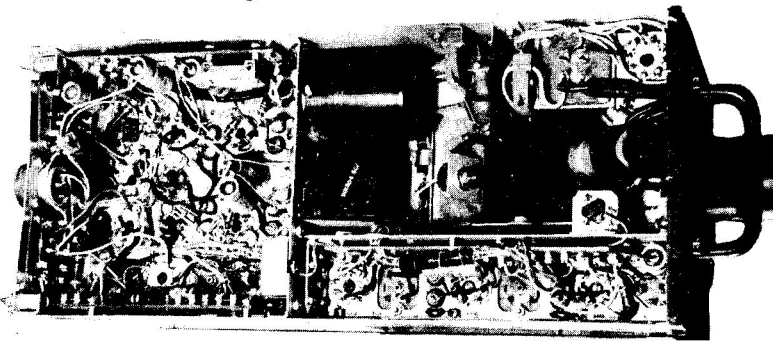
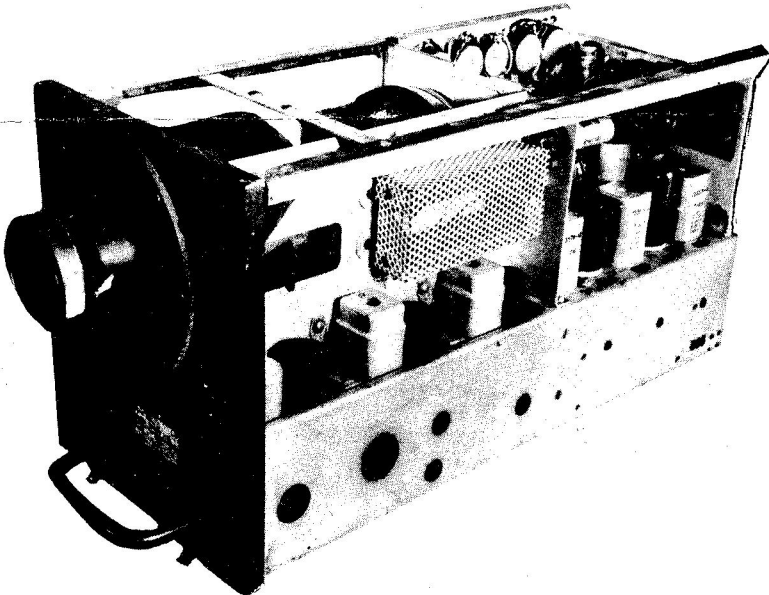
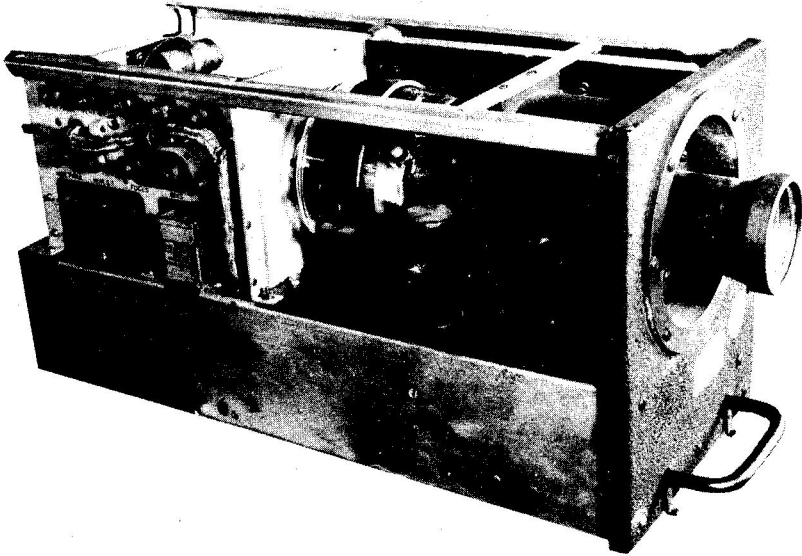


# Harjo Sales Co.

503 NORTH VICTORY BOULEVARD • VICTORIA 9-2411 • THORNWALL 4-2613 • BURBANK, CALIFORNIA



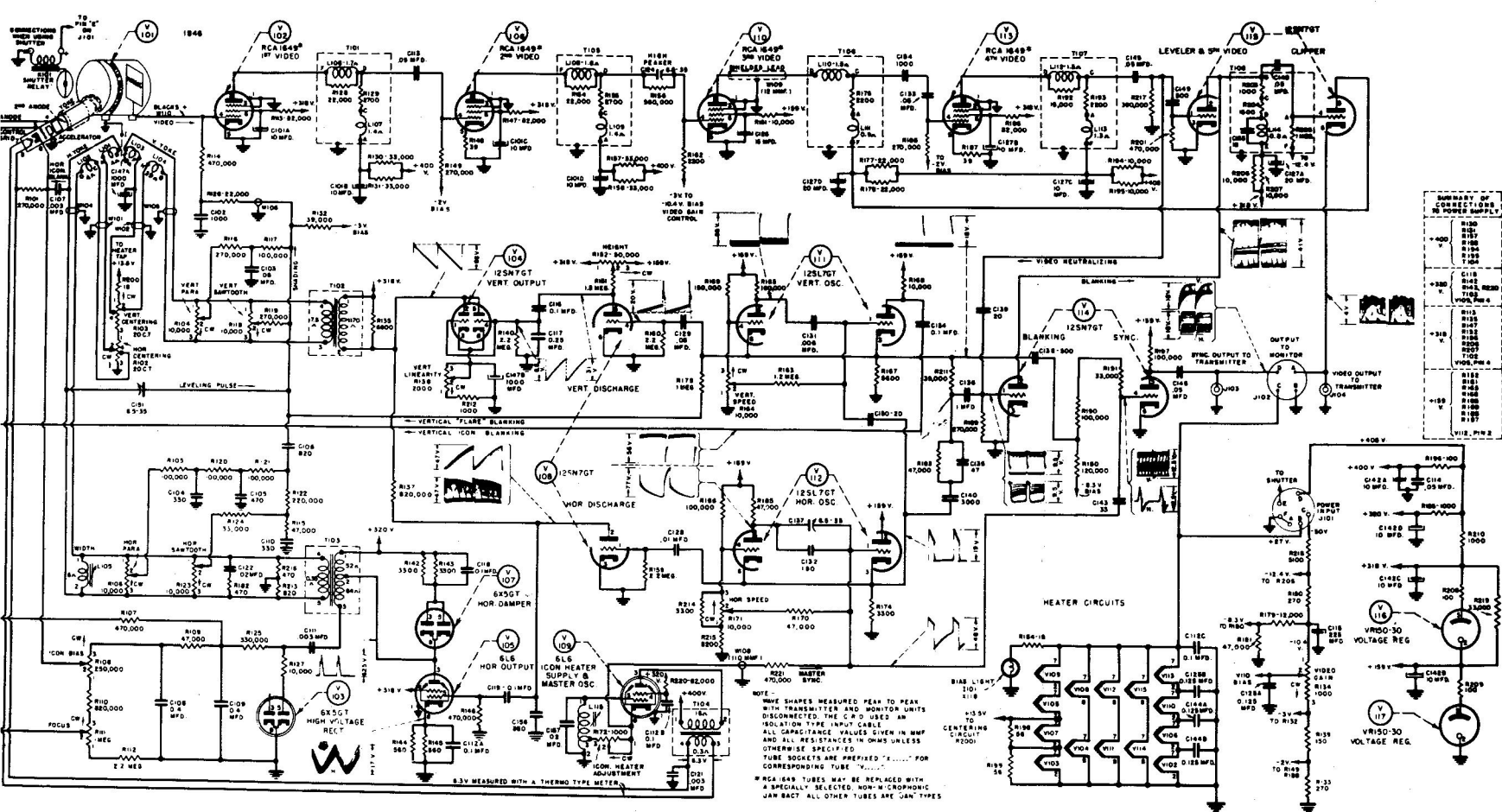


Figure 4—Conversion Unit CRV-59AAE, Schematic Diagram

# Harjo Sales Co.

4109 WEST BURBANK BOULEVARD • BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

# Harjo Sales Co.

503 NORTH VICTORY BOULEVARD • VICTORIA 9-2411 • THORNWALL 4-2613 • BURBANK, CALIFORNIA



## TELEVISION CAMERA CRV-59

### CURRENT APPLICATIONS:

**INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION:** FOR TRAINING AND EXPERIMENTAL WORK IN THE INSTRUCTION OF TV TECHNIQUE IN UNIVERSITIES AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING SCHOOLS.

