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RADIO

Established 1917 as Pacific Radio News

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Contents

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A Radio-trician means to Radio what Electrician means to Electricity.

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"Do you realize that America is now spending about $5,000,000 a week for radio equipment? Do you know that the unfilled orders of one radio manufacturing company alone amount to $50,000,000? Another conservative manufacturer expects to be turning out $25,000 worth of receiving sets daily.

"It is safe to estimate that in these times of depression, when people were supposed not to have money to spend, the American public has already invested $100,000,000 in little boxes and tubes and coils of wire whose sole function is to bring entertainment or information into the home. And this is only the start. An annual radio business of $400,000,000 is confidently expected.

"With the probable establishment of from 12 to 15 powerful broadcasting stations that will cover the entire country—not to mention a host of other public and independent stations—and with the certainty that improvements in apparatus will keep up sales for years to come, it is undeniable that radio has within a period of six months leaped up as a vast national utility on a par in promise with the automobile, the motion pictures, and with public services like the telephone and electric railways."—*From Popular Science Monthly.*

Hundreds Getting Wealthy

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If you are a young man of ambition, anxious to get into a profession with a field that is unlimited, get into Radio—become a Radio-trician. If you are a dealer wishing to become thoroughly familiar with Radio so that you can sell Radio apparatus, become a Radio-trician. If you are an amateur, learn Radio thoroughly from every angle so that you may make money out of this business instead of using it only as a plaything or hobby. Now is the time for men of red blood, men of vision, to become Radio-tricians.

Photograph of one of the large Broadcasting stations. Government License required to operate this station. Certified Radio-tricians are qualified to pass Government examinations.

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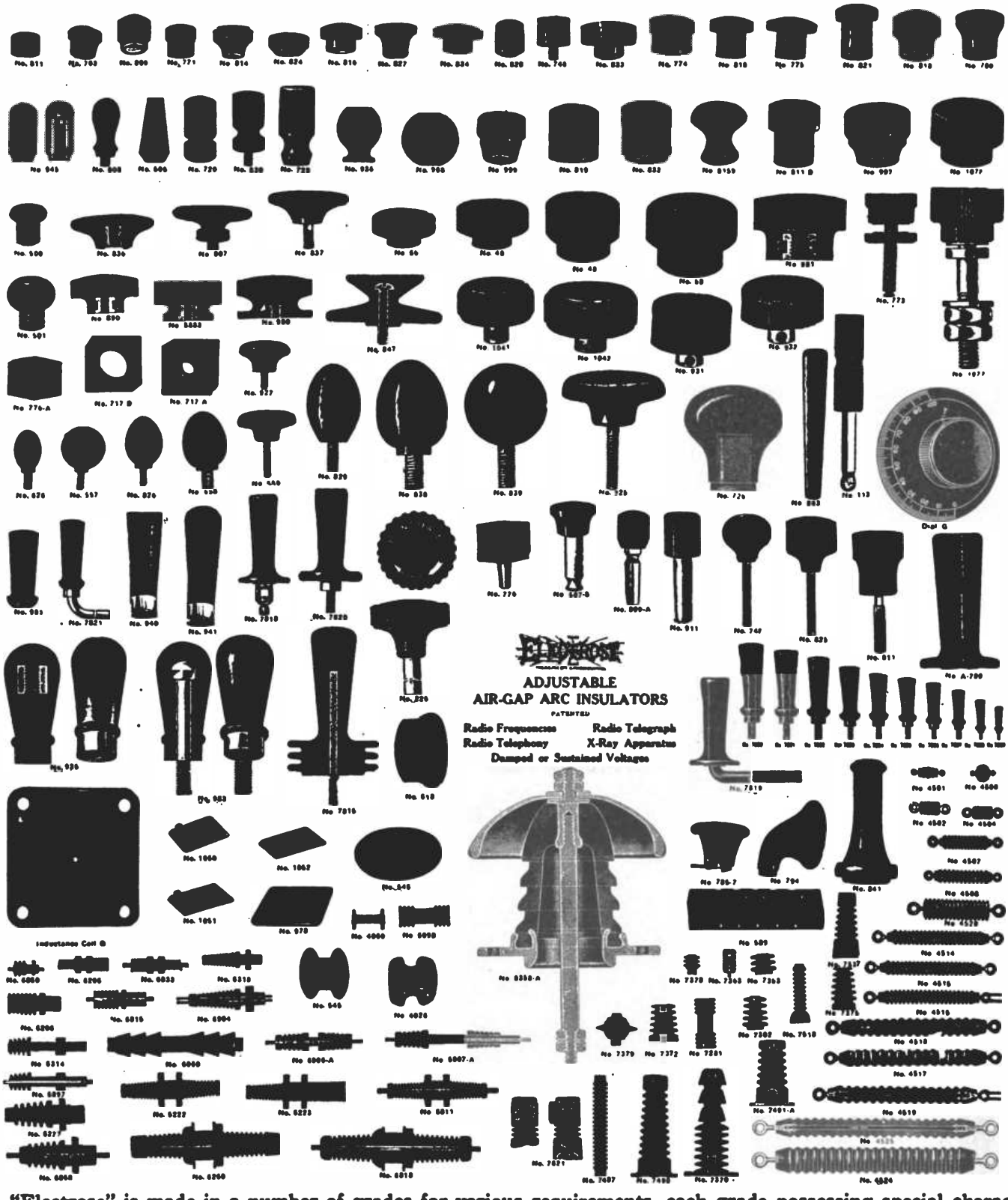

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July, 1922 **RADIO** Vol. 4 No. 7

Radiotorial Comment

IN the course of a recent address, General John J. Pershing expressed his wonderment that the United States was able to achieve victory in the World War, *considering its unpreparedness.* And he strongly made appeal for a sufficient standing force to protect the nation in the future.

On the same date Rear Admiral W. S. Sims also made a speech—in another part of the country, before the graduating class of the Naval War College. He, too, preached a powerful sermon for preparedness. He charged that the nation has ever been UN-prepared in time of emergency *and deplored public indifference in the matter.* Such results can only result in the lowering of the morale of the people, he said. A great many lives were lost in the late war because no branch of our fighting forces was prepared. "The inevitable consequences have been, and now are," he declared, "that once the object of the war is attained, the public loses all interest and forgets the sacrifices entailed by having been unprepared."

Two very much to the point statements by two men at the top of the two branches of our offense and defense! Two truthful statements!

We were discussing citizen radio with the mother of an amateur operator, and a good one. We endeavored to point out that, in case of need, her son—because of his radio knowledge—would be of great service to his flag, adding that it was our ambition to foster citizen radio in every way possible—to this end—as well as that of the all-around development of the youth of the nation.

With a sniff of contempt, this mother retorted that she "did not intend my boy for the Army." We gently made remark that, *IF* the necessity arose, in the future—the same sort of necessity that presented itself not so long ago—"my boy" would have to give his services, in *some branch* of the services, whether she liked it—or no!

Bringing the matter down to a fine point: we have, in this great nation of ours, the finest type of young manhood in the world! Ambitious, keen, resourceful, independent, enthusiastic young manhood! A very great many thousands of "my boys" are first rate radio operators and students. A very great many of them, for one reason and another, have not the opportunities of study, nor the books, nor really any of the facilities at hand for their rapid development! Bless their hearts, these lads dig it out for themselves, as best they may—all the more credit to them!

BUT: When the War Department creates training schools—summer—when it conducts various courses of study—when it *tries* to interest citizen radio, and to *help* its progress—is it not a short-sighted policy to let these advantages slip by—unheeded? If the call comes, and "my boy" MUST go—is it not better for him to step in to the branch of the Service where his abilities and his *worth* are at once recognized—rather than to do "K. P."—or be shuffled with a lot of others as one shuffles a pack of cards, and—take what he "draws"—nine times out of ten an uncongenial position, where his real value is wasted?

This seems to us a logically sane question!

The U. S. is divided into so-called "areas," with a commander over each. Inquiries addressed to the headquarters of each area will be given prompt attention, and enrollment blanks forwarded—that are necessary for the application to the training camps. The Government pays all the expenses—the student being required to bring but his personal, more intimate, apparel—even his uniform being supplied on his arrival at the camp.

We are unhesitating in the remark that it is folly to cast aside the chances for a Signal Corps—and an Army—training, that the Government offers to ALL American citizens, below the age of 25 years—and offers it on a silver platter!

BUT lately the eyes of amateur radio were focussed on the Atlantic Coast, where—under the auspices of the ARRL—eminently successful trans-Atlantic tests were made, whose results indubitably proved that the signals from East-Coast amateur stations crossed the Atlantic Ocean.

So far—so good!

But we, of the enthusiastic West, are by no means content to rest at these achievements. It has been shown that a great many Pacific Coast stations—and some from far inland—are being heard (QSA) by that indefatigable worker, Clifford J. Dow, in Honolulu. The question arises in our mind: if Honolulu is hearing many of us, so well, how much *farther* are our signals carrying?

The only answer is to make effort at ascertaining!

And this plan has occurred to us:

With the co-operation and advice of the Radio Inspector of the 6th District, let the Editor appoint an A-1 commercial operator to cross the Pacific on some vessel going to Yokohama—or Shanghai. By prearranged schedules—to be published in RADIO—let this operator—who shall represent the great body of western amateurs—*listen* each night of the voyage out—on the wavelengths used by amateurs, special stations, and those that broadcast music, etc. Let the representing operator keep a careful log of every station heard, together with such data as may seem of effective and interesting use. If the vessel on which he sails stops at Honolulu, let him send, in the most abbreviated form, the call letters of such stations as he has already logged, from that place. He will continue to listen, each night, *after* the ship leaves Honolulu, Orient-bound. We conceive that some

Continued on page 75

Industrial Uses of Radio

By R. C. Denny

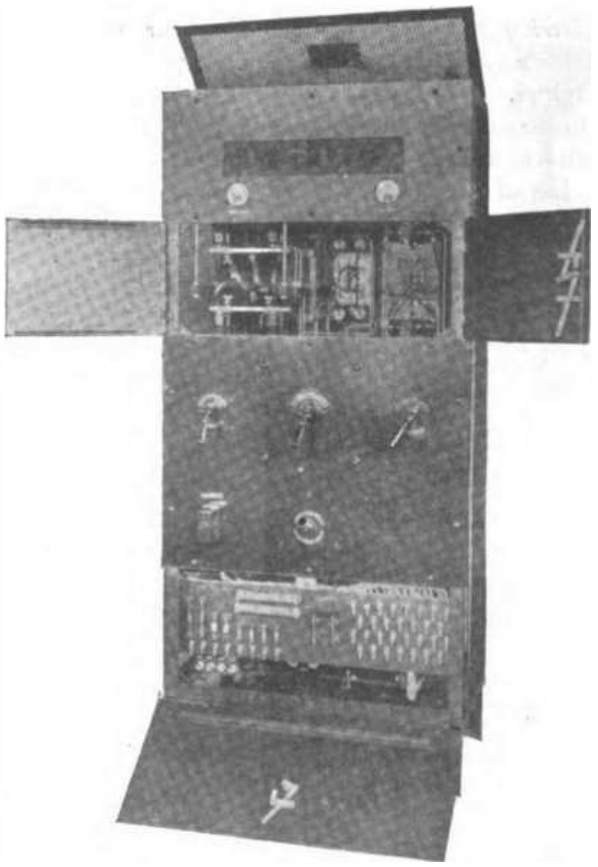
HOW far radio can grow out of the stage of a popular parlor toy and take its place as a serious factor in business service is a question which has attracted much interest of late. It is obvious that there are wonderful possibilities latent in this field in the West where such industries as lumbering, mining, stock raising, and fishing often carry on the greater part of their activities in remote regions not reached by the ordinary modes of communication. The power companies, with their mountain plants and distant construction projects, have already experimented with wireless with some success, and their experience will be of interest and value to those contemplating similar installations. The writer, as chairman of the sub-committee on Radio Communication, has embodied his views in a report submitted at the recent convention of the Pacific Coast Electrical Association, as follows:

Among the power companies of this district, it has developed that there is considerable need for an emergency means of communication for system operation or load dispatching in times of storms and line failures, which so affect the telephone lines as to make them inoperative. Radio in such instances should prove a valuable aid to the system dispatcher in restoring conditions to normal. There is no apparent great need for radio for communication with construction camps, but it might be well used in such cases, instead of monopolizing existing lines or building new lines just for this purpose.

Opinion seems somewhat divided as to whether the use of radio for system dispatching should be for emergencies or used as routine. In all probability it would resolve itself down to emergency use, for in the absence of any practical signalling device, the dispatcher would have to be "listening in" at all times, which would very considerably interfere with his routine office work. In an emergency, however, when the telephone line fails, it would be quite the natural thing to turn to the radio set for communication. Construction work would probably justify routine operation, depending somewhat on how extensive the project.

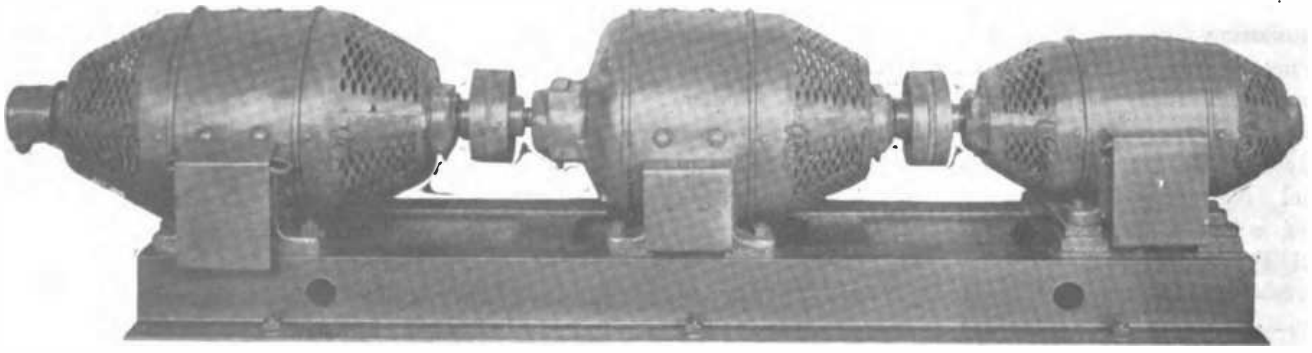
The companies seem unanimously in favor of the undamped or continuous wave system of radio. Recent demonstrations have certainly proven it superior to the damped or spark system in many ways and there is little doubt but that it will entirely supplant the older system. The radio telephone would seem most adapted to system dispatching where speed and accuracy under personal supervision is necessary; while for construction work the radio telegraph should quite well suffice, as the work is not of such exacting nature.

Probably the maximum distance from headquarters that must be reached by any of the companies in order to cover their system, would be 300 miles. On practically all the systems, transmission distances cover all sorts of country, from level valleys to mountains. The climatic conditions are much the same for similar portions of all systems in this district, so that all would have to contend with considerable atmospheric electricity in the summer months, which are, however, fortunately not the season for line failures. The problem of reliable power supply for remote installations is comparatively simple, as in most cases the hydro plants themselves would be the location of the radio; and in the case of construction camps, reliable power lines must be built in order that work of any magnitude may be carried on at all.

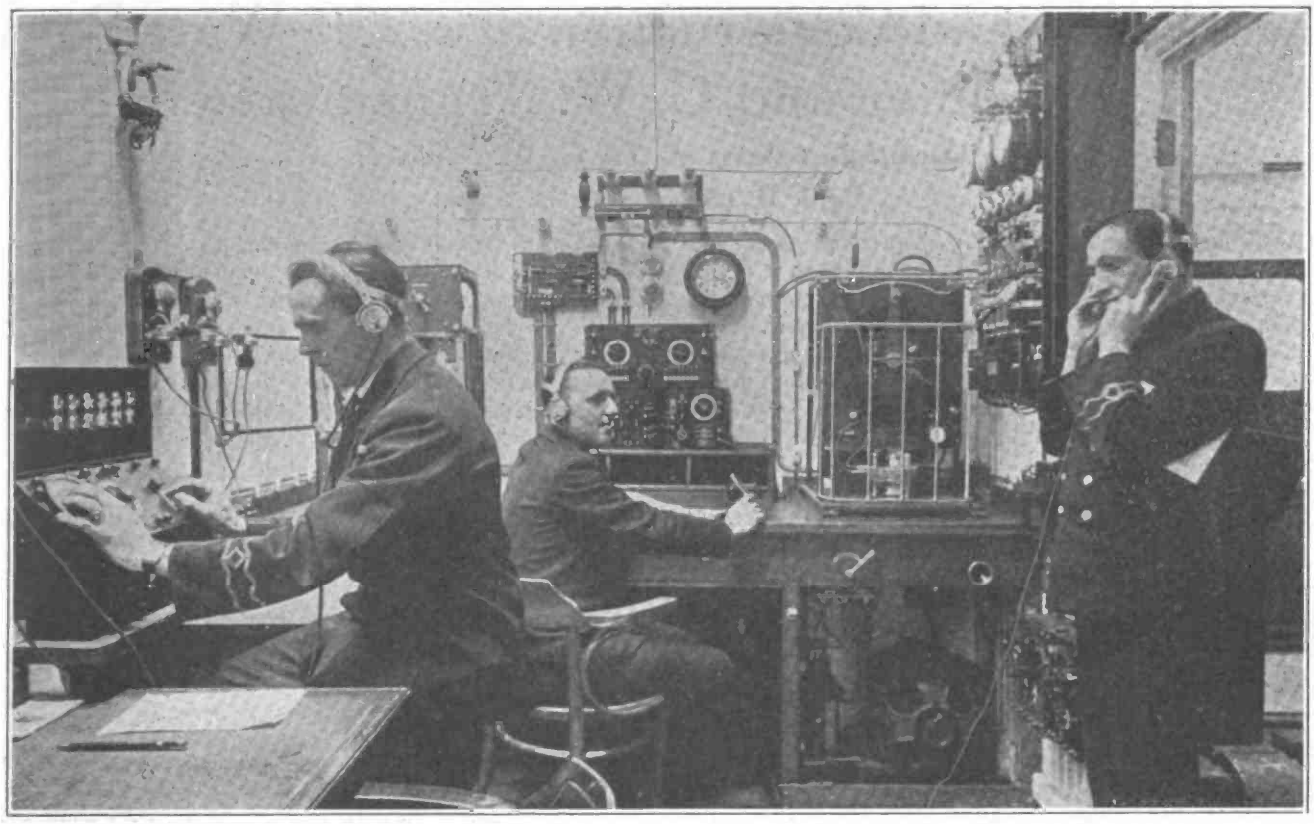


1 K. W. Radio Transmitter Panel for Ocean Telephony. Employing Four 250 Watt Radiotrons as Oscillators and One 50 Watt Tube as Speech Amplifier; Controls Provide for either C. W., I. C. W., or Telephone Transmission on Any Wavelength between 300 and 800 Meters.

The distances between dispatchers' offices of the interconnected companies in this section vary from 5 to 234 miles. Direct communication between these offices is now to be had by means of the Pacific Telegraph and Telephone Company's



Three Unit Motor Generator Set with 6¼ H. P. 115 Volt D. C. Motor Driving 2000 Volt Generator Supplying Plate Circuit and Double Current Generator Supply 4 Amps. at 125 Volts D. C. Exciting Current and 10 Amps. at 88 Volts A. C. for Feeding 12 Volt Filament Heating Transformer.



Ewing Galloway, Photo

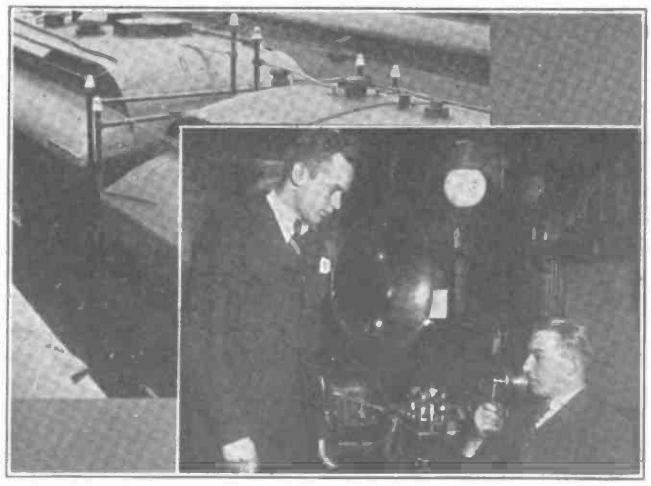
Radio Room in "Majestic," the World's Biggest Ship, Showing Tube Transmitter at Left Center and Spark Transmitter at Right Center. Radio Compass is Shown at Extreme Left.

long distance service and, indirectly, by relaying phone messages through substation operators over the private lines. The long distance phone is usually quite reliable—but not always, and it is never very rapid. The method of relaying messages is slow and often results in inaccuracies. In several cases the radio requirements of a company in covering its own system have resulted in overlapping the operating headquarters of interconnected systems, which would indicate that the problem of radio communication between dispatchers' offices should not be such a formidable one.

Several of the operating companies have made use of the radio telegraph for construction purposes, with great satisfaction. The Southern California Edison Company makes use of the undamped system and in a typical month's operation, has telegraphed 121,000 words between headquarters and camps. Its operations are over distances of 14 to 25 miles in extremely mountainous country. The San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation utilized the damped system a year ago in connection with the Kern power house job. This operation was over 115 miles of valley country. The Edison Company's sets are rated at ½-kw. and cost $1,500.00 each; the sets used by the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation cost $750.00 each, and although rated at 2 kw., accomplish successful transmission when using not over 6/10 kw.

The stations were all operated under Limited Commercial station licenses, which were obtained without difficulty or cost and were operated by men holding first grade commercial operator's licenses. There was an occasion on each of these systems where the radio telegraph was called in to assist the dispatcher in handling an operating situation. No extensive experiments have been made by any of the companies with "wired wireless," although it is contemplated. The San Joaquin Company are carrying on experiments with a radio telephone set of 50 watts rating and report that they are having considerable success.

The Radio Corporation of America, who practically control the manufacture and sale of tubes and parts for radio phone sets, have two standard sets on the market rated at 1000 watts and 200 watts, selling for $7,500.00 and $6,000.00 respectively, complete in each case with receiving instruments. They have no objection to the power companies buying their tubes and parts for use in experimental work, so long as the work is truly experimental. They go further to say that they probably will be prepared at an early date to take care of limited commercial needs. It is coming to be recognized that if reliable phone sets could be developed at a cost of $500.00 to $750.00 power companies would be justified in installing them at remote and important plants for the betterment of the service in emergencies. In conclusion it might at least be said that the outlook is very encouraging, as with the apparatus on the market, and the right to make limited commercial use of it, there is little to stand in the way of applying it to the use of power system operations.



International Photo

Aerial and Radiophone Installation on Buffet Car of Lackawanna Railroad Made by D. W. Richardson and G. D. Murray of Princeton. Complete Conversations to and from the Traveling Train Were Carried on With Stations at Scranton and Binghampton.

The Design and Construction of a 250-Watt Power Amplifier and C. W. Transmitter

Seventh Installment of "The C. W. Manual"

By J. B. Dow, Ensign U. S. N.

FROM a study of the preceding chapter the reader has become familiar with the power amplifier as a device for increasing the output of a previously constructed radiophone or other type of vacuum tube transmitter. The amplifier now under consideration is one employing a single 250-watt tube, and capable of being "driven" from a single 5-watt tube as a master oscillator and another 5-watt tube as a modulator if control of the emitted wave by voice is desired.

This amplifier is also designed to operate as a complete C. W. transmitter. It contains the necessary grid condenser

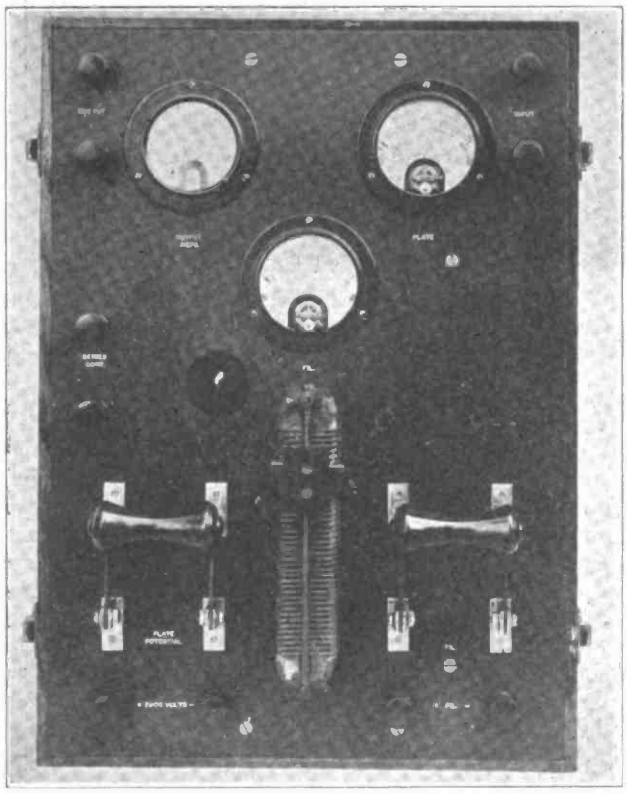


Fig. 54. Front View of 250-Watt Power Amplifier

and grid leak for this purpose as well as the input and output inductances. Figs. 54, 55 and 56 show three views of the completed apparatus (except for the wiring). All non-metallic parts of the completed unit, except the cabinet, which is of oak and 12½ by 11 by 16 in. inside and rabbitted to receive the front panel, are constructed of bakelite. The major dimensions of the various panels and sub-panels may be found by referring to Fig. 57. If the constructor will follow these dimensions carefully in cutting the required material, the expense incurred in manufacturing such a piece of apparatus will not be as great as might be expected and the finished product will be a device well worth the care necessary to construct same.

Since, from Figs. 54, 55 and 56, the details of the assembly are quite clear, it is considered unnecessary to include further detail in connection with Fig. 57. This figure also explains the method of supporting the vacuum tube, wherein standard Radio Corporation end mountings are suspended inside two bakelite rings by means of helical springs. This method of suspension prevents possible damage to the tube from any shock received in handling the equipment, and is highly recommended.

Fig. 58 illustrates the circuit used in this combined power amplifier and C. W. transmitter. Reference to this figure will convince the reader of its flexibility and consequent utility. Because of this feature it is a most valuable asset to any radio laboratory.

By merely impressing a portion of the output of a small oscillator or radio phone set (see Fig. 21) upon the grid

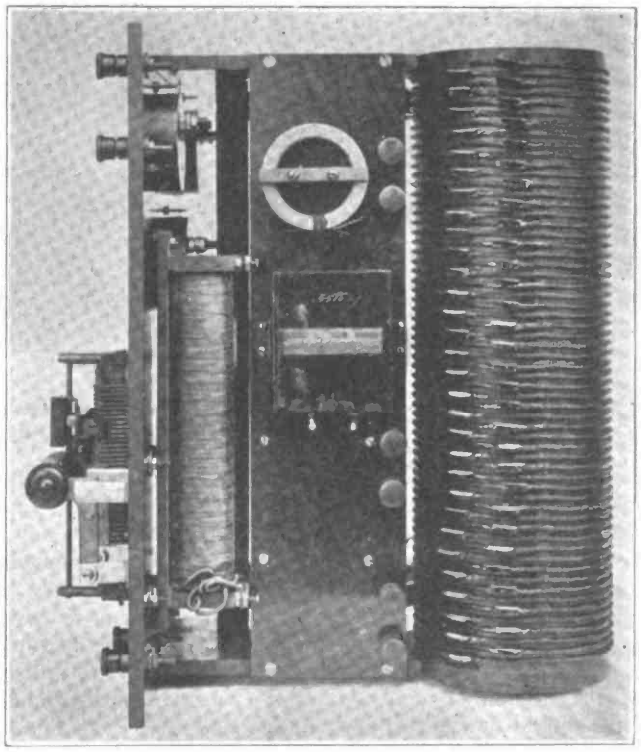


Fig. 55. Right Profile of 250-Watt Power Amplifier

circuit of the amplifier, and, of course, at the same time supplying the latter equipment with the necessary plate and filament energy, the entire output of the amplifier may be controlled with the same precision as the much lower-powered "driver."

