



Look what happens when

MICROSTAK diodes replace

By replacing dual diode vacuum tubes with MICROSTAK Selenium Dual Diodes, you can now save space and money in many low current applications calling for high back resistance and low forward resistance. These IRC components not only eliminate all the added bulk, sockets, and assembly connected with tubes, but are also economical to buy and use.

MICROSTAK Selenium Dual Diodes cover a microampere to milliampere current range at voltages as high as several thousand volts. Furthermore, they are available in molded plastic, hermetically sealed glass, and other enclosures. As a result, MICROSTAK Selenium Diodes deliver the performance you want in power supplies, voltage regulators, balanced modulators, arc suppression, meter overload protection, logarithmic converters, magnetic amplifiers, and many other applications.

SEE NEW IRC COMPONENTS AT WESCON BOOTH 1023.

INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE CO.

Dept. 262, 401 N. Broad St., Phila. 8, Pa. In Canada: International Resistance Co., Ltd., Toronto, Licensee Send bulletins on Selenium Diodes 🔲 Varistors 🗌

51



FEATURES OF MICROSTAK DIODES

tubes



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another NEW G-V relay

... designed for long life, low cost, dependable operation

RED DOT THERMAL timing relay C.Y. CONTROLS INC. THE Grange N.J. A U.S. Pal

RED DOT thermal TIMING RELAYS

G-V RED DOT THERMAL TIMING RELAYS provide the dependability and long life previously available only in relays at much higher cost. They utilize G-V's sound design, sturdy construction and reliable operation in a form fully qualified for industrial control and yet still light and inexpensive enough for use in electronic and communication circuits.

FEATURES: Rugged stainless steel mechanism • Shatterproot no glass • Steel encased heaters • Dust tight enclosure • Tamper proof • Delays of 2 seconds to 3 minutes • Energizing voltages— 6.3 to 230 AC or DC AVAILABLE FROM STOCK



CIRCLE 2 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



SILICON RECTIFIERS now in QUANTITY PRODUCTION



Uniform Characteristics — Uniformly High Quality

The Solid State Diffusion Process involves the formation of a junction by diffusing suitable gaseous materials into silicon at high temperatures. This process offers many advantages including:

- 1. Exact control of junction penetration.
- 2. Precise junction gradient for specific rectifier applications.
- 3. Flat junctions for uniformity and control of characteristics.

Operating Temperatures — minus 65°C to plus 165°C Storage Temperature — up to 175°C Hermetically Sealed — Welded

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS - NEW, IMPROVED RATINGS

Туре	Peak Inverse Volts*	For Cur millian 100°C	ward rent** nperes 150°C	Forward Volts at 300 mAdc 25°C	Reverse Current (mAdc) (max) at PIV 25°C
CK840 (1N537)	100	500	250	10	0.002
CK841 (IN538)	200	500	250	1.0	0.002
CK842 (1N539)	300	500	250	10	0.002
CK843 (1N540)	400	500	250	10	0.002
CK844	500	500	250	1.0	0.002
CK845	600	500	250	1.0	0.002

•PIV ratings apply from -65°C to +165°C •*Into inductive or resistive load



SEMICONDUCTOR DIVISION

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CIRCLE 3 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Editorial

More Clock Watchers Needed

To suggest that engineers be clock watchers ma seem like a contradiction of what we've be "preaching" on using our available engineerin manpower more efficiently. But, let's see!

The engineer who is oblivious to time—who never knows when it's time to go home for instance—manot be management's best candidate for a raise of promotion! If he never gets home on schedule to easupper with his family, he most likely has forme similar habits in his work. He may fail to get h design assignments out on time. This doesn't necessarily mean he is unenthusiastic about his job an company—only that he may work in an unorganize fashion, possibly working furiously in every direction extraneous to the one producing the desired of prescribed result.

The engineer who is most valuable is the one whis punctual in all things—one who can organize he time, allowing only the amount of time for each project that the project deserves and then disciplining himself to produce an acceptable product in the allotted period. True, this involves judgment an perseverance; and good judgement often depend on experience. There will be errors; but, with experience, they will be less frequent and less costly-provided constant attention is given to this more vital element in the engineer's development.

How often we've heard the engineer say: "Ho can I estimate the design time for this (or that project when I can't predict the troubles I'll have? Where a design project takes an estimated 1 months or 2 years for instance, the law of average on delays and good fortune should make it possib to come out on schedule, provided the estimate based on good previous experience and reasonab suppositions. Yet, how often does a project finish of schedule? The delays seem to beset element afte element of the project; but rarely is an element com pleted ahead of schedule! The law of average should (on long-range projects, at least) produce a equal number of surprises that work for as well a against completion on schedule.

Self-discipline in clock watching by design en gineers can produce dividends-greater output pe unit time, greater company profits, greater peace of mind, and surprisingly enough, a higher qualit product. It should also help relieve the engineerin shortage. Try it, and see for yourself. Let's matc our time on every project. Let's be better cloc watchers!-ETE.

Engineering Review

For more information on developments described in "Engineering Review," write directly to the address given in the individual item.



Portable Dictating Machine: This book size, 4-1/2 lb. transistor dictating machine can operate on two selfcontained batteries, as well as automobile and home voltage. Manufactured by Peirce Dictation Systems, Inc., Chicago, III., it holds 15 minutes of dictation on each magnetic-tape belt. It could be a valuable aid at conventions and conferences to the engineer who dislikes taking written notes.

IRE Opens Professional Groups

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The Institute of Radio Engineers has announced that qualified non-IRE members may now join certain IRE professional groups *without* first having to join the IRE itself. Members of the Board of Directors regard this as one of the most important changes that has been made in the IRE structure in its 45 year history.

To be an affiliate of a Professional Group, a person must belong to an accredited organization approved by that Group and the IRE Executive Committee. Moreover, he shall not have been an IRE member during the five years prior to submitting his application.

The fee for Affiliates is to be the assessment fee of the Group, plus \$4.50. Affiliates cannot serve in an elective office, nor vote for candidates for these offices.

The Affiliate Plan is admittedly an experiment. So far as is known, no other society has ever tried a similar scheme. The Board of Directors feels strongly that the benefits afforded by the plan justify the risk that some persons who should join the IRE will instead become Affiliates. Participation in the plan is at the option of each Professional Group. It is not expected that all Professional Groups will adopt the plan.

High-Speed TV Office Duplicator

Original documents can be duplicated at the rate of 17,000 characters of elite type per second with a TV duplicating device developed by Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Calif. A prototype, developed for A. B. Dick Co., prints the text from a 35 mm film on a 3/4 in. wide type. Proposed modifications will enable duplication on standard size letter paper.

At the point of transmission, a spot of light 0.006 in. in diameter scans the original document. Phototubes are positioned to receive light reflected from the document as it is scanned by the light beam. The tubes emit electrons proportional to the amount of light reflected to them.

At the receiver, the signal is amplified and ap-

plied to the grid of the cathode-ray tube. Whenever the transmitter beam strikes a dark spot, such as a portion of a language character, on a master document, the tube grid gets a greater positive electric charge. Immediately, a small dot of electric charge is deposited—by means of a wire array in the tube face-plate—on copy paper. After 1,700 successive scannings, a sufficient number of electrically charged dots is deposited on the paper to form a legible reproduction.

Because conventional TV cameras cannot adequately convey the fine detail found in typewritten documents, SRI is developing a special camera to transmit a signal of the sharpness desired for reproduction copies. A future use is seen for instantaneous transmission of documents from a central location to an unlimited number of printer units; in effect, a TV link counterpart of teletype. but without the necessity of phone circuits.



Flow Diagram—TV Office Duplicator

Now Up to 709

IBM 709, the latest addition to the International Business Machines Corporation's 700-series of electronic data processing machines is designed to help business management solve its problems scientifically. The 709 is the first equipment of its capacity that can work with equal facility on both commercial and scientific or engineering calculations.

It will vary considerably as to the number of units used, but a typical system will lease for around \$56,000 a month or sell for about \$3,000,000.

Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation has placed the first order for a 709 system. They plan to put it to work on scientific management problems such as sales forecasting and optimum distribution. One interesting application is the use of the 709 to pinpoint the best possible location for a new plant.

Mobile Smog Detective

"Silent Sam" the Franklin Institute's mobile smog detective that was sent to Los Angeles in August for on-thespot studies of the Coast city's smog problem has given its first report. It is believed that ozone reacting with organic pollutants forms the as-yet-unidentified substances that damage plants and irritate eyes.

The fact that high concentrations of ozone are produced by reactions between nitrogen dioxide and organic compounds in the sunlit atmosphere is explained by the simultaneous formation of Compound X, a chemical identified as peracyl nitrate.

In scientific terms, Sam is an ultralong-path infrared absorption cell and spectrometer. He is a very versatile and powerful analytical tool, and provides the only method for detecting and identifying the unsuspected or unknown gaseous constituents of smog as found in L.A.—especially unstable chemical compounds like the peracyl nitrate.



OLARIZED RELAYS

Specifications for Allied's Types Tris 163-169 and Tris 193-199

Type Numbe	r		Tris 163 Tris 193	Tris 164 Tris 194	Tris 165 Tris 195	Tris 166 Tris 196	Tris 167 Tris 197	Tris 168 Tris 198	Tris 169 Tris 199
Description		Positions		2	3	2	2	3	2
			Magnet	ic Latch					
		Operation	High Contact Pressure	High Sensitivity	Null Center	Magnetic Latch	Spring Biased	Null Center	Spring Biased
Contact Arra	ngement		SF	DT	SPDT	DPDT	SPDT	DPDT	DPDT
"Operate" E	xcitation (Std.)	Amp. Turns	7	2	2.2	5.5	5	4	15
"Operate"	Trls 163-169		500	40	50	300	250	160	2250
Power	Tris 193-199	μ Watts	610	49	61	375	300	195	2750
"Working" Excitation		Amp. Turns	15	4	6	10	10	10	25
"Release" Excitation		Amp. Turns		-	2.2		2.4	4	5
Max. Rate of	Operation	Oper./Sec.	200	200	200	200	100	200	100

Shock and Vibration: The degree of shack and silvertien restance in colored to the type of operation, the adjustment, the coil input power and the application. Contact Allied Control for ratings for your specific application.

Contacts:	Silver, General Purpose 2 amp., 28v d-c resistive load Platinum Alloy A. Low-Level	Dielectric Test Voltage	Coil to Frame500v rms.Contact to Contact350v rms.Contact to Frame500v rms.Winding to Winding150-500v rms.
	Applications up to .5 amp. Platinum Alloy B. Heavy Duty Applications above .5 amp.	Standard Coils	Resistances from 1.1 to 18,000 ohms Max. number of windings 3 Max. Continuous Loading 1 watt
	Max. Continuous Current 5 amps.	Temperature	Max. Ambient 85°C



ALLIES CONTROL TRAPANT, INC. 5 SAIT IND AVAILUE, NOW TRAP \$1, 81.7.

Auxiliary Power For Radar

Emergency power is now being provided to gap-filler radar stations by an automatic diesel power plant. In the event the normal power supply from commercial lines fails, weakens, fluctuates or otherwise ceases to provide steady and sufficient power for radar operation, the automatic power plant turns itself on and provides power to the full load in less than 12 seconds.

The compactly packaged power units built by Consolidated Diesel Electric Corp., Stamford, Conn., operate without manpower in attendance. Gap-filler radar stations are those which cover gaps between main and auxiliary radar installations because of uneven terrain or for other reasons.

The control point for the Model 4000 may be many miles distant from the actual installation. The units constantly, through associated equipment, relay operational information back to the central control point.

As an extra precaution the power plant makes an automatic two-hour check of the commercial power supply voltage after this voltage has returned to the correct range. If the commercial voltage remains within established limits, the unit returns the radar equipment to commercial power, shuts itself off, and returns to standby condition.

Foamed-In-Place Materials

An improved formulation slows down normal foam reactions of 30 to 60 seconds to 100 to 180 seconds. This affords a safer handling margin and enables pouring into molds before the urethanes harden in the mixing vessels, a major problem up until now.

The new formulation was specifically designed by The Dayton Rubber Co., Dayton, Ohio, for rigid materials used in electronic components for aircraft, guided missiles, and torpedoes, among others. In addition to reducing waste, the new formulation gives a more uniform and finer pore structure.

10 Amp Relay

30g to 2000cps 60 Amp Overload 80 Amp Rupture



tiere are the facts:

Contact Rating: 10 amperes resistive at 30 volts d-c and 115 volts, 400 cps Overload - 60 amperes Rupture test—80 amperes

Contact Arrangements 4 PDT

Coil: 26 5 volts d-c, 170 ohms (other resistances are available)

Temperatures - 65°C to +125°C

Vibration: 30 g to 2000 cps

Operating Shock: 100 g.

Weight: 5 oz.

Military Specifications: Meets test conditions of -Mil-R-57578 . Mil-R-6106A . Mil-R-25018

For more information, write for Bulletin CH





ALLIED CONTROL COMPANY, INC., 3 BAST END AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Coasting-time Computer

A "coasting-time computer" will c trol the injection of the satellite V guard into its orbit around the ea at precisely the right moment. veloped by Air Associates, Inc. Te boro, N.J., the computer will gat flight data up through the seco stage's thrust period and, from data, compute the correct coast time between the end of this thr period and the jettisoning of the s ond stage and firing of the third standburg

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The first computer, after exhaust tests have been performed, will be livered to the Martin Company n month, it was announced.

Live Better-Electrically!

A General Electric Company exe fort tive has predicted that use of elementip tricity in the average American ho hhere will increase 67 per cent by 1960. better cited other projected increases Ad electric power consumption on hme farm, in industry and in the contact munity, and cautioned that management ment must now plan years ahear The "even an entire business generation nents in order to have a better perspect Wit on the courses that should be take luctio today. nctio

Extra-Power Hearing Aid

An extra-powering hearing aid bring the softest sounds to pers with extreme hearing loss has b announced by the Beltone Hear Aid Company, Chicago, Illinois. 7 maximum power, which reaches decibels, is fitted only to extremely vere losses with high tolerance. instrument is particularly suitable bone conduction as well as for air.

Five Year Radio Guaranty

A five year guaranty, made possi by the use of transistors and prin wiring panels is being given by Phi Corporation on its "cordless" hot radio. The guarantee not only cov parts, but free service as well.

Philco dealers will replace, free charge, the two ordinary flashli cells which power the transistor ra if they wear out within one year.

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the Third National Symposium on Reliability d Quality Control in Electronics, J. M. Bridges, rector of Electronics, Office of the Assistant Sectary of Defense (Engineering), spoke on the progss in reliability of Military Electronic Equipment uring 1956.

In reviewing the progress made during 1956 in ectronic equipment reliability improvement, seval very important significant factors emerged. ere are some of the more important ones.

A fairly universal acceptance of mean-time-toshure to express reliability has developed.

Policy has been established requiring that the esign of a newly developed military electronic em be completed and thoroughly tested for reability and producibility, as well as performance, fore production for service use is started.

Equipment designers have become far more conmed about reliability and they are applying more fort to obtain it. Some of the newly designed quipments tested recently have demonstrated an herent reliability perhaps an order of magnitude better than equipments now in service.

ses A definitive requirement for reliability, expressed mean-time-to-failure, has been included in a conact specifications for the procurement of large mantities of a military electronic equipment.

hear The application of transistors to military equiption pents has started to expand.

With respect to reliability, the value of pilot proaction and reliability testing during the initial prouction period has been demonstrated.

Use of printed wiring has become more universal roughout military equipments, a potentially very gnificant step forward in reliability.

Specific and substantial advances have been ade in obtaining more reliable electron tubes and mponent parts.

Management throughout industry has developed far greater understanding of reliability and what required to obtain and maintain it.

Comparable progress has not been made in imtoving the policies and practices of procurement. mphasis on competitive cost in the procurement both development and production is still a major eterrent to obtaining real reliability in military ectronic equipment. It is improbable that a highly eliable equipment will ever be produced if the rice has been forced so low that shortcuts in enmeering or manufacturing are required.

Neither have we made much progress in conincing procurement people that substantial reability improvements result from keeping the me contractor on the job through development nd initial production.

In 1957 we hope to see these and other remainy barriers to reliability improvement broken by irect action or further education.



• for I.F. amplifiers, printed circuit use temperature compensated to .15%

+85°C • for operations above

1 mc • dimensions:

> 13/16" x 2·1/2" x 2 high



ENCAPSULATED TOROIDS hermetically sealed high Q center-mounting permits stacking



21/32" x 3/8"



FILTERS miniaturized for guided missiles

high temperature stability designed to withstand

shock and vibration hermetically sealed

-wt. 1.5 oz. dimensions: 45/64" x



ADJUSTOROIDS orecise continuous

adjustment of inductance over a 10% range

no external control current needed

hermetically sealed low cost-wt..83 oz. Odimensions: 45/64" x 45/64" x 3/4" high

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For Burnell specializes in these components; in manufacturing them and in delivering them on schedule – at competitive prices.

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CIRCLE 6 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



ENGINEERING... America's Great Resource

National Engineering Week: February 17-23, 1957, has been recognized by the President of the United States as an opportunity to stimulate a greater understanding of the contributions of the Engineering Profession.

During this week, Engineering Societies throughout the country will join with the National Society of Professional Engineers in the holding of special meetings and conferences, sponsoring guided tours for students through plants and laboratories, and in bringing the story of Engineering to the general public.



Probing of Thermal Barriers: A dilatometer made in Wetzler, Germany by the E. Leitz Company, determines even the most minute coefficients of expansion of metals under heat. Dots shown in the insert upper right represent a distortion of one ten-millionth of an inch in the metal specimen. They were caused by gently blowing on the test specimen. The cylindrical portion (at extreme right) is an electronic furnace capable of heating test specimens to 2000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Where do you belong in



Computer Circuit Design Engineers plan electronic circuitry for advanced airborne analog and digital computers . . . design linear and pulse circuits employing transistors, tubes, magnetic devices. Opportunities also exist in airborne power supply design, or to develop new techniques for marginally checking computer performance. Do you belong on this team?

Computer Logical Design Engineers determine the systems outline of a computer and its inter-connection with external equipment. Close liaison is maintained with mathematical support, circuit design, packaging and test engineers. Computer speed, memory size, configuration and arithmetic structure are tailored to requirements of weapons systems. Do you belong on this team? Systems Evaluation Engineers test and evaluate electronic analog and transistorized dig tal computer systems design for aircraft evaluate new systems and improvements r insure compliance with specifications and A Force requirements. Other assignments: this in testing of peripheral equipment, liaisan with design, development and field engineer ing. Do you belong on this team?



Harry Branning (center): B.S.E.E. 1950, Syracuse. Design Engineer in circuit design, 1951; October, 1954, promoted to Associate Engineer; April, 1956, promoted to Staff Engineer, Systems Planning. In June, 1956, appointed Project Engineer and Manager of the 110 Computer Circuit Design Department; discussing the performance and packaging details of a transistorized read amplifier. William Dunn (standing): M.E. 1950, M.S.E.E. 1952, Stevens Institute. Technical Engineer, 1955; April, 1956, promoted to Associate Engineer; August, 1956, transferred to Development Engineering in charge of Logical Design for digital computers in advanced weapons systems; here discussing Boolean Algebra method of optimizing the logical design of an airborne digital computer. Eli Wood (left): B.S.E.E. 1950, Connecticu IBM Customer Engineer, July, 1950; Ser tember, 1952, transferred to ACL Field En gineering. February, 1954, in charge of Fiel Engineering at Hunter AFB; May, 1955, Ass ciate Engineer; appointed Project Engineer Manager of Systems Evaluation in Augus 1956; here investigating a problem in rada data presentation set evaluation testing.

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The brief records of the men cited above indicate only a few of the exciting activities right now in IBM Military Products. This division, organized 18 months ago, has grown enormously. A small-company atmosphere prevails. Men work in small teams . . . individual contributions are instantly recognized. Promotions occur frequently.

As a member of IBM Military Products, you'll enjoy physical surroundings and equipment second to none. Educational programs at IBM expense lead to advanced degrees. Salaries and benefits are excellent. Stability is guaranteed by IBM's history of consistent achievement—underlined by the fact that the rate of turnover at IBM is only onesixth the national average.

Throughout the length and breadth of the United States IBM has built modern plants and laboratories. This map points out the various locations where you might live as an IBM em-

DATA PROCESSING ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS TIME EQUIPMENT MILITARY PRODUCTS



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BM Military Products?



systems Engineers oversee the engineering port provided by the Systems Coordination Specification Group to the factory on the N/ASB-4 Bombing-Navigational System. ir Force requirements are analyzed and the ulting engineering changes evaluated to etermine effect on system performance and curacy. Mathematical error analyses are Do you belong on this team?



recommend design criteria before and during development of equipment. Later, they compare dynamic performance accuracy and peliability characteristics with what has been anticipated. Other assignments include Digital Computer Systems Engineering, Input-Output and Analog-Digital Conversion Engineering. Do you belong on this team?



ntin Marble (left): B.S.M.E. 1951, Syra-Joined IBM in 1951; promoted to De-Engineer in 1952; May, 1955, promoted Associate Engineer, and then to Project gineer, Manager of the Systems Coordinaand Specification Group, Production Enering Department, in February, 1956; n here describing a unique cooling dein to a new employee in his group.

yee. IBM Military Products include Airborne Computer Laboratories ated in Owego, N. Y., and the Proj-SAGE installations directed from gston, New York.

Here is a real ground-floor opportuy that you can't afford to overlook. ithout exaggeration, your potential in dynamic young field of electronic puters is virtually unlimited. Get the facts. Write, outlining your el ground and interests to:

A. Whitehome

mager of Engineering Recruitment, Dept. 902 ternational Business Machines Corp. ¹⁰ Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

Monroe Dickinson (left): B.S.E.E. 1952, W.P.I.; M.S.E.E. 1954, M.I.T. Technical Engineer in analog and alternate computer techniques for weapons systems, 1952; Associate Engineer responsible for systems design and analysis, 1954; December, 1955, Staff Engineer, responsible for research planning; here reviewing set-up on laboratory analog computer of a sampled data control problem.

Exceptional career opportunities are now open in IBM Military Products for E.E.'s, M.E.'s, physicists, and mathematicians, in the following fields:

SYSTEMS PLANNING AND ANALYSIS DIGITAL AND ANALOG SYSTEMS **INERTIAL GUIDANCE** SERVO-MECHANISMS ELECTRONICS **MECHANICAL DESIGN** ELECTRONIC PACKAGING PROGRAMMING FIELD ENGINEERING RELIABILITY COMPONENTS PHYSICS MATHEMATICS HUMAN ENGINEERING INSTALLATION CIRCUIT DEVELOPMENT POWER SUPPLIES TRANSISTORS HEAT TRANSFER OPTICS **TEST EQUIPMENT** COST ESTIMATING **TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS**



CIRCLE 560 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

\$300 Million Semiconductor Business by 1960

The semiconductor will jump from the present \$55 million to a \$300 million industry by 1960, according to Joseph S. O'Flaherty, manager of the semiconductor division of Hughes Aircraft.

This forecast of a 300 million dollar semiconductor industry by 1960 includes an estimate that. barring war, 85 per cent of this dollar volume will be sold to the civilian industrial and entertainment product industries, and only 15 per cent to the military.

One of the principal factors behind the growth is the development and introduction of new and improved products. Probably no industry is based so closely on initial discovery and research as is the semiconductor industry. Advanced research in solid state physics and the chemistry necessary to produce semiconductors has already passed into a realm of physics beyond the knowledge which produced the atom bomb, yet we have only scratched the surface. Literally thousands of scientists have a working knowledge of the physics of nuclear fission; only a relative handful have a comparable understanding of solid state physics.



Oscillograph Measures Force: Strain or force analyses, as well as speed, temperature and machine tool horsepower measurements can be determined with the use of a 4-channel electronic oscillograph recently developed by GE's Metallurgical Products Dept., Detroit. The picture shown is in the process of finding the three components of force on a lathe carbide cutting tool.



QUALITY CONTROL assures you of long, dependable service from these assembly-line-produced power supplies.



HERMETIC SEALING PRO-CESS provides for complete all its own transformers. TION at every relevant point means troublefree operation for you.



is designed to provide con-

(200-400-800 MA units) occupies a minimum amount of space, delivers maximum performance, is easy to service and maintain

FOR THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE YEAR

ENGINEERS RATE LAMBDA FIRST

in all Power Supply Surveys

Every independent study of power supply preferences has shown an overwhelming vote for Lambda. In the most recent survey, made by a leading electronics publication, engineers who specify power supplies choose Lambda by more than 2½ times over the next identified manufacturer. This is the greatest margin of preference yet. Here is addi-

Power

LAMBDA

Supplies

tional proof that the more opportunities users of power supplies have to try Lambda equipment for themselves, the more they recognize the superiority of these outstanding units.

We suggest that you inspect Lambda power supplies in use in your own area. We will be happy to provide names of nearby users. Ask the candid opinion of the men who work with this precisionengineered equipment daily.



Electric Delivery Truck

The electric delivery truck is back of the scene. One manufacturer, th Cleveland Vehicle Company, Cleve my land, Ohio claims their electric true rato costs up to fifty per cent less to operaissil ate. Because it starts and picks up raph more quickly and smoothly than allog gasoline truck, the manufactures It claim it can save as much as an hou elop a day on a typical delivery route.

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Batteries for the truck are supplie by the Electric Storage Battery Com pany, Philadelphia, Pa.

Heat Pumps In Home of the Future

Heat pumps have a definite place i the all-electric home of the future. "A 'All-Electric Home', the dream an aspiration of many thoughtful men i the electric utility industry," said (W. Bary of the Philadelphia Electri Company, "cannot be attained with out electricity performing the job of providing comfort through heatin and cooling of the home . . . th economic attainment of this goal feasible through development b manufacturers of the heat pump."

Heat pumps, which are now wide used throughout the country and pa ticularly in the South, use air, water other media for the production of he through compression and by a revers process provide refrigeration.

Link Simulators for Commercial Jets

Preparing for the jet age in comme uncl cial aviation, KLM Royal Dutch Ai and lines has placed orders with Lin disc Aviation, Inc., of Binghamton, N.J est for two electronic flight simulators ther a total cost of more than \$1,600,00 RI

The Link simulators will be used to 10(11 training pilots and flight crews who up will operate KLM's Lockheed Electrosise turboprop transports and giant Dous nete las DC-8 jet transports scheduled from the delivery in 1959 and 1960, respected tively. Without leaving the ground arse and at a fraction of the cost involve It in flying an actual airplane, the crew erse will practice in-flight emergency product cedures, normal flight routine, and the approaches and letdowns. and

CIRCLE 8 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

LAMBDA ELECTRONICS The first name in power supplies 11-11 131 STREET . COLLEGE POINT 56, NEW YORK

CATALOG Just off the presses. Illustrations and specifications for the complete line of Lambda Regulated D.C. **Power** Supplies.

an' Telescope Tracks Missile 0 Miles Away

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gint telescope developed by the my Signal Corps Engineering Labuc rato ies at Fort Monmouth locates per ussiles in space, tracks and photoaphs high altitude meteorological alloons and evaluates radar systems. It has a 400-pound lens system deeloped by Fairchild Camera and Inrument Corporation which takes blie black and white photographs of rockis, jets and other flying objects autontically. The high degree of accucy obtained by the lens system and sociated equipment enable the motographs to reveal information not mly as to the type of object but also velocity, acceleration, elevation and azimuth.

> The tracker is especially noted for good telephotographic lens and amera system, precise coordination target and time records, reliable rget acquisition and fast and acmrate tracking.

The optics include a turren of proetton lens of 4X, 2X, 1X, and 1/2X magnification providing effective focal months of 160 in., 80 in., 30 in. and in. respectively. The entire field of tew of this optical system varies from 4 to 5 degrees depending on the rojection lens in use.

adio Noise Tests

Verification that rain causes inreases in conducted radio influence Jets oltage (RIV) of 15 to 20 times the ir weather value heads the list of nme onclusions drawn from "radio noise" Ai and tests conducted by the Detroit Lin dison Company, Detroit, Mich. The N.1 st verifies previous reports from ors wher sources.

0,00 RIV is the radio frequency line to sed wound voltage measured by direct supling to the line using a radio lectronise meter as a two terminal volt-Dout meter. Another important conclusion ed for the test was that a small change in especialative air density causes a large inoun erse change in RIV.

olve It appears that there may be an increw erse relationship between RIV and prediative humidity up to the dew point , and the point of condensation on the onductor. Further work is being one in this area.

CIRCLE 9 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >

Rugged E-I Compression Seals are the industry's standard for superior performance in commercial and military service. Practically indestructible, they provide the maximum immunity to shock, vibration and temperature changes.

Available in miniature or sub-miniature types, these super-dependable hermetic seals are supplied in economical standard types to meet practically any sealing requirement.

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Single Lead Terminals - Available in standard or custom designs



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Plug-in Connectors-for vibrator, chopper, lock-in and noval sockets.



Transister Clesures - Standard sealed bases, cans and diode closures available.

Multiple Headers-for evi hermetic sealing requirement

LE CTRONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957

Altitude, temperature, vibration and shock — application hazards aboard the high flying, high speed USAF Northrop Snark, intercontinental guided missile — are all in a day's work for tough Rheem Power Amplifiers.

RHEEM REL-OS

miniature RF power amplifiers

ough and engineered to deliver

The REL-09, Miniature RF Power Amplifier, has widespread application in airborne telemetering systems. To ensure reception of high quality signals, step up the power radiated from your airborne equipment. Select the power amplifier which normally exceeds your requirements for vibration, shock, temperature and altitude. Use the Rheem REL-09 for consistent results. Power output-11 watts; Input Drive-1.4 watts. Detailed specification, price and delivery will be furnished promptly on request.

You Can Rely on

Get your 1957 Products File at Rheem booth no. 2811, I.R.E. Show, Coliseum... New York City, March 18th thru 21st.

RHEEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Electronics Laboratory

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X-Ray Machine Traces Atomic-Changes

Hitherto unknown changes in the atomic arrangement of iron-aluminum alloys have been discovered through the use of the world's most powerful crystallographic x-ray machine.

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The designer of the super-power x-ray, Dr. Abraham Taylor, a research scientist in the technology department of the Westinghouse Laboratories, said new information on the previously puzzling behavior of iron-aluminum would give metallurgists greater insight into these metals.

"Heretofore," said Dr. Taylor, "we were able to observe that at certain temperatures, iron-aluminum reacted in unexpected ways. We were aware of these changes but were unable to understand or explain them."

With the use of the new high intensity x-ray machine, it is possible to take x-ray photographs of these alloys during the precise moments when, due to temperature changes, the magnetic arrangement of atoms in the metal is undergoing transformation.

Valuable for their superior magnetic properties, iron-aluminum alloys may find wide application throughout the electrical industry for such apparatus as generators, transformers, circuit breakers, and similar electrical equipment.



TV Positions 5-Ton Gas Turbine: Correct and accurate positioning of turbine shells on a 5-Ton Gas Turbine at GE's Gas Turbine Department, Schenectady, N.Y. is accomplished by means of a closed circuit television camera. Previously the turbine shells were aligned by stretching a taut wire through the turbine and estimating when the shells were in position.

When lining up the turbine shells, the camera is bolted, leveled and centered on the first or master shell. When another shell is to be attached, a target is centered in the new shell and the camera lens focused to the known distance to the target.

By watching the monitor, the operator can note where the target lies in relation to the camera lens. Thus, he is able to carefully adjust the shell-connecting bolts and align the new shell.

5-57

Vashington Report

rbert H. Rosen

Pr sident's Budget

thi writing the Congressional inquisition of Fe leral Budget will have begun. The question: by this amount? will be asked service by service d agency by agency. The President is asking for record \$71.8 billion to operate the Federal Govment from July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958. He also ints the authority to obligate some \$73.3 billion. Over half of the \$71.8 billion is earmarked for Department of Defense. The DOD has asked authority to spend \$38 billion, to obligate \$38.5 lion, and to place contracts in FY '58 for \$40.6 lion.

In total figures, the expenditures the Defense partment plans to make, service by service, are follows: Army \$9.170 B, Navy \$10.389 B, Air rce \$17.600 B.

sile News

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no military missiles were recently revealed for first time. Hughes Aircraft and the Air Force mounced the existence of the GAR-1D, a supernic air-to-air version of the Falcon. The new misis radar-guided, and will travel to altitudes in tess of interceptor capability. It is slightly longer m six feet, has an air-frame diameter of approxitely six inches, and weighs less than an average

The other missile, disclosed by the Navy, is the baris. Unconfirmed reports have it that Polaris is signed for submarine launching and has a range several hundred miles. Navy SINS (Shipboard etial Navigation System) will be an integral part the Polaris system. Major contractor for Polaris the Lockheed Aircraft Company.

50 Meets

e first meeting of the year of the Television Alations Study Group has ended with the adoption a charter of operations and the naming of potencommittee and panel chairmen. The five anding committees" are: transmitters, receivers, d testing, propagation, and analysis and theory. ople from industry, education, and Government be asked to serve on these committees. A comation of their reports will be presented to the C as a guide to the allocation of frequencies for and uhf television.

TASO is a nonprofit organization set up by five ganizations having vital interests in TV broadsting. The five are: Radio-Electronics-Television and facturers Association, National Association of Idio and Television Broadcasters, Joint Council F ducational TV, Committee for Competitive le ision, and Association of Maximum Service le asters, Inc.

PROGRESS REPORT ON MILITARY TRANSISTORS

FIRST silicon transistors meeting NANY SPECS

TL

For reliability under extrame conditions... design with TI's military silicon transistors... built to give you high gain in small signal applications at temperatures up to 150°C. Made to the stringent requirements of MIL-T-19112A (SHIPS), MIL-T-19502 (SHIPS), and MIL-T-19504 (SHIPS) – these welded case, grown junction devices furnish the tremendous savings in weight, space, and power you expect from transistorization... plus close parameter control that permits you to design your circuits with confidence.

All 20 Texas Instruments silicon transistor types have proved themselves in military use. First and largest producer of silicon transistors, TI is the country's major supplier of high temperature transistors to industry for use in military and commercial equipment.

end point at 25°C condition duration test no broken leads three 90-degree arcs lead fatigue 100 to 1000 cps at 10 G 3 cycles, each x, y, and z plane Ico = 2 µA maximum at 5V vibration 60 cps at 10 G 32 hours, each x, y, and z plane hab - 2 µ mhos maximum vibration fatigue h_{fb} = -0.88 minimum 40 G, 11 milliseconds 3 shocks, each x, y, and z plane shock (USN-2N117) 10 cycles -55°C to +150°C temperature cycle -0.94 minimum MIL-STD-202 240 hours moisture resistance (USN-2N118) 1000 hours, accumulated life, intermittent operation $P_c = 150 \text{ mW}, V_c = 30V$ - -0.97 minimum hre operating time (USN-2N119) 1000 hours 150° C, ambient life, storage no mechanical defects MIL-STD-202 50 hours salt spray interfering with operation

degradation rate tests for Tl's USN-2N117, USN-2N118, and USN-2N119

LOOK TO TI FOR: SILICON HF, MEDIUM POWER, POWER, AND SMALL SIGNAL TRANSISTORS SILICON DIODES AND RECTIFIERS • GERMANIUM VHF, POWER, RADIO, AND GENERAL PURPOSE TRANSISTORS

pioneer producer of silicon transistors



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FORM

and for automation

Hand assembled diodes **COMPARE** Automatically assembled CBS diodes

The increasingly automatic assembly of electronic equipment is placing serious limitations upon component manufacturers. Rigid, tight tolerances must be maintained to avoid jamming the automatic machines. This spells automation for components, too.

CBS has done something about it. On seven integrated machines, CBS glass diodes are automatically assembled, packaged, tested. The picture tells the story ... compares the results of this automatic assembly with that of ordinary hand assembly. The controlled uniform quality is apparent. As you would ex-

pect, the uniformity is both mechanical and electrical. Take advantage of CBS Advanced-Engineering. Specify CBS glass diodes for uniformity . . . for dependability . . . for automatically controlled quality.



CBS-HYTRON

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Semiconductor Operations, Lowell, Mass

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Reliable products through Advanced-Engineering

Letters to the Editor

Mica Status

Dear Sir:

We wish to comment on your editorial in the December 1 issue of ELECTRONIC DESIGN, giving the status of natural and synthetic mica. We feel the additional facts are needed.

The U.S. Bureau of Mines started, some year ago, to find sources for replacing mica mined i India. To this end, they initiated a program for making synthetic mica and found that the proce was feasible. Thereupon, in order to expand th program, they released their technical data to an one in industry who wanted to attempt commercia production.

Our company has been experimenting since 195 using both Government data and our own research As a result we have, to our knowledge, manufactured and the second secon tured as large a crystal as has been produced ye in this country, during the past year. However, th major need of industry is for the larger playing card-sized pieces so far only found in the natura state; the small crystals are limited in use to small capacitors. We are using these small crystals i powder form in the manufacture of Mykroy, ou glass bonded mica, thereby greatly improving i qualities.

We hesitate to agree that large crystals, synthetic will be available within a year or so to take car of the "90 per cent of the U.S. requirement." reality, even with an adequate program of research it might take two to three years to work out th making of clear synthetic crystals large enough t meet the requirements of the industry.

In the opinion of this writer, who has spent lon hours of research on this subject, there must be ver real concern with establishing an adequate domes tic supply of synthetic mica. Only the first elemen tal steps have yet been taken, and only a deter mined research program by all industry ca actually supply our domestic needs. One deterrent is the large cost, which must be borne by the in dividual manufacturer.

> D. E. Replogle, Presiden Electronic Mechanics, Inc Clifton, N.J.

► We appreciate having this comment relative t the mica picture and outlook. Other factual infor mation bearing on this important subject will be welcome.



Correction

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In my article titled "Attenuation and Phase Shift anges in RC Sections from Curves," which apars on pages 38-39 of the December 1, 1956 issue, are are three errors. The first two are printing ers and the third is my error.

The fouth line from the bottom of the first paraph on page 38 reads: "For a 0.5% change in amfier gain for three stages the gain per stage is \$7%." It should read: "For a 0.5% change in amfier gain for three stages the gain *change* per ge is 0.167%."

The headings on the values for the curve on ge 39 are incorrect. The column headed $\triangle G / \triangle f_0$ ould be $\triangle G / G / \triangle f_0 / f_0$ and the one headed $\partial / \triangle f_0$ should be $\triangle \Theta / \Theta / \triangle f_0 / f_0$. The column aded $1 + f^2 / f_0$ should be $1 + f^2 / f^2_0$.

The horizontal axis of the curve on page 39 is held f/f_o high pass, f_o/f low pass. The latter term ould be f/f_o low pass.

Sidney K. Benjamin

Can You Help?

ear Sir:

earch As we see it, one of the aims of your publication at the to serve as a clearing house through which develight ment engineers can contact manufacturers in ider to determine the availability of particular t lon pes of equipment. If it is not presumptuous, we ever suld like to ask you to publish the following apomes al:

emen We are looking for a zero speed tachometer deter skup for use in the continuous process industries. ' car he device must be capable of producing a numerren er of electrical pulses proportional to input speed he im ver the range from zero to 3000 rpm. Extreme re-

ability is important because of the high cost of siden own time in a continuous industrial process. There s, Inc a no unusual environmental hazards other than ust and dirt and the possibility that explosionmofing may be required in some applications.

> Robert P. Einsel Senior Engineer Industrial Nucleonics Corp. Columbus, Ohio.

Crucibl

In color tv, too CRUCIBLE PERMANENT MAGNETS

for beam correctors, color purifiers and color equalizers

Designers of electronic and control equipment can count on a consistently higher energy product with Crucible alnico magnets. It means greater power from a minimum size magnet!

And they're available in practically any size you want—from a fraction of an ounce to several hundred pounds. What's more, Crucible alnico permanent magnets can be sand cast, shell molded, or investment cast to your exact size, shape, or tolerance requirements.

Crucible has been a leading producer of these permanent magnets ever since alnico alloys were developed. And their manufacture is backed by over a half century of fine steelmaking experience. That's why so many magnet applications begin at Crucible. Crucible Steel Company of America, The Oliver Building, Mellon Square, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

first name in special purpose steels

Steel Company of CIRCLE 13 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

95 LEC RONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957

Meetings

Feb. 25-27: Special Conference on Electronics In Action

Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y. Several major companies will show electronic data-processing equipment in action through closed-circuit television. Sponsored by the American Management Association's Finance Division, 1515 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Feb. 26-27: Third Conference on Radio-Interference Reduction

Chicago, Ill. Sessions include equipment design techniques, instrumentation and measurement techniques, practical interference reduction methods, and special suppression components. For further information contact Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology, Technology Center, 10 West 35th St., Chicago 16, Ill.

Feb. 26-28: Western Joint Computer Conference

Statler Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. The Conference is under the joint sponsorship of the IRE, AIEE, and ACM. Theme of the meetings will be "Techniques For Reliability." For further information contact S. Dean Wanlass, Aeronutronic Systems. Inc., 13729 Victory Blvd., Van Nuys, Calif.

March 11-15: 1957 Nuclear Congress

Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. Theme of the Congress is "For Mankind's Progress" and peacetime uses of atomic energy will be discussed. Included in the Congress are four major elements, including the Second Nuclear Engineering and Science Congress, coordinated by Engineers Joint Council on behalf of twenty engineering and scientific societies. This will include 130 technical papers during a four-day program. The National Industrial Conference Board will hold its Fifth Conference on Atomic Energy in Industry, featuring twelve round-table discussions. The International Atomic Exposition, sponsored by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers in cooperation with four other engineering societies, will display industry's latest items in the atomic field. The Fifth Hot Laboratories and Equipment Conference will take place March 14 and 15. For information, write to Engineer Joint Council, 33 W. 39th St., New York, N. Y.





Exceeds NEMA standards for XXP...meets UL requirements for printed circuitry... meets MIL SPEC 3115B for type PBE-P



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New Formica Cirprint is far superior to any XXP eveloping made. The latest product of Formica-4 research, it is the lentil first and only copper clad especially designed to meet the word requirements of large volume manufacturers.

Check these Cirprint properties against your requirement High IR: 250,000 megohms after 96 hours at 35° C an 90% relative humidity.

Cold punching: up to and including $\frac{1}{16}^{"}$. Low moisture absorption: 0.80% in 1" x 3" x $\frac{1}{16}^{"}$ samp in after 24 hours immersion.

1st choice in laminated plastics

Application engineering • Fabricating CIRCLE 14 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



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entification. Eliminates costly and ineffective factory cords and marking systems.

ou can see the quality because Cirprint is translucent. Its moth structure is free of all impurities. Translucency also umits a visual check on the register of circuits printed opposite sides of a sheet.

Thusiastic reports from manufacturers who have tested aprint state it's the best XXP ever made . . . and that its attaining properties are most useful.

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	Company	Title
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March 18-21: The 1957 SPI Annual National Conference and Pacific Coast Plastics Exposition

Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, Calif., sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc. Sessions will cover plastics in the fields of electronics, aircraft and defense, building, and processing. Exposition will be held at the Shrine Exposition Hall. Further information may be obtained from the Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc., 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

March 18-21: IRE National Convention

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and New York Coliseum. New York, N. Y. Twenty-three technical subjects such as Telemetry, Antennas and Propagation, Circuit Theory, Electron Devices and Receivers, Computers, Information Theory, Automatic Control Microwave and Instrumentation, Manufacturing Electronics, Audio and Broadcast, Aeronautical, Communication and Military Electronics, Ultrasonics, Medical and Nuclear Electronics will be presented at the convention. For further information on exhibits, contact Mr. William C. Copp, IRE Advertising Dept., 1475 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Contact the IRE, 1 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. for other information.

March 25-27: Special Conference on Research and Development

Palmer House, Chicago, Ill. Sponsored by the American Management Association. Subject will be "Product Development in Medium and Small Companies." For information, write American Management Association, 1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

April 4-5: Special Conference on Research and Development

Hotel Statler, New York, N.Y. Sponsored by the American Management Association. The conference will be an Engineering Forum. For information write to American Management Association, 1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

April 8-11: Fourth National Electrical Industries Show

71st Regiment Armory, New York, N.Y. Sponsored by the Eastern Electrical Wholesalers Association. For more information, contact William S. Orkin, Co-Producer, The American Electrical Industries Expositions, Inc., 19 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y.

April 11-13: Southwestern IRE Conference and Electronics Show

Houston, Texas. Sponsored by the Houston Section of the IRE. This conference will be augmented by the National Simulation Conference which will be sponsored by the IRE Professional Group on Electronic Computers. For information, write to Ninth Southwestern IRE Conference and Electronics Show, P. O. Box 1234, Houston 1, Texas.

ry this for size

For guided missiles, airborne equipment, portable and mobile ground equipment

In these and related fields, where lack of space is the problem, manufacturers have turned to miniaturization. Daven's **new ceramic switch** occupies a panel area of less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ square inches—incorporates features that ensure long life and trouble-free operation.

Despite its small size, this switch is extremely rugged and has been designed to withstand all types of field service. Coin silver contacts, rotors and slip rings are provided for low and uniform contact resistance and excellent electrical characteristics. Ceramic parts are silicone impregnated to function under extreme humidity. Sturdy solder terminals are supplied for wiring.

Single pole style has 18 shorting type contact positions available. 2 or 3 pole types may also be obtained. Several sections may be "ganged" by adding supplementary wafers. Flash-over voltage at 60 cycles is 1000 volts peak ... current carrying capacity is 2 amperes.

This sturdy, high-quality switch is precision produced . . . will give years of service in fine commercial and military equipment. DAVEN's expert engineering staff is at your service for help with special problems or orders to your specifications. Write today for further information.

Miniature Ceramic Switch... Series M



524 West Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Route 10, Livingston, New Jersey Nuclear Radiation Effects on Semiconductor Devices and Materials Symposium February 27-28, 1957 Auditorium Western Union Telegraph Co. 60 Hudson St., NYC PPRI

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It is expected that all projects being sponsored by the Dept. of Defense and the AEC will be reported on. Among the reports, a survey of a 6 yr. transistor study by the AEC, Oakridge, Tenn. will be made. The symposium will be "UNCLASSIFIED," and security clearance will therefore, be unnecessary. Registration will take place at the door, starting at 9 a.m. on February 27; there will be no registration fee. Sponsored by A.G.E.T.

Radio Interference Reduction Conference February 26-27, 1957 Armour Research Foundation Chicago, Illinois

> Tuesday, February 26 Radar Techniques

CALCULATION AND MEASUREMENT OF RADAR INTERFERENCE SIGNAL LEVELS. Louis Valcik, Armour Research A Self-Contained Interference Blanker for Radar Receivers. D. L. Hofmockel, Rome Air Center RF INTERFERENCE-FREE DESIGN TECH-NIQUES IN RADAR SYSTEMS. E. R. Radford, General Electric Co.

Tuesday, February 26 Measurement Techniques

A New Technique for Evaluating RF Leakage and Susceptibility of Electronic Equipment. C. S. Vasaka, Naval Air Development Center High Power Radar Spurious Fre-Quency Outputs. Michael Marelli, Rome Air Development Center Quicker and Simpler Means for Interference Detection and Suppression. P. B. Wilson, Interference Testing and Research Laboratory, Inc. Insertion Loss Measurements of RF

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UPPRI SSION FILTERS WITH RATED CUR-INT A PPLIED. J. A. Allen, SCEL ME UNUSUAL ASPECTS OF MIL-I-BIB RADIO INTERFERENCE MEASURE-INTS. William Jarva, Filtron Co., Inc.

Tuesday, February 26 unn unications Systems Techniques

HE MEASUREMENT OF THE SUSCEP-BILLEY OF A RADIO RECEIVER TO IN-RFERENCE. B. T. Newman, General Internet Laboratories, Inc.

ESIGN AND EVALUATION TECHNIQUES R REDUCING RADIO INTERFERENCE NOM UHF COMMUNICATION EQUIP-ENT. W. D. Wade and E. F. Swanm, Magnavox Co.

UPPRESSION OF SPURIOUS OUTPUTS NOM PULSED TRANSMITTERS. P. Varwhkin, S. L. Brown, and F. J. Morris, lectro-Mechanics Co.