**TELEVISION STUDIOS:** THIS CAMERA HAS BEEN USED VERY EFFICIENTLY IN A MOVIE PICK UP CHAIN. IT IS USED FOR TITLES, SLIDES, AND TEST PATTERNS.

**SCANNING:** VERTICAL 40-60 FPS. HORIZONTAL 13,000-15,000 CPS.

**VIDEO AMPLIFIER:** SIX STAGE VIDEO AMPLIFIER AND CLIPPER.  
1846 ICONOSCOPE.

**SYNC GENERATOR:** HORIZONTAL SYNC PULSES ARE GENERATED FROM A HARTLEY MASTER OSCILLATOR CIRCUIT WHICH GIVES EXCELLENT STABILITY TO THE MULTIVIBRATOR SYSTEM. VERTICAL OSCILLATOR IS SYNCHRONIZED BY A SUBMULTIPLE OF THE HORIZONTAL MASTER.

**CONTROL SYSTEM:** EXTERNAL CONTROLS ARE READILY ACCESSIBLE AND INCLUDE, V & H CENTERING, BIAS, FOCUS, VIDEO GAIN, V & H SAWTOOTH, V & H PARABOLA, AND VERTICAL LINEARITY. INTERNAL CONTROLS ALSO EASILY ACCESSIBLE AND INCLUDE VIDEO PEAKING, BLANKING, ICONOSCOPE FILAMENT ADJUSTMENT V & H SPEED, HEIGHT AND WIDTH.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** ENTIRE CAMERA IS SELF CONTAINED COMPLETE WITH MODULATOR AND SYNC GENERATOR. CAMERA DIMENSIONS: 25" x 12½ x 10½. WEIGHT: 49 POUNDS. MFD BY RADIO CORP. OF AMERICA TO ARMY NAVY SPECS.

**LIGHT REQUIREMENTS:** CAMERA WILL OPERATE WITH AN APPROXIMATE LIGHT SOURCE OF FIVE TO TEN FOOT CANDLES, ON THE MOSAIC. WITH PROPER BACK LIGHTING, THIS CAN BE REDUCED ABOUT FIFTY PERCENT.

**POWER REQUIREMENTS.** SEE ATTACHED SCHEMATIC AND NOTE FIG. 2.

V102	1649		5500	3175	Good.
106	1649		4000	3175	Good.
110	1649		4000	3175	Good
113	1649		4500	3175	Good.
115	12SN7	t <sub>1</sub>	2800	1650	Good
		t <sub>2</sub>	2600	1650	Good.
104	12SN7	t <sub>2</sub>	2350	1650	Good
		t <sub>1</sub>	2300	1650	Good
108	12SN7	t <sub>1</sub>	2600	1650	Good
		t <sub>2</sub>	2450	1650	Good
114	12SN7	t <sub>2</sub>	2400	1650	Good
		t <sub>1</sub>	2400	1650	Good
111	12SL7	t <sub>1</sub>	1500	1000	Good.
		t <sub>2</sub>	1400	1000	Good
112	12SL7	t <sub>2</sub>	1400	1000	Good
		t <sub>1</sub>	1500	1000	Good
103	6X5	d <sub>1</sub>	Good		
		d <sub>2</sub>	Good		
107	6X5	d <sub>2</sub>	Good		
		d <sub>1</sub>	Good		
105	626	Em	Good		
109	626	Em	Good		

V116	OD3	Fair
117	OD3	Fair



## TELEVISION CAMERA CRV-59

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**POWER REQUIREMENTS.** SEE ATTACHED SCHEMATIC AND NOTE FIG. 2.

CURRENT APPLICATIONS:

- IF IT IS TOO SMALL
- TOO LOW
- TOO HIGH
- TOO COLD
- TOO INCONVENIENT
- TOO HOT
- TOO EXPENSIVE
- TOO FAR
- TOO DIFFICULT
- TOO TIRING
- TOO DANGEROUS
- TOO INACCESSIBLE

TO OBSERVE DIRECTLY, USE A TV CAMERA

USES OF CLOSED CIRCUIT TV AS FOLLOWS:

- PLANE AND TRAIN DEPARTURE INFORMATION
- RAILROAD CAR CLASSIFICATION
- CUEING SOUND EFFECTS IN STAGE PLAYS
- ENTER OFFICE AND INTER PLANT COMMUN.
- GUARDING PLANT ENTRANCES
- ALIGNING UP AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLY JIGS
- READING WATER GAGES
- CHECKING BURNER FLAMES AND SMOKE STACKS
- TRAINING ON THE JOB TRAINING
- DISPLAYING MEATS IN FREEZERS TO CUSTOMERS
- REMOTE VIEWING ABOARD SHIP
- MAKING MOTION PICTURES
- FOR ADVERTISING AGENCIES
- FINDING SPACE IN PARKING LOTS
- WATCHING ATOMIC REACTIONS
- MONITORING FURNACE OPERATIONS
- DEFUSING, UNLOADING BOMBS
- WATCHING GAMBLING TABLES
- WATCHING TOLL BOOTH COLLECTIONS
- CHECKING CONVEYOR OPERATIONS
- MOVIE PICK UP CHAIN IN TV STUDIOS

AND MANY OTHER USES.

Many have been overlooking a pretty good piece of gear, namely the ATK and ATJ series of television cameras. They can be purchased for about the price of a not-too-good communications receiver, but they have unlimited uses. Not only will they work on 420 megacycles for amateur television, but it can be connected to your modulated milk bottle to keep an eye on children in the back yard, salesmen at the front door, a sleeping baby, or a hundred other uses. They are only limited by your own imagination. You might even point it at your rotary beam--craziest directional indicator ever.

Actually, unlike most surplus, there is no conversion necessary, all that is needed is a 110 volt ac power supply, and a 1 meg-

ohm resistor to get pictures from the camera. A simplified block diagram is shown in Figure 1. Because of space limitations, no explanation of the theory of operation is included here. Several excellent books have been written on the operation of the iconoscope camera and are available at your local library. The one circuit in the camera that may seem unusual is the 6L6 (V109). It is used to generate filament voltage for the iconoscope from the horizontal pulses. Operating the filaments at such a high frequency eliminates hum pickup at this very susceptible point. The 1 meg resistor is connected from pin 1 of V 111, the vertical oscillator, to ground. The purpose of this resistor is