If it is desired to use the device as an oscillator for the transmission of telegraph signals only, the master oscillator of Fig. 21 is unnecessary. To do this it is only necessary to connect as shown by the broken lines, these connections being simple post to post operations.

Either alternating or direct current may be used on the filament and plate. The process of shifting is a simple one and will be considered in detail later.

As stated in connection with Fig. 58, binding posts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are located on the vertical sub-panel and are in evidence in Fig. 55. These posts provide a simple, efficient means for operating the device as an amplifier or oscillator. The balance of the binding posts provide exterior connections to the completed apparatus and are located upon the front panel. Some of these are not shown in the original model from which the photograph in Fig. 54 was made, but in all subsequent models the additional posts were provided.

The grid condenser, C_1, and the grid leak, R_1, comprises a 0.002 microfarad mica dielectric condenser and a resistance of 5000 to 10,000 ohms. The necessary details for the construction of such a resistance will be found in Fig. 27.

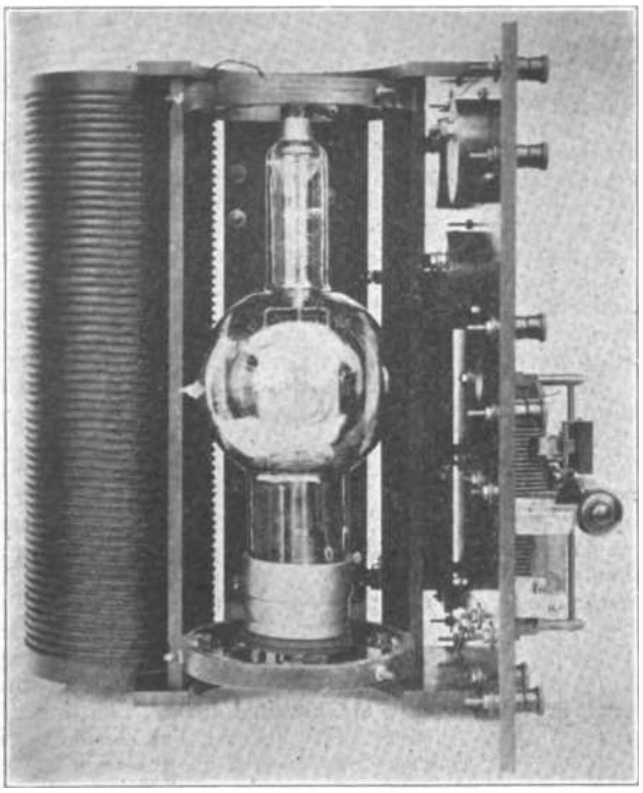


Fig. 56. Left Profile of 250-Watt Power Amplifier

The condenser, C_2, of Fig. 58, is of the oil dielectric type shown as the left one in Fig. 59 and must be capable of withstanding 4000 volts. Its capacity should be approximately 0.002 microfarad. The smaller condenser of Fig. 59, while admirably suited to use in low power C. W. circuits, cannot supplant the one mentioned above, but is

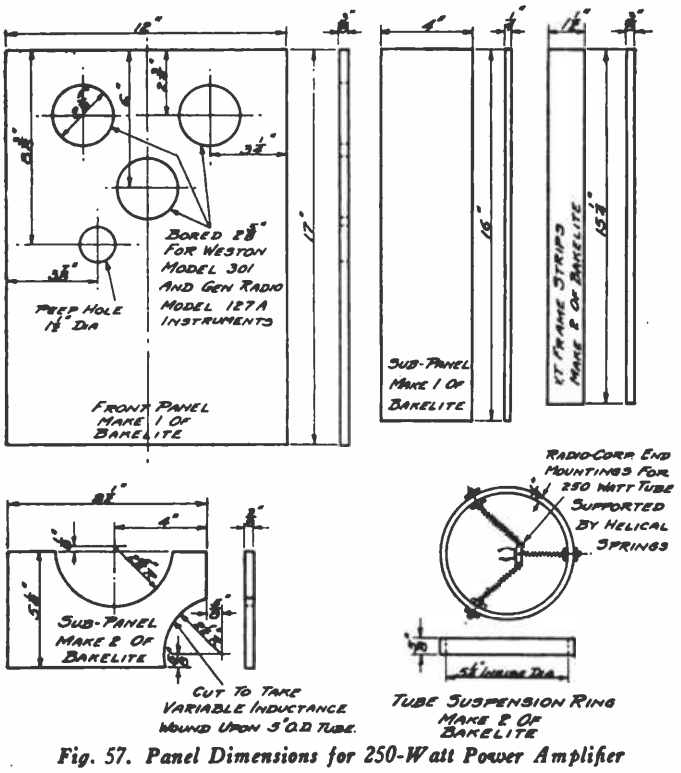


Fig. 57. Panel Dimensions for 250-Watt Power Amplifier

merely shown in this figure for comparison. If an oil dielectric variable transmitting condenser is not available, a mica dielectric fixed capacity may be used in place of C_2 in Fig. 58.

The inductance, L_1, consists of a 250 turn honeycomb coil and prevents radio frequency energy from entering the supply circuit by way of the generator leads to the posts, 14 and 15. In series with this radio frequency choke is the audio frequency choke, L_2, which prevents a damping of any audio frequency signal which is being transmitted. This latter choke also serves the important purpose of maintaining

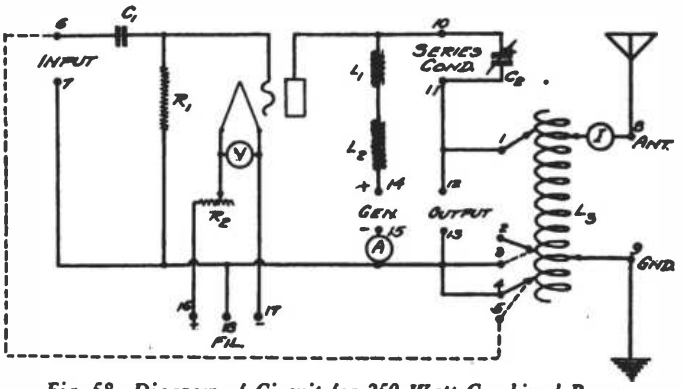


Fig. 58. Diagram of Circuit for 250-Watt Combined Power Amplifier and Oscillator

a steady current flow to the plate from the high voltage generator or other source of supply. If the device is to be used only for the amplification or generation of continuous waves at high frequencies the choke L_2 is unnecessary. The details of construction for L_2 will be found under Fig. 29 of a previous chapter. To smooth out the ripples caused by commutation and to provide a bypass for such radio frequency currents as get by the choke L_1, the posts, 14 and 15, should be bridged with a capacity of 0.5 microfarad. This capacity is not provided for in the instrument itself, because when alternating current of the voltage required is used to supply the tube via the plate, this capacity must be left out of circuit or a much smaller one must be provided. The reason for this is quite obvious.

The inductance, L_3, which is shown in Figs. 55 and 56, consists of sixty turns of 10 by 30 Litz twisted seven cord, around a 5 in. outside diameter bakelite tube. Different construction for this inductance is permissible, but in designing another type employing solid conductor in place of the above mentioned Litz, the reader is urged to consider the theory of eddy currents, which are very pronounced in power circuits operating within the scope of radio frequencies. It would not be consistent with good engineering policies to use copper tubing less than 5/16 in. in diameter nor copper strip less than ¾ in. wide. The flexible leads to this inductance terminate at the binding posts provided

Continued on page 87

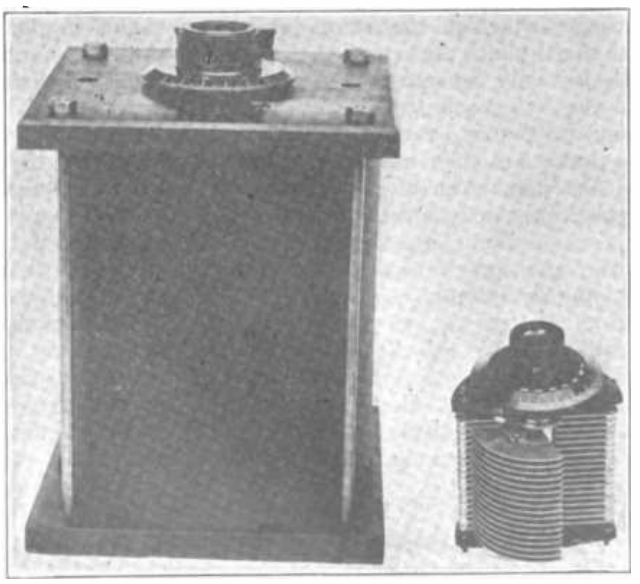


Fig. 59. Transmitting Condensers. Left, Oil Immersed; Right, Air Dielectric Type

Variometers

By D. B. McGown

A VARIOMETER is a type of inductance that is variable, as the name suggests, but differs from the tapped coil, or the coil using a slider, in that no actual variation of the length or amount of wire is made. The inductance of the variometer as a whole is variable, due to its being made up of two coils, which are so placed that they will either add to or oppose each other's magnetic fields, and thus give a variation of the inductance of the total. It might, therefore, be defined as "a continuously variable inductance, varied thru its own mutual inductance."

Variometers are made in several types. The commonest form, and that with which the majority of the radio fraternity are familiar is composed of two spherical windings, one inside the other, which are connected in series.

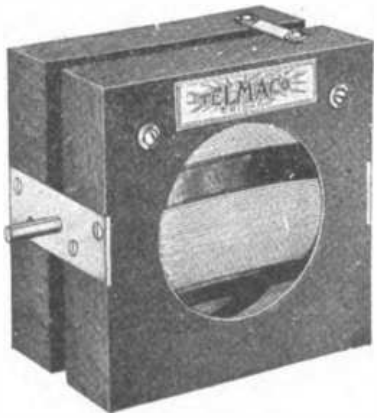


Fig. 1. Typical Variometer

This type is illustrated in Fig. 1. Here it will be seen that the inner coil or "rotor" is wound on a ball, while the outer coil, or "stator" is wound on the inside of the outer frame, or housing, which acts both as a support for the stator winding, and a support for the bearings in which the rotor revolves. The shaft, which appears to go thru the ball, is really separated in the center, and the two pieces serve as conductors from the center winding. The rotor and stator are then connected together and the inductance of the whole unit depends, as stated above, on whether the coils are "bucking" or aiding each other. This variometer is used exclusively in receiving equipment.

Another type of variometer is the so-called "figure eight" type, which is represented in Fig. 2. This variometer consists of two disks slotted across their diameters at the centers. These disks are wound in the same manner as the tracing of a figure 8, as it is ordinarily made in script figures, as shown in Fig. 2C, which shows the method of winding of one turn, which is shown in order not to confuse the drawing. The additional turns follow in the same order, on both coils. One coil is fixed, and the other is rotated. A rotation of 180 degrees in this, as in the other type of variometer, gives a complete variation from minimum to maximum. The action is the same as in the ball type of variometer, the mechanical construction is the chief difference. However, this instrument takes up less space than the other type, and furthermore, can be made up by anyone with much less trouble than the ball type, which takes considerable skill to make, as well as a lathe to turn out the forms.

The figure eight variometer may be easily made up by taking a flat piece of wood or bakelite, and simply winding as many turns as are desired in the form

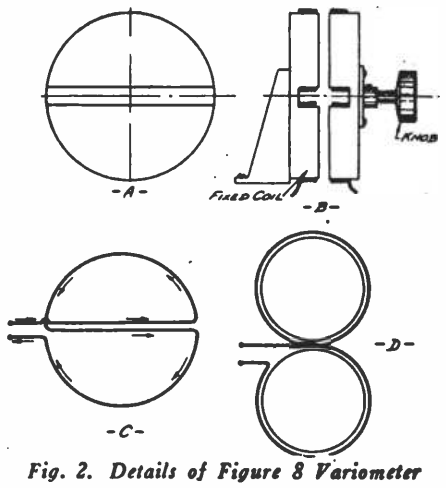


Fig. 2. Details of Figure 8 Variometer

of a true figure 8, on two wooden pegs a couple of inches in diameter, as shown in Fig. 2D. The windings are then removed, fastened with shellac, insulating varnish or thread, and mounted on square pieces of board. They might be also wound on two square blocks of wood, which are fastened to the back before winding, the wire being wound in place and left there. Numerous variations of this type will present themselves to the reader. They may be used for anything and everything that the ball type can be used for, altho they do not possess any particular advantages except that they are easier of construction. The number of turns needed for these instruments will vary with the use to which they are to be put, and the exact number will have to be determined by experiment. For the ordinary receiver about 30 or 40 turns on each coil will suffice.

Another type which is almost exactly similar to the ball type, is the variometer made up of two concentric cylindrical tubes, one rotated inside the other. In fact, this type was the forerunner of the ball type. It is very much easier to construct than the ball type, but does not have as low a minimum, or as high a maximum inductance, as will be explained later. This type is usually made up by amateurs and others who do not have the facilities to make up the other types.

It is not necessary that the variometer be made so that the variation is accomplished by a rotary motion. It may be accomplished by sliding one coil over the other, or the same result may be obtained by two coils which can be brought nearer together, or separated farther apart. The latter system may be represented by two honeycomb coils, one of which is fixed, and the other is movable. The movable one is swung closer, or farther away from the stationary one, and a variation of the inductance is accomplished.

While at the present time the general use for variometers is in receiving apparatus, it must not be thought that they are unsuited for transmitting circuits. The Federal Telegraph Co., in their low powered arc transmitters, use an antenna series variometer called a "note varying variometer." Its function is to change the length of the emitted wave of the transmitter by a small amount, the amount varying on the position of the two coils, and their total inductance. When a receiving operator hears a station calling him he must be just on its exact tune, with an arc set. If it is off tune he will generally hear nothing. If the receiver is set to just 2400 meters, and the ships are also on that wave, well and good, but if the ship happens to be a little above or below, the receiving operator will not hear it unless he is constantly manipulating his apparatus. Now, if the wavelength of the transmitting set is altered so as to "cross" the wave of the receiving station, communication can be established with much greater ease, as is self evident. The variometer used for this purpose is carefully insulated and made up in the form of the ball type, but is wound with wire (litz) which is capable of carrying the total antenna current of the set, instead of the small wire used for a receiving variometer.

Another use for variometers in transmitting is found on the Telefunken transmitters. These sets, like all quenched sets, are extremely critical in the adjustments between the antenna and closed circuits. The Telefunken equipments are supplied with two spiral inductances, one of which is hinged, and the antenna circuit is then tuned by first roughly tuning for resonance, by means of the number of turns and then the actual final adjustment is made by swinging or varying the position of the movable coil of the variometer. The same result could be obtained by the use of a slider, of course, but the use of

such a device introduces a moving contact which is liable at times to prove unsatisfactory—or at least this appears to be the contention of the Telefunken people. It is interesting to note, however, that the modern American quenched set accomplishes the antenna tuning by means of a slider, and no serious effects result, and much greater compactness and convenience is noted.

The so-called "vario-coupler," Fig. 3,

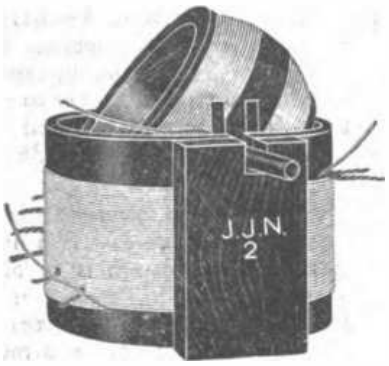


Fig. 3. Typical Variocoupler

is nothing but a special type of variometer, altho it is not connected in the usual variometer manner. It consists of two separate coils, and is really a "coupler," altho it is of the variometer family. It is made up in several types, and may be made on cardboard tubes or on figure 8 coils if considered necessary, altho the present commercially marketed types will answer all purposes as a rule.

Fig. 4A shows the circuit of the popular two variometer receiver, such as has been used and is still used in countless amateur stations. Here we have the grid variometer, A, which serves to vary the secondary C circuit, after the antenna has been properly tuned, and B is the plate variometer. When A is tuned to a given wavelength, B may be adjusted so that the plate circuit is in tune with the grid circuit, and the tube starts to oscillate. Just before the position of oscillation is reached, we have a condition in the tube whereby the incoming signals are greatly amplified. This action is called "regeneration."

A handy use for a variometer is shown in Fig. 4B, where the variometer is used as a "tickler" coil, in the ordinary circuit. The secondary coil is wound on a tube, and is fastened to the side of the variometer. The winding on the secondary depends, of course, on the wavelength range it is desired to receive over, while the tickler, consisting of both the rotor and stator of the variometer, may be varied so the bulb will either act as a detector, a regenerative amplifier, or as an oscillator. It will be found that this system possesses a marked advantage over the tuned plate system. When used as shown, the limit of the wavelength of the secondary depends on the number of turns on the tube. This may, of course, be increased by bank winding, etc. On the other hand, the tuned plate "two variometer" system will not give a greater wavelength range than is possible to get, due to the maximum and minimum in the variometer, resulting in a comparatively narrow wave band. The usual type of this receiver will only go from about 175 to 400 meters, while if properly constructed, one with a variometer tickler will go up to as high a wavelength as is needed.

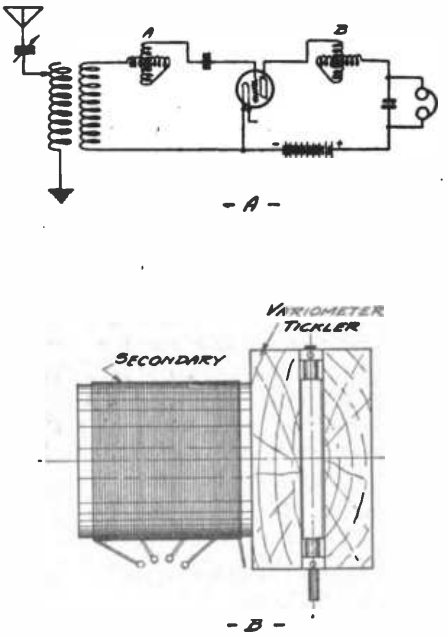


Fig. 4A. Standard Tuned Plate Circuit
Fig. 4B. Tubular Secondary Fitted to End of Ordinary Variometer

For general results there will be found to be little difference in the efficiency of the various types of variometers on the market. The moulded type, in which the rotor and stator windings are made up on bakelite, are probably better than those made of wood, altho a variometer made of good hardwood, well seasoned, should not give any trouble.

Besides the uses mentioned above a single variometer may be used as a simple receiver, of the single coil type, either for a crystal or a vacuum tube detector. This possesses, as all single coil receivers, reasonable sensitivity, but with but little selectivity, altho if the listener does not have any local interference with which to contend, he will be able to obtain very good results.

The best variometers are those that have a minimum clearance between the rotor and stator, and which have exactly equal coils for both the rotor and stator. By this is meant that the two coils both have the same inductance. If they are then adding, their total inductance will be very high, while if they are bucking, it will theoretically approximate zero. In general, a variometer fills the place of the clumsy, crude tapped tuning coil, or inductance, shunted by a condenser, as the variometer is itself continuously variable, and as fine adjustment can be had with it as with any condenser, and, furthermore, no loss will be introduced, as always exists in a condenser. It also eliminates the use of the multi-tapped coils which were sometimes used when it was not possible to use a shunt condenser, and, in fact, which would be absolutely useless for the reception of continuous waves of any kind.

ELIMINATING STATIC BY RESONANCE WAVE COIL

Plans for the perfection of the resonance wave coil method recently demonstrated at Chicago as a static eliminator in radio receiving, and the design of a standard instrument for general use, are being worked out, according to Dr. Louis Cohen, consulting engineer of the War Department. At present this instrument is only in the form of special laboratory apparatus, Dr. Cohen pointed out and as such demonstrated by him and Major J. Mauborgue, Chief Signal Officer of the Sixth Army Corps Area in Chicago.

At the suggestion of Major General Geo. O. Squier, Dr. Cohen and Major Mauborgue undertook a study of combining their developments in the use of resonance wave coils with line-wire broadcasting, with the result that they found a means of eliminating a large amount of the static ordinarily encountered. For some time Major Mauborgue and Dr. Cohen have been experimenting with their resonance coils method used in the reception and transmission of radio signals, and upon combining the theories of General Squier with their own, were able to get most satisfactory results in eliminating static interference. A number of patents have already been filed on circuit arrangements for use with wave coils.

Commenting on the recent experiments in Chicago, Dr. Cohen said that two important things were accomplished: First, they broadcasted by means of "wired wireless" on the mains of the Edison Company in the city of Chicago, plugging in a transmitter on the line through condensers and sending with a 50-watt lamp. The messages transmitted were received at one point on the circuit six miles from the transmitting station and at another point twelve miles distant. This was the first time that a practical demonstration of General Squier's line broadcasting system had been given in public.

Second: Messages were also received from a distance on the Edison system, it was said, showing that besides the signals put on the circuit messages sent from a distance could be received, the city lighting circuit serving in the place of an aerial. During the demonstration, signals from Government transmitting stations in Washington were picked up and heard clearly, the Chicago city

Continued on page 82

How to Design an Iron Core Audio Frequency Choke Coil

By A. K. Aster, Ph. D., University of California

THE design of a choke coil may be determined from five factors, namely: the inductance of the coil, the length of the magnetic field, the area of the core, the permeability of the iron, and the number of turns of wire. As two or more of these factors are likely to be unknown at the outset, it is necessary to assume certain values for them, so that we may determine approximate values for the other factors. To design a coil for a definite inductance, we must proceed more or less by trial, making reasonable assumptions and trying them out in the formula. If the desired result is not obtained, we make some changes and try again, until after several trials the desired value is obtained.

Let us therefore proceed to work out the design for a 100 henry choke coil to be wound on a rectangular closed core, having a cross sectional area of one sq. cm. and a magnetic path of 15 cm. Thus we have three of the five required factors and have only to determine the permeability of the iron in the core and number of turns in the coil.

The permeability depends upon three things: the kind of iron, the magnetic flux, and the frequency.

Only the best kind of silicon steel should be used for the core. Curves or tables giving values of permeability for differences in magnetic flux are furnished by the manufacturers. For instance, Fig. 1 shows the magnetization curve for Apollo special electrical steel, made by the American Tinplate Co.

Let us therefore assume a magnetic flux of 12 lines per sq. cm. From Fig. 1, it will be seen that the corresponding permeability is 1000. But this value is for low frequency and must be multiplied by a factor to give the correct value for a higher frequency of, say, 1000 cycles, which we will adopt as a standard, because it is the average frequency of the human voice and so is suitable for both telephone and telegraph work. For No. 29 gauge sheet steel, this correction factor is 5/8. Therefore, the effective permeability is $1000 \times 5/8 = 625$ for a frequency of 1000 cycles.

Consequently our problem now reduces itself to finding out the number of turns necessary for a 100 henry choke coil, having a one sq. cm. core area and 15 cm. magnetic path, assuming that the iron has a permeability of 625 for 1000 cycles. This may be found from the equation $t = 8944 \sqrt{L1/a\mu}$ where t=number of turns, L=inductance=100 henries, 1=length of magnetic path=15 cm., a=cross sectional area of core=1 cm., and μ=permeability=625. Substituting these values in the equation, we have $t = 8944 \sqrt{100 \times 15/1 \times 625} = 8944 \sqrt{2.4} = 13{,}823$ turns.

So now we know that 13,823 turns will give an inductance of 100 henries, if wound on a rectangular core 1 cm. in area with a magnetic path of 15 cm., as shown in Fig. 2, *if* we have a magnetic flux of 12 lines per sq. cm.

The next question that arises is how many amperes in such a coil will cause a magnetic flux of 12 lines. This may be found from the equation A=.8HL/t, where A=current in amperes, H=magnetic flux=12, L=inductance=100 henries, t=number of turns=13,823. Substituting these values and solving, we get A=.8x12x100÷13823=.07 approximately.

The next thing to determine is the size of wire to be used. The usual rule in transformer design is to allow 1000 circular mils per ampere. Since the rating of this coil is .07 ampere, 70 circular mils should be allowed. Therefore No. 36 B. & S. gauge wire will be ample, this value being determined from the ordinary wire table.

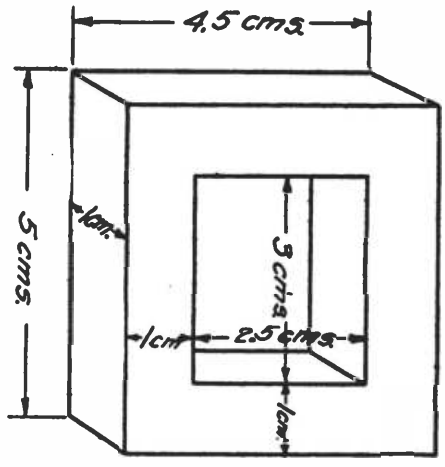


Fig. 2.—Choke Coil for Audio Frequency Amplifier.

Fig. 2 shows the general details of the core discussed. All joints should be lapped. A butt joint must never be used, as the magnetic leakage of this type is very high. The details of the actual method of winding the coil have been omitted, as it was assumed that the reader is familiar with them.

There are probably some readers who have not the equipment or time to make their own coils, and who would like to know what standard apparatus is available on the market, as there are no choke coils actually being made especially for use in amplifiers. After testing a number of standard coils, the writer believes that the smallest size Wayne bell ringing transformer will be satisfactory for amplifier work. This coil has an inductance of about 30 henries. The 110 volt winding should be used as a choke coil, and the 12 volt winding should be left open. This transformer can be purchased from any dealer in electrical supplies.

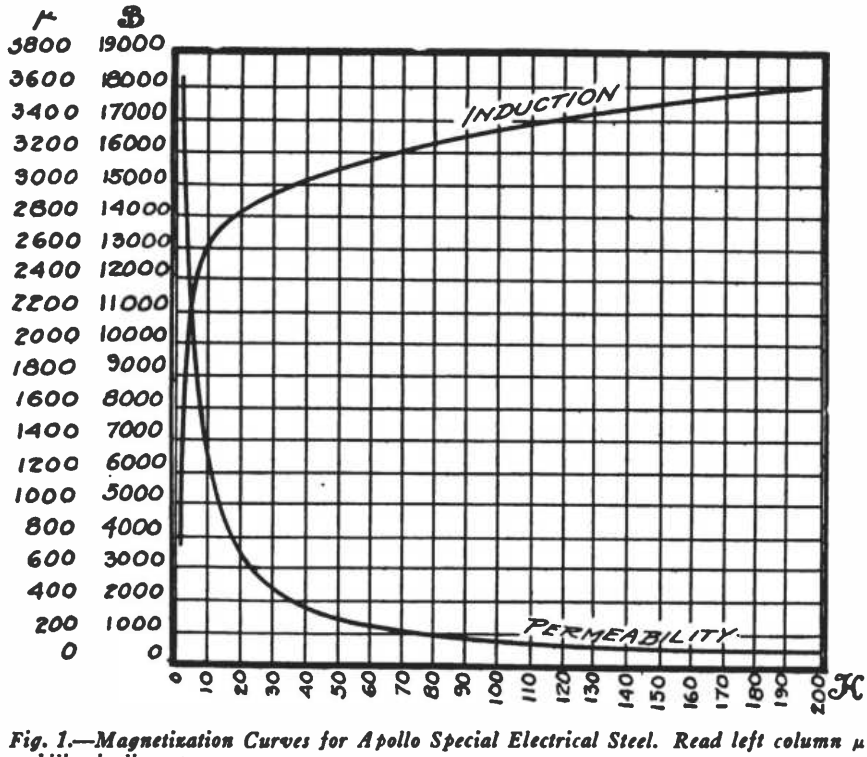


Fig. 1.—Magnetization Curves for Apollo Special Electrical Steel. Read left column μ as permeability in lines per sq. cm.