DIMENSIONAL INTERFERENCE ANAL-BIS. N. H. Sheperd, General Electric ROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN REBORNE INTERFERENCE BLANKER. R. Meadows, Farnsworth

Wednesday, February 27 Aircraft Applications

ATURAL INTERFERENCE PARAMETERS THE AIRBORNE WEAPON SYSTEM EVELOPMENT. R. G. Stimmel, Wright in Development Center

ADIO INTERFERENCE STUDIES CON-INTERFERENCE STUDIES CON-INTERFERENCE D. R. Meyer, T. Ingimoto, and D. S. Davis, Lockheed ESULTS OF UHF MUTUAL ENVIRON-ENT TEST PROGRAM AT ROME AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER. J. Berliner and Augustine, Rome Air Center INTERFERENCE PROBLEM IN PULSE INTERFERENCE PROBLEM IN PULSE INTERFERENCE PROBLEM IN PULSE INTERFERENCE PROBLEM IN PULSE INTERFERENCE OF A DISE GENERA-TION IN AIRCRAFT ANTENNAS NEAR DELECTRIC SURFACES. J. E. Nanevicz, Inford Research Institute

Wednesday, February 27 Practical Suppression Techniques

ONTROL OF INTERFERENCE THROUGH ASIC DESIGN. L. W. Thomas, BuShips ADIO INTERFERENCE REDUCTION IN XISTING EQUIPMENT. C. F. Paluka, Emington Rand Univac

Additional papers on practical supression techniques, special suppresion components, etc. will be delivred For more information, contact I. N Sachs, ARF.

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• Tubing of TEFLON serves as an insulator around two stainless-steel studs in miniature rotary tap switches used in military aircraft.



• The paper clip indicates the small size of these coils. The insulation of TEFLON is one important reason why they can be miniaturized.



• Here are shown a striped, wrapped lead wire (top) and two samples of miniaturized flexible sleeving – all insulated with TEFLON.

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Prototype development and the obtaining of field samples of small, intricate plastic parts for electronic applications are now possible at low cost. This is because of a new plastic transfer molding machine based on an original development by Grayhill and now manufactured by Hull-Standard Corp. of Abington, Pa.

Featuring low mold cost and negligible tooling expense, the machine is designed to be used in conjunction with engineering development or for short- and medium-run production as well. Usually, up to 250,000 parts or more can be turned out before it pays to tool up for other larger volume production methods. Also, the parts produced in thermosetting plastics are exactly the same as would be produced on larger machines and are therefore entirely suitable for engineering analysis to determine tolerances, strength and other important characteristics in advance of irrecoverable tooling expense for large production quantities.

The Hull-Standard press was developed when the Grayhill Co.—manufacturers of miniature and subminiature electric and electronic components—was faced with the problem of buying small thermosetting plastic parts in quantities of 100 to 200,000. They also purchased several molded parts at the rate of 1000 to 5000 a year which, because of their nature, required permanent and accurate tools or molds. The expense of the tools made it very costly to make design alterations or to experiment with new products. Since these are exactly the problems faced by many other designers, this article should interest many engineers who are anxious to save dollars. W ITH the development of a unique small-part thermosetting plastic molding machine, engineers will find new instances where it is desirable to design in plastic instead of metal or other materials. However, a knowledge is necessary of the factors which will make it possible to take full advantage of the process, effect maximum economies, and possibly to design what has been a practical impossibility heretofore. Such considerations will be discussed here.

Basic Considerations

Thermosetting plastics differ from the thermoplastic compounds (acrylics, styrenes, butyrates, vinyls, etc.) in that the molding process brings about an irreversible chemical change (polymerization) in the material which results in a permanently hard part. The materials cannot be re-claimed; they are more heat resistant than thermoplastics; and they are dimensionally more stable. They have good appearance and can be readily molded into intricate shapes; they are fung-inert and therefore do not normally need a wax or varnish treatment for moisture and fungus protection because the filler is well impregnated with the resin.

Mold Or Stamp?

Thermosetting plastic materials come in sheet, rod and tube as well as in powder form. Therefore, before deciding to mold a part, the designer should consider

whether it could be stamped or machined from stock It might even be desirable to combine molding and other operations. A molded part may incorporate shapes and contours that would be impractical to machine or stamp from stock. Frequently one molded part can replace more than one stamping by combining all the features into one. Where the part can be made in several ways, the manner which proves least costly is normally best. For instance: A relay space can be stamped at a cost of about 0.1¢ each or less. A comparable molded part would probably cost 10 times as much. Yet, when it is necessary to use ten stamped spacers between contact arms, one molded part might be cheaper than ten spacers because of the reduction in handling one part in place of ten. Also, closer tolerances can be held on a single molded part than on a stack made up of several laminations.

Compound Characteristics

A large number of thermosetting plastic molding compounds are now on the market. With the variety of basic resins and fillers to choose from, it is possible to compound materials with a range of chemical, electrical and mechanical properties. For practical reasons, the compounds most generally used are compromises of physical properties and molding characteristics. As applied to small sized parts, the improved mechanical properties obtained from the use of the



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Typical plastic parts molded by the process described, compared in size to a paper clip.

more fibrous fillers will fall far short of the anticipated values because of the thin sections usually involved and the inability to properly stratify the fibres. This is particularly true in transfer molding.

The designer should always identify the use and general gequirements of the part or indicate an appropriate military specification. This will leave the molder one leeway as to actual compound and supplier. Suppliers catalog materials into compounds designed for general use, those with better than average electrical properties, those with the best attributes for mechanical properties (impact, strength, etc.) and those having the advantage of chemical resistance. Most common basic resins are phenolic, urea, melamine, alkyd, and diallyl phthalates. Some of the trade names are Bakelite, Durez, Beetle, Resinox, Durite, Plaskon and Melmac.

Each basic resin has its own peculiarities. The melamines have good arc resistance but leave something to be desired in their dimensional stability. The weas, together with certain melamines, can be obtained in light colors only. The phenolics are relatively heat and water resistant and have good mechanical properties.

Fillers are used in these materials in order to derease cost, add bulk, and provide special properties. Mica is added to enhance electrical properties; glass ellers add to the mechanical and heat resisting properties; rags add to the mechanical properties. Wood flour is the most common filler. Others in general use are cotton flock; asbestos, nylon and rubber.

In addition to the resins and fillers, plasticizers, lubricants and coloring agents are used. The plasticizers soften and improve the flowability of the compound during the short period in the molding cycle at which it is in the plastic state. The lubricants act as mold release agents and aid in preforming the material. Dyes and pigments are used to impart desired colors to the compound.

Most molding materials are available in several flow ranges. Softer flows are used for parts to be transfer molded, which is the case with this small sized equipment, and most generally is used for parts of intricate section and design. The harder flow materials are used in compression molds and usually result in a slightly higher production rate than with the softer materials. A fine adjustment of the flow period can be achieved by varying the temperature of the mold or the amount of pre-heating of the powder. A simple and easily filled cavity can be run relatively hot, thereby achieving a minimum flow period and somewhat higher production. An intricate cavity must be run relatively cool in order to obtain the maximum flow time, thus assuring a completely filled mold cavity and preventing the breakage of delicate core pins. In such cases, this may decrease the production rate as much as 30 per cent.

Transfer Molding

With transfer molding the mold is completely closed before the molding compound is injected into the cavities. The remainder of the cycle consists of cure time, opening of the mold, and ejection of the completed part. The complete cycle is illustrated in Fig. 1.

Prior to injection into the cavities, the molding compound is loaded into a transfer cylinder which is normally built as a part of the mold. A transfer piston forces the powder into the cavities at a pressure of from 4000 to 8000 lb per sq in. The amount of molding compound to be loaded into the transfer cylinder must be equal to the combined volumes of the cavities, multiplied by the bulk factor of the material, plus an appropriate allowance for the runners, slug, and flash.

"Setting" of the material is progressive. It commences in the first portion of the mold to be filled and ends at the slug, which acts as a reservoir of molding material until it has set. The gate is the point (or points) at which the material enters the cavity. It is designed to act as a nozzle in order to direct the flow and produce a cleaner break-off of the part from the runner. The mold is vented at one or more points (at the end points of material flow) to allow air and gasses formed during polymerization to escape. Sometimes the satisfactory molding of a part is entirely dependent on the proper positioning of the gates and vents in the mold.



Fig. 1. Typical transfer mold. A—closed mold prior to transfer of molding compound; B—parts curing in mold after transfer of molding compound; C—mold open prior to ejection of cured parts; D—ejection of parts including slug, runners, etc.; E—typical "shot" before deflashing, and slug and runner removal; F—completed part after cleaning.



Fig. 3. Method of making a mold with square corners.



Fig. 4. Rounded and square hole corners at A and B, respectively, for mold core pin. The square hole is less expensive.

Part Design

Design of the part and mold design go hand-in-hand. Careful attention to part design based on mold considerations will keep costs at a minimum. Consider, for example, the simple spacer block shown in Fig. 2. At A the part is shown as originally designed, with square corners. At B it has been altered slightly with a small radius provided on each corner. As a result, four to eight hours of hand work and machining time per mold cavity has been eliminated. In this case the operations consist of end-milling the cavity, drilling one hole, and fitting one core pin. Formerly it was necessary to perform all of these operations plus hand working to make the corners sharp or milling slots at either end of the cavity and machine, fitting and securing the blocks into the slots to provide the square corners as in Fig. 3.

Corner Radius. Corner radius dimensions depend upon the cavity depth. Common practice calls for a radius of 1/16th the cavity depth, but not less than 1/32 in. This dimension should be in multiples of 1/64in. so that a standard milling cutter can be used by the mold maker.

Tolerances. Cavities and cores alike are made oversize by an amount equal to the shrinkage of the part as it cools. For most thermosetting plastics, this allowance ranges from 0.004 to 0.010 in. per inch. The mold for a given part is designed for use with a particular material. Where close tolerances must be maintained, it is generally impossible to use another material and achieve the same results unless both materials have the same shrinkage characteristics. Other problems encountered in attempting to hold extremely close tolerances in molding are the variation of the materials from batch to batch, from one molding method to another, from part to part, and within a given production run if temperatures and molding pressures vary slightly. Generally, a tolerance of 0.002 is considered "close" as applied to small sized parts and therefore should be used only where absolutely necessary.

Coring. A rule-of-thumb in the design of cores is that the core pin should not be longer than three times its diameter to keep the pin from "floating" or encountering frequent breakage. If a rectangular-sectioned core is required, it is less expensive to make if plete it has sharp corners. Thus, sharp-cornered holes sould pens be specified wherever possible. See Fig. 4.

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Ejection Marks. Ejector pins are needed to pull the part out of the cavity after molding, and these will cause marks on the molded part. Therefore, the design should be such that the ejector pin marks will not occur on a critical surface. Such marks are usually from flush to 0.005 in. below the surrounding surface.

Parting Lines. The parting line, where the two halves of the mold separate, is particularly important as to location in transfer molding. The best parting line from the standpoint of mold construction is a flat plane without projecting elements which would prevent surface grinding for purposes of finishing.

Section Thickness. Section thickness or walls of a part should be kept as uniform as possible. Heavy sections require a longer cure time, increase the weight of the part, and increase the chance of porosity and warpage in the section. The first two add directly to the cost of the part. The latter also add to the cost of the part by causing high rejection rates and by creating a false impression of the strength of the section. No positive rule can be given on section thickness because of the many compromising factors involved; but it is not practical to mold as thin a wall with thermosetting plastic materials as has been done with thermoplastic grades.

Cleaning. Parts not of extremely delicate section are generally tumbled as the first step in cleaning following molding. Additional cleaning operations are particularly costly and can be minimized by care in part and mold design and good mold maintenance. For example: In Fig. 5 the part has a hole molded in. At A the pin forming the hole is made in the simplest manner and shuts off all of the molding material except for a very thin flash. Most of this flash will tumble off except for a very thin "fin" which will usually remain on the circumference of the hole at the parting time.

An alternative means of molding the hole is shown at B in Fig. 5. Here the core pin is piloted through the mating half of the mold, leaving flash or a fin which is vertical to the parting surface and which will be com-



plete y removed in tumbling. The slight additional expens in building the mold in this manner can easily be of set by the elimination of hand cleaning. If, however, a loose fitting pin is to fit the hole in final assembly of the part, it would be unwise to go to any added expense in an effort to produce a hole entirely free of flash or fin. It is, therefore, important for the designer to advise the molder of all requirements of the molded part that might effect economies. With some intricate moldings, cleaning cost can be half the cost of the part. The amount of cleaning desired should always be specified to prevent "over-cleaning."

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PARTING LINE

Inserts. Where metal inserts are required in a molded part, the designer should give careful consideration to which costs more-positioning the inserts in the mold before molding or mechanically inserting them later in the molded part. Automatic molding predudes inserting them in the mold; and, often the subequent insertion by mechanical means is less costly than slowing down the molding operation to permit the inserts to be positioned during molding. When terminals are molded into a part, a very thin flash will often coat the projecting part of the insert. This necessitates extensive and costly cleaning operations, as well as a high percentage of scrap. Insertion by secondary operation leaves the insert clean and is often the best solution to such problems. Common methods of inserting are by using straight and spiral knurls, staking, iveting, spinning, and press-fitting.

Understanding The Machine

Two primary advantages accrue using the smallsized molding press available from Hull-Standard. One, and probably the most important to the designer, is the low tool cost which makes possible changes in design at minimum expense. The other advantage is the fact that the press operates automatically without an operator. One man tends a bank of six presses, including the changing of molds. The automatic operation also assures accurate control of temperatures, pressures, timing of the molding cycle, and volume of material injected into the mold. Accurate control of these factors is important to uniformity of finished parts.



Fig. 6. Hull-Standard mold. Note the simplicity.

The Mold. Contrasted with conventional molding presses, this press has built-in a method of loading the material, the basic ejection system, a system for positively removing the molded parts from the ejector pins, a mold heating system, and a mold retainer set. Thus, these functions are not part of the tool (mold) which must be purchased each time to make a different part.

The mold itself is illustrated in Fig. 6 and consists of one or two mold blocks (into which are machined the appropriate cavities), and a set of knock-out pins assembled to junction blocks. The mold blocks are made of air hardening or other suitable tool steels and are all of a standard size—about $2 \times 5 \times 1$ in., and they are designed to fit into a standard mold-set which is part of the press.

Press Operation. An 8-hour supply of molding powder is contained in the hopper which feeds directly to the material loading mechanism. This mechanism feeds a measured volume of powder to the transfer cylinder which advances to force the material through the runners and gates in the mold and into the cavities. After the parts have cured, the mold opens and the ejector system advances the ejector pins which carry the part out of the mold. A set of fingers pick the pieces off the ejector pins and drops them into a chute. Safety measures are employed in the press to prevent re-cycling if a part has not been ejected.

> Fig. 5. A—Common and simple mold construction for molding in a hole, but results in a thin "fin." B—Simple method of moaifying mold to eliminate "fin" and reduce cleaning cost.

Press power requirements are especially low: 115v ac, 60 cps, at 10 amp; and approximately 3/4 hp of compressed air at 80 psi.

Limitations

The press just described was designed to meet design and production requirements for comparatively small parts. The maximum sized part from materials with a bulk factor of 2.5 is approximately 0.25 cu in. for a two-cavity mold, 0.11 cu in. for a four-cavity mold, and 0.07 cu in. for a six-cavity mold. In special cases, more cavities can be accommodated if the part is small enough. The exact maximum volume varies inversely in accordance with the bulk factor of the material to be molded. The maximum depth in a part which can be accommodated is about 7/8 in., and the maximum size in parting plane about 1-1/8 in. (Fig. 7).

A secondary limitation is the daily production rate. An average part made from a two-cavity mold will have a rate of about 500 pieces per eight-hour day; from a four-cavity mold, about 1000 pieces per day; and from a six-cavity mold, 1500 pieces.

A third limitation, brought on by automation of the press, is the inability to mold in inserts. As pointed out, this can usually be converted to an advantage by setting up to properly install inserts as a secondary operation.



Fig. 7. Maximum part size. Mold capacity is limited to approx. 0.4 oz (or 0.5 cu in.) of molded material. This material is divided between 2, 4 or 6 cavities depending on size and quantity of the part to be molded.

B

Series-String Tubes

Robert M. Hughes Design Engineer General Electric Co.*

T UBES designed specifically for series-string heater operation make it often possible to reduce cost of electronic equipment with little or no reduction in performance or reliability. Discussed here are some of the problems to consider in switching over to, and specifying, series-strong tubes.

Avoiding Burnouts

The main reasons for tube burnouts in series-string tube heater operation are: 1. Unequal heater current ratings, 2. Unequal heater warm-up time, and 3. Heater-cathode shorts in tubes. As a result of work by television receiver designers, a new line of tubes is available that makes it possible to simplify the design of heater circuitry. Since series-string circuits provide essentially a constant-current source of power for each tube instead of constant-voltage as in parallelconnected circuits, these new tubes are classified according to heater current. Regardless of the application, all tubes in a line feature a uniform heater current, a controlled, warm-up time, and an adequate heater-cathode voltage rating.

Tolerances

Series-string tube applications put a more rigid requirement on tolerances and allowable heater resistance variations for satisfactory tube operation than where parallel-tube operation is employed. With parallel-connected heaters, heater current varies only with changes in supply voltage; in circuits with series-connected heaters, heater current is dependent not only on changes in the supply voltage but also on the resistance of the heaters of the other tubes.

Temperature Coefficient

Tungsten, which is used for heaters in most tubes,

has a positive temperature coefficient of resistance. The heater thus regulates its own power input to some extent when the applied voltage changes. For example: Assume a heater in a steady-state temperature condition at a given voltage. If the voltage should drop, the heater current decreases, the heater cools down, and the resistance drops. The decrease in resistance of the heater causes the heater current to increase to a value above what it would have been if there had been no resistance change; and, therefore, the drop in heater power is less than what it would be with no resistance change.

Th

This positive temperature coefficient minimizes difference in heater current due to dimensional differences in the heater wire. If a heater wire diameter is on the high side of tolerance, the current will be higher, which in turn increases the resistance and tends to lower the current. The heater current would



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The positive temperature coefficient of resistance is advantageous in a series string of heaters when oking at the operation of the string as a whole; but or any single tube in the string it is detrimental. For nample: A tube which has a low resistance heater and, therefore, a heater current above normal in a availel heater circuit) draws above normal heater ower when used in parallel connection. In a seriesning circuit the current is fixed; thus, such a tube will ave a lower voltage drop and consequently a lower reater-power input. In series connection, one tube's reater characteristics can have an effect on other tubes' peration as well as its own; therefore, heater current must be controlled to closer limits.

Warm-Up Factors

Tube warm-up time is considered to be the length of time it takes the voltage across a tube in a conmant current circuit to rise to a certain proportion of the full operating value. Practical considerations dictate the applied voltage and series resistance. Voltage pross the tube versus the length of time it is enermized is shown in Fig. 1 for the circuit of Fig. 2. The METMA definition of warm-up time is the length of time required for the voltage to reach 4/5 of its rated value when 4 times the tube's normal voltage is applied through a series resistor equal to 3 times the hot resistance of the tube. There is a definite relationship vertice of the tube. There is a definite relationship vertice of the tube. There is a definite relationship vertice of the tube. There is a definite relationship

The warm-up time of a heater is dependent mainly pon the mass of material being heated. Since there is a time lag between the heating of the heater and he leating of the cathode, the warm-up time is delendent mainly upon the mass of the heater. The leater wire is a significant part of the heater mass,

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the rest of the mass being made up of the insulation coating; therefore, the heater wire weight, as well as the amount of coating, must be closely controlled.

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The variation of warm-up time which can be expected with variations in heater wire weight for a typical series-strip tube is shown in Fig. 3. A wire weight tolerance of $\pm 3\%$, which has proven satisfactory for parallel heater tubes, would allow the warm-up time to vary approximately two thirds of its permissible variation. This would permit practically no variation in insulation coating thickness. From these data it is apparent that a closer tolerance on wire size is necessary if any manufacturing tolerance is incurred in the insulation coating thickness.

The variation in warm-up time experienced with heater coating diameter variations for a typical tube is shown in Fig. 4. It is obvious that the diameter must be controlled to ± 0.0005 in. to maintain warm-up time within acceptable limits.

Other factors which control warm-up time and therefore must be controlled are coating color and surface texture, since they change the heat-radiating properties of the heater.

One cause of heater-cathode breakdown during operation is high heater temperature. A tube can be made with several different heater wire sizes and still have the correct current if the length is adjusted accordingly. For a given heater current, the larger heater wire operates at a lower temperature than the smaller wire; therefore, to provide a tube with a greater safety factor in its heater-cathode rating, it is desirable to use the largest heater wire which can be inserted in the cathode.

Tubes designed for series-string operation must have heaters with the wire size closely controlled to provide satisfactory operation for all tubes in the string, and with insulation coating closely controlled in diameter to provide the correct warm-up time. The wire must be relatively large to operate cool enough to withstand a high heater-cathode voltage.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957

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Fig. 4. Diameter of heater coating vs warm-up time, Type 12BQ6GA.

Fig. 5. Typical series-string circuit using tubes with 450 ma heaters.

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For any line of tubes to be practical, it must be assible to use them without any extra circuitry, as lustrated in Fig. 5. In TV receiver design, the heater ower requirements are generally in proportion to the cture tube size. Therefore, the 600 ma line provides he necessary tubes for sweeping a 21 in. tube with the loss of power through a heater voltage dropping sistor. The 450 ma line provides the necessary tubes in the larger portables in the 14 to 17 in. sizes, and he 300 ma series provides the necessary tubes for the ew 9 in. and smaller portables. By using the correct tries, little or no resistance in series with the heater ircuit will be needed, and consequently, there will a no wasted power to add heat to the cabinet.

These new 300, 450, and 600 ma tubes, designed is series-string operation, have aided designers of devision receivers to produce a low cost, lightweight devision receiver with no sacrifice in performance or reliability. Designers of other electronic equipment hould find applications for these tubes as well.

Testing Series-String Tubes

Tube characteristics are dependent upon emission and can vary with the method of energizing the eater. A poor emission tube with a low heater reistance would draw a high heater power if tested with a fixed voltage and would possibly test satisfacbry; whereas, if tested with a fixed current it would traw low heater power, the poor emission would be noted, and the tube would be rejected. Tubes for eries string application must, therefore, be tested with a fixed current.

iditor's Note:

For a more expanded treatise on the testing of series-stringlibes and suggested testing circuits, see "Fixed Heater-Current Source For Testing Series-String Tubes" by W. Drummeter and L.E. "olzman, ED, May 1, 1956, page 28.



FILTRON'S NEWEST SUBMINIATURE FEED-THRU CAPACITOR SETS & NEW STANDARD OF RF ATTENUATION PERFORMANCE

For the first time—a complete line, ratings for 5 AMPS & 10 AMPS, continuous duty

2 Advanced internal circuit design ... specially processed impregnant

An unusual internal circuit arrangement, precision mechanical components, and a specially processed silicone impregnant combine to afford outstanding electrical characteristics and stability—unobtainable in conventional feed-thru capacitors ordinarily used for interference suppression in electronic equipment.

Basically, FIL-CAPS are a four-terminal network inserted in the current-carrying line. The power line to be filtered must be broken, and each end connected to an insulated terminal of the capacitor. The feed-thru ground-plane mounting prevents mutual impedances between input and output terminals. The FIL-CAP de3 Meets Spec MIL-C-11693 (proposed) for suppression capacitors

4 Closely matches theoretically ideal attenuation characteristics

sign includes compression glass insulated terminals, and milled flats on the threaded mounting neck, to prevent rotation during installation and under service conditions.

Type FV is rated for 5 amps AC-DC continuous operation, and Type FX is for 10 amps AC-DC continuous operation. Both types are available in operating voltages of 100, 200, 300, 400 and 600 volts DC; 125 and 250 volts AC; 0 to 400 cycles.

All FIL-CAP subminiature feed-thru capacitors are 100% tested and inspected before shipment.



CIRCLE 19 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



CCUPYING less than a quarter-inch cub, this wire-wound potentiometer will dissipate a parter watt and can be obtained in resistance illues from 500 to 10,000 ohms. A unique design is apployed where the resistance element is enclosed ithin the anodized aluminum knob, which forms body of the control as shown. Believed to be e smallest unit of its kind, it can be obtained with near and audio tapers and for knob or high-torque rewdriver adjustment.

This control, in spite of its small size, has 320 rg rotation for good resolution and is ruggedly instructed and reliable. Miniature Electronic imponents Co. of Holbrook, Mass., is the manucturer. Its type designation is the Minelco Model A-1. The resistance element is wound with high recision resistance wire, mechanically bonded and idered to the end terminals to insure positive retrical contact. The wiper material is a preciousretal alloy with low contact resistance and high itigue strength.

The special-design feature of outside flush nunting has the advantage over conventional ushing-mounted potentiometers in that no inside hassis or panel space is required except for the lectrical contacts. The controls are single-stud nunted to readily fit most panels of varying thickresses, thereby eliminating the measuring and cuting of shafts to proper length. The built-in knob mstruction eliminates the problems of knobs sliping or falling off, and there are no set screws to be instend which might score the control shaft or nar the outside appearance of the knob. An index in is provided on all models to prevent rotation the control base as the knob is turned. Various plors are available.

The Model HA-1 controls can be readily mounted printed-circuit boards. Only a 1/8 in. circle on the printed-circuit board is required for all three the printed contacts.

For additional information on this potentimeter, I out the Reader's Service Card and circle 21.



PHASE SENSITIVE DEMODULATOR PRE-AMPLIFIER PROVIDES A DC VOLTAGE PROPORTIONAL TO AN INPHASE COM-

TECHNIQUES and **DEVELOPMENTS**

in oscillographic recording

THE measurement of the amplitude of an AC voltage component is often necessary in performance studies of servo systems or of suppressed carrier signals over the carrier frequency range from 60 to 10,000 cps. In such cases the demodulator responds to inphase signals and rejects quadrature signals.

PONENT OF AN AC VOLTAGE WITH

RESPECT TO A REFERENCE.



A circuit with these characteristics for use in an oscillographic recording system can be seen in the Model 150-1200 Servo Monitor (Demodulator) Preamplifier. It was developed by Sanborn as one of twelve interchangeable, plug-in front ends for "150" Series equipment.

by Sanborn as one of twelve interchangeable, plug-in front ends for "150" Series equipment, to be used with the appropriate Driver Amplifier-Power unit in any channel of a "150" system. Elements comprising the circuit from input to output, include: compensated stepped attenuator and cathode follower input circuit, phase inverter, pushpull mixer and demodulator stages, differential DC output amplifier and low pass filter. In addition, the chassis contains a VTVM to facilitate accurate adjustment of the reference voltage, and an overload indicator which lights a warning lamp when excessive quadrature voltages exist.

Adaptability to a fairly wide variety of applications is accomplished through broad input voltage, reference voltage and frequency ranges. In order, these are 50 mv to 50 v (for full scale 5 cm deflection), 10 v to 125 v;60 cps to 10kc. Rise time with low frequency plug-in demodulation filter is 0.1 seconds; with high frequency filter, 0.01 seconds. Quadrature rejection is better than 100.1; for carrier frequencies up to 5000 cycles.

Two representative uses of the Servo Monitor Preamplifier are in the design and adjustment of servo systems, and with instruments used in the design, development or adjustment of other apparatus. The first is illustrated by use of the Preamplifier and associated equipment in the recording of the output shaft amplitude and driving frequency of an AC positional servo; the second by recordings made with a similar setup of the difference between output signals from a gyroscopically-controlled stabilizing device and the "pitch" and "roll" signals generated by a "Scorsby Table" used for testing the device under dynamic conditions.

For a detailed discussion of the principles and design considerations involved in the Serve Monitor Preamplifier, refer to the February, 1955 issue of the Sanborn RIGHT ANGLE, for Dr. Arthur Miller's article on "Measurements with the Serve Monitor Preamplifier."

Technical literature and engine ring assistance on specific problems are always available from our engineering department.



FROM

SANBORN

BASIC FACTORS IN SELECTING OSCILLOGRAPHIC RECORDING EQUIPMENT

WHEN considering any oscillographic system or equipment for your application, three useful "yardsticks" to apply are (1) the recording method, (2) equipment adaptability, and (3) variety of equipment available. Here are the answers to the three, as they apply to Sanborn systems. In the record, rectangular coordinates accurately correlate multiple traces, simplify interpretation and eliminate errors. Permanent traces, produced by a hot ribbon stylus without ink, provide sharp peaks and notches, and clearly reveal all signal changes. One percent linearity results from current feedback driver amplifiers and high torque galvanometers of new design; maximum error is ¼ mm in middle 4 cm of chart, ¼ mm across entire chart. From the standpoints of "adaptability" and "variety", Sanborn "150" equipment offers the versatility of 13 different plug-in front ends for any basic system . . . the choice of one- to eightchannel systems . . . the variety of nine chart speeds, timing and coding controls, console or individual unit packaging . . . availability of equipment as either complete systems or individual amplifier or recorder units.



CIRCLE 22 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

957 LEC RONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957

PB 6 Printed Circuits For Military Equipment* Printed Circuits For Military Equipment*

PRINTED circuits for military equipment require different layout techniques, materials, components, and packaging than for commercial applications. Drafting procedure, layout templates, and use of tape are discussed and illustrated here. Board material suitable for military work is considered; and newly developed components are described, as well as special packaging arrangements.

The techniques shown, the components illustrated, and the methods and materials used are, of course, not the only approach to the problems presented in the manufacture of printed circuits for military equipment, but they do represent a technique that is fast and efficient in its layout, advanced in its component use, and flexible enough to permit as little or as much mechanical bracing as required.

New Layout Technique

Several new developments have radically changed the procedure involved in converting a schematic into a finished board. Among them are the Xerox process, mylar film and glass cloth, and tape in strip and template form.

The Xerox process is best known as a means of duplicating or making large quantities of papers, prints, and the like. Its biggest drawback is its inability to reproduce large or heavily darkened areas with any detail and fidelity. It is this drawback which may prevent the use of the Xerox process for prototype or production boards. But, for breadboards it Based on a paper presented by J. K. Scott at the 1956 National Electronic Conference. holds real promise. The engineer needs only to draw the pattern or component layout he wants on any white or other high-contrast surface, and the Xerox process transfers the pattern to the copper-clad laminate in a few minutes. Although the plate necessary to transfer the pattern from paper to copper is not quite ready for industrial use, the ability to quickly prepare a printed circuit with this process makes its release to industry an eagerly awaited event.

Materials. Printed circuit layouts, whether commercial or military, require a dimensionally stable material. The availability of mylar film and glass cloth, two of the most dimensionally stable materials available, makes possible layouts that are easily handled and stored. Two different layouts, or top and bottom of the same layout, can be put on both sides of the mylar cloth, and photographed independently. The cloth is opaque enough to permit this, but transparent enough to permit circuit checking through the clot where two-sided circuits are used.

Thro

Tape can be supplied in rolls in various width bullseyes, and gum backed templates to locate hole for various connectors and components. The ease wit which tape, component cutouts, and the template can be put on the mylar or glass cloth, or moved t correspond with design changes, makes the india in ruling pen, and bristol board method of producin layouts as outdated as the Model T. To complete th layout, rolls of lettered tapes are available to make a very speedy process of labeling and identifyin signals and components (Fig. 1). Component symbol numbers are required by the Government, and s double-sided material is used. The numbers and jump ers are etched along with the circuitry, thus producing a much nicer and longer-lasting job than rubbe stamping, spray stenciling, or silk screening.



Through-the-board connections. Eyelets are used in noor and jumper holes (Fig. 2). A thin solder sher 0.003 in. thick) is placed under the head of eye ets, which are installed from the component jumper side of the board. These washers can be ained with or without rosin. When the board is soldered, heat is conducted through the eyelet to t the solder washer and bond the eyelet to the

The boards are tin plated before etching to keep bare copper from oxidizing. To keep any impurifrom adhering to the etched board prior to dip-Hering, the boards are coated with an alcohol-flux sture and flux-dipped again immediately before Hering. To insure proper electrical performance in wice, it is necessary to remove flux residue from board after soldering. This is accomplished by sing the board in any one of several solvents, one the best being London Chem. Co. type HCR, ich can be brushed, dipped, or sprayed. Some mponents were affected by this treatment by havtheir markings blurred or removed, but alcohol istant inks are now being used on such components eliminate this difficulty.

Base Materials

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Printed card materials commercially available range m phenolics such as XXX-P to high cost KEL-F. etween these two lie the most popular materials ed in high-quality military equipment-epoglass (or maxy-glass) and teflon-glass. For many applications XX-P is not suitable. The extremely high Q and low misture absorption rate of teflon-glass make its use undatory in high-frequency or in high-contamination ed to mations. The teflon material has its drawbacks, the a ink ain ones being poor punch-ability, low bond strength ucin ad lack of rigidity, resulting in ragged-edge holes, ssible peeling of copper, and need for mechanical make making of the printed boards. Epoglas, one fourth e cost of teflon-glass but still three times that of XX-P, is among the best high quality materials milable. Stiff but flexible, it has good bond strength, ump muches and drills cleanly, and has sufficient rigidity meet most requirements. It is entirely satisfactory at ibbe equencies up to 40 mc or higher, and is translucent bugh to permit circuit checking and servicing with e, as circuitry is visible through the material.



Fig. 2. Cross-section of component hole showing eyelet and washer installed.

As the use of printed circuitry increased, the need for components especially designed for printed circuits became acute. Westinghouse has recently developed several special components. These included a test jack, a tube socket and a coaxial receptacle.

Test Jack. The test jack (Fig. 3), produced by Grayhill mounts in a 0.125 diam. hole and is riveted to the boards. The retaining ring at the top of the jack prevents spreading of the contacts. All metal parts are plated to withstand a minimum of 50 hours salt spray test. Thermosetting plastic snap-on sleeves of all colors are available, and are snapped in place before dip-soldering. The jack will accept and support in a vertical position a standard 3/32 in. probe.

Tube Socket. The easiest way to retain miniature tubes is by using the readily available IAN tube shield. The JAN shield can be used by making the shield base an integral part of the socket assembly (Fig. 4). The shield bases are IAN standard size, crimped over a molded socket, and plated for military use. One socket is for a snap-in application, with a phenolic insulating ring between shell and contacts

to insure a minimum voltage breakdown. The other socket's pins insert into separate holes and crimp over on the opposite side of the board.

Coax Receptacle. Many circuits require that coax leads be brought directly to the printed circuit board, and so a dip-soldered receptacle was needed. Industrial Products Company developed the receptacles shown in Fig. 5-BNC, MB, and SM series. The pins are 0.040 diam, the insulator is teflon, and the finish conforms to applicable MIL specifications. Other manufacturers are now in production, as well.

Printed Card Connector. A new type printed circuit card connector has been designed to meet the most exacting military requirements (Fig. 6). The usual card insertion type has as its major faults no metal inserts for mounting screws (and so the brittle phenolic cracks), no provision for misalignment, unreliable pressure contacts, and a tendency to split down the middle if slightly oversize boards are inserted into the connector. The pin type is unsatisfactory because the pins are unprotected, there is no mechanical means of retaining the male piece to the board, no metal inserts in the female half, and no provision for misalignment and pin guidance.





Fig. 5. Types BNC, MB and SM printedcircuit receptacles (I to r) for dip-soldering.



Fig. 6. New printed-circuit connector. Either male or female half can be dip-soldered to the board.

The new connector is designed to have the male

piece dip-soldered to the board, and the female re-

ceptacle to be fastened to a bracket or panel, although

it too can be dip-soldered. The metal shell is shaped

to polarize the connector, the pins are protected, and

the aluminum shell is beveled to provide a guiding

action for mating. The flange of the shell provides

the mounting holes for #6 screws, on the male piece.

Similar holes on the female half contain floating eve-

The pins on the male plug that dip-solder to the

board are 0.055 diam. and are available in three differ-

ent lengths to accommodate 1/16, 1/8, and 1/4 in.

boards, and the number of contacts available are 7,

A complete specification has been written for this

connector, some major points of which are: 100 hour

salt spray plating requirements, breakdown rating of

900 v rms at 50,000 ft, 4 to 12 oz insertion and with-

drawal force, insert material conforms to MIL-P-14D

lets to provide 1/16 in. total misalignment.

11, 15, 19, and 23, and are rated at 7.5 amp.



Fig. 7. Components described, assembled on board.



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Fig. 8. A "packaged" printed-wiring assembly where complete shielding was required.

Packaging

Packaging of the printed boards is a design function usually dependent on contract requirements and en vironmental problems. Among the things to conside in the packaging of a printed board are in-line of random mounting of the individual components, us of a grid pattern, coating of the boards, and support or frames.

Component Placement. The in-line mounting versu random-mounting of components argument is on that never reaches a decisive conclusion. Boards laid out at Westinghouse seem to indicate that when space is not a premium and where circuitry is not to complex, the in-line arrangement is feasible if no preferable. Where crowded conditions are unavoid able, or where circuitry requires, random mounting has an advantage. Using components to bridge lead and run directly to tube sockets often saves space and lead lengths.



Fig. 9. 3-D construction. (a)—permanent construction. (b)—plug-in design.

type MFE or MME or type MDG per MIL-P-4389, and may not be of hollow type construction. Plating of contacts is 30 millionths gold over silver. The solder cups will accept easily a 20 AWG wire. Tests have just been completed in accordance with the connector specification and no defects were encountered.

The connector design was coordinated through the Aircraft Industry Association, and then through the National Aircraft Standards Committee. This committee has assigned NAS numbers to the connector-NAS 713 to the specifications, 714 to the receptacle, and 715 to the plug. As more and more of these connectors are manufactured the price will drop, but even now they are approximately \$2.50 per pair in quantities of 1000.

Components Assembled. The printed board (Fig. 7) illustrates how all of the previously mentioned components look in service. They make for easy clamping and shielding of tubes, quick disconnecting of leads, and convenient signal tracing.

Gr 1 Pattern. One of the most discussed assembly conc' ets concerning printed circuits today is the use of a grid pattern. Much of the argument exists because there is a tremendous difference between the nunching, drilling, and handling equipment now avail ble and the equipment spoken of glowingly that will be available one of these days. The expected volume of production is important when considering a change to grid-pattern techniques. It will soon be nossible to combine many separate operations of nunching and the like into one machine set-up. Card indexed machines and programming devices are already under way. Components are becoming available with leads already on a fixed-pattern spacing thus saving pre-bending of leads. The way to take advantage of all these developments is by the adoption of a grid. Whether it be 0.025, 1/0, or 1/2 in., is best determined by each particular situation, but a fixed hole spacing, a grid, is the coming technique.

Coating of Boards. The decision to coat a printed board is usually based on the degree of moisture protection the board may need or on conditions imposed by a specific contract. Some equipments will always be in an enclosure or in an air-filtered cabinet. Others are tactical pieces subject to all the mantransportable, behind-the-front-lines service conditions. Still others are subject to sudden altitude changes and the frost and condensation that goes with it. Thus, the decision must be made to use or not use a coating. The coating material choice is difficult. Light varnishes will give some moisture protection and make replacing of components rather easy. Epoxy resins are better than varnishes moisture-wise, but hamper component repair. Thick coatings, commonly described as "gunk," are excellent for throw-away packaging designs but make component replacing almost impossible.

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Board Supports. Support for the boards is another consideration that is dependent on many factors such as shock, vibration and the amount of handling involved. No specific rule can be given for this because too many factors are involved. For example, castings can be used at each end and extrusions on the side. as in Fig. 7. Special configurations are necessary where complete shielding is required (Fig. 8). A different casting is used at the plug end and different extrusions are used along the sides. The same cover plate arrangement along the bottom is used and a specially designed top cover and tube shield completes the assembly. Holes in the top cover provide access to test points where desired.

3.D Construction. Often, three-dimensional construction is desirable. Circuit boards can be assembled in a permanent fashion, such as is shown in Fig. 9a, or they can be assembled for replacement, Fig. 9b. A boar laid out in this manner has a plug at one end for s power and signals, and has receptacles dipsold red at intervals along the board length. Boards are lugged into these receptacles and braced.

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CIRCLE 24 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Selecting Plastic Materials

R. R. Moyer* Monsanto Chemical Co.

THE PROPER choice of plastic material requires a knowledge of fairly exact performance specifications, consideration of assembly and end-use requirements, the experience or data on performance of molded or extruded sections which may be applied to design, and the consideration of one or several processing techniques for the plastic material. From the generation of the original idea to the approval of the prints which fix design and specify material, compromise is necessary.

Direct Selection Factors

= Strength

Plastic strength is the ability of a fabricated shape to bear a load without abnormal and/or permanent distortion. Further, that energy absorption must be accommodated in the absence of rupture or physical breakdown.

Dimensional Stability

This is directly determined as the reaction of a fabricated mass to changes in temperature and humidity.

= Aging Characteristics

This point of judgment deals with the factors of strength, dimensional stability, and chemical and temperature exposure. It acknowledges that the "as is" performance characteristics of a material may be adequate but that a particular type and length of use life is required.

= Temperature Exposure

This is perhaps the most involved of all the factors. Performance values may be adequate for end product use but inadequate for assembly or transportation. Proper definition avoids the use of a substandard material with consequent failure, or the use of a premium compound with resultant excessive production cost.

- Chemical Exposure

Swelling, dissolving surface crazing, discoloration, and physical degradation all reflect inadequate performance. It is important to note that apparently common solutions which differ minutely in content or process preparation can react with a marked difference on fabricated plastic articles.

= Electrical Characteristics

These requirements are directly defined and can readily be applied to determine if a material in the "as is' state may suit the requirements. However, for applications in which current cycling, temperature and humidity extremes, or initial performance is adjudged borderline, practical testing of specimer samples must be conducted.

een

= Color Stability

Natural sunlight, indirect sunlight, artificial light o specific sources, and high temperature condition determine the color stability of a material as a condition of time. When previous performance is no known, practical evaluation must be made.

= Processing Characteristics

This is a negative point of judgment since it deter mines if a facility may be adequate to use a specific material, or if a specific compound or plastic stock may be processed to a given design.

Related Factors

An initial choice of materials is based on the "direct factors." However, the final choice can be made only after considering related factors, as follows.

- Material Cost

Take the case of a designer charged with preparing a part or a total assembly for which a set range of cos was allowed or a "not to be exceeded" value was established. Consideration of the direct factors enables the designer to roughly determine the wall section thicknesses which are to be used, and from this a di rect cost of material may be calculated. Normally the material which is lowest in base cost will be the one which has the lowest total direct material cost. It is always possible that the use of a material which has higher initial cost but greater strength may allow a part of lesser mass to be designed which in turn wil allow lower total direct material cost. The designer should never overlook this possibility.

- Compromises

Since matters of cost, assembly technique, and total product performance must be judged, the necessity for compromise may arise. This would include a change in design either functional or aesthetic which might act to simplify assembly, improve total assembly performance, lower direct material cost, or allow the use of materials imparting greater toughness to the total assembly. Rules cannot be applied for this area of performance since the factors of design are specific for each product and defy generalities of interpretation.

= Assembly

Assembly may involve the combination of the single plastic part with one or a series of metal parts, or with other plastic parts. The means of firmly affixing two or more components may include the use of fasteners, cement, or mechanical interlocking. The use of cements normally presents no problem as long as it has been predetermined that the cement, bodied or solvent vill not adversely affect either of the components be assembled. Where fasteners or interlocking are nvolved, normally the stress loading of a part or short ime distortion are involved.

In the case of the former, materials satisfactory as separate components may subsequently be deemed to e unsatisfactory because the assembly method realts in excessive stress or fatigue which ultimately causes the breakdown of the plastic components. Obviously, failure would require that tougher or stiffer materials then be considered for the job. In the case of the latter, deformation of a plastic molded comght openent beyond the "yield" point normally does not cause rupture or failure of the part if the plastic has 15 per cent or higher elongation at failure characterisic. On occasion, multidirection distortion is required, and when the load is sharply applied, rupture of the

plastic part may develop. deter It is significant to note that once the assembly is Decific completed, toughness may be adequate, but during stock the moment of assembly it may be inadequate. As a esult, engineers with considerable experience in metal work will normally tend to request a tougher plastic. Since a move in this direction increases cost, the sound e "diapproach would be to review the assembly method to

determine if a revised method of assembly fit or prac-

tice could be devised. Past Experience

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ring a Much of the data listed for designer guidance in handf cos books for metals were developed after a long period e was of correlating actual design performance experience nable with laboratory tests. The plastics industry, with its ection mpid rate of introduction of new materials, has been a diunable to formalize design experience data for specific ly the products in the form of handbook information. Cone one sequently, experience as in the minds of men must be . It is drawn upon. Both successes and failures will be the h has guide to be applied in the final choice of a plastic for low a a specific design.

Tooling Costs Vs Volume

Normally the designer-engineer's knowledge of tooling costs for specific plastics which relates either the required inherent quality for tooling such as high-pressure type versus low-pressure type and relationship of plastic material to cycling rate are points of reference which are considered throughout the process of choosing a plastic material. Obviously, in the case of shortrun requirements, the cost of the tooling can be equally as significant as the piece part price. Where ong runs for several years of production are involved, higher tooling costs which allow higher production output rates, improved quality, and trouble-free performance would be considered an advantage rather than a detriment.

Manager, Styrene Technical Service, Plastics Div., Springfield Mass. This article has been adapted from a paper "Selecting the Proper Material" presented by Mr. Moyer at the Plastics Institute, sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Extension Division, Oct. 18 and 19, 1956, at Madison, Wis.



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CIRCLE 25 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

957 ELE CTRONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957



RF LEAKAGE

THAN 1/10 MICROVOLT!

ROLLED TO LESS

This Type 240-A Sweep Signal Generator built by Boonton Radio Corp., Boonton, N. J., is designed to operate at controlled output levels down to 1/10 microvolt. To prevent RF leakage between the oscillator chassis and oscillator cover, Boonton engineers specified a METEX RF gasket at this critical joint. This METEX RF gasket, knitted of monel wire, prevents RF leakage so successfully that peak performance is obtained at minimum output levels where leakage was previously experienced.

METEX RF Shielding, knitted of monel, aluminum or silver plated brass wire, combines maximum conductivity for efficient performance with inherent resiliency that assures continuous line contact between imperfect mating surfaces. Interlocked loops, knitted of continuous wire strands, assure maximum cohesion.

If you have a problem involving RF shielding in electronics or related equipment, write METEX, today!



CIRCLE 26 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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O RIENTED barium ferrite ceramic magnets, have a peak energy product 3% times greater than conventional non-oriented ceramic magnets. These new high energy magnets can in many instances be substituted for Alnico. Feasible applications are: d-c motors, synchronous drives, travelling wave tubes, high fidelity loud speakers and magnetic clutches.

Called Indox V by the manufacturers, Indiana Steel Products Co., Valparaiso, Ind., oriented ceramic magnets utilize inexpensive, noncritical materials and are lighter than magnets made of meallic alloys. On an equivalent weight basis, ceramic Indox V has an energy product comparable to that of Alnico V—the strongest parmanent magnet material commercially available. Because the energy product has a broad rather than a narrow maximum, it provides a wider high efficiency operating range than Alnico V. The length of Indox V is only 28% that of Alnico V at optimum operation, and the area is only 57% of conventional non-oriented ceramic magnets. In oriented magnets the crystalline



product for Indox I and Indox V



Indox V Stator

tructure of the magnetic material is so arranged that individual crystallites are aligned with the preferred axis parallel to desired magnetization.

The reversible temperature coefficient is the same as nonoriented ceramic magnets. Because its coercive force drops with decreasing temperature, it has an irreversible flux drop when subjected to low temperatures and operated at or below the knee of the curve. To avoid this, it should be operated above the knee. For most applications, best results are obtained by magnetizing Indox V after assembly. This is especially true whenever the open circuit operating point would be below the knee of the demagnetization curve.

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Properties include a coercive force (H_c) of 2000 oersteds, and a residual induction (B_r) of 3840 gauss. As shown in Fig. 1 the peak energy product is at a (B_d) of 1920 gauss and an (H_d) of 1820 oersteds. The resistance is 10,000 to 20,000 ohm-cm.

For further information on this ceramic permanent magnet, fill out the Reader Service Card and circle 27.



Fig. 2. Demagnetization and energy product for Indox V and Alnico V

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF HOFFMAN LEADERSHIP

TRACKING THE SUN TO POWER A ROBOT WEATHERMAN

BIG BERTHA Solar Energy Converter Panels

Powering unmanned weather stations is just one of the many uses for Big Bertha-newest, most exciting product of Hoffman electronics research. Solar Energy Converter Panels like this can be installed wherever an economical and efficient source of electrical energy is needed to power transistorized signal, telemeter, communications and similar electronic equipment.