Cont. on page 16

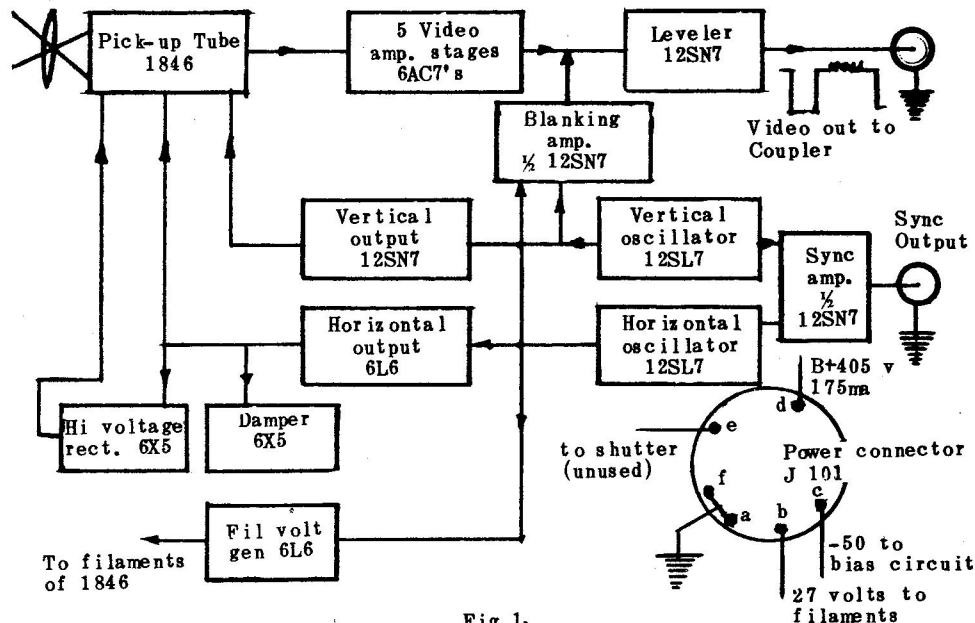


Fig 1.

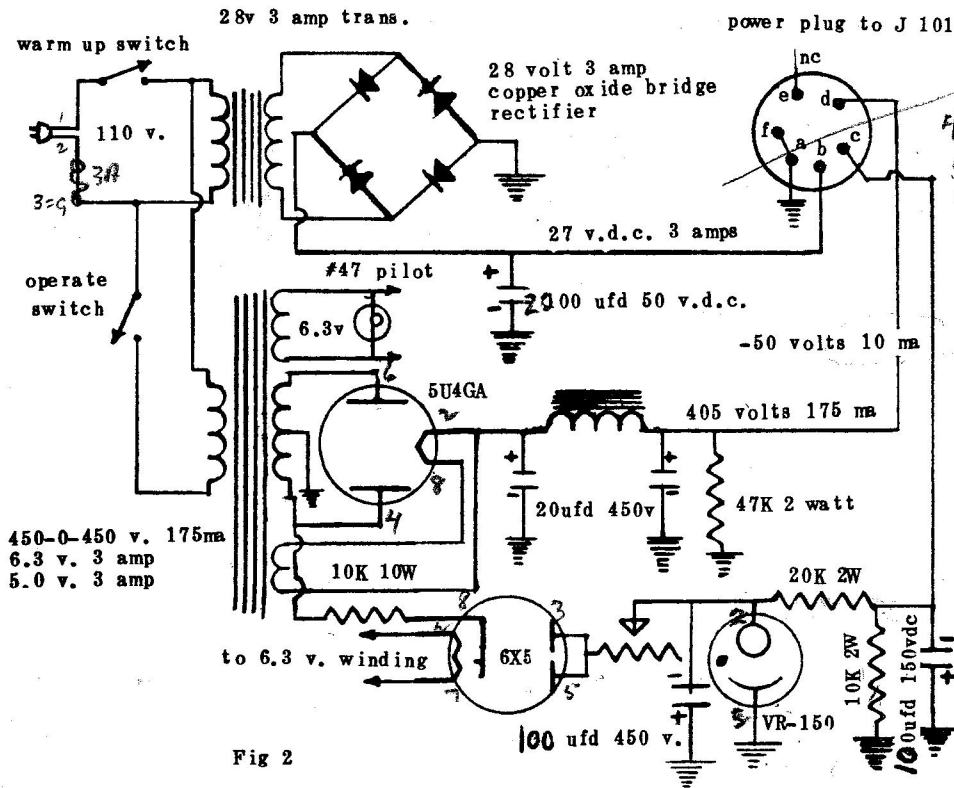


Fig 2

to reduce grid bias and allow the vertical oscillator to run at 60 cycles. The range of the horizontal oscillator is great enough to allow the frequency to be shifted up to 15,750 cycles.

It may be noted that a 28 volt DC supply is used for the filaments. Ordinarily this would not be necessary but because this supply also provides centering voltage and power for the pick up tube bias light, it is mandatory to use DC on these circuits. The power supply shown in Fig. 2 is the simplest solution to the problem, but these circuits could be separated and the filaments operated from AC. Voltage regulation at this point is unnecessary because two VR-150's are used in the B plus circuit in the camera.

Once the supply is constructed and the resistor installed, the camera is ready to function. It can be connected to any television set by constructing the "coupler" shown in Figure 3. The TV set to be used as a monitor may use negative or positive video, depending on the picture tube connections. Therefore it is necessary to have a polarity switch incorporated in the "coupler". It can be left permanently connected to the television set without any ill effects unless the video is being transmitted on 420 megacycles.

The camera can be adjusted by using an object well illuminated by sunlight. Before turning on the power supply, make sure the bias is full counterclockwise to

avoid damaging the tube while adjusting the camera. Undoubtedly when the unit is turned on, a series of black lines will be seen on the TV set. Possibly a wide bar will be seen flipping vertically on the screen. Let's start with this one. Adjust R-164 until the bar slows down, then stops. Continue rotation until the bar moves up and locks in at the top of the raster. Next step is to clear up the slanting lines with the horizontal adjustment. Some cameras used a variable capacitor (C-137) near V-112, others use a variable inductance directly below the 1846 on the underside of the chassis. Adjust the one used in your camera to decrease the number of slanting lines and finally eliminate them. At this point the raster should be clear with shadows near the edges. Alternately adjust the height (R-152), width (L-105), horizontal centering (R-102) and the vertical centering (R-103) until all dark areas disappear. The parabola and sawtooth controls adjust the screen illumination. Adjust these controls until the raster is evenly illuminated from side to side and top to bottom. Parabola controls affect the center of the picture and sawtooth controls affect the edges. Now, bring up the bias control (R-108) until dark and light areas or a picture appears. Keep this control as low as possible to avoid damaging the iconoscope. Adjust the electrical focus (R-111) for the sharpest picture, then the optical focus (wing nuts on the side of the lens). If the picture is smeared, adjust the "high peaker" control (C-124) until black objects have no trailing whites and visa versa. The linearity can be set by televising a round object and adjusting R-130.

### THE COUPLER

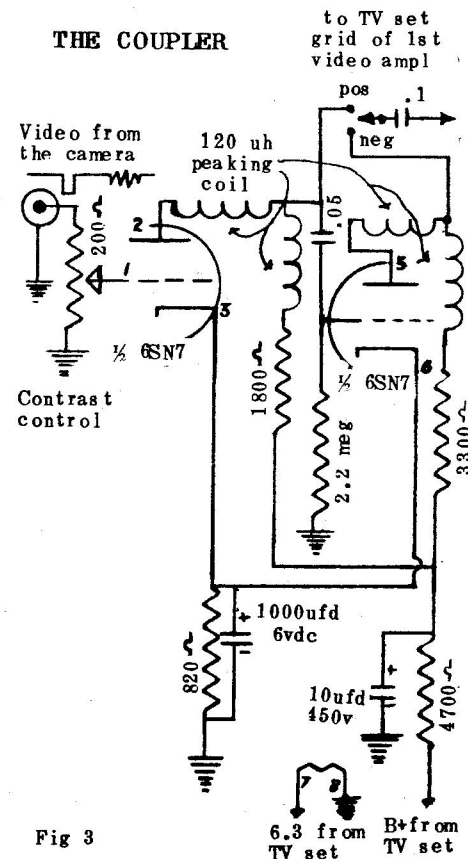


Fig 3

Although it may seem pretty complicated, the whole job can be done in one evening. Actually it is quite a bit easier to adjust and install than a commercial unit selling for over \$1000 dollars and the performance is essentially the same. The definition is about 250 lines which is about all that the modern television set can reproduce. It could be increased to 500 lines if an interlaced pulse generator is used.