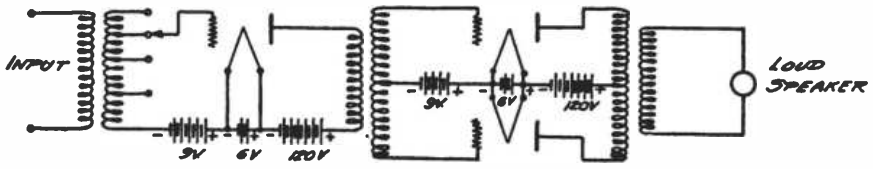
A New Loud Speaker

By G. M. Best

TO meet the ever increasing demand for high grade radio equipment, the Western Electric Company has recently introduced a new loud speaking unit, for use in the home, or in fact any place where a reproduction of speech or music is desired in moderate amount.

The complete outfit consists of a two stage amplifier enclosed in a cabinet, and a loud speaker with horn attached, ready to connect to the output of any standard vacuum tube detector and receiving set. The amplifier is the principal part of the set and embodies some principles that are new to the radio art, although previously used in other fields.

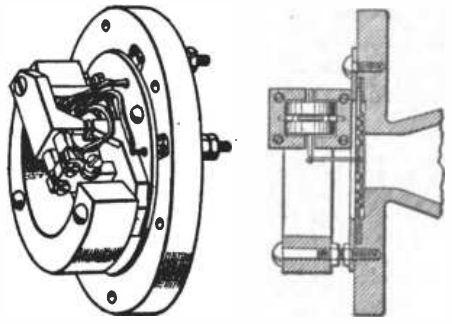
The outstanding feature of the amplifier is the second stage, which consists of two tubes of like characteristics, both being connected in the circuit in the same manner as the first stage, but each tube having only one-half the voltage variations impressed upon its grid. This is accomplished by constructing the input transformer with a center tap for the connection to the filament of the two tubes. As the input voltage divides equally between the two grid circuits, input voltage equal to twice the amount allowable with a single tube may be employed, with a correspondingly greater output into the loud speaker. As the loud speaker is of much lower alternating current resistance than the output of the last stage of the amplifier, a step down transformer is necessary. This transformer also keeps the plate current in the last stage from flowing through the windings of the loud speaker, and thus avoids the distortion which is so often present where the direct current is allowed to pass through the loud speaker.



Circuit Diagram

A unique feature of the set is a volume, or output control, which enables the operator to regulate the volume of sound coming from the loud speaker without having to resort to any of the customary methods of control such as reducing or increasing the filament current, changing the tuning of the receiver, etc. This is accomplished by bringing taps from the secondary of the first amplifying transformer to a variable switch mounted on the panel. By means of this switch the connection to the grid of the first amplifying tube is varied to increase or decrease the input voltage into the first stage.

The tubes used with the amplifier are the Western Electric type 216-A, which require 120 volts on the plate and 6 volts on the filament. Due to the rather wide range of filament current values through which the 216-A tube will operate, filament rheostats are not necessary provided that not more than 6 volts is supplied to the filaments. This eliminates annoying adjustments and simplifies the operation to a considerable degree.



Sketch of Loud Speaker Mechanism.

The loud speaker itself, as shown in the accompanying sketch while built along the same principles as the already well known Baldwin receiver, is much more rugged in design, and will carry a much greater amount of power without distortion. It consists mainly of a permanent magnet mounted on a heavy frame, a coil to transform the energy received from the amplifier into useful magnetic vibrations, a soft iron armature placed in the center of the coil and connected to a composition diaphragm by means of a rigid lever. This loud speaker will reproduce all the voice frequencies, from 200 to 3500 cycles, without distortion and by its simplicity of operation and ease of adjustment should fill a long felt want in the radio field.

THE SET

Did you ever put on your head-set,
And start copying NSS,
When your mother calls, "Oh, Charlie!
Show these folks your wireless?"

With a frown you let them enter,
And provide each with a chair,
And they say, "Oh, my! How wonderful!
What's that thing over there?"

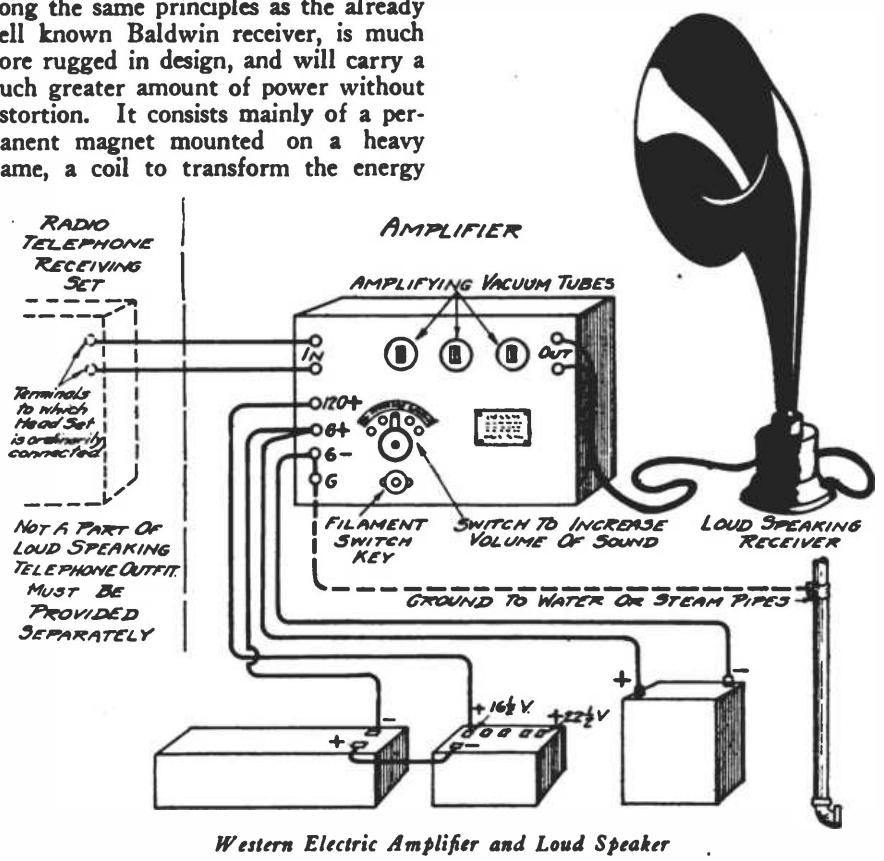
So you begin explaining
From the beginning to the end,
About audions, and vacuum tubes,
And the distance you can send.

You show them your transmitter,
And explain things through and through,
And they say, "Oh, my! How wonderful!
Wish I knew as much as you."

And after careful explanations,
Which leave you in a sweat,
They rise and say, "Well, thanks, Charles,
For showing us your set."

And just as they are leaving,
And are pausing at the door,
Someone pointing at your aerial says,
"Hey! What's those wires for?"

—L. W. P.



Western Electric Amplifier and Loud Speaker

Construction of a Simple Receiving Set and Two-Stage Amplifier

By B. F. McNamee

THE object of this article is to describe a simple receiving set, consisting of tuning apparatus, detector, and two-step amplifier. The chief novelty lies in the fact that without an expensive Bakelite panel and cabinet we obtain an extremely efficient set. The arrangement is such that good insulation is used where required so that the leakage losses are cut to a very small amount.

SUGGESTED LIST OF MATERIAL AND PARTS

3 Remler Sockets.
2 Wesrad Amplifying Transformers.
9 Binding Posts.
1 Universal Tuning Transformer.
3 Fada Rheostats.
1 Rotary Switch with two contacts.
1 Grid Condenser. (.0003 mfd.)
1 piece hardwood, 8"x14¾"x⅝".
1 piece hardwood, 2⅜"x10"x12".
Connecting wire.

The wooden parts should be cut and drilled as shown in the drawings. They should be made of some good hard wood, preferably Spanish cedar or mahogany. The base board may be 5/8 or ¾ in. thick, while the rheostat board should be ½ in. After drilling, they should be very carefully finished with fine sand paper, then dusted and stained. After the stain has had ten or twenty minutes to soak in, wipe the boards with a soft rag to remove the surplus stain. Apply one or two coats of orange shellac, being careful to get the shellac on the insides of the holes. This will serve as insulation between the binding posts and the wood.

When properly shellacked, the wood will not absorb moisture. If it is dry to begin with, there will be practically no losses due to leakage through the wood since further insulation is used where especially needed.

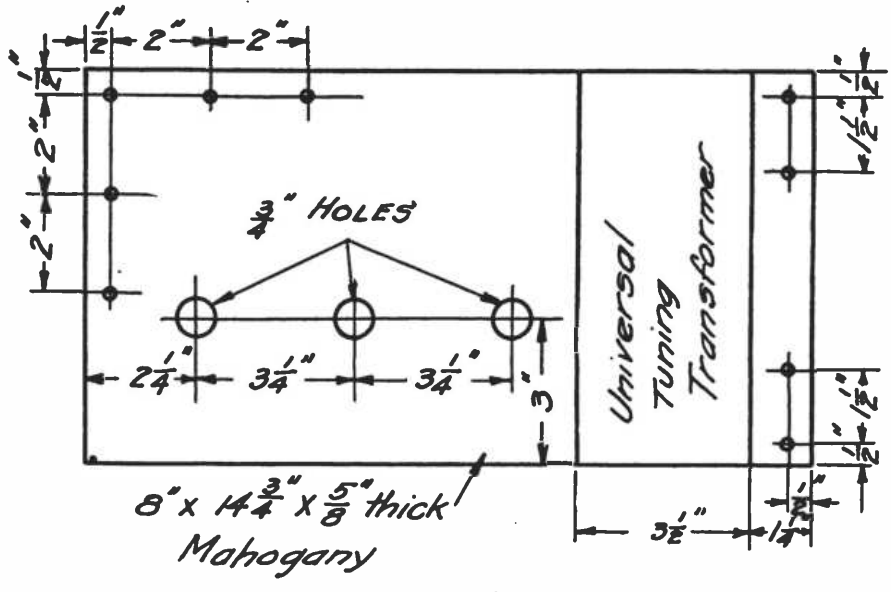
The place for mounting the rheostat board can be seen from the picture of the set. The three tube sockets are mounted directly over the ¾ in. holes in the base board.

Use some type of socket in which the contact springs will not make contact to the wooden base. This is necessary for proper insulation. The ¾ in. holes immediately beneath the sockets are for the purpose of rebending the springs if they should fail after a time to make good contact to the base prongs on the tubes.

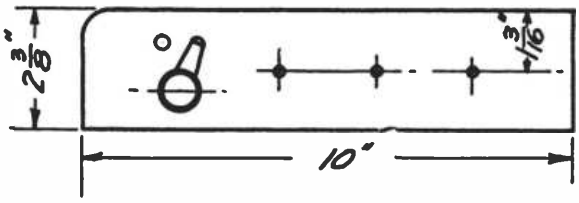
The two amplifying transformers are placed immediately behind the tubes and as far apart as possible to prevent howling from interaction. They are placed at right angles for the same purpose.

The switch on the left-hand end of the rheostat board may be any form of single pole double throw switch for changing from one to two steps of amplification. A two-point rotary switch will suffice.

A Universal Tuning Transformer is secured to the base at the right-hand end, as shown. This can be made by winding a primary and a secondary coil end to end on a 2½ in. cardboard tube, separating the ends by about ¼ in. space. The primary consists of about 60 turns of No. 22 enamel wire and the secondary of 140 turns of the same wire. This is in effect a fixed coupler, suffi-



DRILLING FOR BASE



DRILLING FOR RHEOSTAT BOARD.

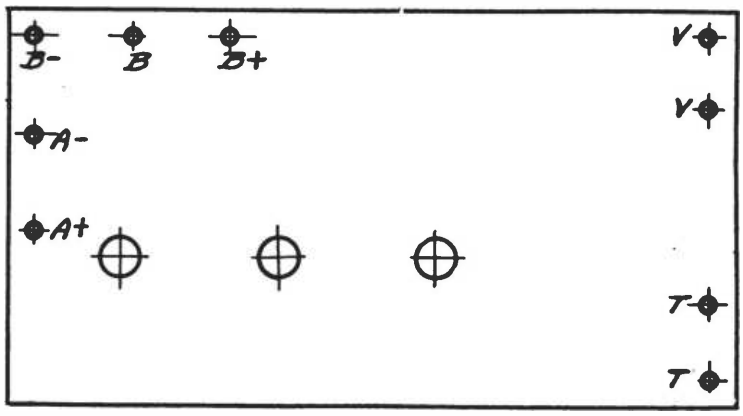
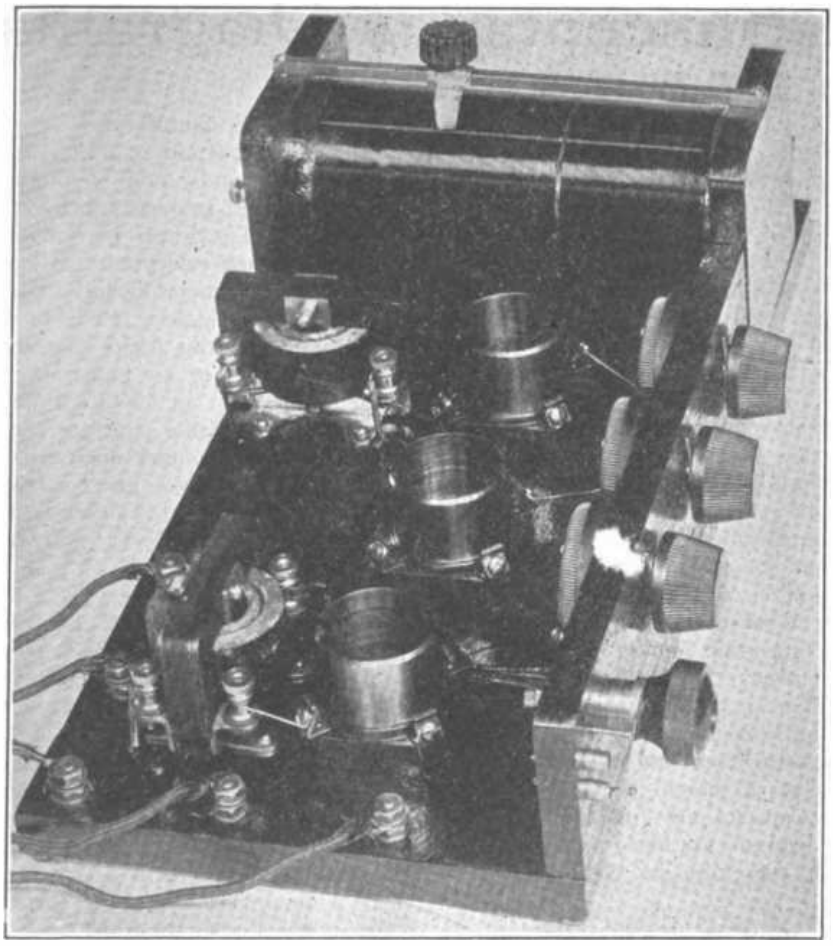


DIAGRAM TO SHOW LETTERING ON BINDING POSTS.



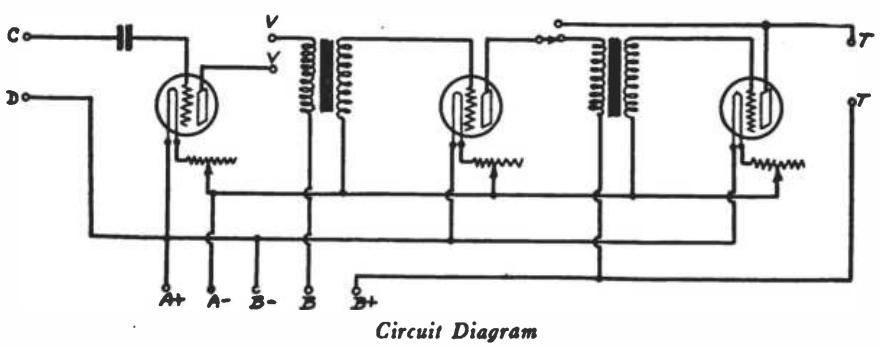
Completed Receiver and Amplifier Set

ciently loose to eliminate interference and doing away with the necessity for a variable condenser. Tuning of both the primary and the secondary is accomplished by means of a slider.

A small, fixed grid condenser (.0003 mfd.) is connected between binding post *C* of the tuning transformer and the grid terminal of the right-hand tube socket. The tube sockets commence with a detector at the right-hand end and end with a second step at the left-hand end. Binding posts *A* and *B* on the tuning transformer are for connection to the aerial and ground respectively, and binding post *D* or *E* to the positive end of the filament battery. Binding posts *TT* are for the receivers, and binding posts *VV* may be used if the receivers are desired in the plate circuit of the detector tube. In order to make the set regenerative, use the receivers in binding posts *TT* and connect a variometer to binding posts *VV*. If the variometer is not used, the binding posts *VV* should be connected together.

The storage battery should be connected to binding posts *A*+ and *A*—. Binding post *B*— goes to the negative end of the B battery. *B* should have a wire terminating in a spring clip so that any desired potential of B battery may be selected for the detector tube. Binding post *B*+ is connected to the plate circuits of the amplifier tubes, and for best results should be connected to the positive end of a 90-volt B battery.

A very convenient arrangement is to have flexible lamp cords from these 5 binding posts, terminating in spring clips for connection to the batteries.



Circuit Diagram

$100 RADIO FREQUENCY AMPLIFIER CONTEST

Every progressive amateur is interested in radio frequency amplification. Many of our readers have been experimenting with this method of bringing in more distant stations that can not otherwise be heard or in making local broadcasting louder. Many other readers are anxious to try out these methods.

In order to bring out these ideas the publishers of RADIO are offering four prizes for the best description of the design, construction and operation of a radio frequency amplifier. There will be a first prize of $50, a second of $25, a third of $15 and a fourth of $10, totaling $100.

Contestants are requested to submit manuscript written on one side of the sheet and with all diagrams and sketches in ink on separate sheets. Photographs of completed equipment should accompany the manuscript. It is requested that no description that has been previously published be submitted as it cannot be considered and also that no description be submitted of designs that have not been tried out in practice.

The publisher reserves the right to print all worthy ideas, not prize winners, at the usual space rates. No manuscript entered in this contest can be returned. The contest is open to everyone, radio clubs included, except manufacturers of radio equipment. Prizes will be paid upon publication.

This contest closes at noon, August 15, at San Francisco, by which time all entries must be received. Address all communications to the Editor, care of this publication.

NAVAL RADIO COMPASS STATIONS

It has been unofficially reported to the Navy Department that during the past winter fourteen large merchant vessels were saved from destruction by the Navy's radio compass stations. Due to the severe storms in the Atlantic, ships were often unable to determine accurately their positions on approaching the coast. By simply calling by radio the nearest fixed compass station and asking for bearings, they were given their positions accurately and it is estimated that fourteen ships thus aided would otherwise have been wrecked.

Reactance and Susceptance Diagrams

By G. W. Cattell

REACTANCE and susceptance diagrams afford an easy and quick method of analyzing complex circuits consisting of inductance and capacity, and are especially useful in radio work.

With the use of such diagrams it is possible to ascertain how many resonance points the circuit has, the frequencies at which they occur, whether they are for zero or infinite reactance and the nature of the reactance (positive or negative) for other than resonant frequencies. By "resonant point" is meant a value of frequency which will make the reactance either zero or infinite.

All these quantities may be calculated mathematically, but the equations involved are often difficult of solution.

Complex circuits are merely combinations of simple circuits. In the present consideration of the subject, the simple circuits will be treated first and then the more complex.

Reactance is that property of an electrical circuit which tends to stop or reduce the magnitude of an alternating or radio frequency current. Susceptance is that property of an electrical circuit which tends to accept or allow an alternating or radio frequency current to flow. Obviously, one is the reciprocal of the other. The symbol usually applied to reactance is "X" and that applied to susceptance is "b". Reactance due to inductance (L) is called positive, and that due to capacity (C) is called negative.

Mathematically, the reactance of an inductance is expressed by the equation $X_L=2\pi fL$, the susceptance of an inductance by $b=1/X_{LL}=1/2\pi fL$, the reactance of a capacity by $X_C=-1/2\pi fC$ and the susceptance of a capacity $b_C=1/X_C=-2\pi fC$.

Reactances of circuits in series can be added directly and the result will be the algebraic sum of the component reactances. The corresponding susceptance will be the reciprocal of the resultant reactance.

The reactances of circuits in parallel can not be added directly. Susceptances of circuits in parallel, however, can be added directly and the result will be the algebraic sum of the component susceptances. The corresponding reactance will be the reciprocal of the resultant susceptance.

The reactance and susceptance diagrams of a simple inductance and a simple capacity are fundamental. All other diagrams are based on them. They should, therefore, be clearly fixed in mind.

For clearness, definite values of inductance and capacity have been assumed and the diagrams drawn accordingly. Let $L_1=150$ micro henrys, $L_2=100$ micro henrys, $C_1=0.001$ microfarads and $C_2=0.0006$ microfarads.

The upper portion of Fig. 1 shows the reactance of L_1 and L_2 plotted as ordinates against frequency in kilo-cycles as abscissa. The lower portion of the figure shows the susceptance of L_1 and L_2 plotted as ordinates against frequency in kilo-cycles as abscissa. It will be noted from a study of this figure that the reactance diagram of an inductance is a straight line with an upward slope, the larger the inductance the steeper the slope. The susceptance diagram of an inductance is a curved line concave upward, the larger the inductance the lower the curve and the sharper the curvature.

The upper portion of Fig. 2 shows the reactance of C_1 and C_2 plotted against frequency. The lower portion of the figure shows the susceptance of C_1 and C_2 plotted against frequency. A study of this figure shows that the reactance diagram of a capacity is a curved line, concave downward, the larger the capacity the higher the curve and the sharper the curvature. The susceptance diagram of a capacity is a straight line with a downward slope, the larger the capacity the steeper the slope.

For convenience, a reactance or susceptance diagram will be designated as X or b with a subscript corresponding to the figure number in which it first

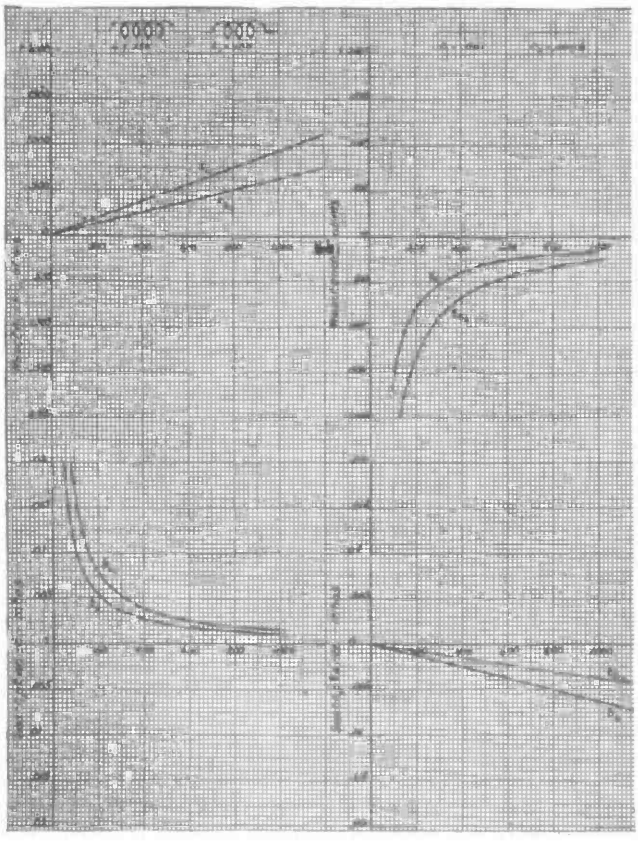


Fig. 1

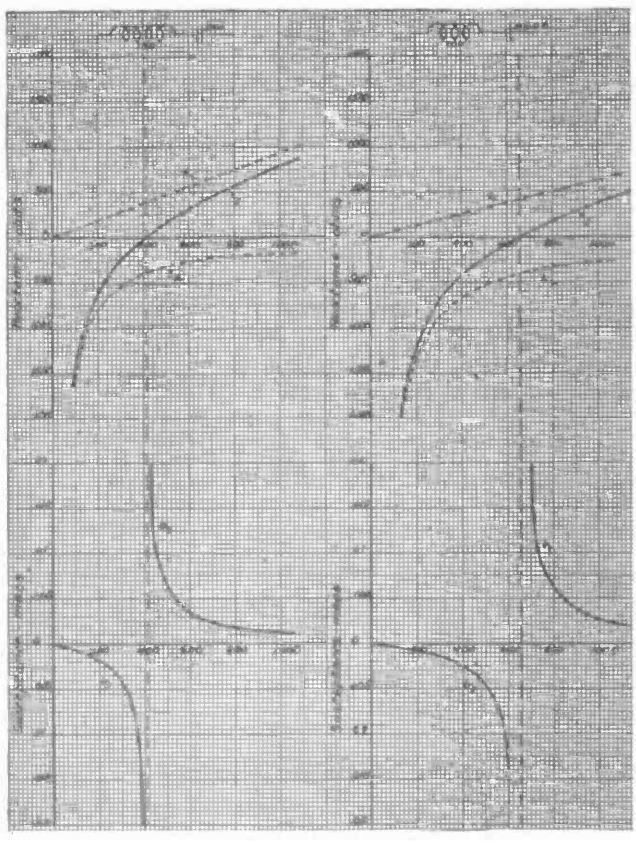


Fig. 2

Fig. 3a

Fig. 3b

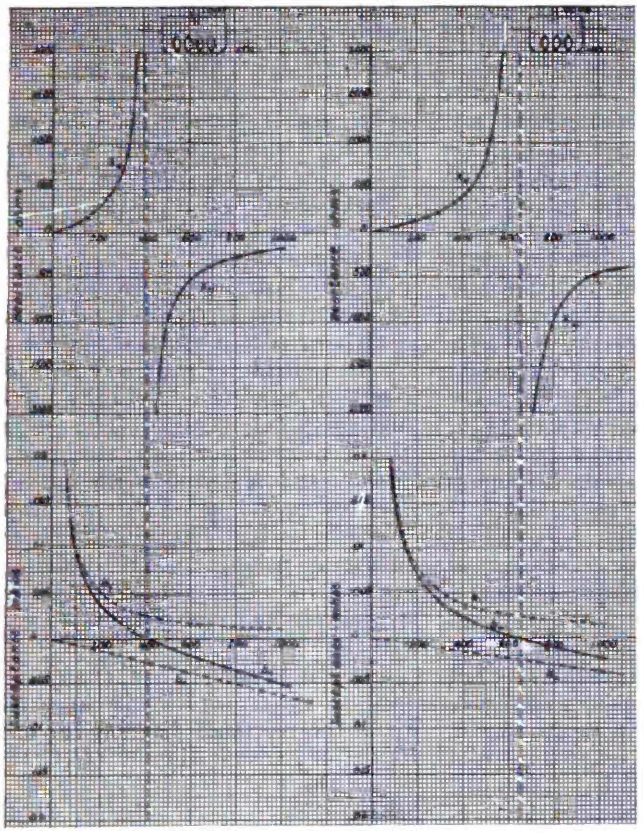


Fig. 4a

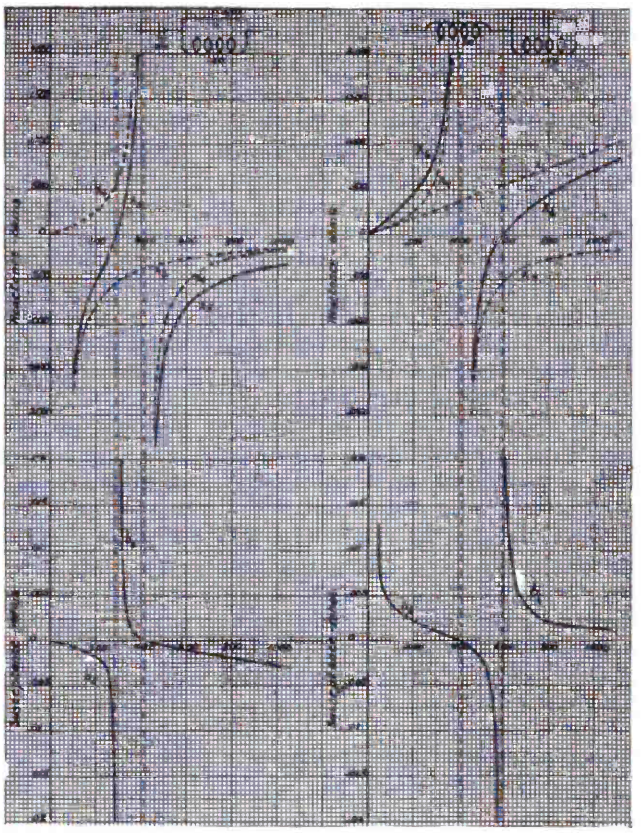


Fig. 4b

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

appeared. For example, the reactance diagram of a capacity would be referred to as X_2 etc. When diagrams are used as parts of other circuits, they are shown in dotted lines.