Hoffman silicon junction Solar Cells blanket the face of Big Bertha, convert sunlight directly into electricity to charge batteries and operate equipment -produce 80 watts of power output for each square yard of surface. Panels of almost any size or configuration can be built at modest cost. Important potential applications for Hoffman Big Bertha Converter Panels include: untended telephone repeaters, unmanned radio relay stations, pipeline transmitters, Forestry Service radio units, telemetering equipment, railroad signaling apparatus, and all types of transistorized radio, TV, telephone and telegraph equipment

Solar Energy Converter Panels can be supplied in tracking and non-tracking models, with special mounting stands or brackets designed to meet individual requirements. For additional technical information, please write the Applications Engineering Division, Hoffman Electronics Corporation, 3817 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 7, Calif.

CORPORATION

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NAN ELECTRONICS



BIG BERTNA consists of banks of Hoffman Solar Cells interconnected to attain specified power requirements-produces 80 watts per square yard of surface.



SUN TRACKER automatically turns Converter Panel to "follow" sun's transit across sky, assures maximum conversion efficiency throughout the daylight hours.

Selection and Application of Precision Film Resistors

P. Nyul and C. Wellard International Resistance Co. Philadelphia, Pa.

P ROPER selection and resistors will enable them to advantage when be bulky, expensive, or ation of precision film sign engineer to use wound resistor would undesirable inductive

effects. There are available. large variety of insulated and uninsulated film resistors. To help the design engineer pick the proper type this article offers several convenient check-off lists. Specific application hints are also included.

Table 1 covers the more prominent uninsulated types. These are manufactured in wattage ratings from 1/8 w to several watts, but for brevity the table is limited to a 2 w maximum. Although range varies from manufacturer to manufacturer, this list gives an indication of what is available. Uninsulated types have the film applied on a ceramic base and are terminated with cap and lead assemblies. The term uninsulated is a relative one, since the resistors are usually covered with multiple layers of varnish or some other protective coating.

A tabulation of insulated types is given in Table 2. The more common varieties are molded, ceramic housed, glass housed, and glass sealed. Insulated resistors allow higher ambient temperatures than uninsulated resistors of the same wattage.

Molded units are made by taking the sub-assembly and molding it in a thermo-setting material. Ceramic and glass housed units have the sub-assembly inside a ceramic tube and the ends filled with insulating cement. A silver solder seal may be used instead of the insulating cement. Sealing is done at controlled room conditions, but the unit is usually not evacuated nor is an inert media put into the space immediately surrounding the sub-assembly. Glass sealed film resistors have a true hermetic seal with an inert media inserted prior to the final seal-off.

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Table 3 contains a check-off list of important aspects governing the design engineer in his selection of the proper resistor. In addition, to the check-off list other considerations such as voltage coefficient temperature cycle, short-time overload, noise, insulation resistance, and effect on vibration should be made. These items vary in importance, depending upon the particular application; whereas items in the check-off list are important in practically every choice of component.

A listing of the more common types of film resistors in the order of increasing cost is given in Table 4. Specific values have been omitted because of the wide variation from manufacturer to manufacturer. The information is intended only to direct the reader to the proper category.

Application

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Having made the selection of a precision film resistor that best fits the requirements of the circuit, the resistor must be applied in a way which will not detect from its performance.

Cases of failure because of misapplication, fall into one or more of the following categories: 1. Handling and Insertion, 2. Mounting and 3. Environment.

Handling—It is obvious that care must be exercised when dealing with the glass housed and glass-sealed units. During the insertion of uninsulated resistors, care should be taken not to damage the protective coating with a hot soldering iron, Fig. 1. This may result in permanent damage to the resistive film. Excessive bending of the leads and sharp bends ad-

Table I Uninsulated Deposited Carbon, Boron Carbon & Metal Film Nominal Specifications

	Body Size-in.		Rating Watts	Volt. Max.	Res. ohms		
Mil Style	L	D	40 C Ambient	DC	Min.	Max.	
RN 32 or RN 32M	9/32	5/64	1/8	250	50 —	1M	
RN 10 or RN 10M	15/32	1/16	1/4	300	10 —	1M	
RN 20X or RN 20R	9/16	5/32	1/2	350	50 —	2 5M	
RN 25X or RN 25R	15/16	19/64	1	500	100 —	50M	
RN 30X or RN 30R	2-1/16	19/64	2	750	200 —	1001	

Table III—Considerations in Selecting Film Resistors

Economy—The most economical unit which will meet specifications with a reasonable safety factor should be chosen.

Physical Dimensions—Space requirements to mount or place the unit must be met.

Load Characteristics—What is the change in resistance of the component with continued load?

Range of Resistance Coverage—Not all ranges or resistance values are available in all wattages. As a general rule, the larger the wattage size, the greater the maximum resistance range. If the desired component is not available in a lower power rating it may be necessary to go to a higher wattage rating.

Stability—Long time stability in some applications is an absolute necessity. In others, initial tolerance may be chosen low to allow for a change in resistance with time. Low Temperature Coefficient—If large fluctuations in temperature are to be expected components which have low temperature coefficients should be used. This will enable the individual components to remain fixed relative to one another through wide temperature variations.

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Humidity—Special precautions should be taken in the selection of components for certain regions. Coastal tropic areas where humidity will fluctuate over wide ranges on a day-to-day basis is an example of such a region.
Tolerance—The tendency to be avoided is specifications of a high cost low tolerance unit in order to obtain an additional safety factor. Additional cost involved will seldom warrant such a selection.

Table IV—Types of Film Resistors In Order of Increasing Cost

- 1. Uninsulated deposited carbon—This is the most economical unit. It requires care in handling, and has limited mechanical strength and moisture protection.
- 2. Uninsulated boron carbon—Essentially the same as the foregoing but possesses a lower temperature coefficient and less range coverage.
- 3. Molded deposited carbon—An economical unit that can take rough handling. Environment performance is better than the unmolded types.
- 4. Molded boron carbon—Essentially the same as 3, but has improved temperature coefficient and less range coverings.
- 5. Ceramic housed deposited carbon—Has all the properties of molded deposited carbon resistors and is similar in characteristics.
- 6. Uninsulated metal films—Has a lower temperature coefficient and a higher operating temperature than first five components. Requires care in handling.
- 7. Glass houses deposited carbons and metal films— Deposited types are similar to 5 but are most susceptible to vibration failure. Glass housed metal films offer slightly higher operating temperatures and consistent temperature coefficients.
- 8. Glass-to-metal sealed metal films—Offer extremely high operating temperatures and very low temperatures coefficients. Essentially uneffected by environmental conditions. They are however more susceptible to vibrations and breakage in handling than molded types.

Mil Style	Body si	ize-in.	Rating Watts	Volt Max	Re	s. c	hms	
Proposed	L	D	70 C Ambient	DC	Mir	1.	Max.	Type*
RN 60M or RN 60	13/32	1/8	1/8	250	50	_	1M	м
RN 65M or RN 65	5/8	3/16	1/4	300	10	_	1M	M,H
	3/4	1/4	1/3	300	5		M	н
RN 70M or RN 70	23/32	1/4	1/2	350	10	_	25M	M,H
RN 75M or RN 75	1-1/8	13/32	1	500	100	_	50M	M,H,S
RN EOM or BO	2-1/4	13/32	2	750	200	_	100M	M,H,S
* M—Me	oulded; H—I	Housed; 8-	Sealed					

Table II Insulated Deposited Carbon, Boron Carbon & Metal Film Nominal Specifications

an unusually precise SERVOMOTOR-TACHOMETER GENERATOR HIGHER AMBIENTS LOWER NULLS SIZE 11 SJ1HLX7 GREATER RUGGEDNESS INSTRUMENTATION FIRE CONTROL AUTOPILOTS MISSILES COMPUTERS FEATURES: 8.0 mv in phase Zero Speed Voltage (RMS) 15.0 mv quadrature 19.0 mv total 150°C 0.5% to 3600 rpm Max Ambient Temp. Output Gradient Phase Shift 0.5V/1000 rpm (min.) ± 10% Servo motor meets Bu. Ord. MK-14 specifications. Equipped with precision gearhead for lower backlash. Rugged, one-piece assembly. WRITE for complete detailed information EASTERN AIR DEVICES INC. 391 CENTRAL AVENUE . DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

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BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency Range	0-1 000 000 cycles per second
Period Range	0.000001 cps to 100 kc
Time Interval Range	3 microseconds to 1.000.000 seconds
Time Bases	0.00001, 0.0001, 0.001, 0.01, 0.1,
	1 and 10 seconds; external
	1 and 10 cycles of unknown (period)
Secondary Frequency	
Standard	1 mc; 100, 10, 1 kc; 100, 10, 1 cps
External Standard	
Input	0 to 1 mc
Pri	ce \$1,100.00
odel 225A-0 cps to	o 100 kc also available. Price \$84
ouel 225A -0 cps to) IUU RC AISO AVAIIAUIE. PRICE 3

Computer Measurements Corporation, Dept. 76B

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Complete specifications

or direct from factory

available from representative in your area

jacent to the end caps should be avoided. In the case of solder-sealed units, care must be taken not to break the seal during insertion by soldering too close to the end caps or overheating the leads.

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Mounting-Insulation resistance of the mounting lugs or tie points cannot be overlooked when maintaining a close tolerance on resistance. A leakage resistance in the mounting as low as 1000 times the higher the nominal value of resistance, the more neces. sary it becomes to choose the proper material for mounting. When conditions of shock vibration must be considered, strap mounting or other means of mounting should be used to remove undue stress upon the leads. When strap mounting is used with the glass sealed or glass housed units, care must be taken not to damage the housing. Contraction and expansion of the mounting assembly must be considered for these units whenever the units will be subjected to extreme temperature limits. In high frequency applications nonmetallic strap mounting should be used to minimize the addition of shunt capitance across the mounted units.

Environment—Environmental problems are the most difficult to cope with. It is in this area that failures are most likely to occur because of misapplication. In many cases, the misapplication is not immediately evident. The elapse of time in a detrimental environment can cause a gradual change in the performance of the component such that small day-to-day changes may go unnoticed for periods as long as several months.

Material selected for mounting purposes should be capable of withstanding adverse moisture conditions. To illustrate this, a 50 meg resistor of 1% accuracy



Fig. 1: A hermetically sealed unit that had been soldered too closely to body. End seal has been damaged. moun ed on an insulated terminal strip may check out nerfe tly on insertion. After a period of time, the inalation material of the terminal strip absorbs enough moist are to cause a change in its insulation resistance from some relatively high value down to 5000 meg. This value of resistance shunting the 50 meg. resistor makes it appear as though the resistor had decreased in resistance by nearly 1%. This could very well put

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the resistance out of tolerance. If the unit selected is to be applied in a surrounding media such as transformer oil, or silicon grease the choice of that media should be such that it will not attack the insulating material of the resistor. Certain gases can often destroy an otherwise perfect unit. Proper ventilation and careful selection of components will eliminate this problem.

Many times, the smaller sizes of resistors are encapgulated along with other components. Care must be exercised in the selection of encapsulated material since repeated and excessive contraction and/or expansion of the material used in encapsulation will permanently damage the resistive film.

Placement of components in equipment designed for high power uses requires special consideration. A resistor adjacent to a power element dissipating a arge amount of heat, Fig. 2, will change in value well beyond the allowed tolerance limits.

The foregoing illustrations are but a few of the more common types of misapplications of precision ilm type resistors. Each component must be viewed with respect to its relationship to all other components making up the design. Because of its ability to fill so many of these requirements, applications for the precision film type resistor are on the increase.



Fig. 2: Precision resistor placed adjacent to a power dissipating unit will exceed temperature coefficient rating.



Frequency Measurement Devices

A couple of years back, it seemed to us that there were almost as many frequency measuring devices as frequencies. Anticipating that, sooner or later, some sort of definitive material would be needed, our engineer, Bob Lebowitz, consolidated the scattered, available information into his excellent report, "Frequency Measurement Devices"

This report provides a valuable summary of the various equipment types for measuring frequencies in the 300 to 40,000 mc/s range, and a succinct reference source for their respective design considerations and applications. It covers coaxial and cylindrical cavity wavemeters; crystal oscillator frequency standards; and use of stable reference spectral lines.

Most of the commercial requirements for precision are met by open circuited coaxial and right cylindrical waveguide cavities. Since the $\lambda/_4$ and $\frac{3}{4}\lambda$ coaxial cavities can be made smaller than right cylindrical waveguide cavities, they are generally preferred for lower microwave frequency measurements. To overcome the critical design problem of contacting the movable plunger without introducing contact resistance in coaxial frequency meters, it has been found more satisfactory to use a non-contacting choke system rather than shorting fingers.

Broadband cavity frequency meters have accuracies that vary between .01 and 1%. For accuracies greater than .001%, low frequency quartz crystal standards are utilized. For microwave applications, multiplying and heterodyning means are required to compare the l.f. frequency oscillator signal with the signal of unknown frequency.

Although we've tried to cover most of the aspects of Bob Lebowitz' report in the preceding paragraphs, space has forced us to omit many of the important details. But, the full report on frequency measurement devices is available to you for the asking. Just request on your company letterhead, "PRD Report Vol. 2 No. 2A'





PRD Precision Heterodyne Frequency Meter provides direct reading of any frequency from 100 to over 10,000 mc/s to an accuracy of <.03%!

This is the one unit that has all the features required for both laboratory measurements and production and field testing of transmitters and receivers. Completely self-contained and portable, the 504 Precision Heterodyne Frequency Meter gives you quick. simple operation with both CRT and aural presentation, and a new, exclusive direct interpolating dial. Consisting of a spiral scale fitted with an adjustable index, the dial permits direct interpolation to 0.1 mc/s at all settings. No calibration charts needed when you use the 504 Heterodyne Frequency Meter.

SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency Range: measures 100 to over 10,000 mc/s; generates 500 to 900 mc/s and harmonics Calibrater Accuracy: 0.002% at 5 mc/s crystal check points Interpelation: < 0.03% between 5 mc/s crystal check points Resettability: < 0.02% input Sensitivity: at 500 mc/s and above—30 dbm; at 100 mc/s—5 dbm Neterodyne Oscillator: 500-900 mc/s Grystal Calibrator: 500-900 mc/s Crystal Calibrator: Built-in 5 and 50 mc/s quartz crystal standards. The 5 mc/s crystal is temperature-controlled. Power Requirement: 115/230V, 50-60 cps, single phase, 125 watts Price: \$695 f.o.b. Brooklyn, N. Y.

For all the important details on PRD Heterodyne Frequency Meter, please request on your company letterhead, "PRD Technical Data Sheet 504A"

Polytechnic Research and Development Co., Inc. 202 Tillary Street · Brooklyn 1, N. Y. · Tel: UL 2-6800

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Closer Crystal Oven Temperature Control

Maynard D. McFarlane and Ramey B. Metz

Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co. Aeronautical Div. Anaheim, Calif.

T HE change-of-state principle described here, used as an element in crystal oven design, extends the regulation possible in oven temperature control. Conductivity- and volume-sensed change-of-state ovens have the advantage of operation with no moving parts. Under controlled conditions, oven temperatures have been maintained for extended periods at ± 0.0025 C; and, with improved instrumentation, it is anticipated that this value will be materially improved.

To a greater or lesser degree, all crystalline materials exhibit a change in some physical characteristics in going from a solid to a liquid state, and in most cases the physical effect produced will be proportional to the liquid-solid ratio. Most materials exhibit more than one changing characteristic, and to determine the liquid-solid ratio it is necessary to select that characteristic or combination of characteristics which will best suit the practical requirements. Choice of a material is influenced by the melting point temperature, the latent heat of fusion, and by the suitability of the control characteristic.

Conventional Oven-Control Limitations

The commonly employed oven temperature control systems rely upon a change of temperature to control the application of heat. These systems usually incorporate a material of low thermal efficiency to smooth out the fluctuations of the control system; in effect, the unit is a low-pass thermal filter. Even the temperaturecontrolled heater amplifier, much more precise than the conventional thermostat, cannot perform its function until a sensible temperature occurs.

Change-of-State Ovens

The heat applied to the change-of-state oven is governed by the liquid-solid condition, and a change can be made in the liquid-solid ratio without any corresponding change in temperature. Departure from ideal

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conditions occurs as a result of practical considerations. It is necessary to support a crystal cavity in the material; it is necessary to bring out wires from the cavity; there are practical limits to the volume of the material, and hence external effects from the container influence the heat rate; supporting and adjacent structures affect heat distribution; individual factors in many applications have an effect. For these and similar reasons the actual design of a crystal oven using a change-of-state principle involves many problems, many of which center about the selection of the proper material to use to surround the crystal cavity.

Since the temperature at which the crystal is to be held is that of the melting point of the material used, this selection is based primarily upon a melting-point determination; it has been found that some variations in composition of some materials may be made in order to modify the melting temperature. The materials which have been found suitable for use with change-of-state ovens include salts, metals, compounds, and mixtures, and as can be expected, the useable characteristics of the materials vary widely; organic salts have high electrical resistivity and poor thermal conductivity, while metals have low electrical resistivity and high thermal conductivity; organic salts exhibit a large volume change, metals a small volume difference. Some of the materials which exhibit useful properties are chemically active and require non-corrosive containers.

When a material is heated until it is completely melted and then allowed to cool under controlled conditions, its temperature vs time plot will exhibit a plateau, whose slope and duration are measures of the physical constants of the material. A plot of a theoretical cooling curve with a corresponding solid-liquid ratio is shown in Fig. 1.





Fig. 3. Metallic conductivity control curve.

Federal's NEW M - N W-PROCESS

produces **HI-DENSITY** Selenium Rectifiers with 3 MAJOR SAVINGS...

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A sensing mechanism that can measure the liquidolid ratio can be used to control external heat so as to maintain the material in a partially liquefied state, and hence keep the temperature exactly constant. Some of the more important factors which can be used as sensing controls are changes in volume, density, viscosity, thermal conductivity, electrical resistance, dielectric constant, "Q," reactance, opacity, color, permeability, and elasticity of the body of the material; combinations of these variants are occasionally of use as ratio-sensing devices.

Conductivity Control

The cooling curve (Fig. 2) was run on a metallic eutectic mixture, showing temperature against time, and also conductivity against time. This shows the relation between the temperature plateau and the change in the slope of the conductivity curve. These same data are plotted in Fig. 3, as temperature vs conductivity; this plot eliminates the time variable and clearly shows the range of conductivity variation available for control purposes at a constant temperature. This temperature vs sensing condition curve is known as the "control curve" for the material and condition, and it provides an extremely reliable index of these parameters.

Volume Control

Certain organic salts have been used to control crystal oven temperature by a change-of-state principle, using volume change as the control element; amongst these are paradibromobenzene (C_6 H₄ Br₂) Federal Telephone and Radio Company and paradiethoxybenzene (C_6 H₄ (OC_2 H₅)₂), having

B sed on a paper presented at the 1956 National Electronics Cinference.



"V-M-D" (Vacuum Multiple Deposition) is the unique process developed by Federal for the controlled application of the selenium and counterelectrode to the aluminum base plate. "V-M-D" cells are remarkable for their lower voltage drop, longer life, greater uniformity and higher temperature and voltage ratings.

One of the many new products made possible by this exclusive process is the Federal Hi-Density Radio-TV Rectifier. These miniature, low cost Hi-Density Seleniums rectify twice as much power as equivalent-sized rectifiers of other make. They are being produced in ratings of 150 to 750 ma. and are backed by two years of laboratory testing and more than a year's success in the replacement field. They are now available in volume to the electronics industry. Other products also possible with the "V-M-D" process are:

45-Volt-Cell Rectifiers • 150°C. Hi-Temperature Rectifiers Long Life Rectifiers • Hi-Density Industrial Rectifiers

> For more information about any of these new products write to Dept. F-235

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FEDERAL'S NEW "V-M-D" CELLS HAVE 4 EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS ...

- Longer life
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melting points at 87.0 and 70.5 C, respectively. These salts exhibit a constant temperature region, and their use has been exhaustively investigated. A volume-expansion chamber has been constructed in which the change in volume operates a bellows causing relative motion between the parts of a linear transducer, so that the output signal from the transducer (which is a function of displacement) is proportional to volume change. This output signal is amplified and applied to the heater windings on the outside of the unit, so that a self-regulating oven is secured. This unit, using paradibromobenzene, exhibited control characteristics which maintained the oven temperature to within ± 0.015 C until shut off.

Illustrated in Fig. 4 are control curves for paradibromobenzene and for paradiethoxybenzene. Both these curves show that a sensibe degree of volume change is exhibited in the region of interest. There are a large number of suitable salts having melting points a very precise control of heat application to be made on a proportional basis. This can be effected in several ways, but the method found most suitable up to the present is to apply the control signal to an amplifier whose output circuit includes the heating element; this method of control shows the same advantage over a cyclic (on-off) control as the temperature controlled heater amplifier shows over the conventional thermostat, and the further advantage that the control is exercised without any change of temperature. The curves taken from units having control proportional to the liquid-solid ratio do not show the cyclic ripple that is evident in thermostat control systems.

Control Circuits

A magnetic amplifier has been used successfully to exercise proportional control over a change-of-state crystal oven (Fig. 5). For use with the linear transducer used on a volume change sensing device, the fer of energy takes place between them. In the coult shown, the zero point of energy transfer can be coset to produce a maximum change of signal level or a definite increment of conductivity in the linkage naterial. A modification of this circuit uses a single toroid as a sensing element, and produces a voltage output which is proportional to the conductance of the material forming the shorted turn; the use of the single coil results in economy of space and material.

Temperature Measurement

One of the most difficult problems is the measurement of the very small temperature differences necessary to evaluate the results. Since the melting points are themselves the key to the temperature scale used, calibration procedures based upon established practice have to be re-examined in the light of the exact measurement required. Work with the precision constant-temperature oven has progressed to the point







in the desired control range and having other attributes which make them suitable for use in equipment of this type. There are also a large number of metals and alloys which are suitable for use in precision crystal ovens. However, in order to concentrate effort on the essential features of the system, experimental work has been carried out with a limited number of materials; and for similar reasons, while measurements have been made on a number of different sensing arrangements, major effort has been concentrated on two methods, volume and conductivity variation.

Applying Heat

From the control curves, it can be seen that in all cases there is a relatively large swing in the control parameter with zero temperature change, which allows magnetic amplifier is used with the transistor preamplifier shown at the top; when used with conductance control, the transistor unit is not required and the magnetic amplifier alone is required. The output of the magnetic amplifier is applied directly to the control heater winding, and exercises control of the oven over a 5 C range; a separate heater, thermostatically controlled, is used to bring ambient variations within this range. The magnetic amplifier operates on 400-cycle power, and requires 15 watts power input for maximum output.

At the lower portion of Fig. 5 is a patented circuit for conductivity measurements. Two toroids are wound and placed side-by-side. In air the coupling between the toroids is negligible, but when immersed in a conductive material, either liquid or solid, the material forms a shorter turn linking the two cores, and transwhere the accuracy of the measuring equipment becomes a factor in evaluating the results; there is reason to believe that the actual oven temperatures are more closely regulated than is apparent on measuring equipment subject to ambient variations.

The present method of measurement uses small bead-type thermistors whose resistance vs temperature calibration is periodically checked, and this apparatus is used to give data on relative temperature and rate of temperature change. With new equipment calibrated at the National Bureau of Standards, these relative temperatures will be referenced to an accurate standard. The thermistor is located in a silicone oil in a brass slug, so that its temperature is representative of the space occupied by the crystal cavity. The sensing element output voltage is also a measure of the temperature in the semi-molten material, and in



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Fig. 7. Oscillator-oven assembly.

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FELKER DI-MET

Diamond Abrasive Blades and Ultra Precision Cut-Off Machines



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FELKER TYPE DIT AND DITR DIAMOND ABRASIVE BLADES

The outcome of long research and development to combine maximum cutting speed with smoothness of finish and greatest economy in terms of cuts per blade. Metal bonded diamond sections are unusually deep, giving a bonus in extra service. Numerous bond variations insure a most exacting and efficient blade selection for each material. Blade bodies are stiff, tempered alloy steel for high strength and freedom from deflection. DIT rims are flush with blade sides. DITR blades are relieved on sides. Diameters: 2" through 14".

The standard of the Electronics Industry for a Decade and a Half!

all test runs the thermistor bridge output, the sensing output-voltage, and the ambient temperature are recorded on a chart recorder so that accurate comparions can be made.

An experimental oven is shown in Fig. 6 for operation with paradibromobenzene, using volume change as the sensing element. This unit incorporates coarse and fine heater elements, and has operated for extended periods of time within its design limits of ± 0.1 C. A test run with ambient variation of 52 C has shown a total oven temperature variation in this unit of less than 0.07 C. Under controlled ambient conditions (air-conditioned laboratory) an oven temperature control within 0.01 C has been maintained with this init.

An oven designed to incorporate a crystal and comelete transistor oscillator is shown in Fig. 7. The temperature stabilization is applied to the transistors as well as the crystal itself. This unit has not yet been built, but the design calculations indicate a very high degree of stability for this standard.

Oven Construction

The change-of-state material forms one element in the construction of a precision oven. It has been found economical to use thermostatically controlled auxiliary heaters to bring the oven into a range of 0.5 to 1.0 C of the desired operating temperature, since this then requires only a small amplifier (one to three watts) to effect precise control. The heater required to meet military requirements of rapid warmup from -65 C draws a comparatively large amount of power, and would be wasteful of amplifier capacity, weight and size

The external thermal insulation is also a factor in the power requirements and in the regulation. In the laboratory a Dewar flask is a useful insulator; however, in field units this can be replaced by other insulating material more suited to rough handling. Intell gent use of plastic materials in the fabrication of the unit can assist in the insulation protection.

Over 15 years exclusive development for the elec-tronics industry has proved the outstanding qualities of Felker's high-precision cut-off machines. Designed to fulfill every crystal cutting requirement with a choice of down or through-feeding methods, the most ritical control is insured for every type of cutting. Smooth, velvety hydraulic retardant on downfeed bearings in removable spindle quills; ball bearing abor supports; choice of rolling tables or rotary tables with mechanical screw control on cross and through teeds are a few of the many refinements that make enders first choice in the nation. Both Models 80BQ and 120B are available as basic mits. Wide selection of table types enables exact action of each unit to individual needs. Write for circular giving complete specifications.

FELKER MANUP Torrance World's largest and oldest manufact

First in Diamond Cut-Off Blades!

of diamond abrasive cut-off wheels and machines.

CIRCLE 33 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

OMPANY



CIRCLE 35 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Binary Code Indicator

D ATA can be displayed, stored, or transferred with these, Digital and Alpha-numerical indicators in accordance with a predetermined binary code. They are self-contained plug-in units which can be applied to the output of digital computers, teletype equipment, or telemetering systems. Operating on 20-30 v dc, the indicators can be used to accept data from a source, free the source for other programs, and disseminate the data as required.

Manufactured by the Union Switch and Signal division of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., they store the displayed character mechanically and electrically for any length of time. While transmitting, the indicator does not move and the character displayed is retained until erased or a new character received. The same set of control wires is used to receive and transmit the position code, and a minimum number of control wires are employed. For each binary bit stored in the indicator, an external relay can be eliminated.

Digital Unit

The digital indicator utilizes a four-bit binary code and ten character positions out of a possible

sixteen. The relation of the visible character to its code is the direct translation of binary coded decimal notation to decimal, although other combinations can be developed.

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A single commutator and six brushes are used, which connect to a small d-c permanent magnet motor. A mismatch between the transmitted code and commutated code will complete the circuit, causing the motor to operate. The commutator is driven by the motor until the transmitted and commutated codes are coincident. At this instant the motor is de-energized and the indicator comes to rest, displaying the character whose code was transmitted. A maximum of 0.8 seconds is required to scan nine character positions. The average total running power is 3 w, and the steady-state drain is zero. The indicator is 5 in. long and weighs 7 oz.

Alpha-Numerical Unit

The Alpha-numerical indicator is based on a positioning system which uses a six-bit code on six wires and a differential belt and sprocket arrangement. The belt carries 72 displayed characters and is supported by two sprockets, eight and nine units



a twist so as to carry characters on "both sides" and shorten its length. Nominal running time for 71 belt spaces is 1.7 seconds.



mnector strips on cover. When the commutator code motches the input code, the motor is de-energized.

ncircumference. For each combination of sprocket position there is a distinct belt position, making 2 possible combinations. In order to reduce the length of the belt it is formed into a Mobius-strip ponfiguration, with characters "on both sides."

The commutators are made in such a way that here are eight different codes. One code is repeated on the nine unit wheel; so that the number of difherent codes is 64—the maximum with a six-wire wstem. Eight different characters appear twice.

The indicator is internally powered by a small d-c permanent-magnet motor. A detent magnet, when energized, withdraws the pawl from the detent wheel and closes the motor circuit. The dentent magnet also closes a tell-tale circuit which is used by the external circuitry to determine whether any indicator is running. An internal relay is provided to switch the six code wires so that strap-wiring techmiques can be used when the indicators are artanged in a rectilinear array.

The indicator is back-lighted with diffused light by a miniature aircraft bulb, or it may be lighted with phosphors which require black light.

The indicator will move from any position to any other position in less than 1.7 seconds. It is so constructed that it stores the positioned character, and can read it out into another indicator or into relays, over the same set of six wires. The overall length of the indicator is about 11 in., and weight is 16 ozs. The average total running power is 7.5 w and the steady state drain is zero.

Data entry into the indicators may be accomplished by push-buttons, switches, or storage-type relay contacts.

For further information on this binary indicator turn to the Reader's Service Card and circle 35.



*Mfd. under license from G. H. LELAND, INC.

built for you separately or in <u>remote-controlled</u> subassemblies



TYPICAL OAK SUBASSEMBLY WITH ROTARY SOLENOID (MT273E BASE BUILT FOR BENDIX RADIO DIV.)

Oak stamps, draws, welds, and etches the aluminum chassis . . . builds the rotary solenoid switch . . . manufactures the screw machine parts . . . makes the complicated cable harness . . . assembles all the parts . . . then runs life tests, heat and cold checks, and humidity chamber trials.

Oak can offer you complete engineering and manufacturing facilities for electro-mechanical subassemblies, plus a knack for making complicated devices producible. Time and again, Oak engineers have suggested changes that resulted in lower costs and better operation.

meet the most severe MIL specifications

In converting a straight pull to rotary motion, Oak rotary solenoids give a high-torque, positive action, even under severe mechanical operating conditions. Oak rotary solenoids are compact, also, and help economize in wiring and mechanical linkage on remote-control devices. Three standard sizes in many variations cover a wide range of switching and light mechanical tasks. Oak also can supply any component needed to accompany rotary soleneide. Bacause Oak

noids. Because Oak engineers know the application possibilities of rotary solenoids inside and out, consult them early in the design stage. They can save you valuable time. Write for a copy of Oak's rotary solenoid bulletin that includes time-saving layout sheets.



OAK MFG. CO., Dept. D, 1260 Clybourn Ave., Chicage 10, III. Phone: MOhawk 4-2222



SWITCHES • CHOPPERS • SPECIAL ASSEMBLIES • VIBRATORS • TUNERS CIRCLE 36 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Products

Indicating Shift Register

Transistorized



Complementary to the manufacturer's complete line of transistorized logic units, the Indicating Shift Register here shown, Type 108 C, affords increased versatility in parallel-to-serial and serialto-parallel information transfers. It embodies provisions for push-button programming, number-ofbits selection and information indication. Amplified outputs are available to drive tape recording heads, relays, or memory units.

Navigation Computer Corp., Dept. ED, 1621 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia 45, Pa.

CIRCLE 37 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Miniature Panel-Mounting VTVM Reads 0-1000 V DC



This panel-mounting electronic d-c voltmeter occupies no more panel space than a conventional 6-in. meter. Its tube complement consists of a single Type 5814-A. Input impedance is 10 megohms, accuracy ± 3 per cent f.s.d., scale length 4-1/2 in., and weight 2.69 lb. Power required is 115 v., 50-400 cps, single phase, 3 w. There are seven models with scales calibrated respectively 0-1 v, 0-3 v, 0-10 v, 0-30 v, 0-100 v, 0-300 v and 0-1000 v; as well as a multimeter with scale calibrated in all seven of these ranges, and a selector switch. Each model, moreover, can be furnished with either end-zero scale or center-zero scale; the latter of course read plus or minus.

Pameco, Dept. ED, Mill Lane, Waterford, Conn. CIRCLE 38 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION Loopstick Antennas For Transistor Circuits



Packed with full installation instructions and 9 suggested receiver circuits, these transistor "loopsticks" combine complete electrical adjustability with maximum signal transfer, compactness, and increased sensitivity. They are currently available in eleven different sizes and models.

Superex Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 4-6 Radford Pl., Yonkers, N.Y.

CIRCLE 39 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Miniaturized Ball Resolver

For Analog Computers



Weighing less than 3/4 lb, and measuring only 2-1/8 in. long x 1-1/2 in. square, this ball resolver has a rated accuracy of ± 0.5 per cent over the 360 deg range. The faces have precision mounting arrangements. The input shaft, 0.1248 in. in dia, is surrounded by a concentric 0.500 in. orientation shaft. The sine and cosine output shafts are 0.187 in. in dia. They extend 1/2 in. from their adjacent faces; the 0.5 in. orientation shaft extends 5/16 in. beyond the adjacent mounting surface and the input shaft protrudes an additional 5/16 in.

The input shaft may be driven up to 100 rpm. Less than 5 inch-ounces applied to the input (at 25 C) produces from 1 to 2 in.-oz. at the outputs. Vectron, Inc., Dept. ED, 1600 Trapelo Rd., Wal-

tham 54, Mass.

CIRCLE 40 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Jewel-Bearing Potentiometer

Very Low Torque



Intended for sensitive instrument applications, or for servo, computer or selsyn use, this jewel bearing, subminiature, precision wire-wound potentiometer has a standard resistance range from 10 ohms to 250 k, and is available in other ranges on special order. Very high accuracy is maintained; the torque required to rotate the shaft being so slight that no appreciable error is introduced. Torque is 0.01 oz/in.; linearity ± 0.3 per cent; size 1/2 in. x 1/2 in.; weight 1/2 oz including lock washer and nut; power rating 2 w for 60 C temperature rise; temperature range -55 C to +150 C. Ace Electronics Associates, Inc., Dept. ED, 103

Dover St., Somerville 44, Mass.

CIRCLE 41 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Miniature Insulated Terminals Silicone Impregnated Ceramic

44



Two models of rugged, miniaturized, insulated ceramic terminals have been developed, with cadmium plated mounting studs, and contact points gold flashed over silver for easier soldering. The insulation is grade L5 ceramic, silicone impregnated. Metal fittings, under their platings, are brass. The units measure 1/8 in. dia and 3/8 in. high when mounted.

Cambridge Thermionic Corp., Dept. ED, 445 Concord Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass.

CIRCLE 42 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Fluorescent Lamp Ballast

Smaller, Quieter

For operation of two F96T12 fluosent lamps, at 430 ma, General lectric Company's ballast departent has developed a new smaller, leter ballast, designated 6G1010. It persedes the former 89G596. Power of the new ballast is only 26 w; lile its reduced operating temperane will make it easier to use in three and will give it longer life.

Lamination and case vibrations we been reduced, for quieter operion, by an exclusive core assembly, pecial push-on clamps, reduced core light, cemented gaps, special redges and other provisions. Dielecin strength and life have been imroved by use of non-hygroscopic relyester film insulation, DuPont's War; and of an improved nylon mamel wire.

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The new ballast measures 1-25/31high, has a mounting length of 1-9/64 in. and an overall length of 1-3/4 in. It weighs 1-1/2 lb less than he model it supersedes.

General Electric Co., Dept. ED, Schenectady 5, N.Y.

CIRCLE'43 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Volume Control

For Use With Transistors

A printed circuit type volume contol, with a special low-end resistance layer designed for use with transistors, have been developed.

The "hop-off" or zero rotation relistance is extremely low, to provide misfactory minimum volume level in low impedance circuits. In addition, the low end taper gives gradual relistance rise from the zero point over the first 20 to 30 degrees of shaft mation, thus providing smooth control throughout the entire volume mage.

The new taper is available on controls of several styles, designed for mounting vertical to or horizontal to the printed circuit panel.

P. R. Mallory & Co. Inc., Dept. ED, Indianapolis, Ind.

Circle 44 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



COLISEUM

BOOTHS

2611-12-13-14

Prize Package!



MICROWAVE AND POWER TUBE OPERATIONS, WALTHAM 54. MASS

	CONTRACTOR DUNT SUR 255 SHOCK MOUNT	RTICAL MODIT	
L	MP35 JOW SOR 2%	8-37 55W 20R 2%	
TYPE	RES. RANGE	POWER RATING	LENGTH
R	10 2 1000K	7-115 W DC	15 to 12"
. H	10.2 1,000K	7- 140 W AC	12" to 12"
HP.	10 1 500K	17-150 W DC	3" to 12"

Why Corning High-Power, High-Frequency Resistors meet your most exacting circuit requirements

You'll find Corning High-Power and High-Frequency Resistors designed for stable, long-life service-even under the most difficult operating conditions.

With Corning Resistors you get the highest resistance range for a given physical size compared to wire-wound resistors.

Their thin-film construction makes them inherently non-inductive. The noise level of these resistors is so low it's difficult to measure. The resistive film is a metallic oxide, fused to the PYREX glass core at red heat to form a permanent bond. This special glass insures highest core resistivity even at elevated temperatures, great resistance to chemical attack and to mechanical and thermal shock.

These Corning Resistors are remarkably stable regardless of moisture and humidity.

The chart in the next column gives you a quick idea of their exceptional frequency characteristics.

The ranges and ratings shown in the illustration are for our standard lines, but we can design and build resistors to match your own requirements for all usable frequencies. We've made specials with ratings up to 150 kw. and we can go higher.

Within the standard range of these resistors, we can give you wide variations in mounting hardware. You can get hardware for vertical or horizontal mountings and mountings to absorb mechanical shock and severe vibration. Ferrule-type terminals are available for use with standard fuse clips.

Our catalog sheets give far more complete details than we are able to here. We'll be glad to send you copies with current price lists.

Other products for Electronics by Corning Components Department: Fixed Glass Capacitors*, Transmitting Capacitors, Canned High-Capacitance Capacitors, Subminiature Tab-Lead Capacitors, Special Combination Capacitors. Direct-Traverse and Midget-Rotary Capacitors*, Metallized Glass Inductances, Attenuator Plates. • Distributed by Erie Resistor Corporation

FREQUENCY IN MEGACYCLES & RESISTANCE IN KILOHMS

Ask for information on these other **Corning Resistors:**

Low-Power-3-, 4-, 5-, and 7-watt sizes. Highest resistance range of any low-power resistor. Type 5—Stable performance to 200° C. Meet MIL-R-11804A specs. Values to 1 Megohm. Type WC-5-5 KW water-cooled. Range, 35 to 300 ohms. Versatile, adaptable.

Type N—Accurate grade, Made to meet all requirements of MIL-R-10509A. Characteristics X and R.

Specials—To your specifications—Co-axial Line Elements, Dummy Loads, HF Elements, Peak Pulse Loads, High-Voltage Resistors.



Ten-Color Knobs For 1/4, 1/8 In. Shafts



The centers of these knobs are snap-in inser The that come in ten different colors for color codin and color matching. The knobs come in three size and each size in three styles. The largest knobs a for 1/4 in. shafts only, the smallest for 1/8 in. shaft only, and the middle size for either. Each size ca be had without skirt, with plain skirt, or with ski having an indicating line. Collet parts are nor ferrous, heavily nickel-plated; knobs and skirts and Tenite II in black matte finish.

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Cambridge Thermionic Corp., Dept. ED, 4 Concord Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass.

CIRCLE 48 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATIO

Amplifier Power Manifold For Computers, Etc.



A manifold, consisting of a power supply un and 10 amplifier units, Model HKR, is designed for use in association with plug-in computing modules, meters, oscilloscopes or pen-and-ink re corders. The ten amplifiers are of plug-in type and together with the power supply, constitute a single panel, rack-mounted array. Any of several of the manufacturer's plug-in amplifiers may be used; a any combination of them. The power supply pro vides plus and minus regulated 300 v dc at 0-100 ma, with 0-10 ma available for external use. Un regulated 6.3 v ac is also supplied. All input, out put and ground connections are made through banana jacks on the front panel. The front pane also mounts the a-c and d-c operating switches, and the pilot lamps.

George A. Philbrick Researches, Inc., Dept. ED 230 Congress St., Boston 10, Mass.

CIRCLE 49 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Sequential Sampling Switch For Component Testing



inser The multiple-throw sampling switch here shown, signated Tensor Model 6000, is intended for auto-ptic sequential testing of large numbers of elecmic components. Readouts can be taken at rates shaft to 3 per second and automatically recorded. The can handle up to 1252 two-terminal mponents or 626 four-terminal components. Bemuse the switching is multiple-throw, components ts are the tested can be kept on aging voltages at all mes except when actually called on for readout. lutomatic, 100 per cent component inspection can ecarried out under suitable voltage and environmental conditions.

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Tensor Electric Development Co., Dept. ED, 873 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 33, N.Y.

MULE 51 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Basic Round Meter High Sensitivity



The meter here shown is available, for the presat, only to original equipment manufacturers. It ¹^a basic device that can be supplied in all standand ranges of microammeters, milliammeters, ammeters and voltmeters. Its features include exceptionally high sensitivity, high torque-to-weight natio, minimum number of parts, and a simplified messure method of ruggedizing and sealing. Diameter is 2-1/2 in. The meters meet MIL-M-6A and MILL-M-10304A.

WacLine, Inc., Dept. ED, 35 So. St. Clair St., Dayto 1 2, Ohio.

CIRCLE 2 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ATIO

ELEC RONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957



TWO METALS are often better than one...

and

GENERAL PLATE Clad metals

for electronic uses are a case in point

Consider General Plate ALIRON®, ALNIFER®, and NIFER®, all preferred materials for vacuum tube plates. Offering improved performance with attractive cost savings, these General Plate Clad Metals are supplied in annealed coils ready to feed through your production tools. They form beautifully, conserving critical materials and producing more parts per pound. ALIRON and ALNIFER require no carbonizing — the matte finished aluminum blackens evenly during bombardment to provide a highly efficient radiating surface. For full details, write for Technical Data Bulletin 717C.

Or consider General Plate TIN CLAD NICKEL. Here's an improved material for transistor cradle supports. The layer of pure tin is unvarying in thickness and is bonded to a pure electronic grade nickel backing so completely that voids and contaminating inclusions are eliminated. This means perfect wetting during your transistor soldering operations — top transistor performance every time - lower soldering costs too! For full details, write for Technical Data Bulletin 708.

Or look to General Plate COPPER CORED 52 ALLOY WIRE for better glass-to-metal seals. With a 30% copper core you'll get up to three times the electrical and thermal conductivity over solid lead wires of the same size - or you can cut your solid lead wire sizes correspondingly, without reducing electrical ratings by using General Plate Copper Cored 52 Alloy Wire, and take a big step toward miniaturization in sealed terminal blocks and hermetic headers. For full details, write for Technical Data Bulletin 706.

To get the whole General Plate Clad Metal Story, write for our new general catalog, PR-700A, covering many other combinations in both base and precious clad metals - composite electrical contacts — TRUFLEX Thermostat Metals.

Metals & Controls Corporation GENERAL PLATE DIVISION

2102 FOREST STREET, ATTLEBORO, MASS.

You can profit by using General Plate **Clad Metals**

CIRCLE 53 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



CIRCLE 55 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Missing Pulse Counter For Microwave Tubes



A device that checks the performance of pulse modulated tubes such as klystrons and magnetrons this Model PD11A Missing Pulse Detector record the absence of scheduled pulses of any width from 0.2 to 6.0 microseconds, at any repetition rate un to 5000 pps. Missing pulses are recorded on counter. Energy threshold of the pulses to be de tected can be preset in 10 per cent steps between 0 to 50 per cent of maximum pulse level. Any pulse of lesser amplitude than the preset value is con sidered missing. If the equipment undergoing tes is operating properly the missing pulse detector delivers no output to the counter (which is not part of the detector); for each r-f pulse missing the detector energizes the counter with a 15 v positive pulse. Input power required is 115 v, 60 cps, 20 w The detector measures 10 in. deep and high, 14 in wide.

Manson Laboratories, Dept. ED, 207 Greenwich Ave., Stamford, Conn.

CIRCLE 56 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Laboratory Vacuum Unit

for Metal Coating

For laboratory, pilot plant, and limited production use, a new vacuum system is now available. Packaged as a unit, it was designed primarily for laboratory coating of various materials with vaporized metals.

Known as the Type LC1-14A vacuum system, it features a high-capacity pumping system which reduces pumping time, and a complete line of standard accessories.

The standard pumping system consists of a 4 in fractionating diffusion pump and a 5 cfm combination roughing and backing mechanical pump with vented exhaust.

Pump-down time with a clean, dry system is six mins. to 0.5 micron hg, with an ultimate pressure of 2×10^{-5} mm Hg. A liquid-nitrogen trap will reduce this still further by a factor of 10 (2×10^{-6}). Pressures in the forepressure lines and work chamber are indicated on a new discharge gauge and a new Pinani gauge from 0.75 mm to 1×10^{-7} mm Hg.

Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp., Dept. ED, 1775 Mt. Read Blvd. Rochester 3, N.Y.

CIRCLE 57 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957

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Mirror Galvanometer 1-570 cps Movements



Intended to serve as components of electrical ensuring instruments, H. & B. moving coil mirgalvanometers are manufactured abroad, but milable in the U.S. in a wide variety of models. cillating frequencies available are from 1 to 570 The instrument is silicon-oil-damped, but furamping can be achieved by an appropriate nternal resistance. A concave reflecting mirror, 7 m in diam and having a focal distance of 75 mm, standard equipment, but mirrors of other focal intance as well as flat mirrors, can be supplied. ensitivities range from 0.0036 µamp/mm to 252 mp/mm. An 8 in. flexible shaft is provided for moing. Different models differ in physical connuction and mechanical facilities, as the illustraindicates.

Epic, Inc., Dept. ED, 154 Nassau St., New York 38. N. Y.

UNCLE 59 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Calendered Polyethylene Films

Greater Heat Resistance

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A new series of calendered polyethylene films of the low pressure or linear type to supplement its existing Polyken Polyethylene Films, which have been limited to high pressure polymers, is announced.

These new films offer the physical and chemical roperties inherent to polyethylene with the additonal characteristics of greater heat resistance, ower gas permeability and improved chemical resistance.

The films are available in gauges ranging from 1004 to 0.025 in. and widths up to 32 in. The present lims are limited to natural and black containing ¹⁰⁰ per cent linear polyethylenes as well as blends of this material with regular polyethylenes. These offer the physical advantages of the linear polythylenes with less rigidity, improved handling and greater yield per pound.

The Kendall Co., Dept. ED. 309 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

CIRCLE 60 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957



Flux pattern of experimental magnetic circuits

How location of magnets affects magnetic circuits

Adapted from an article by Charles A. Maynard, vice president, Research and Engineering, The Indiana Steel Products Company

The LOCATION of permanent magnets in a magnetic circuit is a definite factor in design. To determine the extent to which this is true, involved calculations are necessary.

A comparatively simple experiment, however, which shows the nature of the changes that take place when permanent magnets are placed in different positions in a magnetic circuit, was devised by Mr. Maynard. The material on which the following questions and answers are based was taken from a report, "An Experiment in Magnet Location," published in Vol. S, No. 5, of Applied Magnetics. A copy of this issue is available on request to The Indiana Steel Products Co., Dept. M-2, Valparaiso, Ind.

Question: What effect does the location of permanent magnets have on a magnetic circuit?

Answer: It has a marked influence on the flux density in the various portions of the magnetic circuit.

Question: Is there a preferred location for magnets?

Answer: Yes, it is important to place the magnets as close to the air gap as possible.

Question: What is the benefit of their location?

Answer: The leakage flux is reduced, and the useful flux in the air gap is increased.

Question: How is this an important factor in design?

Answer: It minimizes the amount of magnet material required to produce a given flux in the air gap.

Question: Does this mean lower magnet costs?

THE INDIANA STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY VALPARAISO, INDIANA THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER

OF PERMANENT MAGNETS

Answer: Generally, this is true. However, structural considerations may prevent the placement of permanent magnets at preferred positions.