### ADDITIONAL CHANGES:

**CHANGE R-163**

**FROM 1.2 meg. to 870K**

**CHANGE C-132 from 180 to 150 mmf.**



COPY

8 May 1956

File 6.00

Harjo Sales Company,  
503 N. Victory Blvd.,  
Burbank, California,  
U.S.A.

Gentlemen:

A short time ago we purchased from you a television camera, Type CRV-59. This unit is now operating and gives indication that it will be very useful - in fact we may require another one shortly.

However, we would like to obtain additional information on this unit, if possible, and would like to know whether there is a training and service manual available, either from you, or the U.S. Government. We would appreciate the reference if you could supply it, and also any suggestions for improved operation that you may have obtained from users of this unit.

Yours very truly,

SHAWINIGAN CHEMICALS LIMITED

H.E. Fisher  
Research Group Leader

HEF:FG.



Payette Radio Ltd  
730 St-James St-W  
Montreal 3, Que.

Att: Mr. R. Veillet, Pres.

- 1/1 only Amphenol connector Type 79-PO6M (~~79-06M~~)
- 1/4 1 " " " " 79-06F1 ✓ (~~79-06F1~~)

2/3 2 only Simpson Model 59 AC Ammeters, 4 inch rectangular, Range 0-25 Amps AC.

- 2/3 3 only Hammond Type 1412 B meter cases (~~1412B~~)
- 2/3 3 only " " 1412 D " " (~~1412D~~)

- 1/1 only Amphenol connector, Type 79-PO6M ✓
- " " " " Type 79-06F1 ✓

Capacitors:

- 2/3 1 - 150 mfd postage stamp mica
- 2/3 1 - 0.05 mfd 600v plastic tubular
- 2/3 1 - 0.1 mfd 600v " "
- 2/3 1 - 10 mfd, 450 v. electrolytic tubular
- 2/3 1 - 1000 mfd. 6v " " (CD BRH610 or equiv)

R-57

**COMPLETE**

Payette II

19/3/56

- 27/3 1 - 800 mfd, 450 v can type electrolytic (C-D or equiv) ~~(Aeromax 450 or equiv)~~
- 27/3 1 - 100 mfd, 150 v " " " (C-D) ~~(A0 24 or equiv)~~ or equiv

Resistors:

- 27/3 1 - 2000 ohm 10 W semi-adjustable wire wound
- 27/3 1 - 10 K 10 W wire wound
- 27/3 1 - 47 K 2 watt composition
- 27/3 1 - 20 K " "
- 27/3 1 - 10 K " "
- 27/3 1 - 4.7 K " "
- 27/3 1 - 3.3 K " "
- 27/3 1 - 1.8 K " "
- 27/3 1 - 2.2 meg 1 watt "
- 27/3 1 - 1 megohm ~~1 watt~~ "
- 27/3 1 - 870 K " " (subst 1 meg)
- 27/3 1 - 820 ohm 1 " "
- 27/3 1 - 200 ohm 2 watt linear wire wound potentiometer

R-58

Misc

- 27/3 3 - Amphenol replacement type octal sockets
- 27/3 1 - 6X5 GT tube
- 27/3 1 - 6SN7 GT "
- 27/3 1 - VA 150 "

R-59

Payette III

19/3/58

27/3 4 - -1 120 microhenry peaking coils (Techmaster 3L3)  
~~(Killer 6753 or equiv)~~

27/3 50 feet coax cable (for video signal from TV camera to monitor; No R.I.)

27/3 1 - coax connector, female chassis type (Amphenol 83-1R)

27/3 2 - " " , male cable type ( " 83-1SP)

27/3 1 - screw holding screw driver

(Hold-E-Zee Type 65-25 or equivalent)

R-59

M. E. L. S. S. S.

26-6810-76

20/1/55

Payette Radio Ltd  
730 St-James St-W.  
Montreal 3, Que.

IN

- ✓ 1 - only Hammond Transformer, Type 278 X 60 ✓
- ✓ 1 - " " " " " 167 Q 60 ✓
- ✓ 1 - " " " " " 167 L 60 ✓
- ✓ 1 - " " Choke " 10-200X ✓
- ✓ 1 - " " " " " 192 F ✓
- ✓ 1 - " " chassis " 1441-32 ✓
- ✓ 1 - " " case " 1403-H ✓
- ⊖ 2 - only Cornell-<sup>DUBILIER</sup> Dubilier capacitors Type KR 6/6 C ✓
- ✓ 2 - " " " " " " A012 ✓
- ✓ 1 - " " " " " " A020 ✓
- ✓ 1 - " " " " " " BRH 620 ✓
- ✓ 1 - " Ohmite semi-adjustable WW resistor, Type 0372 ✓
- ⊖ 1 - " Mallory Dry disc rectifier, Type F16C3 ✓
- ✓ 1 - " Type 504-G Rectifier tube ✓
- ✓ 1 - only HH Sm. 4u Type 522 DPST switch
- ✓ 2 - " " " 530 SPST "

26-6810-76 cont'd

20/1/55

IN

- ✓ 4 only Drake type 101N pilot light assemblies,  
milky white transparent dome ✓
- ✓ 1 only Fuse Extractor post type 342001 ✓
- ✓ 1 box type NES1 lamps ✓
- ✓ 1 box 3AG-3 amp. fuses ✓
- ✓ 2 only Amphenol Type 78-AS8 sockets ✓
- ✓ 1 " " " 60-M11 3-pole plug ✓
- ✓ 1 " " " 60-F1 3-pole receptacle ✓
- ✓ 1 " " " 78-PM8 cable connector ✓
- ✓ 10 " ~~etc~~ Cinch Type 52 tie strips ✓
- ✓ 10 " " " 53 A " " ✓
- ✓ 20 feet Belden Type 8446 multiconductor cable



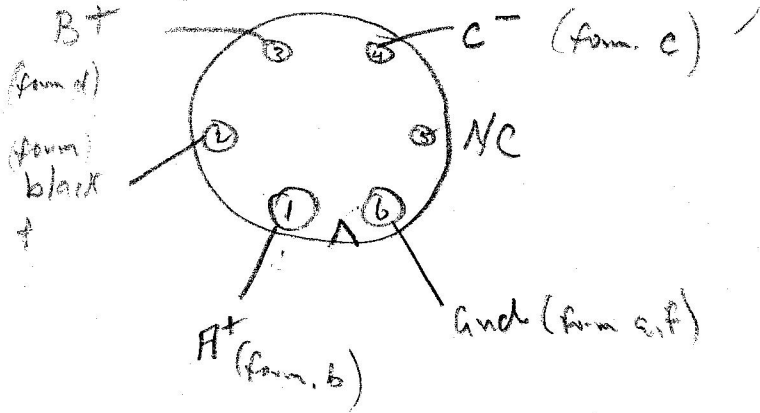
(#80.43)

# Power Plug on Camera.

## Orig

- ✓ a) } Bare wire to Brown monitor plug - end  
f) } jumpered
- ✓ b) Brown, heavy AT 270 - to e on mon. plug (black wire).
- ✓ c) yellow, blue trace e<sup>-</sup> 50v (to 10K the print r board)
- ✓ d) red - into cable BT 2405V
- ✓ e) black - " " - No conn needed.

