Ted Kirchner

Federal's

MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

Handbook

FEDERAL TELEPHONE & RADIO

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Foreword

Selenium rectifiers have been providing reliable, efficient, and economical operation in industrial equipment for over twenty years. Sturdy, rugged, and compact, these rectifiers, in many cases, live as long as the equipment in which they are used with some reports indicating years of unattended, continuous service with no sign of failure. Developed by a European associate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in 1928, and introduced in this country ten years later by Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, they are finding increasing applications in every field where conversion from a-c to d-c is either necessary or desirable.

Until recently the selenium rectifier has been limited in its general usefulness to industrial applications. This limitation resulted from the fact that the allowable back voltage of a conventional cell was only about 18 volts rms. Hence when used in higher voltage applications, such as radio and television where 117 volt input is employed, they were relatively expensive and bulky compared to the equipment.

Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, which has carried out continuous research on selenium rectifiers for over a decade, then developed a high back-voltage plate in miniature size, which could be utilized in conventional radio power supplies. This unit, known as Federal's miniature selenium rectifier, combining the advantages listed above with small size and low cost, immediately was widely accepted by the industry with over 30 manufacturers incorporating it into their radio sets during the first year.

Replacing the power transformer and rectifier tubes, Federal miniature selenium rectifier found even wider application in television, where it made possible the design of the low cost, size, weight receiver. The total weight of a typical 7" TV receiver is only 26 pounds, the approximate weight of the power transformer alone in previous sets providing the same service.

Starting with only four types, Federal's miniature selenium rectifier line has now grown to over 15—with still more to come as manufacturers, engineers, servicemen, and amateurs visualize new, improved circuits that such a rectifier provides.

Federal has always been ready to assist designers in perfecting these circuits, either through the use of existing miniature stacks, or when necessary, by developing new types. For this purpose, Federal has organized a modern laboratory in which each circuit is thoroughly investigated and its special requirements determined.

America's oldest and largest manufacturer of selenium rectifiers, Federal stresses quality, service, and reliability. Continuous research carried on by a staff of expert engineers has enabled Federal to develop better rectifiers at a lower cost.

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Fundamental Circuits Using *Federal* MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIERS

Federal miniature selenium rectifiers can be utilized in power supplies in virtually the same manner as the vacuum tube diode. For reasons that will be outlined subsequently, many circuits which were previously considered impractical, and hence rarely used, now have new significance and can be employed with great advantage. For example voltage multiplier circuits, which eliminate the need for power transformers in many applications, were practically non-existent in commercial sets heretofore, but have already been widely used since the introduction of the miniature rectifier.

The characteristics of the selenium rectifier that have caused this re-evaluation of rectifier circuits are 1) no filaments required 2) small size 3) can be installed anywhere under the chassis and 4) larger RMS current capacity relative to its equivalent tube. It boils down to this: The miniature selenium rectifier is as simple and economical to insert into an equipment design as a resistor or a condenser and therefore the use of an additional rectifier or two to achieve an improvement in performance is usually justified. This, of course, was not true when tubes were employed.

The well known half-wave rectifier circuit, shown in figure 1, is the simplest and most widely employed. The use of a selenium rectifier, rather than a tube, in this circuit permits the use of a higher capacity filter condenser—since the rectifier has a higher RMS current carrying capacity. By utilizing condensers of larger capacity, better regulation and higher d-c voltages can be obtained. To increase the life of all the components in this circuit, it is recommended that a peak current limiting resistor, which also can be selected to serve as a fuse in case of a short circuit, be inserted in series with the rectifier.

The half wave circuit, though very simple and economical, is also relatively inefficient and in applications where a higher degree of efficiency is necessary, the full wave center tap circuit shown in figure 2 or the full wave bridge rectifier shown in figure 3 can be employed. The bridge circuit requires four rectifying arms, but makes continuous use of the transformer. The center tap circuit uses only two rectifying arms but only one-half of the transformer secondary is in use during each half cycle. Therefore the potential from either end of the full wave secondary to center tap must be equal to the full bridge secondary voltage, to achieve the same d-c output. As a result, with all other factors being equal, the transformer used in the center

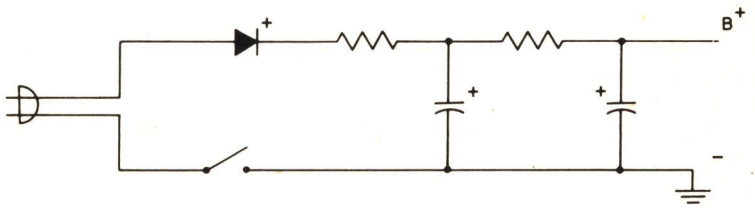

FIG. I SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF HALF-WAVE RECTIFIER CIRCUIT

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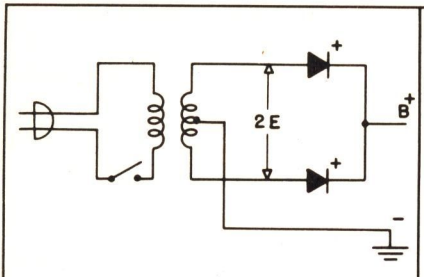

FIG.2 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE FULL WAVE, CENTER TAP CIRCUIT

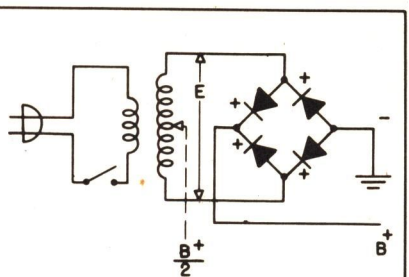

FIG.3 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE FULL WAVE, BRIDGE CIRCUIT

tap circuit requires a power rating 1.4 times greater than that used in the bridge circuit.

One additional advantage of the bridge circuit is that a full wave, half-voltage circuit can be used in conjunction with the bridge to supply a one-half voltage, too, when necessary (as shown by dashed line in figure 3). In the full-wave circuit a power wasting bleeder resistor would have to be used to obtain this voltage.

Voltage Multiplier Circuits

Where potentials exceeding the peak line voltage are desired, voltage multiplier circuits can be utilized to attain this potential without the use of heavy, expensive power transformers. Whereas there is no theoretical limit to the maximum voltage that can be obtained by this means, practical considerations limit their use to approximately three to four times the peak line voltage or about 500 volts for a 117 volt, 60 cycle input.

Two types of doubler circuits are shown in figures 4 and 5. The one indicated in figure 4 is known as the full-wave doubler and operates in the following manner: When the line voltage polarity is such that point 1 is at positive potential with respect to point 2, a current will flow, as indicated by the solid arrows, through rectifier SR_1, thus charging condenser C_a so that point A is positive with respect to point O. During the next half cycle, when point 2 becomes positive with respect to point 1, SR_2 becomes conductive and condenser C_b charges negatively (as shown by the dotted arrows) with respect to point O. The potential difference between points A and B at the end of a full cycle (if the condenser did not discharge) would therefore be

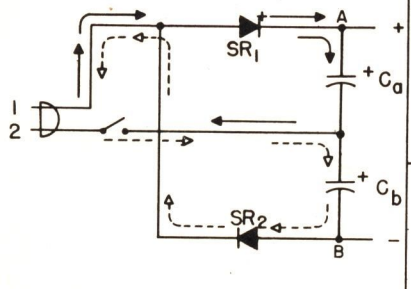

FIG. 4a SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE FULL WAVE, DOUBLER CIRCUIT

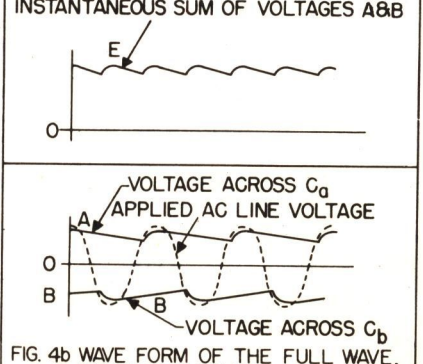

FIG. 4b WAVE FORM OF THE FULL WAVE, DOUBLER CIRCUIT

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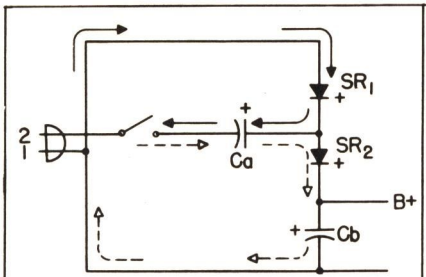

FIG. 5A SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE HALF-WAVE DOUBLER

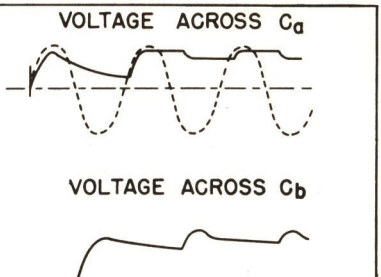

FIG. 5B WAVE FORM OF THE HALF-WAVE DOUBLER

twice the peak line voltage. Actually, of course, one condenser discharges during its negative half cycle, so that the cumulative wave-form is as shown in figure 4b.

The other type of doubler circuit, known as the half-wave doubler operates on a different principle. Assume that point 1 in figure 5a is positive with respect to point 2 during the initial half cycle. In this case charging current will flow in the direction shown by the solid arrows through rectifier SR_1, until condenser C_a assumes a charge equal to the peak potential of the line. During the next half cycle, as point 2 becomes positive with respect to point 1, the charge of condenser C_a will add its potential to that of the line and current will flow through rectifier SR_2, as indicated by the dotted arrows, charging condenser C_b to a potential equal to that of the line plus that across condenser C_a. The voltage across C_b therefore is equal to twice the peak line voltage (if condenser C_a does not discharge). Condenser C_b recharges up only during one half of the cycle, and hence the resulting wave-form of this circuit will be as shown in figure 5b. It should be noted that with all other factors being equal, the half wave circuit provides poorer voltage regulation, and lower ripple frequency, than the full wave doubler.

The principle of the half wave doubler can be extended to higher order voltage multiplier circuits, that is the voltage across C_b can be added on to a succeeding rectifier condenser circuit to provide triple peak line voltage output, and this latter condenser potential added to another circuit and so on until the desired degree of multiplication is attained. Figure 6 shows the schematic diagrams of a voltage tripler and quadrupler circuit. Characteristic curves of these circuits, as well as the others covered in this section, are given for individual selenium rectifiers later in this handbook.

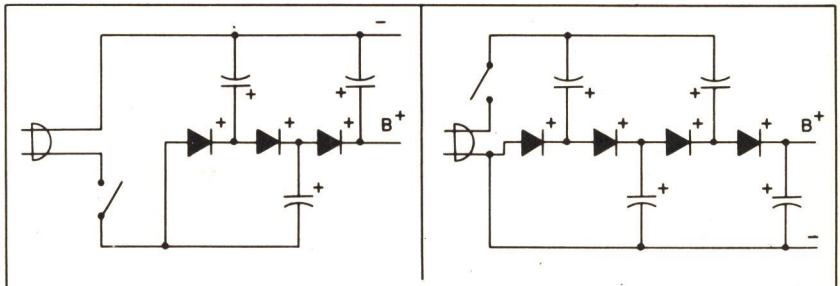

FIG. 6 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE HALF WAVE TRIPLER (LEFT) AND QUADRUPLER (RIGHT)

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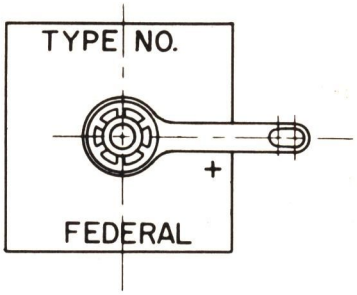
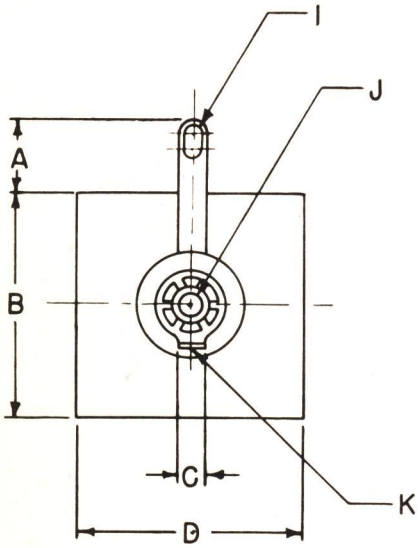
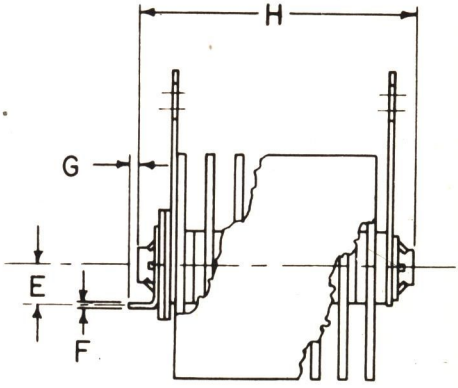
DIMENSIONAL DIAGRAM



POSITIVE TERMINAL



NEGATIVE TERMINAL



SIDE VIEW

Reference should be made to the dimensional diagram shown above for the determination of the dimensions of any selenium rectifier included in this book, unless indicated to the contrary for a particular type of rectifier. Rectifiers can be obtained without the locking lug (dimension G) by omitting the letter "A" from the Federal type number—for example 403D2625 instead of 403D2625A—when the rectifier is ordered. It should also be noted that the diagram shows only one type of miniature Selenium Rectifier construction. Some rectifiers may vary slightly from this construction. However the dimensions specified are, in every case, the maximum that will be encountered.

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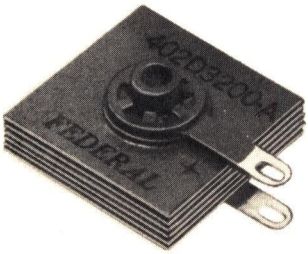
Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

TYPE 402D3200A

50 MA, 130 V



CHARACTERISTICS

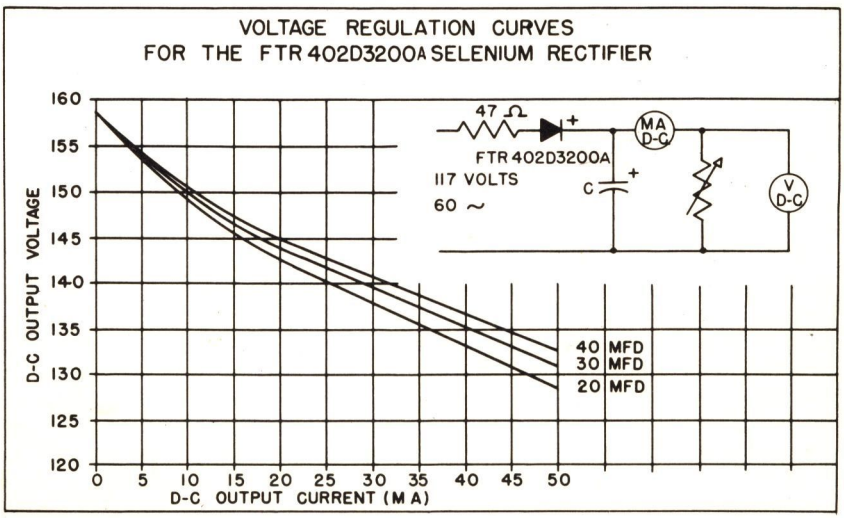
Max. RMS Input Voltage	130
Max. Peak Inverse Voltage	380
Max. Peak Current (Ma)	600
Max. RMS Current (Ma)	125
Max. D-C Current (Ma)	50
Approx. Rectifier Voltage Drop	5
Minimum Series Resistance	47
Maximum Plate Operating Temperature	85°C

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES *(See dimensional diagram p. 7)*

A	19/64	D	1	G	1/16±1/64	J	5/32
B	1	E	17/64	H	3/4	K	.177
C	5/32	F	1/32	I	5/64x5/32		

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

The FTR 402D3200A miniature selenium rectifier can be employed in a variety of ways to cut down costs and improve performance of electronic equipment. In one tube sets, such as phonograph oscillators or FM super-regenerative adaptors, this rectifier can be used in a half-wave circuit to supply the B+ for the set, thus saving the price of a more expensive, higher rated rectifier. In larger sets, this rectifier can be used in a separate bias supply to improve the performance of the equipment at very little increase in unit cost. The characteristic curves of the 402D3200A rectifier in a half-wave circuit are shown below.



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Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

TYPE 402D3452A

65 MA, 130 V

CHARACTERISTICS

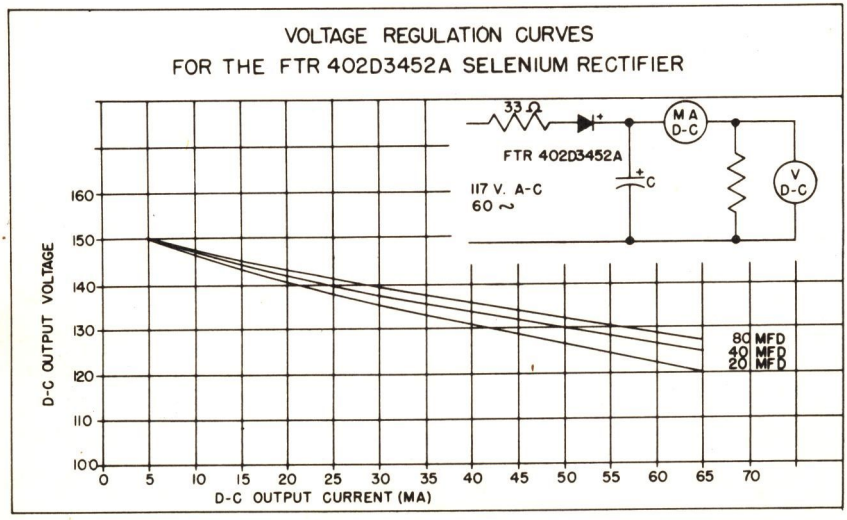
Max. RMS Input Voltage	130
Max. Peak Inverse Voltage	380
Max. Peak Current (Ma)	750
Max. RMS Current (Ma)	160
Max. D-C Current (Ma)	65
Approx. Rectifier Voltage Drop	5
Minimum Series Resistance	33
Maximum Plate Operating Temperature	85°C

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES *(See dimensional diagram p. 7)*

A 19/64	D 1	G ..1/16±1/64	J 5/32
B 1	E 17/64	H 3/4	K 177
C 5/32	F 1/32	I 5/64x5/32	

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

The FTR 402D3452A miniature selenium rectifier can be used in the power supply of most 5 tube a-c/d-c sets. In addition, Federal can supply a negative coefficient resistor with this rectifier to be inserted in the filament string—serving a two fold purpose. One is the maintenance of filament circuit continuity—normally designed to include the rectifier tube filament—and the second is to eliminate initial surges of current when filaments are cold. This latter feature will extend the life of all the tubes and the pilot light in the set. The characteristic curves of the FTR 402D3452A rectifier in a half-wave circuit are shown below.