Fig. 3 shows the reactance and susceptance diagrams of an inductance and capacity in series (frequently called a parallel resonant circuit). Fig. 3_a is for L_1 and C_1 while Fig. 3_b is for L_2 and C_2.

X_1 is the reactance diagram of the inductance and X_2 is the reactance diagram of the capacity. The reactance of the entire circuit is the algebraic sum of X_1 and X_2 and is shown as X_3. The corresponding susceptance diagram is obtained by plotting the reciprocal of X_3 and is shown as b_3.

The simple series circuit has one resonance point, that is, for one particu-

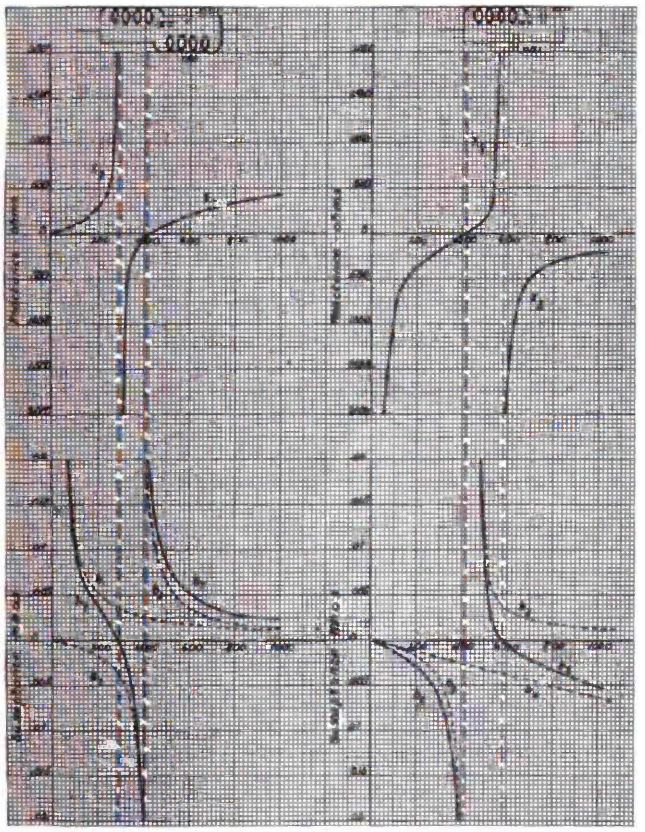


Fig. 7

Fig. 8

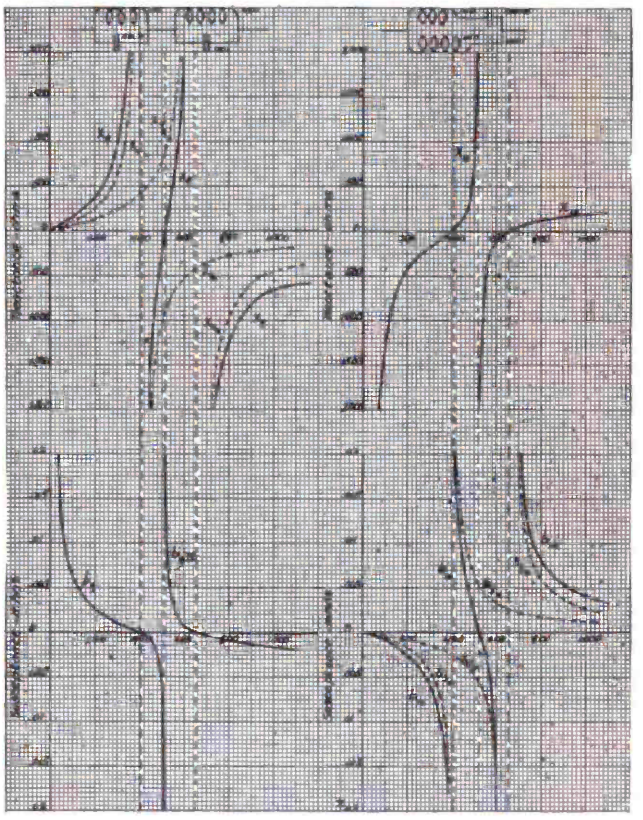


Fig. 9

Fig. 10

lar value of frequency the reactance is zero. With L_1 and C_1 in series, the circuit will have zero reactance for 410 kilo-cycles. With L_2 and C_2 in series the circuit will have zero reactance for 650 kilo-cycles. It will be observed that when the reactance is zero the susceptance is infinity.

Fig. 4 illustrates the reactance and susceptance diagrams for an inductance and capacity in parallel. Fig. 4_a is for L_1 and C_1 while Fig. 4_b is for L_2 and C_2. Such a circuit is frequently called a parallel resonant circuit.

Since reactances of circuits in parallel can not be added directly, susceptance diagrams can be used, for susceptances of circuits in parallel can be added directly. b_1 is the susceptance diagram of the inductance and b_2 is the susceptance diagram of the capacity. The susceptance of the entire circuit is the algebraic sum of b_1 and b_2 and is shown as b_4. The corresponding reactance diagram was obtained by plotting the reciprocal of b_4 and is shown as X_4.

The simple parallel circuit has one resonance point, that is, for one particular frequency the reactance is infinite. With L_1 and C_1 in parallel, the circuit will have infinite reactance for 410 kilo-cycles. With L_2 and C_2 in parallel, the circuit will have infinite reactance for 650 kilo-cycles.

Fig. 5 illustrates the reactance and susceptance diagrams for a circuit consisting of a capacity in series with a parallel resonant circuit. X_5 is the reactance diagram of the parallel resonant circuit (L_1C_1) and X_2 is the reactance diagram of the series capacity (C_1). The reactance of the entire circuit is the algebraic sum of X_2 and X_4 and is shown as X_5. The corresponding susceptance diagram is shown as b_5. This circuit has two resonance points, one of infinite reactance for 410 kilo-cycles and one of zero reactance for 290 kilo-cycles.

Fig. 6 illustrates the reactance and susceptance diagrams for a circuit consisting of an inductance in series with a parallel resonant circuit. X_4 is the reactance diagram of the parallel resonant circuit (L_1C_1) and X_1 is the reactance diagram for the series inductance (L_1). The reactance of the entire circuit is the algebraic sum of X_1 and X_4 and is shown as X_6. The corresponding susceptance diagram is shown as b_6. This circuit has two resonance points, one of infinite reactance for 410 kilo-cycles and one of zero reactance for 590 kilo-cycles.

Fig. 7 illustrates the diagrams for an inductance in parallel with a series resonant circuit. b_3 is the susceptance diagram of the series resonant circuit (L_1C_1) and b_1 is the susceptance diagram of the inductance (L_1). The susceptance of the entire circuit is the algebraic sum of b_1 and b_3 and is shown as b_7. The corresponding reactance diagram is shown as X_7. This circuit has two resonance points, one of zero reactance for 410 kilo-cycles and one of infinite reactance for 290 kilo-cycles.

Fig. 8 illustrates the diagrams for a capacity in parallel with a series resonant circuit. b_3 is the susceptance diagram for the series resonant circuit (L_1C_1) and b_2 is the susceptance diagram for the capacity (C_1). The susceptance of the entire circuit is the algebraic sum of b_2 and b_3 and is shown as b_8. The corresponding reactance diagram is shown as X_8. This circuit has two resonance points, one of zero reactance for 410 kilo-cycles and one of infinite reactance for 580 kilo-cycles.

Fig. 9 illustrates the diagrams for two parallel resonant circuits in series. X_{4a} is the reactance diagram of one parallel resonant circuit (L_1C_1) and X_{4b} is the reactance diagram of the other parallel resonant circuit (L_2C_2). The reactance of the entire circuit is the algebraic sum of X_{4a} and X_{4b} and is shown as X_9. The corresponding susceptance diagram is shown as b_9. This circuit has three resonance points, two of infinite reactance for 410 and 650 kilo-cycles respectively and one zero reactance for 520 kilo-cycles.

Fig. 10 illustrates the diagrams for two series resonant circuits in parallel. b_{3b} is the reactance diagram for one of the series resonant circuits (L_1C_1) and b_{3b} is the susceptance diagram of the other series resonant circuit (L_2C_2). The susceptance of the entire circuit is the algebraic sum of b_3, and b_{3a} and

Continued on page 62

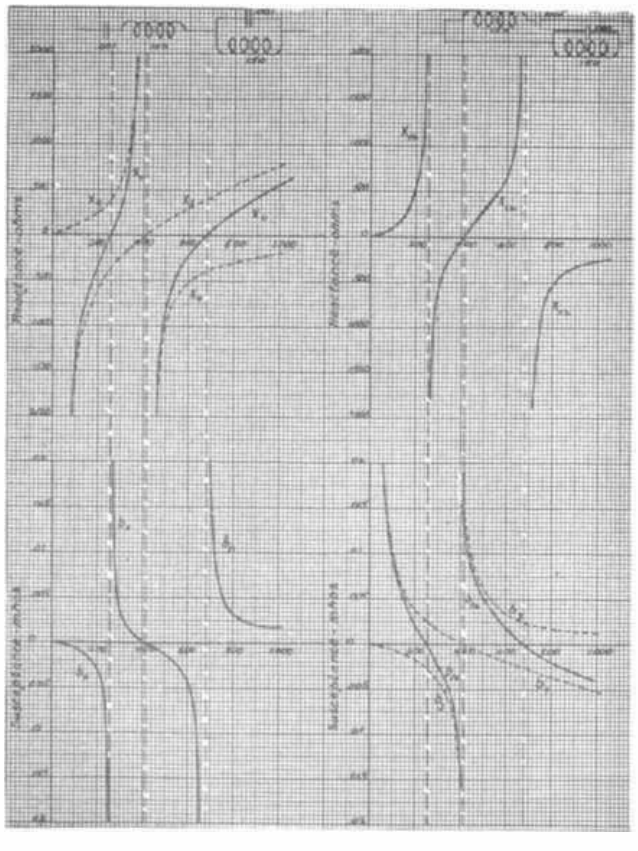


Fig. 11

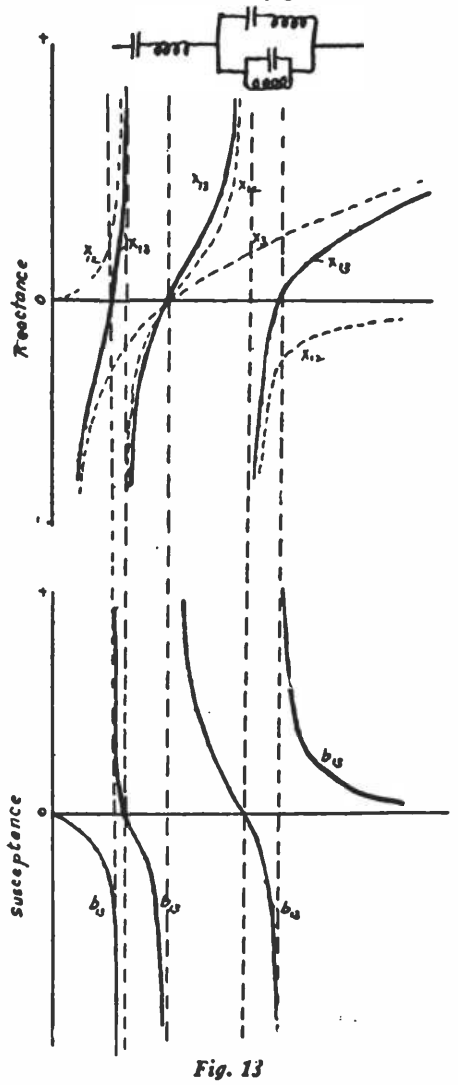


Fig. 13

Fig. 12

Proposed National Electric Code Revisions

With Comment by Bureau of Standards

THE proposed revisions of Rule 86 of the National Electrical Code, as applied to receiving stations only, were published in June RADIO. Herewith are the proposed changes of rules for transmitting stations, together with a discussion and explanation of the proposals for both receiving and transmitting stations by the radio laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

Suggestions for improvements in these proposed rules should be sent to William S. Boyd, Chairman, 175 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, not later than September 1, 1922.

FOR TRANSMITTING STATIONS

g. Antennae outside of buildings shall not cross over or under electric light or power wires of any circuit of more than six hundred (600) volts or railway trolley, or feeder wires nor shall it be so located that a failure of either the antenna or of the above mentioned electric light or power wires can result in a contact between the antenna and such electric light or power wires.

Antannae shall be constructed and installed in a strong and durable manner and shall be so located as to prevent accidental contact with light and power wires by sagging or swinging.

Splices and joints in the antenna span shall, unless made with approved clamps or splicing devices, be soldered.

h. Lead-in wires shall be of copper, approve d copper-clad steel or other metal which will not corrode excessively and in no case shall they be smaller than No. 14.

Antenna and counterpoise conductors and wires leading therefrom to ground switch, where attached to buildings, must be firmly mounted 5 in. clear of the surface of the building, on non-absorptive insulating supports such as treated wood pins or brackets equipped with insulators having not less than 5 in. creepage and air-gap distance to inflammable or conducting material. Where desired approved suspension type insulators may be used.

i. In passing the antenna or counterpoise lead-in into the building a tube or bushing of non-absorptive insulating material shall be used and shall be installed so as to have a creepage and air-gap distance of at least 5 in. to any extraneous body. If porcelain or other fragile material is used it shall be installed so as to be protected from mechanical injury. A drilled window pane may be used in place of bushing provided 5 in. creepage and air-gap distance is maintained.

j. Protective Grounding Switch. A double-throw knife switch having a break distance of 4 in. and a blade not less than 1/8 in. by ½ in. shall be used to join the antenna and counterpoise lead-ins to the ground conductor. The switch may be located inside or outside the building. The base of the switch shall be of non-absorptive insulating material. Slate base switches are not recommended. This switch must be so mounted that its current-carrying parts will be at least 5 in. clear of the building wall or other conductors and located preferably in the most direct line between the lead-in conductors and the point where ground connection is made. The conductor from grounding switch to ground connection must be securely supported.

k. Protective Ground Wire. Antenna and counterpoise conductors must be effectively and permanently grounded at all times when station is not in actual operation (unattended) by a conductor at least as large as the lead-in and in no case shall it be smaller than No. 14 copper or approved copper-clad steel. This ground wire need not be insulated or mounted on insulating supports. The ground wire shall be run in as straight a line as possible to a good permanent ground. Preference shall be given to water piping. Gas piping shall not be used for the ground connection. Other permissible grounds are the grounded steel frames of buildings and other grounded metal work in buildings and artificial grounding devices such as driven pipes, plates, cones, etc. The ground wire shall be protected against mechanical injury. An approved ground clamp shall be used wherever the ground wire is connected to pipes or piping.

l. Operating Ground Wire. The radio operating ground conductor shall be of copper strip not less than 3/8 in. wide by 1/64 in. thick, or of copper or approved copper-clad steel having a periphery, or girth (around the outside) of at least ¾ in. (for example a No. 2 wire) and shall be firmly secured in place throughout its length. The radio operating ground conductor shall be protected and supported similar to the lead-in conductors.

m. Operating Ground. The operating ground conductor shall be connected to a good permanent ground. Preference shall be given to water piping. Gas piping shall not be used for ground connections. Other permissible grounds are grounded steel frames of buildings or other grounded metal work in the building and artificial grounding devices such as driven pipes, plates, cones, etc.

n. Power from Street Mains. When the current supply is obtained directly from street mains, the circuit shall be installed in approved metal conduit, armored cable or metal raceways.

If lead covered wire is used it shall be protected throughout its length in approved metal conduit or metal raceways.

o. Protection from Surges, etc. In order to protect the supply system from high-potential surges and kick-backs there must be installed in the supply line as near as possible to each radio-transformer, rotary spark gap, motor in generator sets and other auxiliary apparatus one of the following:

1. Two condensers (each of not less than ½ microfarad capacity and capable of withstanding 600 volt test) in series across the line and mid-point between condensers grounded; across (in parallel with) each of these condensers shall be connected a shunting fixed spark gap capable of not more than 1/32 in. separation.
2. Two vacuum tube type protectors in series across the line with the mid-point grounded.
3. Non-inductively wound resistors connected across the line with mid-point grounded.
4. Electrolytic lightning arresters such as the aluminum cell type.

In no case shall the ground wire of surge and kick-back protective devices be run in parallel with the operating ground wire when within a distance of 30 ft.

The ground wire of the surge and kick-back protective devices shall not be connected to the operating ground or ground wire.

p. Suitable Devices. Transformers, voltage reducers, keys, and other devices employed shall be of types suitable for radio operation.

DISCUSSION AND EXPLANATION

These rules do not apply to radio equipment installed on shipboard, but have been prepared with reference to land stations.

RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

a. Antenna. Indoor receiving antennae are not included within the requirements of this proposed rule, which provides for the protection of radio equipment against lightning. Indoor receiving antennae and auxiliary apparatus are, however, included in the general requirements covering the wiring of signal systems, for it is obviously desirable to insure, for example, the freedom of all receiving apparatus from contact with electric power circuits either inside or outside of buildings.

It is desirable that electrical construc-

Continued on page 72

Scratchi Gets a Broadcast Earful

By David P. Gibbons

To Editor RADIO (which endeavor to tune all the jangly notes into harmonic chorus.)

Sir Dear:—

In recent bout which my Cousin Scratchi engage with Hon. Radio Inspec., you remember mightbe, Mr. Editor, he got knocked for row of Mexican bean-pots. He are complete mentally wreck, capsized, bottom-up, waterloggy menace to navigators, so for rest cure he decide to rig up very simple receiver described by trained expert of the Daily Yowl and listen to musical strains which ether are full up with.

For three days and four nights he strew highly confused messup from kitchen to roof and back again. Grand jumble consist greatly of henry coils, black chew-gum which hold same asunder in box, paper fasteners, clothespins, catswhishers and other ends and odds which expert have sniggested for set that all children can build. "Must mean oldish children of Methusalem," mutter Scratchi, while making pigstail splicings with knotty wire around Faker Oats box.

When I see that my cousin are on edge of another nervy smashdown, I visit honest retail friend and purchase latest model Barko Receiving Set, Type 000. New style tube which come along with this fitout, he inform me, have no filament, no grid and no plate but are not yet on market, owing to vast volume of something or another, and in meantime he design that I use the RAZ4 Type Audion, which operate on half per cent of one volt and not very critical about that. After he burn up several of these Scratchi go out and buy regular tube and at last we hear KPH quite plain. He jiggle around some more and then we hear loud burr-r-r and swishh-h-h noises and we know sweet phoney music are about to pour fourth into many listening earpieces, so we prepare for jolly eventide of high-classy programs.

First voice which ramble down aerial are quite feeble as we strain eardrums to grab any, but we soon give them resting spell, as it denounce rapidly, "This are station Glub Glib Blaa brawcassin'. First slecshun t'ni' are violin solo by Fritz Pieface——" But Scratchi turn out filament to save juicy battery as we hear Humoresque many, many times and violin soloist never execute anything else. Next six slecshuns are foxytrotting pieces played by Royal Jazziola Troupe, direct from extensive run in Congo, and Scratchi save more current as he say he can obtain same defect by making very loosely connection on "B" battery and pounding table with fists. When we light up again denouncer are saying for eleventeenth time, "This station are owned, controlled, managed and operated by the Blump-Blomp Radio Co. We are in debt for the musiky numbers to the Tynpani Organ House, needles are kindly loaned by the Victory Funnygraft People, the table is furnished by the Mary Ann Period Furniture Society and the chair are donated by the Maison de Fromage. You will confer fine favor on us by writing letters and telegrams to those gents thanking them for great crusty and how muchly you have enjoyed this splendor program. That will be all from Glub Glib Blaa this evenin'. Goo' ni'."

Quite soonly after him we hear some more swooshing and whiffing and thickish voice say, "Hello! Hello! (18 times) Zee Kee Zoo callin' (12 times). How you gettin' me, ole man? (10 times). Come back ole man (8 times)." Scratchi say, "He come in like farm-boy making Spanish speech down empty well. Hope that ole man gone where they never come back from."

After 15 or so minutes of this QRM he start his program. First number he produce as special treat are lecture by Hon. Traveling Professor from Leavenworth University, Rufus J. Whoozzat, entitle, "How I made my pile." Next special treat which he donate are exhibition of flapper language and flipper costumes by denoted Oaklander, Miss Muriel O'Kavnaw, in person, who are visiting America for first occasion. "This are a screech!" Scratchi slang me as new tube turn blue around gills.

Number after this, he propose, are piano reciting by Ignatz Polaxski and Scratchi are much ticklish, as he highly enjoy piano recitings, but not for long, as he discover this are not a really piano at all, but machine like that formally used to accept continuous input of nickels, while helping old soaks pass pleasing hours in back room. Scratchi say, "Better shut off quickly before he begin reciting 'The Sheik' by populous request," and we save 3 or 4 additional amps.

When we pick him out again he are taking slight exercise for imagination as he say, "Hello! Mr. Spring Bock of South Africa! Hello! Mr. Shammy of Patagonia! Hello! Mr. Kang Aroo of Australia! Glad to know you are all getting us so well over there! Hello! Mr. John Doe of Honolulu! Thank you for nice lemons you sent, and Hello! Mr.——" but Scratchi have hanged up fones on hook and slapped airy switch as bedtime signal.

While he are hiding new triode in obscure recess under pillow I demand to know if we shall continue to improve our intelligences next eventide in similar manner.

"Tomorrow night," he tone back, "I require mentally relief from such and shall read few volumes of Einstein or so. These are lighter drains on nervy system, and only effect one victim simultanely."

He are recovering very gradually, Mr. Editor, and hoping you are likewise, I enclose myself, Verily yours,

HILOLI NOGO.

Radio equipment is being sold by all sorts of stores, everywhere. "Jelliometers" are sold by delicatessen stores, bakelite by bakeries, ground clamps by florists, sockets by plumbers, aerials by milliners, tuners by music dealers, detectors by Burns, receivers by banks, plates by crockery stores, but the prize story is told by W. E. Lufkin, former president of the San Francisco Radio Club. While he was in a Powell St. jewelry shop trying to pawn a wedding ring, a youth tried to buy a crystal, saying that he was told he could buy one in any jewelry store.

Why Not a Tongue for the Sphinx?

Harmo-Radiopathy

By Earl Ennis

IT was toward the end of 1950—in October to be exact—that the world was suddenly jarred out of a condition of peace and normalcy by the development of a critical situation at the International Musical Epicentrum on the Island of Yap. On a Saturday night of that month, at 8 o'clock in the evening, universal meridian time, the lights in the wireless receivers in millions of homes all over the world twinkled in unison. Almost immediately thereafter, the voice of the announcer-general at the international broadcasting station at Berne was heard.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said. "We regret to announce that there will be no music from Yap . . tonight."

The words fell upon startled ears. No music from Yap? Impossible! There must be some mistake. There was a moment of hushed silence as men and women fronted each other with whitened faces. The next instant, the universal query disk at the Berne station burst into sudden brilliance as millions of fingers all over the world reached for the third button of the Automatic Radio Language Questionnaire and pressed it—hard. The button bore on its surface the word "Bjorbllcm," which in the condensed stenographic speech of the period meant: "Are you certain of your facts and being so can and will you inform me concerning the reasons leading up to and responsible for such a state of affairs?"

The announcer-general shook his head sadly and turned to his transmitter. "I have no information at present," he said wearily. "I hope you will all be patient until . . . "

He left the sentence unfinished and snapped off his transmitter. He and the chief engineer of the big news station faced each other before the intricate switch board that controlled the powerful bulletin waves.

"There is only one way," said the chief engineer.

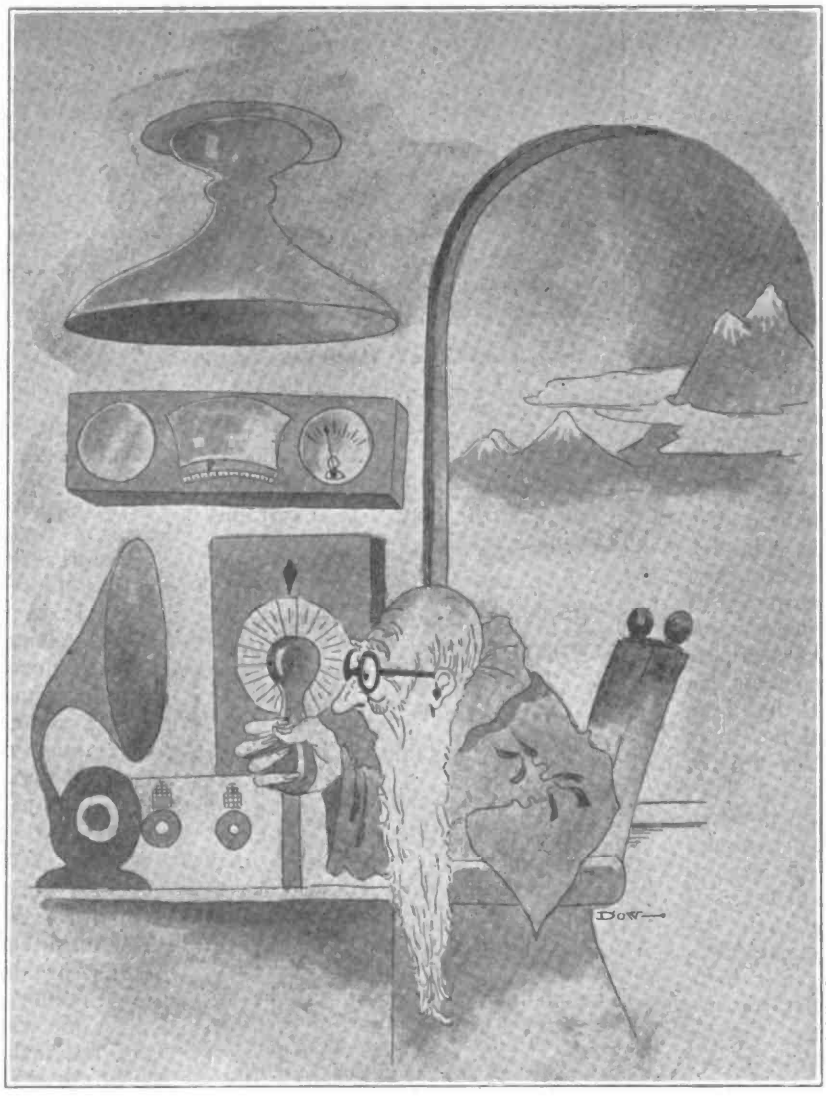
The announcer-general nodded.