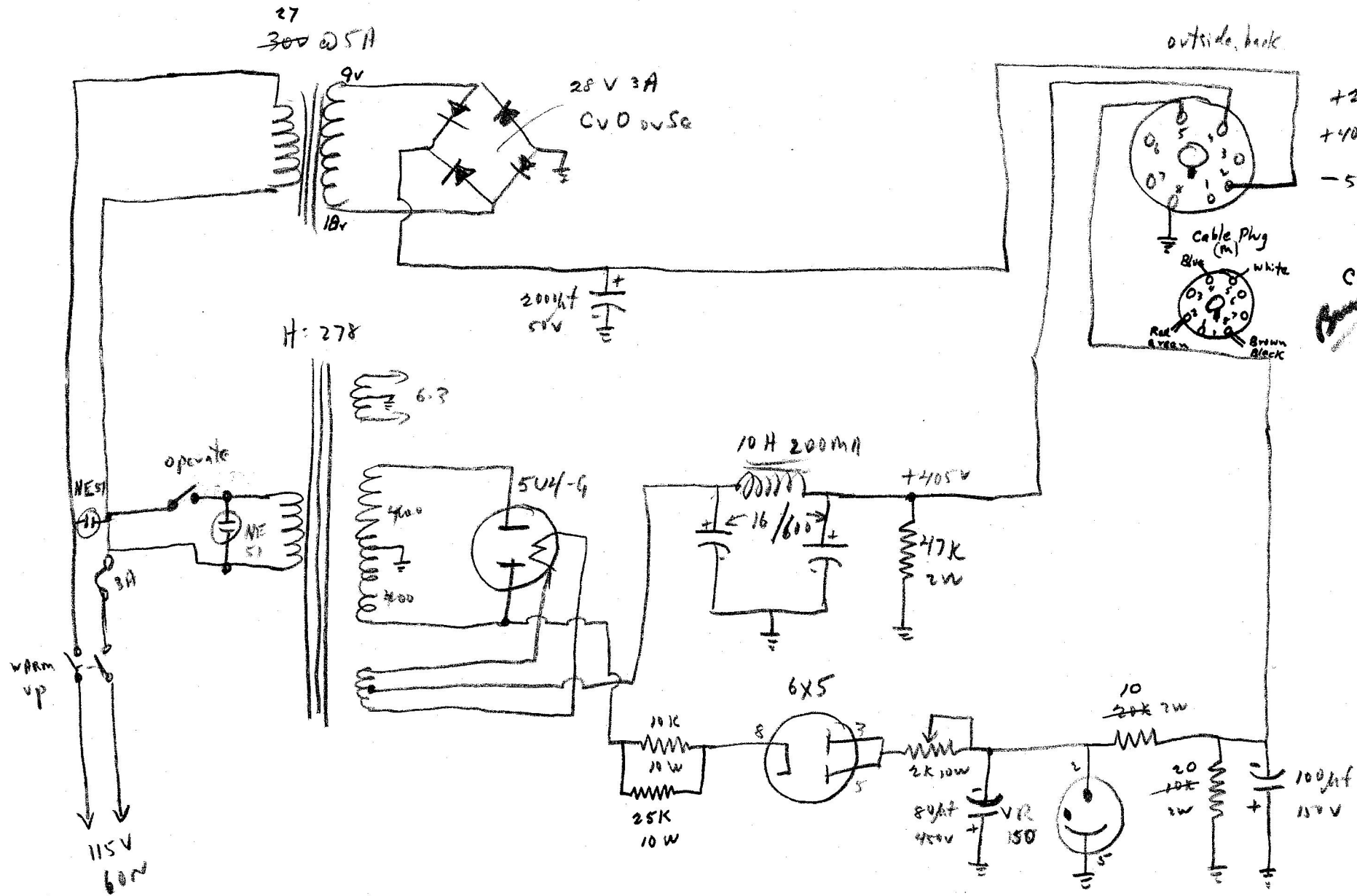
## 1) Replacement - outside, back, male chassis



- 2) Changed R163 from 1.2m → 870K
- 3) Added 1 meg from V-III-1 to ground
- 4) changed C132 from 180 pf to 150 pf (120 weas).

# POWER SUPPLY FOR I.T.V. CAMERA

11/4/56



COMPLETED, 12/4/56

13/11/84

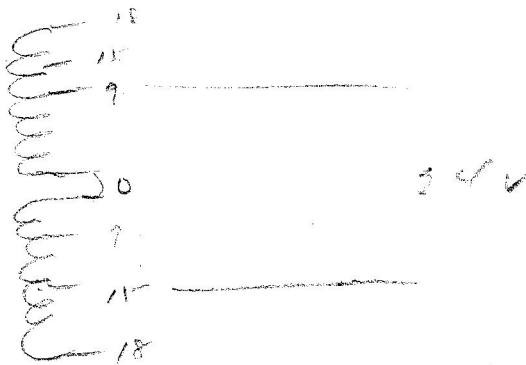
Load checks:

OK  $B^+$  = 150 ma ext load,  $E = 430 V$

$C^-$  = 7.8 ma ext load,  $E = 48.5 V$  after changes

OK (rev 10K + 20K dividers, TP 25K with 10K external load to  
OK.

$A^+$  = 2.1 A ext load,  $E = 33 V$  — (8 V high)  
with 30 V input. Meas. at end of 20' cable.



= 2.1 A ext load,  $E = 24.5 V$  with  $9+15 = 24 V$  in.

= 2.1 A " "  $E = 28 V$  "  $9+18 = 27 V$  in.

OK

OK Ref



12/11/56

# Checks on Camera Supply =

Fil Rect: No Load AC IN 32.5V  
 DC OUT - 43.0V

HV Rect No Load AC IN 425  
 425  
 DC OUT 540

Bias Rect No ext Load. AC in

~~200~~  
 400  
 200  
 .2 x 400  
 80

$$30,000 = \frac{150}{I}$$

$$I = \frac{5}{\frac{150}{1000}} = 5 \text{ ma}$$

10 ma

$$\frac{30}{45 \text{ ma}}$$

25 ma

$$\frac{43.0}{215} = 8000$$

$$\frac{50}{35} = 7000$$

3 (16)

$$.045 \times 10,000 = 5$$

$$\frac{185}{400} = 5000$$

$$\frac{215}{.045} = 43000$$

$$\frac{.045}{.009} = 5$$

$$\frac{.045}{.009} = 5$$

$$\frac{.045}{.009} = 5$$

# Camera Pwr Supply

19/3/58

## changes

114

5/4/58 1 - 28V 5 A Trans

5/4 1 - 28V 3 A Rect

5/4 1 - 2000  $\mu$ f 50V Filter

} Ordered TAB

15/3/58

1 - Amphenol 79-P06 M

6/4 1 - " 79-06 F1

} Pwr supply cable m + f

✓ 1 - 47 K 2 watt resistor

✓ 1 - 10 K 10 watt "

✓ 1 - 10 K 2 W

✓ 2 - octal sockets

✓ 1 - 6K5

✓ 1 - VR 150

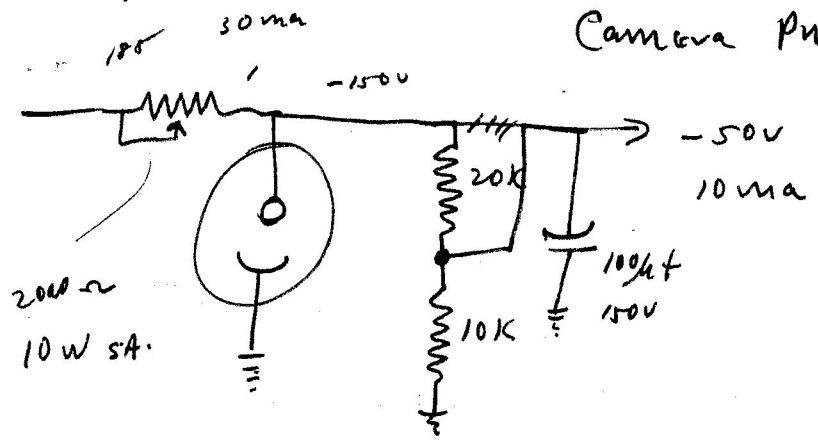
✓ 1 - <sup>(80)</sup>100  $\mu$ f 450V can

✓ 1 - 20 K 2W

✓ 1 - 100  $\mu$ f 150 V can

✓ 1 - 2000  $\Omega$  10W sa.