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Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

TYPE 402D3150A

(RMA #RS75*)

75 MA, 130 V

CHARACTERISTICS

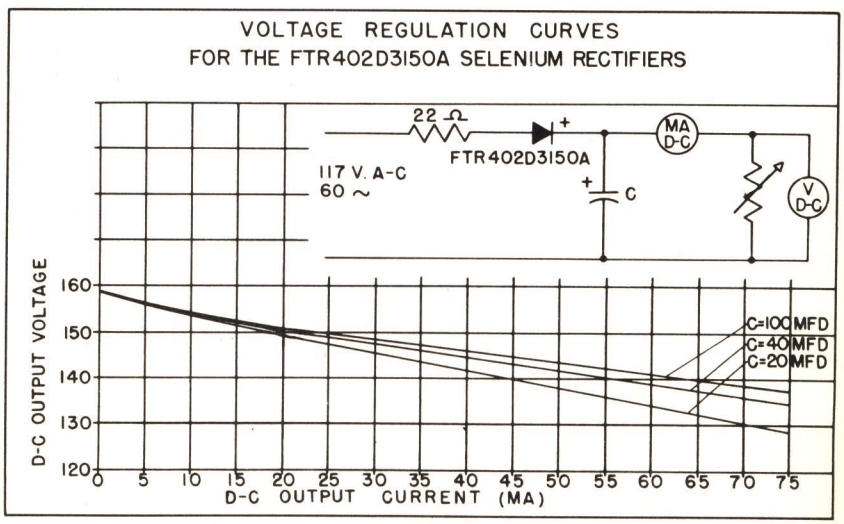
Max. RMS Input Voltage	130
Max. Peak Inverse Voltage	380
Max. Peak Current (Ma)	900
Max. RMS Current (Ma)	220
Max. D-C Current Output (Ma)	75
Approx. Rectifier Voltage Drop	5
Minimum Series Resistance	22
Max. Operating Temperature	85°C

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES *(See dimensional diagram p. 7)*

A	19/64	D	1	G	1/16±1/64	J	5/32
B	1	E	17/64	H	7/8	K	.177
C	5/32	F	1/32	I	5/64x5/32		

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

The FTR 402D3150A miniature selenium rectifier has found application in three way portable and small radio sets. Its use in three way portables is particularly of interest since the set then starts instantly when in the a-c/d-c position as well as while in the battery position. Furthermore replacement of an existing rectifier tube with a selenium rectifier can be simply accomplished—merely remove the tube and connect the positive side of the rectifier to the cathode pin, the negative side to the plate pin, add limiting resistor of 27 ohms and the installation is complete. The characteristic curves of this rectifier are shown below.



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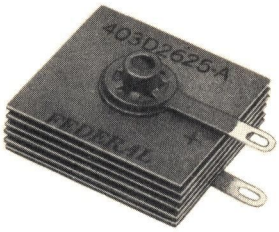
Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

TYPE 403D2625A

(RMA #RS100*)

100 MA, 130 V



CHARACTERISTICS

Max. RMS Input Voltage	130
Max. Inverse Peak Voltage	380
Max. Peak Current (Ma)	1200
Max. RMS Current (Ma)	325
Max. D-C Current (Ma)	100
Approx. Rectifier Voltage Drop	5
Minimum Series Resistance	22
Max. Plate Operating Temperature	85°C

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES *(See dimensional diagram p. 7)*

A	23/64	D	1-13/64	G	1/16±1/64	J	5/32
B	1-9/32	E	17/64	H	7/8	K	.177
C	5/32	F	1/32	I	5/64x5/32		

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

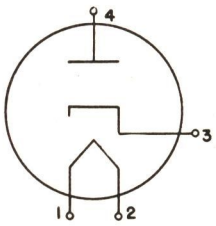
The FTR 403D2625A miniature selenium rectifier is used in many television, FM, AM, or phonograph sets. Unless a supply is known to require less than 75 Ma, (in which case the 402D3150A or 402D3452A can be used) this rectifier should be used to replace the following rectifier tubes: 25Z5, 35W4, 35Z3, 35Z4, 35Z5, 45Z5, 50Y6, and 50Z7. When it is used to re-

RESISTOR VALUES FOR 10 RECTIFIER TUBES
REPLACED BY *FEDERAL'S* MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

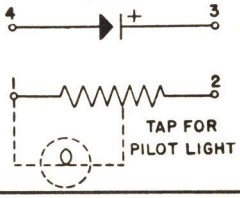
Tube	Resistor	Watts
25Z5	85 ohm	15
25Z6	85 ohm	15
35W4	230 ohm	10
35Y4	230 ohm	10
35Z3	230 ohm	10
35Z4	230 ohm	10
35Z5	230 ohm	10
45Z5	300 ohm	10
50Y6	330 ohm	15
50Z7	330 ohm	15

If pilot light is used, tap down on above resistor 10 to 25 ohm according to current used in filament string. Across this 10 to 25 ohm resistor, use a #47 pilot light.

TUBE BEING REPLACED



RECTIFIER AND RESISTOR CIRCUIT



*Proposed

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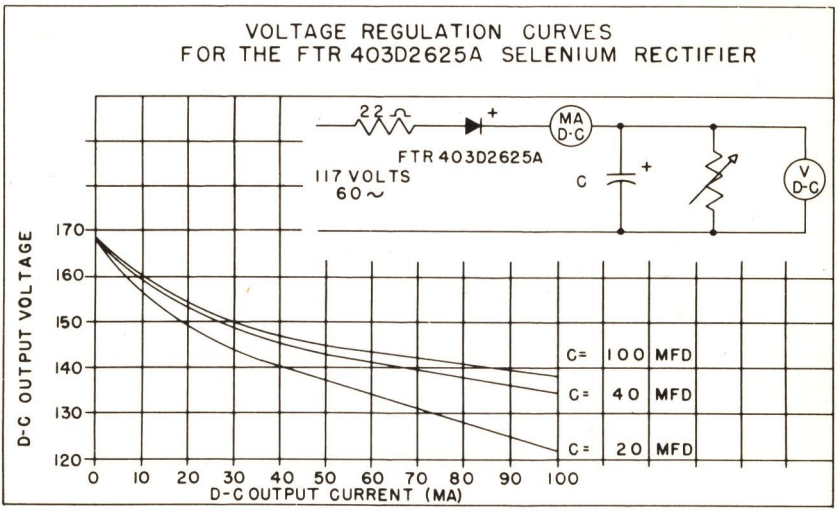
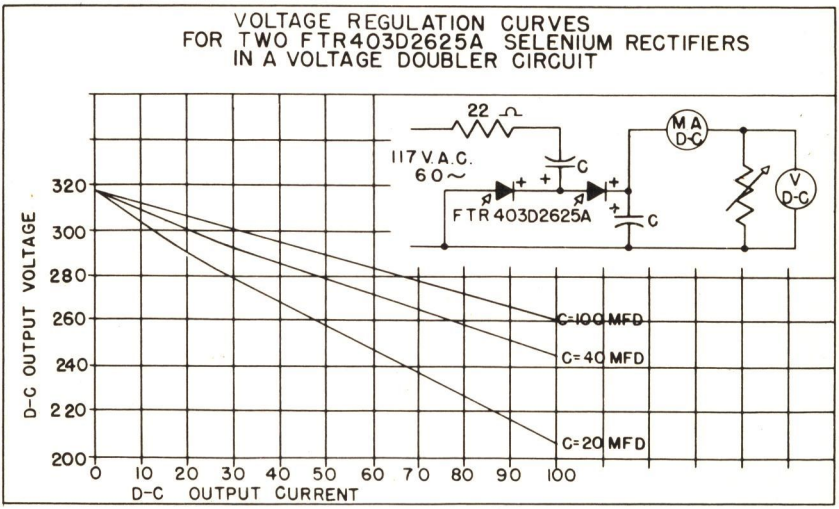
CIRCUIT APPLICATION (Continued)

place a tube, since this rectifier does not require a filament, a resistor must be added in the circuit to preserve filament continuity, maintain the proper filament current, and provide pilot light potential (or another tube can be used in circuit to improve overall performance). This resistance varies for different type rectifier tubes, and the chart (on previous page) compiled by Federal, indicates the correct resistance values for each type of tube. Shown below are the characteristic curves of this rectifier in a half-wave, and half-wave doubler circuit are shown.





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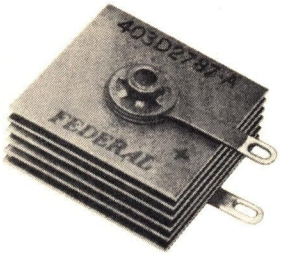
Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

TYPE 403D2787A

(RMA #RS150*)

150 MA, 130 V



CHARACTERISTICS

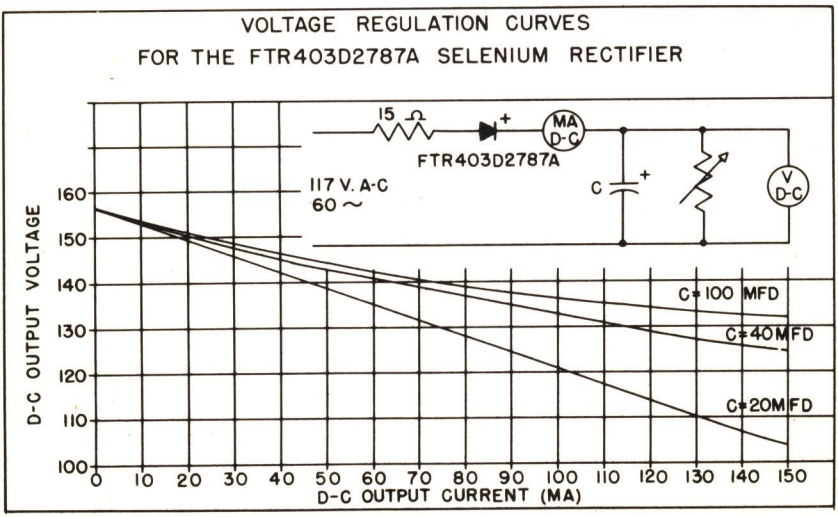
Max. RMS Input Voltage	130
Max. Peak Inverse Voltage	380
Max. Peak Current (Ma)	1200
Max. RMS Current (Ma)	425
Max. D-C Current Output (Ma)	150
Approx. Rectifier Voltage Drop	5
Minimum Series Resistance	15
Max. Plate Operating Temperature	85°C

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES *(See dimensional diagram p. 7)*

A 23/64	D 1-13/64	G ..1/16±1/64	J 5/32
B 1-9/32	E 17/64	H 1-1/16	K ..... .177
C 5/32	F 1/32	I 5/64x5/32	

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

The FTR 403D2787A miniature selenium rectifier is used in half-wave rectifier circuits in larger radio sets and in combination AM, FM, and phonograph units. The characteristic curves of the 403D2787A rectifier are shown below. It is also used in voltage doubler and tripler circuits in television. Reference should be made to the voltage doubler, tripler, and quadrupler curves shown for the FTR 404D2795A for an approximation of the voltage and current obtained with this rectifier.



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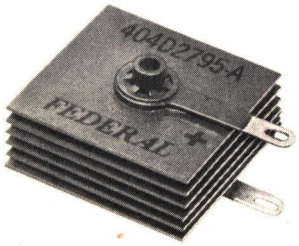
Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

TYPE 404D2795A

(RMA #RS200*)

200 MA, 130 V



CHARACTERISTICS

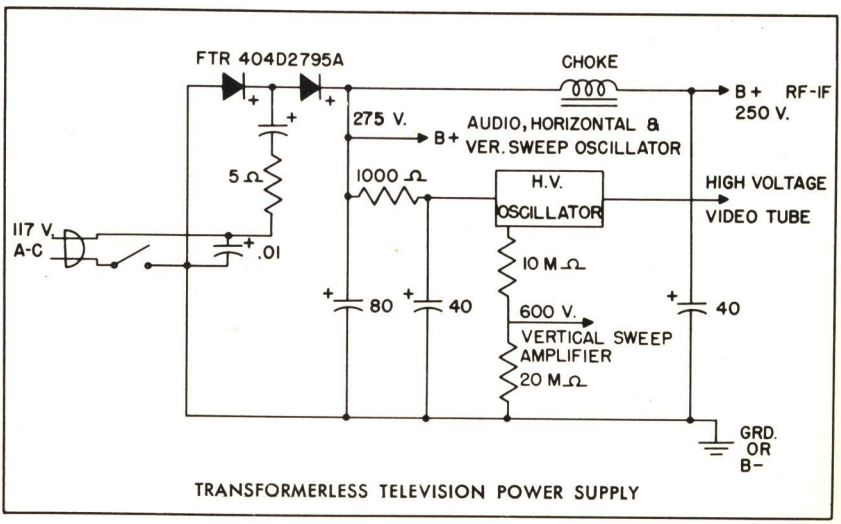
Max. RMS Input Voltage	130
Max. Inverse Peak Voltage	380
Max. Peak Current (Ma)	2000
Max. RMS Current (Ma)	550
Max. D-C Current (Ma)	200
Approx. Rectifier Voltage Drop	5
Minimum Series Resistance (Ohms)	5
Max. Plate Operating Temperature	85°C

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES *(See dimensional diagram p. 7)*

A	7/16	D	1-17/32	G	1/16±1/64	J	5/32
B	1-17/32	E	17/64	H	1-1/16	K	.177
C	5/32	F	1/32	I	3/32x3/16		

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

The FTR 404D2795A miniature selenium rectifier has been widely employed in both larger combination AM, FM, and phonograph radio sets and in 7″ and 10″ television sets. In particular the voltage doubler circuit has been utilized in low cost television sets to provide all the necessary B+ voltages without the use of a power transformer as shown in the circuit below. On succeeding pages the characteristic curves for the half-wave rectifier, half-wave doubler, half-wave tripler, and half-wave quadrupler circuits are given for the FTR 404D2795A rectifier.



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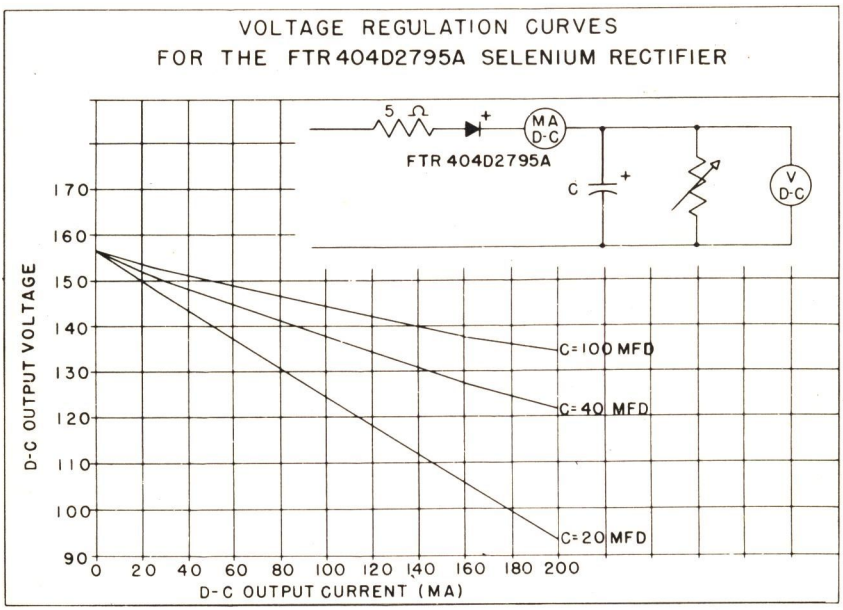
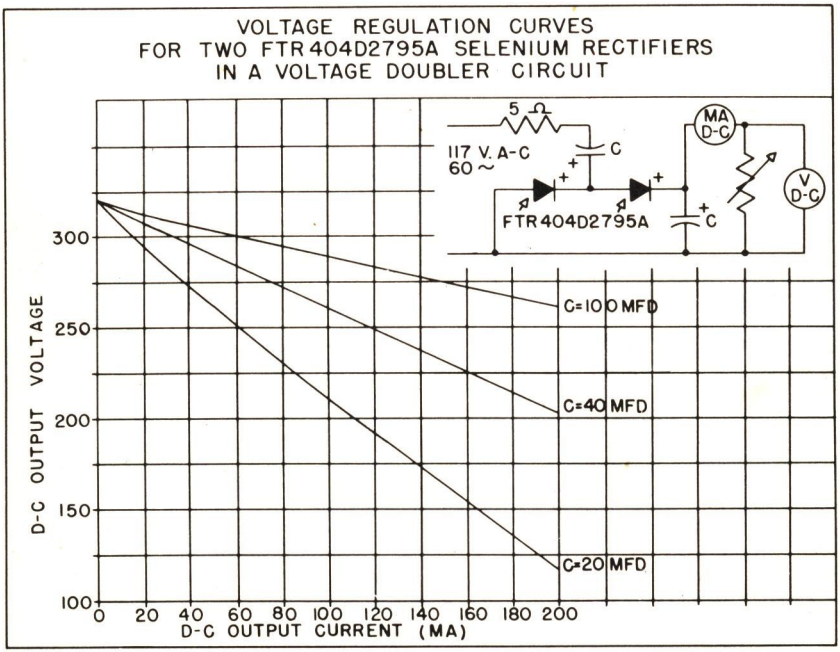
*Proposed