Question: Are there available quantitative data which indicate the degree to which magnet position influences the efficiency of a circuit?

Answer: A brief experiment was conducted on the nature and magnitude of the changes that occur when magnets are placed in various positions in a simple magnetic circuit. The results are discussed in Applied Magnetics, Vol. 3, No. 5.

World's largest permanent magnet separates electron particles

The largest and most powerful permanent magnet ever designed is an important part of a new Mass Spectrometer to be used for high molecular weight hydrocarbon



Indiana's C. A. Maynerd inspects air gap of giant Alnico V magnet assembly

analysis at the Whiting, Indiana, research and development lab ratories of a large Midwestern oil company. Function of the spectrometer is to establish a strong magnetic field that separates electron particles.

The Alnico V permanent magnet used in the assembly has a maximum field strength of 6,000 gauss . . . equal to 10 tons of magnetic holding force . . . and weighs 1,800 pounds. The complete assembly, which weighs approximately 4,700 pounds, was designed and fabricated by The Indiana Steel Products Company, Valparaiso, Indiana.



In Canada... The Indiana Steel Products Company of Canada, Limited. Kitchener, Ontartà CIRCLE 61 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Evolution at Eimac

Back in 1946 Eimac developed and produced the 4X150A-a new concept in power tetrodes. Its immediate acceptance by the industry then, has led to even more popularity now.

But today at Eimac the glass 4X150A is virtually obsolete.

Since 1946 Eimac has constantly improved the 4X150A to the point where it has evolved into a family of superior quality 250w and 300w tubes for operation to 500Mc. Small, compact structure has been retained. In fact, the 4X250 series is interchangeable with 4X150

4X150 Series

4X150A-1946

4X150G-1949

4X150D-1952

EITEL-MCCULLOUGH. INC. BRUNO · CALIFORNIA World's Largest Manufacturer of Transmitting Tubes

4W300 Series

4W300B-1953

4X150A

4X250 Series

4X250B-1955

4X250F-1955

4X250M-1955 4CX250K-1956

tubes. Ceramic envelopes make possible greater mechanical strength, better production techniques, and higher temperature processing.

Because "good enough" has never been accepted at Eimac, however, this family of air cooled or water cooled, co-axial or conventional socketed tubes (2.5v, 6v, and 26.5v) is again accelerating the pace in quality, design, and performance, exactly as the 4X150A did a decade ago.



4CX300 Series 4CX300A-1956

Flexible Circuit Kits Make Package Units

To assist the design engineer (an Des his assistants) to lay out, set up, alte 1 10 and take down electronic circuit Incer Alden Products Co. has brought ou heen its kit No. 37, consisting of chassis med prepunched terminal cards, car 500 V mounting tube sockets, connector nnge and hardware. rato

Included are four basic chassis and hmi a universal rack adapter. The chass lechr are without wiring. There are 36 pre moce punched terminal cards, 36 termina card mounting brackets, and 18 ter Glen minal card mounting tracks. In add oper tion (for printed circuitry) the ki af 40 embodies three prepunched terminal Dke cards copper clad on one side and sin copper clad on both sides; 25 printed 212 circuit cross-over connectors and etchant, resist tape, resist circles and resist ink.

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The kit further includes 24 planning sheets by means of which schematic diagrams can quickly be converted to terminal card layouts. Also pro vided with kit No. 37 are 72 connectors, 6 tell tale lamps, 30 tes jacks, 3 fuseholders, 2500 assembly terminals, 72 tube sockets that mount on the terminal cards, 100 eyelets for the same, a staking tool, and an eve leting tool.

Alden Products Co., Dept. ED, 11 N. Main St., Brockton 64, Mass.

CIRCLE 63 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Stainless Steel Springs

Wide Range of Sizes

A complete line of experimental stainless steel springs in both open and closed wound types for development and research work are available from stock in 5 outside diameters and 5 wire sizes, ranging from O.D.'s of 3/32 to 3/8, wire diameters of 0.016 to 0.040 in. and lengths of 1-1/4 to 4 in.

The material is #302 stainless spring temper wire having a clear passivate finish.

PIC Design Corp., Dept. ED, 47 Atlantic Ave., East Rockaway, L.I., N.Y.

CIRCLE 64 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Ultrasonic Generators For Industrial Processing

Des gned to drive a wide variety (and alte ¿ low-impedance ultrasonic transducers, ultrasonic generators have uitr men announced. Accenting an unmed output system and featuring 100 w rf power output plus a varied mage of frequency levels, these genrators will be found useful for perming numerous electro-mechanical is and wchniques such as cleaning, chemical

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mcessing, soldering and drilling. The series of generators, designated 8 ter Glennite U-405, are blower cooled and merate at a nominal fixed frequency #40 kc or at any frequency between 1) kc and 2 mc, depending on model. Gulton Industries Inc., Dept. ED, 112 Durham Ave., Metuchen, N.J.

CIRCLE 67 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Corrosion Resist Film

Withstands 2000 Hr. Salt Spray

Metal sprayed with a single coating d selinizing fluid, a silicone resin dispersion in compatible organic solvent, allowed to air dry, then baked for one hour at 480 F offers a strong protective porrosion resistant coating.

Selinized Process Co., Dept. ED, Houseman Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich. CIRCLE 68 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Electric Cartridge Heaters

Low in Price

Suitable for a broad range of appliations, the heaters are rated at 35 watts per square inch of effective heating length.

Diameters available are 1/2-in., lengths from 2-1/2 to 8 in.; 5/8-in., lengths from 2-1/2 to 16 in.; 3/4- and l-in., lengths from 3 to 20 in.; and 1-1/4 in., lengths from 4 to 24 in. Wattages available vary from 100 to 2000. Heaters with diameters below one inch are equipped with 10-inch fexible leads; diameter sizes 1 in. and above have 1/2-in., 8-32 threaded solid stud terminals.

General Electric Co., Dept. ED, Schenectady 5, N.Y.

CIRCLE 69 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Finerson RADIO AND PHONOGRAPH CORP. IS ANOTHER OF THE HUNDREDS OF IMPORTANT COMPANIES WHO DEPEND UPON PYRAMID FOR A MAJOR SHARE OF THEIR CAPACITORS AND RECTIFIER COMPONENTS.

capacitors—rectifiers

for replacement

YRAMID ELECTRIC COMPANY

north bergen, new jersey

for original equipment—

INTEGRAL INSULATION OF LEADS, CONTACTS

RESILIENT PUNCH PRESS



First Breakthrough in Connector Reliability Since Potting

UNIT CONNECTORS INTEGRALLY MOLDED ON CABLES RAISE WHOLE LEVEL OF CONNECTOR RELIABILITY

A new approach to connector design—"anitizing"—offers a simple low cost and basic solution to connector problems.

Advantages of Unitized Connectors

"Unitized" connectors are plastic molding of the entire assembly-contacts, leads, even circuit components -integrally with the insulation forming the connector body itself.

History

The first approach to connector re-liability was through heavy mechanical construction using several dielectric inserts, wire supports, and screw machine parts for contacts and structural members. For high voltage applications it was necessary to provide long leakage paths at wire entries, resulting in connectors of unusual length, bulk and weight. (See Fig. 2.)



Fig. 2 Conventional multi-contact connector.

Potting was the next development. Based on previous mechanical designs, it provided for special sealing compounds to be cast at the rear of the connectors around the wires and solder cups after assembly. An improved moisture seal, somewhat better electrical characteristics and greater overall reliability resulted. Mechanical complexity, weight, and hulk were reduced somewhat.

However, certain disadvantages were inherent in potting; it is messy and tedious. Temperature and humidity must be controlled and time allowed for curing. It is expensive and virtually impossible to put on a fast, efficient production basis. **Most Recent Advance**

The recent development of advanced molding techniques and highly specialized production machinery by Alden Products Company has made possible the new Alden "IMI" (integrally molded insulation) process. This technique enhances connector reliability because the entire assembly is unitized. The connector elements are molded by a sin-

gle hot shot of insulation into a finished assembly. Using insulation material compatible with the wire insulation effects a homogeneous

bond between the wire and connector insulations forming a continuous seal against

moisture, contaminants, and leakage. (See Fig. 1.) The insulation material used can be select-

ed for characteristics pertinent to the application.

Fig. 3

Since the connector parts and lead wires are embedded in the plastic connector body, excellent strain relief is provided for the leads, minimizing wire and solder joint fatigue under vibration and shock. Alden's new patented technique, providing a relieving space around the contacts, permits the use of highly resilient, long-life punch press contacts which eliminate troublesome, inelastic screw machine parts. The result is a compact, lightweight, unitized connector—inherently tough, durable and strong.

Electrically, advantages are numerous. Contacts are deep-seated in the connector openings and the long leakage path on the rear of the connector CIRCLE 71 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

eliminated. Protection against flash over, dust and moisture is provided. Circuit components such as resistors, chokes and capacitors can be molded in, insulated and protected, and located near their operating elements. For high voltage corona suppression, shielding shells can be molded into the insulation. Alden's "IMI" Technique offers

equipment designers greater freedom in connector cabling because of its extreme flexibility. An infinite variety of connectors suitable for any electrical or electronic application becomes possible-limited only by the designer's imagination. Because of their inherent simplicity in design and construction, mass production, with speed, economy and reliability becomes pos-sible for the first time with Alden "IMI" unitized connectors.

Standard Designs Available

Available right now are standard, mass produced Alden "IMI" Connectors that are solving these problems in fixed, mobile, marine and airborne application: Instantly replaceable, molded unit connector and cable assemblies in several insulation types for a variety of uses. Tube caps and high voltage disconnects for commercial and military electronic gear. Umbilical disconnects for missiles, (See Fig. 1).



assembly. Fig. 4

Alden Custom Design Service

If you have an urgent need for volume quantities we will work with you to design custom connectors and unit cables to meet your specific requirements. We have the techniques and facilities to move fast from idea to production.

We design and build our molds. giving us close tooling control for quantity and speed. Flexible production planning, combined with tooling techniques and manufacturing knowhow assure you of proper timing with your schedules.

To get started quickly, send us your sketches or prints so that we can begin working on proposals immediately. Or, better still, we cordially invite you to visit our plant, bring your connector problems, and sit down with our engineers and see for yourself how we are prepared to help you. Write, wire or phone our Connector Engineer, Mr. Malcolm Partridge, today. See us at the IRE Show: Booth 1614 and 1616, March 18-21, Coliseum. New York

ALDEN PRODUCTS CO.

Brockton, Mass. 2139 N. Main St.

Simplified Synchro Tester Direct Scale Readings



Giving direct-scale readings of electrical error and null, this Model MST-1 Synchro Tester accurately measures phase shift, transformation ratio. Firan null and electrical error in accordance with MIL. micro S-16892 and ARP-461. The instrument utilizes pas-Jeak sive components only.

instru

Electrical error is read by the bridge method. d 25 every 5 deg through 360 deg, and appears directly of CE on the appropriate scale. Null is read every 90 der in the case of resolver synchros, every 60 deg for other types, appearing directly on the appropriate scale. Transformation ratio can be measured at any angle, and appears in the form of direct digital readout to three decimal places. Phase shift also can be read at any angle.

The synchro shaft positioning reading is accurate to a maximum error, non-cumulative, of 15 sec of arc; synchro bridge reading maximum error is 10 sec of arc; null reading max error 5 per cent; transformation ratio reading max error 1 per cent; phase shift reading max error, 2 deg.

Theta Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, 204 Market St., East Paterson, N. J.

CIRCLE 72 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

28 V DC Adjustable Supply





Filtered, adjustable, 28 v power up to 5 amp is provided by this rectifier supply. The output is adjustable by means of transformer taps wired to a terminal board. Designated Model .28-5MX, the unit can be mounted in any position. It weighs 15 lbs, and measures 12-1/2 in. long, 4 in. wide and 4-3/4 in. high above the deck.

Dressen-Barnes Corp., Dept. ED, 250 N. Vinedo Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

CIRCLE 73 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Pirani Pressure Gauge 1-2000 Microns Hg



Direct, continuous pressure readings of vapors and accuratio, firani vacuum gauge within the range 1-2000 MIL firani vacuum gauge within the range 1-2000 firani vacuum

thed, test at the unusually low maximum temperature of 250 C, and greatly reduces zero drift. Deposits deg of carbon on its filament do not change its emiswity. Sensing and compensating tubes are enclosed relate in a single metal envelope to minimize the effect any of changes in ambient temperature.

The 2203-03 incorporates a printed circuit. Automatic voltage regulation permits use of a 0-10 mv moorder without constant operator attention. Input power is 115 v, but the instrument can readily be adapted to 230 v operation. Size is 11 in. wide, in deep, 6-1/2 in. high; weight is 10 lb.

ransconsolidated Electrodynamics Corp., Dept. ED, Rochester Div., 1775 Mt. Read Blvd., Rochester, N.Y.

arket CIRCLE 75 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Servo Tachometer Generator

Linearity ±0.5 Per Cent



Consisting of an ac servo motor directly coupled to an induction generator, this unit is an unusually precise servomotor tachometer generator, with linearity of ± 0.5 per cent at 3600 rpm. Total null is 0.019 v rms; in phase null is 0.008 v rms and quadrature null 0.015 v rms. Size of the unit is No. 11; ambient temperature rating 150 C; applications include instrumentation, fire control, computers, missiles and autopilots. The unit conforms to Bu. Ord. MK-14.

Eastern Air Devices, Inc., Dept. ED, 353 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.

CINCLE 76 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Electron-Tube Transconductance (gm) Tester measures Electrode Currents as low as 0.0000001 ampere!

RCA WT-100A MicroMhoMeter enables equipment design engineers to measure electron-tube grid and interelectrode-leakage currents for critical circuit applications



offers versatility and accuracy comparable to that of more elaborate and complex laboratory equipment used for measuring transconductance and electrode currents. For detailed brochure, write RCA, Commercial Engineering, Section B18W, Harrison, N. J.



Measures true transconductance with better than = 3% accuracy
 Built-in shorts test for any combination of tube elements
 Measures transconductance up to 100,000 µmhos—in 6 ranges
 Measures transconductance of low-plate-resistance types and high-perveance types
 Measures heater currents including 600-ma series-string TV types
 Built-in calibrating circuit—no null meters or extra devices required
 Has easy-to-read meter for all measurements
 VoltOhmyst*-type circuit for current measurements—has full-scale, reading of 3 µamps on lowest current range
 Electronically protected burn-out-proof meter
 Regulated power supplies for all dc voltages
 250-ma dc supply for filaments of battery operated tube types.

CIRCLE 77 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Few basic electrical components have been successfully miniaturized with such telling effect as the toggle switch. Hetherington has developed space- and weight-saving cylindrical types with ratings, dimensions, and performance tailored to the critical requirements of airborne and industrial electrical systems. And, thanks to Hetherington's positive cam-roller snap action, even the smallest types carry ratings far greater than their sizes would indicate. Recent Hetherington developments such as the sub-miniature Type T4103 shown above approach the point where further miniaturization would seem to present more difficulties in mounting than in obtaining adequate switch performance. Although not quite ready for production, field tests of the T4103 have shown great promise for drastically cutting weight while assuring better performance in aviation's toughest jobs.



"BILLBOARD" LIGHTS Make Crowded Panels More Meaningful

Too often the significance of tiny conventional indicator lights is hard to determine at first glance—especially if many are used on one panel. With Hetherington Placard Lights, vital control information can be read directly in terms of symbols, digits, abbreviations, words. or entire phrases engraved on plastic lenses. Two miniature AN3140 lamps boldly illuminate the lettering, thus avoiding delay or errors of interpretation.

In spite of their large $(1-3/8" \times 9/16")$ lenses, over 40 Placard Lights fit comfortably in a 9 x 5" area thus simplifying many annunciator-type panels where lights are closely grouped. For details, write for Data Sheet L-3. Ten-Turn Precision Pots 7/8 in. Diameter



Two new ten-turn precision pots, Type 907 and Type 908, have cases 7/8 in. in diam 3600 deg electrical rotation, and resistance ranges from 100 to 100 k ohms. Both conform to MIL-E-5272A.

Type 908 is so constructed that the contact wipe is guided along the resistance element by a metal tab which slides in a helical groove parallel to the winding. The winding itself does not guide the wiper. Contact pressure is thus limited to that necessary for conductivity and the life of the winding, as well as its accuracy during life, are improved. Type 908 has a linearity range of 0.05 to 0.25 per cent, and is rated at 2-1/2 w at 40 C.

Type 907 is conventionally constructed; it has a linearity range of 0.1 to 0.5 per cent, and is rated at 2 w at 40 C.

Both units have an operating temperature range 3^{3} , of -55 to +85 C. At 85 C their rated wattage is derated by 85 per cent.

Fairchild Controls Corp., Dept. ED, 225 Park Ave., Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

CIRCLE 80 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Printed Circuit Eyelets

For Solder or Solderless Leads



These miniature eyelets mount components on printed circuits. Connections may be either soldered or solderless. The latter are exceptionally strong, mechanically. Where soldering is used the capillarity of the eyelets assists the process. Standard eyelets are brass plated with tin-lead solder, but other finishes, such as silver and gold, are available. All eyelets are machined to close tolerances and intended to be fed and inserted into printed circuits by automatic equipment.

Cambridge Thermionic Corp., Dept. ED, 445 Concord Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass.

CIRCLE 81 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

8 AMP U. L. RATING ... ¹/₂ amp Size and Price

Here's just the push-button switch to dress-up and improve that instrument, appliance or other "black box" now on the drawing table—and with attractive cost and space advantages in the bargain.

For the performance of these B-Series Switches comes mighty close to that of Hetherington's aviationquality switches in terms of positive "feel," fast and audible snap-action. Normally-open or closed SP-ST types with 8-amp U.L. Approved ratings available with lugs or 6" leads. Send for Data Sheet S-4.



HETHERINGTON INC. 1200 ELMWOOD AVE., SHARON HILL, PA. • 139 Illinois St., El Segundo, Calif.

standard switches for the most specialized requirements circle 79 on reader-service card for more information

Miniature Servo Parts For 400 Cy Airborne Systems



Where space is at a premium and low system 7 and artias are required, a complete line of miniature der avo parts provides all the mechanical compo-n 100 ats needed for assembly of servo systems. In-A. added are miniature slotted mounting plates, wiper lagers, dial assemblies, stop assemblies (mechaniand electrical), couplings differentials and metal mars. Gears are precision class II, in 64, 96 and o the that with 1/8 in. shafting. Mounting of hangers to the wind wited plates is facilitated by a "T" nut assembly which permits continuous adjustment in both die im-05 to actions for proper meshing. These miniature avo parts, which are intended primarily for airme 400 cycle prototype or production applicahas a rated thus may be bought individually, or in kits.

Reeves Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, 207 E. 91st St., New York 28, N.Y. ange

MICLE 83 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ge is

Silicone Sealed Resistors

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Impervious to Moisture



on A line of resistors between 2 watts and 10 watts. sol- 63 k to 175 k, and in tolerances from ± 0.05 per ally cent to ± 3 per cent, has been announced. All are the silcone sealed; totally impervious to moisture, inandduding salt spray; wire wound, and with full watder; tage rating at 25 C ambient. The complete line has been designated RS. Typical are two sizes for threewatt application: RS-2, 1/4 in. diam x 5/8 in. long, and RS-2B, 3/16 in. diam x 9/16 in. long. These new resistors represent a revision of the line. Dale Products, Inc., Dept. ED, Box 136, Columbus, Nebr.

ION CIRCLE B4 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

spoon at work.



A principle is at work, too! The same one by which a spoon creates a "silent cycle" of conduction, radiation and convection that cools the coffee-now, effectively applied, increases electronic equipment reliability.

Electronic reliability engineers are learning how to beat heat (the most frequent cause of electron tube failures and resultant equipment unreliability) with the "silent cycle" effectiveness of IERC Heat-dissipating tube shields. IERC's extensive research has resulted in the only Heat-dissipating tube shield that gives you maximum effectiveness in all three phases of the "silent cycle"-conduction, radiation and convection! Service in severe environmental conditions in many military and industrial equipments proves IERC shields reduce tube operating temperatures as much as 150° Cextend tube life up to *12 times longer! Excellent retention and shock and vibration protection is also provided.

IERC tube shields are available for miniature, sub-miniature, octal and power electron tubes.

literature and latest Octal and Power tube shield Technical Bulletin available now

ARING REPORT DCA 56-1161. IERC T-12 SHIELD AND BASE WITH 6080 TUBE ILLUSTRATED. PATENTED OR PATS PEND. CROSS-LICENSED WITH NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.



electronic research corporation 145 West Magnolia Boulevard, Burbank, Calif. CIRCLE 85 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

57 ELECTRONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957





TRANSFER

HEAT

Industry's Highest Power Transistors

Large area, thinness and intimacy of collector contact with large copper base provide the efficient thermal transfer.

Result-an unusually cool collector junction in the Delco Radio alloy-type germanium PNP power transistor. The Delco Radio 2N173 and 2N174 transistors not only have high power handling ability but also low distortion characteristics. Thus, they are ideal for audio as well as your general power applications.

Furthermore, these transistors are normalized to retain their performance characteristics regardless of age. Write for engineering data. Delco Radio transistors are produced by the thousands every day.

DELCO RADIO

2N173		2N174		
Properties (25°C)	12 Volts	28	Volts	
Maximum current	12	12	amps	
Maximum collector voltage	60	80	volts	
Saturation voltage (12 amp.)	0.7	0.7	volts	
Power gain (Class A, 10 watts)	38	38	db	
Alpha cutoff frequency	0.4	0.4	Mc	
Power dissipation	55	55	watts	
Thermal gradient from junction to mounting base	1.2°	1.2°	°C/watt	
Distortion (Class A, 10 watts)	5%	5%		

DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS KOKOMO, INDIANA

CIRCLE 87 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Low Temperature Solder Eutectic 242-320 F



Where soldering with common 63 tin/37 lead alloys involves danger of damage to the materials (for example, in soldering ceramic feed-thru capacitors) low temperature alloys may be used. One such alloy, designated Alpha No. 238, has a eutectic of 242 to 320 F, considerably lower than the standard. The low temperature alloys also insure against silver scavenging. The effectiveness of the new alloys is further increased by the solder-rosinsolder sandwich construction, which eliminates flux skip spots. The entire line of alloys, of which Alpha No. 238 is one, is designated Cen-Tri-Core, and is available in the usual diameters and flux percentages, on 1, 5, and 25 lb spools.

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Alpha Metals, Inc., Dept. ED, 56 Water St. Jersey City, N. J.

CIRCLE 88 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Insulation Stripper Uses Hot Wire



Using a heated nichrome filament to sever insulation instead of a blade, this insulation stripper cannot cut or nick even the finest wire strand. It strips large co-axial cables and extremely fine stranded wires without adjustment for wire type or size. It will remove most forms of plastic insulation, specifically nylon, vinyl and polyethylene. It will not strip teflon or rubber insulation. Power required is 115 v ac, which is stepped down through a transformer housed with an on-off switch in a metal box. An adjustable stop on the stripper predetermines the length of insulation to be removed.

Western Electronic Products Co., Dept. ED, 655 Colman St., Altadena, Calif.

CIRCLE 89 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Terminal Blocks For Solderless Connections



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Taper receptacles of gold-plated brass over silver, molded into high impact glass-filled resin, are available in varying combinations. The taper receptacles accommodate AMP Series "53" taper pins. Pin and receptacle lock securely and positively. Terminal block Series 145-48 is fabricated in 20 rows of triple stacked contacts arranged in any desired shorting ombination; and with perpendicular and right angle holes for mounting. Terminal block Series 145-58 is fabricated in a single row of 20 contacts, in 10 dual contacts and in 10 single contacts; and may be ordered in any pair or combination of shorted contacts. Molded or eyelet holes are provided for ease of stacking and assembly. The resin used in standard production is Alkyd, type 440A, but other molding materials may be specified.

Electronic Sales Division, DeJUR-Amsco Corp., Dept. ED, 45-01 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N.Y.

CIRCLE 91 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

X-Band Ferrite Load Isolator

8 Db Isolation 8600-9600 Mc



Simple and compact solution to magnetron loading problems caused by lengthy transmission lines or excessive VSWR's is offered by this Model H500 ferrite load isolator. It is intended to operate with RG51/U waveguide and to mate with UG52/U flanges. Insertion loss is 0.5 db or less; VSWR is 1.10 maximum, and the minimum isolation over the bandwidth of 8600-9600 mcs is 8 db.

Litton Industries, Component Div., Dept. ED, 5873 Rodeo Road, Los Angeles 16, Calif.

CIRCLE 92 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



CORPORATION Silicone Dielectrics

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC NEWS No. 10

Silicone Molding Compound Has | Protect Current Transformer With Silastic Encapsulation . **Superior Insulation Resistance**

While Dow Corning 301 Molding Compound is frequently specified for electrical parts because of its outstanding resistance to high temperatures, this versatile material also has electrical properties superior to comparable plastics at room temperature. Take insulation resistance, for example-

The accompanying graph traces a summary of tests run on four miniature 26contact connectors molded by Continental Connector Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y. All plugs were identical in physical form, but each was molded from a different material as indicated on the graph.

Not only did the plugs made of 301 Molding Compound have the highest initial insulation resistance, but their margin of superiority broadened substantially after 240 hours at 96% RH. These tests were



conducted at room temperature; at elevated temperatures the superiority of the silicone molding compound is even more pronounced.

Performance like this is one of the reasons why Continental, among the world's largest producers of connectors, reports increasing interest in "301" molded units. Already undergoing tests in guided missiles, industrial ovens and even kitchen ranges. 301 Molding Compound is manufactured to meet Specification MIL-M-14E, Grade MSI-30. Continental has announced that its entire connector line will soon be available in 301 Molding Compound. No. 41

Encapsulation in Silastic*, Dow Corning's silicone rubber, has proved to be an ideal solution to the problem of protecting electrical and electronic components from vibration, heat, moisture and corrosive conditions. An excellent example is found in the new Type 5-kv current transformer made by Westinghouse.

A highly compact unit designed for indoor metering or relaying applications, the SM-5 transformer is the smallest, lightest and most durable 5-kv unit ever built. Silicone insulated throughout, the SM-5 easily meets all ASA and NEMA standards.

To further assure top dependability, the entire core-coil assembly is encapsulated jacket. This jacket remains resilient and in to stay." No. 42



retains its original dielectric properties even in locations subject to extreme changes in temperature and humidity. The silicone rubber also expands and contracts with the coil. As Westinghouse aptly describes in an attractive, one-piece silicone rubber it, "transformer performance is sealed

New Pressure Sensitive Tape Offers Outstanding Adhesion at -65 to 500 F

glass-cloth-reinforced tape coated with strength at all temperatures. a pressure sensitive Dow Corning silicone adhesive.

tape are exceptionally high at extreme of electrical components. temperatures. A 1-inch strip holds-

50 ounces at 150F 30 ounces at room temperature 74 ounces at -65 F

TYPICAL ADMESIVE STRENGTH O



Designers looking for new ways to cut The tape remains tacky and flexible at production costs or to improve product -65 F and does not become hard or performance are certain to find many brittle in service at 500 F. It retains applications for Permace] EE-3621, a excellent moisture resistance and dielectric

Permacel EE-3621 is supplied with a corrugated glass cloth backing to minimize Adhesion values for the new Permacel slippage of wire bundles in the production

> Although designed primarily for use in Class H motors and transformers, the silicone adhesive permits EE-3621 to be used for many taping applications where extreme temperatures are the order. No. 43

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ATLANTA • BOSTON • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • DALLAS • DETROIT • LOS ANGELES • NEW YORK • WASHINGTON, D. C. Canada: Dow Corning Silicones Ltd., Toronto; Great Britain: Midland Silicones Ltd., London; France: St. Gobain, Paris

CIRCLE 93 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

How to make \ a Magnetic Core that's really

SMALL?

use AL

PERMENDUR



your copy "MAGNETIC MATERIALS"

This 32-page book contains valuable data on all Allegheny Ludium magnetic materials, silicon steels and special electrical alloys. Illustrated in full color, includes essential information on properties, characteristics, applications, etc. Your copy gladly sent free on request.

ADDRESS DEPT. ED-86

When the conditions of service make it imperative for you to hold the size and weight of magnetic cores at an absolute minimum, that's the place to use Permendur. With it you can push the flux density up to 20 kilogausses, and practically eliminate weight as a consideration. Along with its suitability for cores

wherever the premium is laid on compactness, Permendur is just the thing for sonar magnetostriction applications, too. We maintain proper annealing facilities for this alloy. Write for technical data on it, and let our engineers help you to cash in on its possibilities.

In addition to Permendur, we offer a range of high-permeability alloys, oriented silicon steels and other electrical alloys that is unmatched in its completeness. Our services also include the most modern facilities for lamination fabrication and heat treatment.

Let us supply your requirements. Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.





Metal-Clad Power Resistors For Chassis Mounting

These miniature metal-clad chassis mounted precision power resistors have a low internal temperature rise. The reduced hot-spot temperature is achieved by the use of a filling material between the pre-coated resistor and the black anodized aluminum case. This material has exceptional ability to transfer heat, and forms a reliable seal against humidity hazards.

Available in nominal power ratings of 25 and 50 w, the resistors will dissipate 80 per cent of rated power at 40 C ambient while maintaining an internal hot-spot of only 260 C.

Recommended derating of the units is zero wattings at 260 C ambient. After 1000 cycled hours (1-1/2 hours on, 1/2 hours off) at recommended load, resistance shift averages 0.4 per cent.

The resistors offer dielectric strength obtainable up to 2500 v rms, and meet MIL-R-18546 (Ships) and MIL-R-26B.

Sage Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 302 N. Goodman St., Rochester, N.Y.

CIRCLE 96 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please Note Corrections

The following necessary corrections have been called to our attention by the author of the article on page 32 of the December 15th issue—"E and I Regulation With Nonlinear Resistors":

3 73

1. In the equation preceding (3)
$$\frac{\lambda R^2}{4}$$
 should be $\frac{\lambda R^2}{4}$.

The second equation following (3) should read

$$E_{in} \frac{R}{R+r} = \sqrt{\lambda} R \sqrt{\frac{\lambda R^2}{4} + E_{in}} - \frac{\lambda R^2}{2}$$

3. Following equation (7), the statement: "Betier Regulation . . ." should read "Less or smaller regulation. . . ."

4. In Fig 1, R = r should read $R \ddagger r$.

Signal Converter For Telemetering



This instrument converts signals from 400 cps ransducers to 0-5 v dc for telemetering inputs. Fremency and voltage regulated power is supplied to he transducers. Conversion is effected by a crystal diode demodulator. There are no amplifiers in the ignal circuits, and gain and zero point are stabilized. Linearity of the demodulated signal output \$ 0.5 per cent. The Model 4-1103, signal converter is a three-channel modification, designed for tele-

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level, device intended for oscillograph recording. Dynalysis Development Laboratories, Inc., Dept. ED, 11941 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 23, Calif.

Filament Supply Uses Silicon Rectifiers



This silicon rectifier filament supply unit requires an input of 6.3 v ac and delivers 6.3 v dc at 0.6 amp. Ripple is 600 mv; one input terminal is common to the negative output terminal. Construction is rugged, and the silicon units operate well below their ratings. The Model 226 is encapsulated in epoxy resin, and has an octal plug base. It measures 4-1/2 in. seated by 1-1/2 in. diam.

A companion unit, the Model 225, operates from 115 v ac and delivers 6.3 v dc at 2.0 amps, with ripple content less than 250 mv. Model 225 is supplied in a drawn enameled steel case, also with an octai base plug. The transformer isolates input and output circuits. Height is 3-3/4 in. seated, and chassis area 3 x 3-1/4 in.

C J. Applegate & Co., Dept. ED, 1816 Grove St., Boulder, Colo.

CIRCLE 100 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



CIRCLE 99 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New copper-clad MICARTA® takes dip solder bath without blistering!

New H-3032 copper-clad MICARTA[•] cuts costs and production time of printed circuits. Copperclad MICARTA speeds up soldering, without the normal accompaniment of an increase in rejects and missed connections. It can be cold punched without cracking or chipping.

ORDINARY LAMINATE

AFTER BLISTER TEST

NEW COPPER-CLAD MICARTA

AFTER SAME TEST

The laminate won't blister even when dip soldered for 10 seconds at 500°F! Examine the two close-up photographs. One shows an ordinary laminate after a laboratory test. Note the blistering, then look at the MICARTA dip soldered for the same length of time-and there is no blistering!

A special adhesive is used which has the same

high electrical properties, solvent resistance and low moisture absorption as the MICARTA laminate itself. Actually, adhesive strength is increased during soldering.

Because of a new adhesive process, copperclad MICARTA keeps its high bond strengthfrom 10 to 13 pounds versus an industry standard of six pounds-even after heating and cooling is repeated many times. This is especially valuable for electronic circuits.

Copper-clad MICARTA may be the answer to your circuit assembly problem. Write for further information and technical data to Westinghouse Electric Corp., MICARTA Div., Hampton, S. C.,

J-06624-X

YOU CAN BE SURE ... IF IT'S Westinghouse CIRCLE 101 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957

new...from Raytheon TEST

Now the most complete quality line in the industry ...

All your test jack needs from one reliable source—Raytheon. These brand new components offer a unique combination of highly desired features. Nine colors. Nylon insulators. Beryllium-copper contacts with silver-plated gold-washed solder terminals. Designed for extreme salt spray, humidity, temperature conditions. For standard .080" prods. These jacks conform to military specs. and are competitively priced.



Commercial Equipment Division Waltham 54, Mass.



5-WAY BINDING POST Compact, high strength. Incorporates jack for banana plug or standard .080" prod. Available in black or red

CICRLE 103 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Solenoid Switch Handles 3 Hp



An electromagnetic switch actuated by a sole noid, designated Powerloid, this unit can switch motor loads up to 3 hp at as high as 230 v ac, and heating loads up to 8400 w. Other ratings are: resistive load, 6000 w, tungsten lamp load, 500 w. The switch can be supplied with coil wound for standard ac voltages up to 230 v, 60 cps, or for do up to 110 v. The switch is totally enclosed. Available combinations are spst, dual make, spst dual break; spdt, dual make and dual break; spst dual make with auxiliary switch outside the housing, and spst dual break with auxiliary switch outside the housing.

mbbe

air in

lumi

Guardian Electric Mfg. Co., Dept. ED, 1621 W. Walnut St., Chicago 12, Ill.

CIRCLE 104 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

VHF Band-Reject Filters Sharp Cut-off



Series filters that remove adjacent-channel interference from color TV signals and improve band edge response are now available in two bandwidth ranges. Models HQT-26 and HQF-26 are tunable in the range of 50 to 100 mc; model HQT-73 covers the range 174 to 220 mc. The HQT models have a peak attentuation greater than 70 db and a 30 db bandwidth of 200 kc. The HQF model has a peak attentuation greater than 90 db and a 30 db bandwidth of 400 kc. The filters are stable, their bandwidths constant, and cutoffs sharp.

Entron, Inc., Dept. ED, 4902 Lawrence St., Bladensburg, Md.

CIRCLE 105 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



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Laboratory Testing Oven Room Temperature to 100 C

Intended for laboratory tests of electrical equipnt, plastics, metals, chemicals and insulation, this inless steel oven affords a temperature range m room temperature up to 100 C, and controlled ative humidity variable from 20 per cent to 100 r cent. The viewing window is triple-paned; and water used to increase relative humidity is first mperature-conditioned in its own completely aled chamber to prevent condensation. The oven for is sealed with a replaceable gasket of silicone mbber. Automatic recording is provided via sepate wet bulb and dry bulb pens. Other features idude a quick-opening exhaust vent, adjustable in inlet, and automatic water inlet regulator. Temmature control is accurate within $\pm 1/2$ C: midity control is accurate within ± 5 per cent. The Model No. 8091 oven is available for either 115 v or 230 v single phase current. External dimenions are 46 in. wide x 31-1/2 in. deep x 64-1/2 in. igh. The chamber measures 24 in. wide x 20 in. keep x 30 in. high; and contains two adjustable stainless steel shelves.

Electric Hotpack Co., Dept. ED, Cottman and Melrose Sts., Philadelphia 25, Pa.

CIRCLE 107 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Temperature-Stabilized Crystal

Subminiature



ION

57

temperature of 75 C under even extremes of ambient temperature, this subminiature crystal package, designated BTC-1, is offered in the range 5 to 125 mc. It is a plug-in device, intended for applications where assembly space is limited, and measures only 1-7/8 in. high, including pins. The package is hermetically sealed.

Integrally stabilized at a

Bliley Electric Co., Dept. ED, Union Station Bldg., Erie, Pa.

CIRC = 108 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



NOW! dependable relays for printed circuits

Maybe you, too, have been awaiting availability of a good relay for direct insertion into printed circuits. Now Automatic Electric can solve your problem with a miniature relay that is just right.

120 million operations, without a single readjustment or relubrication! That's what you get from this rugged, improved Series SQPC Relay, because it features a special heavy-duty bearing and bearing pin. Also a recess in the bearing plate retains an adequate supply of lubricant for long-term lubrication of the bearing pin.

Consider these additional advantages:

- 1. The sections of the terminals that insert into the printed circuit board are NOT brazed or welded into place, but are integral parts of the coil terminals and contact springs—thus preventing internal loss in conductivity or continuity.
- 2. Terminal design permits direct plug-in of the relay into a printed circuit board, ready to be secured in place with any acceptable soldering technique.

Usually the desired contact spring combination, or pile-up, is sufficiently large so that additional mounting (support) of the relay is not necessary.

SQPC Miniature Printed Cirouit Relays are available with many different contact spring arrangements, and for a multitude of applications. Springs can be made of phosphor-bronze, "Bronco" metal, or other specialpurpose materials, as required.

Of course the long life, heavy-duty features of the improved SQPC Relay can be had in the conventional type of plug-in relay, if regular sockets are preferred for use, whether in printed circuitry or other applications.

To get complete details, write: Automatic Electric Sales Corporation, 1033 West Van Buren St., Chicago 7, Illinois. In Canada: Automatic Electric (Canada) Ltd., Toronto. Offices in principal cities.



Originators of the dial telephone • Pioneers in automatic control



CINCLE 109 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

For the most dependable printed circuits, you need the high bond strength, workability, heat-resistance of C-D-F DILECTO[®] METAL-CLAD LAMINATES



Printed circuits based on C-D-F materials are being used with great success in military electronic equipment, commercial television and radio sets, telephone switchboards—even sub-miniature radiosonde equipment and hearing aids. Photos courtesy of Photocircuits. Inc., Glen Cove, N.Y. **HIGH BOND STRENGTH**—C-D-F's special adhesive for metalclad Dilecto bonds the copper foil to the plastic without affecting the laminate's superior electrical properties. Heat-resistance, dissipation factor, dielectric constant, dielectric strength, and insulation resistance of the Dilecto base remain unaffected. The closelybonded foil can be etched cleanly and dipped in hot solder to 450°F. for ten seconds with a guarantee of no blistering or separating. Metal-Clad Dilecto can be punched or machined either before or after etching.

EXCELLENT WORKABILITY—On all four Dilecto metal-clad grades, you can solder, punch, saw, and assemble components either by hand or automatically. Thanks to the inherently superior workability of the plastics laminate over that of ceramic-type materials. Dilecto can be dropped, jammed into tight chassis, and otherwise treated roughly on the assembly line and in service.

HIGH HEAT-RESISTANCE—Metal-Clad Dilecto Laminates are made of phenolic, epoxy, or Teflon* resin for various conditions of service and assembly, and have either cellulosic paper or woven glass-fabric base. All are ideally suited to printed-circuit applications in which heat-dissipation is a major problem. Continuous exposure to high ambient operating temperatures in enclosed electronic equipment has no significant effects on Dilecto's electrical and physical properties.

UNLOAD YOUR HEADACHE HERE! C-D-F, a big, reliable source of supply, can help you get the most for your printed-circuit money by reducing rejects, lowering fabrication costs, assuring dependable quality every time. Send us your print or problem, and we'll gladly supply appropriate test samples free. See our catalog in the Product Design File (Sweet's) or send for the new 20-page Dilecto catalog. Let your nearby C-D-F sales engineer (listed in Sweet's) help you right from the design stage!

TYPICAL PROPERTY VALUES							
	Copper-Clad PHENOLIC (Grade XXXP-26)	Copper-Clad PHENOLIC (Grade XXXP-28)	Copper-Clad EPOXY (Grade GB-181E)	Copper-Clad TEFLON* (Grade GB-112T)			
BOND STRENGTH—0.0014" foil (Lbs. reqd. to separate 1" width of foil from laminate)	7 to 11	5 to 9	8 to 12	4 to 8			
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS OPERATING TEMP. (Deg. C.)	120	120	150	200			
DIELECTRIC STRENGTH (Maximum voltage per mil.)	800	800	650	700			
INSULATION RESISTANCE (Megohms) 96 hrs. at 35° C. & 90% RH	50,000	25,000	20,000	Over 10 ⁶ megohms			
DIELECTRIC CONSTANT 106 Cycles	4.20	4.20	4.54	2.85			
DISSIPATION FACTOR 10 ⁶ Cycles	0.026	0.052	0.018	0.0006			
ARC-RESISTANCE (Seconds)	10	5	120	180			
TENSILE STRENGTH (psi.)	16,000 x 13,000	12,000 x 10,000	48,000 x 44,000	23,000 x 21,000			
FLEXURAL STRENGTH (psi.)	21,000 x 18,000	18,000 x 16,000	65,000 x 55,000	13,000 x 11,000			
IZOD IMPACT STRENGTH edgewise (ft. Ibs. per inch of notch)	0.40 x 0.35	0.40 x 0.35	13.5 x 11.5	6.0 x 5.0			
COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH flatwise (psi.)	28,000	22,000	62,000	20,000			
BASE MATERIAL OF LAMINATE	Cotton rag paper	Cotton rag paper	Medium-weave, medium-weight glass cloth	Fine-weave, medium-weight glass cloth			
COLOR OF UNCLAD LAMINATE	Natural greenish	Natural Brown	Natural	Natural			
All these standard grades are available with 0.0014", 0.0028", 0.0042", or thicker electrolytic or rolled copper foil on one or both surfaces. Other metal foils and other resin-and-base combinations can be supplied on special order.							

*duPont Trademark



CONTINENTAL DIAMOND FIBRE DIVISION OF THE BUDD COMPANY, INC.

Dept. 107, NEWARK 16, DELAWARE

CIRCLE 111 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Component Holders 300 Variations



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These component holders in 300 variations a light weight slotted holders for glass, paper an plastic envelopes. Some are cases for subminiatur tubes and capacitors. There are silver plated ber lium-copper holders for applications requiring no magnetic materials and heat-treatable silver allo holders for applications requiring maximum he dissipation. And so on. Their design automatical provides greater holding power as the metal flex under heavy vibration or extreme temperature changes. They have been tested to 90 g s at 2000 cr without resonant frequencies, and tests show the their heat dissipating characteristics permit 2 10 w wirewound resistors to be upgraded by a much as 50 per cent. Diameters of these holders and from 1/8 in. to 1-1/2 in., and lengths from 3/16 in to 4 in.

Atlas E-E Corp., Dept. ED, 47 Prospect St., Wo burn, Mass.

CIRCLE 112 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Wideband Amplifier 200 Kc to 220 Mc



Power output of this wideband amplifier is 0.75 w; voltage gain into a 185-ohm load is 19 db into a 90-ohm load 16 db; rise time less than 3x10⁻¹ seconds, input impedance 90 ohms, bandwidth 200 kc to 220 mc. The amplifier is equipped with a gain control and self-contained power supply, and mounts in a standard 19-in. rack. The Model M-510 is intended to be cascaded between the company's voltage and power amplifiers. When so cascaded the overall result is a system with a rise time of 3x10^{-*} seconds, a voltage gain of 200, and an output voltage in excess of 20 v rms, suited to pulse applications or to amplifying cw signals over the bandwidth cited.

Instruments for Industry, Inc., Dept. ED. 150 Glen Cove Rd., Mineola, Long Island, N.Y.

CIRCLE 113 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Fire Detector For Aircraft



this fire detector is currently being installed in us D baggage compartments of new DC-6 and 7 aircraft. It is recommended for installation in reage compartments of aircraft now in the field. ight is 4.3 oz; and the photograph shows its size comparison with the size of a pack of matches. e unit is hermetically sealed. It is mounted on a red cover plate which fits existing electrical es. Contacts close when the temperature rises we a set point. The adjustment range is 50 to F; current ratings are 5 amp at 125 v ac, 2 amp 18 v dc and 1 amp at 48 v dc. Ambient temperarerange is -65 F indefinitely up to 2000 F flame short periods. The detector can be furnished modifications to permit its use in baggage mpartments of most types of commercial aircraft. signation is Model 27021-11.

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Aviation Products Div., Fenwal, Inc., Dept. ED, Mand, Mass.

TION KIE 115 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Oxygen-Free Copper Waveguides Reduce Losses in Long Lines



Microwave components made of high conductivby, oxygen-free copper have been made available straight sections, circular bends and adapters in the WR-137 waveguide size. They are recommended, in combination with standard flexible waveguide components and windows, for microwave relay systems operating in the 6000 mc region. The maker notes that oxygen-free high conductivity opper has an attenuation between 2.0 and 2.4 b/100 ft, whereas standard brass WR-137 has a waveguide attenuation between 2.80 and 3.38 db/ 100 ft, and aluminum between 2.44 and 2.95 db/100 t and that the attenuation of silver-plated brass with the thickness and polish of the plating. Air ron, Inc., Dept. ED, Linden, N.J.

IRCLE 116 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Other Brown components for servo systems



Shielded low-level transformers, for input or coupling circuits, faithfully handle low-frequency a-c, or chopper-modulated d-c signals from 0.0005 to 200 millivolts. Highly effective electrostatic and magnetic shielding. Wound for muximum cancellation of strays. Three models; impedances 1,300, 7,500 and 50,000 ohms input at 60 cycles. Prices from \$21,00.

> rews Serve Motors. 2-phase reversible motors with high torque at low speed. Totally enclosed. Permanently lubricated. 60-cycle models with noload shaft speeds of 27, 54, 162, 333 and 1,620 rpm.25-cycle models also available. Prices from \$42.00.

Brown

Converters

put stable performance in your measuring and servo loops

THESE synchronously-driven choppers convert d-c signals as low as 10⁻⁸ volt to ac, with freedom from pickup and exceptionally low thermal noise.

Ideal for radar, computers, servomechanisms and null balance circuits, Brown converters are built for long, dependable service. Thousands of them have been used for continuous duty for years in *ElectroniK* instruments.

In standard models, each contact closes for 55% of the cycle. Other closure cycles can be supplied. Output signal lags line voltage by $17^{\circ} \pm 5$. Power rating is 0.1 milliwatt.

Four standard models are available. In addition, many variations can be provided for special requirements.

• ORDER NOW! Prices from \$36.00 (even more favorable depending on quantity).

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR Co., Industrial Division, Wayne and Windrim Avenues, Philadelphia 44, Pa.—in Canada, Toronto 17, Ontario.

Available in these ratings

lominal frequency, cps	25 40		50-60	400	
Synchronous range, cps	23-28 36-44		45-66	360-440	
Driving coil	6.3 volts, 60 ma.			18 volts, 94 ma	





Micro Data Card Reader Opaque Reading Screen



Accepting nic data cards up to in. in one directi and of unlimit size in the other, t AO Micro Opaq Reader accomm dates every know type of micro da card. It utilizes opaque readin

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screen for greater eye comfort than is possib with the conventional translucent screen. To screen measures 11 in. x 12-5/8 in., and is mount at a reading angle of 15 degrees. There are three easily interchangeable objectives, 15X, 20X an 23X. Fan cooling eliminates any danger of he damage to cards or desk top; finger switch an foot switch are provided; focus is accomplishe by a conveniently located knurled knob. The ca steel frame is finished in two tone gray and cha coal baked-on wrinkle enamel, and the Reader portable, weighing only 23 lbs.

American Optical Co., Instrument Div., Dep ED, Buffalo 15, N. Y.