# Camera Pwr supp - Revised 19/3/56



$$30,000 = \frac{150}{I}$$

$$I = \frac{15}{3000} = 5 \text{ ma}$$

Total drain 15 ma @ 150v

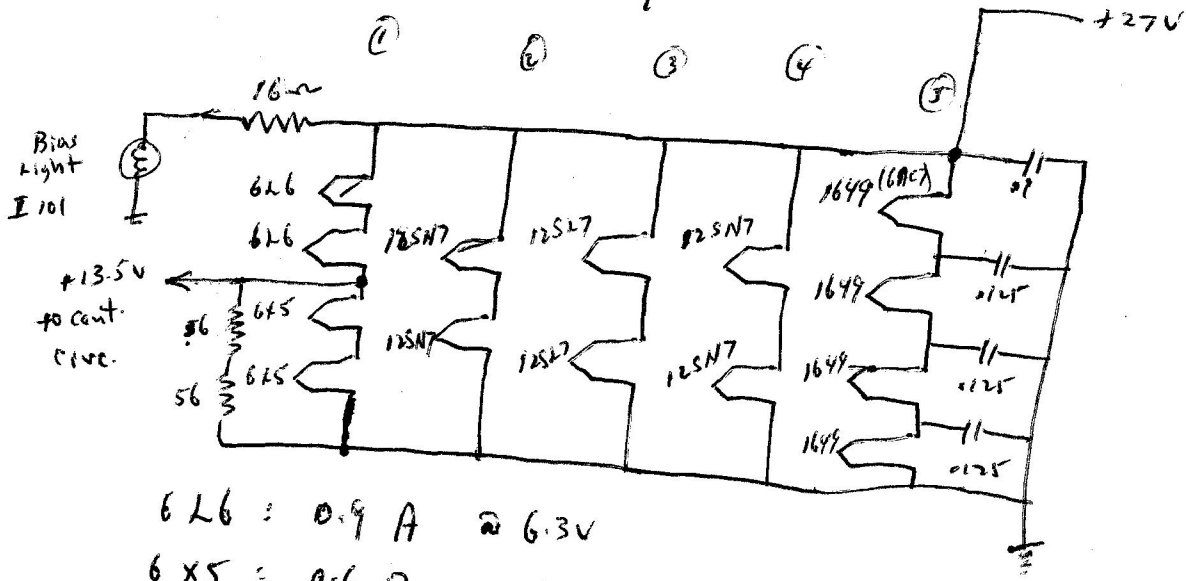
$$10,000 = \frac{E}{.038} = 300 \text{ v}$$

$$(.03)^2 \times 2000 =$$

~~$$.0009 \times 2000$$~~

18/1/56

# RCA Camera I Filament Requirements



6L6 : 0.9 A @ 6.3V

6X5 : 0.6 A "

12SN7 : 0.3 A "

12SL7 : 0.15 A

1649 : 0.45  
(6AC7)

① 0.90 A

② 0.30 A

③ 0.15

④ 0.30

⑤ 0.45

---

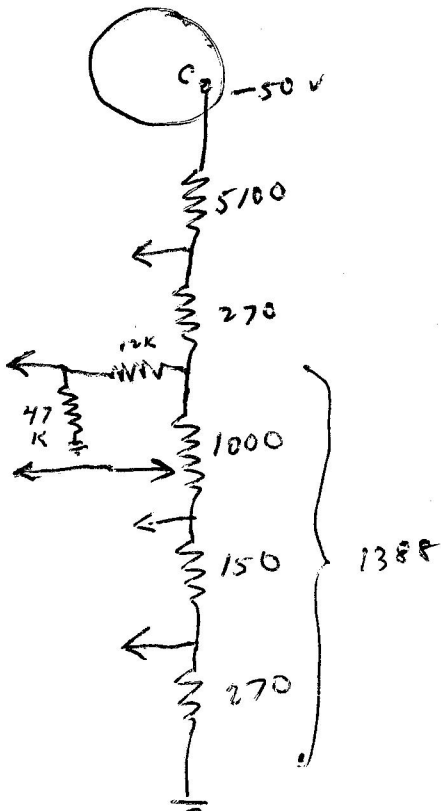
2.10 A @ 27V (?)

# RCA Camera II

18/1/56

## Bias Requirements

J101

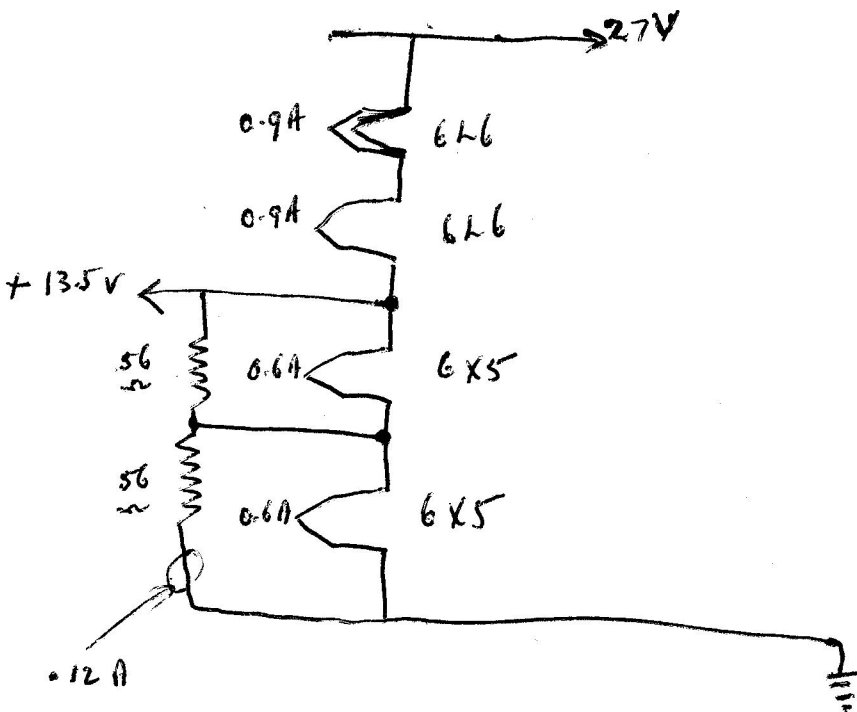


$$\frac{\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ 150 \\ 270 \\ \hline 1420 \end{array} * 59000}{60420} = \begin{array}{r} 1388 \\ 270 \\ \hline 6758 \Omega \end{array}$$

$$I = \frac{50}{6758} = \underline{\underline{7.4 \text{ ma}}}$$

Centering Power Supply  
Requirements:

Portion of heater circuit:



$$112 = \frac{13.5}{I}$$

$$I = \frac{13.5}{112} = 0.1205 \text{ A}$$

$$0.9 - \frac{0.6}{0.12} = \underline{\underline{0.18 \text{ A}}}$$

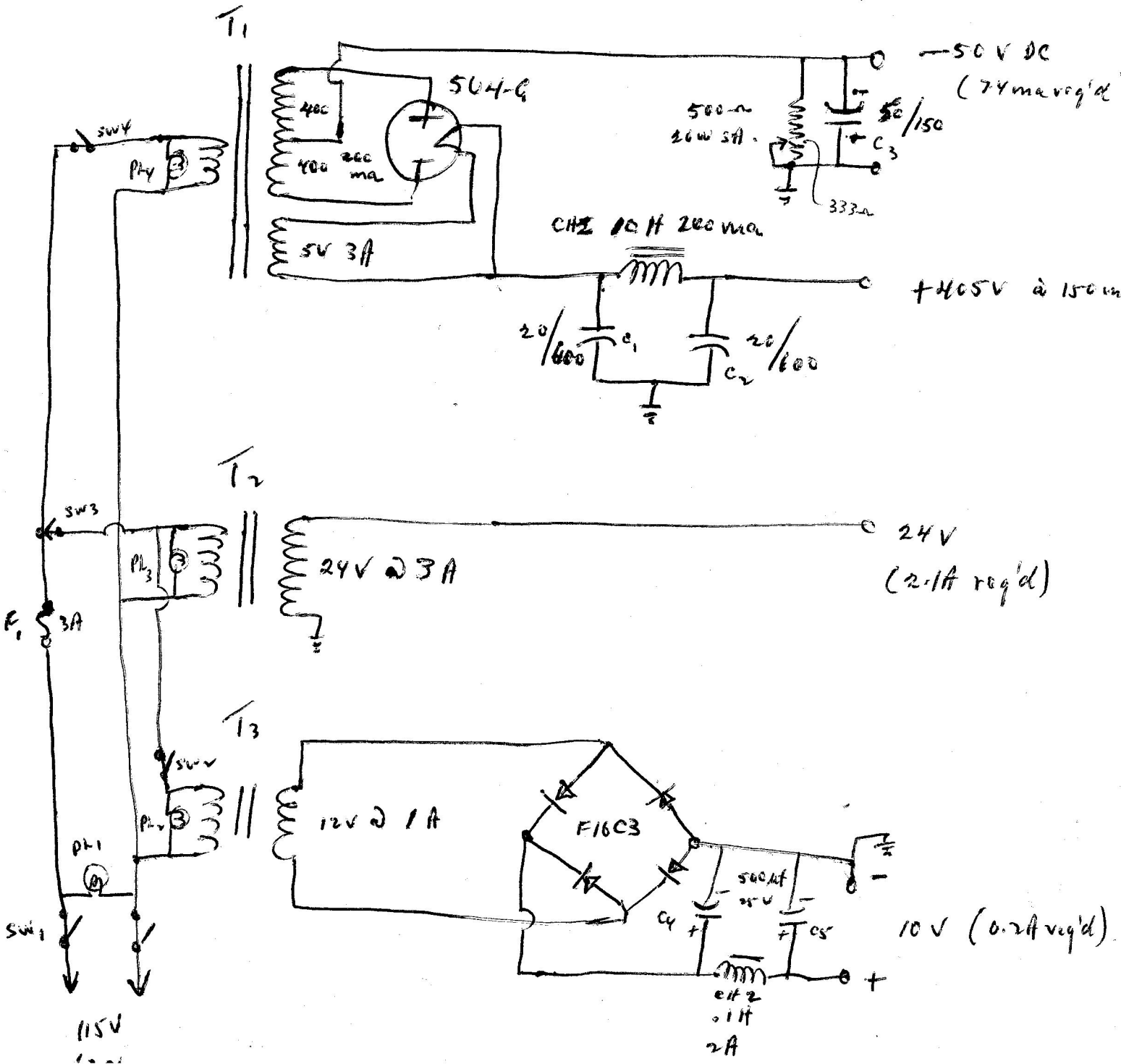
i. 10 v @ 1 A supply is sufficient.

N.B: Disconnect Teep to centering circuit, increase drain through lower half of filaments?

# RCA Camera IV

19/1/58

## Suggested power supply



## Parts for Power Supply.

### Transformers:

T <sub>1</sub> : 400-0-400 @ 200 ma 5V @ 3 A "X" (3 3/4 x 4 1/2 x 4 1/2)	} Hammond 278 X 60 (155 VA)	9.77
T <sub>2</sub> = 25 volts @ 3.0 A ("X" 2 1/2 x 2 1/2)		Hammond 167 Q 60 (~ 50 VA)
T <sub>3</sub> : 12 volts @ 1.0 A (BxT 2 3/8)	Hammond 167 L 60 (~ 15 VA)	2.44

### Chokes :

ch 1 : 10 H 200 ma ("X" : 3 1/8 x 3 3/4 x 3 3/4)	Hammond 10-200 X	6.35
ch 2 : 0.1 H 2 A ("X" : 3 3/4 x 3 3/4 x 3 1/2)	Hammond 192 F	7.68

### Capacitors:

C <sub>1</sub> : 16 μf - 600V : C-D	KR 616 C	3.04
C <sub>2</sub> 16 μf - "	" "	3.04
C <sub>3</sub> 50 μf - 150V	" AO 20	1.34
C <sub>4</sub> 500 μf - 25V	" AO 12	2.07
C <sub>5</sub> 500 μf - 25V	" AO 12	2.07
		1.86
		<u>45.5</u>



# RCA Camera VI

12/1/56

## Parts for Power Supply, Cont'd

### Resistor

1 - 500 ohm <sup>25W</sup> w/w s-a ± 0.5% 0372 1.56

### Rectifiers

1 - Mallory F16C3 Dry Disc rectifier 8.10

1 - 5U4-G 1.10

### Switches :

SW1	DPST	bat handle	H/H	Switch	522	1.55
SW2	SPST	"	"	"	520	1.11
SW3	"	"	"	"	520	1.11
SW4	"	"	"	"	520	1.11

### Miscellaneous :

#### Pilot lights :

4 - Drake Type 101 N min bay pilot light assembly, milky white transparent dome. @ .84 3.36

1 - box Type NE 51 1.70

1 - Fuse extractor post # 342001 .38

1 - Box 3AG-2A fuses .29

11.30

ACA Camera VIII

19/1/56

PARTS List for  
Power supply - cont'd.

sockets, connectors

2 - Amphendol Type 78-RS8 octal sockets @ .15	.30
1 - " Type 60-M11-3 pole plug	.36
1 - " " 60-F1 " " receptacle	.39
1 - " " 78-PM8 cable connector	.30

20 feet Belden # 8446 multi conductor cable @ .09 1.80

10 Tie strips, Cinch type 52 @ .03	.30
10 " " " " 53A @ .06	.60

1 - chassis 10 X 17 X 3 H: 1441-32 2.04

1 - case H: 1403H 2.43

13.5  
21.37  
45.54  
80.43

changes in the supply & add'l equipment:

Camera changes recommended:

✓ R 163 (12m-1w) → 870 K, 1W

✓ C 132 (180 pf mica 500v) → 150 pf mica, 500 v postage stamp.

✓ Add: 1 meg 1W from VIII-1 to gnd

coupler: (to be installed on TV set.)

✓ Input jack - coax connector

✓ Contrast - 200Ω 2W WW pot

Res: ✓ 820 Ω 1W

✓ 1800 Ω 2W

✓ 2.2 meg 1W

✓ 3300 Ω 2W

✓ 4700 Ω 2W

Cap: ✓ .05 mfd / 600V plastic

✓ .1 mfd / 600V "

✓ 10 μf / 450V electrolytic tubular

✓ 1000 μf 6V " "

peaking coils

✓ 4 - 120 μh

Misc

✓ 1 - 6SN7

✓ 1 - octal socket

~~1 - spdt switch (?)~~

✓ 1 cable - RG 58U? - 50 ft + coax

conn to camera + coax to

receiver

changes in Power supply & add'l equipment:

Camera changes recommended:

- ✓ IR 163 (1.2m - 1w) → 870 K, 1W
- ✓ C 132 (150 pf mica 500v) → 150 pf mica, 500 v postage stamp.
- ✓ Add: 1 meg 1W from VIII-1 to grid coupler: (to be installed on TV set.)