CHARACTERISTIC CURVES OF FTR 404D2795A





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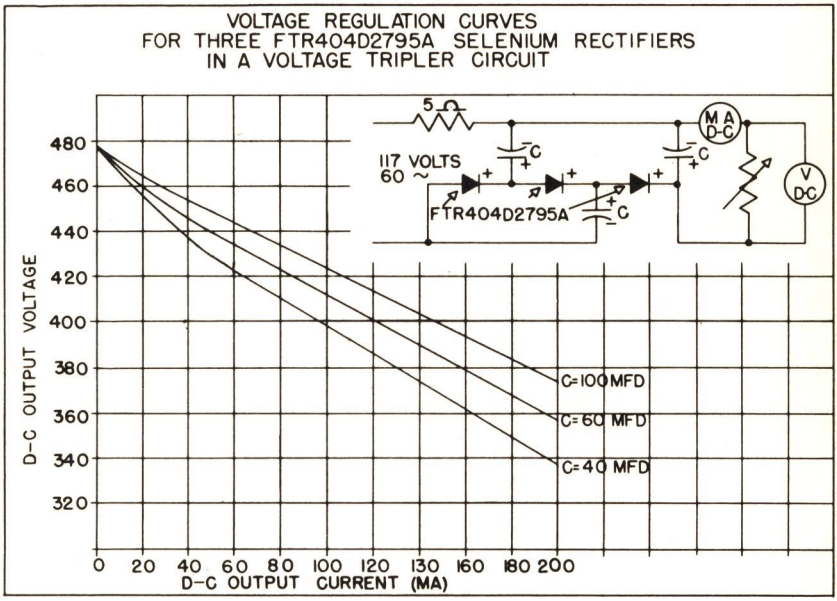
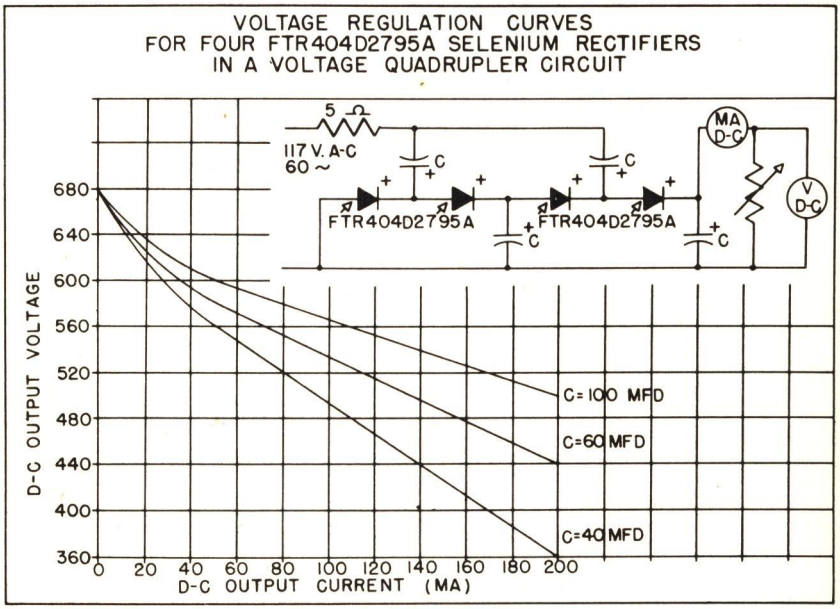
CHARACTERISTIC CURVES OF FTR 404D2795A

(Continued)





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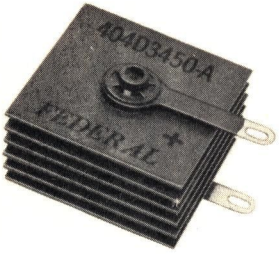
Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

TYPE 404D3450A

250 MA, 130 V



CHARACTERISTICS

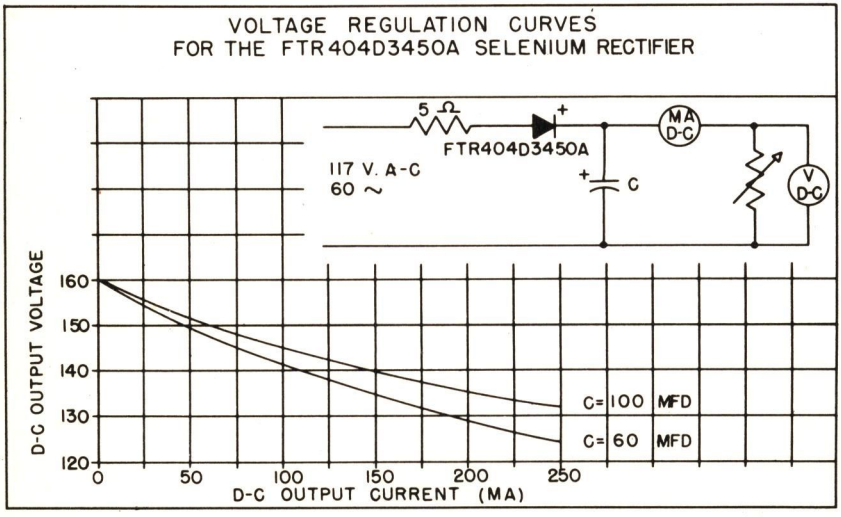
Max. RMS Input Voltage	130
Max. Inverse Peak Voltage	380
Max. Peak Current (Ma)	2000
Max. RMS Current (Ma)	625
Max. D-C Current (Ma)	250
Approx. Rectifier Voltage Drop	5
Minimum Series Resistance (Ohms)	5
Max. Plate Operating Temperature	85°C

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES *(See dimensional diagram p. 7)*

A 7/16	D 1-17/32	G ..1/16±1/64	J 5/32
B 1-17/32	E 17/64	H 1-5/16	K ..... .177
C 5/32	F 1/32	I 3/32x3/16	

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

The FTR 404D3450A has the same field of application as the 404D2795A and is used in circuits where current exceeding 200 ma is required. For example, if the supply shown on p. 14 for the 404D2795A rectifier is to be used for a combination set, the additional current required for the AM, FM, or phonograph unit can be obtained by use of the 404D3450A rectifier in place of the 200 ma type. The characteristic curves for this rectifier in a half-wave circuit are shown below.



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Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

TYPE 438D3427A

400 MA, 130 V

CHARACTERISTICS

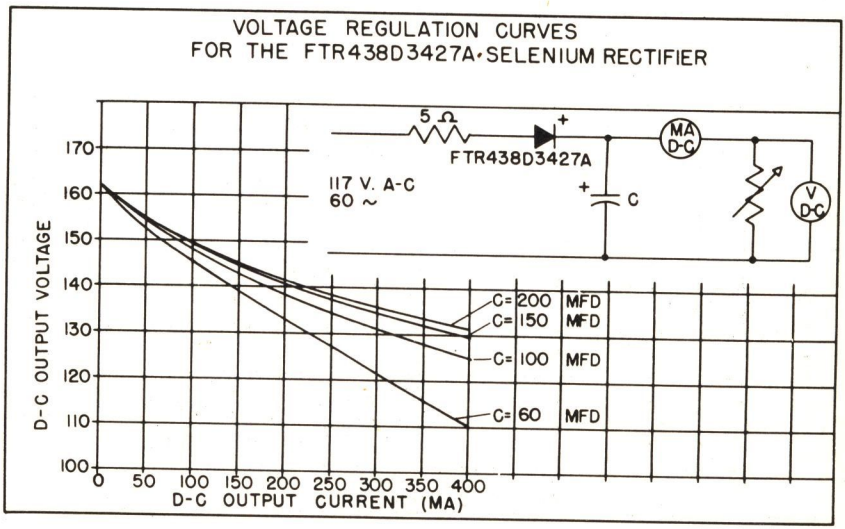
Max. RMS Input Voltage	130
Max. Peak Inverse Voltage	380
Max. Peak Current (Ma)	3500
Max. RMS Current (Ma)	1000
Max. D-C Current (Ma)	400
Approx. Rectifier Voltage Drop	5
Minimum Series Resistance	5
Max. Plate Operating Temperature	85°C

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES *(See dimensional diagram p. 7)*

A	7/16	D	3-1/16	G	1/16±1/64	J	5/32
B	1-17/32	E	17/64	H	1-1/16	K	.177
C	5/32	F	1/32	I	3/32x3/16		

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

The FTR 438D3427A permits the use of a simple, economical half-wave rectifier circuit to power television receivers. Heretofore, this was not practical since it involved the use of a 400 ma rectifier tube which is extremely bulky and expensive. Hence higher voltages had to be employed to attain the necessary power with lower currents. However, with the Federal 400 ma selenium rectifier it is possible to power 7″ and 10″ television sets with the use of a simple half-wave rectifier. The characteristic curves of a half-wave rectifier using this 438D3427A are shown below.



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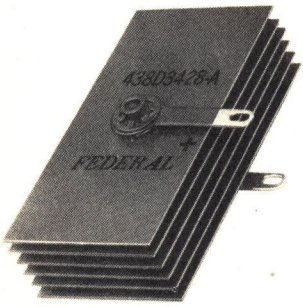
Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

TYPE 438D3428A

500 MA, 130 V



CHARACTERISTICS

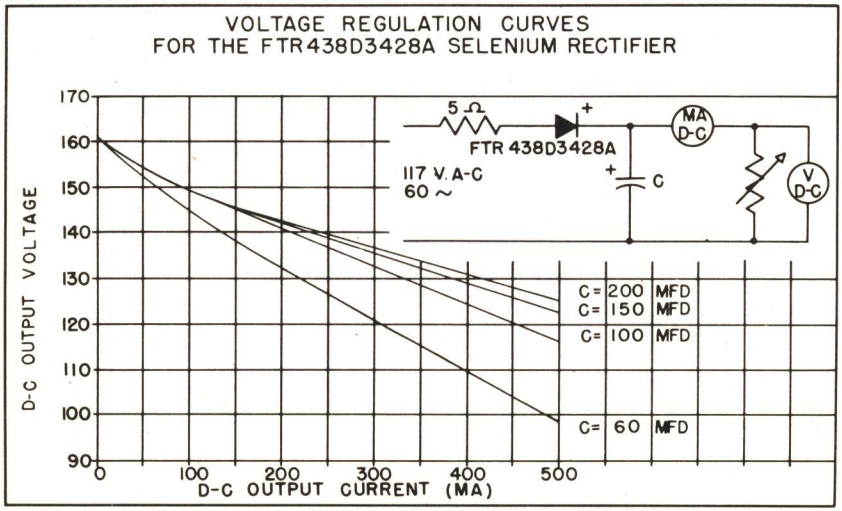
Max. RMS Input Voltage	130
Max. Peak Inverse Voltage	380
Max. Peak Current (Ma)	3500
Max. RMS Current (Ma)	1250
Max. D-C Current (Ma)	500
Approx. Rectifier Voltage Drop	5
Minimum Series Resistance	5
Max. Plate Operating Temperature	85°C

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES *(See dimensional diagram p. 7)*

A	7/16	D	3-1/16	G	1/16±1/64	J	5/32
B	1-17/32	E	17/64	H	1-5/16	K	.177
C	5/32	F	1/32	I	3/32x3/64		

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

The FTR 438D3428A miniature selenium rectifier is used in the same applications as the 438D3427A in circuits where over 400 ma is required such as power supplies for larger television and combination sets. It can also be used in d-c filament supplies and to operate small d-c motors, fans, and other d-c appliances, particularly in areas where recent conversion from d-c to a-c power has made many of these appliances useless. The characteristic curves of this rectifier are shown below.



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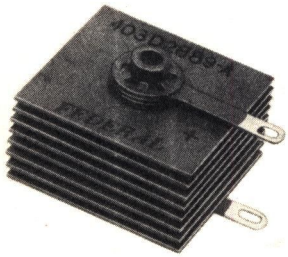
Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

TYPE 403D2889A

100 MA, 160 V



CHARACTERISTICS

Max. RMS Input Voltage	160
Max. Peak Inverse Voltage	440
Max. Peak Current (Ma)	1200
Max. RMS Current (Ma)	325
Max. DC Current Output (Ma)	100
Approx. Rectifier Voltage Drop	9
Minimum Series Resistance	22
Max. Plate Operating Temperature	85°C

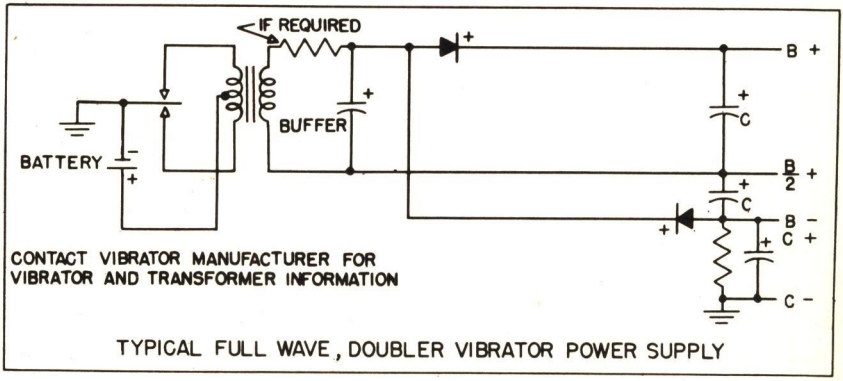
DIMENSIONS IN INCHES *(See dimensional diagram p. 7)*

A 23/64	D 1-11/64	G ..1/16 ± 1/64	J 5/32
B 1-9/32	E 17/64	H 1	K 177
C 5/32	F 1/32	I ....5/64 x 5/32	

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

The FTR 403D2889A Miniature Selenium rectifier is one of a series of rectifiers (the others to be described in subsequent pages) developed for use in vibrator power supplies. Selenium rectifier vibrator supplies, due to the low voltage drop across the rectifier and the fact that no filaments are required, are up to 40% more efficient in appropriate circuits than dynamotor or rectifier tube supplies providing the same output. This is a very important factor, particularly in mobile radio and television applications since this efficiency is reflected into an equivalent degree of less battery current drain.

To attain maximum efficiency, the full wave doubler circuit, shown below, is usually used in these vibrator supplies. For this reason, most of the rectifier types developed for this application are manufactured with two rectifiers assembled together—to eliminate two assembly line operations for the equipment manufacturer. An exception to this is the 403D2889A rectifier, which is a single unit, manufactured in this way so that the rectifiers may be placed side by side in the chassis rather than lengthwise. The characteristic curves for this rectifier are the same as shown on page 22 for 403D240A rectifier—the latter being two 403D2889A's assembled together.



TYPICAL FULL WAVE, DOUBLER VIBRATOR POWER SUPPLY

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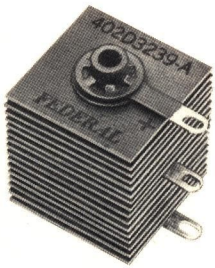
Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

TYPE 402D3239A

75 MA, VIBRATOR DOUBLER



CHARACTERISTICS

(as applied to a single section)

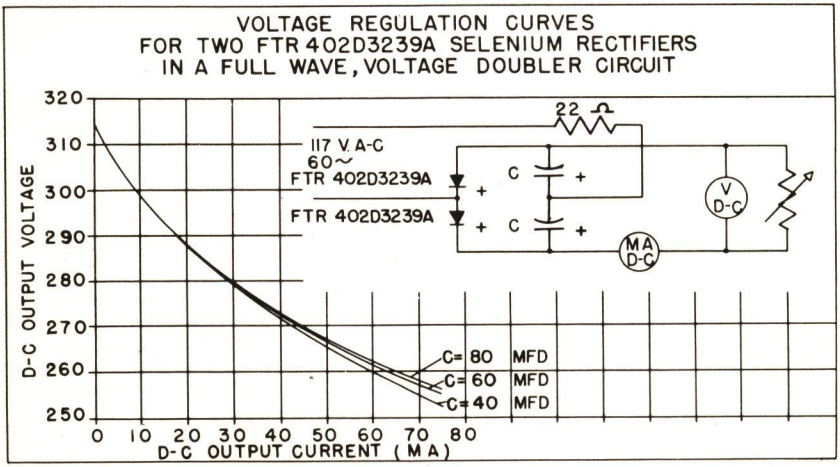
Max. Input RMS Voltage	160
Max. Peak Inverse Voltage	440
Max. Peak Current (Ma)	900
Max. RMS Current (Ma)	220
Max. D-C Current Output (Ma)	75
Approx. Rectifier Voltage Drop	9
Minimum Series Resistance	22
Max. Plate Operating Temperature	85°C

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES *(See dimensional diagram p. 7)*

A	19/64	D	1	G	1/16±1/64	J	5/32
B	1	E	17/64	H	1-11/16	K	.177
C	5/32	F	1/32	I	5/64x5/32		

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

The FTR 402D3239A miniature selenium rectifier was developed for application in 75 Ma vibrator power supplies. Characteristic curves for this rectifier when employed in a full wave doubler circuit with a 117 volt, 60 cycle input are shown below. It should be noted, however, that the output of a vibrator transformer secondary in many cases will not be equal to 117 volts and hence the selenium rectifiers developed for use in vibrator power supplies have a higher RMS voltage rating—allowing for variations in vibrator outputs. For an input other than 117 volts the designer must interpolate the curves shown below to obtain an approximation of the output to be expected. An additional factor that should be considered when utilizing these curves is that the data was taken with a 60 cycle sine wave input—while the vibrator may operate at a different frequency and have a square waveform.