CIRCLE 120 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATIO

Glass-Mica Insulation Reinforced With Steel



Mycalex 410 is molding grade glas bonded mica wil electrical and m chanical propertion that make it an enceptionally efficien high - temperatum high - frequency in sulator; Supramic 555 is a ceramoplas

tic compounded of high temperature electrics with glass and synthetic mica. Supramica 555 is capable to under some circumstances of withstanding continuous operating temperatures up to 800 F. Rein forced Micalex 410 fulfills all the requirements of the HI shock test specified by the U. S. Navy for shipboard components. Inasmuch as the expansion coefficient of these materials matches that of steel steel reinforcement can be molded in, which in the till creases the flexural strength of these materials be 50 per cent, their impact strength by 100 per cent Mycalex Corp. of America, Dept. ED, Clifton N.J.

CIRCLE 121 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATIO

what are the new Performance-Guaranteed laminations?

Whenever our tungsten-carbide dies have produced enough nickel-iron laminations of a new shape to permit stocking them for immediate delivery, we let you know, because we get so many requests for "what's new in *Performance-Guaranteed* laminations?"

It's rather sensible, the emphasis our customers put on this "Performance-Guarantee." They know it's a guarantee based upon our *higher* quality hydrogen annealing, vital for high permeability laminations.

You see, small percentages of impurities, particularly carbon, oxygen and sulphur, have a deleterious effect on magnetic properties—and they are present in every alloy at the beginning despite the most rigid control of the metallurgy of the heats. In this as-rolled state, the steel will develop as little as 5% of its ultimate permeability.

Now everyone "hydrogen" anneals—but not everyone dry-hydrogen anneals. You can't use bottled hydrogen, without leaving a surface oxide injurious to magnetic properties and making soldering virtually impossible. So we dry our hydrogen to a dewpoint of -60° C, removing

CIRCLE 119 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

the water vapor which is produced by the reduction of hydrogen. Carbon reduces to methane, sulphur to sulphur dioxide, and both are removed by the continuous flow of dry hydrogen during the 24-hour cycle.

As a result of our superior annealing, we develop better magnetic properties and clean lamination surfaces, and you get that valued "Performance-Guarantee."

New Performance-Guaranteed shapes, in stock, immediately available: EE 28-29, UI-312, F-21, DU-1, DU-37, rotor, stator and head laminations. Why not write today for Catalog ML-201 and full information on these and all other clean, flat, burr-free laminations we manufacture. *Magnetics, Inc., Dept.* 33-ED, Butler, Pennsylvania.



ELECTRONIC DESIGN . February 15, 1957 ELE

Servo Differential Gear

Stainless Steel



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Shaft inputs to these differential gears are applied to two stainless steel end gears (not shown in the illustration) and

output is taken from the differential shaft. hen the two end gears rotate in contrary direcns their effective output is half the difference the inputs; when they rotate in the same direcn their output is half the sum of the inputs. In her case the output is corrected by the ratio of e end gear used. Direction of rotation of the mut shaft depends upon which of the two in-its is "positive" and which "negative."

Double ball bearings assure low breakaway and nimal backlash. All gears have a 14-1/2 deg th angle and 48 diameter pitch. Available end ars provide ratios of 1/1, 1/1.25, 1/1.5, 1/2, 1/2.5, 1.333 and 1/1.666.

Servo Corp. of Amer., Dept. ED, 20-20 Jericho mpike, New Hyde Park, Long Island, N.Y.

ILE 123 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Transistorized Servo

Immune to Single Phasing



Intended for use with a companion transistorized amplifier now available from the same manufacturer, the servo here pictured is exceptionally im-

une to single phasing. It will not single phase ith the fixed phase winding energized; nor will do so with a tuning capacitor even of excessive tin Value connected across the control phase. The notor can be supplied with modifications to cover wide variety of amplifier applications; and with fo uch gear train, brake and environmental characion bristics as may be specified; but basically it opereet thes in the temperature range -65 C to + 85 C, 115 v fixed phase, 36 v control phase, 3 w per hase stalled, 0.26 in.-oz at stall minimum, and ⁵⁰⁰ rpm at no load.

Join Oster Mfg. Co., Avionic Division, Dept. D, Racine, Wis.

IN MICLE 124 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



--- ... These are the "call letters" of the U.S. Coast Guard. Watching over more than half a million square miles of our coastal waters, the rescue record of this famous organization is one of the great air-sea sagas of war and peacetime service. Helping to extend the Coast Guard's far-flung lifeline is the Martin P5M and the new P5M-2G, providing long-range sea reconnaissance for any emergency. Also, in active service with both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets of the U.S. Navy, ten squadrons of this famous seaplanespecially armored for anti-submarine warfare-are in operation today, from Norfolk to the Mediterranean and from Washington to the Orient.




Kearfott Servo Motor-Generators are characterized by low rotor inertia, low time constants and high stall torque. Motor-Generator combinations provide 1/2 to 3.1 volts per 1000 R.P.M. with an extremely linear output over a speed range of 0-3600 R.P.M. and useful output up to 10,000 R.P.M.

*New Size 11 low cost, Servo Motor-Damping Generator Type R 809.

TYPE	MOT	GENERATOR		
DAMPING	STALL TORQUE	NO LOAD SPEED	OUTPUT FUND, NULL	LINEARITY
SIZE 10 SIZE 10 NEW R 809 SIZE 15 SIZE 18 SIZE 18 SIZE 18	.35 OZ. IN. .30 OZ. IN. .63 OZ. IN. 1.5 OZ. IN. 2.4 OZ. IN. 3.0 OZ. IN.	6000 8500 5900 5000 5000 9600	21/1 23/1 25/1 25/1 25/1 25/1 23/1	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
RATE SIZE 15 SIZE 15 SIZE 18 SIZE 18	.45 OZ. IN. 1.5 OZ. IN. 2.4 OZ. IN. 3.0 OZ. IN.	10,500 4700 4700 8400	170/1 350/1 350/1 350/1 350/1	5% 2% 2%
INTEGRATOR SIZE 15 SIZE 15 SIZE 18 SIZE 18 SIZE 18	.70 OZ IN. 1.25 OZ IN. 1.35 OZ IN. 2.4 OZ IN. 3.0 OZ IN.	6300 4500 7200 5200 8000	400/1 400/1 400/1 333/1 333/1	1%

earfott

A SUBSIDIAR

Kearfott components satisfy all requirements for high accuracy, light weight and small size.

KEARFOTT COMPONENTS INCLUDE:

Gyros, Servo Motors, Servo and Magnetic Amplifiers, Tachometer Generators, Hermetic Rotary Seals, Aircraft Navigational Systems, and other high accuracy mechanical, electrical and electronic components. Send for bulletin giving data of Counters and other components of interest to you.

KEARFOTT COMPANY, INC., LITTLE FALLS, N. J.

Sales and Engineering Offices: 1378 Main Avenue, Clifton, N. J. Midwest Office: 188 W. Randalph Street, Chicago, III. South Central Office: 6115 Denton Drive, Dallas, Texas West Coast Office: 253 N. Vinedo Avenue, Pasadeno, Calif.

CIRCLE 127 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Tube Retainers Of Stainless Steel



tary-approved method of tube retention. The retainers are available in single and double post types. Post heights range, in 1/8 in. increments, from 7/8 in. to 5-1/2 in. The U shape of the post, and the broad mounting base, provide rigid support. The cap rides on a double rail which is serrated on the bearing edge, effectually preventing the cap from slipping up the post under vibration. It can be removed by a slight upward pressure on the locking tab. Material is stainless steel.

Birtcher Corp., Dept. ED, 4371 Valley Blvd., Los Angeles 32, Calif.

CIRCLE 128 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Photo Trace Oscillograph For Lower A-F Spectrum



Designated Lumiscript, this photo-trace instrument utilizes a pin-point of intense light and exceptionally sensitive photographic paper to trace curves that become instantly visible without

development. Electrical, mechanical, pneumatic or hydraulic vibratory data in the lower audio spectrum can be displayed on the photographic charts thus made; and can be reproduced, or made permanent for filing, by a simple stabilizing process. Three different chart speeds are built in, and it is also possible to drive the feed shaft at still other speeds by mechanically coupling it to an external motor. Charts of three different widths can be used; and a paper-cutting device is built in for slitting the charts.

Epic, Inc., Dept. ED, 154 Nassau St., New York 38, N.Y.

CIRCLE 129 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Designed to secure electron tubes and other cylindrical components ranging in diameters from 7/8 in. to 2-5/16 in., this new line of retainers, designated Top-Tainers, conforms with the mili-

The largest tin-producing country in world is the Federation of Malaya. It m the most ore. It produces and exports most tin metal. In 1955, for instan Malaya supplied nearly 75% of U.S. ports of pig tin. One of the most signific facts about Malaya's tin reserves is that than 2% of the Federation's area has be set aside for tin mining.

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New developments in the production, mar

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The Malayan Tin Bureau in Washington v established by the tin producers of Mala to provide accurate information about Stra Tin, one of the world's most useful meter "Straits Tin Report," to be published frequent intervals, will be factual and formative, helpful and interesting.

* * *

From A for aluminum to Z for zinc (aid zirconium) tin is now being successful alloyed for industrial applications with moother metals. Tin imparts properties to a loys obtainable from no other element.

* * *

New 20% tin-aluminum is a bearing met with several times the fatigue strength babbitt at working temperatures, and exce lent antifriction properties. It is now producing outstanding results in actual per formance tests.

* * *

Tin-zinc is a plating alloy which — thick ness for thickness — gives greater protection against corrosion than either zinc or car mium alone. And an alloy of tin and zin conium shows great practicability for water cooled nuclear reactors.



Ask us to send you TIN NEWS, a monthly letter. It will keep you posted on tin supply, prices. new uses and applications.

The Malayan Tin Bureau Dept. 138, 1028 Connecticut Ave., Washington 4, 0.0 CIRCLE 130 ON READER-SERVICE CAPD POF TABLE DC VTVM has 200 microvolt sensitivity

and 1014 ohms input

THIS little instrument measures transistor and electrochemical potentials, voltages of charged capacitors and dc amplifiers, and voltages at the summing points of analog computers. It can be most useful in measuring low currents in semiconductors, ion chambers, and photocells It also may be used to test insulation leakage and volume resistivity.

> KEITHLEY Model 2008 DC VTVM

BATTERY-OPERATED, the Model 200B has voltage ranges of 0.008, 0.02, 0.08, 0.2, 0.8, 2, 8 and 20 volts full scale of either polarity. Accuracy is within 2%. Accessories permit measuring currents as low as 5 x 10⁻¹⁴ ampere, resistances above 10¹⁶ ohms, and voltages up to 20 kv.

DESIGN FEATURES include excellent ero stability, a polarity reversing switch, 500 hours useful battery life, and a constant zero from range to range.

DETAILED DATA on the Model 200B is now available in Keithley Engineering Notes. Vol. 4 No. 1. Your copy will be sent promptly upon request on your company letterhead.

KEITHLEY INSTRUMENTS. INC. 12415 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio

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CIRCLE 132 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Sub-Miniature Tube Mount Dissipates Heat



This right angle sub-miniature tube shield mount provides engineers with a clamping mount that is highly adapted to use in confined spaces while

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providing maximum access for service and replacement. Its integral socket accepts 3-, 4-, 5-, 6- and 7-pin flat press tubes. The manufacturer's patented metal-to-glass contact along the bulb, together with precision fit of the socket, provides cooling of the entire bulb surface, excellent electrostatic shielding, and maximum tube retention under severe shock and vibration. Shields are silver plated overall and have an inner wrap of pure silver for maximum heat conductivity; spring clip and right angle base are beryllium copper. Shields in other finishes, such as bright or black cadmium, also are available.

International Electronic Research Corp., Dept. ED, 145 W. Magnolia Blvd., Burbank, Calif.

CIRCLE 133 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Ready-to-Use Multiplexers Frequencies to 4000 Mcs



Three fullyengineered multiplexers, needing no further development work to meet any normal re-

quirements, are available in frequency ranges up to 4000 mcs. Each has 5 output channels, 4 filter elements, overall insertion loss of 2 db, and input and output impedances rated 50 ohms. Each is 19 in. wide for standard rack mounting. The Model RFM-102 covers the 100-200 mc range, has a bandwidth per channel of 20, and measures 8-3/4 in. high x 13-1/2 in. deep. Model RFM-510 covers the 500-1000 mcs range, with a channel bandwidth of 100, and measures 26-1/2 in. high x 9 in. deep. Model RFM-2040 embraces 2000-4000 mcs, with a bandwidth of 400 per channel, and measures 14 in. high x 10 in. deep. In all models, there are no dead spots in the spectrum covered; while crosschannel interference is minimized by use of four resonant circuits within each channel.

Applied Research, Inc., Dept. ED, 163-07 Depot Rd., Flushing, N.Y.

CIRCLE 134 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

CIRCLE 135 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >



airborne fan



RITE FOR HOTEON CATALOG SHEET #50201-1







precision units solve weight and space problem in computers, portable and aircraft equipment

ACTUAL SIZE

Now - the features of full-size potentiometers in a new series that's no larger than a penny! If your product is for computers, trimmers, guided missiles, or any portable or aircraft equipment, DeJUR's new subminiature potentiometers help you achieve substantial savings in weight and space.

FEATURES:

- Unit height only 36", weight only 1/2 oz.
- Single or multiple gangs
- Independently phased
- Completely enclosed
- 320° electrical and 326° mechanical rotation
- Gold collector for trouble-free contacts
- Multiple-finger precious metal contact brush
- Available with special torque ratings, ball-bearings, sealed housings, special tolerances and other requirements for any linear or non-linear function.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE TECHNICAL LITERATURE.

No obligation. Our engineering department can supply prototypes to meet unusual design specifications for tests and approval. Send us your specs for analysis. Electronic Sales Division, DeJUR-Amsco Corporation, 45-01 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

you're sure with



ELECTRONIC SALES DIVISION DeJUR-Amsco Corporation 45-01 Northern Blvd. Long Island City 1, N.Y.

CIRCLE 137 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Transistorized Power Supplies Save Space and Weight



to-dc power supplies featuring small size, light weight and high efficiency are available now for either 60 or 400 cps 105-125 v input; and with the following dc outputs: 5-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-55 v at currents up to 200 ma; 100, 150, 200 and

Transistorized ac-

300 v at currents up to 100 ma.

Line regulation and load regulation are better than 0.5 per cent; ripple content is less than 0.05 per cent. A typical 60 cycle unit measures 2-1/2 x 3 x 4 in. and a typical 400 cycle unit is 2-1/4 x 2-3/4 x 3-3/4 in. Units are potted, but the transistors and the voltage adjustment are accessible externally.

These miniaturized power packs, designated Transpac, are particularly intended to provide a rugged and reliable source of dc for reference applications, missiles and computers.

Electronic Research Associates, Inc., Dept. ED, 67 E. Centre St., Nutley 10, N.J.

CIRCLE 138 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Black Photographic Tape



Masking operations can be simplified by using pressuresensitive tape of the exact width needed for the a r e a t o b e masked. A new slitting technique developed by By-Buk Co.

enables that manufacturer now to offer a complete line of black tape on standard 60 yard rolls, supplied from stock in 1/32 in., 1/16 in., 3/32 in., 1/8 in., 5/32 in., 3/16 in., 1/4 in., 3/8 in. and 1/2 in. widths. Decimal widths are produced on short notice. The new slitting process leaves smooth, clean edges, and assures uniform width throughout the roll. The tapes it produces are particularly recommended for printed-circuit master drawings.

By-Buk Company, Dept. ED, 4314 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles 19, Calif.

CIRCLE 139 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION





FORMATION CIRCLE 140 ON READER-SERVICE CARD CIRCLE 142 ON READER-SERVICE CARD > ELECTRONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957

Electron Tube News -from Sylvania

e to equipment performance here in electronics

Sylvania adds its newest reliability factor to premium subminiature tubes

- "White noise" vibration test is worthy measure of the superior construction of the button-header subminiature.

A full line of Sylvania "gold brand" subminiature tubes is now being "white noise" tested on a pro-



This unretouched oscillogram demonstrates the wide spectrum of frequencies inherent in the "white noise" vibration test, which is applied to the tube.

duction basis. Thus a new measure of reliability has been added to the tubes already acknowledged as the world's most reliable.

The "white noise" test presents a full range of frequencies over a broad spectrum at peak g-levels of 15 and provides a closer approximation of vibrational environment encountered in guided missile and other vehicular applications.

The ability of Sylvania subminiatures to submit to this more exacting test is dramatic proof of the superior construction of the button-header design. Stronger leads, vertical support in three rather than a single vertical plane, wider spacings — these and other features of the button-header have added considerable impetus to the accepted use of Sylvania "Gold Brand" subminiatures in guided missiles.



Here's a simple comparison of the advantage of Sylvania's "donut ridge" button-header over ordinary types. When the leads are bent sharply as shown, ordinary headers will flake, chip, or crack; but leads bend cleanly around the "donut ridge" in Sylvania "Gold Brand" subminiatures.



For the first time by any manufacturer, subminiature tubes are being given the "white noise" vibration test in addition to the currently used static-vibration tests at 40 cps and 15 g. Types listed are now being tested for "white noise."

Туре	5636 UHF pentode
Туре	5639 Video pentode
Туре	5718 UHF medium Mu triode
Туре	5719 High Mu triode
Туре	5840 UHF sharp cutoff pentode
Туре	5899. UHF semi-remote cutoff pentode
Туре	5902 Audio Beam Power Pentode
Туре	5977
Туре	6021 Medium Mu Double Triode
Туре	6111 Medium Mu Double Triode
Туре Туре	6111Medium Mu Double Triode 6112High Mu Double Triode
Туре Туре Туре	6111Hedium Mu Double Triode 6112High Mu Double Triode 6205UHF sharp cutoff pentode
Туре Туре Туре Туре	6111High Mu Double Triode 6112High Mu Double Triode 6205UHF sharp cutoff pentode 6206UHF semi-remote cutoff pentode



New Subminiature RF Pentode is Tailor-made for Guided Missiles

The new Sylvania Type 6788 features high gain in the audio region and has exceptionally low vibrational noise, making it ideally suited for guidedmissile application.

It is the first subminiature tube released from Sylvania's guided-missile development program and is the only tube specifically designed for use as an amplifier where conditions of severe mechanical vibration are encountered.

-contributing to equipment performance,



New Dual Triode developed for Vertical Deflection in 110° Systems



Anticipating the need for a new vertical deflection tube to complete the designer's needs in 110° deflection circuits, Sylvania developed the type 10DE7. The 10DE7 is a T6¹/₂ double triode with dissimilar sections – one triode for vertical deflection and the other suitable for vertical oscillator use. The type utilizes a 600 ma heater with warm-up time control for series string operation.

The high perveance type 10DE7 will deliver 80 ma peak plate current at lower supply voltages and at a plate

dissipation up to 7 watts in the vertical deflection amplifier section.

The grid of the output section is connected to two external pins providing for additional cooling and greater circuit flexibility. The miniature construction of the type 10DE7 also makes it particularly adaptable to printed circuits and automation techniques.

The types 6DE7 and 13DE7 are also available for use in transformer circuits and 450 ma series string operations respectively.

Average characteristics of the 10DE7 in a typical 110° deflection circuit

Amplifier Section

Cathode Current
Peak Cathode Current
Peak-to-Peak Grid Drive103 V
Grid Bias11.5 V
Cathode Bias D.C
Plate Voltage–Peak-to-Peak
Filament Voltage10 V
High Voltage 16 KV @ 100 ma
B+ Voltage

Oscillator Section

Plate Voltage		• •	 11	 65 V
Cathode Current-Peak .			 	 .47 ma
Grid Voltage			 	 . –55 V
Grid Voltage-Peak-to-Pe	ak		 	 .235 V



Design and performance capabilities of the 10DE7 have been checked out thoroughly in the typical 110° circuit shown. Characteristics reflect average characteristics measured.



Plate family characteristic curves for the Type 10DE7

Beam Power Pentodes for 110° vertical deflection

For systems using pentodes for vertical deflection amplifier use Sylvania provides two basic important types, the type 6CM6 and type 6CZ5. Both are suited for 110° deflection—the 6CM6 for up to 17'' picture sizes and the 6CZ5 for larger.

Characteristics – pentode connections

Type 6CM6pentode conn.
Plate V
Peak Pos. Plate Volt
Plate Diss
Grid 2 V
Grid 2 Diss 1.75 Watts Max.
Type 6CZ5 —
Plate V
P.P.P. V
Plate Diss 10 Watts Max.
Grid 2
Grid 2 Diss

The types 6DQ6A and 6DN6 will meet horizontal deflection needs in 110° circuits and the proved type 6AU4GTA or 6AX4GTA will provide adequate damper service.

Completing the tube needs in 110° deflection systems, Sylvania offers the types 1B3GT and 1X2B for high voltage rectifier use.

everywhere in electronics

New 110-Degree Picture Tube offers more picture per cubic inch of TV set

— other new tubes offered include 90° shortneck, non-ion trap types and a dramatic new development scheduled for early production.

New, shorter, lightweight, 110° deflection picture tubes will save as much as 20% in picture tube weight and will make it possible to design more compact, lighter TV consoles, as well as more portable TV sets.

Light weight and structural strength of the picture tube have been achieved in a new faceplate design. New trim set styling made possible by shorter lengths should provide new stimulus for the sale of black-and-white TV sets.

As a leading picture tube manufacturer, Sylvania is working closely with TV set makers to supply the industry's requirements for both 110° deflection types and 90° short-neck nonion trap types. New developments will be made available early this year.

Compare a 21" bulb in 90° and the new 110° versions. New 110° offers considerable savings in depth per square inch of picture.



Sylvania offers new types in a complete line of 12-volt tubes for hybrid auto radio



Sylvania's line of 12-volt tubes for hybrid auto radio features an RF pentode with high transconductance, an IF pentode with high gain and a transistor driver designed to match the input characteristics of single-ended or push-pull transistor output stages.

These developments reflect the specific design requirements which have been brought about by the hybrid radio design, particularly the need for high performance with fluctuations in voltage-supply conditions.

All auto-radio types are produced under Sylvania's well-known "noisefree" tube program which exerts tighter limits and more rigid controls on all factors influencing microphonism.

1110 Type 12CY6 — New T5 ½ IF Pentode Type 12J8 — New T6½ Transister Driver Type 12CX6 --New T51/2 RF-IF Pentode Heater Voltage – 12.6 volts Heater Current – 150 ma. Heater Voltage - 12.6 volts Heater Voltage - 12.6 volts Heater Current - 200 ma. Heater Current Heater Current - 350 ma. Transconductance - 3250 umbos Transconductance - 3100 uhmos Transconductance - 5400 uhmos Plate Resistance - 4000 ohms Power Output - 20 mw. Plate Resistance – 140K ohms Plate Current – 1.6 ma. Plate Resistance – 40K ohms Plate Current – 3.0 ma. Plate Current Power Output **Grid to Plate Capacitance Grid to Plate Capacitance Total Harmonic Distortion** - .18 uuf max - .05 uuf max - 5% Postage No Postage Stamp Will be Paid Necessary

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by

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SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC. 1740 Broadway New York 19, N.Y. -contributing to product performance, everywhere in electronics



-incomputers

The Type 6888 is a dual control computer pentode designed for long life and low failure rate. It is especially designed for pulse amplifier use, core driver and coincidence circuits.

It is built to the highest standards of reliability established for commercially available tubes and is dynamically tested for pulse characteristics under pulse test conditions.

The type 6888 is just one of a full line of Sylvania tubes especially designed for computer applications.

Write for this complete brochure of Sylvania's line of computer products



What every computer designer should know about Sylvania components is completely outlined in this 64-page book. Between these two covers is the complete story of Sylvania's stake in the computer field: its philosophy of reliability, its testing procedures, and its ability to develop the tube parameters required for computer applications.

TELEVISION

premium subminiature tubes

miniature deflection package

hybrid auto-radio tubes

□ 6D4

-in test equipment



Type 6D4 is specified for noise output

The type 6D4 has been redesigned to meet the requirements of test-equipment manufacturers and is specified to produce, in its output, a wide range of random noise frequencies.

It's the first commercial tube ever to be so specified and typifies the co-operation between Sylvania and equipment manufacturers to produce tubes for special applications.

Advanced Engineering Series

Series on Electron Tube Life and Reliability is published by Sylvania

As a service to the industry and in an attempt to explore the factors of design and application of reliable tubes, Sylvania is currently publishing a high-level technical discussion on tube reliability in chapter form.

• ELECTRONICS • ATOMIC ENERGY

This series is available to electronic engineering staffs through their chief engineer who may request it directly on company letterhead.



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SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC. 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. In Canada: Sylvania Electric (Canada) Ltd.

Shell Tower Bldg., Montreal

Please send additional information on the items checked below.

Computer book

RADIO

"white noise" test

LIGHTING .

T type 6788

□ 110° deflection tubes

] type	6888
--------	------

Name_

Address_

Company_

Use this handy business reply card to request additional information on these new Sylvania tube developments

Primary parts of the Librascope Ball and Disc Integrator are a rotating input disc (X), two counterrotating steel balls enclosed in a carriage (Y), and an output cylinder (Z). The cylinder speed is proportional to the product of the disc speed and the ball carriage position. The disc speed and ball carriage position can be continuously variable.



LIBRASCOPE BALL and DISC INTEGRATOR

A precise, instrument-size mechanical integrating element or variable speed drive

Useful as a mathematical tool for speed multiplying, speed ratio computing and flow rate totalizing. Also fire control and automatic feedback applications.

Write for Catalog



AND WETTERN AVENUE . GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA CIRCLE 143 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Wide Field Stereo Microscope Two-Lens Turret



For inspection, examination, counting, checking, assembling, dissecting and similar operations this stereo microscope presents an erect image, correct as to right and left, clear and sharp. Because of the stereo or binocular construction, the user sees a three-dimensional field, with excellent depth

perception. Two sets of objective lenses on a rotating turret provide 21x and 34x magnification, respectively, when used with the standard 8x oculars; other oculars are available for greater or lesser magnification. Interpupillary distance is adjustable. Focusing is effected by a helical rack and pinion, with a large control knob for fine adjustment. Working distance is up to 3 in.

Edmund Scientific Co., Dept. ED, Barrington 17, N.J.

CIRCLE 144 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Magnetic Shift Registers For Computers, Radar



Magnetic shift registers ("memories") for use in computers, business machines, radar

and the like have been made available in a number of models by Magnetics Research Company. Where small physical size and ease of interchangeability are important models MSR 2, MSR 3, MSR 4 and MSR 5 are recommended. These are ten-bit units having a packing density of 1 cubic inch per bit. These registers may be connected serially. There are two cores to a bit; the frequency range is dc to 100 kc, peak advance current 300 ma.

Other registers available are the MSR 0 and MSR 1 units, each of eight-bit length, which may be connected to form a 16-bit register. Frequency range of these units is also dc to 100 kc, they have two cores per bit, and their peak advance current is 100 ma.

Complete details for both sets of units, and also for MSR D-2, are available in a manufacturer's brochure.

Magnetics Research Co., Dept. ED, 255 Grove St., White Plains, N.Y.

CIRCLE 145 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

CIRCLE 142 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957

Use 'dag' Colloidal Graphite in CRT manufacture because.

- 1. A uniform, conductive film produced by a dispersion of colloidal graphite in de-ionized water on inside walls functions as a rayfocusing anode, retards secondary emission, absorbs gases.
- 2. A special 'dag' dispersion in lacquer used on outside walls dries in 2-3 minutes, forms an electrically-conductive graphite film which is opaque and tenacious.
- 3. 'dag' Colloidal Graphite produces films which adhere equally well to all types of glass.

Other ways in which 'dag' dispersions are used in electrical and electronic applications are described in a free bulletin. Ask for Bulletin 433-K-2.



'dag' is a registered trademark of Acheson Industries, Inc.

ACHESON COLLOIDS COMPANY

PORT HURON, MICHIGAN

Offices in:

BOSTON • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • DAYTON • DETROIT • LOS ANGELES • MILWAUKEE NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH • ROCHESTER • ST. LOUIS • TORONTO CIRCLE 146 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

The servo amplifiers illustrated are typical standard types. Other models, including higher power types, ore available for systems engineering. The complete MA line offers the designer a choice of compact, low cost types, amplifiers featuring fast response at high gain and all-magnetic models providing highest performance.

TYPE	SUPPLY	POWER OUTPUT	SENSI- TIVITY	RESPONSE TIME-SEC.
LIGHTWEIGHT SUB-MINIATURE MAGNETIC AMPLIFIER	115 volts 400 cps.	½, 3, 5, 10 watts	.02 veits	.003
MAGNETIC PRE-AMP + SATURABLE TRANSFORMERS	115 velts 400 cps.	3, 5, 6, 10, 18 watts	1 velt AC	.03
MAGNETIC PRE-AMP HIGH GAIN MAGNETIC AMPLIFIER	115 velts 400 cps.	5, 10, 15, 20 watts	0.1 veit AC	.008 te .1
TRANSI-MAG*: TRANSISTOR + HIGH GAIN MAGNETIC AMPLIFIER	115 volts 400 er 60 cps.	2, 5, 10, 15, 20 watts	.08 volt AC inte 10,000 ehm	.01 Is

In addition to standard

types, custom designs

can be produced for

special applications,

and automatic control

or complete servo

engineered to your

systems can be

requirements.

Call or write for new illustrated bulletins.



CIRCLE 148 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Non-Spill Storage Batteries 6 and 15 Amp-Hrs



Electronic Batteries, Inc., presents a line of plastic - case, lead-acid storbatteries age comprising two basic types of cells. These are assembled into

twelve different batteries that offer voltages ranging from 2 to 28. The S-series cells are rated at 6 amp-hrs and the H-series at 15 amp-hrs. Batteries of S-cells offer 2, 6, 14, 18, 24 and 28 v. Batteries of H-cells offer 2, 4, 8, 12, 24 and 28 v. Battery chemistry of these units is conventional; for reasons of aconomy cadmium, silver, etc., have not been added. All the cells are of non-spill construction. Plates are constructed with internal vertical supports for additional length of life. Seamless plastic cases and other weight-saving features result in an average output of 13-1/2 w-hrs per pound of battery. Cycle life is rated at 100 cycles of charge and discharge, depending on service conditions. The batteries can be shipped charged and dry, for indefinite shelf life.

Electronic Battries, Inc., Dept. ED, Bush Terminal Bldg. No. 4, 28-34 35th St., Brooklyn 32, N.Y. CIRCLE 149 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Thermostat Probes For Power Supply Cords



A "probe" type thermostat for power supply cords is available for temperaturecontrol of such equipment as plastic molding

machinery, vending machines, hospital apparatus, and for similar uses. Designated the Stemco Type H Thermostat, it is fully adjustable, and of fail-proof design. Rating is 1650 w at 115 v ac.

The long probe case is anodized aluminum. Several types of mountings are available from stock, and the so-called "nozzle" mounting used for liquid immersion can be supplied to order.

All units are precalibrated at the factory prior to shipment. The available range extends from open in low to 500 F in high.

Stevens Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dept. ED, Lexington, Ohio.

CIRCLE 150 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



- eliminates terminal boards
- terminals install directly in chassis
- provides ground ring for sensitive circuits

Lerco's new Teflon insulated terminals make possible new design methods which eliminate terminal boards. The terminals, individually insulated from the metal by Teflon, may be installed directly in the chassis. First, the Teflon sleeve is snapped through a hole in the chassis. Then the terminal is inserted and swaged over the insulator to lock the assembly solidly in place. Lerco Teflon insulated terminals will withstand severe shock and vibration conditions.

The Lerco terminals (patent pending) are now produced in sizes for .035, .050, and .062 thickness material, Illustrated above is Number 4075. For other variations now available and for further information, write for complete brochure. R Dupont trade mark

- ALWAYS CALL LERCO FOR
- Diode clips Terminals
- Terminal boards
- Taper pin terminals
- Stand-offs Plug assemblies
- Inserts Sockets
- Receptacles
 Bushings
- Printed circuit hardware





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NOW greater accuracy for ANALOG COMPUTERS with the VERNISTAT® a.c. potentiometer

In analog computer design, where system accuracy is directly related to the accuracy of the computing elements, the new VERNISTAT a.c. potentiometer meets the most exacting design requirements. The VERNISTAT overcomes the severe limitations placed on computer performance up to now by the use of conventional potentiometers. Errors introduced by loading, phase shift and wear are substantially reduced.

The VERNISTAT a.c. potentiometer represents a truly fundamental advance in precision potentiometer design. The combination of a tapped autotransformer and an interpolating resistance element overcomes the limitations of the purely resistive potentiometer. The VERNISTAT principle provides inherently high linearity, low output impedance, very small phase shift and long life. Relatively high output current capability and the ease with which nonlinear functions may be generated are plus features of the VERNISTAT. The unit is normally supplied as a tenturn version and it may also be arranged for continuous rotation.

Use of the VERNISTAT potentiometer in analog systems results in a general improvement in performance characteristics. Greater simplicity, through elimination of isolation amplifiers is often an added dividend.

For further information write to:



High Frequency Resistors For Circuits Up To 400 Mc



Characterized by the very low resistance, inductance, and skin effect that are desirable in pulse circuits and in any circuits involving steep wave fronts, these two

lines of resistors are usable to over 400 mc. Resistances range from 20 ohms to 100 megohms. Tolerances are from 5 per cent to 20 per cent.

The type G high frequency resistors are characterized by band terminals or ferrules. They come in 6 sizes, from 4-1/2 in. long x 3/4 in. diameter, up to 18-1/2 in. long by 2 in. diameter, and in power ratings from 10 to 100 watts.

The type F high frequency resistors are characterized by lug or wire leads and come in 8 sizes from 9/16 in. long x 0.10 in. diameter up to 6-1/2 in. long by 9/16 in. diameter. Their power ratings are 1/4 w to 10 w.

Resistance Products Co., Dept. ED, 914 S. 13th St., Harrisburg, Pa.

CIRCLE 154 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Magnetic Clutches

Miniatures



Miniature magnetic clutches, included in the breadboard parts line of this type are designed for electrical control of rotary mechanical functions, such as the remote setting or adjusting of potentiometers, synchros and other rotating components. They also may

be used as controlled loads or stops.

Model 583 is suitable for small space application since it is only 1-1/4 in. in diameter and 2-11/16 in. in length. It has a maximum combined braking and clutching torque of 8 oz in. Designed for more rugged duty, Model 543, is 1-3/4 in. in diameter and 4-1/8 in. in length. It has a maximum combined braking and clutching torque of 35 oz in. Both clutches are the solenoid-operated, dry-disc type requiring no slip rings. Backlash is eliminated. They are fixed-coil clutches designed for high cycling rates and operation at 24 and 48 v. Positioning does not affect their operation.

A 48-pitch, 14-1/2 degree pressure angle, stainless steel input gear is furnished with each clutch. Helipot Corp., Dept. ED, Newport Beach, Calif.

CIRCLE 155 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Got A Small "Black Box" Crammed full of Electronic Equipment?



FITS RIGHT INTO THE PICTURE

The Model "M" ACRO micro-switch

Unsurpassed in all these ways...

- REPEATABILITY
- FUNGUS PROOF
- VIBRATION RESISTANT
- . LOW CONTACT RESISTANCE
- TEMPERATURE RANGE +165° F. to -90° F.
- DIMENSIONALLY STABLE AT ABOVE TEMPERATURES
- WIDE RANGE OF OPERATING FORCES
- CLOSE MOVEMENT DIFFERENTIALS

HELPFUL SWITCH APPLICATION GUIDE

Whether your problem is meeting rigid government specifications for weather and altitude or controlling circuits on sensitive electronic equipment, this data in charted form will greatly simplify your switch selection. Write for Data Sheet M-1.

"The <u>Biggest Line</u> of Little Switches" A C R O S WITCH DIVISION MANUFACTURING COMPANY COLUMBUS 16, OHIO Plants at Columbus and Hillsboro, Ohio REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES,

CIRCLE 156 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

77



Gives shock and vibration isolation where MIL-spec mounts won't work

- in every attitude of flight or launching
- under sustained high-g acceleration
- at high amplitudes of vibration input
- during severe shock conditions
- at high vibration frequencies

* These curves show why ALL-ANGL Barry Mounts really work through all attitudes. Data Sheet 57-02 gives detailed specifications. Write now for your copy.

ALL-ANGL BARRY MOUNTS are meeting the tougher requirements for shock and vibration isolation in such high-performance aircraft and missiles as North American Aviation's F-100 Super Sabre, Convair's supersonic F-102A, Martin's MATADOR, and in others still classified top secret — giving reliability protection where failure cannot be tolerated. "Only ALL-ANGL Barry Mounts gave effective isolation . . ." is the way their performance in one of today's hottest fighters is described.

When your problem is protection under the tough, complex requirements of jet and missile flight, your answer is ALL-ANGL Barry Mounts. For recommendations, call your nearest Barry Sales Representative.



Telephone Industry Battery

Uses Silver and Antimony



Developed especially for telephone work and related industrial uses, the Exide batteries here shown have polystyrene plastic cases, spun glass separator retainers, and alloy composition plates of lead, antimony, silver and other metals. It is designated the EWA battery.

Elements are sus-

pended from ledges molded within the jar walls. Molded ribs at the bc tom of the jar help to support the separators and to position the negative plates. Retainers hold the active material firmly in place on the grids. Other constructional features include an explosion-proof gas baffle, a pilot cell hydrometer vent and plastic vent plug, and electrolyte level lines marked on all four sides of the jar. The batteries are available charged and filled

(C & W) or charged and dry (C & D), in two-cell or three-cell containers with capacities of 180 amphrs at the eight-hour discharge rate; or in singlecell assemblies with capacities ranging from 240 to 660 amp-hrs also at the 8-hr discharge rate.

Electric Storage Battery Co., Dept. ED, Box 8109, Philadelphia 1, Pa.

CIRCLE 159 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

TV Camera Tubes Infra-Red and Miniature



Four new models of TV camera tubes are available. One, intended for infra-red light, is sensitive in the region 8000-22,000 Angstroms. A second, designated Type 235 and called the Mini-Resistron because of its size, is intended for miniature cameras and offers 300-line resolution; it is only 1/2 in. in diameter and 3-1/4

in. long. A standard-size tube, the Type 255, offers 600 line resolution, excellent sensitivity, good edge focus and very low flare. Type 350 is 1-3/8 in. in diameter and slightly longer than standard size, but is capable of 1000-line resolution. These tubes have very low image persistence.

Nucleonics Products Co., Dept. ED, Los Angeles, Calif.

CIRCLE 160 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Protect Your Printed Circuits against corrosion BEFORE SOLDERING DURING SOLDERING AFTER SOLDERING

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The liquid soldering flux with protective coating characteristics...

plus:

- Smooth, fast action
 High insulation resistance
- Light, tack-free, varnishlike protective film after soldering

Whatever your printed circuit production, dip . . . spot . . . or area soldering you get full three-way protection against corrosion with Lonco Fluxcote 21-XR.



haped Wires and Rods In Many Alloys

A newly developed combination drawing and rolling process now make available shaped wire and rods in Monel, Inconel X, nickel, stainless steel and other metals and alloys. Surfaces are smooth, no tool marks show and the shaped wire is strong and tough. The product can be supplied, as desired, in coils, spools or straight lengths. Minimum dimension may be as small as 0.002 in.; maximum dimension, however, may not be larger than 0.5 in. Manufacturing processes that involve expensive machining may be eliminated by these shaped rods and wires.

Techalloy Co., Inc., Dept. ED, Rahns, Pa.

CIRCLE 163 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Small Transformer Lamination

With 3/16-in. Center Leg

Designed to simplify coil construction by providing additional winding area a new small transformer lamination is offered in all grades of silicon steel and nickel alloys. For faster production handling the laminations are shipped in boxed, nested wire rows. Type T-18 lamination is intended for all miniature transformer applications, including transistor, audio, interstage and output transformers.

Tempel Mfg. Co., Dept. ED, Bryn Mawr at Damen, Chicago 26, Ill.

CIRCLE 164 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Colored Epoxy Hardeners For Coding and Safety

Colored hardeners for epoxy resins are now available to serve two purposes. One is assurance of effective hardening, since incomplete or improper mixing would be indicated at a glance by the resulting uneven color distribution, striations or streaks. The other purpose served by the new hardeners is of course color-coding of the hardened casting. Colors presently available are red, blue, yellow, green, orange and black.

Furane Plastics, Inc., Dept. ED, 4516 Brazil St., Los Angeles 39, Calif.

CIRCLE 165 ON READER-SERVICE CARD CIRCLE 166 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Why your ceramic-to-metal seals need RAYTHEON R-95 HIGH-ALUMINA CERAMIC

Fundamental to the problem of reliable seals is a reproducible ceramic body. And equally basic to the quality of the ceramic body are these essential characteristics:

- 1. Vacuum tightness
- 2. Sure thermal shock resistance
- 3. Reliable mechanical properties
- 4. Dependable electrical properties
- 5. High temperature characteristics
- 6. Economical fabrication
- 7. Uniformity-from lot to lot-in each of the above

Raytheon's R-95 ceramic meets every one of these exacting demands, consistently!

Ceramic parts manufactured from Raytheon's R-95 high-alumina are available, either alone or as hermetic ceramic-to-metal assemblies, in accordance with your specifications. The assemblies can be soldered into your production in your own plant.

Send sketches or drawings outlining dimensions and tolerances, together with operational conditions. We will be pleased to supply information and help on any of your ceramic needs.

Write for complete specification sheet. No cost or obligation, of course.

RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

RAYTHEON Excellence in Electronics

Ceramic Sales

Waltham 54, Massachusetts

Mode 791C

NEW FM DEVIATION MONITOR

WIDER modulation frequency range is a feature of Marconi Deviation Monitor Model 791C, 50 cps to 35 kc.

HIGHER carrier frequencies are covered, 4 to 540 Mc in 6 ranges.

LONGER life is not claimed. No Marconi Deviation Monitor has yet worn out.

LOWER price, yet still Marconi precision.

Brief Specification

Frequency Range	
Mod. Freq. Range	
Deviation Ranges	0 to ±5, ±25, ±75, ±125 kc
Accuracy	
Harmonic Distortion	Less than 0.2%
Tubes	
Balan #70	0.00 Delluses lessediate

Price \$720.00 Delivery Immediate

- The Marcani range of FM test instruments includes:
- Signal Generator Model 1066/1 10 to 470 Mc
 Signal Generator Model 995A/2 1.5 to 220 Mc
- Signal Generator Model 913 22 to 176 Mc
- Deviation Monitor Model 928 for Telemetering
- Ruggedized Deviation Monitor Model 934 2.5 to 500 Mc
- Eddystone Receiver Model 770R 19 to 165 Mc
 Eddystone Receiver Model 770U 150 to 500 Mc

Illustrated brochures on request.



CIRCLE 168 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Transistor Servo Amplifler Drives 6.1 Servo



model This 1800-0700 miniheraturized. metically sealed, plug-in transistor amplifier receives signals from a synchro control transformer, and drives a size 15, 60 cvcle, 6.1 w

motor or equivalent. It has a nominal input impedance of 10,000 ohms but can actually be supplied in a wide range of input values as required. Typical voltage gain is 550 at 2 w output. Carrier frequency is 60 cps. Input power requirement for maximum output is +28 v dc at 350 ma; 20 ma input gives zero output. Input impedance of motor is 97 + j 95 ohms; effective resistance is 192 ohms. Maximum output at 60 cps, when used with Kearfott Type R 160-5 servo motor, is 26 v rms, 4.5 w, 2.25 oz in. Phase shift, internally adjusted, is essentially 90 deg.

Weight is 6 oz, size 1,3/16 in. x 1-11/16 in.; 3-13/16 in. high. The unit is hermetically sealed with a 7-pin plug connector; turret head terminals are optionally available. The amplifier meets the requirements of MIL-E-5400.

M. Ten Bosch, Inc., Dept. ED, Pleasantville, N.Y. CIRCLE 169 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Small Accelerometer For Missile Applications



A potentiometer-type accelerometer measures lateral accelerations in two mutually perpendicular planes, but occupies only 1-

1/8 in. square by 5-7/8 in. and weighs only 14 ounces. It contains two linear potentiometers internally mounted at right angles, and is available in ranges from ± 2 g to ± 30 g. Damping is accomplished by a silicone oil, and operation remains satisfactory throughout the temperature range -10to +180 F. The accelerometer is encapsulated and hermetically sealed. Either a miniature Cannon receptacle or hermetically-sealed glass header can be supplied.

Genisco, Inc., Dept. ED, 2233 Federal Ave., Los Angeles 64, Calif.

CIRCLE 170 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



12401 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 64, Calif.

CIRCLE 171 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

BARBER COLMAN relays

HELPFUL DATA FOR YOUR CIRCUITRY IDEA FILE ...

(No. 1 in a series by Barber-Colman Company) The circuit drawing below indicates just one of the hundreds of ways many manufacturers are utilizing Barber-Colman Micropositioner ultra-sensitive relays to solve complex control problems. Could this be the answer to some of yours, too?



PHOTOELECTRICITY APPLICATION

Many stages of electronic amplification in photoelectric controls can be completely eliminated with a Barber-Colman Micropositioner, since a current generating photocell alone provides sufficient power to operate this relay directly.

A Micropositioner operating on 50 microwatt input (with fine silver contacts rated at 1 ampere, 110 volt 60 cycle, resistive load) is essentially a tubeless amplifier capable of two million times amplification.

Among the many applications for this simplified, non-electronic photocell control are: punch press safety controls . . . emergency lighting controls . . . door openers . . burglar alarms . . . level controls . . . packaging, sorting, filling, and materials handling controls . . . plus many other automation functions.

If you are developing an application calling for photocell control, why not make a test with a Micropositioner designed for circuits similar to that shown above? Write for technical bulletins F7279 and F3961-5.

BARBER-COLMAN MICROPOSITIONER POLARIZED DC RELAYS

Various types...plug-in, solder-lug, screw terminal, hermetically sealed. Operate on input powers of 50 to 1,000 microwatts for use in photoelectric circuits, resistance bridge circuits, and electronic plate circuits. Send for data.

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY Der N, 1883 Rock Street, Rockford, Illinois

CIE CLE 173 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Regulated Power Supply Accuracy ±0.01 Per Cent

Steady state regulation accuracy of ± 0.01 per cent, and output ripple less than 50 mv peak to peak in 200 v output line, feature this new power supply, which was



built primarily for computer applications. Input is 208-230 v, 3 phase, 60 cps, ± 15 per cent. Output is 200 v dc ± 10 per cent at 3 a. Dynamic regulation is ± 1 per cent for a ± 15 per cent step change in ac input; and ± 1 per cent for a 50 per cent change in load. Overall dimensions are 19-1/2 in. wide, 15 in. deep and 12-3/4 in. high.

Perkin Engineering Corp., Dept. ED, 345 Kansas St., El Segundo, Calif.

CIRCLE 174 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Thermistor Radiometer

Reads Temperatures



Almost any temperature, including sky and ground temperatures, can be read with this improved model radiometer. Surface temperatures of liquids,

of human or animal skins, of moving objects or of operating equipment can be determined. Contact with the surface being measured is not necessary; readings can be taken at a distance by directing the radiometer at the object.

The instrument consists of a detecting head with a local aperture approximately 5/8 in. in diameter and a 20 deg field of view; an amplifier, and a black-body reference standard for ambient temperature compensation. Indications are given on a meter calibrated in degrees C. Full scale readings can be obtained on scales of 10, 30 and 100 deg C above or below ambient temperature; and differences as small as 0.1 deg C can be measured.

This new model has higher meter sensitivity, better stability, better damping characteristics and an improved and simplified radiometer head.

Williamson Development Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 317 Main St., West Concord, Mass.

CIRCLE 175 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Shallcross

Reliability Comparisons Invited

BECISION WIREWOUND RESISTORS

This is your invitation to test and compare Shallcross precision resistors for that elusive quality known as reliability.

Statisticians tell us that component reliability and, subsequently, equipment reliability, can be predicted on a sound mathematical basis—assuming that environment is correctly predicted.

Unfortunately, most equipment manufacturers have divergent ideas of what component environments should be. Thus there are just as many interpretations of what constitutes a reliable component. In the absence of a common gage for reliability, Shallcross welcomes the opportunity of working with the standards and components groups now being established by many equipment manufacturers.

To save valuable testing time, Shallcross can supply qualified recipients with complete test data that shows to what extent MIL-R-93A is met or exceeded for any of eleven resistor styles. Data is also available on four of twelve Shallcross styles conforming to the 125°C MIL-R-9444 Specification. Data on remaining styles will be available as soon as testing is completed.