"And if that fails . . . ?"

The chief engineer shook his head.

"If that fails—we can do nothing!" he said.

He walked to a tiny, nickeled lever at the far end of the switch board, over which burned a perpetual crimson pilot-light. It was the lever which controlled the sinuous, coiling, undulating exploration wave, from which nothing could be concealed. Above it was the great chart



"Static!" he whispered and again, "Static!"

of magnetic decrements—the chart on which was noted the resident magnetic value of every important spot on the earth's surface. His eye sought out Yap—the tiny spot near the Japanese coast—taking in the close-written numbers of the decrement. He touched the buttons of the control—setting the destination points in the code designation of Yap—G-51 south 9x. As the last button slipped into place, he reached for the lever and thrust it home. Instantly the meters over his head began to dance and the powerful exploration wave, swirling around the conical radiators over his head, raced forth into the night, seeking the solution to the mysterious silence from the Island of Yap.

"Yoo-hoo!" wailed the wave. "Oh, Yap—yoo-hoo!"

It whipped among the ice-floes of the northern sea and a hollow reverberation was the only response. It swirled down among the typhcons of the tropic waters, and only the breadth of a whisper returned. It whined through mountain passes, it sped over jungles, it poked behind continents, it gyrated around the Japanese coast, encircling the Island of Yap and making more noise than a Democratic convention conducting a secret ballot. Tired and exhausted, it returned again to Berne—back into the wave recharger—with not a scrap of success to mark its flight. Yap was as silent as the grave.

By 8:30 that evening every man, woman and child knew that some sinister calamity was overhanging the world. Business suspended. Cafes shut down. Opera stars cancelled contracts and went home, throwing whole acres of impresarios into hysterics. Into many minds crept the almost forgotten prophecy of Peccan—greatest musician of his time—he who had played the monster steam ukulele at the peace jubilee in '42—that some day this very thing would transpire.

"Comes it—someday—silence!" he had said.

The world had scoffed at him, steeped in the drunken revelries of its noise-maddened existence—scoffed until his ashes had been placed in a silver shell and fired out into the eternal spaces by the magnetic planetary defense gun, whose projectiles, by the law of centrifugalics, were destined to whirl among the asteroids for all time. Was Peccan, now, after all these years, to be vindicated?

Continued on page 44

RECEPTION OF SHORT WAVE DX SIGNALS IN HAWAII

By T. A. MARSHALL

LONG distance transmission of radio signals at short wavelengths is dependent mainly on the choice of the receiving apparatus, if due consideration is not given to locality in which the receiving station is located. This is the general opinion of the radio fans of Honolulu. Amateurs here consider a variocoupler, such as the Remler type, tuned regenerative set with a detector and two stage amplifier as the most efficient type of receiver for receiving Coast amateurs.

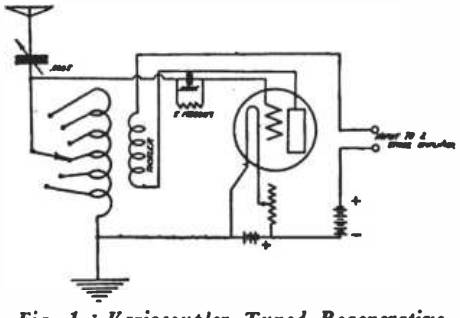


Fig. 1.—Variocoupler Tuned Regenerative Receiver

In Fig. 1 is shown a variocoupler tuned regenerative receiver. Heretofore the reason for failure of amateurs of this district in receiving coast amateurs is due to the location and type of receiving apparatus. This has been definitely proven by the writer, who has carried on considerable experimental work in receiving coast amateurs.

Some time ago an invitation was extended to the writer to make a trip to Makapuu Point, which is the most distant point from QRM. It has been often said that Oahu Island has more QRM than any other place in the world. Makapuu Point is located about 25 miles from the Navy high powered arc station, and about the same distance from the big set of the Radio Corporation of America at Kahuka. On April 22nd a truck was secured and a trip was made to Makapuu Point. Shortly after our arrival we had erected a 55 ft. bamboo mast and a four-wire flat top, inverted L antenna, 75 ft. long. The receiving equipment was placed in an old wash house where a water pipe served for a good ground. For long wave reception duo-lateral honeycomb coils were used. Every arc station under the American flag was logged. I might add right here that most of those who think that good work cannot be done on honeycomb coils have never learned to use them correctly.

After enjoying a good campfire meal and inspecting the lighthouse, a watch was started on short waves. At 9:10 p. m. 6ZX was picked up. His signals were so steady and so seemingly dependable that I wished for a transmitter with which to make a real record. Nothing further was heard until we changed bulbs. A UV-200 brought in 6KY, 6ZB, 6TQ, and 6EX. Many calls were lost on account of jamming and harmonics from Heeia arc station. 6ZZ came in very QSA. Finally at 9:57 p. m. 6ZI came rolling thru in good style as he worked with Dow, 6ZAC. The stations heard up to 12:30 a. m. follow: 6ZG, 6ASJ, Chas. L. Elvin, Oakland, Calif.; 6ZAC, 6SY, GP, 6KI, 5BG, 7AC, 6NB, 6NY.

The most remarkable feature was the strength of the signals from 6ZI and 6ZG. The latter station was easily

Antenna and Shack

read 25 feet away from the receiver. Three messages were intercepted from 6ZG. If the editor will tolerate us we will have more to tell about our next trip and amateur hunt. It is certainly interesting work.

A SIMPLE METHOD FOR MEMORIZING THE CONTINENTAL CODE

By DAVID P. GIBBONS

No extravagant claims are being made for this method of committing to memory the characters representing the alphabet in the Continental Morse Code. It is believed however, that its use may be of considerable value to such beginners as have unusual difficulty in this respect. In other words it may "help some."

The manner of using it will be apparent after a brief study. For example, take the letter L. The word used is "linoleum," in which the letter itself occurs twice. The first syllable (lin) has a short accent, the second (ol) a long accent, and the two final syllables (e, um) short accents, thereby reproducing the dot-dash-dot-dot, which form the Morse character representing the letter.

Again take the letter Q. Here three words are used to obtain the proper accents and at the same time include the letter itself. The first two words (quite, queer)—of one syllable each—are long, the third syllable (in-) is short, and the final syllable (-deed) is long, thus giving the dash-dash-dot-dash, which represents Q in the Continental Code.

Similarly the connection between the other letters and the corresponding words will be seen on inspection, and the correct combination of SOUNDS for any given letter be more readily impressed on the memory.

A *Away* - —
B *By Billiken's* — - - -
C *Crowded Cloister* — - — -
D *Dangerous* — - -
E *Eggs* -
F *Fifi Foolish* - - — -
G *Good Gracious* — — -
H *Hilly Billy* - - - -
I *Izzie* - -
J *Jerome Jay Jones* - — — —
K *Kokomo* — - —
L *Linoleum* - — - -
M *Mile-long* — —
N *Nailer* — -
O *Ozone blows* — — —
P *Persuades Peter* - — — -
Q *Quite Queer indeed* — — - —
R *Reported* — - —
S *Sensitive* - - -
T *Tube* —
U *Undertaker* - - —
V *Visible glow* - - - —
W *With White Wire* - — —
X *Hoax silly jokes* — - - —
Y *Yearly told yarns* — - — —
Z *Zero weather* — — - -

If the student find any particular difficulty in memorizing the various words selected he might connect them together to form sentences like the following: Away by Billiken's crowded cloister the dangerous eggs made Fifi foolish. "Good gracious!" said the hillybilly to Izzie, "look at Jerome Jay Jones laying linoleum with a mile-long nailer, while the ozone blows and persuades Peter he is quite queer indeed, as it is reported that a sensitive tube will undertake to make a visible glow with white wire, but such hoax, silly jokes and yearly told yarns are a sign of zero weather."

Radio control of ships was discussed by Max Laubeuf, formerly chief engineer of the French Navy, in his presidential address before the Society of Civil Engineers. Reference was made to the fact that "the battleship Iowa with nobody on board was driven with the utmost ease by the battleship Ohio, which kept at a distance of five miles behind. The experiment lasted three hours and no mishap whatever happened." M. Laubeuf further explained that the water and oil taps of the Iowa were opened and closed by the radio waves emitted from the Ohio in order to increase or diminish at will the speed of the driven crewless battleship. The helm was also maneuvered from a distance, and the Iowa avoided with great accuracy the air attacks made upon her.

A Radio Primer

By H. A. Eveleth

THE VACUUM TUBE

BEFORE we consider in detail the operation of the vacuum tube detector and vacuum tube amplifier as employed in modern receiving apparatus it may be well to bring out what an important electrical development is the three-electrode vacuum tube which is used to detect and amplify radio signals. It is claimed by some that this device is the most important electrical development of the twentieth century so far.

A long time ago Edison made a two electrode tube containing a filament and a plate. Later Fleming, one of Marconi's engineers, used this two electrode tube as a detector of "wireless" waves. Finally DeForest, about the time the war broke out, added a third electrode, the grid, and since then wonderful things have been accomplished.

Credit for long distance telephone communication over land wire between San Francisco and New York belongs to the vacuum tube. It will relay and amplify or magnify the voice perfectly, without distortion when properly adjusted, which enables telephone communication to be carried on over great distances.

Using a series of tubes the human voice can be magnified a million times. If one tube amplifies ten times two will amplifiy one hundred times, hence six will amplify a million times.

When services were held over the grave of the Unknown Hero near Washington, D. C., every word uttered was understood by a large audience in the San Francisco Auditorium. The vacuum tube relay and amplifier made this possible.

The combination of detector and amplifier tubes makes it possible to detect, in radio communication, much smaller values of electrical energy than can be detected with the crystal detectors. Not only does this greatly increase the range and efficiency of radio communication, but makes possible the use of small portable aerials such as are used for compass work and on aeroplanes and submarines.

When properly connected these tubes will generate a high frequency current of constant amplitude which may be used for both radio code and telephone work and a tube may be used to modulate current in telephony. Also the C. W. (continuous wave) permits much sharper tuning and practically eliminates interference between stations.

The detecting and amplifying actions of the vacuum tube depend primarily on the electron flow between two elements of the tube called the filament and the plate. The metallic plate surrounds the filament, but is insulated from it and is connected to a terminal on the base of the tube. The filament is connected to base terminals and operates from a six volt storage battery. A rheostat is connected in series to control the current flow and hence the temperature of the filament. A flow of electrons, or negatively charged particles, takes place between the heated filament and the comparatively cold plate.

To explain this action let us consider briefly the composition of matter, that is, what goes to make up material or objects. Consider a piece of ordinary yellow brass. We might attempt to divide it into the smallest particles possible by using a very fine file. This would give us brass dust. Now each particle of this dust would consist of millions of still smaller particles of brass called molecules, but we could never hope to divide the brass into its molecules nor see them with the most powerful microscope. Molecules are the smallest particles which combined make up a visible object.

Now this yellow brass is made by mixing two elements, 67 parts of copper and 33 parts of zinc. Copper and zinc are called elements because they are not a mixture of two or more other substances. These elements are in turn composed of extremely small particles called atoms and the size and other properties of these atoms determine the kind of element. Thus an atom of copper differs from an atom of zinc, but all copper atoms and all zinc atoms are alike.

The atom is supposed to consist of particles of negative electricity called electrons. It is assumed that these electrons revolve about a positive central point within the electron like the planets revolve about the sun and it is the number and group arrangement of these electrons which determine the nature of the atom, that is, whether it is a copper atom or a zinc atom. There are many kinds of atoms besides these two.

Also there are electrons moving about between the different atoms called free electrons.

The particles of matter are supposed to be in a state of motion or vibration. The molecules are vibrating within the piece of brass and the atoms of copper and zinc which compose the brass are vibrating within the molecules.

If heat is applied to the brass the molecules vibrate faster and through a greater amplitude or space. Naturally they take up more room and we say the brass expands. On the other hand if the brass is cooled the amount of vibration is decreased and the metal is said to contract.

We said in the last letter that there are free or extra electrons moving about between the atoms. Now if we increase the vibration of the atoms by applying heat there will be more space between the atoms and hence the free electrons will have more room in which to move about. If the metal is made very hot the atoms will vibrate so much that the free electrons will escape from between them and leave the surface of the metal.

This is just what happens in the vacuum tube. We heat the tungsten filament by passing an electric current through it and the result is that free electrons or negative charges of electricity pass from its surface and we can control the amount of electrons which pass by adjusting the temperature of the filament.

The object is to secure a flow of negative particles or electrons from the filament to the plate so a second battery called a "B" or plate battery is connected with its positive terminal to the plate and its negative terminal to the filament. The plate will then be charged positively and will attract the negative particles or electrons emitted from the filament and the result is an electron flow in the vacuum tube from the filament to the plate.

A third electrode, called the grid, is inserted between the filament and plate. When connected properly with external circuits the grid will regulate the electron flow so that the tube will detect or amplify electric currents.

GRID ACTION

Picture in your mind the three-electrode vacuum tube in operation: the lighted filament from which a stream of electrons is flowing to the positively charged plate and the grid or wire screen interposed between the filament and plate, through the meshes of which the electrons must pass.

This electron flow constitutes a current of electricity in the plate circuit, the dry "B" battery being connected by its negative and positive terminals respectively to those two electrodes of the tube.

If the grid receives a negative charge of electricity from an outside source it will repel to a certain extent the negative charges of electricity or electrons which are passing through its meshes to the plate because charges of similar polarity repel each other — positive charges repel positive charges but attract negative charges and vice versa. If the negative potential or negative charge of the grid is increased the point will be reached where the repulsive effect of the grid on the electrons will neutralize or

equal the attractive force exerted by the positively charged plate. The electron flow will stop and the current flow in the plate circuit will cease.

On the other hand if the grid is given a positive charge it will attract electrons emitted from the filament and the combined attraction exerted by both plate and grid will result in an increase of current flow in the plate circuit. However, since the grid is charged positively some of the electrons will remain with the grid instead of passing through the grid to the more positively charged plate beyond. This will result in a current flow in the grid circuit from grid to filament which will act in part toward limiting the current flow that can take place in the plate circuit.

As the positive charge on the grid is increased the electron flow and hence plate circuit current increases at a rate more rapid than the positive grid potential and finally the point of saturation is reached when no further increase of plate current will result because the attractive effect of the positive grid on the electrons is neutralized by the excess of negative electrons flowing through the tube.

DETECTOR AND AMPLIFIER ACTION

To explain the detector action let us consider a hook-up using a loose-coupler, a grid condenser and grid leak, telephone receivers, vacuum tube, storage battery and plate or "B" battery. The primary winding of the coupler is connected to aerial and to ground. The secondary winding is connected to one terminal of the grid condenser and to the negative terminal or side of the storage battery which heats the filament of the tube. The other side of the grid condenser is connected to the grid element in the tube. The grid condenser is therefore in series with the grid and one terminal of the secondary winding of the coupler. Connected to the terminals of the grid condenser (in shunt with it) is a high resistance called the gridleak. The positive terminal of the plate or "B" battery is connected to the plate element within the tube with the telephone receivers in series.

When no oscillations are taking place in the aerial circuit and the filament of the tube is heated, an electron flow takes place and permits a definite current to flow through the telephone receivers. When the aerial "picks up" a station and an alternating current at radio frequency is set up in the aerial circuit a current at like frequency is set up by induction in the secondary winding of the coupler (when the secondary circuit is tuned to the primary circuit) and the alternating current passing through the condenser alternately charges the grid within the tube positively and negatively. When charged positively it attracts the negative electrons passing from filament to plate and becomes negatively charged itself; then the grid leak permits this negative charge to leak off from the grid which then assumes its normal potential or original state. Since a change in grid potential causes a change in amount of current flow in the plate circuit a sound will be produced in the telephone receivers, the frequency of which will correspond to the frequency of the groups of oscillations or "wave trains" sent out by the transmitting station. The grid acts as a relay to control the plate current flow much as you could control the flow of a powerful stream of water by manipulating a mechanical valve.

A very slight amount of energy acting on the grid element produces a comparatively large variation of current in the plate circuit; the grid acts as a relay, as it were, to control a larger amount of energy. It is an electron relay. Referring again to the water analogy, the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of energy in operating the mechanical valve would control a very much larger amount of energy represented by the powerful stream of water. It is therefore apparent that the vacuum tube will amplify as well as detect.

Several vacuum tubes may be connected in circuit with transformers interposed and the combination of two amplifier bulbs and two transformers will give an energy amplification of about ten thousand times. The primary winding of the transformer is connected to the plate of one tube and positive terminal of the plate battery and the secondary winding is connected to the grid of the next tube and negative terminal of the plate battery. The pulsating direct current set up in the plate circuit of the first tube passes through the primary winding of the transformer and sets up an amplified alternating current in the secondary winding which acts on the grid of the second tube.

Amplification may be at audio frequencies or at radio frequencies. In the former case the energy received is amplified after it has been rectified by the detector bulb and rendered audible. In the latter case the energy is amplified before it is rectified by the detector. Several stages or steps of radio frequency amplification will enable the detector to function on signals it otherwise would not pick up and the audio frequency current may then be put through several stages of audio frequency amplification and the combination of the two kinds of amplification gives more satisfactory results than can be obtained with an equal number of stages all at audio frequency.

When the plate voltage of a tube is increased a greater current will flow in the plate circuit. Detector bulbs are usually designed for 22½ to 35 volts plate potential. If the voltage is increased much a blue glow will be observed around the plate and a hissing noise will be heard in the receivers. If the degree of vacuum in the tube is not correct and the blue glow occurs at normal plate voltage the tube is said to be *soft* and less plate voltage should be used. Tubes which operate at a definite plate voltage and degree of filament temperature are said to be critical. Most amplifier bulbs are non-critical and while they will function at low plate voltages the addition of sufficient "B" battery to bring the plate voltage to 100 and over will greatly increase the amount of amplification. Amplifier tubes are therefore made *hard*, the degree of vacuum being sufficient to prevent the plate glow at comparatively high plate potentials.

Amplifier circuits must be designed carefully to prevent induction effects between adjacent wires which will cause howling and distortion. Furthermore, three stages of audio frequency amplification are about the practical limit because any sounds not desired are brought out so strong that they are very objectionable, especially when music or speech is being received.

A human antenna was accidentally discovered by Captain D. H. Muse of Cincinnati, Ohio, while listening to a concert broadcasted by the Crossley Mfg. Co. The ground wire of the set had been disconnected to demonstrate that the set still would receive. Then Captain Muse, his hands slightly moist with perspiration, unhooked a 3 ft. insulated copper wire leading to his outside aerial and by accident held the bare, exposed end of the metal strand in his fingers. To his surprise, music, faint but audible, continued to reach his ears through the head phones. Captain Muse clamped a pair of head phones on his phonograph, so the horn would act as an amplifier. Then he held the bare wire in his hand and the room was filled as if with distant music. He transferred the copper strand to his mouth and the harmony instantly was intensified by this more perfect connection. He asked another officer to take hold of the wire with him, and learned that the music came in stronger by virtue of the dual aerial. A third, fourth and fifth man attached himself to the wire at its non-insulated surface and the music became so strong that the doors of the phonograph had to be closed. When all the men let go the wire so that it dangled in midair the sound stopped entirely.

The Vacuum Tube as an Amplifier

By B. F. McNamee

THE type of vacuum tube used as an amplifier is the "hard" or high vacuum tube. The vacuum is so nearly perfect that there is no noticeable effect of gas molecules; in fact, for practical purposes it may be considered a perfect vacuum. The "soft" tube, that is one containing a certain small pressure of gas and intended for use as a detector, can be used to a certain extent for amplification purposes. However this almost always results in distortion which would prohibit its use as an amplifier in radio telephone work, and its use is also restricted because it will not work with high plate voltage, thus limiting the strength of signals that can be obtained.

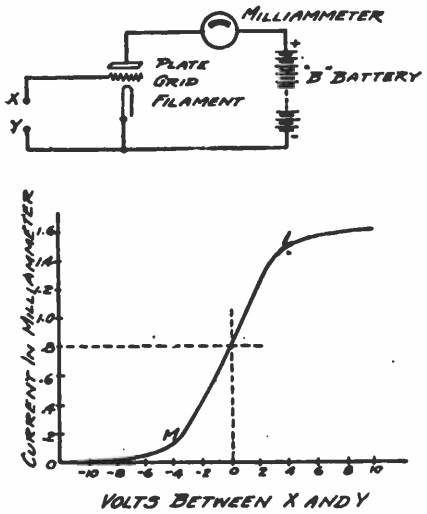


Fig. 1 and Fig. 2

The hard tube therefore is the only one that will be considered in this article.

In the soft tube we have both electrons and gas molecubes acting as carriers of electricity, but in the hard tube the electrons are the only carriers and the action is thus simplified. When the filament becomes incandescent it throws off negative electrons. The B battery is connected with its positive end toward the plate and this positive charge on the plate attracts the negative electrons. There is, therefore, a flow of electrons across the tube from filament to plate and returning to the filament through the meter and B battery shown in Fig. I. As long as no charge is placed on the grid this current will remain at a steady value of about one or two milliamperes with ordinary B battery voltages.

The grid is a sort of screen interposed between the filament and the plate. The electrons in going from the filament to the plate pass through the openings in this screen. When electric charges are placed on the grid it acts like the faucet in a water pipe since it controls the flow of current through the tube. When a negative charge is placed on the grid, it repels the electrons coming from the bulb and a smaller number of them will reach the plate. If this negative charge is sufficiently great all the electrons from the filament will be repelled and driven back to the filament, and the meter which shows the plate current will read zero. If, on the other hand, a positive charge is placed on the grid, it will accelerate the electrons, and larger numbers will reach the plate. This will increase the current through the meter.

The grid is charged positively or negatively by connecting the battery between the points X and Y in Fig. 1. If points X and Y are connected by a wire, and Y is connected to the negative end of the filament, the grid is said to have zero charge. By changing the voltage of the battery connected between X and Y and marking down the corresponding values of current shown by the meter we obtain the curve of Fig. 2. We note that when X and Y are connected by a wire, that is, when there is zero charge in the grid, there is a current of .8 of a milliampere in the plate circuit. This value of current of course holds good for only one particular adjustment of filament and B battery on one particular tube; we might make this current almost anything we pleased.

Note that as the voltage is increased in the negative direction the current in the plate circuit falls very suddenly until we have reached a negative charge on the grid of 4 volts, corresponding to point M on the curve. As the voltage is increased in the negative direction beyond this point the plate current falls very gradually to zero at about 10 volts.

On the other hand, if the plate voltage is increased in the positive direction the plate current rises suddenly at first until about 4 volts positive has been reached, corresponding to a plate current of 1.5 milliamperes. If we increase the positive charge of the grid beyond this point there will be hardly any corresponding increase in plate current. This is because all the electrons given out by the filament are now reaching the plate and consequently no further increase in plate current can take place except the filament is made hotter. This is known as the saturation part of the curve.

Suppose that a small alternating voltage is connected between points X and Y in Fig. 1. If the voltage on the grid is made to fluctuate from 2 volts positive to 2 volts negative it will be seen that the needle of the milliammeter will show that the plate current is rising and falling between the values 1.2 to .6 milliamperes.

The usual method of supplying an alternating voltage to the grid of a vacuum tube is by means of a transformer, as shown in Fig. 3. The primary of the transformer may be connected to a telephone line and the alternating current in it will in that case consist of voice currents. The transformer is usually of the step-up type in order to supply as great a change of voltage on the grid as is practically possible. Since the grid requires little or no current we can have large voltages from a source supplying very little power. This is the case in long telephone lines where nearly all the power is expended in overcoming resistance losses in the line.

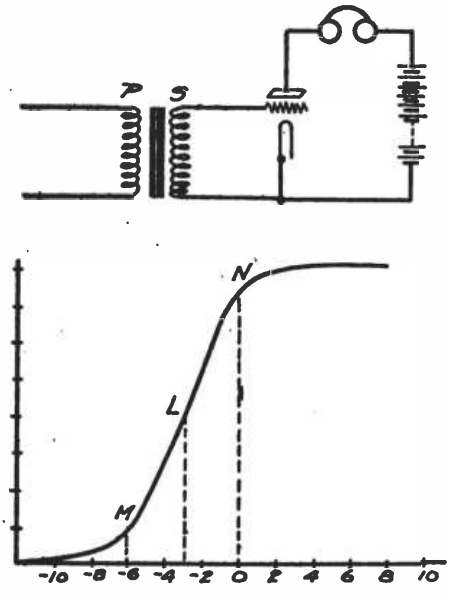


Fig. 3 and Fig. 4

With such a voice-controlled voltage applied to the grid, the current in the plate circuit of the tube will fluctuate accordingly, and if a pair of telephone receivers are used in place of the milliammeter in Fig. 1, the speech of the telephone line will be clearly heard. The result will be much stronger than if the telephone receivers are connected directly in the telephone line, because the energy now used to produce the sound waves comes from the B battery and is simply controlled by the minute amount of energy in the telephone line. The grid circuit of the vacuum tube is for this reason called the control circuit or input circuit, and the plate circuit is known as the output circuit. A very small amount of energy in the control circuit will release in the output circuit a comparatively large amount from the B battery.

In telephone work another transformer would be connected in place of the telephones and this would supply the energy to the continuation of the telephone line. Of course this would provide for one way communication only, but a rather complicated hook-up has been devised, generally using two tubes

which provides for amplification in both directions and is used in all long distance telephoning today.

Fig. 4 shows the curve obtained from some types of amplifier tube with certain adjustments of filament and B battery. If this tube were used with the connections shown in Fig. 3, the amplified sounds would be distorted, because a positive charge of let us say two volts would increase the plate current but very little, while a negative charge of the same amount would cause a comparatively large decrease. In order to amplify without distortion it would be necessary that the increase in this case should equal the decrease. This could be brought about by connecting a battery of about three volts between the filament and the secondary of the transformer with its negative end toward the latter. This would bring the plate current to point L on the curve of Fig. 4. If the grid voltage now fluctuates two or three volts in either direction, the corresponding increase and decrease in plate current will be equal and there will be no distortion. Such a battery connected in the grid circuit is called a "C" battery or "bias" battery. Since it supplies little or no current it may consist of the smallest size of flashlight cells.

If more amplification is required than that given by one tube, the telephones of Fig. 3 may be taken out and the primary of another transformer connected in their place. The secondary of this transformer is connected to the grid and filament of another tube, which will amplify the results of the first tube. This action may be continued through four or five tubes in succession, and is known as cascade amplification. Very careful design is necessary in such multi-stage amplifiers in order to prevent distortion.

The matter of "howling" in amplifier circuits can be entirely avoided. This subject will be taken up in the next article of this series, which will deal with the vacuum tube as an oscillator.

SWEDEN AND FINLAND TO GET RADIOPHONE BOND

A radio telephone system to take the place of the contemplated telephone cable between Sweden and Finland now is being investigated by officials of the two governments involved. Estimates place the cost of the cable from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 marks and the radio station at 10,000,000 marks.

HIGH-FREQUENCY RESISTANCE OF INDUCTANCE COILS

An "inductance coil" is simply a coil of wire wound in any one of a number of different familiar forms. The behavior of such coils in circuits carrying direct current or alternating currents of low frequencies, such as 60 cycles, has been studied for many years and is well known. When the attempt is made to predict the behavior of an inductance coil at radio frequencies by extending the relations which are sufficient to predict its behavior at low frequencies, it is found that other effects are present at the radio frequencies which do not require consideration at the low frequencies. At low frequencies the same number of amperes flows in every part of the wire constituting the inductance coil, and the distribution of the current over a given cross section is practically uniform. At high frequencies the current density is not uniform over a given cross section of a wire, nor is it the same for different cross sections of the wire. The current flow is modified by induction effects of magnetic as well as electrostatic nature. For direct current the resistance of inductance coils can be determined by Ohm's law, but at radio frequencies Ohm's law by no means gives complete information regarding the resistance of a coil. The study of non-uniformity of current density in a particular cross section is the subject of "skin effect," on which various investigators have already done considerable work. The difference in the current flowing across different cross sections of the wire forming a coil is caused by the capacities distributed along the winding of the coil.

