the draftsman who wishes to do electronic or radio drawing and to the radioman who wishes to learn fundamentals of draftsmanship. Such fundamental matter as the selection and handling of drafting tools and materials, essentials of lettering, and preparation of drawing prints are presented. Three chapters are devoted to the schematic diagram, and two others to patent drawings and industrial electronics practice, respectively.

THE SERVICING OF TELEVISION RECEIVERS, prepared and published by the Service Division of Philco Corporation. Hard paper covers, 81/2 x 11 inches, 140 pages. Price \$2.25.

This book is a timely addition to the bookshelf of the radio serviceman who may have occasion to install and service television receivers. The text is so prepared that it may be read with equal ease by a technical or non-technical reader. It is exceptionally well illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

The first of its five sections covers briefly the basic television system. The second gives a general over-all picture of the television video signal as it is picked up by the receiver and the third section provides a clear-cut step-by-step analysis of the receiving equipment, illustrated with block diagrams and basic schematics. The authors discuss briefly the types and properties of television receiving antennas in the fourth section. The concluding section contains 30 pages of detailed reference material on servicing a television receiver. -R.F.S.

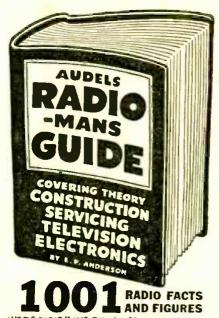
RADIO ELECTRONICS QUIZ BOOK, prepared under the supervision of R. L. Duncan, Published by Radio-Electronics Publishing Corporation. Heavy paper covers, 81/2x11 inches, 108 pages, typewriter type. Price \$2.00.

This radio quiz book contains over 1,200 questions and answers in a "true or false" examination. It is divided into several sections: Basic Theory and Practice; Basic Radio Law; Radiotelephony; Advanced Radio Telephony; Radiotelegraph; and Advanced Radio-telegraph. The questions are numbered consecutively from 1 to 1,289. Two sections in the back of the book give the answers. The first states whether the statement is true or false; the second gives the correct answers for the false statements.

Schematic diagrams are provided for many of the questions. These are simple in form, showing fundamental circuits. single stages, or parts of two stages in transmitters and receivers.

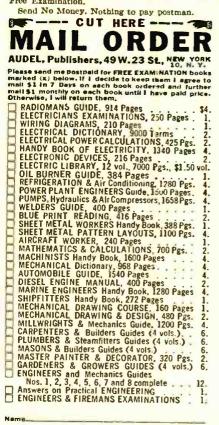


EXAMINATION



AUDELS RADIOMANS GUIDE -- 914 Pages, 633 Illus-trations, Photos, Wiring Diogroms, 38 Big Chapters, covering Radio Theory, Construction, Servicing, Includ-ing Important Data on Developments in Television, Electronics and Frequency Modulotion, Review. Questions and Answers, Calculations & Testing. Highly Endorsed -- Indispensable for Ready Reference and Hame Study. and Hame Study

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PREPARE NOW FOR SKILLED JOBS IN RADIO AND ELECTRONICS



walled room, lying on a high bed. My bandaged head was aching terrifically with a constant high-frequency throb. "What happened . . . Where am I?"

I murmured weakly.

Printed in the U.S.A.

Minuteness of the receiver is seen by comparison with the hand.

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American Television Laboratories, Inc. 5050 BROADWAY - CHICAGO 40, ILLINOIS

Mallory Contributions to Television

ANTICIPATING the day when servicing of television sets will be as common as present-day servicing of radio sets, Mallory has long been engaged in planning, designing and building television components.

The result of this foresight is shown in the typical television circuits illustrated above—circuits in which no less than ten different Mallory parts find an important place. Three of these parts—the Inductuner*, the Videocoupler and the Grid Bias Cells—are of exclusive Mallory design.

The important point about these products is that they conform to standards for which Mallory is famous. Each in its own right is a true "Approved Precision Product." Each has the earmark of premium quality. You expect more and get more from Mallory components. That's true, too, of these television products.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Inductuner: By varying the inductance in a continuous manner, it provides infinite adjustment of frequencies of the Television, FM, Aircraft, Amateur and Police Bands —from 44 to 216 megacycles.

Grid Bias Cell Assembly: Improves picture quality by aiding low frequency response and effectively eliminating stray pick-up, Videocoupler: Widens frequency response, resulting in better picture definition.

FP 550 Capacitor: A unique decoupling and screen hypass capacitor.

10 Watt Vitreous Enamel Resistor: Used as a voltage dropping or bleeder resistor in low voltage power supply.

WP 540 Capacitor: Bypass for vertical centering.

WP 510 Capacitor: Bypass for horizontal centering.

WP 505 Capacitor: Bypass in compact container for video stage cathode circuit.

FP 135 Capacitor: Filter in low voltage power supply: effectively eliminates 60-cycle "chum band" distortion.

Carbon Controls: Used as tone, volume and contrast controls. (Not shown.)

Wire Wound Controls: Used for horizontal and vertical centering.