Details on Shallcross resistors designed to MIL Specifications as well as helpful application notes on encapsulated precision wirewound resistors are contained in newlyreleased Supplement to Bulletin L-30. For your copy write: SHALLCROSS MANUFACTURING CO., 526 Pusey Ave., Collingdale, Pennsylvania.

CIRCLE 176 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

MIL-R-93A RESISTORS ... for 85°C

MIL-R-9444 RESISTORS . . for 125°C ambients 2

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NEW PHAOSTRON EXPANDED SCALE AC Voltmeter



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NOW!...all the time-tested proven Phaostron features...PLUS UP TO TEN TIMES GREATER READABILITY for greatly increased accuracy!

Phaostron has squeezed down that under 90V portion of the scale, where you don't need it, and expanded the section where you need it most—between 90 and 130V. Precisely calibrated 1 volt scale increments provide greater reading accuracy. Wide frequency range—linearity—true rms reading and Phaostron craftsman construction.

Phaostron Custom Panel Meters, with expanded scale, 90V to 130V AC rms, are availably in nine types at your Parts Distributor. For special requirements, write to the Product Development Department for practical recommendations.

PHAOSTRON

PHAOSTRON INSTRUMENT & ELECTRONIC CO., 151 PASADENA AVE., SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF.

CIRCLE 178 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

21/2" or 31/2" square meter



6" rectangular meter



Time Delay Relay Operates Electronically



Built to operate reliably under the conditions of vibration, shock, temperature and humidity normally specified for guided missile, aircraft and other military

applications, this electronic relay is supplied to order to meet a wide range of specified power supply and time requirements. Built-in, accurate time delays may be as low as 3 milliseconds or as high as 30 seconds. They are accomplished by charging a condenser through a resistance with voltage from a regulated source. The timing interval is not affected by line voltage variations. At the end of each charging process a gas-filled tube conducts, and operates the relay.

The relay is single pole double throw, with noninductive contacts rated at 1 amp, and balanced armature construction.

The entire timer is hermetically sealed. It consumes 1/2 w in standing, 4 w operated, recycles instantly, needs no warm-up, and is rated to withstand 20G vibration and 50 g acceleration. It can be supplied for 105-125 v dc or ac, 60 cps or 360-1200 cps. Weight is 9 oz; dimensions 2-5/16 in x 2-1/16 in x 3-1/8 in.

G. C. Wilson & Co., Dept. ED, 1915 Eighth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

CIRCLE 179 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Soldering Iron Transformer For 6-V Irons

Model 54203

soldering iron

transformer is

equipped with

a-c cord and

base holes for

bench mount-

ing. Its output is

6 v at 3 amps,



and it is rated for continuous operation. The transformer is primarily intended for use with all 6 v instruments produced by Oryx Electrical Laboratories, and is manufactured exclusively for Oryx by Triad Transformer Corp.

Oryx Company, Dept. ED, 9015 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif.

CIRCLE 180 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Infinite resolution and absolute dependability distinguish CIC ultra-precise Potentiometers: In the generation of the sine wave CIC Pots provide smooth, reliable performance, distortion free at all angles of rotation.

CIC carbon film Sine-Cosine Pots, the proven product of a unique research program, provide greater accuracy in smaller case sizes. Sizes range from 1" to 5" diameter with corresponding best conformities from .3% to .03%. Compensation for loading can be provided with no loss of performance.

At speeds in excess of 1,000 r.p.m. CIC guarantees life in excess of two million revolutions.

Many firms with critical specifications for industrial instrumentation, military fire control and flight guidance equipment rely only on CIC Potentiometers.

Our highly qualified engineers are ready to discuss your specific requirements with you. Call us today.

"For Precision Performance ... specify CIC"



CIRCLE 181 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Curtiss-Wright has career positions open for qualified engineers and technicians. CIRCLE 183 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Rate of Turn Test Table

Tests Gyros and Switches



This yaw rate table tests gyros and gryoscopic switches by subjecting them to turning rates of from 0 degrees

to 300 degrees per minute. Rate of fluctuation (wow) is less than 1.0 per cent. The table will test loads up to 10 lb. It can be used in a 20 in. x 20 in. x 20 in. chamber to simulate temperature conditions from -67 F to +187 F, and altitude conditions from sea level to 60,000 ft. The control panel and amplifier can be remotely located; and can be mounted in a standard 19 in. rack if desired.

Micro Gee Products, Inc., Dept. ED, Box 1005, 6100 W. Slauson Ave., Culver City, Calif.

CIRCLE 184 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Maximum-Minimum Thermometers Stainless Steel Stems



The center knob of this maximum-minimum thermometer is used to set the two ancillary indicators against the high and low sides of the indicating pointer. Thereafter the max and min hands move up and

down the scale with the pointer, remaining at the extreme temperatures reached until manually reset. Thus the dial indicates not only the present temperature, but the maximum and minimum temperatures since the last resetting.

These thermometers are supplied in seven ranges, both Fahrenheit and Centigrade, and are accurate to 1.0 per cent over the entire scale. They are of the direct drive bimetal type, without gears or linkage. They may be had with either 2 in. or 3 in. faces; and with stainless steel stems from 3 in. to 86 in. long. The stems do not require preheating for use in hot materials; they withstand corrosion and can be used in liquids and gases. The glass window and its center knob are hermetically sealed against fumes and moisture.

Pacific Transducer Corp., Dept. ED, 11836 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles 64, Calif.

CIRCLE 185 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Imagination is your only limit in applying Ferrite Components, when you work with our resourceful custom engineering group-backed by the vast research facilities of General Electric. Beyond standard shapes

such as the "C" Cores and Yoke Segments above, our engineers stand ready to work with you in bringing your particular Ferrite designs to rapid, economical and uniform quantity production—held to close physical and electrical tolerances, at an advantageous cost level. Whether it's

general data on Ferrite Components, specifications on available parts, or design assistance for tomorrow's lines, write or wire General Electric Co., Specialty Electronic Components Department, Section 2327, Auburn, N.Y.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product GENERAL BELECTRIC

CIRCLE 186 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

transistor measurements to-

15 AMPERES sweep current 600 MA input current

AMERICAN ELECTRONIC LABORATORIES INC. IS PROUD TO ANNOUNCE THE

MODELS 126R and 126RT TRANSISTOR CURVE TRACERS

To be available in March - April For orders placed now

AMERICAN ELECTRONIC LABORATORIES INC. 121 N 7th St. – Philadelphia 6, Pa.

CIRCLE 188 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Azimuth Alignment Theodolite

For Precision Gyroscopes



An azimuth alignment theodolite, permitting alignment of precision gyroscopes within an accuracy of 2 seconds of arc, has been developed. The instrument automatically detects discrepancies in the alignment of a precision gyroscope by continuous observation of the reflections from a mirror mounted on the monitored unit. Any such discrepancies produce error signals in the theodolite which are applied,

automatically or manually, as corrective signals to the drive elements of the gyroscope.

The theodolite consists of three major components (optical, mount and electronic units). The upper optical unit is essentially a precision theodolite. The monitoring (lower) optical unit consists of two modulated light sources, a telephoto type objective, a beam dividing "Vee" mirror and a photomultiplier tube.

The telephoto lens is employed as the monitoring objective. Two glow discharge lamps, modulated in phase opposition, are used as sources.

Perkin-Elmer Corp., Dept. ED, Norwalk, Conn. CIRCLE 189 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Ultra-Sensitive Collimater Reads to 0.1 Second of Arc

For engineer-

ing tests per-

formed by opti-

cal methods, the

Watts Microptic Auto-Collimater

has now been

improved by a

new micrometer



drum arrangement which permits direct reading to 0.1 second of arc, or 1/500,000th of an inch per inch. Applications include, among many others, testing of machine tools, testing of surface plates, control of ultra-precision gear cutting devices, control of test fixtures, control of guided missile units, measurement of diameter and of roundness of exceptionally fine wires, and so on.

Engis Equipment Co., Dept. ED, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

CIRCLE 190 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



FREE -- Fully illustrated data bulletin gives specifications and performance information. Please address Dept. ED.







ther | oduct



Expanded Scale Voltmeters

that good's accuracy... if it takes a useyed monster to detect it? That's my we've made our panel-mounting dimeters as *readable* (by homo sap.) stey're *accurate* (as close as 0.3% icenter-scale voltage). And we make m as small as $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ dia.

Logical question: Are you kidding? hat size, with those features?

Enthusiastic answer: S'true! The fick's in the expanded scale. Conveninal meters have all the numbers and arements... from zero to full-scale mage...jammed in with a shoe horn. We took the meat part of the male, expanded it, and made it linear ...diminating the fat and gristle. Now here's room enough for all you need to read...and boy, is it easy! So easy, would take a conventional meter 12 imes larger to achieve the same readbility. (Can you imagine the damping here you'd need for a 2-foot needle?)



Who are they for?

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ld.

They're as great for groundlings as ey're fine for flyboys. The AC volteters, incidentally, provide true rms adings.

A How many models? We've got eight basic models in a Pariety of shapes, sizes, standard scales and accuracies...to suit your mood and installation.

Merested? Write for data file 245.

Beckman[®]/Helipot Corporation Newport Beach, California division of Beckman Instruments, Inc. Engineering representatives in principal cities

CIRCLE 193 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Pulse Generator

Fully Transistorized



The Model 502 pulse generator is a completely transistorized piece of test equipment using printed circuitry. This instrument is completely self-powered by

a 22-1/2 v battery, providing a useful life of 450 hrs. It provides a pulse length from 0.5 to 3 usecs in three steps with a 20 v peak into an 800 ohm load. The positive or negative pulses are continuously variable from zero to full amplitude and the instrument may be easily modified to accomplish external modulation. With negligible jitter, the pulse shape shows a rise and decay time of 0.1 usec or less; tilt and overshoot is less than ± 2 per cent over average amplitude at maximum pulse output. The repetition rate on internal sync is from 50 to 5000 pps, and on external sync from 0 to 5000 pps. The internal impedance is 100 ohms or less on either pulse polarity. Sync may be positive or negative at one volt minimum to 20 v peak to peak maximum. Sync output provides positive or negative 10 v peak into a 2000 ohm load with a duration of approximately 1.5 usec at the half voltage point and a rise time of 0.5 usec. Pulse position is available in two ranges: 0 to 20 and 0 to 200 µsec after sync output.

Cubic Corp., Dept. ED, 5575 Kearny Villa Rd., San Diego 11, Calif.

CIRCLE 194 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Fast Electronic Counters Capacities to 999,999,999



A new line of direct reading, high speed, electronic counters have absolute accuracy. Models are available from 1 to 4 decades. Capacities range from 999,-

999 to 999,999,999. Counts per second range from 0-150 to 0-100,000. Pulse pair resolution is 5 microseconds. Input requirement: 0.05 v rms. Two outputs, relay and pulse, are provided. The instruments can totalize any series of mechanical, optical, electrical or other events that can be converted into electrical impulses.

Computer-Measurements Corp., Dept. ED, 5528 Vineland Ave., North Hollywood, Calif.

CIRCLE 195 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



New, Ultra-Miniature Model 6 1/10-Watt Variable Resistor

Resistance range, 500 ohms to 10 megohms



CIRCLE 196 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ELECT ONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957

now-weld even "difficult" metals <u>instantly</u>

with weldmatic stored-energy welders





D.



Weld stainless steel, copper, silver, tungsten, molybdenum and other "problem" metals easily and in millisecond time. Weldmatic resistance welders apeed precision metal-joining operations in electronic, instrument, aviation and general industrial work, displacing slower, costlier methods such as soldering, silver brazing, riveting and staking. Weldmatic-welded joints offer better mechanical performance, higher tensile strength, better fatigue resistance. Dissimilar metals and parts of widely varying thicknesses are joined with ease and require no preconditioning. Welds are strong and uniform—no discoloration or metallurgical change, no excessive deformation. Weldmatic welders are easy to set up and simple to operate.

there's a weldmatic for every precision assembly task

A. weldmatic model 1012 - Portable, Tweezer type handpiece. Extra-long leads.

weidmatic model 1015 — Bench mounted, Accommodates special-purpose electrodes and handpieces.
 weidmatic model 1016 — Portable. Has two Interchangeable handpieces, extra-long leads.

D. weidmatic model 1026-Portable power unit with readily interchangeable handpieces.

MODEL	LOW CONDUCTIV	ITY MATERIALS	HIGH CONDUCTIVITY MATERIALS		
	Sheet Thickness	Wire Diameter	Sheet Thickness	Wire Diameter	
1012	.0005 to .010	.00015 to .030	.0003 to .005	.0001 to .015	
1015	.0005 to .020	.0002 to .060	.0003 to .010	.0002 to .030	
1016	.0005 to .015	.0001 to .045	.0003 to .008	.0001 to .020	
1026	.0005 to .020	.0002 to .060	.0003 to .010	.0002 to .030	

APPROXIMATE WORK CAPACITY

write for descriptive literature and details of sample welding service

WELDMATIC

a division of unitek corporation

260 NORTH HALSTEAD AVENUE • PASADENA, CALIFORNIA CIRCLE 198 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Halogen Leak Standard Calibrates Detectors



Called the Halogen Leak Standard, this inexpensive quantitative leak checker is a portable instrument for the precise calibration of halogentype leak detectors.

The new equipment features accurate leak size determination of +10 per cent full

scale. Easy to use, the new leak standard is plugged in to a 110 to 120 v, 50 to 60 cps power supply. After power is turned on, the standard is adjusted to the desired leak rate value and the leak detector probe is inserted firmly into the gun fitting of the standard. The output indicator then shows the appropriate reading.

There are two scales on the leak rate indicator. The inner scale indicates the leak rate in ounces halogen per year. The outer scale, marked in arbitrary units from 0 to 100, is used only during the calibration of the standard.

A halogen vapor system and a filtered air system comprise the new leak standard. The halogen vapor system consists of a vapor tank, increase valve, manifold, decrease valve, ballast tank, gage, and standard leak assembly. Tanks supply halogen under pressure and valves control the pressure in the ballast tanks. A calibrated and adjustable leak is provided by the standard leak assembly.

General Electric Co., Dept. ED, Schenectady, N.Y.

CIRCLE 199 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Traveling Wave Solenoids From 100 to 1000 Gauss



Traveling wave tube solenoids from 100 to 1000 gauss, 8-1/2 to 16 in. long, for use in 28, 90 and 225 v de systems, are now offered by Menlo

Park Engineering. They are currently in use with Huggins Laboratories' tubes. The units are carefully wound for minimum component of transverse magnetic field in order to provide optimum focusing of tube beams. Solenoids having fields greater than 600 gauss are provided with a built-in blower to cool both the winding and the tube.

Menlo Park Engineering, Dept. ED, 721 Hamilton Ave., Menlo Park, Calif.

CIRCLE 200 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Holtzer-Cabot's Type 0810 is well known for its precision performance in gun fire control, radar navigation and radio tuning. It features immediate response to minimum input signal. The armature is designed for continuous excitation from a 24 to 29 volt D.C. source through a 28 ohm series resistor. The field has two 10,000 ohm sections: one for CW and the other for C.C.W. rotation. Full rated motor output is obtained by 6 ma. differential field current. **SPECIFICATIONS:** Rating 0.3 pz.

in, 6500 R.P.M., .002 H.P.; Diameter 14", Field Current 6.0 Milliamps: Armature Current 0.4 amp. Duty Cycle: 4 reversals per minute; Altitude: 50,000 feet; Amb. Temperature: -65° C to +72° C. Designed to meet MIL specs. Send coupon below for additional information.

U	HOLTZER-CABOT MOTOR DIVISIO NATIONAL PNEUMATIC CO., INC.
125 Amory	Street. Boston 19, Mass.
GENTLEME Holtzer-Cab	N: D Please send me data sheets on the ot Type RBDS-0810 servo motor.
🗆 Please ha	ve representative call on(date)
Name	
Company	
Street	
Dia.	Tono Chat-



Using a "ladlebucket" principle, magnetic cores in the unique Magnivider circuit set a new high of reliability and ruggedness wherever counting, scaling or frequency division is required.

Self-centained Magnivider plug-ins are ideal for your new equipment designs. Compared to conventional four-tube counters, one-tube Magnividers offer

- one-third the size
- 50% less power drain
- twice the reliability
- compatible scales of 9-10-11
- counting rates from 0 to 50 Kc.
- both low and high
- impedance outputs direct cascading without
- buffers

Magnividers have a wide range of applications

- Random counting
- Preset counting
- Cycle counting
- Frequency division
- Timing chains
- Synchronizing circuits
- Accumulators

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Write for our Technical Bulletin 145 to obtain complete information and specifications.



CITCLE 203 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN . February 15, 1957

Holt Head Fasteners Tamper Proof



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The Holt head was originally designed for pan head screw which insures maximum driving power at the three points around the outside corner driving contours. They yield improved driving engagement and maintain maximum tamperprotection. proof screw Holt head screws are found in camera assemblies where it has become necessary to protect such units from tampering and also to insure return of the complete product in the same condition as originally shipped, for adjustment. The Holt

Head screw is also advantageous for enclosed factory-adjusted electronic and mechanical units which carry a warranty.

The angles of the screw slots and driver may be keyed exclusively to individual field applications by making a slight change in the 120 degree spacings which are normally provided in the 3-slot type, or in the 90 degree spacings in the 4-slot type. The Holt Head is obtainable for steel and brass machine screws, with 3 or 4 slots, also for types A and B sheet metal screws, type C thread forming screws and types 1, 23 and 25 thread cutting screws.

Central Screw Co., Dept. ED, 3501 S. Shields Ave., Chicago 9, Ill.

CIRCLE 204 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

20 Amp Magnetic Relay 2 to 4 Pole Types



Useful for air conditioners, refrigerators, small power tools, fans, ovens, etc., this 20 amp magnetic relay is available with either 2, 3 or 4 poles, and for all standard voltages up to 300 v. It has silver cadmium oxide contacts, designed for minimum contact bounce, and its overall construction and

materials are such that it is expected to need no servicing or attention for the life of the air conditioning or other unit on which it is installed.

Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co., Dept. ED, Hartford 6, Conn.

CIRCLE 205 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Giannini R O T O S T E P P E R

Pulse-to-shaft Position Converter

Powerful, rapid, absolutely controllable shaft rotation in precise 2° increments... for DC pulse-to-analog shaft positioning in computers, sequence switching, algebraic counting, remote shaft positioning.

Pulsed DC from hand operated switches, choppers, or any similar manual or automatic pulsing devices controls the Giannini Rotostepper in precise 2° angles of rotation unlimited in either direction, at the rate of one step per pulse.

Optional control mechanisms available on the versatile Rotostepper provide homing to a fixed reference angle, automatic continuous stepping with a steady DC voltage, and/or potentiometric divided voltage functional to shaft position.

SPECIFICATIONS:

TORQUE: Up to 14 oz-in SPEED: Up to 60 steps per second ROTATION: Unlimited CW or CCW in 2° increments LOCK: Spring detent locks shaft in a position accurate to ±6' INPUT: 28 yolts DC, 10 milliseconds minimum

INPUT: 28 volts DC, 10 milliseconds minimum duration per step



PRECISION INSTRUMENTS & CONTROLS

For further information write for Rotostepper Bulletin 8915 G. M. GIANNINI & CO., INC., 918 E. GREEN ST., PASADENA, CALIF. CIRCLE 206 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Molded RF Choke Coils

Complete & Standardized Series



150 RF COILS IN 6 SERIES STANDARDIZED TO SIMPLIFY YOUR ENGINEERING AND PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

- Inductance values range from .15 uh to 10,000 uh. Each coil is completely defined by physical size and related electrical parameters.
- A miniature series as small as a half-watt resistor.
- Hermetically encapsulated in molded alkyd plastic suitable for operation to 105°C.
- Conform to MIL-C-15305A.
- Quality controlled to 0.65 AQL on all shipments.
- Available for prompt delivery from stock and current production.
- Substantial savings possible by your use of standardized coils.
- Complete coil specifications in catalog form available upon request.
- Custom RF Coils developed and produced to solve your particular problems.

For full information write Dept. D-1



CIRCLE 208 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

High Frequency Generators For Induction Heating



A new line of high frequency, vertical motor generators for induction heat treating applications such as smelting, forging. brazing, annealing and hardening has been introduced. Generator ratings from 10 to 250 kw outputs are available in frequencies of 1000, 3000, and 10.000 cps. Higher kw rated generators and other fre-

quencies are available on request.

Due to the short time constant inherent in the heteropolar designed generators, rapid changes of power output and improved regulations are important features. Also, the bearings are not subject to induced heating. Various voltages are obtained with tapped windings. Larger units are designed with separate generators for split output. Therefore, a 200 kw generator could at a future date become two 100 kw generators very easily.

Motor generators are totally enclosed and are cooled by fin type copper tube heat exchangers. Centrally located impeller fan distributes forced air cooling equally over motor and generator components.

Welduction Corp., Dept. ED, 10230 Capital Ave., Oak Park 37, Mich.

CIRCLE 209 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Torque Transducers Low Range Models



Torque transducers, equally effective for measurement of static or dynamic torque, have been announced in two n e w models. Model TF-5-0.5

has a full torque range of 0.5 in.-lb and Model TF-5-0.05 a full torque range of 0.05 in.-in. The transducers operate without brushes and slip rings, and with no contact of any kind between torque shaft and pickup housing. Sensitivity and linearity are not affected by shaft speed. Full scale reading can be obtained at as little as 20 per cent of the transducer's full range.

Crescent Engineering and Research Co., Dept. ED, 5440 No. Peck Rd., El Monte, Calif.

CIRCLE 210 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



that protects your company's name...

There is no substitute for quality whether you are interested in the components, the workmanship or the end product you manufacture.

One of the basic components of almost every industry is fasteners. Successful operations that cash in on every opportunity for faster assembly utilizing maximum worker output with minimum loss of matericals—find that quality fasteners such as Southern Screws form a dependable foundation for profitable production.

Although Southern has earned for itself an enviable reputation for fast service, and its stock of over One Billion fasteners—Quality is the benchmark of Southern products . . . Constant quality that has become synonymous only with U. S. A.-made fasteners produced by U. S. A. workers.

If yours is a quality product, protect your company's name with Southern fasteners. Southern makes every screw it sells! Wide variety of head styles, materials, and finishes . . .

Write for samples, Stock List and Regional Stock Guide, Box 1360-ED, Statesville, North Careline



Wood Screws • Machine Screws & Nuts • A&B Tapping Screws • Stove Bolts • Rell Thread Carriage Bolts • Dawel Screws • Hanger Bolts • Wood & Type U Drive Screws

Warehouses: NEW YORK • CHICAGO • DALLAS • LOS ANGELES CIRCLE 211 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

High Power* Oscillator



200-2500 mc/s

Here is a proven source of dependable, high-level r-f power that provides complete coverage from 200 to 2500 mc/s with just one simple band change. The model M1141 provides exceptional frequency stability and choice of selfcontained sinusoidal or square wave modulation. These features, plus reliable, troublefree operation, make the M1141 the best general purpose oscillator available anywhere. Look at the specifications listed below.

MAXSON MAKES IT

Specifications

Frequency Range: 200 to 2500 mc (in two bands, 200-1050 and 950-2500 mc/sec) Coverage to 3000 mc/s upon special request.

*Power Output:

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200- 400 mc—at least 40 WATTS 400-1050 mc—at least 25 WATTS 1000-2500 mc—at least 10 WATTS (Power output variable by front panel control.)

Calibration Accuracy: $\pm 1\%$ or ± 5 mc, whichever is greater

Resettability: < 0.1%

Output Impedance: 50 ohms (nominal)

Modulation:

1. External; 2. Internal squarewave, 400 & 1000 cps; 3. Internal sine-wave, 400 & 1000 cps; 4. CW

Power Requirement: 115V a-c, 50/60 cps, singlephase, 375-watt

Request "Maxson Instruments Catalog Sheet 101B".



Time Interval Meter Range 10 µSec to 1 Sec

The Model 250A time interval meter is designed for the precise measurement of elapsed time between two events occurring in the range of 10 μ sec to 1 sec. Optional features include extension to 10 or 100,000 sec. Accuracy is \pm 10 μ sec. The measurement interval may be started and stopped by independent or common voltages representing optical, mechanical or

electrical events. Typical applications are: ballistics measurements, relay timing, photographic timing, testing of mechanical and electro-mechanical timing devices, etc.

Two independent, continuously adjustable trigger level controls permit full rated sensitivity, 0.07 v rms, at any voltage level between -50 and +50 v. Small increments of voltage which are ordinarily masked by attenuators are easily selected even though high voltage bias levels, voltage steps, square waves, are present. Provision for oscilloscope marker signals for trigger level adjustment of start and stop points for measurement of complex waveforms: Specifications include: range, 10 µsec to 1 second in 5 decades (optional: a 6th decade for extension to 10 seconds or a mechanical register for extension to 100,000 seconds); Accuracy, \pm 10 µsec \pm 1 part in 1,000,000. Stability, short term 1 part in 1,000,000, long term 5 parts in 1,000,000 per week; start and stop, 2 independent or common channels, positive or negative polarity; Input (each channel), 0 to100,000 cps, direct or ac coupled; External standard, 0 to 100 kc; Secondary Frequency Standard, 100 kc, 60 v peak to peak, may be standardized against WWV.

Computer-Measurements Corp., Dept. ED, 5528 Vineland Ave., No. Hollywood, Calif.

CIRCLE 214 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Marking Material Guards Hydrogen Embrittlement

Tempa-Dot marking material tells-the-tale on hydrogen embrittlement hazard on every part.

Tempa-Dot is packaged in a handy spot applicator tube that cuts labor cost drastically. Tempa-Dot appears as a vivid red dot before baking and changes color after the proper hydrogen embrittlement bake. Tempa-Dot color reaction is accurate to tattletale a ± 25 F deviation.

EverLube Corp., Dept. ED, 6940 Farmdale Ave., No. Hollywood, Calif.

CIRCLE 215 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

A New Broad Band Kearfott



2

1

1

Use this Ferrite Isolator in your microwave setup for maximum frequency stability.

CHECK THESE FEATURES: Broad Band-Usable from 8.2 to 10.2

High Isolation - A minimum of 25 db

Insertion Loss — Less than 1 db Small & Compact - Only 21/2 inches

long-weighs only 11/2 lbs.

10 watts reflected power Price - \$135.00 each f.o.b., Van Nuys,

Flanges—Cover type. Mates with UG39/U flanges. Will absorb up to

For custom-made isolators for

specific radar & microwave appli-

cation, you can depend on the skill

Kearfott, Western Division, has

complete facilities for waveguide

production, with qualified experts

to assist in solving your problems.

COMPANY, INC.

of the Kearfott organization.

KMC

Calif.

Delivery-From stock

Let us help you.

Order - Model W177-2C-1

over the band

Model W177-2C-1

Typical Performance Curves







For detailed information, ask for bulletins on new Ferrite Isolators and Radar Test sets.

14844 OXNARD ST. . VAN NUYS, CALIF. Eastern Office: 1378 Main Ave. Clifton, N.J.

earfott

SALES OFFICES Midwest Office: 188 W. Randolph St. Chicago, III. Ballas, Texas

WESTERN DIVISION MICROWAVE DEPAR

Western Area Office: 253 Vinedo Ave. Pasadena, Calif.

CIRCLE 216 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

89

A NEW CHOPPER WITH FREQUENCY DOUBLER CHARACTERISTICS

Introducing the new JAMES "1900" Series Chopper with unique switching characteristics. Below are just two new circuit applications made possible by this component. It is polarized, non-resonant and capable of frequency doubling or providing two circuits 90° apart in phase.



CIRCLE 218 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Solenoid-Rotated Switches Can be Custom-Built



Custom-built to the user's specifications, a varied line of solenoid - rotated multipole switches is available to suit a wide spectrum of needs. The

R-F Electronics M-12 sub-miniature switch has 12 contact positions 30 deg apart, up to three sections, and current capacity up to 3 amps, 115 v, ac. The type JR has 8 contact positions 45 deg apart, up to 10 sections, and is rated at 10 amps 125 v ac or 22-1/2 deg apart, up to 6 sections, and is rated at 5 amps, 125 v dc. Type HT has 16 contact positions may be closed by push button or by the mechanical action of the governed machine, as in automation.

Electro Switch Corp., Dept. ED, Weymouth 88, Mass.

CIRCLE 219 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Plastic Pins Hold Nameplates Low in Cost

Plastic pins, trimmed and heat sealed, are used for mounting new plastic nameplates called "Namettes." Actually the pins are molded to the backs of the nameplates and are made long enough (up to 1 in.) so that the mounting may be on sheet metal, plastic, plywood or other body or panel material.

V. H. Swenson & Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 554-270 Elm St., Arlington, N.J.

CIRCLE 220 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Uniformly Illuminated Meter Moving-Coil DC Instrument



FE 200 is a position distance indicator developed for a special application, and now available in all ranges

normal to dc moving-coil instruments. Its mechanism combines high performance stability and durability with very small size and light weight. It meets MIL-E-5272A Proc. III vibration requirements and has case dimensions conforming to MS33550 for 3-1/4 in, instruments.

Marion Electrical Instrument Co., Dept. ED, Grenier Field, Manchester, N.H.

CIRCLE 221 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



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If your company is trying to attract skilled electronic design, development or research engineers, tell your Personnel Manager about ELECTRONIC DESIGN. Here is a concentrated audience of 25,000 engineers ready to read about the advantages offered by your plant.

Remember, more than 5,500 ELECTRONIC DESIGN readers inquire every issue—many of them will be interested in your job opportunities.

You can reach them in ELEC-TRONIC DESIGN'S "Career's Section," page 141 this issue.

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THESE RUGGED JOHNSON VARIABLES WITHSTAND TERRIFIC VIBRATION and SHOCK!

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Ceramic-soldered for greater strength!

Parts can't break loose... capacity can't fluctuate!

These ceramic-soldered Johnson Type "L" capacitors are an ideal choice for applications requiring extreme stability and strength. Rotor bearings and stator support rods are actually soldered directly to the heavy 16" thick steatite ceramic end frames. Impervious to shock and vibration, parts can't break loose ... capacity can't fluctuate.

SPECIFICATIONS Plate spacing is .030" rated at 1500 volts peak at sea level; over 300 volts at 50,000 feet altitude. Plating is heavy nickel ... other platings available on special order. Requires 1%"x1%" panel mounting area,

• For complete information on Johnson Type "It" Air Variables or other quality Johnson components—write for your free copy of our newst catalog today! SINGLE DUAL

BUTTERFLY

DIFFERENTIAL



CIPCLE 223 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Broadband Microwave Coupler 100 Through 3000 Mc

This high directivity, broadband microwave coupler is available in line sizes from Type N to 3-1/8 in., and will handle the full power rating of those line



sizes. Normally supplied for 30 db coupling, the device varies 3 db over a 2 to 1 frequency range. It has a minimum directivity of 23 db, which is independent of frequency. These couplers can be supplied either uni-directional or bi-directional. The vswr is less than 1.15 to 1 for main line.

Douglas Microwave Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 252 E. Third St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

CIRCLE 224 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Color-Coded Plastic Gaskets

Easy For Identification

Color-coded to indicate the twelve different available thicknesses, 0.001 to 0.030 in., a new plastic gasket and shim stock has been introduced. It is being marketed under the name of Color-Plast Gasket and Shim Stock.

Each gauge of the new material is identified by its own distinctive color.

General Gasket Co., Dept. ED, Industrial Rd., Clifton, N.J.

CIRCLE 225 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Panel Meters

Clear-plastic Cases



Designed to make full use of room lighting, so that scales can be read without need for supplementary illumination, the GAR type PS-250 panel meters are furnished in transparentplastic cases that con-

form to industry standards for size and mounting provisions. Stock models, all of which use D'Arsonval-type movements, include dc microammeters, milliammeters, ammeters, millivoltmeters, and voltmeters, and a ac (rectifier-type) microammeters, milliammeters, and voltmeters. Standard accuracy is 2 per cent of full scale.

Waters Mfg. Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 368, So. Sudbury, Mass.

CIRCLE 226 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

when you CUSTOM need CUSTOM METERS Yesterday!

CALL WATERS

or see your Waters representative.

APPLICATION ENGINEERING OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

主限名

Of course yesterday is a colloquial term, but we can and will give your order, whether large or small, extra fast attention and quick delivery. Custom meters will be made to your specifications regarding scales, graduations, ranges, colors, and trade names.

5-013

All meters have D'Arsonval-type movements with standard accuracy 2% of full scale. All a-c meters include internal rectifier.

The Waters line includes:

 A-c and d-c microam 2¹/₂" and 3¹/₂" round cases. meters, milliammeters,
 2¹/₂" and 3¹/₂" square, voltmeters, d-c millivoltmeters and ammeters.
 3¹/₂" and 4¹/₂" rectangular cases. Hermetically-sealed meters are made to Military Specifications

MIL-M-6A and JAN-1-6. Write today for further information,



CIRCLE 227 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



WRITE FOR BULLETIN 4A

- ONLY ONE instrument necessary to make high potential tests for leakage, breakdown or shorts !
- PORTABLE, with rugged steel case...Operates in any position!
 SAFE to use, with rugged test
- leads, current limiting transformer, grounded case !
- SIMPLE—only three easy steps to make a complete test I
- VISUAL INDICATIONS from neon lights give positive test results. Audible test indication for leakage also available.
- RANGES 0-1500 to 0-10,000 V.A.C. output. Other "Hypots" to 100,000 V.A.C. output at 10 KVA.
- WRITE for complete data on "HYPOTS" for your jobs.

ASSOCIATED RESEARCH. Processor Instruments Survey 1936

3769 West Belmont Avenue, Chicago 18, Illinois Export Dept., 308 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 6, Illinois

CIRCLE 228 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Regulated Power Supply 0-50 V DC, 1 Amp



A low-voltage, high-current power supply unit for square wave loads, transistor work and other exacting applications, this

Model .5-IMB offers a dc output that can be varied continuously between 0-50 v with a maximum output current of 1 amp. A second output supplies 6.3 v ac at 10 amps. Regulation for 50 v/1000 ma output is rated at 80 mv change from no load to full load. Ripple and internal noise for the same output is below 3 mv rms. Recovery time from 0 to full load is 0.5 millisecond and from full to no load, 0.25 millisecond. Outputs may be pulsed with square wave load without affecting normal regulation. A 3-turn helipot provides accurate adjustment of output voltage. The power supply has a standard 7 x 19 in. rack-mounting panel, and measures 15 in. deep.

Dressen-Barnes Corp., Dept. ED, 250 N. Vinedo Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

CIRCLE 230 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Polyester Laminate

Low in Cost

Just released is a new Grade TS material, which meets the new NEMA GPO-1 standards for polyester glass-mat laminates.

Glastic Grade TS combines good physical properties with high electrical properties and heat resistance. Though it has better impact and punching characteristics, new Grade TS is low priced and available in thicknesses from 1/16 to 1-1/4 in. and in sheet sizes of 24 x 36 and 36 x 72 in.

The Glastic Corp., Dept. ED, 4321 Glen Ridge Rd., Cleveland 21, Ohio.

CIRCLE 231 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Thermocuring Adhesive

Passes Creep Test

Designed specifically for high temperature applications, Pliobond H. T., a new thermocuring adhesive, is being introduced. Having a curing temperature in the neighborhood of 350 F, Pliobond H. T. does not "creep" under load at high temperatures. Laboratory tests conducted at 400 F showed that 40 gauge samples of cold rolled steel bonded with the new adhesive exhibited no creep tendency under constant load. Many ordinary adhesives fail the creep test before reaching 150 F.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Chemical Div., Dept. ED, Akron 16, Ohio.

CIRCLE 232 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

RIFLE MAKER SAVES OC⁹ with GRC DIE CASTING





Resilient locking section

Lock and stop nut in one Every thread carries its full

Made to Class 3B fit

maller than regular FLEXLOCS of the same nominal lameter, FLEXLOC microsize locknuts make possible maller mating joints and flanges. Standard materials are brass (plain or cadmium plated) and aluminum plain or chemically treated), for temperatures to 50°F; alloy steel and 18-8 stainless steel, for temperaures to 550°F. They are available in sizes #0 through 14 at your industrial distributor's. See him for deuils. Or write for literature, samples, information on other materials. Flexloc Locknut Division, STANDARD

PRESSED STEEL Co., Jenkintown 12, Pa. STANDARD PRESSED STEEL CO. LEXLOC LOCKNUT DIVISION JENKINTOWN PENNSYLVANIA (IRCLE 235 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION Send for your tickets In industry-wide trade show now. Since there are no general public admissions. laturing new materials... new methods ... new equip please make ticket requests mnt...and new applications iom the plastics industry. on your company letterhead Pacific Coast VISIT THE **Plastics** DYNAMIC **Exposition** WORLD OF March 18-21, **PLASTICS** 1957 SHRINE EXPOSITION HALL LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA Sponsored by: The Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc. 250 Park Avenue • New York 17, New York CIRCUS 236 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957



Miniature Thermal Relays Stand Extreme Conditions

This illustration shows the actual size of a line of miniature thermal relays currently used in missiles and available for rockets, aircraft, computers, and other specialized electronic devices. They withstand temperatures from -100 F to +450 F, can take shock up to 200 g's and vibration from 20 to 3000 cps; and their electrical characteristics are precise. Operating on the "fuse burnout" principle, these relays permit wide latitude in systems design. Metal headers bonded to glass tubing provide visibility of in-

terior. Reliability is rated 99.99 per cent plus. Networks Electronic Corp., Dept. ED, 14806 Ox-

nard St., Van Nuys, Calif.

CIRCLE 237 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

7-Oz Electro-Mechanical Filters

For Single Sideband Radio

Small, 7-oz. electro-mechanical filters which can reduce requirements for electron tubes and components, particularly single sideband types, have been developed. The new components, band-pass devices designed to provide the extreme selectivity required for single sideband operation, include a 250-kc upper sideband type (MFU-250-1) and a 250-kc lower sideband type (MFL-250-1).

Radio Corp. of America, Dept. ED, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

CIRCLE 238 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Precision Molded Rubber Parts

Natural and Synthetic



An improved injection process for molding gaskets and other components out of natural or synthetic rubbers permits creation of parts

(such as the gaskets here shown) that have round cross sections as small as 0.02 in., and dimensional tolerances as close as ± 0.001 in. Varying shapes can be produced in such dimensions and tolerances, some even with mitered corners.

Minnesota Rubber & Gasket Co., Dept. ED, 3630 Wooddale Ave., Minneapolis 16, Minn.

CIRCLE 239 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



HOW MUCH AIR? WHAT PRESSURE LOSS? WHAT TYPE OF FILTER? WHAT SIZE FILTER? HOW MANY FILTERS?

How Are You Going To Solve Your Electronic Equipment **Ventilation Problems?**

filters now in use by Smaller components, critical heat effects major electronic nanufacturers

and effective dirt removal make proper ventilation of electronic equipment most important. FARR COMPANY offers a new line of air filters for electronic components that can be specially designed to meet your needs... in any size, shape, material or capacity.

More Important, Farr Engineers who are among the country's leading authorities on air filtration, offer you expert assistance in your ventilation design problems.

WRITE OR WIRE FOR TECHNICAL INFORMATION OR THE SERVICES OF YOUR NEARBY FAR - AIR 👁 FIELD ENGINEER

Typical

FAR-AIR

CIRCLE 241 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



CIRCLE 242 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Industrial Preset Counter Local or Remote Reset



MEK-2094-AG electronic counter was designed for all industrial counting applications and counts dependably from 0 to 5000 counts per second without special adjustment or circuit changes. The counter is extremely flexible and will operate with photoelectric, semiconductor, magnetic, or contact-

making pickups. At the end of the warning and final count, plug-in relays are energized for control purposes. The warning circuits can be used to slow down the process to insure accurate control or to provide notice that the preset number is about to be reached. After reaching the end of count, the counter can be reset to zero by either of several methods. The counter can be reset automatically either immediately or after the expiration of a built-in adjustable time delay (0.4 sec). It is also possible to have the counter reset immediately and at the same time to have the control relays remain energized until reset by one or the other of the above means. These are standard features and eliminate in most cases the need for a special counter to provide the desired operation.

Operating personnel will be interested in the unique enclosure design which provides visible observation without opening the dust-tight, oiltight (NEMA 12) enclosure. When a change in setting is required, the enclosure can be opened by nonelectrical personnel as the unit is dead front (NEMA 1) with the door open.

Machinery Electrification, Inc., Dept. ED, Northboro, Mass.

CIRCLE 243 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Serrated Lug

Resists Horizontal Pull



A serrated lug with a circular boss, combines greater resistance to horizontal pull with up to 11 per cent greater contact area than is afforded by cylindrical or hexa-

gonal bodies. Intended to compete in the lowest price field, the PennLug is available in seven sizes. Penn-Union Electric Corp., Dept. ED, Erie, Pa.

CIRCLE 244 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



PAOL

CIR

94

Here's real protection —

economical, and simple to apply.

The corona inhibiting ring of this T-V fly-back coil is

PROXMELT

Fusible plastic dipping and enveloping compound. Preferred for cells, capacitors, junctions, transformers, transistors, bases, coils. Easy to apply with simple economical equipment. Various Proxmelts are used as self-sufficient insulating compositions; as well as modifiers for waxes, resins, oils, etc. There is a Proxmelt for your product. Write or phone for details.

ADUL, PENNA. CHICAGO 32 Virginia 7-4800

(IRCLE 248 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



CIRCLE 249 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Hand Vibrograph Reads Machine Vibration



Mechanical vibration in aircraft, ships and vehicles, in machinery and its casings or bases, or in component parts such as shafts or springs, can be meas-

ured and recorded conveniently by this Askania Hand Vibrograph. With the help of accessories more elaborate measurements can be made and recorded.

Records are inscribed on moving waxed tape and can be seen and evaluated at once. The instrument senses in any direction through mere contact with its feeler tube. It needs no line power, only a flashlight battery for its time markers. During its running time of 2 min. per rewinding it advances the paper about 180 in., of 1-1/2 in. per second.

The frequency range is 0-250 cps; acceleration limit 100g max; magnification 50x max; smallest amplitude, 0.00001 in.; largest amplitude 3/8 in.; paper tape dimensions 1 in. x 30 ft.

Available accessories include 1:1, 5:1, 20:1 and 50:1 feeler tubes; clamping device for measuring low frequencies; extension rod for reaching difficult points; ball and socket joint for rigid connection to vibrating body and roller fork for measuring eccentricity of shafts.

The Hand Vibrograph measures 10-1/4 in. x 3-1/2 in. x 6 in. and weighs 3-3/4 lb.

Epic, Inc., Dept. ED, 154 Nassau St., New York 38, N.Y.

CIRCLE 250 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Multi-Bias for TV Servicing

Four Simultaneous Blases



Designed for alignment and servicing of monochrome and color TV equipment, the Model 230 voltage-regulated multi-bias supply provides four simultaneous bias voltages to substitute for avc, agc, chroma, etc. biases. All outputs are from a well-

filtered, voltage-regulated source. Each is individually adjustable; three of the controls being variable from 0 to -15 v and the fourth from 0 to -150 v. Price is \$27.50, net.

Precision Apparatus Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 70-31 84th St., Glendale 27, Long Island, N.Y.

CIRCLE 251 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



the NEW MV-02B VTVM and the MV-45A TRVM (TRANSISTOR VOLTMETER)

The addition of these high quality AC voltmeters to our line extends even further our unrivaled coverage of unusually high frequency and voltage measuring ranges.

TYPE	FREQUENCY	VOLTAGE	ACCURACY
MV-02B	2 cps —	0.7 mV	2% through entire
VTVM	250 kc	l kV	frequency range
MV-12B	20 cps —	0.7 mV	2% through entire
VTVM	250 kc		frequency range
MV-22B	20 cps —	70 µV	3½% through entire
VTVM	10 mc	1 kV	frequency range
MV-IBC VTVM	1 mc — 2.5 kmc	1 mV 1 kV	5% below 100 mc, 7% below 200 mc, rest 5% with cal- bration chart
MV-45A	20 cps —	2 µV —	2% below 100 kc,
TRVM	150 kc	I kV	5% above
TOA	MORROW	IS OUR	YESTERDAY
Mi	lliva	2	

BOX 997, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK CIRCLE 252 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Instrument Corp.

How KPR* ^a helps you make etched circuits

*Kodak Photo Resist

If you manufacture etched circuits for electronic equipment, you'll like KPR. Fast and easy to use, stable, durable, it is an allplastic, pre-sensitized, liquid surface coating. Here's how it works...

(1) Clean metal thoroughly; a power brush saves time here.

(2) Easiest way to get rid of oxides after scrubbing is with acid rinse.

(3) Then, coating is easy with KPR. You can spray, dip, or use a whirler. KPR is so stable you can coat plates months in advance, without affecting exposure times.

(4) Exposure times are short on any metal. Use arc lights, or ultraviolet. Your exposure time stays constant, even through atmospheric changes, protects you against makeovers.

(5) Rapid, continuous processing can be done in vapor-spray degreaser for economy on large runs—in tanks or trays on shorter runs.

(6) Use standard copper etching techniques with ferric chloride. KPR protects panel surface image during fabrication, then strips off clean when panel is "skated" on tin-lead solder, leaving excellent solder joints.

There's full information in a new booklet titled "Industrial Uses of Kodak Photo Resist"—yours free for the asking.

No statement or suggestion in this advertisement is to be considered a recommendation or inducement of any use, manufacture, or sale that may infringe any patents now ar hereafter in existence.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

Rochester 4, N.Y.

CIRCLE 254 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



TEMP-R-TAPE® pressure sensitive TEFLON tape for Class H insulation, low friction facing

Temp-R-Tape, Teflon with a silicone polymer adhesive backing, provides 1500 vpm dielectric strength, low power factor, a temperature range of -100° F to 400°F (-75°C to 200°C), and a slippery, low friction surface. As an easy-to-apply dielectric or low friction facing, Temp-R-Tape is being designed into electrical and electronic units, aircraft and general industrial applications. ¹/₄" to 12" wide, .006" or .013" thick.

FREE SAMPLE and folder-write, phone or use inquiry service



CIRCLE 255 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Production Products

Designers might find it profitable to redesign their present products, or to conceive of better products, to take advantage of the capabilities of these new production equipments.

Single Crystal Puller

Silicon or Germanium



for maximum production of single silicon or germanium crystals, the unit also may be adapted laboratory to work. Production rates of 300 grams of single crystal silicon and excesses of 1000 grams of single crystal germanium per 8 hr day have been reported.

Designed

The carbon pedestal which supports the crucible has been designed to provide maximum RF substances and minimum heat capacity. Precision construction of the pedestal and suseptor ring assures uniform heat distribution with absence of hot spots.

The top pressure plate of the crystal puller incorporates a unique silicone-rubber seal which permits positive, gas-tight sealing of the muffler and pull-rod without bending or distortion. Sealing of the top and bottom plates on the quartz muffler is accomplished under spring pressure, utilizing silicone-rubber gaskets between the plates and quartz tube. Both plates are internally and externally water cooled. The puller's induction coil support is mounted to the column of the machine. Up and down adjustment is made by a rack and pinion to facilitate positioning of the coil with respect to the crucible and suseptor.

Power requirements for the control cabinet are 115 v, 60 cps, single-phase, 15 amps. Other voltages and frequencies can be furnished. For the induction heater of 10 kw capacity, a supply of 220 v, 60 cps, 3-phase, 100 amps is required. Water requirements for the puller is 1 gpm minimum at 30 psi. For the induction heater, a supply of 6 gpm minimum at 40-80 psi is necessary. Inert gas requirements is approximately 6 liters per min during pull.

Precision Tool & Engineering Co., Dept. ED, 92-26 180 St., Jamaica 32, N.Y.

CIRCLE 256 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Assemble laminations 3 ways better with Rollpin

In this radio transformer, ROLLPIN® fasteners hold core laminations firmly in place and do two things a rivet can't do—ROLLPIN aligns the laminations and compensates for minor hole variations.

ROLLPIN fasteners offer an opportunity to cut assemby and maintenance costs in many spots where dowels, rivets, set screws or pins were previously used. These slotted tubular steel pins eliminate special machining, tapping, close tolerances. Driven into a hole drilled to normal production standards, ROLLPIN locks in place, yet can be readily drifted out and reused if necessary.

> ELASTIC STOP NUT CORPORATION OF AMERICA 2330 Vauxhall Road, Union, N. J.