An inductance coil behaves in an electric circuit primarily as an inductance. The potentials of the different parts of the coil are, however, different from each other and from the potentials of the ground. For this reason the coil behaves also to a certain extent as an electric condenser, or rather a system of condensers. The impedance of these capacity paths is low at radio frequencies, and the capacities constitute shunt paths for the radio frequency current and cause charges to collect at various points of the coil, thus creating back electromotive forces. There are several effects of the non-uniform distribution of current along the wire, of which the most important is the increase in the resistance of the coil with the frequency. At radio frequencies the resistance of an inductance coil depends upon the point of the coil at which an e.m.f. is inserted and the current measured.

On account of the importance of inductance coils in radio communication, careful studies, both theoretical and experimental, have been made at the Bureau of Standards on capacity effects and other effects in inductance coils at radio frequencies. Some of the results of these investigations are contained in a new publication, Bureau of Standards Scientific Paper No. 430, "The High-Frequency Resistance of Inductance Coils," by Gregory Breit. In this paper a formula for the resistance of an inductance coil is derived which takes into consideration both the skin effect and the capacity effect for the case of a short single-layer solenoid, and the results of experiments are given which check this formula. Other more general formulas for current distribution and resistance are also derived. A copy of this paper may be purchased for 5 cents from the Superintendent of Documents. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

NAVY VACUUM TUBE BIDS REJECTED

Seventeen bids received by the Navy Department for its 30,000 surplus vacuum transmitting tubes were rejected, and new bids called for June 1. The best bid received was at $3.17¾ each. These tubes, although originally purchased for transmitting tubes, can be reslotted and used as receiving tubes. When these tubes are retailed, they must be sold in their original cartons to licensed amateurs only, for experimental or entertainment use. The fact that they are several years old and that they were originally purchased by the Navy as transmitting tubes, must be shown on the label. In case the retailers fail to comply with the regulations of the Navy Department, the tubes will be seized and the payments forfeited.

NORWAY MAY RADIO UNITED STATES

With a new and powerful radio telegraph apparatus being installed on Rundemanden, a 2500 foot mountain at Bergen, Norway, it is believed that direct communication with America will be possible. The radio telegraph will have a 3000 kilometer radius. An 800 kilometer radius wireless phone for communication with England and Continental Europe will also be established. The improvements represent an investment of about $25,000, and are expected to be completed by June 1, according to Consul George Nicolas of Bergen.

A pale blue glow in a detector vacuum tube is due to the ionization or electrical breakdown of the gas in the tube and is generally caused by too high a voltage on the plate from the B battery. The tube usually will not detect until the voltage is reduced.

The detecting efficiency of a three electrode vacuum tube increases with the square of the signal voltage.

OFFICE BUILDING WIRED FOR RADIOPHONES

For the first time in the history of Pacific Coast office building construction, a 15-story skyscraper in San Francisco, the new Matson Navigation Co. building, will be wired throughout for radiophone installation, so that tenants wishing to put in a receiving set will only have to "plug in" the same as for a desk lamp, to a socket in the wall, to be connected up with antennae on the roof and receive broadcasting programs from stations in San Francisco and vicinity.

The building is now in process of construction and will be ready for occupancy next March or April.

Matson Navigation Co. New Building to be wired for Radio.

Not only will the new building be completely wired as a convenience to tenant radiophone enthusiasts, but the company intends to install a powerful sending and receiving set, with which it is expected it will be possible to give orders to the captains of the company's nine freight and passenger ships, all of which maintain a weekly service from San Francisco to all Hawaiian Island ports.

Within the next year the Matson Line hopes to be able to talk by radiophone with its agencies in Honolulu, Hilo and other Hawaiian ports. Only recently a radio amateur at Kahului, Island of Maui, 90 miles from Honolulu, was able to hear with distinctness broadcasting sent out from the Rockridge station in Oakland, 2000 miles away.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST MAGNAVOX

As a means for employing the great drawing power of radio many publicity stunts are being carried out at the present time. One of the very latest is that of building a huge Magnavox and setting it up in an amusement park, thus providing free radio concerts and entertainment for all those who may wish to listen.

The World's Largest Magnavox

The Magnavox here illustrated was designed and built by the engineering department of the Magnavox Company for Idora Park, at Oakland, California. The horn contains 1000 running ft. of clear airplane spruce one inch thick. It has an opening 12 ft. in diameter and is 35 ft. over all. An interesting comparison is that while the bell or opening has an area of 144 sq. ft., the smaller end has an area the exact size of a buffalo nickel.

Connecting to the enormous horn there is a standard Magnavox radio telemegafone energized by one of the latest developments in the audio frequency amplifier science—a super power amplifier, capable of giving to the horn and telemegafone about 1/16 horse power in modulated voice current or sound producing energy, under the influence of the average radio signal. The enormous sound produced can thus be imagined, for only an infinitesimal amount of current is necessary to produce an audible sound in head receivers. The radio concerts are daily heard all over the large amusement park and people have reported hearing the music for over three miles. This use of radio as a drawing card for an amusement park is one which is new in its design, and one which can profitably be used by many other resorts with equal success. The idea for the huge Magnavox must be credited to Mr. York, manager of Idora Park, who is always on the lookout for new and unique methods of amusement.

SIMULTANEOUS MULTI-WAVE BROADCASTING

Within a few months it will probably be possible for a representative of the Government to talk to anyone in the world, or to all people at one time, on the new Naval radiophone transmitting set at NAA, the Arlington station on the Potomac. This statement was made by a high-ranking officer of the Navy Department, who said that the Navy could now send code messages practically around the world, by the use of relays.

Speaking into any ordinary telephone in Washington connected with the Arlington broadcasting station, an official could talk to a Pacific Coast station, which would automatically relay the message within a sixtieth of a second to Pearl Harbor, thence to Guam and Cavite, where the message would arrive only one-quarter of a second after it left Washington. The further routing he did not explain, but it is known that other big stations are in prospect overseas.

The simultaneous broadcasting of a single spoken message from two stations on different wavelengths has been successfully conducted by the Navy, for the purpose of making sure that plans for broadcasting the headquarters dedication program of the National Woman's Party were satisfactory. Through the co-operation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, direct wires were strung from the Woman's Party headquarters to the Naval air station at Anacostia and the Naval radio station at Arlington. Test messages spoken at the headquarters were transmitted by wire to these stations and put on the radio broadcasting circuits. At Anacostia, NOF, a 412-meter wave was used, with about 13 amperes radiation, and at Arlington, NAA, on a 2650 meter wave, with 40 amperes.

The system worked perfectly, serving two classes of receiving stations at once, the 412-meter wave furnishing many amateur stations within from 400 to 700 miles, while the long wave served stations equipped with larger receiving sets, between 800 and 1500 miles distant.

The actual broadcasting of the speeches Sunday afternoon, however, was prohibited by Naval officials Saturday, on the ground that the meeting was of a political nature such as previously ruled against by Secretary Denby.

The experiments in simultaneous broadcasting from two stations on different wavelengths have been so successful that it is believed that several stations, not too greatly separated, will soon be able to broadcast a single phone message on a number of different wavelengths at one time, reaching receiving stations nearby and at great distances, even crossing oceans.

With the perfection of this system and the ... sary apparatus, the President, for example, could address practically the whole world, or at least all the people provided with suitable receiving apparatus who understand English. This would furnish an excellent method of issuing official verbal statements of serious import or bearing on the policies

Continued on page 60

ARMY RADIO NET SAVING, $18,000 YEARLY

While the Naval Communication Service handles all official trans-oceanic radio messages, and most of the shore to ship communication, the Army is far from idle in its radio activities. A great radio "net" now stretches practically all over the United States, with 43 large sending stations located in the nine corps areas of the Army.

This net is controlled by the Signal Corps, under the direction of Major General George O. Squier, an eminent soldier and scientist, credited with many of the inventions and devices which have made radio and "wired wireless" practical. At present the Signal Corps is clearing practically half of the Government communications, and only the signature of Secretary Weeks is needed to make the Signal Corps radio headquarters the message center of the Army.

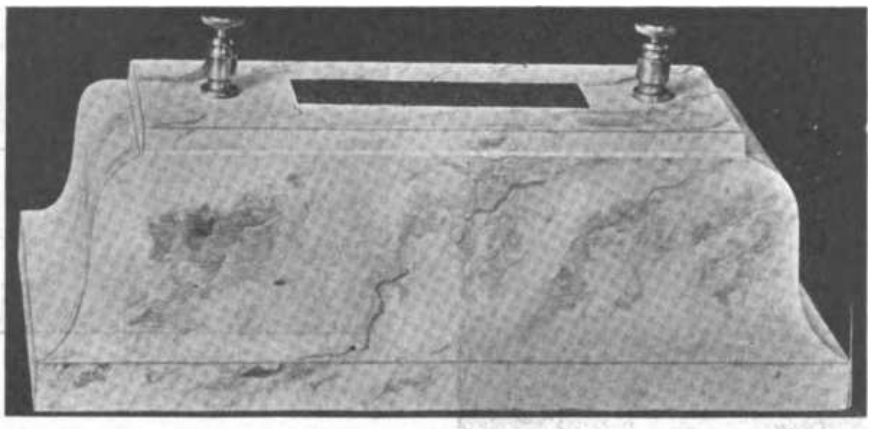
In two months the radio communication system has saved the Government $3354, by carrying over 20,000 words in messages, which would have cost that amount if sent in the old manner by commercial rates on land lines. For April, 3249 messages, comprising 136,316 words, were handled by Signal Corps radio stations, estimated as a saving of $2167. The saving would approximate $18,000 a year.

With the installation of a powerful radio station at Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, on May 9th, which is now communicating with the Presidio station at San Francisco, and the completion of a similar station at Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming, the main transcontinental radio circuit will be completed. With stations already operating at New York and Washington, communication on the cross country circuit is routed as follows: Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; Chicago; Forts Omaha, Douglas and Russell, to San Francisco. Stations have also been installed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Some of the Army stations are sending 1000 miles with an antenna input of 1000 watts, but as a number of the new stations are to be higher powered with an input of 5000 watts, a distance of 5000 miles may be reached.

In the event of a collapse of the commercial wires and radio stations or in an emergency, great possibilities are seen in the growing Army net, as practically every section of the country could be reached through it and the nine corps area local nets. Every branch, even the field detachments of the Army, is in constant communication with headquarters at Washington. No commercial work is handled, only official Army and Naval dispatches being carried, but all commercial traffic could be handled in time of need, and a large amount regularly in dull hours.

Smaller stations are going in daily; recently a station was opened at the Airship Field, Aberdeen, Md., and another at the Morgan Ordnance Depot, South Amboy, N. J. The Signal Corps plans shortly to have a fifty-station service in operation.



Marble Antenna Invented by W. J. Cormey of Minneapolis To Utilize House Wiring System as Aerial.

BROADCASTING AND RECEIVING ON LIGHT CIRCUITS

By CARL H. BUTMAN

Major General George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has recently extended his experiments with "wired wireless," using the wires of an electric light system as a receiving antenna. The ordinary commercial electric light lines always have a return wire running in close proximity throughout the circuit, giving a distributive capacity and such a line may be considered as a reservoir comprising all values of antennae. The receiving instrument when plugged into a socket possesses the power of "picking out" or choosing from this reservoir the particular antenna necessary for resonance at any particular wavelength. This may be called the "fish pond" theory, General Squier says, in which one can either take from the pond a whale or a minnow, depending on the particular wavelength being received. The longer wavelengths might be considered whales and the shorter ones minnows, the receiving operator adjusting his instrument to maximum loudness, as usual.

The use of the lighting circuit—eliminating unnecessary wires—instead of aerials for receiving broadcasted messages, serves to reduce the static very materially. In the summer this static becomes very much more active than in the winter, and makes receiving with aerials difficult throughout the East and South, though it does not bother much in the West.

There is no necessity for any wires except the lighting circuit and the usual flexible lamp cord to the ordinary socket. This method will be a benefit to our skylines, as it will eliminate the necessity of all receiving antennae which now literally cover the roofs of apartment houses and private dwellings, meeting with the disapproval of architects and community beautifiers. The elimination of aerials also precludes certain dangers from possible contact with high power electric lines.

It is believed by experts that one of the most practical improvements will come in the very near future, by which the broadcasting service, whether from a distance or upon the wires themselves, will utilize in the receivers the electrical energy necessary to operate these receivers, taken directly from the same plug in the lighting circuit.

Once the whole apparatus is condensed and operated directly from the lamp socket, and maintained indefinitely therefrom, we have reached the point where the installation of home sets on a practical basis can go ahead on a big scale.

RECEIVING ON STEAM RADIATORS AND PIPE LINES

The latest scheme for receiving radio messages involves the use of a good steam radiator, or a hot-water radiator, for that matter, according to a report reaching the radio section of the Army. This system, said to have been evolved and tested out satisfactorily by a former electrical engineer of the Signal Corps, has evidently a market value, as the inventor is reported to have sold out his circuits and patents to a big corporation.

Many curious forms of receiving apparatus have already been used in lieu of the usual aerials, some of them with remarkable success by well-known experts. Among the unusual types of aerials employed are: the "tree antenna," demonstrated some time ago by Maj. Gen. Squier; the bed-spring antenna used by several experimenters, a trough of water and a cake of ice employed in Signal Corps experiments a year ago, and smaller and more handy devices such as umbrellas and fish poles. But the latest device for this purpose should interest many fans, as it is so readily available and should prove most useful, if practical.

News of the Broadcasting Stations

NEW BROADCASTING STATIONS

WBAE — Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill.
WBAH—Dayton Company, Minneapolis, Minn.
KZN—Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah.
WBAG—Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.
KTW—First Presbyterian Church, Seattle, Wash.
WBA—Marshall-Gerkin Co., Toledo, Ohio.
WBAF—Fred M. Middleton, Moorestown, N. J.
KZC—Public Market and Department Stores Co., Seattle, Wash.
WBAD—Sterling Electric Co. & Journal Printing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
WBAN—Wireless Phone Corporation, Patterson, N. J.
WIZ—Cino Radio Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
KUY—Coast Radio Company, El Monte, Calif.
WBAK—Pennsylvania State Police, Harrisburg, Pa.
WBAM—I. B. Rennysen, New Orleans, La.
WAAC—Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.
KNN—Bullock's, Los Angeles, Calif.
KSC—Hale & Company, San Jose, Calif.
WBAO—James Millikin University, Decatur, Ill.
KNT—North Coast Products Company, Aberdeen, Wash.
KYF—Thearle Music Company, San Diego, Calif.
WBAY—American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York, N. Y.
WBAV—The Erner & Hopkins Co., Columbus, Ohio.
WGM—Georgia Railway & Power Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Atlanta Constitution.)
WBAQ—Myron L. Harmon, Y. M. C. A., South Bend, Indiana.
WGI—Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
WBAW—Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.
WBAU—Republican Publishing Co., Hamilton, Ohio.
KNI—T. W. Smith, Eureka, Calif.
WBAX—John H. Stenger, Jr., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
WCX—Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.
WCAE—Kaufmann & Baer Co., Pittburgh, Pa.
WCAB—Newburgh News Print & Pub. Co., Newburgh, N. Y.
WBAZ—Times-Despatch Pub. Co., Richmond, Va.
KLX—Tribune Pub. Co., Oakland, Calif.
KOJ—University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.
KZV—Wenatchee Battery & Motor Co., Wenatchee, Wash.
WBAP—The Star-Telegram, Wortham-Carter Pub. Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
KYI—Bakersfield Californian, Bakersfield, Calif.
WCAG—Daily States Pub. Co., New Orleans, La.
KNX—Electric Lighting Supply Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
WCAC—John Fink Jewelry Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
WCAD—St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. (Only weather.)
KQI—University of California, Berkeley, California.
WCAR—Alamo Radio Electric Co., San Antonio, Texas.
KDYO—Carlson & Simpson, San Diego, Calif.
WCAP—Central Radio Service, Decatur, Ill.
WCAK—Alfred P. Daniel, Houston, Texas.
KDYN—Great-Western Radio Corporation, Redwood City, Calif.
WCAJ—Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebr.
KDYQ—Oregon Institute of Technology, Portland, Ore. (weather only.)
WOC — Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa.
KDYR—Pasadena Star—News Publishing Co., Pasadena, Calif.
WCAU—Philadelphia Radiophone Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
WCAL—St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.
WCAO—Sanders & Stayman Co., Baltimore, Md.
KDYM—Savoy Theatre, San Diego, Calif.
WCAN — Southeastern Radio Telephone Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
WCAT—South Dakota School of Mines, Rapid City, S. D. (weather only.)
WCAQ—Tri-State Radio Mfg. and Supply Co., Defiance, Ohio.
WCAM — Villanova College, Villanova, Penna.
WCAS—William Hood Durwoody Industrial Institute, Minneapolis, Minn.
WCAZ—Robt. E. Compton & Co., Quincy Whig Journal, Quincy, Ill.
KDZV—Cope & Cornwell Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.
WCAV—J. C. Dice Electric Co., Little Rock, Ark.
WDAD—William Louis Harrison, Central Kansas Radio Supply, Lindsborn, Kansas.
KDYU—Herald Publishing Co., Klamath Falls, Ore.
WDAI—Hughes Electrical Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.
WDAC—Illinois Watch Co., Springfield, Ill. (weather only.)
WDAF—Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.
WCAY—Kesselmen O'Driscoll Co., Milwaukee, Wisc.
WDAG—J. Laurence Martin, Amarillo, Texas.
WDAK—Mine & Smelter Supply Co., El Paso, Texas.
WAAD—Ohio Mechanics Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.
WCAW—Quincy Herald and Quincy Electric & Supply Co., Quincy, Ill.
KDYW—Smith-Hughes & Co., Phoenix, Ariz.
WDAB—M. C. Sumner & Son, Portsmouth, Ohio.
WKB—Sweeney School Co., Kansas City, Mo.
WDAE—Tampa Daily Times, Tampa Fla.
KDYS—The Tribune, Inc., Great Falls, Mont.
WCAX—University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
WDAA—Ward-Belmont School, Nashville, Tenn.
KDYY—Rocky Mt. Radio Corp., Denver, Colo.
WDAJ—Atlanta & West Point R. R. Co., College Park, Ga.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL STATION

An appropriation of $50,000 has been made by New York City for a broadcasting station to be erected on the Municipal Bldg., in City Hall Park. The purpose is to send out musical programs, news information and educational lectures on health, fire and crime prevention, municipal government, etc. It is planned to have this new station on the air about August 1st.

MUNICIPAL STATION FOR SAN JOSE, CALIF.

The first municipal radio broadcasting stations on the Pacific coast has been authorized for the city of San Jose by the city council. It is indicated that the new station will cost $6000 to be raised by private subscription. The committee appointed by the combined Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club to handle this work consists of H. F. Parsons, District Engineer of the Standard Oil Company, Chairman; Prof. Chas. D. Herrold; A. L. Anderson, former Asst. Chief Engineer of the Federal Telegraph Co.; Roscoe D. Wyatt, Manager of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce; Stanley Hiller, manufacturer, and W. T. Rambo, broker. This means the providing of high class broadcasting, free from any bias of politics or religion, or the direct advertising of individuals or firms.

WHB, one of the largest inland stations in the United States, has just been erected by the Sweeney Automobile School in Kansas City. The aerials are 325 ft. high and the station is equipped at a total cost of $20,000. The transmitter is a 500 watt W-E set. Mr. Sweeney has also installed a sound-proof studio where concerts will be rendered and arrangements are being made to install a pipe organ.

KQI, a new station established by the University of California at Berkeley, will be used for broadcasting educational matter and special events at the university.

Warner Bros. station at Oakland, Calif., has been transferred to the Daily News Bldg., at San Francisco, where it will broadcast music and news supplied through the cooperation of "The Daily News."

CKAC, the station of "La Presse," the French newspaper at Montreal, Quebec, has been installed by the Canadian Marconi Company. Broadcasting schedules are now being arranged for transmission in both French and English.

The *Advertiser*, Honolulu, H. T., started broadcasting service May 11th from a station erected by M. A. Mulroney, Naval Radio Aid.

WEW, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., is broadcasting U.S. market and weather reports at 10 a. m., and 2 p. m., daily, on 485 meters. The first anniversary of this regular service was celebrated April 26th.

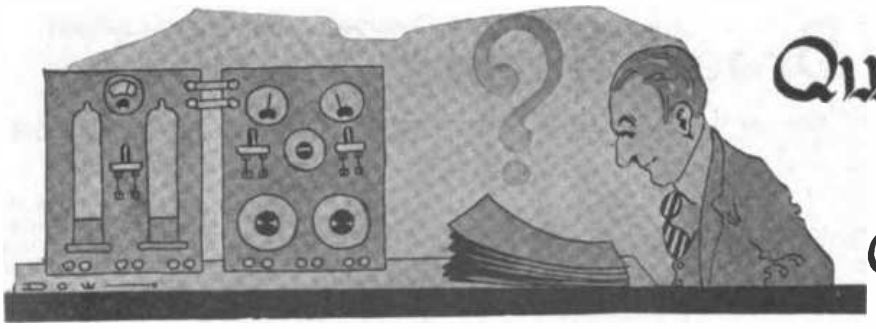
KLN, the new station of the Noggle Electric Works at the Hotel Del Monte, Calif., is broadcasting concerts daily between 12 and 1, and 6 and 7 p. m.

NOTES FROM THE OPERATORS

Call 4MN has been assigned to J. V. Settle at Winder, Ga.—using two 5-watters, acme 200, rect. A. C., rad. 1.6 amp.

The call 7FK has been reassigned to George W. Chinn, 263 East 50th St., Portland, Oregon.

6AOR, Sid Glasson, is radio operator at the Y. M. C. A. camp at Lakeport, Calif. for the summer months.



Queries & Replies on C.W. practice by Gerald M. Best, Technical Advisor.

Questions submitted for answer in this department should be typewritten or in ink, written on one side of the paper. All answers of general interest will be published. Readers are invited to use this service without charge, except that 25 cents per question should be forwarded when personal answer by mail is wanted.

Please publish a diagram showing how a crystal detector may be inserted, with necessary switch, in place of the audion detector shown in Fig. 1 on page 29 of March RADIO.—D. N. S., Belleville, N.J.

The switch for this operation is shown in Fig. 1.

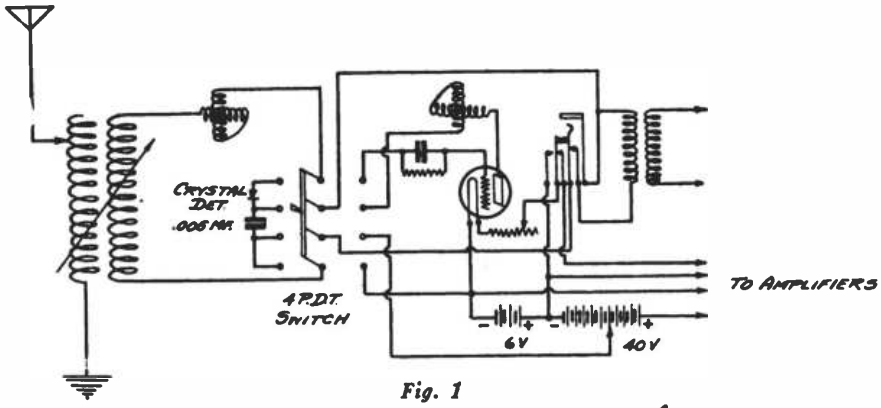


Fig. 1

Would the volume of signals coming from a detectaphone receiver, where the microphone is coupled to a Baldwin phone be as great as with the Baldwin phone alone?—W. B., Holtville, Calif.

The volume might be greater, but the quality would certainly suffer in passing from the Baldwin receiver to the sensitive microphone, and thence to the detectaphone receiver. Such an arrangement would probably overload your detectaphone circuit, if the signals were of very great volume, and the concerts or speech would be greatly distorted.

Can I use a wooden panel for an audion control mounting?—C. R. E., Hornell, N. Y.

Yes, provided that the wood is dry and well seasoned. For a receiving set, where no high voltages are used, a high degree of insulation is not necessary.

Please publish a diagram of a 10 watt C. W. set using an electrolytic rectifier, with Acme C. W. transformer.—E. C. P., Owatonna, Minn.

The circuit is shown in Fig. 2.

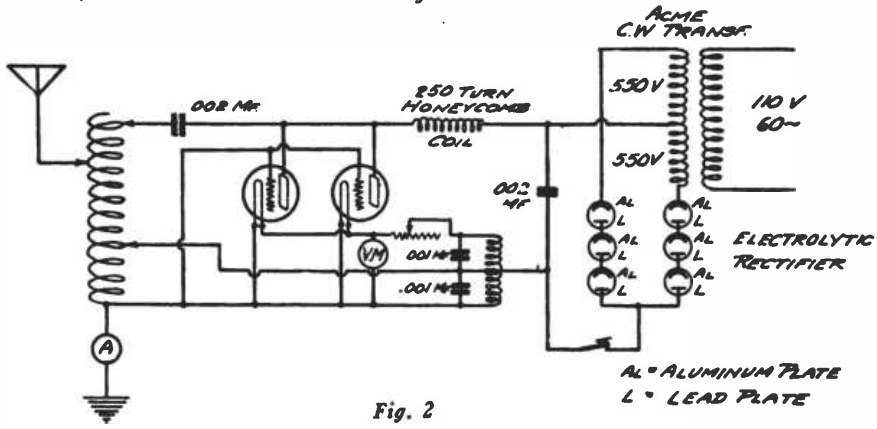


Fig. 2

Please publish a circuit for a two stage amplifier with filament control jacks, to be added to the single coil set as described by D. B. McGown in March RADIO. Can I use a 5 watt tube in the second stage, with 350 volts on the plate, for a power amplifier?—J. F. A., Grand Forks, N. Dak.

If you will turn to page 29 in March RADIO, you will find the amplifier with filament control jacks. A 5 watt tube can be used as you describe provided that the Magnavox you expect to use has a step down transformer suitable to withstand such a high potential.

Can a short wave regenerative set be used in connection with a three step Radio Frequency amplifier.—F. C., New Albany, Ind.

A circuit employing a regenerative set as well as radio frequency amplifiers is shown in Fig. 3.

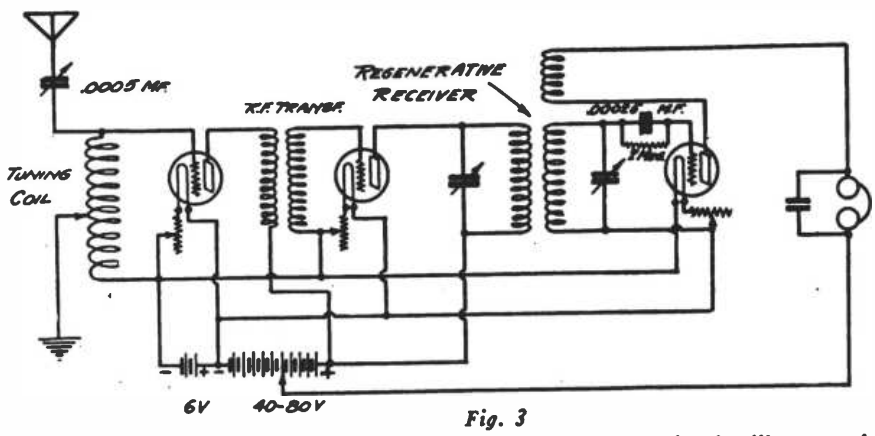


Fig. 3

Is there any possible way to lengthen the wavelength of the set described on page 24 of March RADIO?—W. C., Miami, Fla.