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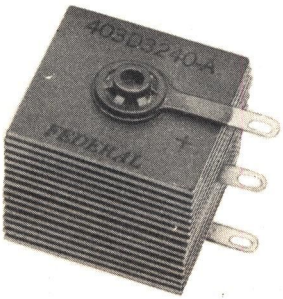
Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

TYPE 403D3240A

100 MA, VIBRATOR DOUBLER



CHARACTERISTICS

(as applied to a single section)

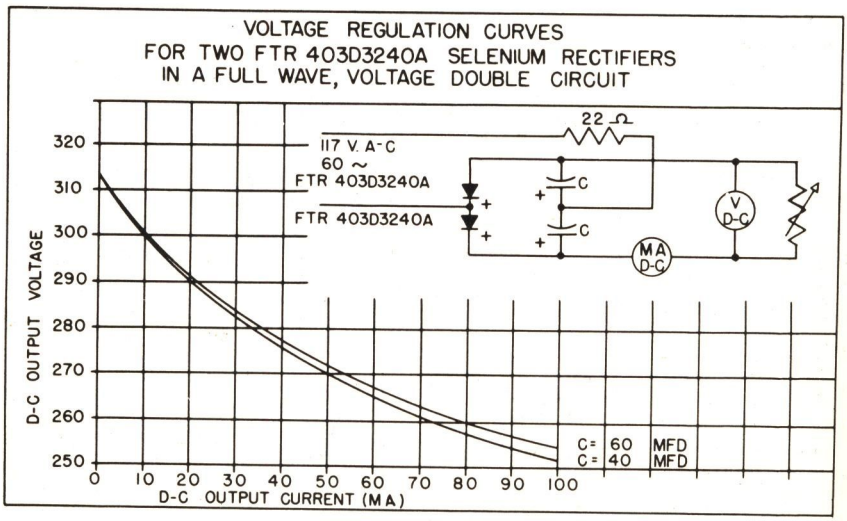
Max. Input RMS Voltage	160
Max. Peak Inverse Voltage	440
Max. Peak Current (Ma)	1200
Max. RMS Current (Ma)	325
Max. D-C Current Output (Ma)	100
Minimum Series Resistance (Ohms)	22
Max. Plate Operating Temperature	85°C

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES *(See dimensional diagram p. 7)*

A	23/64	D	1-13/64	G	1/16±1/64	J	5/32
B	1-9/32	E	17/64	H	1-11/16	K	.177
C	5/32	F	1/32	I	5/64x5/32		

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

The FTR 403D3240A miniature selenium rectifier was developed for use in 100 ma vibrator power supplies. This unit is actually two 403D2889A units assembled together. The characteristic curves for this rectifier employed in a full wave doubler circuit with a 117 volt input are shown below. As indicated in the "Circuit Application" of the 402D3239A rectifier, in many cases a 117 volt and sine wave input will not be obtained from the vibrator transformer secondary—in which case the designer must approximate the output to be expected.



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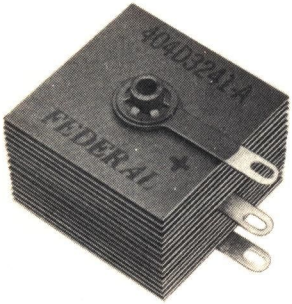
Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

TYPE 404D3241A

200 MA, VIBRATOR DOUBLER



CHARACTERISTICS

(as applied to a single section)

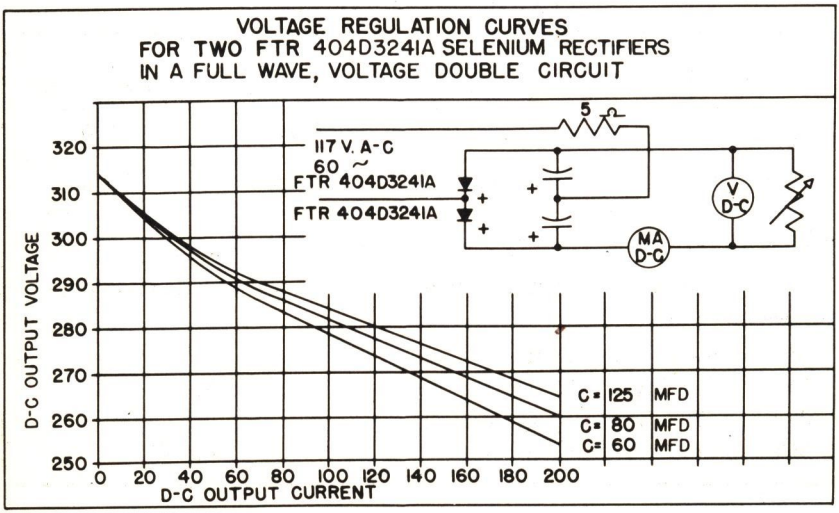
Max. Input RMS Voltage	160
Max. Peak Inverse Voltage	440
Max. Peak Current (Ma)	2000
Max. RMS Current (Ma)	550
Max. D-C Current Output (Ma)	200
Approx. Rectifier Voltage Drop	9
Minimum Series Resistance (Ohms)	5
Max. Plate Operating Temperature	85°C

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES *(See dimensional diagram p. 7)*

A 7/16	D 1-17/32	G ..1/16±1/64	J 5/32
B 1-17/32	E 17/64	H 1-11/16	K ..... .177
C 5/32	F 1/32	I 3/32x3/16	

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

The FTR 404D3241A miniature selenium rectifier was developed for use in 200 ma vibrator power supplies. The characteristic curves for this rectifier employed in a full-wave doubler circuit with a 117 volt input are shown below. As indicated in the description of the 402D3239A rectifier, the 117 volt and sine wave input will, in many cases, not be obtained from the vibrator transformer secondary—in which case the designer must approximate the output to be expected.



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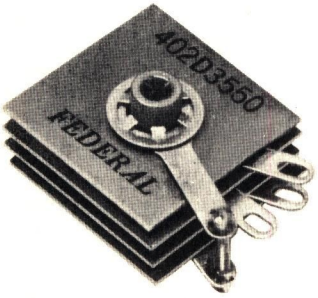
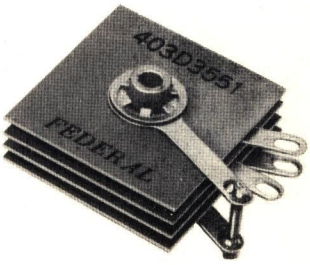
Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIERS

25 VOLT, BRIDGE TYPE



FTR TYPE
402D3550
150 MA



FTR TYPE
403D3551
300 MA

FTR TYPE
404D3552
600 MA

CHARACTERISTICS

TYPE	Max. Peak Current (MA)	Max. RMS Current (MA)	Max. D-C Current Output
402D3550	1800	270	150
403D3551	2400	540	300
404D3552	4000	1080	600

The following characteristics apply for all 25 Volt Bridge Type. Rectifiers:

Max. Rms Input Voltage	25
Max. Peak Inverse Voltage	35
Approx. Rectifier Voltage Drop	2
Max. Operating Temperature	85° C

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Federal 25 VOLT, BRIDGE TYPE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES *(See dimensional diagram p. 7)*

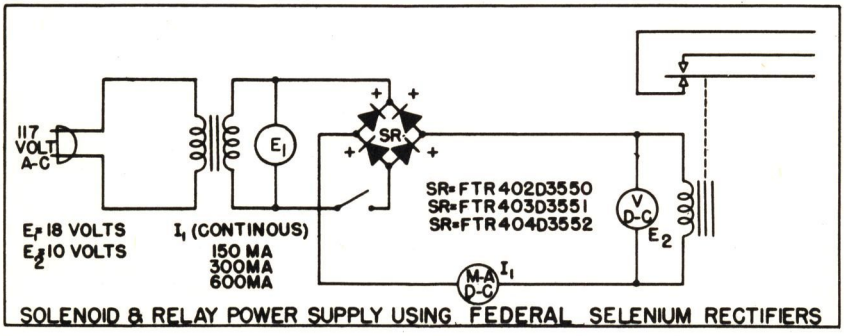
TYPE	A	B	D	I
402D3550	19/64	1	1	5/64
403D3551	23/64	1 13/64	1 9/32	5/64
404D3552	7/16	1 17/64	1 17/32	3/32

All Types Have the Following Dimensions:

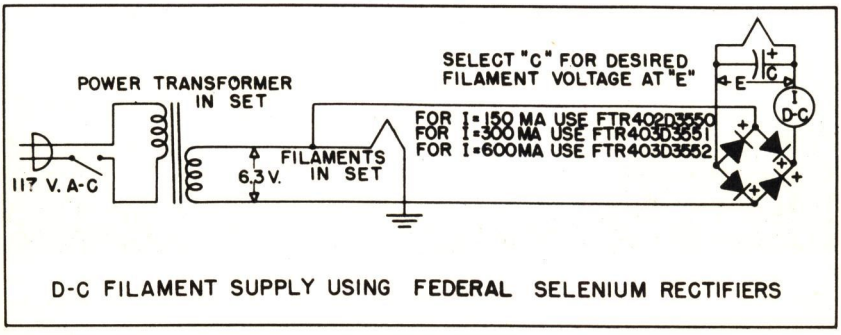
H.....3/4 J.....5/32 (No Locking Lug)

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

Federal's 25 volt, bridge type miniature selenium rectifiers provide an economical and efficient method of supplying d-c power in applications where low voltages—up to 25 volts RMS input—and comparatively high current—up to 600 Ma d-c are required. Two typical supplies are shown below. It should be noted that all four rectifier arms are contained within each bridge rectifier—each selenium rectifier plate comprising one arm. In applications where intermittent rather than continuous operation is required—a higher value of maximum d-c current can be used providing that the plate operating temperature does not exceed 85°C.



SOLENOID & RELAY POWER SUPPLY USING FEDERAL SELENIUM RECTIFIERS



D-C FILAMENT SUPPLY USING FEDERAL SELENIUM RECTIFIERS

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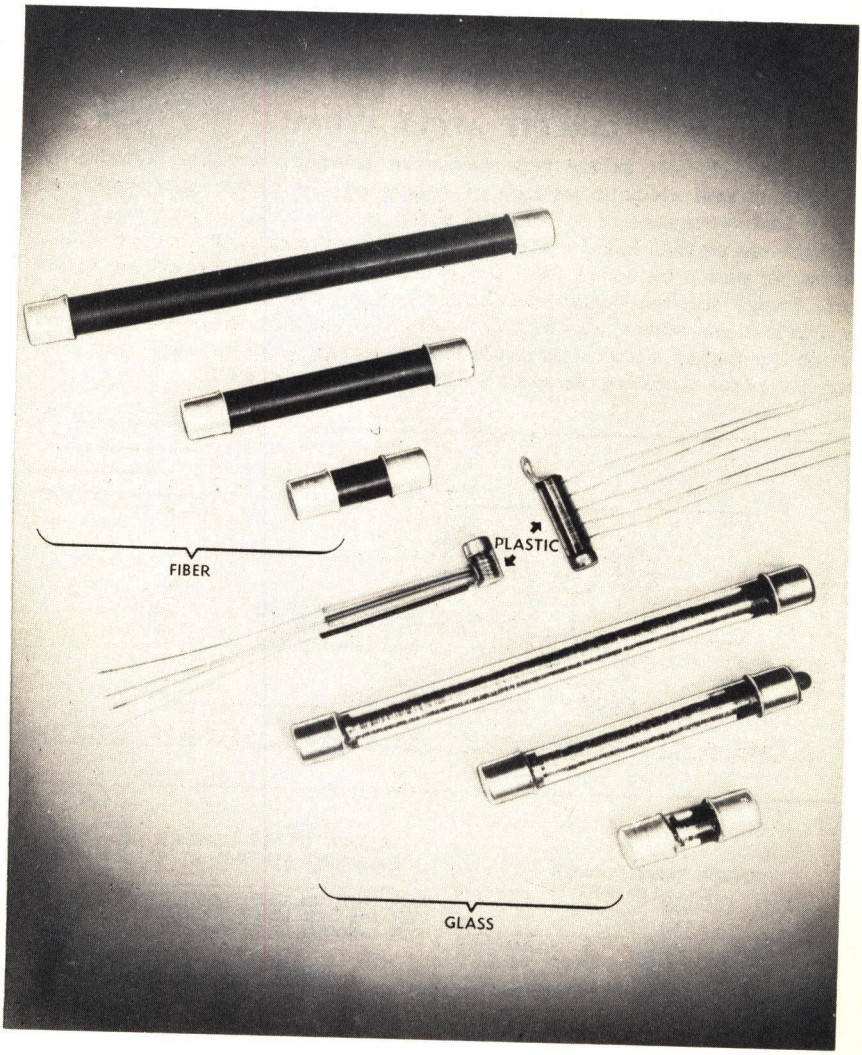
Federal HIGH VOLTAGE SELENIUM RECTIFIERS

250 – 5000 VOLTS, 5 AND 10 MA



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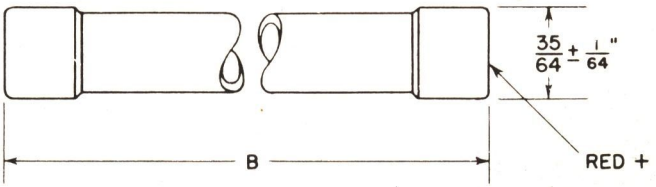
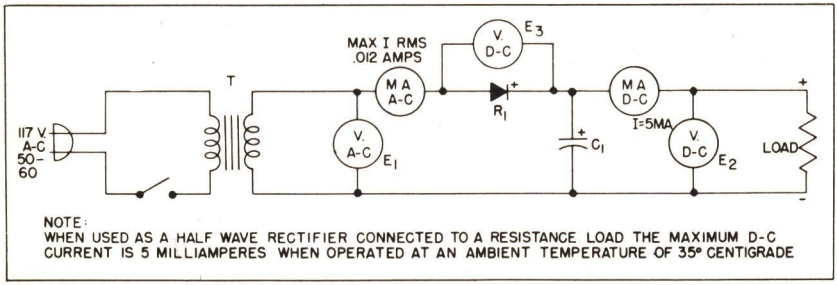
Federal HIGH VOLTAGE SELENIUM RECTIFIERS



CHARACTERISTICS AND DIMENSIONS



NOTE:
WHEN USED AS A HALF WAVE RECTIFIER CONNECTED TO A RESISTANCE LOAD THE MAXIMUM D-C CURRENT IS 5 MILLIAMPERES WHEN OPERATED AT AN AMBIENT TEMPERATURE OF 35° CENTIGRADE

FTR CODE NUMBER	DC OUTPUT VOLTS E_2	C_1 MFD	B	MAXIMUM PEAK INVERSE E_3 VOLTAGE	AC INPUT VOLTS E_1	MAX. EFF. INVERSE VOLTS E_3
123D1101	1400	.12	$4\frac{25}{32}" \pm \frac{1}{16}"$	4000	1400	2860
123D1071	1050	.15	$4\frac{9}{32}" \pm \frac{1}{16}"$	3000	1050	2130
123D1126	700	.23	$3\frac{9}{32}" \pm \frac{1}{16}"$	2000	700	1430
123D1182	350	.46	$1\frac{25}{32}" \pm \frac{1}{16}"$	1000	350	730

CIRCUIT APPLICATIONS

Federal's high voltage, enclosed selenium rectifiers—with voltage ratings from 250 volts to 5000 volts and current ratings of 5 ma for half-wave circuits and 10 ma for full-wave and bridge rectifiers—have found wide application in photo-flash power supplies, cathode ray oscilloscopes, television circuits, d-c power supplies, high voltage testing equipment, bias supplies, and many other high voltage, low current circuits. As illustrated in the photograph, these rectifiers are available in a fiber enclosure; in a hermetically sealed glass enclosure for operation in high temperatures and humidity; and in plastic enclosures for application in full-wave, bridge, or doubler circuits with voltage rating of 26 to 500 volts RMS.

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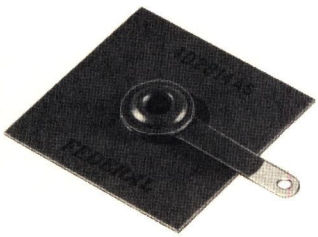
Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

TYPE 4D2814AS

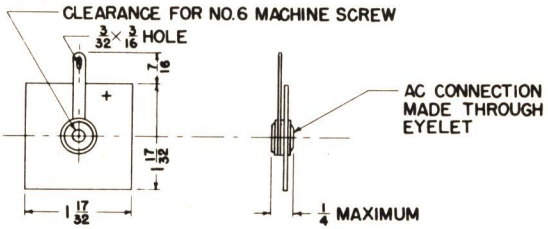
BATTERY CHARGER



CHARACTERISTICS

In half-wave applications with resistive load—
Max. RMS Input Voltage..... 18
Max. D-C Current (Ma).....450
In half-wave applications with capacitive load—
Max. RMS Input Voltage..... 9
Max D-C Current (Ma).....450
In half-wave battery charging applications—

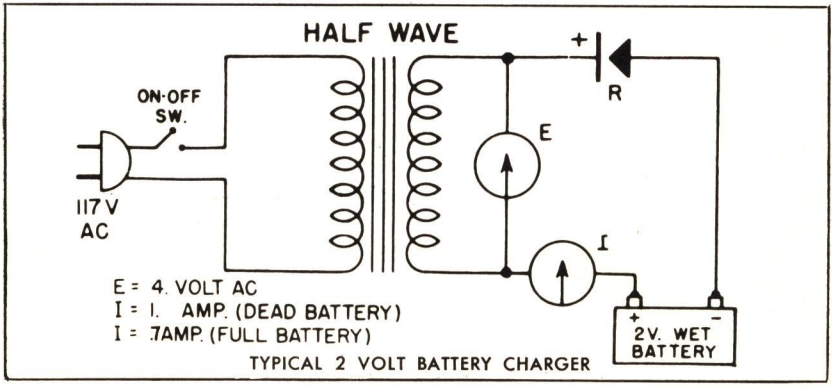
No. Cells	RMS Input Voltage	Charging Current (amp) Fully Charged	Dead
1	4	.7	1.0
3	8	.7	1.0



DIMENSIONAL DIAGRAM

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

The FTR 4D2814AS miniature selenium rectifier was developed primarily for use in 2 and 6 volt battery chargers such as are used in self-charging portables. The schematic diagram of a typical charger using this rectifier is shown below. The 4D2814AS can also be used in bias and filament supplies described for the FTR 402D3151 rectifier.