✓ Input jack - coax connector

✓ Contrast - 200Ω 2W WW pot

Res: ✓ 820Ω 1W

✓ 1800Ω 2W

✓ 2.2 meg 1W

✓ 3300Ω 2W

✓ 4700Ω 2W

Cap: ✓ .05 mfd / 600V plastic

✓ .1 mfd / 600V "

✓ 10µf / 450V electrolytic tubular

✓ 2000µf 6V " "

peaking coils

✓ 4 - 120µh

Misc

✓ 1 - 6SN7

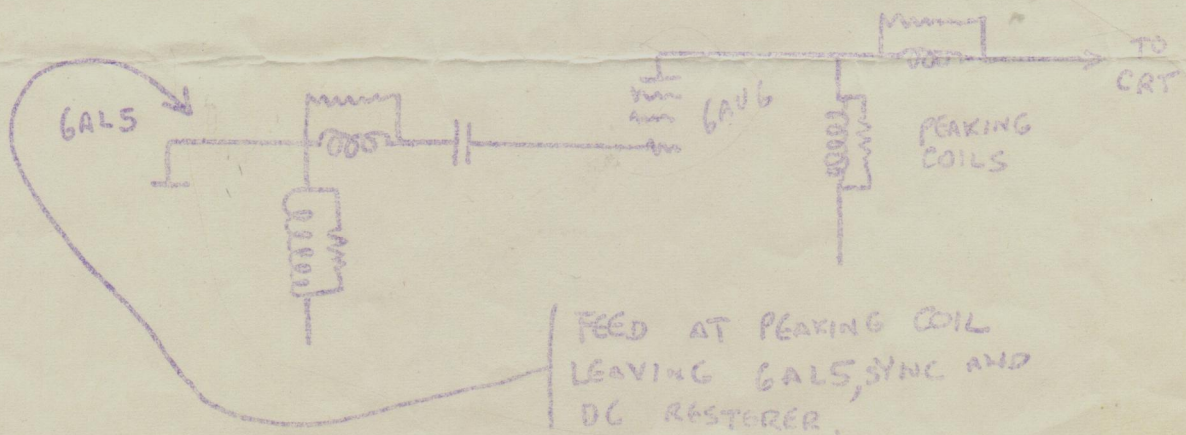
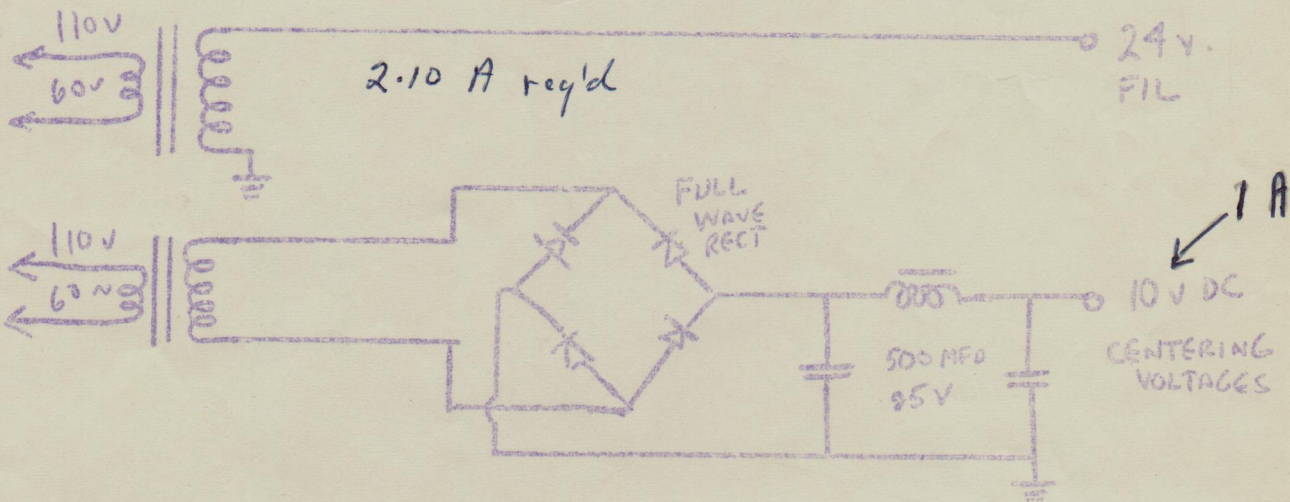
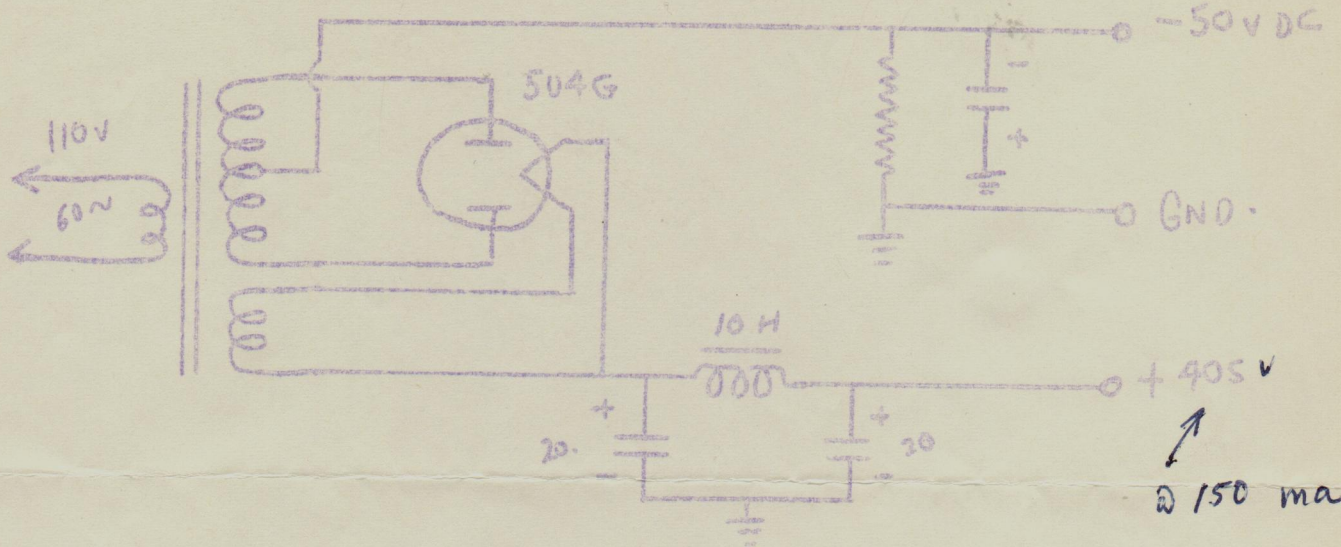
✓ 1 - octal socket

~~1 - spdt switch (?)~~

✓ 1 cable - RG 58U? - 50 ft + coax  
 can be camera + coax to receiver

# SUGGESTED POWER SUPPLY TO USE WITH TV CAMERA

7.4 ma req'd



To connect camera to any receiver connect video output cable from camera to video det. (6AL5) and Peaking coil of video AMP (6AU6). Signal is composite of sync and picture from camera. To drive separately use both cables. (sync. and video).