Yes, by adding more turns to the loading inductance, or bank wound coil, as it is called.

I use my automobile storage battery to light the filaments of my vacuum tubes, by running wires from the garage to the set, a distance of 35 feet. Cannot receive the music or short wave signals until I bring the battery close to the set. How can I overcome this difficulty? How can the wavelength of a set be shortened without shortening the antenna?—W. J. P., Vallejo, Calif.

Your trouble probably lies in the capacity and inductance of the battery leads. Try bridging a 1 or 2 microfarad condenser across the filaments, at the set. This will serve to by-pass the radio frequency, and neutralize the effect of the capacity in the leads.

You can shorten the wavelength of your set by placing a series air condenser in the antenna circuit.

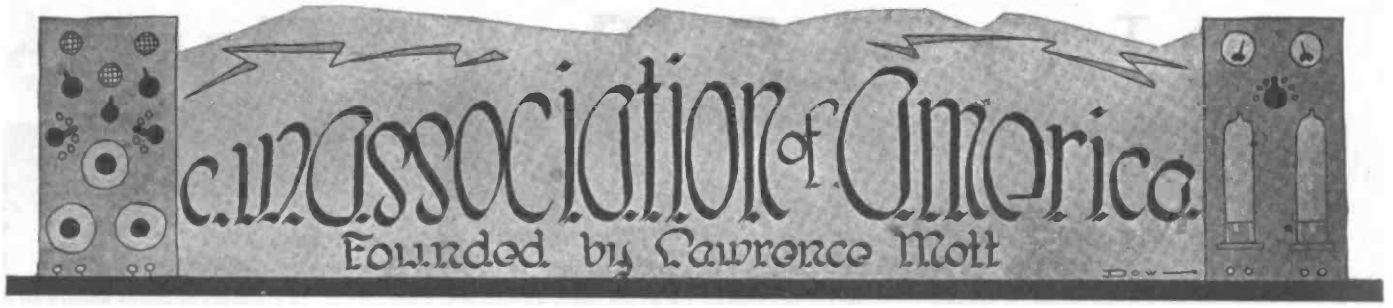
Please advise if enclosed hook-up will work efficiently as a radiophone. Why is it that I get better results without grid condenser and grid leak?—A. D. S., La-Crosse, Wis.

The circuit you enclosed will not work as a radiophone. See Fig. 33 of the C. W. Manual, on page 14 of April RADIO. In the Hartley circuit, which you are using, does not require a grid condenser, as the grid is connected directly to one side of the helix.

Could the C. W. set described on page 13 of May RADIO, be used as a radiophone?—A. C. K., Elgin, Ill.

Not without a great many changes, including the addition of either set of rectifying tubes, or a motor generator set. This set was designed for telegraph work only, and is not easily adapted to radiotelephone work.

Continued on page 80



Lawrence Mott, 6XAD, President *G. G. Griffeth, 6AA, Secretary* *H. O. de la Montanya, 6AUL, Treasurer*

SOME IMPROVEMENTS TO THE HARTLEY CIRCUIT

Considerable trouble is experienced in high powered C. W. circuits using A. C. as a source of filament and plate potential, from sparking at the key contacts, and recent development along the lines of mitigating this source of trouble will prove of interest to all C. W. experimenters. Credit for this work is due to A. H. Babcock, 6ZAF, who has

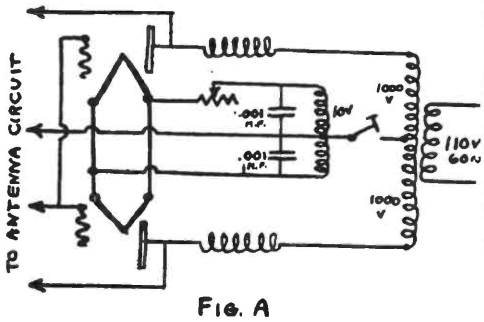


FIG. A

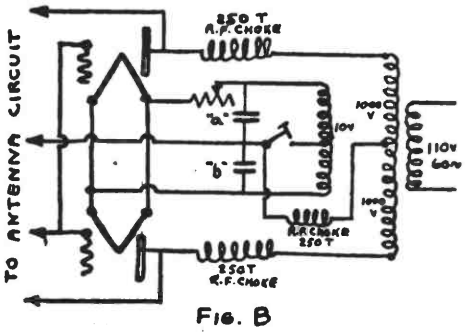


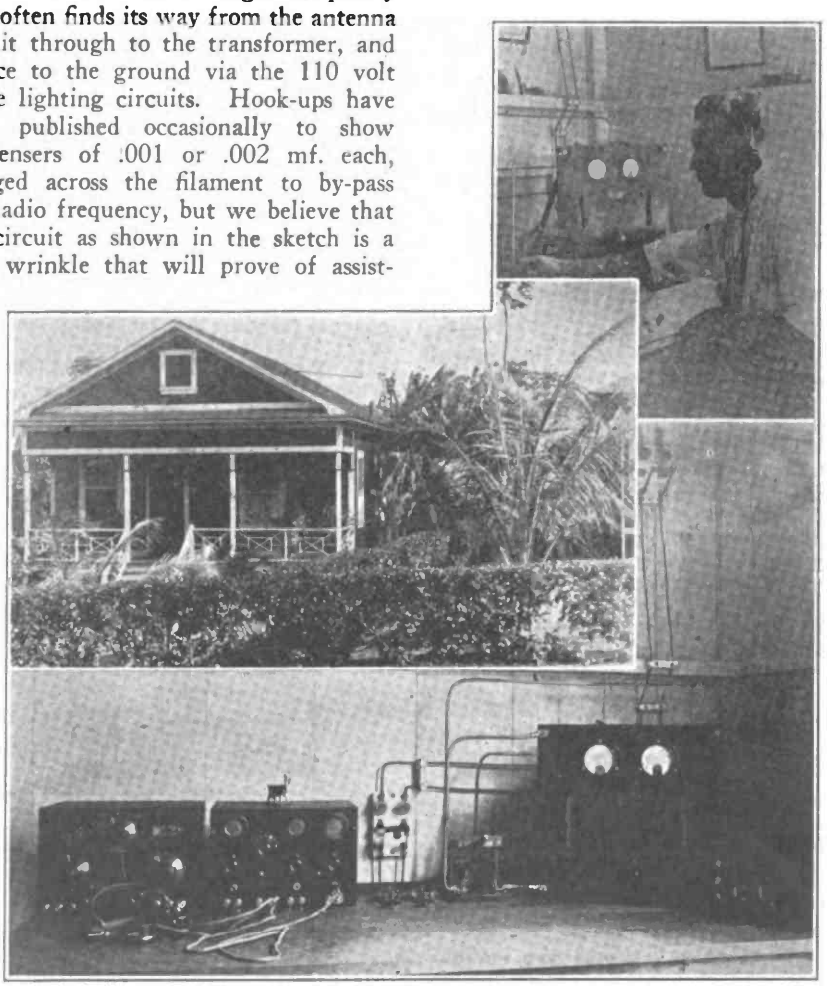
FIG. B

Improvements in the Hartley Circuit

succeeded in entirely eliminating key arcing by the method shown in the circuit diagram, Fig. B.

Fig. A shows a self rectifying 100 watt transmitter, using the same transformer to supply the filament and plate circuits, keying being accomplished by connecting the center tap of the filament and plate windings. The connection from the filament to the tap on the oscillation transformer was tied to the center tap of the filament winding of the power transformer, and as a result, the high frequency energy passing from the tube to the antenna circuit found a path through the key. This produced a disagreeable spark which necessitated a large key, and in the case of sets employing 500 watts or more of power, a relay was necessary.

By the method shown in Fig. B., the high frequency is allowed to pass through the two bridging condensers "a" and "b" which are paper condensers of 1 microfarads each, and the only current passing through the key is the plate current being supplied from the transformer. A small radio frequency choke is placed in series with the lead from the high voltage winding to the key, to keep out undesirable high frequency that often finds its way from the antenna circuit through to the transformer, and thence to the ground via the 110 volt house lighting circuits. Hook-ups have been published occasionally to show condensers of .001 or .002 mf. each, bridged across the filament to by-pass the radio frequency, but we believe that the circuit as shown in the sketch is a new wrinkle that will prove of assistance in getting the most out of C. W. By its use, an ordinary small telegraph key can be employed to successfully break the plate circuits of four 250 watt tubes, with no more than a tiny spark at the key contacts.



Clifford J. Dow. His Aerial. His Transmitter and His Receiver

NEW C. W. RECORDS ESTABLISHED BY 6ZAC

6ZAC, located at Wailuku, Maui, Hawaiian Islands, continues to set the pace for C. W. telegraphy, by reaching out to almost unheard of distances during the month of May, in that this station has been heard several times at Oil City, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio, and numerous other intermediate points. The distance to Oil City, from Honolulu, is roughly 5000 miles and when it is considered that the signals, after traveling 2300 miles over water, were able to cross the Rockies and the lesser mountain ranges in between and could be heard in Pennsylvania, it can be realized what really remarkable results Mr. Dow is obtaining.

The illustrations on this page will give an idea of what Mr. Dow's installation comprises, and show his antenna

Continued on page 64

Prepared by White, Prost & Evans, Patent Attorneys, San Francisco, who have been particularly active in the radio field for many years, and from whom may be obtained further information regarding any of the patents listed below.

J. R. Carson, Pat. No. 1,410,890; March 28, 1922. Method of and means for modulating carrier oscillations.

Signals radiated from antenna 15 are supplied with energy from a constant source 13. Modulation is effected by varying the amount of energy absorbed from this source by the thermionic tube circuits. The tube 1 affects the energy of one polarity, while tube 2, that of the other polarity. The controlling circuits of these tubes are coupled to a transmitter circuit 20, 21, 22, in such a way that the potentials of grids 7 and 8 are varied equally so that they remain equal and of the same sign. In this way half waves of both polarity radiated from antenna 15 are equally affected.

J. Mills, Pat. No. 1,412,567; April 11, 1922. Means for and method of wave transmission.

Static disturbances received by the receiver D are substantially eliminated by passing the received signals and disturbances successively through the wave filters F_1, F_2, F_3 and F_4. These filters are tuned to audio frequencies and the impulse currents produced in them by the static disturbances are highly damped by the insertion of resistances 8, 9, 10 and 11. The signaling currents being in the nature of sustained oscillations, are but little affected by the filters.

A. H. Taylor and L. C. Young, Pat. No. 1,414,232; April 25, 1922. Method of receiving radio-signals with the compound heterodyne.

The antenna A receives signals to which is added the effect of the heterodyning circuit H. The detector D transmits waves of frequency equal to the difference between the signaling and heterodyning frequencies, to amplifiers A_1 and A_2. The amplified waves are again passed through another detector D_2 tuned to be responsive to the frequency equal to the difference between the heterodyning frequency and the frequency detected by D_1. In this way the heterodyning frequency is used twice, and it may be used a still greater number of times, since some energy at heterodyne frequency passes through the successive detectors and amplifiers. By proper choice of heterodyning frequency, great selectivity is obtained, and the signal may be brought to audio frequency to affect the telephones T.

M. M. Dolmadge, Pat. No. 1,414,629; May 2, 1922. Wireless duplex signaling system.

A single antenna 1 is used both for transmitting and for receiving. The transmission of modulated waves by the aid of elements 6 to 12 causes relay 17 to operate, due to the arrangement of the two branch circuits 2, 3, in the antenna circuit. The operation of this relay short circuits the receiving elements so that no signals can be received at 26. The reception of signals does not affect the relay 17, due to the symmetrical arrangement of the branch circuits 2, 3, through which the received signals must pass. Therefore, with this arrangement the system is in condition to receive except when modulated waves are transmitted, and there is thus no interference between the sending and receiving circuits.

Pupin and Armstrong, Pat. No. 1,415,845; May 9, 1922. Selectively opposing impedance to received electrical oscillations.

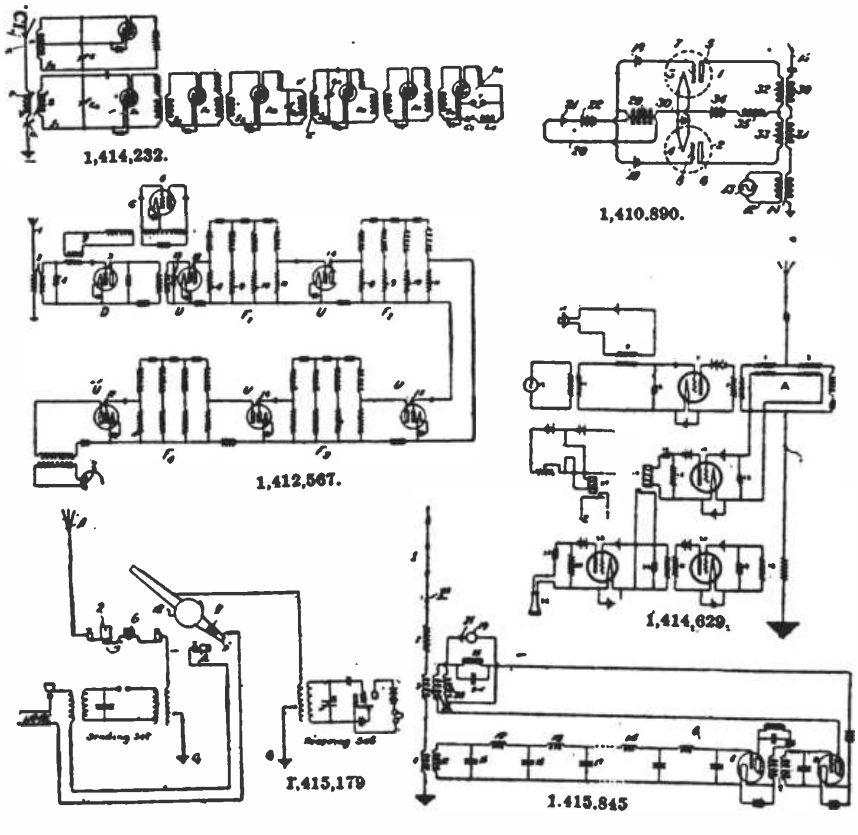
The receiving antenna circuits are so arranged that impulses of duration shorter than a predetermined time are greatly damped, while signals, which last many times longer than this short limiting value, are received with substantially no damping. A highly damped antenna 1 is used, the damping being effected by resistance 1^a and 2. The signals and impulses must travel over an artificial line consisting of inductances 12, 13, 14, etc., and capacities 15, 16, 17, etc. The constants of this line are so chosen that it takes a short period before the detector 6 is affected by the signal. This detector controls the circuits for the amplifier 8 which re-impresses, by means of coils 11, 3, sufficient energy upon the antenna so that the effect of resistances 1^a and 2 is overcome. This effect, however, is not of any benefit except for signals which persist long enough to affect the antenna 1 and the detector 6 simultaneously; that is, the impulse must be of longer duration than the time required to traverse the artificial line. To detect the signals, it is merely necessary to connect a detector circuit, such as 19, 20, 21, in the last amplifier stage.

E. T. Jones, Pat. No. 1,415,179; May 9, 1922. Radiocontrolling device.

A change-over switch is described, whereby antenna may be used either for receiving or transmitting. The connection between clip 4 and blade 5 completes the circuit for the source of the sending set, and permits spring clip 3 to engage connection clip 2 so as to complete the antenna circuit. As the switch is moved in a counter-clockwise direction, first the connection between 4 and 5 is broken, then the spring 3 is forced from contact with clip 2, and lastly blade 1 engages with clip 2. This connects the receiving set. The gap formed between 2 and 3 in this position serves as a protective gap against lightning. It is this feature which is an essential element of the invention.

NEARLY 20,000 TRANSMITTING STATIONS

The Department of Commerce has issued nearly 20,000 transmitting licenses, of which 16,000 are for amateurs, 3,000 for American ships, 500 for experimental and technical training schools and 500 for commercial stations, the greater part of which are broadcasting. It is conservatively estimated that there are 1,500,000 receiving sets in use.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

How may I calibrate a wavemeter without having a standard one available to check against?—H. K., Reno.

No entirely satisfactory method occurs off hand. This may be done with fair accuracy by erecting a long pair of evenly spaced wires, and then calculating their exact wavelength, or you might make up a standard coil and inductance, and calculate their exact values, and then make up a coil of half this value, etc. (see Bur. Stds. Circular 74 for details.) The best and simplest way is to have it calibrated in comparison with a standard. This can be done by the Bureau of Standards, at Washington, who will guarantee accuracy, or it may also be done at the offices of the various Radio Inspectors of the Department of Commerce, altho they will make no claim as to the absolute accuracy of the measurements. If you have access to an electrical laboratory they may be able to measure the frequency direct, which can, of course, be transposed to read wavelength.

Are the standard 5-watt tubes capable of much overload, or not?—H. K., Reno.

Yes, they seem to give good results in many amateur stations despite the fact that they are very seriously overloaded. This doubtless shortens their useful life a great deal, however.

What is the minimum code speed required for a commercial license?—J. G. F., Kansas.

The lowest commercial license is second class third grade. This requires a code speed of at least 12 words per minute, International Morse.

Why do radio telephone transmitting stations require operators to be familiar with the Morse Code, when such stations only wish to use voice transmission?—H. U. T., New Jersey.

Because the law requires, first, that the operators of all transmitting stations be licensed. This is necessary, because unlicensed operators would be very liable to cause serious interference with the work of other stations, and if they did not know the code as in a telephone station, they would not be able to tell whether or not they were causing such interference.

Why do the local broadcasting stations break off every now and then, and say they will stand by in compliance with the regulations?—P. R., San Francisco, Cal.

These stations are licensed as coastal stations, and all coastal stations are required to listen in on 600 meters, at least two minutes out of every 15, to determine if they are causing interference with ships who may be in distress.

I have noted that many ships send personal notes and messages from one operator to the other as a service message, prefixing it "SVC". Is this correct?—Ship Operator.

No, decidedly not. Service messages are messages connected with the handling, routing of messages, the charges or tariffs on them, etc., or other matter connected with the actual handling of telegraph business. For example, a ship may send a service message to ask the shore station rates plus landline charges thru a station it wishes to handle business, or it may send a service correcting the check in a message already sent, etc. It is decidedly not a service message, on the other hand, to ask if Operator Bill Jones is on watch, or if Mate Olaf Olafsen is still on the S.S. Blank. If the latter business is to be handled, it must be in the form of a regular paid message.

NEW RADIO RECORDING DEVICE

The necessity of an experienced radio operator to receive code messages may be eliminated by the recent development of a radio relay recorder at the Bureau of Standards by F. W. Dunmore. Applications of the new device include the recording of radio telegraph code messages on a tape at fairly high speed, so they can be read by an average operator visually instead of audibly. The elimination of a constant watch at stations may be effected by the installation of a call system, and in line-radio telegraphy a sounder may be operated from a signal transmitted by radio frequency currents, making it unnecessary for the Morse operator to use a telephone receiver.

Wire telegraph recording instruments have been employed for many years, but it is only within the past few years that they have been applied to radio telegraphy, on account of the fact that the exceedingly small amount of energy found in an incoming radio signal—ordinarily only a few microwatts—made it difficult to construct a radio recorder. Such devices as had been developed required such sensitiveness and so careful an adjustment, besides being very delicate and expensive, that they hardly proved practical.

Reports on this recording relay, which is more rugged than devices hitherto developed and using larger currents of the nature of 5 milliamperes or more, indicate that any form of mechanism may be operated by radio for remote control of moving bodies, such as automobiles, boats or airplanes. The simultaneous records of two messages received on the same antenna may also be secured by means of two recorders of this type connected in series.

Currents of 5 milliamperes or more are obtained, according to experts of the Bureau of Standards, by increasing the feeble signals received through the use of the electron tube amplifier. Electrical tuning to the audio frequency which is being received, is employed. The operation of the newly developed relay has been made possible by the development of the electron tube amplifier as a reliable instrument for engineering practice. With a current of 5 milliamperes or more, a strong and positive action is obtainable, and it is possible to use an ordinary telegraph relay of rugged construction which does not require careful and repeated adjustment in operation, it is explained.

The radio relay is constructed so that the electron tube circuits can be operated on 110 volt, 60 cycle alternating current from lighting circuits, or the relay can also be operated by batteries properly connected.

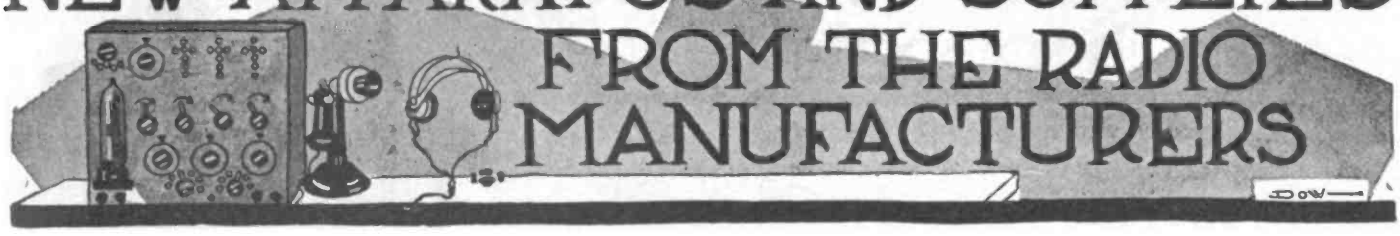
After amplification, the received radio signal is delivered thru a tuned audio-frequency transformer to the plate circuit of an electron tube in which is connected the windings of a high-resistance telegraph relay. A condenser with a capacity of about one microfarad is shunted across the relay windings. The movement of the armature of the relay may be made to operate any desired mechanism, such as the ordinary ink-tape register or other apparatus, or for the remote control of boats and vehicles.

The selectivity in this apparatus is greatly increased by the use of audio-frequency tuning of the secondary circuit on the input transformer, making duplex operation possible. Interference from strays is also reduced somewhat.

INTERFERENCE WITH CONCERT RECEPTION UNJUSTIFIED

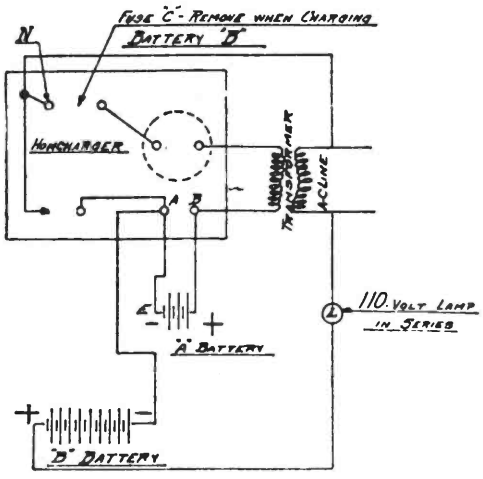
Complaints of interference from amateur transmitters are frequently made to the radio inspector by radio concert fans. These complaints are often due to poor receiving equipment rather than to any fault of the sender. Amateurs operate on a 200-meter wavelength, while concerts are broadcasted on a 360-meter wave-length. Except for near-by stations there should be no difficulty in tuning out undesired signals with a properly designed receiving set. If the concert fan has purchased an "all wave" receiver, his only recourse is the dealer who sold him the stuff or else a few lessons on how to operate his set.

NEW APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES FROM THE RADIO MANUFACTURERS



HOMECHARGE RADIO B BATTERIES

Miniature storage battery cells are being offered by various manufacturers for supplanting the small dry B battery used with vacuum tube receiving sets. These batteries consist of from 8 to 50 small cells, and the recharging of such batteries has presented quite a serious problem to the user and is largely responsible for their not being more readily adopted by the wireless enthusiasts.



Schematic Diagram

Fig. 1.—Schematic Diagram

These small cells require a very low charging rate, varying from 1/10 to 1 ampere, depending upon their size, but due to the number of cells employed, the charging voltage required is quite high.

Where direct current is available, it is a very easy matter to charge these batteries by connecting them in series with a 40 watt lamp. When charging in this manner it is quite essential that positive battery terminal be connected to positive line, as otherwise batteries will discharge instead of charge.

As 90% of the homes wired with electricity in the United States are supplied with alternating current, the charging of any type of storage battery has presented a much more complicated problem than were direct current available.

Various types of chargers are now on the market for charging the 3 cell "A" battery used for heating the lamp filaments, and practically every wireless enthusiast has one of these machines in order to eliminate the inconvenience and expense of having to lug his battery to a service station every time it requires recharging.

Through a very simple scheme of connection it is possible to recharge any radio B battery with the same homcharger that is used for charging the A battery. Fig. 1 illustrates the connections employed.

The Homcharger Fuse-C is removed, so as to open normal charging circuit. One side of the 110 volt alternating current line is connected to the Homcharger armature at N, the other going to positive terminal of the B battery through a 110 volt lamp—L in series, which acts as a current reducing resistance.

Charging circuit is completed from negative terminal of B battery to terminal A of the Homcharger.

The 3 cell 6 volt A battery is connected to the terminals A and B in the usual manner. As soon as alternating current supply is turned on, the armature should start to vibrate and act as a rectifying valve, completing the B battery charging circuit during the proper part of the A. C. cycle, thereby delivering to the B battery a series of intermittent unidirectional current impulses.

It is necessary that either the positive or negative pole of both A and B battery be connected to the terminal A. If this is not done B battery will discharge instead of charge, the same being indicated by the series lamp L glowing with intense brilliancy. When connections have been properly made, and B battery is charging, this lamp burns quite dull.

A very simple method of making the proper connections is shown in Fig. 2. The material required can be purchased at a cost of less than $2.00 from any electrical dealer, and consists of:

1—Two-way Socket Plug or Duplex Current Tap $1.00
1—Attachment Plug ..... .25
1—Porcelain Wall Receptacle ..... .25
1—10 ft. Lamp Cord ..... .50

The two-way socket plug is screwed into lamp socket and the standard Homcharger attachment plug screwed into one side thereof. Another attachment plug is inserted in the other side of current tap, one lead being connected in series with the 110 volt lamp L of the proper size, the other lead running direct to screw N of the vibrator assembly. The other terminal of lamp L is connected to the positive terminal of B battery and the other side of B battery running to terminal A. Fuse C is then removed, A battery connected, and lamp socket turned on.

It is impossible to charge both A and B battery at the same time, as with fuse C in place the B battery will discharge through transformer secondary.

As the ammeter is not connected when fuse is out, this instrument does not indicate charging rate of B battery. However, when Lamp L burns dull the batteries are charging properly and no other indication is required.