TYPICAL 2 VOLT BATTERY CHARGER

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Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

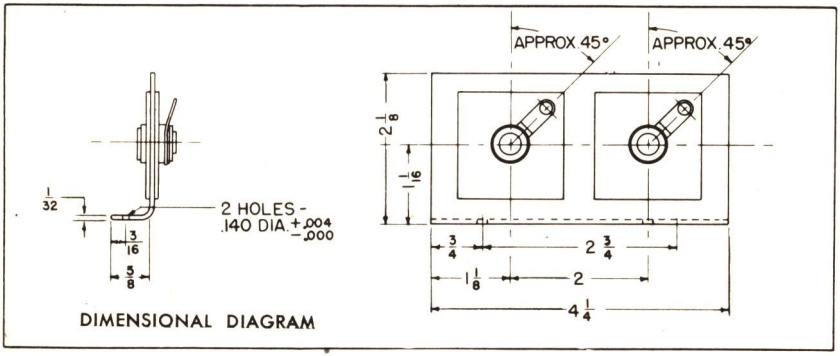
TYPE 104D2943S

BATTERY CHARGER

CHARACTERISTICS

In full wave applications with resistive load—
Max. RMS Input Voltage..... 26
Max. D-C Current (Ma).....2000
In full wave applications with capacitive load—
Max. RMS Input Voltage..... 26
Max. D-C Current.....1600
In full wave battery charging applications—

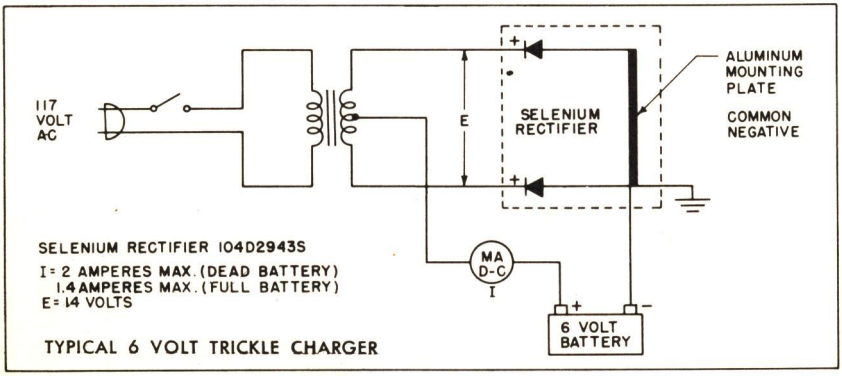
No. of Cells	RMS Input Voltage	Charging Current (amp) Fully Charged	Dead
3	15	1.4	2.0



DIMENSIONAL DIAGRAM

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

The FTR 104D2943S miniature selenium rectifier was developed for use in trickle battery charging equipment for recharging 6 volt batteries. A typical recharger circuit is shown below. This circuit can also be used for d-c filament supplies.



TYPICAL 6 VOLT TRICKLE CHARGER

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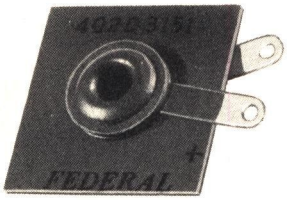
Federal MINIATURE SELENIUM RECTIFIER

TYPE 402D3151

75 MA, 20 V



CHARACTERISTICS

Max. RMS Input Voltage	20
Max. Peak Inverse Voltage	55
Max. Peak Current (Ma)	900
Max. RMS Current (Ma)	220
Approx. Rectifier Voltage Drop	1
Max. D-C Current	75 ma
Minimum Series Resistance	22
Maximum Plate Operating Temperature	85°C

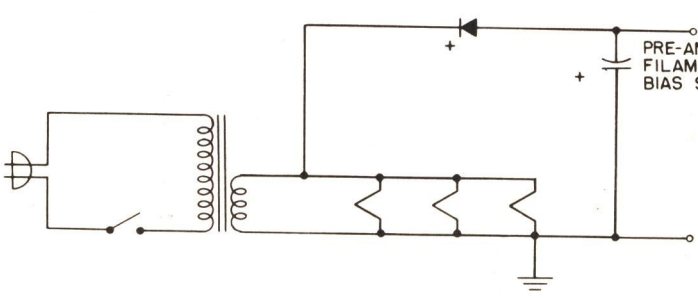
DIMENSIONS IN INCHES *(See dimensional diagram p. 7)*

A	19/64	D	1	G	*	J	5/32
B	1	E	*	H	3/8	K	*
C	*	F	*	I	5/64x5/32		

*(No Locking Lug)

CIRCUIT APPLICATION

The FTR 402D3151 type of selenium rectifier was developed for application in bias supplies where relatively low voltage is required. When only one rectifier is utilized, the maximum voltage and current output of such a bias supply would be 20 volts, at 75 milliamperes. However it is possible to increase these maximum ratings by adding rectifiers in series for greater voltages, or in parallel for higher current outputs. For example, in designing an audio amplifier it is particularly advantageous to utilize d-c for the pre-amplifier filament. This can be done by use of a half-wave rectifier circuit in series with that filament as shown in the schematic below. If the filament requires 150 ma, then two of the type 402D3151 rectifiers would be used in parallel—if 300 ma is necessary then four in parallel would be employed. It should be noted that the value for the minimum series resistance given above applies only to a single rectifier in the circuit.



BIAS OR FILAMENT SUPPLY USING FILAMENT SECONDARY

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Applications

The field of application of Federal miniature selenium rectifiers continues to broaden at a rapid rate. The small size and weight, and the low cost of this rectifier, plus its favorable electrical characteristics of long life, instantaneous rectification, and high surge current rating, have resulted in the design of more economical and improved radio and electronic equipment. Federal, in maintaining a policy of full cooperation with the engineer, has kept pace with the requirements of the industry through the development of new types of miniature selenium rectifiers.

The Federal miniature selenium rectifier can be employed wherever conversion from a-c to d-c is either necessary or desirable. It has already been used with great advantage in a wide variety of applications including: Three-way portables where instantaneous starting is obtained in the a-c/d-c position; television where large savings in cost, size, and weight have been achieved; highly efficient mobile supplies resulting in a reduction in battery current drain, small d-c power supplies for fans, relays, magnetic chucks, and similar devices.

In particular the Federal miniature selenium rectifier has tremendous design potentialities in fields where conversion from a-c to d-c, although desirable, has heretofore been impractical. For example, virtually all electric shavers used a-c to drive their motors, though a d-c supply would provide a much smoother, more comfortable shave. A-C is employed, since the converter unit, when tubes were utilized, was far too large, bulky, and expensive. However, as a result of the introduction of the miniature rectifier, an economical, small converter unit has been developed.

The many circuit suggestions shown in the succeeding pages by no means cover all the possible rectifier applications or designs. They are offered to supply ideas and guidance for the engineer, who can modify any of the circuits to suit his individual requirements. Federal, with a corps of specialized personnel, will gladly assist the designer in perfecting any circuit utilizing these rectifiers.

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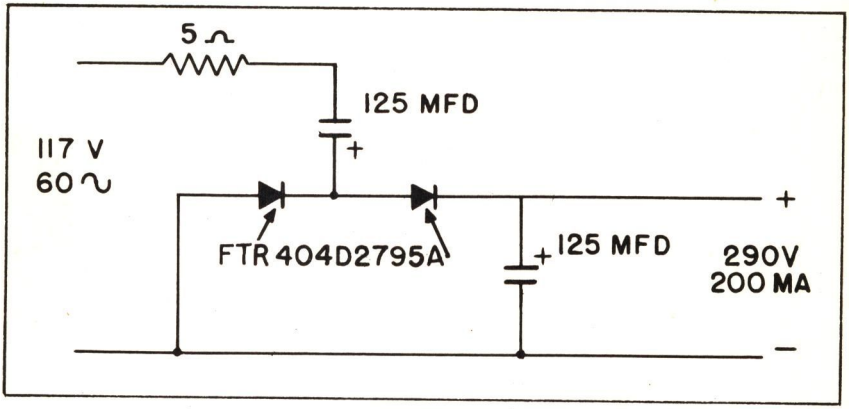
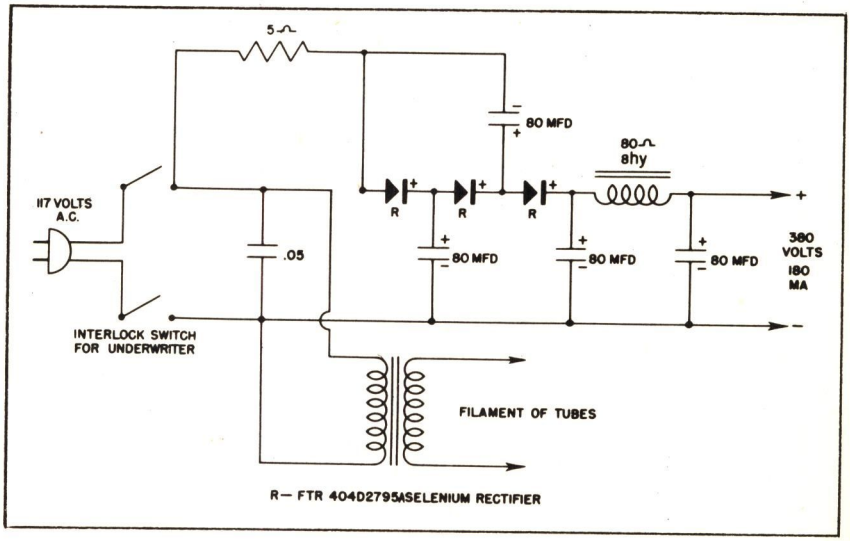
TELEVISION

Federal's miniature selenium rectifiers, by eliminating the need for the power transformer and rectifier tubes, have been a major factor in the development of low cost, lighter television receivers. In addition to their use in the smaller type sets, these rectifiers, due to their efficiency and flexibility, offer many design advantages in larger units where special circuits can be incorporated to improve design at very little addition in cost. On succeeding pages, Federal presents a number of circuit suggestions designed to meet the individual requirements of any type or size of television receiver.



7" Television Power Supply using Voltage-Doubler Circuits.



68 Watt Television Power Supply using Voltage-Tripler Circuit.

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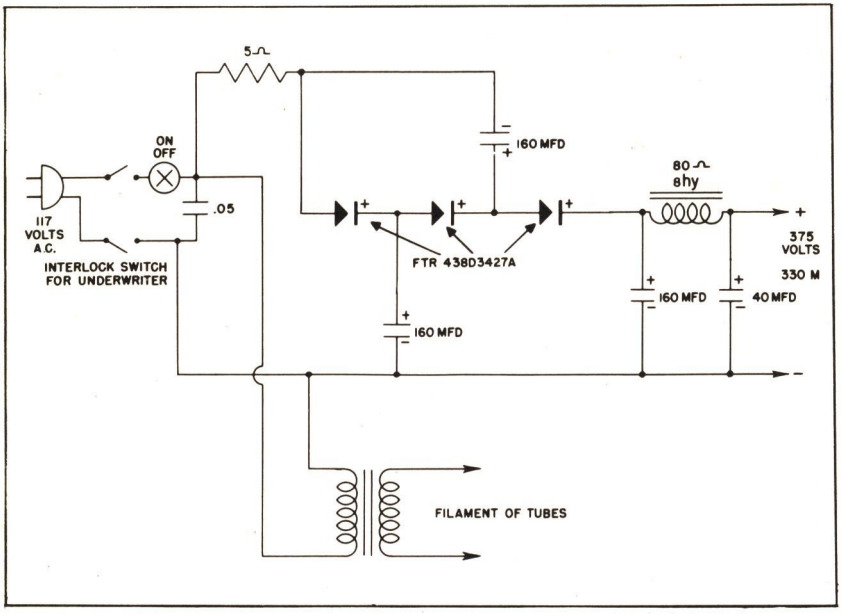
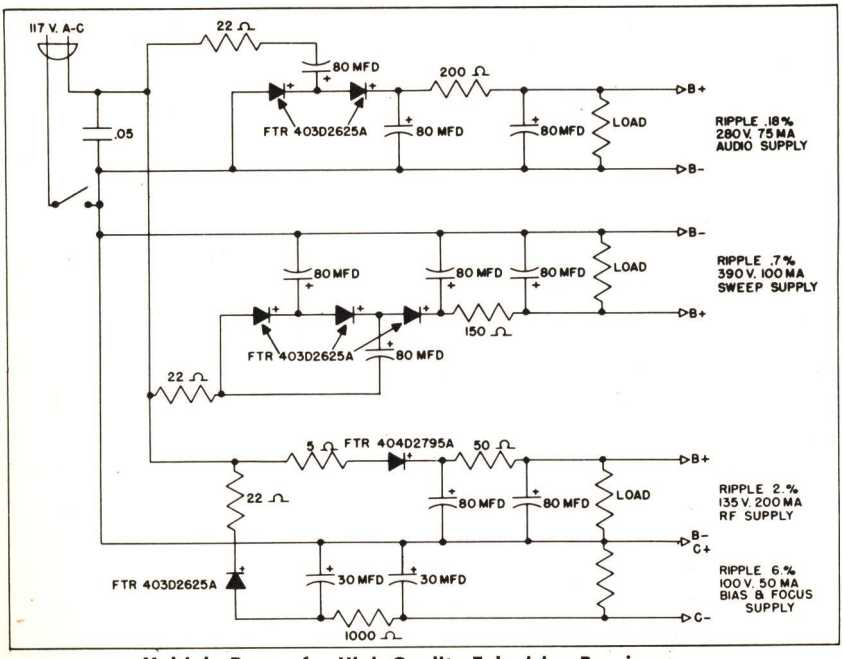


122 Watt Television Power Supply using Voltage-Tripler Circuit.



Multiple Power for High Quality Television Receivers.

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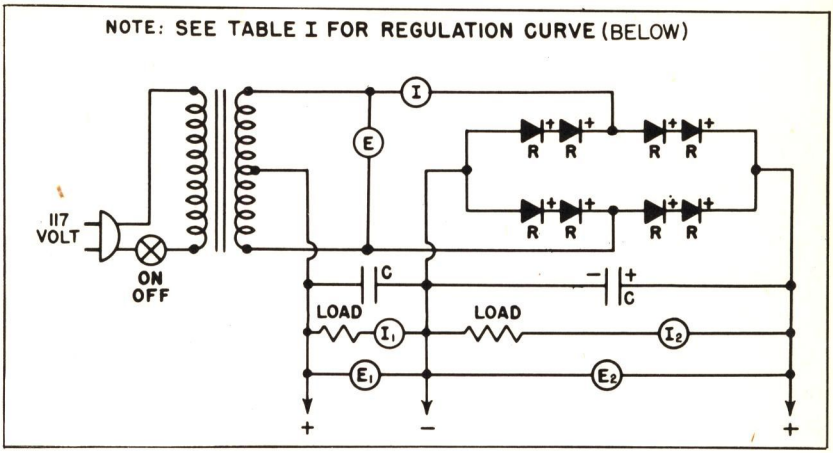
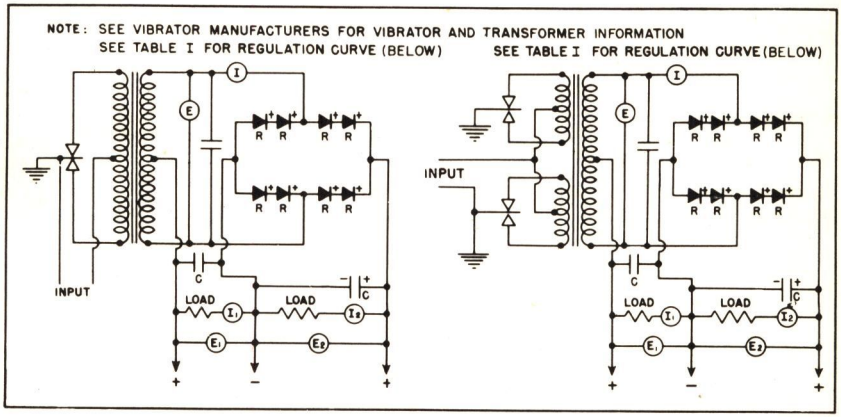


Full Wave Bridge Rectifier Circuit.



Vibrator Power Supplies for use in Mobile Television Receivers.

INPUT A. C.		OUTPUT D. C.				RIPPLE VOLTS		CAPACITANCE
E	I (Amps.)	E_1	I_1 (Ma.)	E_2	I_2 (Ma.)	E_1	E_2	μfd.
323	.540	200	100	400	200	4.5	9.2	40
323	.43	203	75	402	150	3.4	7.1	
323	30	205	50	410	100	2.35	4.8	
323	.16	210	25	416	50	1.22	2.5	
323	.0055	219	0	469	0	.37	.22	
323	.54	200	100	400	200	3.0	6.2	60
323	.43	204	75	402	150	2.2	4.9	
323	.30	206	50	410	100	1.55	3.25	
323	.16	210	25	416	50	.83	1.7	
323	.0055	219	0	469	0	.27	.15	
323	.54	200	100	400	200	2.2	4.7	80
323	.43	204	75	401	150	1.7	3.6	
323	.43	206	50	410	100	1.13	2.4	
323	.16	210	25	416	50	.64	1.25	
323	.0055	219	0	469	0	.20	.11	

Table 1. Voltage Regulation Characteristics of Vibrator Power Supplies using Federal No. 404D2795A Miniature Selenium Rectifiers.