CIRCLE 257 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Editorial Headquarters for Electronic Design, Electronic Week, and Electronic Daily, will be located at Booth No. 2401 at the Coliseum. Stop in to see our editors ... bring us your suggestions for future articles ... tell us about your plans ... or, request an editor to meet your engineers, to discuss your new programs and developments. Copies of all three Hayden publications will be available at the booth.

HAYDEN	PUB	LISHING	COMI	PANY, ING.
New York		Chicago	•	Les Angeles



Kodak



57

Production Products

Materials Handling System

Lifts and Holds



An announcement has been made of a materials handling system, called VAC-U-LIFT. which incorporates the principle of induced vacuum in conjunction with a

single or combination of a number of VAC-U-PADS, which are then used for lifting and holding nonporous materials. A positive vacuum system creating vacuum to 28 in. Hg induces positive grip on the VAC-U-PADS. The system uses a vacuum "Power Pac" which utilizes an efficient compact rotary pump controlled by a 5-way solenoid valve.

The VAC-U-PADS are of metal construction in various shapes to fit particular applications. Positive sealing action is controlled through a special sealing ring attached to the perimeter of the VAC-U-PAD. No load is imposed on the sealing ring at any time. The VAC-U-PAD comes in direct contact with the material, the seal ring only acting to create the vacuum.

VAC-U-Lift Co., Dept. ED, Box 298, Salem, Ill. CIRCLE 263 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Resistor Capping Machine Fully Automatic





Designed for high production capping of resistor bodies with press fitted terminal caps, this machine may be tooled for a variety of resistor bodies ranging in size

from 1/16 to 5/16 in. diameters.

Machine features in vibratory hopper feeds which automatically maintain full chutes for uninterrupted operation. Caps are fed at 100 per min so that 3000 resistors are assembled per hour.

One machine may be tooled to handle several sizes by simple change procedure. Also available is machine to fit end leads internally, thereby making the entire OD of the body available for the resistance element.

Special Products Div., Halm Instrument Co., Inc., Dept. ED, Glen Head Rd., Glen Head, N.Y. CIRCLE 264 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

REXOLITE 1422 In cast rods of diameters to 6" and plates up to 36" x 36", from .031" to 11/2" thickness.

Gor Ultra High Grequency Insulation

1422 CHARACTERISTICS



Send for complete technical data and samples

The KEX CORPORATION **Electronics** Division 210 HAYWARD RD., WEST ACTON, MASS.

CIRCLE 265 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

97
Gurley Standard Binary Code Discs Now Available in Four Versions

Gurley, manufacturer of the standard binary code disc for the electronics industries, is now able to supply four versions for use in either photo-electric, magnetic or contact types of pickups.

Containing concentric zones of information in the gray (reflected) code, the Gurley discs contain alternate clear and opaque sectors. Thin annular rings separating adjacent zones are opaque. Varying patterns record up to 8192 bits of information (65,536 on special designs!).

Four costings are available: "Type T"-photoengraver's glue with colloidal (black) silver, essentially grainless; "Type R" with etched metal coating, for reflectivity and transmission contrast; "Type M" with chemically deposited ferrous alloy possessing both magnetic and optical transmission contrast; and "Type C"-metal bonded on glass for electrical contact use as well as in contrast of optical transmission. WRITE FOR BULLETIN 7000.

W. & L. E. GURLEY . 525 Fulton Street, Troy, N. Y.

GURLEY since 1845

CIRCLE 267 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Alert Development Engineer Solves Problem Quicker

Direct-from-thefactory product information is the key . . .

he finds it faster in The MASTER!

Production, design, development engineers and PA's rely on The MASTER. It's the quickest, easiest way to get

current, direct-from-the-factory data on all products needed in production and research applications. The MASTER describes, illustrates, lists specifications and prices of over 125,000 electronic items-all systematically arranged for speedy reference.

DATC World's Largest

Electronic Parts

Catalog

Get the NEW **1957 Radio-Electronic MASTER 21st edition** at your parts distributor today **\$2**95 ONLY The Radio-Electronic MASTER 60 Madison Avenue • Hempstead, N.Y.

CIRCLE 268 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Production Products

Materials Properties Tester

Dynamic Hardness and Natural Lubricity



Contrasted with the commonly used hardness testers with stationary indentors. this Model 164 dyhedron tester works a standard shaped diamond penetrator into the surface of the material with a dynamic rotary oscillating motion under 2

kg pressure. The motion of the device also considers the material's natural lubricity, of importance in materials used for bearing or sliding parts. This natural lubricating factor is closely related to the material's resistance to abrasive wear.

Practically all materials below the diamond in hardness can be tested. Readings on abrasive wheels indicate the strength of bonding materials that hold the abrasive grain together and not the hardness of the abrasive grain itself.

Taber Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, 111 Goundry St., North Tonawanda, N.Y.

CIRCLE 269 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Portable Blueprint Machine Only 5-1/2 Pounds



Weighing only 5-1/2 lbs, measuring only 18 x 9-1/2 x 4 in. deep, the new PELprinter "60" is light and compact enough to be carried. Op-

erating on a dry vapor process, it reproduces any type of drawing or written matter up to 8-1/2 x 14 in. The entire operation takes less than 1-1/2 mins. The cost is approximately 1¢ per copy sheet. Price of the complete unit with 25 sheets of 8-1/2 x 11 in. PELpaper is \$60.00.

Contained in a luggage-type, unbreakable plastic carrying case, the PELprinter "60" requires only a 110 v outlet for operation. It can also be adapted for use in automobiles.

Product Engineering Labs. Co., Inc., Dept. ED, PELprinter Div., 314 Adams St., Newark 5, N.J.

CIRCLE 270 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



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Model	Output	Input	Price
119	12.6v@0.9a	115 AC	\$36.00
125	6.3v@1.2a	115 AC	\$39.5(
*22 5	6.3v@2.0a	115 AC	\$69.00
* <u>226</u>	6.3v@0.6a	6.3 AC	\$29.0

Silicon Rectifiers. Special units to your specs. Available on short delivery.

C. J. Applegate & Co.

Phone Hillcrest 2-8750

1840-24th St., Boulder, Colo.

CIRCLE 271 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



CIRCLE 272 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



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ELE CTRONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957

Kahle Engineering Co., Dept. ED, 1400 Seventh CIRCLE 277 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



BASIC REASONS WHY

DERINGER CONTACTS

CIRCLE 279 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

99

Production Products

Resistance Welding Controls Assure Uniform Welds

> Designed to assure precise control of current duration and magnitude for accurate. uniform resistance welding, two new synchronous timers and two new thyratron contactors, are available.

nous timers are offered in two

models, Model 2-152 single synchronous timer, and the Model 2-153 dual timer. The single synchronous model has two independent control knobs, one for heat adjustment and one for time. The dual unit has two independent controls for heat and two for time, permitting the use of two separate welding heads or a dual head. A transfer circuit for either foot or knee switch connection is provided on the dual synchronous timer.

CIRCLE 276 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Seal Memory Tubes

At High Speed



St., North Bergen, N.J.

latest CRT requirements of elongated neck lengths, difficult envelope shapes increased numbers of components, and more exacting precision levels and to add production-rate manufacturing speeds an improved group of sealing

The synchro-

Raytheon Mfg. Co., Dept. ED, Waltham, Mass.

ACEPOI*

Sub-Miniature Potentiometers Trimmers

 $_2$ size, precision wire-wound, up to 250K, \pm .3° $_o$ linearity

setting <u>new</u> standards for <u>dependability</u> in sub-miniaturization

Let the facts speak for themselves! ACE Sub-Miniature Precision Wire-Wound Potentiometers and Potentiometer Trimmers are the result of 4 years development and over a year of successful use by leading electronic equipment manufacturers. Users have conclusively proved that ACEPOTS and ACE-TRIMS meet requirements for space and weight saving compactness, while at the same time meeting MIL specs' most stringent qualifications for performance and dependability. Why invite trouble with untested components when you can protect your reputation with ACEPOT and ACETRIM . . . the subminiature potentiometers and trimmers proved in actual use.

Condensed Engineering Data

	ACEPOT	ACETRIM
	(potentiometer)	(trimmer)
Resistance Range	200 - to 250K ± 2%	10 to 150K ± 3%
Linearity	±.3%	±3%
Resolution	extremely high	excellent
Ambient Temperature	- 55° C to 125° C*	- 55° C 10 125° C
Torque	low or high	low or high

The above specifications are standard — other values on special order. Available in threaded bushing, servo, flush tapped hole or flange mounting, and

ganged units. All units sealed, moistureproofed, and anti-fungus treated. Meet applicable portions of JAN specs and MIL-E-5272A standards.

*New X-500 ACEPOT operates to a <u>new</u> high of 150° C.

Expedited delivery on prototypes; prompt servicing of production orders. Send for Fact File and application data sheets.



CIRCLE 281 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Laboratory Instruments

Bulletin No. 83, just released, gives descriptions and photos of new and redesigned instruments and apparatus for laboratory use.

Among the instruments included in the booklet are: line of electric incubators with stainless steel inner liners; portable moisture determinator; vapor pressure apparatus for use in petroleum analyzers; new centrifuge with stainless steel bowl; microscopes; electric timers and others.

The booklet also contains a number of interesting articles on various topics including one on paper chromatography, a research tool which recently has grown in importance. Central Scientific Co., 1700 Irving Park Rd., Chicago, Ill.

Thread Gages

A 16-page primer on thread fit and gaging is now available.

The booklet is well illustrated and describes the basic principles of measuring high and low limits of pitch diameter tolerance; tips on gaging techniques including "Do's and Don'ts" to insure accurate readings; a method for setting gages that is more accurate than the one generally used; and reference data including Class 3A pitch diameter tolerances, best wire sizes for 3-wire thread gaging and a double sampling plan of inspection. Standard Pressed Steel Co., Box 202, Jenkintown, Pa.

New Literature

282

283

Wire-Wrapping Tools

Pamphlet No. 5205 describes tools designed to speed electrical connections in radio, TV, and other electrical, electronic and electro-mechanical assemblies. The wire wrapper is a hand-held tool, powered either by air or electricity. tord

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The pamphlet is illustrated and gives the specifications, and description of the model. The advantages are also given which include superior connections, compact assembly of carrying parts and greater uniformity. Ingersoll-Rand, 11 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y.

Oscillograph Paper Developer 285

Directed toward organizations faced with the problem of developing and drying records from recording oscillographs, a catalog mailer features a self-threading, motorized automatic record developer. In addition to the description of the Model SD-10 developer, the literature gives brief treatment to a number of oscillographs. Hamilton Watch Co., Hathaway Instrument Div., 5800 E. Jewell Ave., Denver 22, Colo.

Chemical Catalog

Over 4000 chemicals are enumerated in a 1957 catalog. Listed are fine organics, inorganic reagents, indicators and certified biological stains. Matheson, Coleman and Bell, East Rutherford, N.J.

Twee y page catalog No. 505 provides ompre ensive description of storage and andling systems for parts, tools and maerials.

The booklet contains many product ilstrations and installation photographs, eluding detailed facts and figures on mensions and prices, of individual prod-

Templates are provided to help users in layouts and a system to fit your specineeds can be estimated through the use the material included in this catalog. Sackbin Corp., 1339 Main St., Pawtucket, N.

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Two TV transmitter specifications bulleins, describing the 500 W and 10 kw VHF devision transmitters (high and low band) ave been released.

The bulletins contain photographs of the ansmitters, complete explanations of how the equipments operate, descriptions and dustrations of major design features, electical and mechanical specifications, tube lists, and block diagrams of both aural and sual transmitters. Standard Electronics forp., 285 Emmet St., Newark 5, N.J.

Cooling Fans

293

A 4-page catalog presents a full line of electronic cabinet cooling fans. Illustrated and described with detailed specifications, the fans are for standard 19 in. racks. The models cover a wide range of air deliveries and fit the popular panel heights. McLean Engineering Labs., P.O. Box 228, Princeton, N.J.

A booklet of 4 pages is devoted to the Model 95 standard FM signal generator. The instrument's specifications are detailed, and its operation explained. The form, 184-12-56, also lists advantages and applictions for the unit. A photograph and a block diagram are provided as illustrations. Measurements Corp., Boonton, N.J.

Flat Belt Conveyor

To introduce an adjustable-length flat belt bag conveyor, Bulletin 0456 has been published. The prefabricated device coordinates packing and sewing into a single oneman operation. Its telescopic design affords a choice of conveying lengths from 7 to 12 feet. The 4-page brochure outlines the installation operation and special features of the conveyor and describes standard components. Richardson Scale Co., Van Houten Ave., Clifton, N.J.

Pinhole Detector

Bulletin No. 6520 describing the capabilities and operation of the pinhole detector is now available. This pinhole detector is used for automatically inspecting fast-moving opaque strips for small holes.

The illustrated four page bulletin includes a complete description of the detector with the advantages, operating notes, functional specifications and a block diagram. General Electric, Specialty Control Dept., Waynesboro, Va.

Coated Fabrics

Silicone rubber coated fabrics and nylon resin coated nylon fabrics which can stand temperatures ranging from -100 to +500 F are catalogued in a 4-page bulletin. Listed are many stock and standard fabric constructions. The booklet discusses briefly properties, applications, base fabrics and coatings. It will serve as a background on both standard and special coated fabric constructions. The Connecticut Hard Rubber Co., 407 East St., New Haven 9, Conn.

Soldering Tips

Catalog No. 144 describes soldering tips of various sizes and special styles. Plug and screw tips are illustrated and data on tip diameter and length, style and size of tip point are given. Also shown are the soldering iron models each tip fits.

A description of the construction of the long-life tips is given including instructions on their use and care. Hexacon Electric Co., 299 W. Clay Ave., Roselle Park, N.J.

296



for plus values in ceramic capacitors -SOLAR

We go all out to bring you more than just a satisfactory unit. Our items save assembly time, as well as offer exceptional space-saving features. Solar pre-thinking gives you a terrific start in the right direction.

Note the variety of Solar capacitors. Many stock items are available, covering a tremendous range of needs. Here is an excellent basis for integrating your networks.

Quality? Reliability? You can be sure that Solar—the company that is organized to deliver plus service—keeps its quality and reliability high.

Streamlined production at Solar requires no expediting, and keeps prices attractive. And we really service your account —anytime...anywhere. Service includes calls at your plant to help design equipment for assembling our capacitors at lowest cost.

Write for the name of a nearby representative.

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CERAMIC CAPACITORS • PRINTED NETWORKS • PIEZO CERAMICS CIRCLE 299 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Self-Locking Socket Screws

Consumer net prices for packaged and bulk quantities of self-locking socket screws are tabulated in Form 2194. The catalog's 31-pages cover a wide variety of configurations made from alloy or stainless steel. Listed are set screws with plain cup, cone, oval, half-dog, and flat points; socket, flat, and button head cap screws; shoulder screws; and Dryseal-Thread pressure plugs. Standard Pressed Steel Co., Jenkintown, Pa.

304

305

Electronic Test Equipment

There are 24 pages of information on electronic test equipment and components in a recent catalog. Photographs illustrate all units. The descriptions encompass construction and operating features along with technical specifications.

Covered are a series of decade counters, a frequency meter, a spectrum analyzer, an electronic multimeter, a radio receiving set, an electronic counter, and a signal generator. Northeastern Engineering, Inc., Manchester, N.H.

Laboratory, Office Equipment

Equipment for office and laboratory i described in a catalog of 24 pages. A mon the listings are industrial ovens, moder flow lockers, and safety ladders. All item are priced and illustrated. Precision Equip ment Co., 3706A Milwaukee Ave., Chicag 41. Ill.

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308

Cold Headed Fasteners

307 A catalog of 4 pages points out the desig and manufacturing advantages of cold headed fasteners and parts. Text and illus trations show the design possibilities. John Hassall, Inc., Westbury, N.Y.

Digital Computer

The G-15D general purpose digital computer and its digital differential analyzer accessory are considered in a 6-page folder. A complete line of input and output equipment is also described. The illustrated text discusses new programming technique and lists specifications. Bendix Aviation Corp., Computer Div., 5630 Arbor Vitae St., Los Angeles 45, Calif.



Teflon connectors, hermetically sealed, FOR TEMPERATURES FROM - 100 TO + 500 F No other material, natural or synthetic, compares with DuPont Teflon for toughness, chemical inertness, high dielectric strength. It will not char or carbonize from arcing; stands thumping shocks and vibration; will not warp or loosen at jet engine heats or sub-zero climates. Made by a revolutionary new

molding process. Every manufacturer of high frequency radio, radar and other electronic equipment should write for details. 20 Lufbery Avenue manufacturing company Wallingford, Connecticut

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magnetic materials because ...

As a customer, I feel I'm a Very Important Person to my suppliers. That's why I deal exclusively with Thomas & Skinner. T&S treats me like a V. I. P. In a jam, I can pick up the phone and talk directly with T&S's top management people . . . people who can understand my problems ... people who can give me personalized service ... people I can depend upon regardless of how large, how small or how specialized my requirements . . . whether for permanent magnets, wound cores, laminations or silicon iron magnetic tapes.

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frequency Converter

313

For a 185-12-56 describes the Model 275 intern ediate frequency converter. The 4page older explains the unit's features and uses and its method of operation. Detailed pecifications, a photograph, and a block jagram are also provided. Measurements Corp., Boonton, N.J.

Ingineering News 307

314

The latest edition of the News is illustrated and features comprehensive articles n the theory and application of oscillogaph galvanometers, the SD-10 automatic John leveloper and on the MRC-21 strain gage untrol unit. Hatheway-Hamilton Engineering News, 5800 East Jewell Avenue, Denver 22, Col. 308

Clinch Nuts

315

Flush-mounted self-locking clinch nuts we listed with complete specifications in n 8-page booklet. Their temperature-reisting qualities and other advantages are iescribed. Photographs and dimensional havings illustrate the brochure. The Kaymr Co., Kaylock Div., Box 2001, Terminal Innex, Los Angeles 54, Calif.

Main Steam Piping Alloys

In his ASME report, "Metallurgical Considerations of Main Steam Piping for High Temperature, High Pressure Service," H. S. Blumberg discusses the potentialities of superstrength alloys. He also suggests piping materials for power plants designed to operate up to 1200 F and 5600 psi. Tempil Corp., 132 W. 22nd St., New York 11, N.Y.

Radio-TV, Electronics Catalog 317

Equipment for radio, electronics and television is presented in a 1957 catalog. In the 172 pages, hundreds of items are listed for the first time. The buying guide features 21 pages of low cost items. Burstein-Applebee Co., 1012-14 McGee St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

Test Set for Transistors

318

316

The Model 505 standard test set for transistors is featured in Form 176-12-56. The characteristics and uses of the instrument are outlined, and detailed specifications are listed. Circuit diagrams and a photograph illustrate the 4-page brochure. Measurements Corp., Boonton, N.J.



Hycon's OSCILLOSCOPE

5¼″ high 11″ deep for Standard 19″ Relay Rack

E



Rack Mounted Digital VTVM only 5¼" high. Model 615AR has a broad range of testing applications. Highly accurate and easy to read. 3-digit display reduces interpolation and parallax errors. For visual readout or printout applications.

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Pasadena, California	
Send me the latest catalogs	on Models 627R and 615AR.
Name	

CIRCLE 320 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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2





Here Are the Sizes Available:

STA-155 3.5 10 STA-160 2.0 15 STA-165 1.5 20 STA-165 1.2 30 STA-170 1.2 30 STA-175 1.0 35 STA-170 1.0 35 STA-175 1.0 35 STA-175 1.0 35 STA-260 11 15 STA-265 8 20 STA-265 8 20 STA-270 6 30 STA-275 5 35 STA-355 70 10 STA-360 45 15 STA-360 45 25	12 18 24 36 42 12 18 24
STA-160 2,0 15 STA-165 1.5 20 STA-165 1.5 20 STA-170 1.2 30 STA-175 1.0 35 STA-260 11 15 STA-265 8 20 STA-265 8 20 STA-270 6 30 STA-275 5 35 STA-275 5 35 STA-360 45 15 STA-360 45 15	18 24 36 42 12 18 24
STA-165 1.5 20 STA-170 1.2 30 STA-175 1.0 35 STA-175 1.0 35 STA-175 1.0 35 STA-175 1.7 10 STA-260 11 15 STA-265 8 20 STA-270 6 30 STA-275 5 35 STA-360 45 15 STA-360 45 15	24 36 42 12 18 24
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STA-370 23 30	36
STA-375 20 35	42
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TANTALUM CAPACITORS. . DEPENDABLE SINCE 1930

CIRCLE 323 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Photo Slide Rule

A slide rule to aid professional and industrial motion picture photographers and data recording engineers is now available.

The slide rule permits easy conversion of feet of film to running time, or the reverse, for all frame rates and film sizes. It greatly speeds the calculation of camera operating conditions, especially for engineering photography where operating conditions vary. Flight Research Inc., Richmond, Va.

Transformers and Reactors

Miniaturized low-frequency transformers and reactors are described in an 8-page catalog No. 105 just released.

The illustrated bulletin features shielding, flexibility, and wide range of applications of these geophysical transformers.

The complete line of input, output, interstate, and AVC output transformers, as well as a listing of reactors and special reactors are given. Complete design and application information is shown, including mounting information and space requirements. Southwestern Industrial Electronics Co., P.O. Box 13058, Houston, Tex.

Air Compressors

324

325

Data sheet 653 R lists construction details specifications and models of air compresson in the 1/4-20 H.P. range. The bulletin provides data in selecting the right compresson for a specific job in virtually every industry.

This useful guide features single and two stage air compressors which are available either for electric motor or gasoline engine drive as well as simple compressors, single or two stage with or without flywheel.

Also air outfits for continuous operation as used in paint spraying or laundry machinery are described. Brunner Manufactur, ing Co., 11 Fisher St., Utica, N.Y.

Panel Meters

Descriptions, specifications and prices for over 800 panel meter models are set forth in Bulletin 2057. The 6 pages are illustrated with photographs of meter styles and movements, dimensional drawings for mountings, and full-size scale reproductions. The folder also presents information on available shunts and current transformers. Simpson Electric Co., 5200 W. Kinzie St., Chicago 44, 111.



CIRCLE 328 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Bullet n No. 501 on sintered plate storage atterie has been released. It is designed to pro- elp en ineers evaluate the practicability of iniature nickel cadmium batteries for elecessor mic, aircraft, and communications equipment.

333

The eight-page illustrated technical relable mt gives the details of development, conigine muction, and operation along with curves ingle discharge and charge characteristics. vickel Cadmium Battery Corp., 66 Pleasant t. Easthampton, Mass.

Automatic Exposure Control 334

An electronic device for automatic ex-327 osure control in moving pictures is the s for ubject of a 6-page folder. The accessory, th in which can be adapted to any motion picated we camera, is fully described with attenloveion to construction, operation, and perings, formance. Illustrating the brochure are older photographs of the unit, and filmstrip relable productions showing its capabilities. Flight pson Research, Inc., P.O. Box 1-F, Richmond 1, cago 12

Color-Coded Gaskets and Shims 335

A shim and gasket plastic which shows its thickness by color is announced in a 4-page illustrated brochure. The advantages and applications of the material are described, and code colors are listed with their corresponding gages. Tables give dimensions and prices for a variety of shims. General Gasket Inc., Industrial Rd., Clifton, N.J.

Slotted Angle Storage System 336

A bulletin describes new approaches to storage and other construction problems. It explains some of the varied applications such as stock racks, production benches, stock carts, pallet racks, maintenance platforms, temporary partitions, movable billboards, mezzanine floors, ladders, conveyor frames, machine guards, pilot production setups, and switchgear racks.

The illustrated bulletin shows how rigid, fire resistant, space saving structures can be built without drilling, welding, or painting, and with a minimum of measuring. The reusability of the components and the ease of storage is also given. Flexangle Corp., 278 Park Road, W. Hartford 7, Conn.



FANSTEEL Silicon Rectifiers



Minimum Size Maximum Performance... Fansteel Dependability

FANSTEEL METALLURGICAL CORPORATION North Chicogo, Illinois, U.S.A. DEPENDABLE RECTIFIERS SINCE 1924 CIRCLE 338 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



will be your news source and guide at the Radio Engineering Show. Published each day during the convention, ELECTRONIC DAILY will give the news behind the news, list daily events, meetings, etc. Look for your copy ... available in major hotels or from ELECTRONIC DAILY's booth at the convention.

Electronic Daily

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CIRCLE 343 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Ultra-Thin Gages

A four-page data sheet on ultra-thin gags and Co extremely high-tolerance phosphor-bronze is now line available.

The data sheet contains pertinent informat on on the physical characteristics, processing, and applications of phosphor-bronze in thicknesses as low at 0.0005 ± 0.0001 in. Phosphor-bronze has high strength, long fatigue life, good electrical conductiv. ity, and excellent resistance to corrosion.

Applications for ultra-thin phosphor-bronze range from shims, current carrying springs, diaphragms, thermostat controls, bushings, bursting discs, to electronic computer tape. American Silver Co., wid 36-07 Prince Street, Flushing 54, N.Y.

Dynograph Recorders

A 12-page, two color catalog describing dynograph recorder models is now available. The dynograph, a high-speed direct writing oscillograph for the recording of a variety of dynamic and static variables, combines in one unit, three media of recording; ink, heat sensitive, or electric sensitive with either curvilinear or rectilinear coordinates.

Described in detail are the principles of operation, specifications, assemblies, and construction of the four units: Type M Console, Type MC computer Console, Type MR and MCR rack mounted, and Type P Portable.

A special selection chart shows the features available in the various types of assemblies and the alternate mountings. Single or multi-channel assemblies are obtainable in console, rack mounting and portable cases. For low gain applications such as telemetering and computer writer out, specially designed simplified assemblies are available. Offner Electronics Inc., 5320 No. Kedzie Ave., Chicago 25, Ill.

High Speed Counter Tube

346

CRT

345

The G10/241E Nomotron, a cold-cathode gasfilled decade counter tube which doubles as a distributor, is the topic of a 12-page booklet. Discussed in detail are technical characteristics of the tube and its many possible uses. As a practical aid in applying the tube, special attention is given to circuit design information. Specifications and circuit information are also given for the G1/371K high-speed primedtrigger tube which is intended for use with the G10/241E. An additional section contains a short history on the development of multi-element counter tubes. The booklet is illustrated with a photograph and several circuit diagrams. International Standard Trading Corp., 22 Thames St., New York 6, N.Y.

344 CRT Oscillograph Equipment

353

Compiled in a catalog of 20 pages is a complete and ine of accessories and components for electronic now ercuity and test equipment. More than 200 items on on essociated with cathode-ray oscillographs, oscilloplica graph record cameras, and other test equipment ow as are described. Among these items are knobs, test probes, magnetic shields, viewing hoods, photohigh gaphic developing equipment, cathode-ray tube uctivand multiplier phototube base clamps, base sockrange ets and connectors, movable tables, and rack agms mounting adapters. Also covered are electronic circuit components such as pulse transformers and cs, to wide-band toroids. Photographic and written de-Co. criptions, catalog numbers, and prices accompany I listings. Requests for the "Du Mont Catalog of Components and Accessories" should be addressed on company letterhead to the Component Parts sales Dept., Technical Products Div. Allen B. 345 Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., 760 Bloomfield Ave., dyno-Clifton; N.J.

with **Tapping Linear Pots**

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Originally published in the August 1956 issue of oper-Control Engineering, Jack Gilbert's "Use Taps to on of Compensate Potentiometer Loading Errors" has mpubeen reprinted as Tech Paper 804. The 5-page , and analysis graphically describes a method of tapping linear pots to reproduce a particular function. The vailprocedure limits loading errors to the best resolultertion of a single-turn pot while using a minimum blies number of taps and resistors. Four, two, and fiveporttap pots are considered with illustrations and equatele tions. The designs presented can reduce loading deerrors by factors up to 60:1. An addendum lists fner references and derivations. Helipot Corp., Newport Beach, Calif.

346 **Gas Liquefier**

Engineering data on a gas liquefier is contained in a 3-color folder of 6 pages. The bulletin is illustrated with photographs and drawings which show the operating cycle and construction of the machine. Technical details are given on speed, efficiency, yield, motor characteristics, cooling water consumption, weight and size; and information on liquid air applications is presented. Liquetying of gases from cylinders is discussed with respect to industrial problems. The folder also covers the economics and practicability of an inplant source of liquid air when temperatures as low is -328 F must be produced. North American Philips Co., Inc., 750 S. Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon, NY

DIFFUSED JUNCTION **FULL-WAVE** RECTIFIERS Replace Vacuum tubes 5R4-GY, 5U4G and others, in most military applications

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... especially designed to replace, and exceeds the current ratings of full-wave vacuum rectifiers 5R4-GY, 5U4G and others, in critical electronic circuits.

Military applications and equipment (radar, aircraft, missles) will benefit from the following features of HOFFMAN Silicon Diffused **Junction Full-Wave Rectifiers:**

> ★ High efficiency (see chart) * Long life * Maximum reliability ★ Long time stability N & N Semiconductor Division formerly National Semiconductor Products offman Electronics Corporation

> > 930 Pitner Avenue, Evanston, Illinois

COMPARISON OF CHARACTERISTICS

r	Peak Inverse Plate Voltage	Max. Average Output Current	Note 2	Typical Rectifier Efficiency *
Hoffman HFWR-1	2100 V	400 ma († 2100V (Note 1)	430 V 220 ma	98.3%
SR4-GY	2100 V	250 me	400 V 200 me	79.5%
5U4-G	1550 V	270 me	400 V 200 ma	75.5%

At 2100 V peak inverse plate voltage, 25°C ambient, with choice input to filter. Max. Avg. output current of 300 ma at 2100 V peak inverse with 12 mfd max. capacitor input to filter. Note 2—DC output voltage and current when indicated type is substituted in a typical rectifier circuit with chake input

• Operated at 1414PIV into a 1650 ohm Load.

* No energy loss in a hot filament

- * Small size—for compact design needs
- * No maintenance required in critical military circuits

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CIRCLE 356 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

The New 411A From LFE's Special **Products Division-**

What makes the difference in **OSCILLOSCOPES**?

Basically, oscilloscopes are much the same. Like LFE. several have the "Big 3"-wide bandwidth, fast rise time, excellent sensitivity - but extras make the difference!

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- Direct-reading, continuously variable sweep speeds, 0.1 us/cm to 0.1 s/cm, 5%. accuracy. Calibration accuracy 1% with gated marker generator plug in.
- Simple operation direct-reading, functionallygrouped controls throughout.

LFE's new 411A gives you ALL these plus:

Full DC to 10mc/s bandwidth @ 20 mv/cm sensitivity, 0.035 us rise time.

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rent 500 to 5,000 cps - trigger on any part of leading or trailing edge of signal. Internal trigger and sweep gate outputs, Z-Axis input for

intensity modulation.

Elevation rack for easy viewing.

Plug-in adapters now available: extended range trigger generator sweep delay generator 2-channel video switch gated marker generator TV trigger shaper long sweep generator

411A is a precision scope for advanced electronic research. For complete details, simply write Special Products Division, Laboratory for Electronics, 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

An outstanding instrument welcomes comparison

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CIRCLE 363 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Chemical Laboratory Apparatus Catalog 56S which contains some 700 pages of factual text has just been released.

The well illustrated catalog has over 20,000 items and covers the general chemical apparatus requirements of those in education, industry and research. Griffin & George Limited, Alperton, Middlesex.

Teflon Lined Steel Pipe

A 2-page Bulletin, T-100 describing a series of lined steel pipes, has been released. The bulletin gives the details of the application of "Teflon" as a liner for schedule 80 steel pipe, and the rugged assembly can solve the toughest corrosion problems in chemical, petroleum, and allied industries.

365

The illustrated bulletin shows that pipe lined with "Teflon" will withstand temperatures as high as 350 F; working pressures of this piping are limited by the flange strength. Standard flange strengths are available at 125, 250, and 300. Standard sizes are 1, 1-1/2, 2 and 4 in., standard lengths in 2, 5 and 10 in. sections. Halocarbon Division, Haveg Industries, Inc., 900 Greenbank Rd., Wilmington 8, Delaware.



CIRCLE 368 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Closed Circuit TV Survey

A closed circuit TV survey-questionaire designed to help management of ind stry and institutions lower costs by pinpointing situations and company problems which can be improved or solved through closed circuit TV, was announced recently.

The survey is based on the premise that lower labor costs, increased safety and ef. ficiency are inevitable if the range of vision from office or laboratory can be extended to encompass one or more remote, hazardous or inaccessible locations for: visual communication, data transmission, instruction or demonstration. Blonder-Tongue Laboratories, Inc., 9-25 Alling St., Newark 2, N.J.

Thermostats and Safety Switches

Thermostats for vaporizers, percolators, dryers and other appliances requiring lowcost temperature control are described in Bulletin 9000. The 2-page sheet is illustrated with photographs, dimensional sketches and schematics. It gives principles of operation, specification data and ratings. A tip-over safety switch is also illustrated and described. Stevens Mfg. Co., Inc., Lexington, Ohio.

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An mproved high pressure gage snubber for the protection of pressure gauges and other pressure devices operating at extremes of pressure is described in a bulletin just released.

373

Protection of instruments against line surges and pulsations on systems having total pressure increments of as high as 0,000 psi is achieved. Chemiquip Co., 460 Broadway, New York 12, N.Y.

High Power Ultrasonic Generators 374

High power ultrasonic generators and transducers adaptable to almost any type of ank configuration and dimension are decribed in Bulletin DR-2000. The pamphlet details how two generators, Model DR-2000AL (low frequency) and Model DR-2000AH (high frequency), can be applied for powering large scale, high volume batch or automated ultrasonic cleaning, machining and liquid processing systems. Several ppical tank arrays are illustrated to show he "building-block" flexibility of the ultramic systems. Specifications are also given for the Models AM-203B (magnetostriction) and AC-40 (Barium Titanate) transducers. Acoustica Associates, Inc., Glenwood Landing, N.Y.

Aircraft Hook-up Wires

A series of single-conductor, 600 volt, high-temperature aircraft hook-up wirés, designed to meet applicable requirements of Military Specification MIL-W-7139, are described in Bulletin No. 1906, just released.

These wires possess outstanding dielectric characteristics over the continuous temperature operating range from -68 to +410 F. Silver plated copper conductors are available in sizes from 22 to 12 gauge, and are insulated to form a rugged insulation highly resistant to abrasion and corrosion.

The insulation can be readily stripped and will be impervious to most chemicals and solvents. Revere Corp. of America, Wallingford, Conn.

Infrared Weapons Systems 376

An eight-page brochure IR 9902 describing infrared detection systems has been released.

It explains the infrared detection system which finds its target without producing energy to betray its own position.

Servo Corp. of America, 20-20 Jericho Turnpike, New Hyde Park, N.Y.





THE FOUR AREAS WHEREIN KINNEY HIGH VACUUM OFFERS EXTRAS FOR YOU

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and/or_KINNET High Vacuum Systems.	Company
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Scientific Journal

A scientific magazine, "Journal of Research and Development," which will be published quarterly, starting January 1, 1957, has been announced.

The purpose of the Journal is to publish original work by scientists and engineers for interested technical people, and help promote rapid dissemination of scientific and technical information.

The announcement indicates the new magazine will publish comprehensive articles on latest scientific and technical results from research and development laboratories here and abroad. Articles will come from such fields as solid state physics, chemistry, metallurgy, information theory, and electronics.

Among the features will be articles on the latest development in computers, data processing machines, and design of components such as magnetic core memories and semiconductor devices. It will be available by subscription at a cost of \$3.50 per year. IBM, 590 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

Tin-Plated Metal Strips

A data and specification sheet co ering tin plating is now available showing a wide range of non-ferrous thin strip metals.

The illustrated information sheet include a .002 in. thick sample, with tin coating of .00008 in. on two sides which meet the requirements of electronic and electrical manufacturers. Somers Brass Co., Inc., 94 Baldwin Ave., Waterbury, Conn.

Glass Electrical Insulating Tapes 386

Glass Electrical Insulating Tapes are shown and described in a bulletin just released. Woven of continuous filament glass yarns, the glass electrical insulating tapes have high tensile strength, dimensional stability and high resistance to deterioration. They can be used as coil wrappers, protective coverings, conductor insulating, mechanical reinforcements and similar applications in electrical apparatus. Russell Manufacturing Co., 107 E. Main St., Middletown, Conn.



TODAY light assemblies

Nameplates, dials, panels, escutcheons, mechanisms, light assemblies, masks, bezels, cabinets, control panels; decorated glass, CroRoto embossed.

CIRCLE 387 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



on resistors

Rod ceramic capacitors

Jigging designs available to accommodate practically any electronic component to be tested and sorted by the Auto-Bridge. Application shown is sorting disc ceramic capacitors.

An automatic device for high-speed testing and sorting of components. Used by leading manufacturers of components for final testing as well as stage-by-stage inspection. Also used extensively for incoming inspection by component users. Tests for go-no go or grouping into as many as 8 percentage tolerances by merely flicking a switch. Tests resistors, capacitors, inductors or impedance elements. Accuracy is $\pm 0.3\%$ in the range from 10 ohms to 5 megohms in impedance. Equipment may be used at resistances above 5 megohms. Speed of operation is entirely dependent upon components to be tested and type of jigging ordered.

Paper capacitors

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Disc ceramic

capacitors

51.6

Write for complete information on the Auto-Bridge today.



CIRCLE 383 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Resisters-Rheostats

393

385 Bulletin No. 53 describes various types of rhe stats and fixed or adjustable reering vide sistors which are now available.

The rheostats have been designed to meet with military specifications. The lude ng of hulletin is well illustrated, and includes a ie recomplete description of each model with manmecifications, tables of size and ratings, Baldand the uses to which they are being mit. Hardwick-Hindle Inc., Newark, N.J.

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Power Conversion

395

General catalog on various models of nower conversion and control equipment is now available.

Also covered is a travelling wave tube power supply ranging from 300 volts 1 ma to 550 volts dc at 5 amp. A controlled firing ime inverter which controls the output nower by controlling the conducting ussell periods of the thyratron tubes is included. Lawn Electronics Co. Inc., Freehold, N.J.

Expanded Foam Polyethylene 394

Expanded foam polyethylene, a material having a uniform small-sized closed-cell structure, is detailed in a catalog sheet just published. It is offered in semi-finished molded components such as rings, blocks, rods and sheet, and can also be molded to meet individual specifications.

Applications include low-temperature insulations, sandwich cores, shock absorbers, packaging, buoys and radiation shielding. American Agile Corp., P. O. Box 168, Bedford, Ohio.

Rectilinear Recorder

396

Three illustrated bulletins on rectilinear writing galvanometric recorder, the Recti/ Riter, and accessories are now available. Bulletin R-501 is a six-page, two-color brochure giving the design, construction and operator techniques of the ink-writing, strip writing, strip chart recorder. Houston Technical Laboratories, 3609 Buffalo Speedway, Houston 6, Tex.



ELECTRONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957

When it has to be heated rely on **Safeway Woven Heat** Elements

. and the "it" can be just about anything from a simple tray to the curing blankets for honeycomb structures.

Safeway Woven Heat Elements are custom tailored to fit specialized requirements of many applications. A single aircraft, for example, may need upwards of 80 different heating and de-icing elements, all of which are made by Safeway. Other applications are on helicopter rotors, rocket tubes, missile launchers, and on a wide variety of molds, dies, tanks, ovens and dryers in industry.

If you have a problem that requires heat, let Safeway engineers study your requirements and—without obligation to yousubmit an appropriate recommendation.

For your copy of a fact-filled folder, write to:



680 Newfield Street letown, Connecticut CIRCLE 398 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

HEAT

INC.

Ideas for Design -

Triple Coincidence Thyratrons

John N. Higgins Kip Electronics Corp. Stamford, Conn.

Torrington can make your small precision metal parts faster, better and for less than you can make them or buy them elsewhere

These are typical of parts that Torrington produces daily by the hundreds or millions. If you use similar small precision parts, find out today how much you can save and the quality you can get by letting Torrington make them. Mail the coupon for the Torrington Small Precision Parts Condensed Catalog or to have a representative call. Even better, send a sketch, blueprint or sample part and we will give you a prompt quotation which will mean substantial savings to you.

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Company	
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City	Zone State

CIRCLE 403 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

A NEW class of thyratrons has recently been developed which greatly simplifies coincidence control circuitry. The tubes have three control electrodes which can provide double or triple control in circuits where a coincidence function is to be performed. In such a circuit one of these tubes can replace more than a dozen components, with considerable savings in cost and space. The coincidence tubes are finding application in computers, automation control apparatus, conveyor selector systems, coding and programming devices, counters, or wherever the coincidence of two or three signals should cause tube conduction and result in circuit operation.

Operating Conditions

Each coincidence thyratron has two symmetrical ion deflection electrodes (shown as grids) and a third ionformation electrode. In double coincidence circuits, only the two deflection electrodes are signalled. For triple coincidence functions, all three are signalled.

A typical circuit for two-signal double control is



Fig. 1. Coincidence thyratron in circuit designed for two-signal operation. The two ion-deflection grids are signalled, and the third electrode is grounded. shown in Fig. 1. Reference to Table 1 will reveal that no signal, up to 45 v positive, applied to one grid alone, will fire the tube. However, small simultaneous signals (5 v) applied to both grids result in tube conduction

A curve may be used to illustrate this two-signal coincidence operation. In Fig. 2, the shaded area within the L-shaped curve represents tube conduction. The axes are the supply voltages to the two grids. Point A is the selected bias. Positive signals, applied singly to either of the grids, are represented by the dotted lines extending from A to points B or C. Coincident 5 v signals applied to grids No. 1 and 2 are seen to be at point D, within the area of tube conduction. Two such coincident signals will then cause the tube to fire.

The circuit of Fig. 3 shows how grid No. 3 can be used as a third control electrode, allowing the tube to perform triple coincidence functions. Table 2 shows that no signal up to 20 v positive applied to any two of the three grids will cause conduction. However, small simultaneous signals applied to all three grids will fire the tube.

Gr



Fig. 2. Coincidence thyratron in circuit designed for three-signal operation. The ionformation electrode acts as a third control grid. A new regular feature covering clever circuit and mechanical design ideas individual contributors will be paid \$10 for items published.



Fig. 3. Curve showing typical two-signal operation. All combinations of No. 1 and No. 2 Grid voltages which fall in the shaded area will cause tube conduction. A similar diagram for three-grid operation could be drawn in three dimensions.

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Table 1 Two-Signal Coincidence

Volts Signal Applied To:			
Grid #1	Grid #2	Tube Condition	Point on Curve in Figure 2
0	0	Non Conduction	A
45	0		В
0	45		C
5	5	Conduction	D

Table 2 Three-Signal Coincidence

Volts	Signal Appl		Tube	
Grid #1	Grid #2	Grid #3	Co	ndition
0	0	0	Non (Conduction
20	0	0		4.6
0	20	0		**
0	0	20		
20	20	0		
0	20	20	**	**
20	0	20		**
5	5	5	Cond	uction

(Continued on following page)

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TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OFFER-SIMPLY CIRCLE ED NO. 549 on READER SERVICE CARD

Hayden Publications Corp., 19 East 62nd Street New York, New York TEmpleton 8-1940 Another product surprise from Helipot!

Ideas for Design

The Ion Deflection Principle

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In the coincidence thyratrons, deflection electrod are placed between the anode region and the cathod to deflect the migrating ions away from or toward th cathode. Since these ions help neutralize the spat charge surrounding the cathode, this action contra the firing of the tube. A third electrode controls the number of ions formed.

Multiple signal control is possible because the tw deflection electrodes are separate and symmetrica When the same potential is applied to both contraelectrodes, no ions are deflected; and, if the potentiis sufficient, the tube fires. If a large positive potentiis applied to only one electrode, both the electron curent and the ion current increase, but the ions are de flected away from the cathode, and the tube does no fire. If the potential on the other electrode is increased the deflection of the ions is diminished and tube fire. The ion-formation electrode is used as a third control for triple coincidence functions.

Applications

These tubes are being used in newly designed circuits to perform computer coincidence functions or for automatic product selection from conveyor lines.

Tube types available are KP-80, a 6.3 v, 150 m heater-cathode version in a T-5-1/2 miniature envelop with a standard seven-pin base. Two subminiatur versions of these coincidence tubes are made. Th KP-106 is a T-2 subminiature with ratings similar to the KP-80. The KP-124, recently developed, has a 1 v 50 ma hearing-aid type of filament and is intended fo battery operated portable equipment applications. Thi tube is also a T-2 size subminiature and has flying leads, along with the KP-106. Anode voltages are be tween 90 and 150 v dc. The tubes are manufactured by Kip Electronics Corp., 29 Holly Place, Stamford, Com

Preliminary indications have suggested the use of these tubes in circuits where negative signals should cause conduction, and in single-signal fast-firing circuits. Their use to date has resulted in reduction in cost and space. The simplification of circuits and reduction in the number of components has also improved equipment reliability.

Tube Pin Cleaning

905

To assure good tube pin-to-socket contact in equipment using high reliability miniature tubes, General Electric has developed a pin scouring process.

Normally, in miniature tube production, an oxidation residue is formed on the nickel pins as a result of the 100 deg C heat of the button stem sealing process. This can now be cleaned with an abrasive

Rere's how 7600 Tra-Stan FOTENTIOMETER Beckman

Here's how it's done. The robust housing of Resinox 10900 is molded in one shot, lathed in one set-up... gives you greater mechanical conformity and stability... corks up electrical leakage.

you specify Helipot's series

7600 potentiometer.

dipel ... Vintage 57

Here's health to your system ... when

Here's strength ... and here's accuracy!

The rotor-and-slider-block design pours ruddy health into the 7600...gives you 38-inch-pound stop-load strength, lowered torque and inertia...drains off every last drop of backlash.

Cheers for the 90° coil extension that improves end-coil linearity... for the internally expanding ring that emphatically clamps lid to housing, eliminates screws.

> The full-bodied facts about the 10-turn, 1-13/16" diameter series 7600 are soberly presented in data file 225. Try one today!

Helipot Corporation Newport Beach, California a division of Beckman Instruments, Inc. Engineering representatives in principal cities

CIRCLE 407 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Ideas for Design

emusion. The tubes are placed in a holder so that twin nozzles, revolving through 360 deg, subject each pin to the blasting force of abrasive emulsion jets from every angle. The pins then are rinsed in clear water and dried by heat lamp.

Once removed, the oxide coating will not reform in normal tube use, and the full surface area of every pin remains conductive. This lessens the chance of poor contact due to possible failure of the socket to grip the pin tightly, and in some cases precludes faulty contact as a result of chemical interaction of the oxide coating with atmospheric impurities.



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Before Cleaning (left). After cleaning (right).

Light Deflection-Yoke Cores

A new method of molding full-round ferrite deflection yoke cores has led to a flared ferrite core for use with the new 100 deg TV picture tubes.

The new flared yokes make possible a weight reduction of 30 per cent over conventional cylindrical cores heretofore used for the 110 deg tubes. The reduction in material comes from shaping the outer surface so that the cross section is approximately uniform from top to bottom.



Allen-Bradley Company of Milwaukee, Wis. is producing these flared cores which are available in Class WO-1 ferrites, having uniform permeability and flux density. They are made as a full 360 deg ring, then "cracked" by a special process into two mated halves, which are rejoined and mechanically held together for shipping. The "full-round" construction also has the advantage that there is no neel for grinding and matching, as is required when quarter sections are used.

• High power ratings

POWER

High power gain

1

- Rugged, compact mechanical design
- Welded, hermetically sealed package for stability and long life
- Excellent heat dissipation characteristics

Now Clevite can supply you with power transistors that fit your needs for audio applications, portable power supplies, etc., from a full line of six types. All are available in production quantities. All are rated at 25 watts continuous operation with infinite heat sink — 15 watts with 36 sq. in. heat sink.

Clevite Power Transistor packaging is compact. Vacuum baking and hermetic sealing of the package insure stability and long life. Low thermal resistance between collector junction and large copper flange insures excellent heat conduction from the package to the heat sink.



