

In the gain check position, if the reading more than doubles, this indicates that the transistor has extremely good gain. The best transistor will have the lowest leakage and highest gain.

POWER TRANSISTORS

Power transistors will give different current readings than low power transistors on this tester.

Power transistors leakage currents will run as high as 1 MA and have a gain factor of only 30%. For example, a typical good power transistor may have a leakage current of .7 MA and a gain reading of 1 MA.

To check power transistors which have a different socket arrangement, jumper wires with alligator clips have to be used. Three small stubs of wire are plugged into the transistor socket and then the jumpers with alligator clips connect the transistor to the socket stubs.

GENERAL

SERVICING TRANSISTOR CIRCUITS

Most service shops are well equipped to handle repairs involving conventional radio and television sets. With the advent of transistor radios, however, a new approach to the service problem must be faced. Different terms, test equipment, tools and techniques are used.

TOOLS

One of the first considerations when planning to service transistorized radios must be tools. Below is a list of recommended tools.

1. Magnifying glass.
2. Tweezers - two or three different types.
3. Wire cutting pliers, the smallest size obtainable.
4. Long nose pliers.
5. Low wattage soldering iron or gun--not more than 35 watts.
6. Small wire brush for cleaning solder connections on printed boards.
7. Low temperature 60/40 solder.
8. Volt Ohm Milliammeter. The V.O.M. should have the following features:
 - a. The milliammeter section should be low resistance so that if current measurements are made the current flow is not limited by