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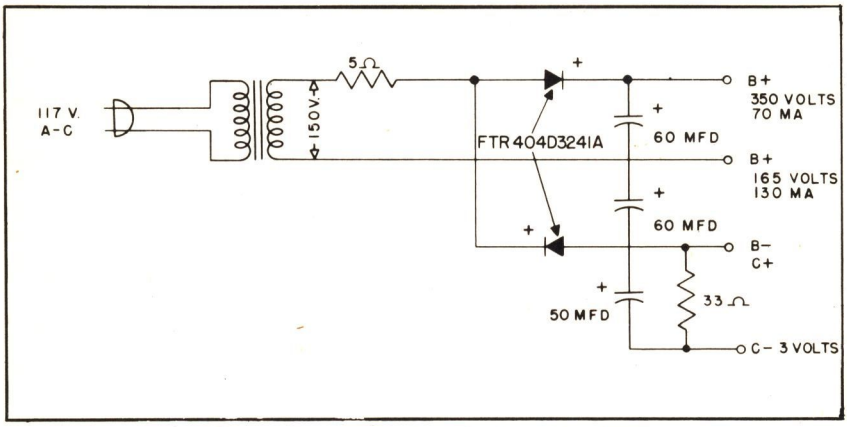
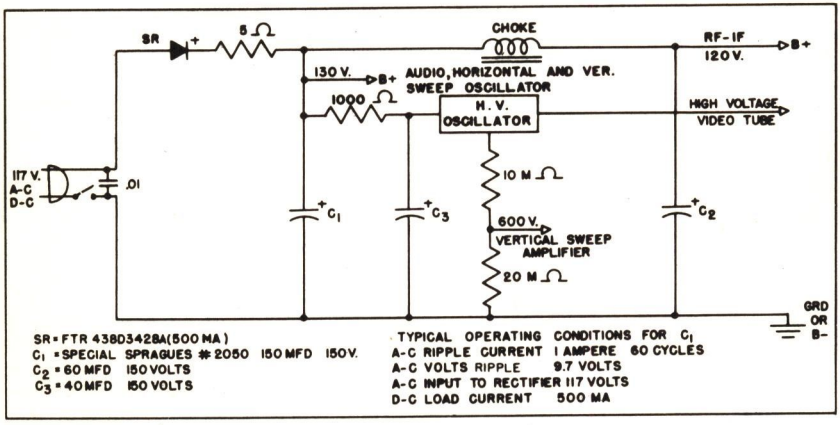
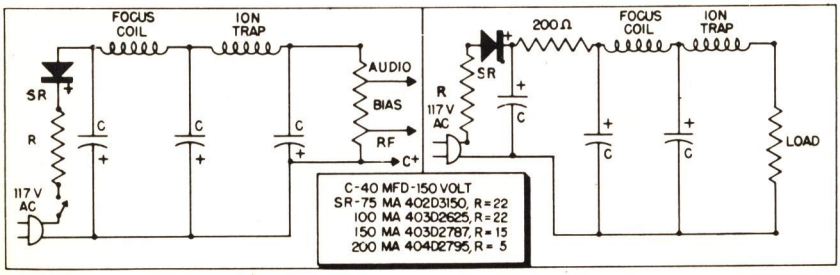


B+ and Bias Supply for Television Receivers.



AC-DC Television Power Supply.



Focus and Bias Power Supply for Television Receivers.

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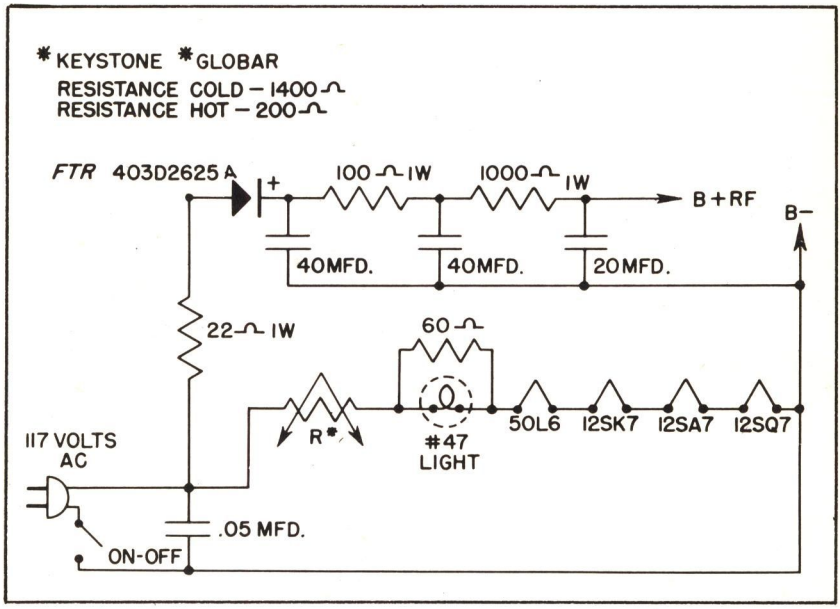
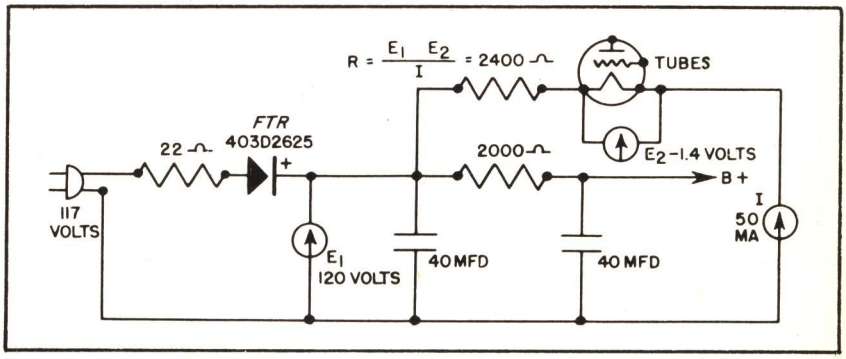
HOME RECEIVERS

Federal miniature selenium rectifiers provide the radio industry with something NEW to increase sales and reduce costs. Use of these rectifiers with the negative temperature coefficient resistor, which maintains filament current at a constant level, reduces tube and pilot light failures to a minimum, while lowering the price and increasing the output of the set. Furthermore, at a very little increase in cost, it is possible to separate bias supplies, eliminate filament hum, and achieve many other improvements in design. Schematic diagrams for some of these circuit improvements are shown on succeeding pages.



Typical AC-DC Power Supply using Negative Temperature Coefficient Resistor to Give Long Life to Pilot Lights and Tubes, using Federal's Selenium Rectifier B Supply.



Typical 3-Way Portable Power Supply.

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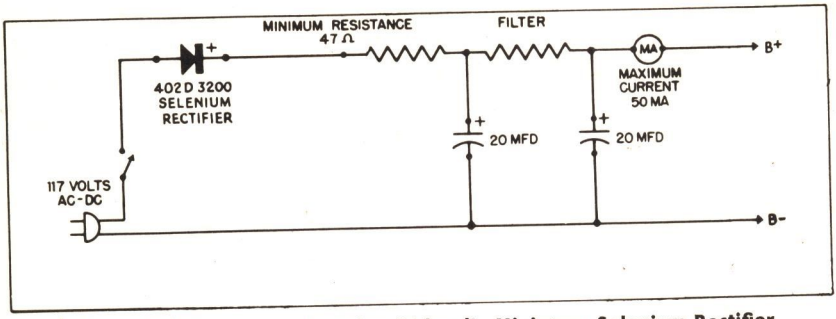
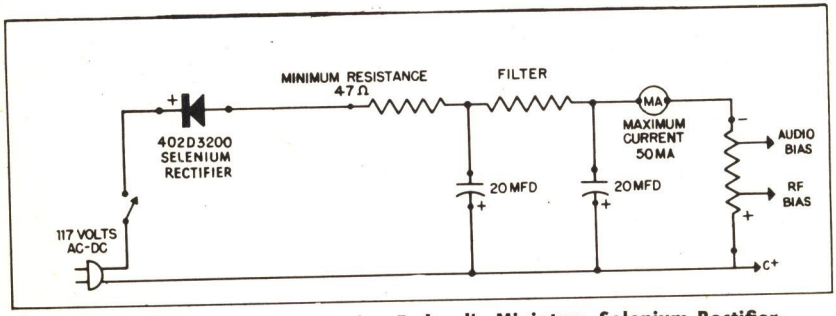
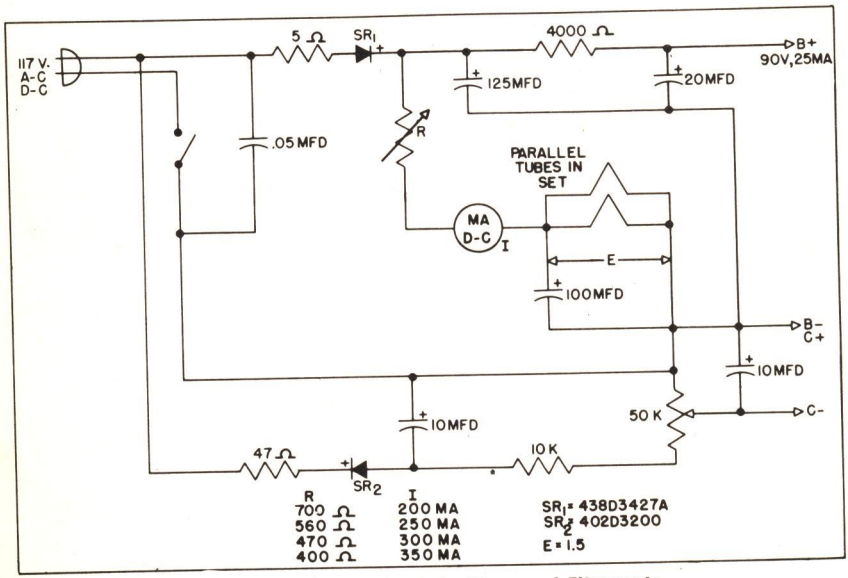


50 ma, B+ Power Supply using Federal's Miniature Selenium Rectifier.



50 ma, Bias Power Supply using Federal's Miniature Selenium Rectifier.



D-C Power Supply for B+, Bias, and Filaments.

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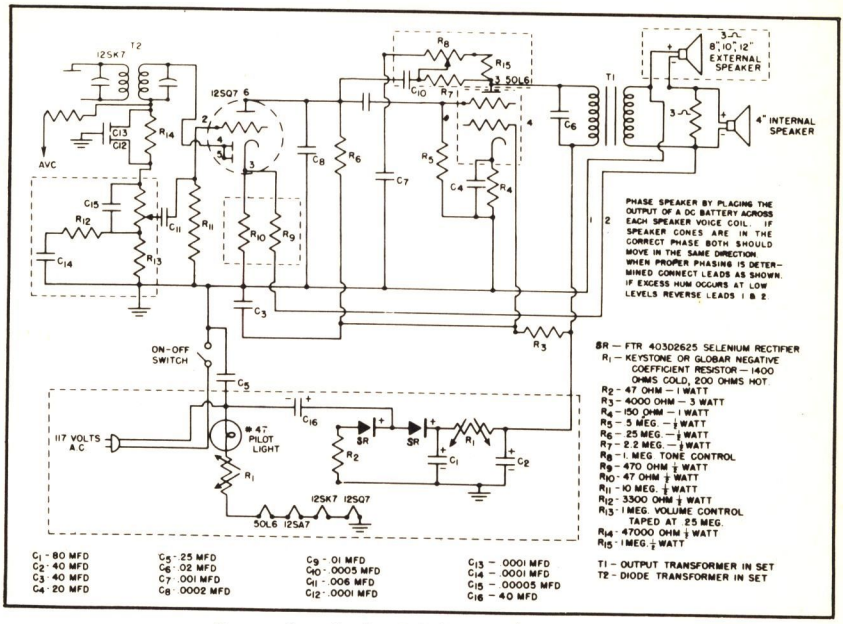
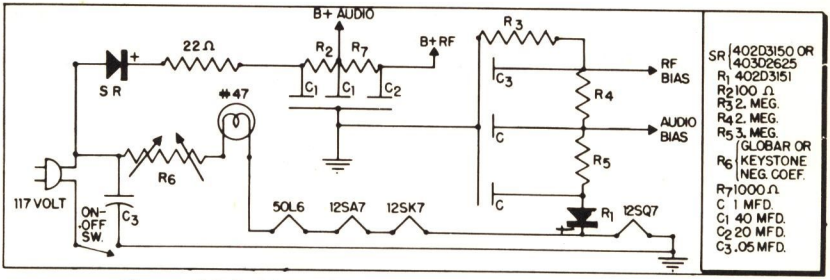
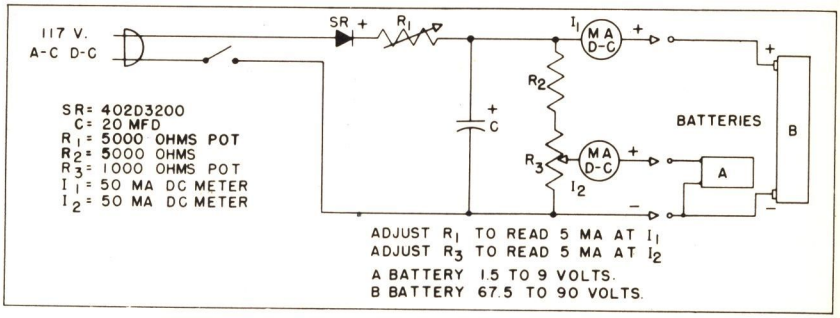


Power Supply for 5 Tube A-C/D-C Sets.



Bias and B+ Power Supply Providing Higher Audio Output and Improved Performance.



Battery Recharger for Portables.

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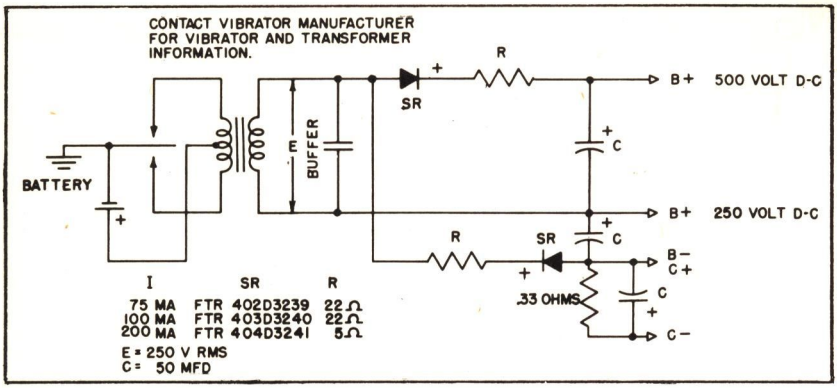
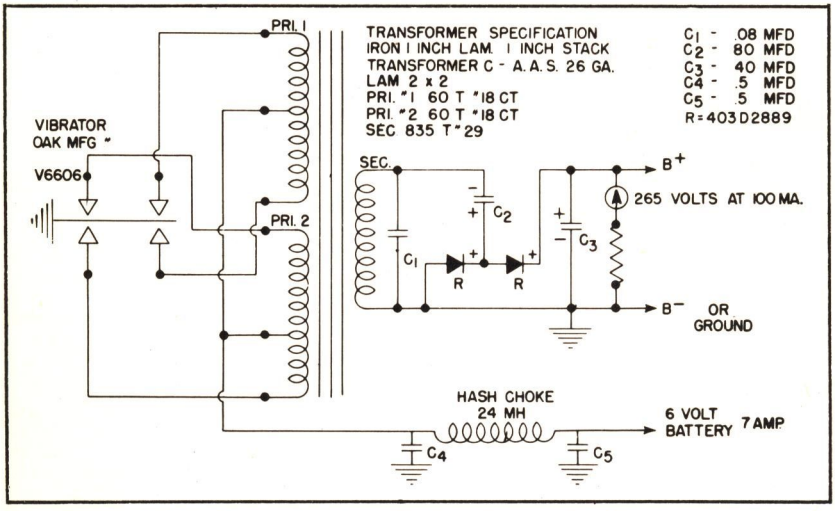
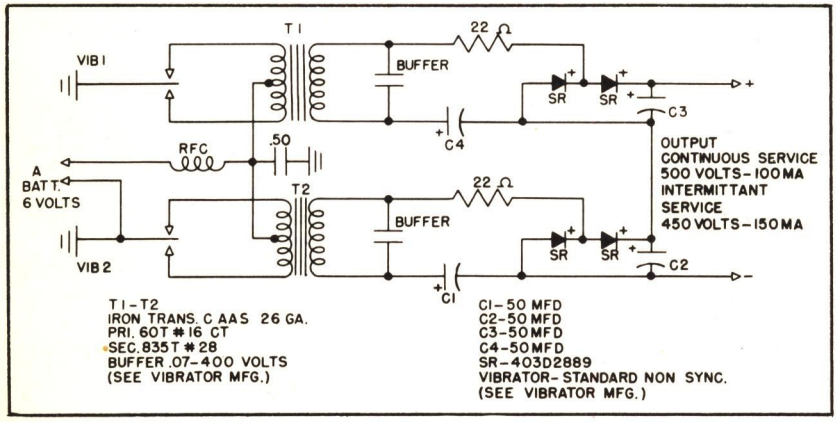


Typical Full Wave, Doubler Vibrator Power Supply.



Mobile Power Supply with Transformer Specifications



B+ and Bias Mobile Power Supply.