TYPE	2N268	CTP 1111	2N257	CTP 1104	CTP 1109	CTP 1108	Units
Instantaneous Collector-to-Base Voltage (absolute maximum)	- 80	- 80	- 40	-40	-20	-20	Volts
Junction Temperature (absolute maximum)	85	85	85	85	85	85	°C
Average Total Power Dissipation (with inf. heat sink @ 25°C)	25	25	25	25	25	25	Watts
Average Total Power Dissipation (with 36 sq. in, heat sink @							
25°C)	15	15	15	15	15	15	watts
Power Gain	28	23 ^a	30 ^a	23	270	200	db
Frequency Cutoff	6	4	7	4	6	4	kc/s

OUTLINE SPECIFICATIONS

Write for Data Sheet B-211

Clevite Divisions: Brush Electronics Co. • Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. • Clevite Harris Products Inc. • Clevite Research Center • Clevite Ltd. CIRCLE 408 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957

Ideas for Design

Rubber "Safety Glass" Interlayer

Silicone rubber is now being used as the center layer in "safety glass" windshields for supersonic aircraft. Identified as "Silastic Type K Interlayer," the new silicone rubber was developed by Dow Corning Corporation in conjunction with Wright Air Development Center.

This goes back over two years—ever since it became evident that plasticized polyvinyl butyral, the conventional safety glass interlayer, would not withstand the intense frictional heat generated by potential aircraft speeds.

Above 180 F, for example, the conventional interlayer softens, evolves gas bubbles, and rapidly loses shear strength. Also, temperatures in the range of -65 F render it almost as brittle as glass itself. At either extreme, conventional interlayer material is unable to prevent glass from shattering if cracked.

Laminated windshields made with silicone rubber retain full strength and clarity at temperatures ranging from -65 to over 350 F. At up to 160 F, they have somewhat less shatter resistance than the conventional laminate, but the strength of the conventional plastic interlayer falls off so sharply above 160 F that at 200 F the new silicone is more than twice as strong.

In the uncured stage, Type K is a soft, plastic and extremely tacky sheet, calendered between layers of polyethylene-coated paper. Readily flowable under pressure, it requires no bonding adhesive. When laminated and cured under pressure in either flat or curved "glazings," it forms a tough, rubbery interlayer with excellent optical properties. Haze and distortion are minimized, and a high order of transmittance is obtained over the entire spectrum.



Fig. 1. After a few minutes at 375 F the plastic interlayer in conventional safety glass softens, bubbles and oozes out the panel edges, robbing the laminate of shatter-resistance. Panels based on Silastic Type K Interlayer, however, remains clear and shatterproof even after hours at 375 F. NEW NAME KINTEL

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Ideas for Design

Availability at present is limited, but larger scale manufacturing facilities are under construction at Dow Corning. Lamination of the material within windshield glass is being done by Libby-Owens-Ford Co., Toledo, Ohio and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Glass-filled Silicone

Although glass-filled silicone molding compound is usually specified primarily for high temperature service, its insulation resistance at any temperature is reportedly superior to comparative materials.

In the figure are test results of insulation resistance run on four miniature 26-contact connectors molded by Continental Connector Corp. of Long Island City, N. Y. The plugs were identical in design but were fabricated from four different materials. These included mineral-filled melamine, glass reinforced alkyd, Orlon-filled diallyl phthalate, and glass-filled silicone (Dow Corning 301).

As shown, the silicone connectors have the highest insulation resistance. Most significant is the situation after 240 hours at 96 per cent relative humidity. The silicone-compound connector maintained a broader lead in insulation resistance over the others as exposure time increased.

The curves shown are for room temperature. At elevated temperatures, the superiority of the silicone compound would be even more marked.



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Ideas for Design

Acrylic Implosion Shields

RCA Victor has turned to molded acrylic impli sion shields to help reduce the weight of the 8.1/ and 14 in. models in its TV portable series. The new shields weigh 2/3 less, yet meet the same optic and safety standards as the tempered glass shield formerly used.

dea

mtab

The

One of the big advantages of molding thes shields is that the cutting and finishing operation which are necessary when the shields are made from cast acrylic or glass sheet, are eliminated. Wit molding, the 1/8 in. thick shields can be produce to exact size and with the required curved-edge contour with negligible trimming and waste. In ad dition, material costs for the acrylic molding pow der used was lower than that of tempered or lam nated glass in the thickness necessary to provid equivalent strength. These various economies re duced the unit cost of the molded shield, includin die amortization, appreciably below that of the pre viously-used glass shields. Another advantage o molding is that thickness tolerances can be held within 0.005 in., closer than is commonly obtain able with sheet material.

The shields are presently produced for RCA b two injection molders-Sinko Manufacturing Com pany and Santay Corporation, both of Chicago Plexiglas VM, a medium-flow grade of acrylic mold ing powder, manufactured by the Rohm & Haas Company of Philadelphia is used. The shields have a neutral gray tint, with 55 per cent light transmis sion, for glare control.

The acrylic shield has excellent color stability will not yellow with age or be discolored by ultraviolet radiation when used outdoors. Furthermore it provides the high impact and shatter resistance required for the application. Also, scratch-andcraze-resistance are used.

As presently used, shields are flat panels held in place with a conventional bezel. However, the traditionally separate implosion shield, bezel, metal





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dallin, and control panel could be molded as a the piece decorated unit. Also, various curvatures to be molded into the shields for improved reflec-on control, and could be combined with integral mods for curbing problems of sky reflection as ortable TV sets get more outdoor use. Molding chniques can be adapted to produce beaded lges, lugs and holes for simpler mounting and in-allation. Similarly a return could be molded on second surface of the shield with appropriate acorative effects to prevent seeing through the gap tat is sometimes present between the decorated ezel and tube.

Circuits For Low-Cost Transistors

The transistor circuits shown were recently reused by General Electric Company. They feature be use of low-cost transistors—the audio-frequency W107 and high-frequency 2N170.

DIRECT COUPLED VEST POCKET RADIO FERRITE CORE 2NI07 2NI70 2NI70 5K EARPHONE \$120 DIRECT COUPLED "BATTERY - SAVER " AMPLIFIER lufd 2NI07 ance 2K 2N170 NPUT and PHONE **₹IOK** 222∧ 330K +3 R SHOULD BE ADJUSTED FOR OPTIMUM RESULTS VARIABLE RELUCTANCE COMPENSATED PRE-AMPLIFIER IOKS \$3.3K Inte Sut TO HIGH IMPEDANCE LAM. 2.5K 2NI70 ~~ 2NI70 VARIABLE RELUCTANCE 600 0.3µtd RI (IOOK - SOOK) SHOULD BE CHOSEN TO MAKE COLLECTOR VOLTAGE 2.5 TO 3.5 VOLTS

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957

Report Briefs

Non-classified results of the growing volume of Government-financed scientific research, estimated at a \$2.7 billion level for the current fiscal year, are being turned over to American science and industry in increasing quantity through the Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce. Increased length of the Report Briefs department in ELECTRONIC DESIGN reflects this.

OTS, operating under a special law passed by Congress in 1950, is responsible for collecting research reports from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Atomic Energy Commission, and other agencies, reproducing them, and selling them to the public at the cost of reproduction and handling. Last year approximately 182,000 printed or microfilmed copies of such reports were sold.

In addition to research reports, OTS also publishes abstracts of Government-owned patents that are now free for use by private firms on a nonexclusive basis.

To keep science and industry advised of new material released through OTS, the office issues news releases to the trade, business, and technical press and publishes two monthly periodicals. U.S. Government Research Reports, a bibliography, describes 300 to 600 new reports in each issue. Technical Reports Newsletter reviews 15 to 20 of the most widely useable reports collected by OTS each month. These publications may be ordered from Supt. Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at \$6 a year for the USGRR and \$1 a year for Technical Reports Newsletter. In addition subject catalogs have been prepared in some fields, and a list of these Catalogs of Technical Reports is available from OTS on request.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN scans these publications regularly and reports in these columns titles of subject of interest to electronic designers.

Test Methods For Solder Flux

A discussion of solder fluxes with particular emphasis on rosin-based fluxes. Several test methods are presented which were developed to measure the degree of corrosion and electrical leakage attributable to the use of various commercially available rosin-based fluxes. PB 111843 Test Methods For Soldering Fluxes, F. Hockberg, Signal Corps, OTS, US Dept. of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., Nov. 1954, 75 pp, \$2.00.

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Hall State

Automatic Data Reduction Devices

This catalog serves the purpose of summarizing the characteristics of devices useful in automatic data recording and reduction systems which are commercially available or under development. Included are analog voltage to digital converters, shaft position digitizers, digital plotters, digital to analog converters, digital voltmeters and special tape recorders. (For Part I, see PB 111927.) PB 111928 Catalog of Devices Useful In Automatic Data Reduction, Part II, R. S. Hollitch and A. K. Hawkes, Armour Research Foundation, OTS, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C., Nov. 1954, 80 pp, \$2.00.

Semi-Conductor Conductivity

The equations relating the photocurrent to field strength, intensity of illumination, quantum efficiency, and electron and hole mobilities and concentrations in semi-conductor crystals, are derived for the case when both holes and electrons are present. It is shown that in contrast to the case of induced conductivity in insulators, the measurement of time constant and of deviation from Ohm's Law does not yield sufficient information to determine either hole or electron mobility. PB 120046 Photoelectric Conductivity in Semi-Conductors, J. N. Humphrey, NOL, Order from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C., July 1951, 19 pp, Microfilm \$2.40, Photocopy \$3.30.

Delay Line Oscillators

A delay line oscillator is described, the frequency of which is controlled by varying the termination resistance of a delay line. The frequency of oscillation is linear within ± 1 per cent over a 22.8 per cent bandwidth with output voltage variations of ± 0.75 db at a center frequency of 212 kc. Similar performance should be attainable up to at least 20 mc. PB 120896 Delay Line Oscillators, William S. Carley, U. S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Order from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C., Dec. 1954, 13 pp, Microfilm \$2.40, Photocopy \$3.30.

Feedback Amplifiers

A docile amplifier is one that remains stable when connected to an arbitrary passive network of a specified type. Docility criteria are developed for end-loading, for ideal-transformer feedback, and for an arbitrary passive feedback network. PB 122849 Criteria for Docile Behavior of Feedback Amplifiers, Samuel J. Mason, MIT, Order from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C., June 1954, 10 pp, Microfilm \$1.80, Photocopy \$1.80.



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Printed Microwave Systems

The results of a theoretical and experimental investigation of the free modes that propagate on the strip transmission line are reported A Fourier integral solution is obtained for the free modes. In the course of the discussion, it is proved that the only free modes that may exist on any n-conductor system of arbitrary but constant cross section in homogeneous and simple connected space are TEM modes. Previously known methods for the determination of the guide wavelength and attenuation required that the standing waves of the strip transmission line be known. It was found that these could not be measured directly. Since precedent measuring methods were found to be inadequate, a new simple method for measuring the attenuation of any transmission line through a junction is presented. PB 122851 Printed Microwave Systems, Martin Schetzen, MIT, Order from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C., Sept. 1954, 41 pp, Microfilm \$3.30, Photocopy \$7.80.

Properties of Non-Metallic Compounds

A brief resume is given of the progress made in collecting and analyzing data on the magnetic properties of non-metallic compounds. The greater part of the data collected is on the simple compounds of the iron group, especially the oxides and halides. Particular attention has been given to compounds suspected of being antiferromagnetic and to those with the spinel structure. Existing data on ferrites is offered. PB 123582 Collected Data on the Magnetic Properties of Non-Metallic Compounds, J. S. Smart, NOL M 10496, Order from Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Publications Board Project, Washington 25, D.C., Sept. 1949, 16 pp, Microfilm \$2.40, Photocopy \$3.30.

High Resolution CRT

To give results of experimental tests using the General Electric Z4300, Z4303, Z4309 and Z4335 cathode ray tubes in comparison to the present CRT used in Radar Set AN/CPN-18. This improved indicator program is designed to provide techniques and equipment which will increase the radar information content appearing on the CRT scope. The military application of high information content radar PPI is twofold; the ability to more accurately predict the appearance of a selected target on the radar scope and the ability to recognize a selected target appearing on the scope. PB 122471 High Resolution Cathode Ray Tubes Applicable for Traffic Control, Approach and Landing Systems, William G. Stryker, USAF, Order from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C., Feb. 1956, 15 pp, Microfilm \$2.40, Photocopy \$3.30.



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CRT Displays

This report summarizes the results of a series of eleven studies of the feasibility of several different types of symbols for the coding of information on cathode ray tubes (CRT) and similar displays for use in future air traffic control and related systems. The report is divided into two sections. Section I contains specifications and recommendations for engineering applications to CRT-type displays. Section II contains the detailed results of the laboratory investigations, on which the recommendations of Section I are based. PB 121468 Symbolic Coding of Information on Cathode Ray Tubes and Similar Displays, Muller, Sidorsky, Slivinske, Alluisi and Fitts, Ohio State University, OTS, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C., Oct. 1955, 134 pp, \$3.50.

Power Capacity of Transmission Line

An expression is obtained for the maximum power which can be carried by a strip transmission line having an inner conductor with rounded edges without breakdown. For a typical transmission line of half-inch plate separation and 50 ohm impedance, the result is of the order of 0.25 Mw/mm of inner conductor thickness. PB 122377 Power Handling Capacity of Strip Transmission Lines Having Rectangular Inner Conductors With Semi-Circularly Rounded Edges, R. L. Pease, Tufts College, Order from Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Publications Board Project, Washington 25, D. C., Mar. 1955, 14 pp, Microfilm \$2.40, Photocopy \$3.30.

Trimode Turnstile Waveguide

The microwave junction whose study is extended in this report is a seven port variation of a turnstile waveguide junction with a coaxial arm axially opposing the circular waveguide.

With the assumptions that all waveguide characteristic impedances that normalized, that the junction is lossless, that only TE₁₀, TE₁₁ and TEM modes are propagated respectively in the rectangular, circular and coaxial arms, and that all sources and terminations are matched, the scattering matrix of the junction is determined explicitly for each of the three possible combinations of two different types of matched ports. These three different scattering matrices are then used to determine the amplitude and phase relationships of the output voltages at each port as the junction is excited by a number of different rectangular arm TE₁₀ modes. PB 121040 Multiple Mode Excitation Of The Trimode Turnstile Waveguide Junction, R. S. Potter, NRL Report 4802, OTS, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C., Aug. 1958, 16 pp, \$0.50.

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Duty: Continuous Dropout: 30 to 60% of pickup Contact Rating: .25 AMP at 28 V.D.C. resistive load Operation Time: 4 milliseconds max. rated voltage Dielectric Strength: Sea level: 500 V RMS. High altitude: 500 V RMS

Shock: Shock test: 50 G. without damage Vibration: 10 G to 500 cps Contact Arrangement: SPDT Form C Ambient Temperature Range: - 55°C to +85°C Life: 1,000.000 operations at rated load

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is r port considers the process through which a d vice is advanced from the stage of a requireat to the stage of mass production. For developnts which take place within the framework of operation between a Navy operated laboratory a capable industrial manufacturer, these phases identified and defined. PB 121170 Transition m Development To Production, D. E. Marlowe, AVORD 3627, OTS, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, ashington 25, DC, Feb. 1954, 10 pp, \$.50.

hotoconductive Cells

mansient and frequency methods used to study the monse of lead telluride photoconductive cells to frared radiation. Both methods are used to study edependence on the wave length and intensity of radiation, and the voltage across the cell. The periment indicated that both monomolecular and molecular decay mechanisms are present. Deadence on wave length intensity and bias is eviat. The data are fitted by an empirical equation hich combines two exponential and one hyperbolic me processes. PB 120945 Response Time Studies In and Telluride Photoconductive Cells, Lummis and imnlon, NAVORD 1899, Order from Library of Imgress, Photoduplication Service, Publications Board Project, Washington 25, D.C, May 1954, 36 m, Microfilm \$3.00, Photocopy \$6.30.

locket Instrumentation

general discussion of the operating characteristics nd experience with the Airpax 400 cy, dc to ac ower inverter, is presented. Performance curves or the inverter and circuit diagrams of an elecmically regulated power supply and flexible renote-control system suitable for rocket-borne use we included. Power supply reliability is discussed. PB 122376 Power Supplies and a Remote-Control System Suitable for Aerobee Rocket Instrumentation, H. F. Schulte, Michigan University, Order rom Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Publications Board Project, Washington 25, D. C., Dec. 1955, 18 pp, Microfilm \$2.40, Photocopy \$3.30.

Design of Feedback Systems

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationhip between system configuration and system perormance with the objective of establishing practical guides to aid in choosing the configuration to be used. PB 123159 Design of Feedback Systems, Edward J. Angelo, Jr., Polytechnic Institute of Brookyn, Order from Library of Congress, Washington 5, D.C., Jan. 1956, 25 pp, Microfilm \$2.70, Photocop: \$4.80.

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Patents

Variable Pulse Delay Circuit

Patent No. 2,745,004. Yeo Pay Yu. (Assigned to Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc.)

High-speed oscillographs require a variable delay circuit in their operation which are accurate as to the time of delay. Such circuits also find usefulness in determining the time between transmitted and received signals in radar and loran devices. There are a number of factors which can affect the accuracy of a circuit. The circuit of the patent has the required high degree of accuracy without being effected by the factors which commonly introduce disturbances.

The circuit of the figure uses two connected transmission lines 15 and 16, the far end of line 15 being grounded and the far end of the line 16 being grounded through a signal absorbing resistor 17. The delay circuit of tubes 12, 13 and 14 is connected between the connected ends of the transmission lines and the transmission line 16 and its resistor 17.

A positive input signal is applied to the control grid of the tube 11 and because of phase reversal in the plate circuit, a negative pulse is transmitted to the lines 15 and 16. The negative pulse passing through the line 16 is absorbed by the resistor 17. Since the tubes 12, 13 and 14 are biased beyond cut-off this negative pulse has no effect on these tubes. The negative pulse passing through transmission line 15 is reflected as



a positive pulse through transmission lin 15 and 16. This positive reflected puls renders each of the tubes 12, 13 and 14 con ducting and generates a negative pulse in the plate circuits of each of the tubes which augment or are additive with respect the each other. This second pulse passes in on direction through line 16 and is absorbed by the resistor 17. The negative pulse pass ing through transmission line 15 is reflected as a positive pulse which continues through transmission line 16. The tubes 12, 13, 14 are biased to conducting condition in the manner previously described. This operation continues until a pulse is applied to the delay circuit of sufficient length of time to

stop the recycling of the pulse.

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The reflected positive signal also trigger the blocking oscillator 18 which generate a signal stored by the counter 19. Upon a predetermined number of pulses, the gate pulse generator 21 is triggered to generate a gating pulse which controls the gate 23 and an output pulse passes to the output circuit. The gating pulse also triggers the switching device 22 which generates a negative pulse of sufficient amplitude and duration to bias the tube 14 below cut-off so that recycling of the pulse is halted. It requires a second input pulse to again set the circuit in operation. The patent illustrates several modifications which can be made to the basic circuit of the figure.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • February 15, 19 7

ulti ribrator Trigger Circuit

nter No. 2,745,955. B. L. Havens (Asne to International Business Machines

Tri ger circuits of the Eccles-Jordan type e commonly used but these circuits are of as rapid in their operation as a similar ultivibrator. Multivibrators are not orinarily used as trigger circuits because bey are free running whereas trigger ciruits are required to be controlled to setively assume one of its two stable onditions. The trigger circuit shown in the gure is believed to be faster than the presently known trigger circuits and this factor increases the usefulness of this particular circuit.



The trigger circuit shows a doubletriode 10 providing a pair of triode trigger tubes. The application of a positive potential to me of the control grids or to a terminal Lg Rg will set the condition of stability. A control or keying tube KT is connected in he manner of the circuit to the multivirator triodes. Assume that the triode secion JOL is conducting with anode potential eing supplied from the 150 v source trough resistors 23 and 24. The potential the junction of resistors 14 and 24 will hen be relatively low whereas the potential at the junction of resistors 12 and 22 or upon he anode of triode section 10R is relatively igh A suitable triggering signal is applied hthe control tube at the terminals SG and ^{CC} whereupon the control tube becomes conducting. This lowers the potential on the anode of the control tube and at the junction of the two rectifiers 27 and 28. Because the initial potential across the rectifier 28 is less than that across the rectifier 27, the effect of the control tube becoming conducting is to reduce the potential on the control grid of the conducting triode section 10L and the potential on the control grid of the triode section 10R is unchanged. Conduction decreases through triode section 10L resulting in an increased potential at the junction of the resistors 14 and 24 which raises the potential on the control grid of the triode section 10R so that this section begins to conduct. Upon the tube section 10R becoming conductive the potential at the junction of resistors 12 and 22 decreases which is transmitted to the control grid of the triode section 10L through resistor 12 and condenser 13. This cumulative action quickly transfers the triode section 10L to non-conducting condition and the triode section 10R becomes conducting. Conduction continues through the triode section 10R until a second positive pulse is applied to the control tube terminals SG and CG to again render this tube conducting whereupon the same sequence of operation occurs to render the triode section 10R non-conducting and the triode section 10L conducting.

Increased speed of operation of the circuit is secured by applying a negative potential such as -20 v through rectifiers 19 and 20 to the control grids of the triode sections 10R and 10L respectively. This provision reduces the potential variation necessary to trigger the triode sections and hence speeds up the operation of the trigger circuit. The patent shows a more complex circuit which, however, uses the basic circuit illustrated.

Linear Pulse Integrator

Patent No. 2,750,500. W. R. Aiken. (Assigned to U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.)

A linear pulse integrator is described which produces a voltage proportional to input pulse frequency over a wide frequency range. Standard integrating elements are employed in this simple circuit which provides for double integration so that the unavoidable error of the first integration is integrated to produce the correct integrator signal.



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DC TO 4000 MC

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Electronic Patents Released For Public Use by AEC

Descriptions of some electronic patents owned by the U.S. Government and held by the Atomic Energy Commission have been released by the Commission. These patents were issued during the period of Sept.-Nov. 1956!

The Commission will grant nonexclusive, royalty-free licenses on the listed patents. as part of its program to make nonsecret technological information available for use by industry. Commission-held patents and patent applications released for licensing now total 1093.

Applicants for licenses should apply to the Chief, Patent Branch, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington 25, D.C., identifying the subject matter by patent number and title. Copies of these patents may be obtained from the U.S. Patent Office.

Pulsed Oscillator

Patent No. 2,764,689. (Inventor, W. C. Struven, AEC)

This patent relates to a pulse oscillator that delivers a constant frequency alternating current output whenever there is a triggering voltage at the controlling termina round. The oscillator circuit comprises a pentagr odes is vacuum tube having its first and second the tr grids tied into a crystal oscillator circulatage so that there is a continual oscillating from ele quency between these two grids. A loa nence resistor is used between the cathode an onizes the first grid for grid bias, and there is ump variable capacitor between the cathode an hereby the second grid so that there is a continue wit an oscillating current discharge between the quipr cathode and the second grid. The third gri ninim is connected to the control terminal so the squip a negative voltage will isolate the signa from the plate, but a positive voltage will leak I result in a high frequency oscillating cur Patent rent output. Vieyer

Spark Gap

Patent No. 2,763,816. (Inventor, W. P Baker, AEC)

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This patent relates to a relay that may be triggered by an overload condition in a ary f radio frequency line to isolate valuable equipment on the line that could be dame aged by the overload condition. Two concentric electrodes are connected in unidi rectional circuit, the inner electrode of which is connected through a capacitor to

how to get more volts per pound at high altitudes



PROBLEM: Design a regulated high-voltage dc power supply for operation at high altitudes. Specifications:

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • February 15, 1957
ainground. Slightly removed from these elecagreedes is a third button electrode connected othe transmission line. When the overload Con oltage occurs a spark jumps from the butn electrode to the inner electrode and ence to ground. This spark sufficiently mizes the atmosphere that a spark may ump between the concentric electrode is hereby completing the unidirectional cirtime wit and activating cutoff controls for the quipment to be protected, thus, in the ninimum amount of time, protecting the grid quipment.

leak Detection Apparatus

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Patent No. 2,766,442. (Inventor, W. H. Meyer, Jr., AEC)

This patent describes a heat exchanger design and apparatus that will permit prompt detection of a leak in the exchanger. double tube sheet is provided that creates a void between the primary tube sheet header and the shell containing the seconday fluid, the tubes passing through both ube sheets. This design creates a double harrier through which any leaking fluid must pass. A conduit leads from this void to a chamber containing an electrode electrically isolated from the chamber body which is grounded. Any liquid leaking through the tube to tube sheet seal welds will flow through the conduit to this chamber and complete an electrical circuit activating some suitable alarm device or control, thereby preventing extensive damage that may occur from undetected fluid leakage.

Phase Meter

Patent No. 2,771,582. (Inventors, C. N. Winningstad et al, AEC)

This patent relates to a phase meter that may be applicable to either amplitude modulated or frequency modulated phase measurements. Heretofore, the phase meters required the radio frequency source to be a continuous wave and with a stable frequency. This phase meter measures the phase difference of amplitude modulated radio frequencies, continuous wave or pulsed, when the frequency of the source is not stable. This is accomplished by having a frequency determining tank circuit and developing a voltage at a frequency equal to the difference between the input voltage and that of the tank circuit which may be measured by suitable means to indicate the desired result.

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A Handbook of **Magnesium-Organic Compounds**

S. T. Yoffe and A. N. Nesmeyanow. Pergamon Press, Inc., 122 E. 55th St., New York 22, N.Y., 3 Volumes, 2052 p. \$72.00.

The vast range of investigations on organic compounds of magnesium, including alkyl and aryl halides, are summarized in these volumes. All the chemical reactions since Girard (1899), together with work not heretofore described, are collected and systematized. In all, 13,395 reactions are listed, cross-indexed and arranged according to Chemical Abstracts indexing. The 3 volumes are divided into 5 sections covering a summary of total reactions, a formula-index of end-products of the reactions, a list of separate magnesium-organic compounds, literature sources and a supplementary_index of co-authors.

Engineering Inspection, **Measurement and Testing**

H. C. Town and R. Colebourne. Phi cal Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. N.Y., 192 p. \$2.90.

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This book will be of interest to design engineers because it indicates the accuracy to which mechanical measurements can commonly be made in production. This knowledge can have a decided influence in specifying tolerances.

The book explains the function of the modern factory inspection department, and deals with the principles and practice of procision measurement and with comparators and other measuring and inspection machines. Attention is given to measurement during machining and automatic sizing operations, and to screw-thread measurement.



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Glendale 1. California

Proceedings of the High Temperature Symposium, June, 1956

Star ford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Cali., 218 pages, \$5.00

Collected in this volume are papers by 36 internationally recognized authorities in high temperature. The major subjects cover Methods for Reaching High Temperatures, and "Materials for Containing High Temperatures." Written discussions of panel questions and a general treatment of the fundamentals of temperature by Dr. Carsten Steffens have been added to the proceedings. Also included is the keynote address on aerodynamic heating.

Induction Heating Practice

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D. Warburton-Brown. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16, N.Y. 192 pages. Price: \$10.00.

In this book, a leading British expert presents a detailed, up-to-date study of highfrequency induction heating. It is intended for the production engineer interested in the possibilities of installing or extending induction-heating equipment and all others concerned with heat treatment in engineering production. Information is given on the design of work-coils and inductors, on modifying the design of components or assemblies to facilitate use of the process, and on jigs or handling mechanisms. The remainder of the book deals with various applications, first giving general notes on each and then going on to specific examples, with full production data. The examples cover a wide range, from motors and motor accessories to typewriters, gold-melting, electrical components and precision instruments. A complete chapter is devoted to the special problems of gear hardening.

Arcs in Inert Atmospheres and Vacuum

Edited by W. E. Kuhn. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y., 188 pages, \$7.50.

This volume presents the collected papers from a symposium on The Electric Arc in Inert Atmospheres and Vacuum. The contents are divided into four sections: The past and present status of high current arc technology, arc melting fundamentals, design and operation of arc melting furnaces, and chemical applications of arcs.



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What The Russians Are Writing

J. George Adashko

Contents of Elektrosviaz' No. 8, 1956

Suppression of Pulse Noise by Compensation (Balancing) Methods, V. A. Kliaznik, (11 pp, 9 figs).

The compensation method is quite old, dating back to J. R. Carson's article in the IRE Proceedings, No. 7, 1928. The method consists essentially of incorporating two channels in the receiver, one for the signal plus noise, the other for the noise alone. The two voltages are separately detected and subtracted from each other. The article investigates the effect of pulsed noise on such a system and suggests several improvements for the scheme. The author also shows a way of realizing practically complete suppression of the harmful effect of pulsed noise prior to detection of the signal.

Narrow-Band Crystal Filters, E. V. Zeliakh, Ia. I. Velikin, (11 pp, 9 figs).

Gives theory and procedures for design of differential-type filters. This article will be abstracted in a future issue of ELECTRONIC DESIGN.

Use of Tapped Inductance Coils in Electric Filters, Kh. I. Cherne, (8 pp, 10 figs, 3 tables).

Shows that replacing some two-terminal reactance filter elements with equivalent auto-transformer elements, employing high-grade core material and having almost zero leakage, results in many cases in simpler or better filters. For example, the filter of Fig. 1 can be replaced by that of Fig. 2, in which all the capacitors are the same, or by that of Fig. 3, in which all the inductances have the same values.



New Methods of Controlling the Frequencies of Self-Oscillator, G. M. Utkin, (3 pp, 2 figs).

Describes a self-oscillator circuit (see figure) in which the bias voltage is changed (and the frequency controlled) with an added tank circuit, tuned approximately to a harmonic of the fundamental, and incorporated into the feedback loop The carrier frequency can be varied 5-10 per cent in this manner. Experimental results are cited.



Effect of Non-Linearity of Tube Characteristics on Transients in an Amplifier Stage with Cathode Load, S. N. Krize, (7 pp, 5 figs).

The usual analysis of cathode followers does not take into account such non-linear effects as platecurrent cutoff, even though the cathode follower is frequently used in output stages, where the signal level is high and operation is essentially non-linear linear the tube characteristic is approximated by a second-degree polynomial, and integration of the resultant non-linear equation leads to simple design equations, which give results that arin good agreement with experimental data.

Use of Reactance Tube to Control Frequency of Vacuum-Tube Oscillators, G. A. Levin, Z. P. Vazhenina, (15 pp, 12 figs).

Discussion of the maximum frequency deviation obtainable with a reactance tube. A relationship is established between the frequency deviation and the depth of parasitic amplitude modulation. A circuit is proposed (see figure for equivalent diagram) a which this parasitic am is substantially reduced. Operational equations are derived and checked against experimental data.



Estimate of Noise Stability of Wireless Facsimile Transmission, B. Z. Kisel'gof, (9 pp, 2 figs, 1 table).

Statistical study of the effect of noise on the clarity, contrast, and definition of the transmitted images. The estimate is based on measuring the average area of the blank picture that is damaged by the recorded noise.

Other Articles in this Issue:

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Optimum Qualitative Indices of Subscriber's Teletype Lines," V. I. Grigor'ev (5 pp, 3 figs); "Equivalent Circuit of Isolating Bridge used in Automatic Telephone Stations," Ia. G. Koblents (3 pp, 3 figs, 2 tables).

Contents of Radiotekhnika No 8, 1956

Frequency Multiplication and Division of Modulated and Unmodulated Waves, I. T. Turbovich, (11 pp, 7 figs.)

Discussion of distortionless spectrum division; the spectrum so divided is transmitted over a narrow-band channel. Specifically covered is the transmission of speech over an 800-1200 cps channel.

Calculation of Parasitic Capacitance in Printed Circuitry. L. M. Kononovich, (7 pp, 14 figs.)

Conformal mapping is used to transform the printedcircuit lines and elements into a concentric long line. Disign equations for the parasitic capacitances are derived on this basis. To be abstracted in a future issue of ELECTRONIC DESIGN.

The Transitron Generator as a Feedback Device. A. A. Kulikovski, (3 pp, 2 figs.)

Straightforward network-theoretical discussion.

Selected MINIATURES for TRANSISTOR and PRINTED CIRCUIT APPLICATIONS

Design and component engineers are invited to acquaint themselves with the wide variety of miniature low voltage capacitors developed by Good-All Electric. These compact new designs are ideal companion items for use with transistors and other printed circuit components.

Many space-saving Good-All types are as useful for military as for civilian applications. This is particularly true of the molded-in-Epoxy types. It has also proven to be the case with "wrapped" mylar designs which lend themselves to use in potted subassemblies.

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	REPRESENTATIVE TYPES TY	PICAL Cad. V	SIZE	COMPARISON
AXIAL LEAD	600UE Mylar dielectric winding molded in dense, mois- ture-resisting Epoxy.	.01 .1 .47	50 50 50	.312 x 15/16 .438 x 1-3/16 .562 x 1-15/10
6000-011	663UW Mylar dielectric winding with tough plastic film case and thermo-setting end seals.	.01 .1 .47	50 50 50	188 x 11/16 281 x 15/16 437 x 1-15/1
OUDD AIL	613G Mylar dielectric winding, extended foil construc- tion, hermetically-sealed metal housing.	.01 .1 .47	50 50 50	.173 x 23/32 .313 x 27/32 .50 x 1-3/16
RADIAL LEAD	600RE This novel design combines features of conven- tional tubular capacitors and upright mounting types. The mylar dielectric winding is completely encapsulated in Epoxy. In addition to its attractive glossy red appearance the Epoxy formulation developed by Good-All yields a tough, durable coating with excellent dielectric strength.	.01 .1 .47	50 50 50	250 x 11/16 .375 x 15/16 .50 x 1-3/4
PRIGHT MOUNTING	600UPE Mylar dielectric winding molded in dense, mois- ture-resisting Epoxy.	.01 .1 .47	50 50 50	.438 x 15/16 .562 x 1-3/16 .688 x 1-15/1
6000-AL	620UPB Mylar dielectric winding with molded bakelite housing and thermo-setting plastic end seal.	01 1 47	50 50 50	.375 x 1 .375 x 1-1/4 .625 x 1-7/8
1	620PM Mylar dielectric winding encapsulated in a plas- tic impregnated paper tube.	.01 .1 .47	50 50 50	.343 x 15/16 .410 x 1 .562 x 1-3/4
EPOXY COATED CERAMIC DISCS	These Epoxy coated discs are ideal for use on printed cir- cuit boards that are to be dip soldered, since no wax coating is necessary. The available types of ceramic discs are too numerous to describe in detail. A complete brochure with specifications on each type will be mailed to you upon request.	Dimensional informatio is contained in th Good-All ceramic dis brochure.		
	DuPont's trademark for polyester film.			

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Noise Stability and Effectiveness of Wireless Facsimile Transmission in the Presence of Fluctuation Noise. A. G. Ziuko, (11 pp, 2 tables.)

Statistical analysis of the following four types of facsimile transmission: frequency-modulated carrier; fm subcarrier and am carrier; both subcarrier and carrier frequency-modulated; fm subcarrier and am carrier with single-sideband transmission. In all these systems the signal-to-noise ratio is assumed higher than the threshold value.

Ways of Increasing the Effectiveness of Simple Waveband Antennas, S. I. Nadenenko, (6 pp, 9 figs.)

A "waveband" antenna is one with enough broadband characteristics to cover effectively a relatively large frequency range. The antenna analyzed in this article is shown in figure and is designed for the 20meter band. Its rating is 15-60 kw and its SWR not less than 0.4 at a wavelength ratio 2.5:1.



On the Problem of Establishing Decimeter-Wave Oscillations in Self-Excited Generators, N. F. Alekseev, (12 pp, 12 figs, 3 tables.)

The steady-state and transient behavior of microwave pulse oscillators has not been thoroughly analyzed in the literature, in the opinion of the author. This article is an attempt to determine the oscillation starting time, the initial amplitude, and the pre-oscillation noise. An effort is also made to find methods of reducing the average delay due to the leading edge of the hf pulse as well as to minimize the "dispersion" of the delays. The author indicates that it is possible to generate hf pulses of 0.1 microsecond duration without the necessity for sharpening the supply pulse.

Experimental Investigation of the Distribution of the Durations of Fluctuation Deviations. V. I. Tikhonov, (5 pp, 6 figs, 1 table.)

The term "deviation" denotes here an event in which the value of a random function exceeds a predetermined level. The article essentially discusses an experimental determination of the statistical values of tand T in figure.



Theory and Analysis of Magnetic Modulator Operating on the Frequency-Doubling Principle. M. A. Rozenblat, (16 pp, 11 figs.)

Magnetic modulators, Fig. 1, are frequently used to permit ac amplification of dc or slowly-varying signals. The use of frequency doubling makes such devices insensitive to external influences such as supply-line voltage and frequency changes, ambient-temperature fluctuations, and variations in magnetic core properties.

The article analyzes the modulator under no-load and full-load conditions. The principal factors that determine the modulator lower sensitivity threshold are explained. Data are given on the magnetic noise level of various alloys. Optimum design notes are made.



New Russian Magazine

"Pribori i Tekhnika Eksperimenta" (Instruments and Experimental Techniques)

This recent arrival of interest to the readers of ELECTRONIC DESIGN is a quarterly publication published by the USSR Academy of Sciences. Accord ing to its editorial policy as stated on its title page it will publish the following:

1. Reviews dealing with various phases of physical measurements.

2. Original articles devoted to description of principles of operation, construction, methods of application, or analysis of operation of various physical instruments, as well as research procedures in all

fields of experimental physics.

3. Brief notes, devoted to improvement of laboratory instruments or to procedural and technological laboratory activities.

4. Short description of physical instruments produced by the industry, and data on new materials used in instrument building and in laboratory practice.

The scope of "Pribori i Tekhnika Eksperimenta" s roughly the same as that of the "Review of Scienfic Instruments" and its many descriptions of varius electronic circuits are slanted toward the experimental physicist rather than the electronic deigner. It does, however, contain some interesting lesign items, which will be abstracted in ELEC-RONIC DESIGN from time to time.

Complete Translations

ELECTRONIC DESIGN policy has been to review all principal electronic journals in order to give our readers an overall picture of Russian activity in the electronics field. To give complete coverage we have of necessity condensed or abstracted most articles. Complete translations of Automation and Remote Control Automatika i Telemekhanika) are now available from Consultants Bureau Inc., Dept. B. 227 West 17th Street N.Y. 11, N.Y. These translations begin with the January 1956 issue; 12 issues per year. All schematics are reproduced integral with the text. Price of a year subscription is \$185. Individual issues may also be purchased.

Complete translation of the Soviet Journal of Acoustics (Akusticheskii Zhurnal), four issues each year, are also available. The 1955 issues (Volume 1 of this journal) will be published in two issues. The 1956 and subsequent volumes will be published quarterly.

Translation on SSB Receiver

We received many inquiries about the Russian Dual Channel Single Sideband Receiver described in the Aug. 15 issue of ELECTRONIC DESIGN (p 108). Richard E. Daniel, who has reviewed several books published in the U.S.S.R for ELECTRONIC DESIGN, offered to do to complete translation on this timely subject.

Free copies of this translation may be obtained by writing to:

Richard E. Daniel, Sr. Engineer Hoffman Laboratories, Inc. Box 2471, Terminal Annex Los Angeles 54, Calif.

The design of the dual channel single sideband reover described is a further improvement of Soviet single sideband receivers. The use of wideband crystal for ers for separation of sidebands; a new and more inple AFC system allowing tuning of the first heteroine oscillator in relation to the suppressed carrier within a fraction of a cycle; elimination of dual receplon, an unsatisfactory method; favorably distinguish this new receiver circuitry from its predecessors.



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nium rectifiers. They are tougher on the capacitors. Large values of capacity are needed to handle such ripple currents and engineering attention is needed here if good field performance is to be expected.

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SB-3	T-50 T-200 T-1000 T-3000 T-6000	50 kc 200 kc 1 mc 3 mc 6 mc	30 сря	2.5 kc- 1.9 kc 4.4 kc- 3.8 kc 11.0 kc- 9.0 kc 25.0 kc- 20.0 vc 50.0 kc- 40.0 kc

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Abstracts—German

Amplifier with 1 Cycle

UNUSUALLY high selectivity has been incorporated in the final stage of an amplifier designed for noise spectroscopy applications. In this stage a cathode follower is used to increase the "Q" of a tuned circuit by employment of positive feedback. This arrangement enabled the designer to obtain both the Q improvement due to the positive feedback and the (tube parameter) stability of negative feedback. The circuit is based on the "Q-multiplier" of H. E. Harris (*Electronics*, Vol. 25, No. 5, p 131).

The basic circuit is shown in the figure. The switching arrangement in the feedback loop is adjustable so that when the loop is open the bandwidth is 10 cps and for the three other switch positions shown, the bandwidth is five, two or one cps.

Since the portion of the frequency spectrum which is under analysis is heterodyned to 1000 cps the pentode stage shown is tuned to that frequency. The tuned circuit consists of a high quality capacitance and a ferromagnetic-core coil (with air gap) so that



Circuit of frequency selective amplifier stage with adjustable bandwidth.



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Bandwidth E. Brenner

an uncompensated Q of 100 and a corresponding bandwidth of 10 cps results. The resonant conductance of the tank circuit, G_p (= $1/R_p = 1/\omega_o Q_o L$) is 16.4 micromhos. It is shown in the paper that the positive feedback through the resistance Rt (which appears in the diagram as 29K, 18K or 16K) to the tap on the tank coil results in an effective tank conductance G'.

$$G'_p = G_p + G_n \tag{1}$$

where G_n is a negative value given by

$$G_n = -\frac{a \left(K_o - a\right)}{R_f + R'_o}$$

(2)

(3)

In Eq. 2 "a" is the turns ratio of the autotransformer formed by the tapped tank coil (i.e. the ratio of V, to V_1 , 0.5 in the example); K_0 is the (poen circuit) gain of the cathode follower, nominally unity; R', is the output resistance of the cathode follower and R_1 is the feedback resistance.

In order to maintain absolute stability G_2 must remain positive so that the value of R_1 must exceed the critical value a $(1-a)/G_p$. Within this limitation a value Q' is obtained (with feedback) which is related to R_1 (if K_o is unity) by

$$R_f = \omega_0 L \, \frac{a \, (1 - a)}{\frac{1}{Q_0} - \frac{1}{Q^1}}$$

where Q_a is the uncompensated Q of the tank circuit.

While the circuit shown here results in the improved bandwidth as stated, the rejection of frequencies more than 10 c.p.s. off resonance is not improved. This defeet may be overcome by bandpass filters such as those used in the i-f stages of radio receivers. In that clise it is possible to use sufficient positive feedback to give negative conductance for the secondary as long the total conductance of the primary and secondary mbined remains positive. For switching of bandwidth both the feedback resistance R_1 and a series f edback capacitance must be changed. In addition is necessary to readjust the tuned circuit coupling tor each bandwidth setting.

Abstracted from an article by W. Nonnenmacher, lectronische Rundschau, Vol. 10, May 1956, pp 125.

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Abstract

Heat Dissipation-Transitors Vs. Tubes

SINGLE output stage using electron tubes and having the same effective cooling area as an output stage using transistors can dissin 1-1/4 to 4 times as many watts and still not have excessive temperatures. Temperatures associated with electron tubes may be 20 to 40 F above room temperature, but equipment associated with transistors are usually limited to 15 F above room temperature. This difference is maintained to ensure that the germanium transistor bead does not exceed 175 F for any operating situation. Electron tubes. on the other hand, operate at temperatures measured in the hundreds of degrees. Efficiencies of electron tube and transistor equipment also vary markedly. Cathode-type electron tubes seldom attain more than 10 per cent efficiency, and usually less than 5 per cent. Transistors can attain more than 50 per cent efficiency, but a conservative estimate of 33 per cent is used in these calculations.

Based on the above considerations and efficiency characteristics of tubes and transistors, it has been found that the area of transistor equipment should be 33.3 per cent larger than the area of equipment associated with the electron tube, on a one transistor vs. one electron tube comparison. Practically speaking, it has been found that transistorized equipment has an outstanding space advantage over electron-tube equipment where the output power required is less than 10 mw. The net efficiency of a complete equipment unit containing many active stages is different from that of the single output stage because only a few of the active stages are required to deliver large suppl power. Here, transistors exhibit considerable idvantages over electron tubes because low level stages can be operated at significantly hig er efficiencies than are possible in tube circuits.

In general, there are significant differences in the problem of removing heat from transistorize equipment and electron tube equipment. When the signal level is small, less than 100 mw, transistors permit considerable space saving. Where the required signal level is large, more than 1 w, tub possess a space saving advantage. In a room fill to capacity with either transistor or electron tubequipment, there is no significant difference in the over-all heat problem, forced cooling is required. Abstracted from Heat Dissipation From Electronic Equipment, E. K. Van Tassel, Bell Laboratories Record, Dec. 1956, pp. 456-460.

Standards and Specs

Sherman H. Hubelbank

Dielectric Tests

AIEE No. 62, Proposed Recommended Guide for Making Dielectric Measurements in the Field, November, 1956

The present state of the art of making various dielectric measurements and testing the electrical insulation of power apparatus in the field is summarized in this guide. This guide is intended to serve as an aid in obtaining reliable and accurate data. The interpretation of data as it relates to the quality or serviceability of insulation is beyond the scope of this publication. Also considered in this guide are the special conditions encountered in field testing, and their effect on instruments, methods, and procedures for making tests on the electrical insulation of power apparatus. Copies of this guide may be obtained without charge from the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 33 West 39th St., New York 18, N.Y.

Preparing Specs

MIL-I-26036 (USAF), INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARA-FION OF CONTRACTOR-PREPARED SPECIFICATIONS FOR ASSEMBLY-TYPE GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT, 22 AUGUST 1956... Instructions to be followed by AF contractors in the preparation of contractor specs for assembly-type ground equipment are established by this spec. These instructions are to govern the spec written and to establish the format of the spec, but are not to be construed as requirements applicable to the design of the equipment.

Maintenance Drawings

MIL-M-19562 (Ships), INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARA-TION OF MAINTENANCE PRINTS FOR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, 18 SEPTEMBER 1956 ... The preparation and format of maintenance prints which are to be upplied with the electronic equipment to facilitate maintenance and servicing are covered in this spec. o aid the technician in troubleshooting, certain formation from the technical manual and from ther sources is condensed to form maintenance rints which will enable the service technician to erform his task more efficiently. This spec replaces lavy Department spec RE 9349A, entitled "Intruction for Preparing Servicing-Block Diagrams nd Supplementary Material" and RE 9543A, enitled "Instructions for Preparing Radar Mainenance Prints."



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Cables

MIL-C-18329B (SHIPS), CABLE ASSEMBLY, POWER, ELECTRICAL, WITH 3-WIRE 3-PRONG, GROUNDED PLUC CONNECTOR, FOR 115-VOLT EQUIPMENT . . . Electrical cable assemblies, having three-prong grounded plug connector connected to one end, are covered in this spec. It also covers the requirements for connecting the other end of the cable assembly to a piece of portable equipment such as electronic test equipment. Grounding is accomplished by conductor having a green tracer or green-colored insulation.

MIL-C-3885, CABLE ASSEMBLIES AND CORD ASSEM-BLIES, ELECTRICAL (FOR USE IN ELECTRONIC, COM-MUNICATION, AND ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL EQUIP-MENT), AMENDMENT NO. 2, 16 APRIL 1956 . . . The scope of this spec has been changed to cover the minimum requirements for power and audio-frequency cable and cord assemblies for voltage up to and including 600 volts ac or corresponding dc. The ends of a cable assembly that terminate in a molded connector or a molded crotch need not be treated with a mildew-inhibiting agent.

Antennas

MIL-006224B (USAF), ANTENNAE FOR UHF AIR-BORNE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT, GENERAL SPECIFICATION FOR THE DESIGN OF, 6 AUGUST 1956 ... The design, performance, and flight test requirements of an antennae system used with UHF communication systems are established by this spec. Also included are the requirements for the furnishing of engineering reports. The requirements of spec MIL-A-7772 apply as requirements of this spec. If the requirements of the two specs conflict, those of this spec shall govern.

MIL-A-7772B (ASG), GENERAL SPECIFICATION FOR THE DESIGN, LOCATION, AND INSTALLATION OF AB-BORNE ANTENNA SYSTEMS, 27 JUNE 1956... The general mechanical and electrical requirements for design, and for the location and installation in military aircraft, of antennas for electronic equipment are covered by this spec. It is intended primarily for the use of aircraft manufacturers.

Resistors

MIL-R-19518 (SHIPS), PRECISION VARIABLE WIREwound RESISTORS, 31 August 1956 Precision variable wirewound resistors capable of producing an output voltage (in terms of percent of applied voltage) proportional to the angle of shaft rotation are covered by this spec. It includes linear and nonlinear, single turn and multi-turn, single section, and ganged assemblies of variable resistors. The resistors are capable of full-load operation at ombient temperatures of 40 to 100 C. A typical type designation for a resistor meeting this spec is RK09AEKM203P.

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