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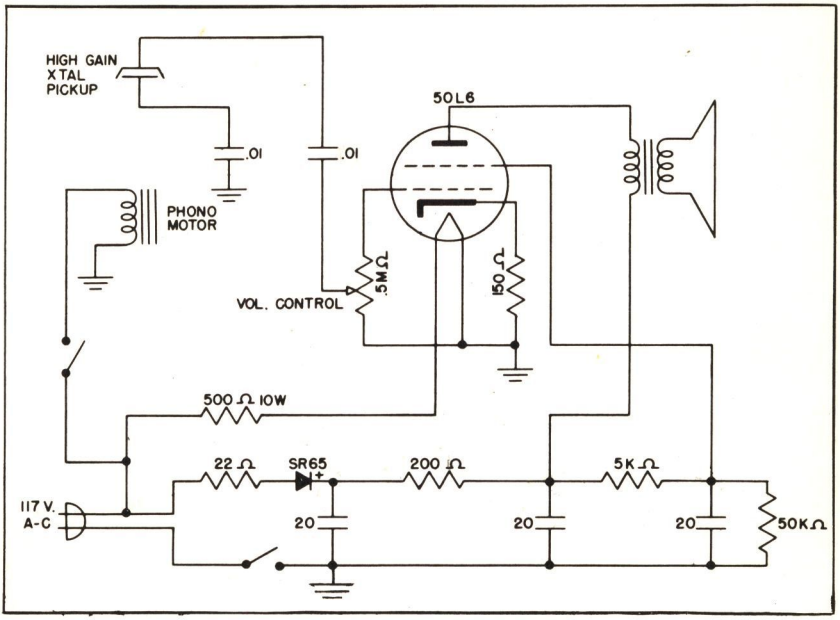
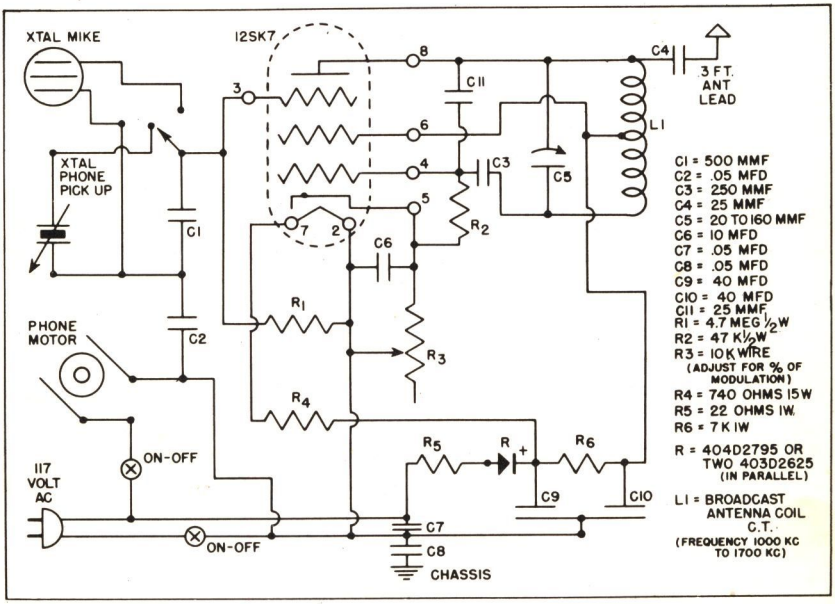


Typical Phonograph Amplifier



Phonograph Oscillator.

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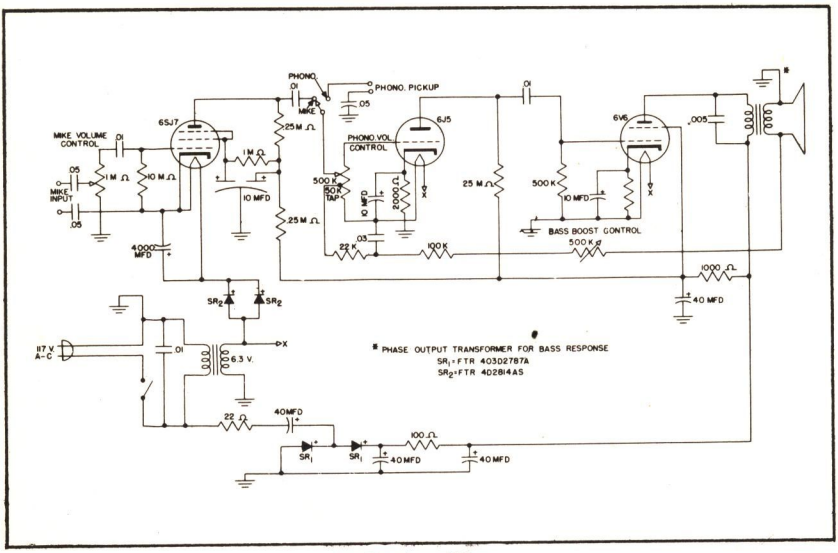
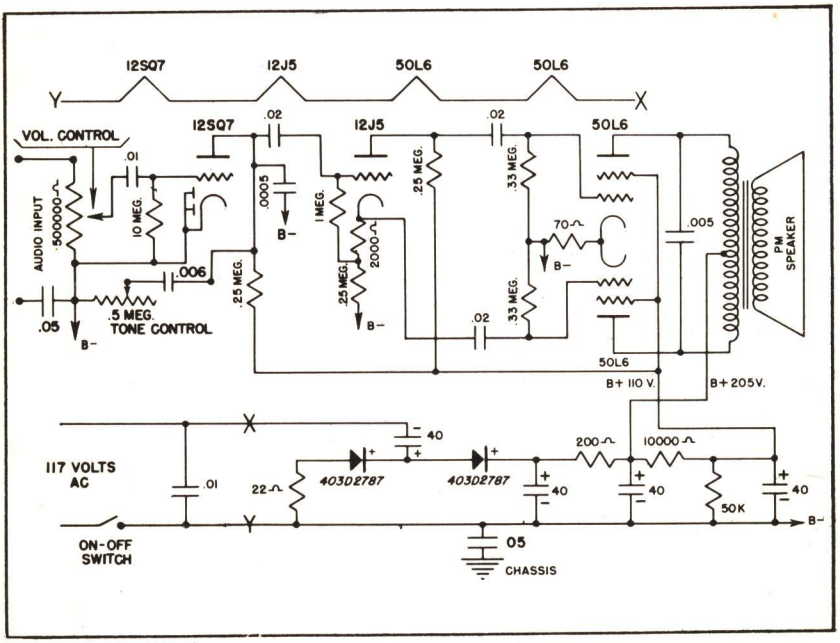


Audio Amplifier.



8 Watt Push-Pull Audio Amplifier.

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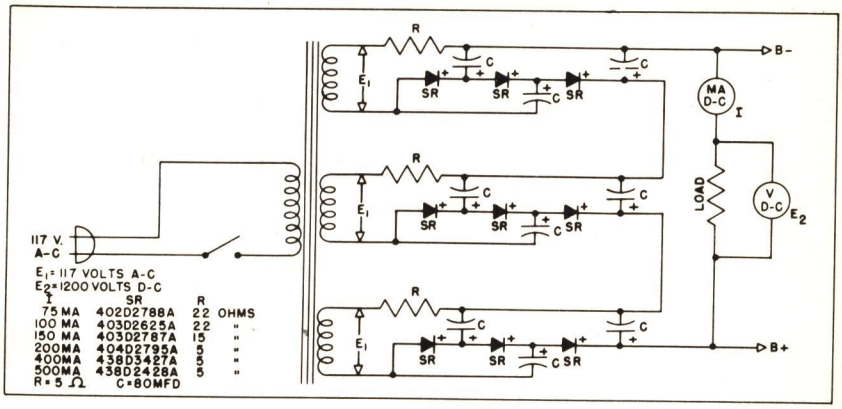
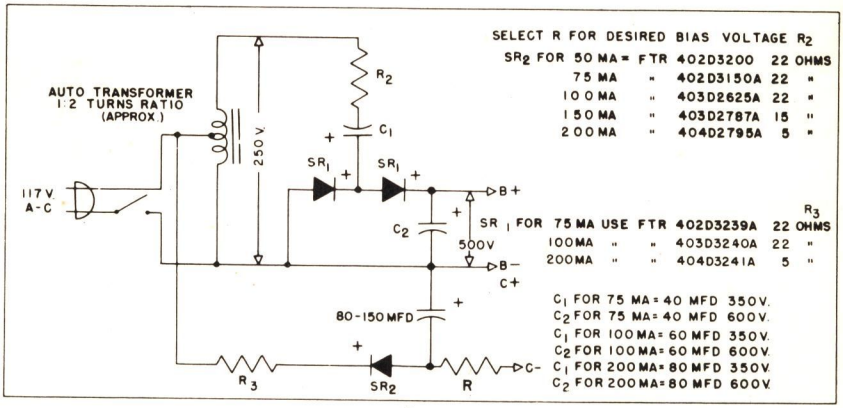
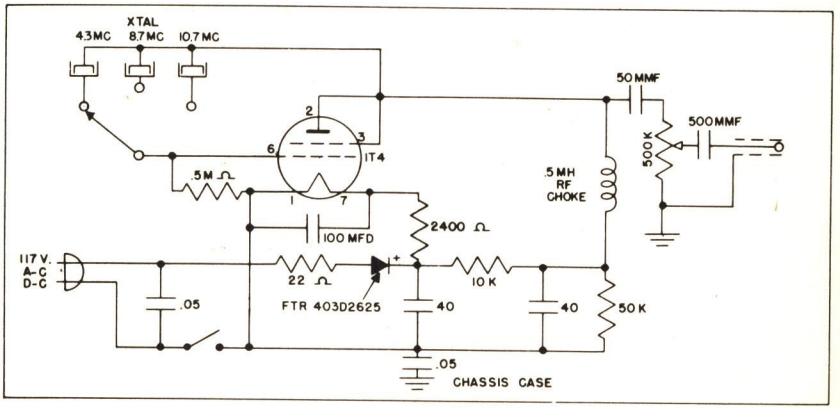


High Voltage Power Supply for up to 500W Amateur Transmitters.



500 Volt B+ Power Supply for Amateur Transmitter.



Test Oscillator

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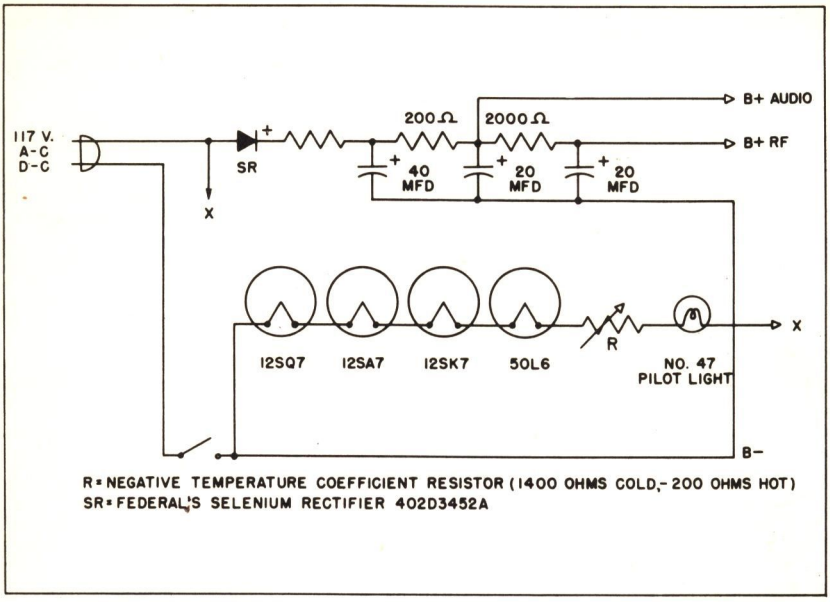
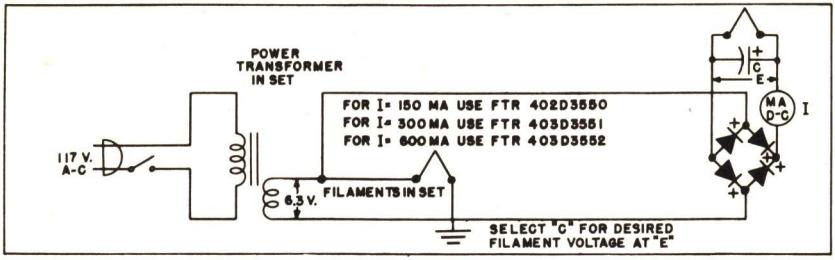
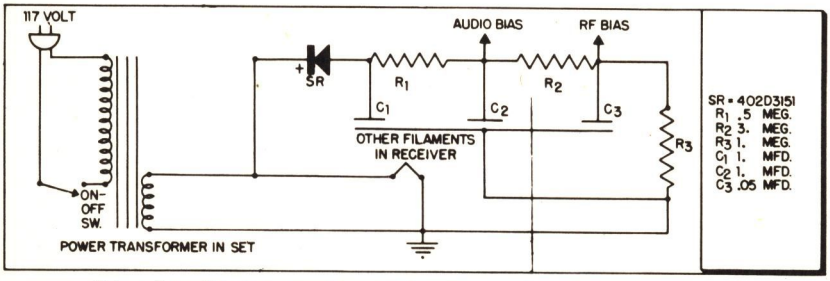


Radio Phonograph Power Supply.



D-C Filament Supply.



RF and Audio Bias Supply Utilizing Filament Voltage Source and Federal's Miniature Selenium Rectifiers.

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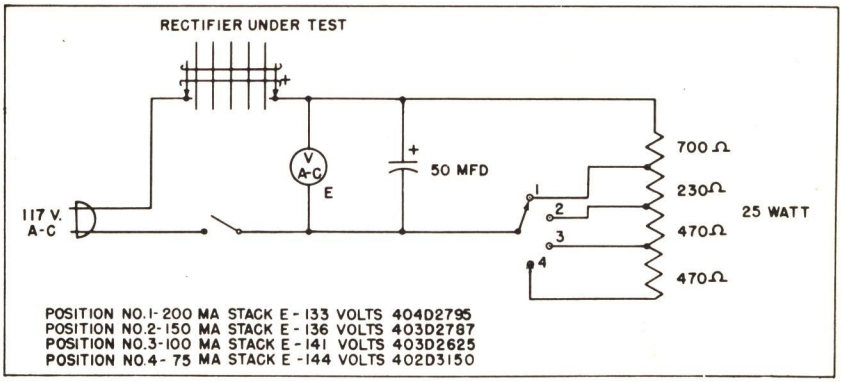
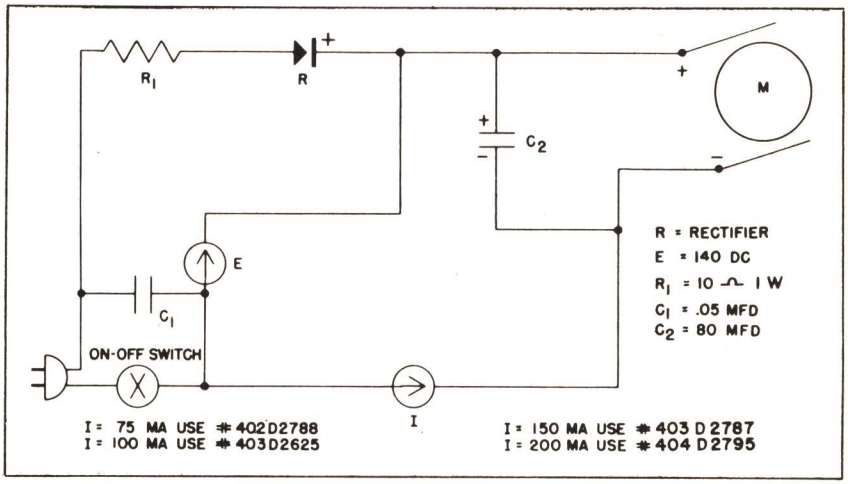
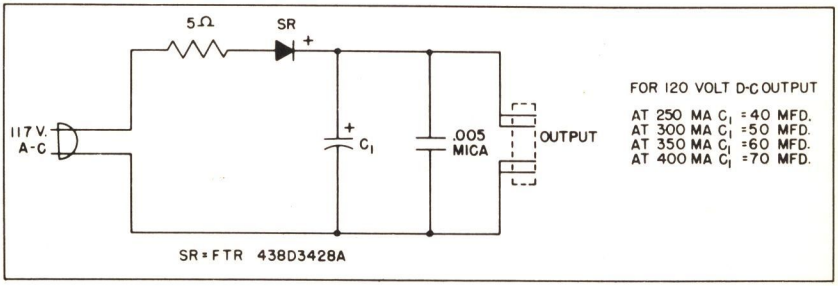


Circuit for Testing Selenium Rectifiers.



Power Supply for D-C Motor.



D-C Power Supply for Powering Electric Fans, Relays, and Similar Devices.

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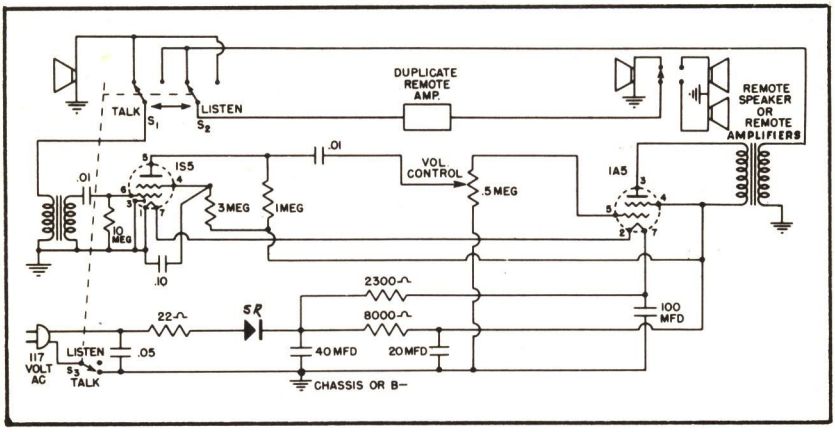
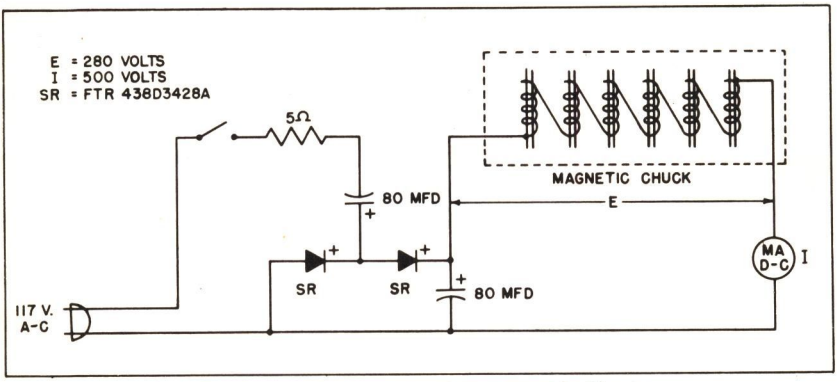
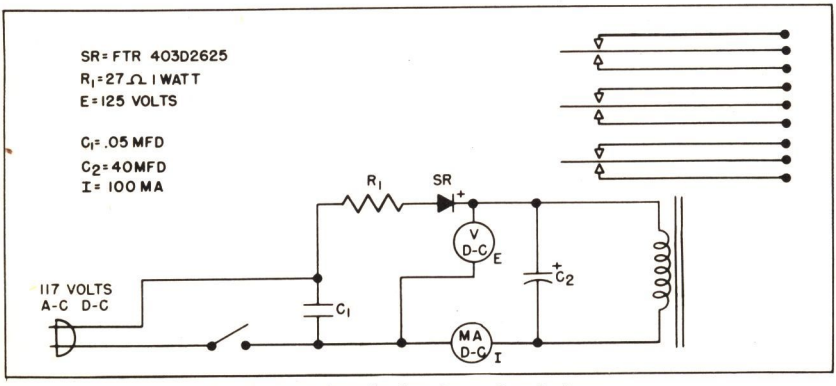


Intercommunications System



D-C Power Supply for Powering Magnetic Chucks.



D-C Power Supply for Actuating Relays.

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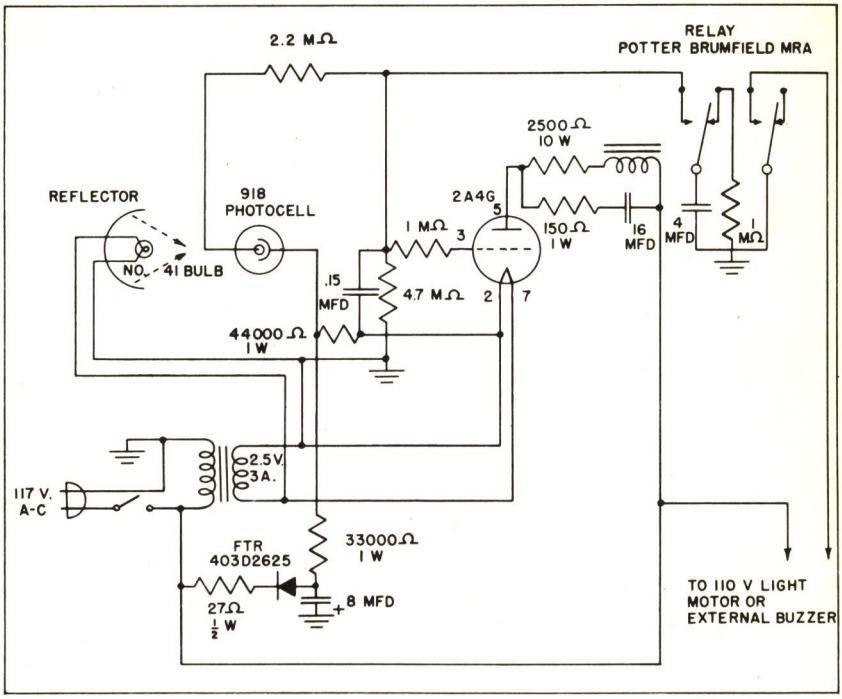
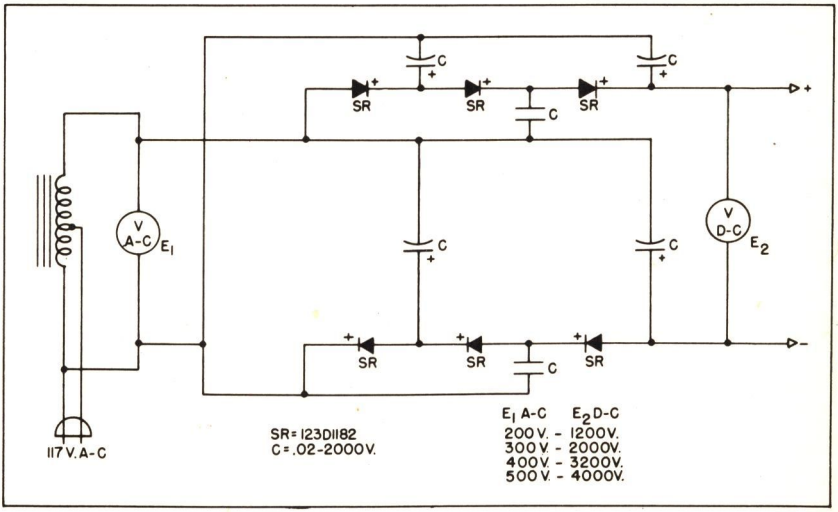


Typical Photocell Circuit



4000 Volt D-C Power Supply using Federal's High Voltage Selenium Rectifiers.

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FEDERAL'S MINIATURE 5-PLATE 100MA SELENIUM RECTIFIER

FOR AC-DC, PORTABLE, TABLE, CONSOLE RADIOS

REPLACES 29 TYPES OF RECTIFIER TUBES

The Rectifier That Gives Tomorrow's Reception Today!

- **Boosts Performance to New High**
- **InstantReception—No"Warm-up"**
- **Runs Cool—Won't Overheat Set**
- **Delivers Greater Output Voltage**
- **Increases Sensitivity of Set**
- **Steps-up Undistorted Audio Output**

403D2625
(Actual Size)

- **Easily and Quickly Installed in Set**
- **Metal Throughout—Can't Break**
- **Nothing to Deteriorate or Burn Out**
- **Takes Heavy Overloads**
- **No More Rectifier Failure**
- **Made to Last the Life of The Set**

How to Install

FEDERAL'S Selenium Rectifier has two poles, positive and negative, corresponding to cathode and plate of the vacuum tube. The positive side, indicated by a red dot or + sign, is equivalent to the cathode, while the negative side functions as the plate. Soldering the selenium rectifier into the set to serve as cathode and plate constitutes the entire replacement operation in cases where the filament of the tube is not linked to other parts of the circuit or where a specific tube "internal resistance" is not required.

The procedure for installing Federal's Miniature 5-Plate 100 Milliampere Selenium Rectifier can be divided into two general categories: (a) power supplies using a 117Z6 or 117Z3 rectifier where tube resistances must be considered; (b) power supplies using a 35Z5 rectifier where the filament circuit must be considered.

HOW TO REPLACE A 117Z6 OR 117Z3 WITH 100 MA SELENIUM RECTIFIER

Fig. 1 shows a typical schematic utilizing a 117Z6 or 117Z3 rectifier tube. According to this schematic, a) the filament of the rectifier tube is not interlocked with any other circuit, and b) the filament voltage for the other tubes, E_2, is proportional to the B+ voltage E_1. Thus, if there is a smaller drop across the tube, E_1 and, consequently, E_2, will be increased. A higher filament voltage E_2 may, in turn, cause the filaments to burn out sooner. The internal resistance of the tube, therefore, is an important factor in this instance.

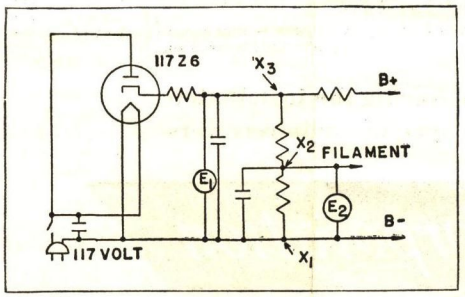

Fig. 1—Typical circuit diagram of power supply using a 117Z6 or 117Z3 rectifier tube.

The general procedure for the replacement of a 117Z6 or 117Z3 rectifier tube with a Federal Selenium Rectifier—valid for any power supply in any set—requires six steps (Fig. 2). However, as the repairman makes replacements and becomes familiar with the various types of sets, some of these steps can be eliminated. Until sufficient skill has been acquired, Federal recommends adherence to the following procedure:

STEP I—Measure E_1 (X_1-X_3) and E_2 (X_1-X_2) with DC voltmeter (1000 ohms per volt).

STEP II—Add extension leads to the selenium rectifier. It is recommended that the positive lead be a red wire for the purpose of distinguishing it from the negative lead, which is usually a yellow or black wire (See No. 1 in Fig. 3).

STEP III—Solder red lead on cathode (pin 6 in 117Z3 circuits, pin 4 or pin 8, whichever manufacturer has used, in 117Z6 circuits) (See No. 2 in Fig. 4).

STEP IV—Solder the yellow lead on end of a 27 ohm, 1 watt resistor (See No. 3 in Fig. 4).

STEP V—Solder the other end of the resistor to plate (pin 5 in 117Z3 circuits, pin 3 or pin 5, whichever manufacturer has used, in 117Z6 circuits).

STEP VI—Note measurements E_1 and E_2 taken previously in Step I. At this point—with the vacuum tube rectifier replaced by Federal's Selenium Rectifier—the same voltage measurements should be obtained to within 10 per cent. If the desired measurements are not obtained, the resistance in Step IV should be increased or decreased until the same reading is arrived at. Once the value of this resistance is determined it can be used for any similar type of radio receiver.

Federal's Selenium Rectifier may be installed in any convenient part of the chassis. The repairman should make sure, however, that the plates of the rectifier do not come in contact with any of the component parts, otherwise they will short out. When installing the rectifier in the chassis it is advisable to select a cool area, preferably near the RF end of the set and away from dropping resistors.

Federal's Selenium Rectifier may be mounted down to the chassis by means of a #6 screw inserted through the eyelet located in the center of the selenium rectifier. This eyelet is completely insulated from the rectifier unit.

Three outstanding operational improvements are achieved with the installation of Federal's Selenium Rectifier in place of the rectifier tube:

Rectification is immediate, meaning that an AC or DC battery portable set will operate the moment it is turned on—in contrast to the "warm-up" period previously required (on AC or DC).

Battery life is longer, due to reduced ambient temperature, which is made possible by the higher efficiency of the selenium rectifier and the elimination of rectifier filaments.

And finally, the ruggedness and long life of the *selenium* rectifier reduces power supply problems to a minimum.

HOW TO REPLACE A 35Z5 WITH A 100 MA SELENIUM RECTIFIER

FIG. 5 is a schematic that shows a typical power supply utilizing a 35Z5 rectifier tube. In this particular circuit the tube resistance is inconsequential. But the filament of the rectifier is important, considering that it is in series with the other filaments and that the first half of the filament provides the potential for the pilot light.

This latter fact introduces an additional step, since the original pilot light was designed to account for a change in filament resistance as it heats up. As no common re-

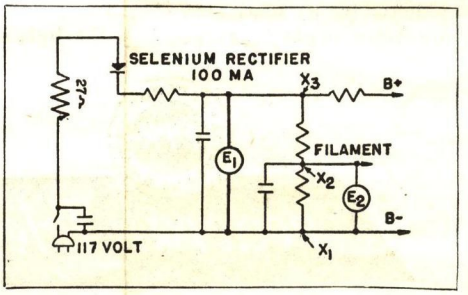

Fig. 2—Changes necessary when replacing 117Z6 or 117Z3 with 100 MA Selenium Rectifier.

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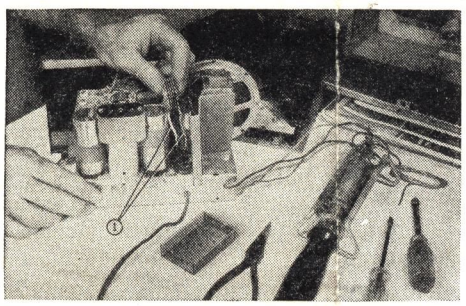

Fig. 3—Two extension leads are soldered to the lugs of the Federal 100 MA Selenium Rectifier and inserted through the tube socket.

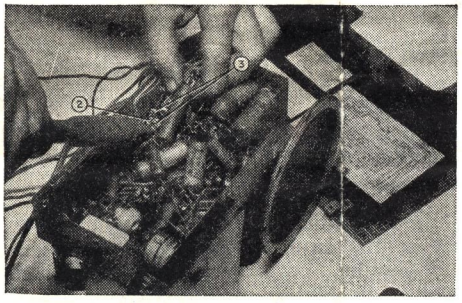

Fig 4—View of underside of chassis after installation of the Federal 100 MA Selenium Rectifier, showing the 27 ohm resistor in series with the line.

sistor now available acts in this manner, a new pilot light circuit has to be inserted. Four alternative solutions are offered the repairman. They are as follows:

a) Using a 110 V bulb across the input (Fig. 7).

b) Using one #47 pilot light in series with an 800 ohm, 15 watt resistor across the line input (Fig. 7).

c) Using two #47 pilot lights in series with a 775 ohm, 15 watt resistor across the line input (Fig. 7).

d) Using a #47 pilot light in parallel with a 15-22 ohm resistor in series with the line input (Fig. 6).

The following six steps are required to make the replacement:

STEP I—Add extension leads to the selenium rectifier. It is recommended that the positive lead be a red wire and the negative lead a yellow or black wire (alternative a, b, c, d) (See No. 1 in Fig. 8).

STEP II—Solder positive (red) lead to pin 8 and negative lead (yellow or black) to pin 5 (alternatives a, b, c, d) (See No. 2 in Fig. 9).

STEP III—(Alternatives a, b, c) Place a jumper between pin 2 and pin 3 (original pilot light circuit shorted out) (See No. 3 in Fig. 9).

(Alternative d) Place a 15 ohm, 1 watt resistor between pin 2 and pin 3. If the light obtained is insufficient, increase this resistance to 22 ohms. Do not, in any case, use a high-value resistor, otherwise the pilot light will burn out.

STEP IV—(Alternatives a, b, c) Solder a 220 ohm, 5 to 10 watt resistor between pins 3 and 7 (See No. 4 in Fig. 9).

(Alternative d) Solder a 200 ohm, 5 to 10 watt resistor between pins 3 and 7. This completes the replacement operation for alternative d.

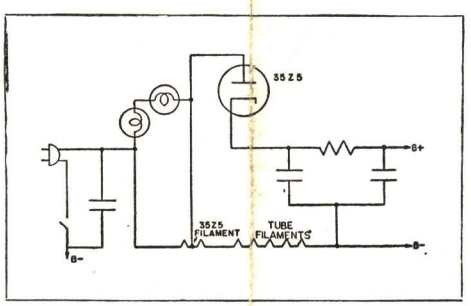

Fig. 5—Typical circuit diagram of a power supply using a 35Z5 rectifier tube.

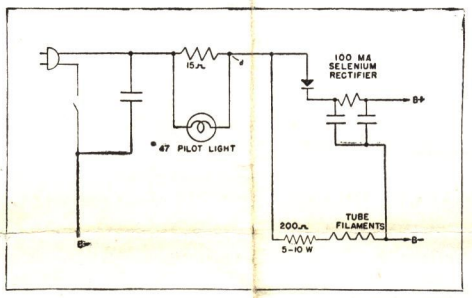

Fig. 6—One alternative method of replacing a 35Z5 with a 100 MA Selenium Rectifier.

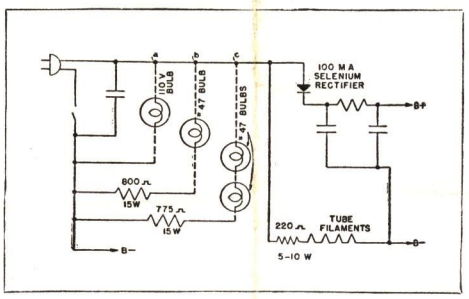

Fig. 7—Three alternative pilot light circuits when replacing a 35Z5 with a 100 MA Selenium Rectifier.

STEP V—(Alternatives a, b, c) Solder one end of the pilot light to B—. The most convenient location for this operation is the "dead" side of the "on-off" switch. Be certain that the "dead" side is used, otherwise the pilot will be "on" even when the switch is at "off" (See No. 5 in Fig. 9).

STEP VI—(Alternative a) Solder the other end of a 110 V bulb to pin 5.

(Alternative b) Solder the other end of a #47 (brown bead) bulb to an 800 ohm, 15 watt resistor. Solder the other end of resistor to pin 5.

(Alternative c) Solder the two #47 bulbs in series with a 775 ohm, 15 watt resistor and solder the open end of the resistor to pin 5.

The service man should experiment with the various pilot light circuits and determine which one is most suitable for his particular applications.

Federal's Selenium Rectifier can be mounted down to the chassis with a #6 screw inserted through the eyelet in the center of the rectifier. The eyelet and the rectifier unit are completely insulated from each other.

Installation of Federal's Selenium Rectifier in a 35Z5 power supply results in two important operational improvements:

First, the higher efficiency of the *selenium* rectifier increases the audio output, thereby greatly improving the tonal quality of the receiver.

Secondly, a power supply that was formerly a common source of annoyance is made virtually trouble-free by the durability and long life of the *selenium* rectifier.

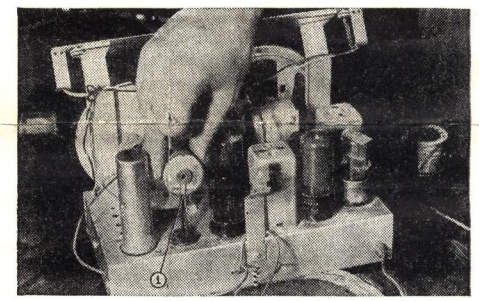

Fig. 8—Two extension eads are soldered to the lugs of the Federal 100 MA Selenium Rectifier and inserted through the tube socket.

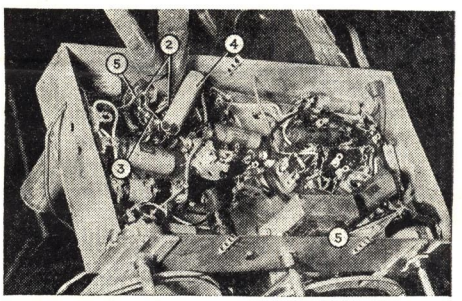

Fig. 9—View of underside of chassis after installation of the Federal 100 MA Selenium Rectifier, showing the jumper between pins 2 and 3; the 220 ohm resistor across pins 3 and 7, and the pilot light connections.

Write for FREE additional information covering the installation of Federal 100MA Selenium Rectifiers in specific radio receivers

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