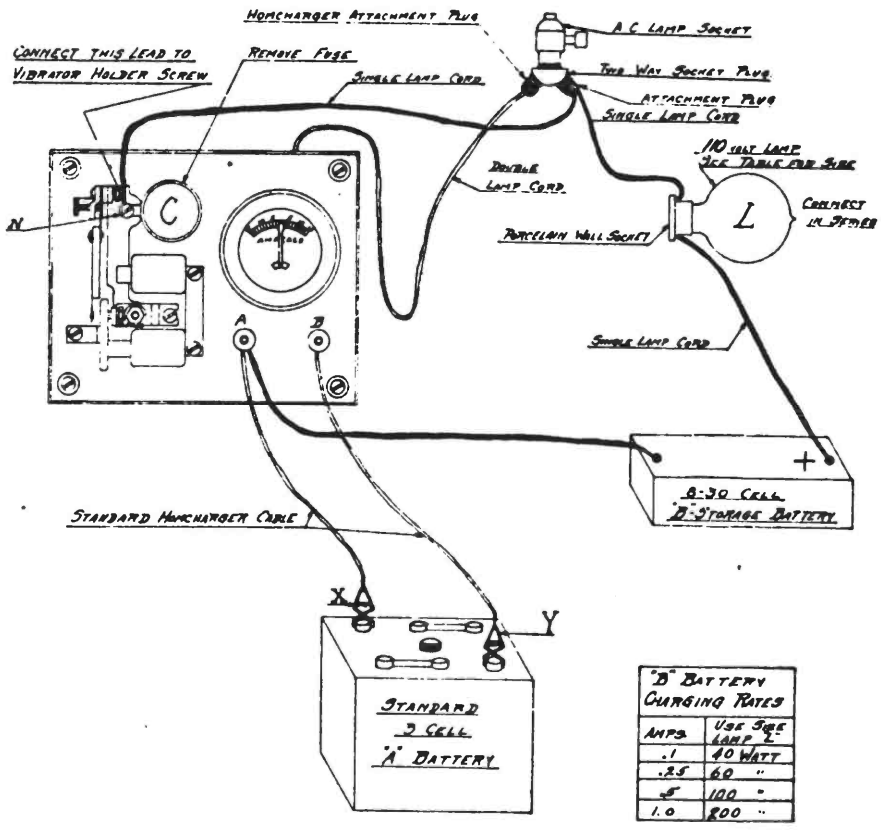


Fig. 2.—Method of Connecting

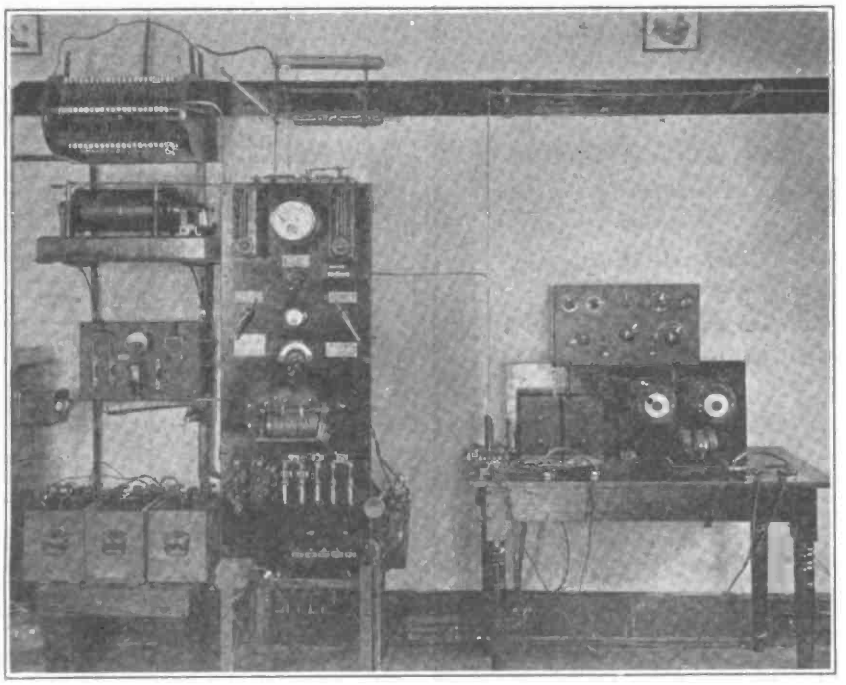
RADIO INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

The purpose of the Radio Institute of America is to teach the radio enthusiast, as well as the commercially inclined operator, the theory and practice of this most interesting art. Classrooms are located at 331 Call Building, San Francisco and instruction is conducted by the Radio Corporation of America, which has behind it the splendidly equipped research laboratories of the General Electric Company, the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, the Western Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, where eminent physicists conduct investigations that result in new radio advances. Therefore students at the Radio Institute can avail themselves of the splendid opportunity to become familiar with the latest type of modern radio equipment.

The transmitting equipment includes several types of apparatus such as are used aboard ships and aeroplanes. Installation of the latest 3 way combination vacuum tube transmitter for CW, ICW and telephony will shortly be added to the present equipment.

Each month students are taken on a tour of inspection to the plant department of the Radio Corporation and also aboard various ships so as to become familiar with the apparatus as commercially installed.

A post-graduate course is provided for students, who, having been enrolled at least 3 months at the Institute, qualified and have obtained a U. S. Government first class license. The course consists of one month's free training at the High-Power Trans-Pacific station of the Radio Corporation located at Marshall, California. The student "listens in" with the regular operator, both on



The Institute has been an established and successful institution for over fifteen years and during that time more than 6000 men have been trained in this new branch of science and industry. The course consists of instruction in spark, arc and vacuum tube transmitters and receivers, storage batteries and modern auxiliary equipment, U. S. and International Radio Laws and Regulations, commercial traffic and accounting.

Theoretical lectures and practical instruction regarding the adjustment, maintenance and operation of the various types of transmitters and receivers in connection with amateur and commercial operation are regularly given.

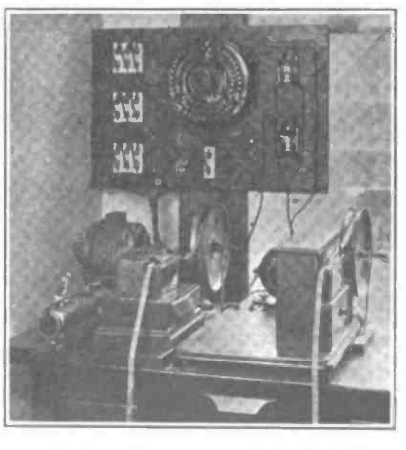
For receiving practice the Institute is supplied with two Wheatstone automatic transmitters having a speed capacity of 5 to 75 words per minute. The receiving practice speed varies from 5 to 35 words per minute depending on the students ability. The tapes for these machines are punched by expert RCA operators on a Kleinschmidt perforator.

A complete receiving set is in operation at the Institute and advanced students keep an accurate watch and log during school hours, copying the Trans-Atlantic RCA high power station at "Radio Central," Long Island, New York, and also the Trans-Pacific RCA circuit at Bolinas, California and Kahuku, Hawaii on the most modern vacuum tube receiver. The students also copy the Radio Corporations Coastal Station at Marshall (KPH) working with the many vessels off shore.

marine and high power circuits, and therefore becomes acquainted with the handling of commercial traffic on a large scale.

The Institute is in charge of T. L. O. Fassett who has been a radio man both ashore and afloat for many years. Mr. Fassett until recently was in the U. S. Navy and made several trips across the Atlantic as Junior Lieutenant in the capacity of Radio Officer and Engineer Officer on the U. S. S. "Cuyama," engaged in the transportation of troops and supplies.

Department continued on page 66



Tell them that you saw it in RADIO

CALLS HEARD

Readers are invited to send in lists of calls heard from stations distant 250 miles or more from their own station.

AT 6EA

C. W.—5za (buzzer), 6ak (voice), 6gl, 6gy, 6kn, 6ku, 6ni, (600), 6rm, 6zq, (6zi), 6zs, 6zx, (6zz), 6aat, (6arb), 6asv, (6awt), (6bcd), 6xac (voice and music), 6xat, 6zac, (7dp), 7mf, 9amb, 9ayu, 9dva, 9wd, (9zaf), dm4, wv6 (voice and music).

Spark—5xd, 5yq, (6as), 6cc, 6ex, 6fn, (6gf), 6gr, 6hc, (6hp), (6ib), (6ic), 6im, 6km, 6ng, 6po, 6qr, (6tu), 6vk, (6vx), 6wg, 6xb, 6zd, 6zi, 6zk, (6zz), 6aau, 6abu, 6abw, 6acr, 6afp, 6agf, 6ain, (6ajr), 6ala, 6amk, 6aqu. (San Francisco now), 6ark, 6atq, 6atu, 6bak, 6bnn, 6zam, 7jd, (7kj), (7mf), 7ya, cl8.

Best 5 watt A. C.—C. W. reported heard was by 6zac at Wailuku, Hawaii (2100 miles).

AT 6LV ON ONE TUBE

6bj, 6cu, 6ec, 6ef, 6en, 6ea, 6ft, 6fh, (6cd), (6jj), 6jd, 6ka, (6ku), 6tw, (6aat), 6abx, 6ajh, 6akw, 6atp, 6avd, 6bes, 6bcd, 6za, 6zb, 6zs, 6zn, 6zr phone, 6zf, 6zz, 6qt, 7mf, 7rn, 7op, 7sc, 7zm, 7zu, 8lx, 9amb, 9ayu, 9zaf, cl8, wvy.

AT 7MF, EUGENE, OREGON

C. W.—2xb, 2om, 3fs, 4gl, 4bq, 5an, 5za, (6ak), (6cu), (6fh), (6ft), 6gd, (6gy), 6hc, 6ka, 6kbf, (6nx), (6oo), 6ti, 6vx, 6vm, 6xad, 6wz, 6xh, 6za, (6zf), (6zi), 6zz, 6aak (fone), (6aat), (6zx), (6bcd), 6bdl, 7ad, (7ce), (7dm), (7dp), 7go, 7hs, 7hw, 7kb, 7lr, 7qe, 7tj, 7rn. 7aag, 7asv, 7ack, 8bk, 8jl, 9aav, 9aao, 9ayu, 9dva, 9rv, 9aja, 9zn, xf1, (6awp), 6jd, (6aif), Can. (4cb), 9ax, 9bd, 5ct, 9aw.

Anybody hearing 7mf's C. W. or Spark, please qsl, and give check on sigs.

AT 9DSW

C. W.—2ba, 2fp, 2hg, 2zk, 3aay, 3any, 3ba, 3bij, 8bz, 8cc, 3fm, 3la, 3qz, 3rf, 4bq, 4by, 4cc, 4ds, 4gh, 4eb, 4iv, 4ya, 5aab, 5aw, 5bm, 5cb, 5do, 5ek, 5ga, 5hb, 5jb, 5jd, 5kp, 5la, 5mt, 5nk, 5np, 5nz, 5oi, 5qb, 5wo, 5za, 5zy, 6ka, 6zz, 7zf, 7zu, 8acf, 8aed, 8ago, 8ahr, 8aio, 8alb, 8am, 8anb, 8apt, 8aso, 8awm, 8awx, 8awy, 8azf, 8azh, 8bdo, 8bdu, 8bfx, 8bke, (8blw), 8bo, 8boi, 8box, 8buv, 8bas, 8caz, 8cz, 8cql, 8cfp, (8dv), 8dw, 8ea, 8gv, 8jm, 8ow, 8pt, 8sp, 8uc, 8vv, 8vq, 8wr, 8xe, 8xu, 9aap, 9aay, 9aly, 9aja, 9ajh, 9akd, 9amb, 9aog, 9aqe, 9ark, 9asf, 9asl, 9axf, 9axa, 9bdp, 9bed, 9bjb, 9bok, 9bxd, 9ct, (9dgq), 9dqq, 9dsm, 9dta, 9dtf, 9dtm, 9dub, 9dun. 9dva, 9ei, (9fm), 9gl, 9io, 9km, 9kp, 9ps, 9uc, 9vk, (9wa), 9wd, (9wu), 9xaq, 9yan (fone), 9ze.

Spark—5aq, 5fo, 5hk, 5xm, 7zv, 8afb, 8aq, 8ea, 8ug, 8ve, 9abv, 9aaw, 9ahz, 9anp, 9aso, 9avh, 9axm, 9ca, 9dsd, 9sv, (9tv), 9zc.

Canadian—(4cb), 2rz, 9bd, wsb, vaw, wvu.

AT 6AWF, LOS ANGELES

Spark—6ak, 6as, 6bn, 6cp, 6ex, 6gf, 6gr, 6gt, 6hc, 6ib, 6ic, 6im, 6ng, 6oh, 6pj, 6po, 6qk, 6qr, 6tc, 6to, 6tu, 6tv, 6vk, 6vx, 6wz, 6xh, 6zb, 6zd, 6zk, 6zu, 6zx, 6zz, 6aah, 6aak, 6aau, 6abu, 6abx, 6acr, 6ada, 6aeh, 6aei, 6afn, 6agf, 6agp, 6ahf, 6aif, 6ajh, 6ajr, 6akl, 6ala, 6alv, 6amk, 6anp, 6aoe, 6ape, 6aqu, 6ark, (6aud), 6awh, 6zam, 6bjv, 7bh, 7gj, 7mf, 7ya, 7zt.

C. W. and I. C. W.—5za, 6ak, 6gy, 6jj, 6pj, 6pk, 6pt, 6tw, 6xi, 6za, 6zf, 6zi, 6zx, 6zz, 6aif, 6alv, 6arb, 6asj, 6asv, 6bcd, 9wd, 9ayu, 9zaf.

AT 6FZ, BERKELEY, CALIF.

Spark—6ea, 6eb, 6gd, 6hy, 6kc. 6lc, 6mh, 6od, 6ol, 6qr, 6up, 6xu, 6zd, 6aak, 6aeh, 6aei, 6agp, 6ahq, 6aif, 6ajh, 6ajr, 6akl, 6alu, 6amn, 6aqx, 6ark, 6avd, 6awx, 6baj, 6bbv, 6bdz, 6bjv, 7bh, 7bk, 7cu, 7fi, 7gj, 7gq, 7hf, 7kj, 7mf, 7oh, 7ot, 7ox, 7oz, 7ui, 7xh, 7ya, 7yg, 7ys, 7zj, 7zk, 7zm, 7zt, can-9bd, cl8.

C. W.—4gl, 5za, 6ea, 6eb, 6en, 6gd, 6ka, 6ku, 6ky, 6pt, 6tw, 6agp, 6apw, 6awp, 6awv, 6xad, 6zb, 6zf, 6zn, 6zs, 6zx, 6zz, 6zac, 6bes, 6bmd, 7dp, 7gk, 7mf, 7nn, 7sc, 7xg, 7zu, 9wd, 9wu, 9amb, 9ayu, 9zaf, can-9bd, kdpw, kdpv.

AT 6ASN, BERKELEY, CALIF.

6ak, 6av, 6op, 6dd, 6en, 6gr, 6gt, 6lc, 6oh, 6ol, 6od, 6ot, 6qr, 6rc, 6aak, 6acr, 6ahq, 6ain, 6ajh, 6ala, 6ald, 6amw, 6ane, 6ano, 6anw, 6ark, 6ars, 6avr, 6bly, 6zah, 7bh, 7mf, 7nz, cl8.

Anyone hearing 6asn s 500 cycle please QSL.

KENNEDY EQUIPMENT

Type 110
Regenerative Receiver
with Type 525
Two stage amplifier

KENNEDY EQUIPMENT

All Kennedy
Regenerative Receivers are
Licensed under
Armstrong U. S. Patent
No. 1,113,149

KENNEDY

Universal Regenerative Receiver Type 110

is designed to meet the requirements of those who wish to cover the entire field of Radio. It permits of reception on all wave lengths in use today by Government, commercial, amateur, special and all broadcasting stations. Coupled with Kennedy Amplifier Type 525 it affords the user access to every field of Radio.

Type 110 Receiver can be made to detect, regenerate, or oscillate at will, with high efficiency, over its entire range of 175 to 25,000 meters.

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Write for Latest Bulletin C-3

THE COLIN B. KENNEDY COMPANY
INCORPORATED

RIALTO BUILDING SAN FRANCISCO

Tell them that you saw it in RADIO

Tell them that you saw it in RADIO

AT 9BJI, F. L. HICKS, 3935 W. 30TH AVE., DENVER, COLO.

C. W.—4bq, 4fe, (5kp), 5za, 5ak, 5ho, 5mz, 5zx, 5nz, 5ir, 5ci, 5ek, 5zu, 5mt, 5mf, 5nk, 5ic, 5oi, 5fv, 6cu, (6zz), (6awp), 6aqp, (6xad), (6za), 6aav, (6atg), 6xaq, 6zs, 6pd, 6zf, (6en), 6aif, 7hs, 7jd, 7mp, 7zn, 8agz, 8box, 8bfx, 8vy, (9aor), (9dzq), (9bjv), 9jl, (9bbf), 9kp, (9bjb), (9fm), (9dzj), 9bly, 9ps, 9dtj, 9dme, 9ex, (9bvy), (9qe), 9akr, 9blo, 9aje, 9zac, 9dyn, 9dta, 9aja, 9aav, 9brl, 9akd, (9sl), 9aeq, (9pl), 9dv, 9wu, 9atu, 9dts, 9rv, (9ew), 9bmd, 9zg, 9bed, 9wa, 9ze, (9bow), (9awm), 9hl, (9dof), 9jg, 9ays, 9xi, 9xm, 9avn, 9amu, 9agn, 9sj, 9bum, 9aap, 9bey, (9nx), 9aou, 9amq, 9wq, 9bxh. 9aas, 9aay, 9dqm, (9bik), (9yam), 9bno, (9ajh), (9aua), (9ajp).

Spark—5lb, 5hk, 5ew, 6aah, 6ea, 7zv, 9dze, (9ayw), (9vak), 9agz, 9avz, (9aig), 9aeg, 9wi, 9pi, kyj and klc fones. Canadian 4cb. Would appreciate a card from any station hearing me.

CALLS HEARD AT 6APP

4xf, 5ec, 5ik, 5mg, 5fo, 5oz, 5cu, 5re, 5ak, 5fk, 5hk, 5ck, 5qe, 5cb, 5nk, 5xa, 5tl, 5ln, 5xb, 5xc, 5xe, 5xj, 5xu, 5xy, 5yc, 5za, 5xb, 5sf, 5zj, 5zl, 5zm, 5zo, 5zr, 5zs, 5zab, 5zak, 5zaf, 6ak, 6yv, 6tx, 6hw, 6ayh, 6bf, 6awh, 6awk, 6iv, 6aif, 6jy, 6fu, 6aer, 6ka, 6by, 6bal, 6az, 6ir, 6aph, 6tv, 6za, 6ab, 6zf, 6zk, 6zl, 6zm, 6zn, 6zo, 6zr, 6zs, 6zt, 6zu, 6zv, 6zx, (6zz), 6zab, 6zak, 6zaf, 6aay, 6aaw, 7kv, (7zu), 7zj, 7ya, 7um, 7zv, 7zj, 7la, 7ry, 7zt, 7za, 7hf, 7zh, 7jt, (7jd), 6jt, 7ln, 7uk, 7za, 7ar, 7lv, 7nr, 6xd, 6xac, 6xad, 7ds, 6apj, 6zp, 6ct, 7zj, 9aey, 9yal, 9dp, 9ny, 9dy, 9aey, 9ar, 5if, 9yo, 9fx, 9auq, 9ax, 9ke, 9oe, 9pl, 9ff, 9arv, 8zaf, 9ym, 9tq, 9jx, 9afv, 9axa, 9dz, 9em, 9vv, 9yg, 9aw, 9atn, 6wv. A card to 1258 W. Pierce St., Phoenix, Ariz. will be appreciated by Herschel Rawls, from any hearing this call. All correspondence answered.

BY 6AWP, EVERETT W. THATCHER, 407 WEST FIRST ST., SANTA ANA, CALIF.

C. W.—2fp, 3fs, 3aln, 4bq, 4ft, Can. 4cb, (5za), (6aif), (6ak), (6akw), (6ale), (6asj), (6aun), 6df, 6ek, 6gh, 6ib, 6ku, 6nx, (6tw), 6xh, (6za), 6zac, 6zae, 6zaf, (6zf), 6zg, 6zi, (6zt), (6zz), (7dp), 7nf, (7oz), 7xf, (7zu), 8agz, 8brl, 8jl, 8xv, 9aav, 9aeg, 9alg, 9ajs, (9amb), 9arj, Can. 9bd, (9bji), 9bsg, (9dth), (9dtm), (9dva), 9dxn, 9dzj, 9nx, (9ps), (9wd), (9wu), (9xaq), 9xm, 9yae, (9zac), 9zaf(voice), cl8, dd5(music), xf1.

Spark—5if, 5hk, 5xd, 5yq, (5za), 6's too numerous, 7bs, 7cb, 7ck, 7gl, 7gt, 7hf, 7im, 7in, 7jd, 7kb, (7ly), 7mf, 7mp, 7nf, (7ot), 7tj, 7vo, 7wj, 7xv, (7ya), 7yg, 7yj, 7ys, 7za, 7zm, 7zo, (7zu), 9aeg, 9aog, 9ayu.

These stations were worked on two 5-watt tubes in a modified Hartley circuit. The radiation is 1.7 amps on 215 meters. Have reports from 6zac, Hawaii; 8agz, East Cleveland, Ohio; S. S. McKelvey off Key West, and S. S. Admiral Watson at Yakutat, Alaska. Best "QSO" with 9wu, Ellendale, North Dakota, 1400 miles. Would appreciate card QSL's and will promptly answer all.

BY 6ACM, 1551 EMERSON ST., PALO ALTO, CALIF.

C. W.—4ua, 4va, 5xd, 5za, 6cu, 6cv, 6en, 6ka, 6kc, 6ku, 6ky, 6ny, 6pe, 6tw, 6aag, 6aat, 6aby, 6agp, 6aif, 6alu, 6akw, 6aur, 6awp, 6awv, 6bcd, 6bjc, 6bmn, 6xad, 6xaq, 6zb, 6zf, 6zz, 6zac, 7ab, 7dp, 7na, 7nn, 7xz, 7zu, 8bdb, 9db, 9dva, 9zaf, Can. 9bd, cl8.

Spark—5xd, 5xu, 5yq, 6bv, 6ec, 6fh, 6gt, 6hy, 6ic, 6iv, 6kc, 6kd, 6km, 6lc, 6od, 6ol, 6ud, 6up, 6aak, 6aau, 6abm, 6acy, 6adl, 6adg, 6adp, 6aeh, 6agt, 6agp, 6ain, 6ajh, 6ajr, 6ald, 6amn, 6ans, 6ark, 6asq, 6avd, 6avr, 6awi, 6awx, 6bak, 6bbc, 6bdz, 6bfr, 6bjv, 6bjy, 6bmp, 6bnf, 6bnu, 6zz, 6zal, 6zam, 7bk, 7ck, 7ed, 7gj, 7iw, 7ju, 7kj, 7mf, 7nw, 7nz, 7ot, 7wg, 7oz, 7ya, 7ys, 7yl, 7yj, 7zj, 7zk, 7zm, 7zn, 7zp, 7zs, 7zt, 7zy, 8cmi, 9avz, 9ye, Can. 9bd, cl8.

AT 9BJI, F. L. HICKS, 3935 W. 30TH AVE., DENVER, COLO.

C. W.—4bq, (5za), 5oi, 5mt, 5la, 5jb, 5yg, 5fv, 5aac, 5bm, 5zv, 5hb, 5ku, 5lj, 5un, 5sf, 5ic, 5nk, 5zu, 5ci, (5kp), 6vm, 6zx, 6tw, (6za), 6zb, 6xa, 6zi, 6zh, 6zg, 6df, (6zz), 6zs, (6awp), (6xad), 6xaq, 6ada, 6bge, 7zo, 8uk, (8vy), 8agz, 8arw, 8bke, 8xak, 8aiv, 8box, (9sl), 9zl, (9pi), 9dv, 9jg, (9wn), 9qf, 9iz, 9kp, 9ze, 9oa, 9vk, 9ve, 9yf, 9wa, 9uu, 9xi, 9xm, (9fm), 9il, (9qe), 9wq, 9hl, 9sg, 9ps, (9nx), 9jl, 9oo, 9zy, 9bey, 9aou, 9aeq, 9bsg, (9awm), (9ajh), 9aas, 9aay, 9amu, 9ays, 9aap, 9agn, 9asf, (9dof), 9aau, 9aks, (9aor), 9akd, 9abf, 9aog, 9axf, 9arz, (9aua), (9ajp), 9asl, 9aiy, 9apw, 9avn, 9aic, 9ari, 9anz, 9axa, 9avf, 9bed, (9bow), 9bum, 9boq, (9bbf), 9baf, 9bdy, (9bik), 9blo, 9brl, 9bmd, 9dqm, (9dzq), (9dzj), 9dts, 9dta, 9dsm, 9dky, 9dtf, 9dyz, 9dun, 9dug, 9dhb, 9dgq, 9bvy, 9cao, (9yak), (9yam).

Spark—5xu, 5xd, 5xb, 5fo, 5hk, 5ew, 6zam, 7lu, 7zv, 9drw, 9arq, 9amq, 9aig, 9wi, (9yak), 9ayw, 9aeg, 9avz, 9dze, Can. (4cb)-cw.

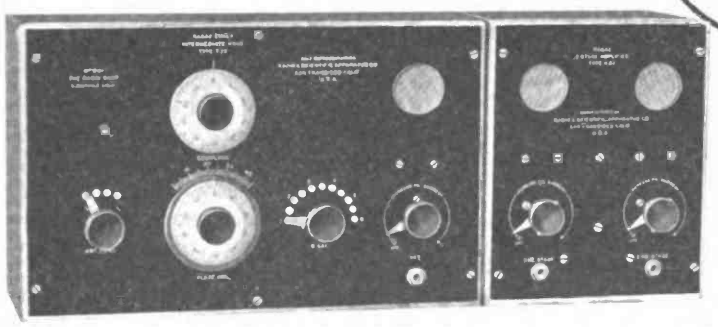
AT 7RC, MYRTLE POINT, ORE.

6ac, 6af, 6al, 6an, 6cc; 6dd, 6dp, 6ek, 6en, 6ex, 6go, 6gl, 6ib, 6pi, 6ala, 6ale, 6amb, 6amk, 6ars, 6asj, 6xla, 7bh, 7fu, 7fl, 7hi, 7iw, 7km, 7mf, 7ma, 7mu, 7nn, 7nu, 7nz, 7st, 7sc, 7vo, 7wg, 7ys, 7nl.

Announcing the new RASAC "Puretone"

—*TUNER and AMPLIFIER comprising the new RASAC PURETONE*

receiving set



Designed by Ralph M. Heintz. Licensed under the Armstrong Patent No. 1,113,149. Manufactured by the Radio Shop, Sunnyvale, Calif
Distributed exclusively by the RADIO & SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS CO., 606 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

With recent improvements that minimize "mush"

The most outstanding advantages possessed by the new RASAC TUNER are its ability to eliminate the aggravating scratches, hisses and clicks which usually accompany the reception of "radio," its extreme selectivity, and the purity and resonance of its tone.

These advantages are made possible through improvements recently devised by Ralph M. Heintz, upon which patents are pending, and which are incorporated exclusively in the RASAC Type T-22 receiving set. This set will not only eliminate the interfering noises, but will tune out with fine precision, all wave lengths except that which is desired.

The RASAC Type T-22 will, with equal ease and facility, receive on either short or intermediate wave lengths, affording a range of from 150 to 3000 meters. Because of these important advantages, and the beautiful finish of the set, it is ideally adapted for home use, where it will be an ornament as well as a source of constant enjoyment to the entire family.

Prices and Specifications

The new RASAC Type 22 receiving set is composed of the new RASAC tuner and its companion piece, the new RASAC amplifier.

THE NEW RASAC PURETONE TUNER .....Price $85

Panel—of heavy formica, highly polished and engraved. *Cabinet*—your choice of solid mahogany or solid walnut, both with beautiful lustrous finish. *Dials*—engraved, silver finish. *Condenser*—mica dielectric. *Antenna Inductance*—space—lattice basket weave. Tubes and batteries extra.

THE NEW RASAC PURETONE AMPLIFIER—Price $60. A 2-stage amplifier designed and finished as a companion piece for use with the new RASAC tuner.

IMPORTANT—The new RASAC apparatus described above is now available for delivery. Dealers are invited to write us for prices and full particulars. Retail purchasers are invited to write us for new RASAC folder describing this apparatus more in detail. Such requests should include the name of some radio dealer through whom they desire to purchase.

Radio & Scientific Apparatus Co.

606 MISSION STREET—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

HARMO-RADIOPATHY

Continued from page 25

THEIR thoughts sped back to the historic crisis in the earth's harmonic affairs, many years before when, driven almost insane by hideous jazz and its ramifications, it had sought a sane solution. Hawaiian orchestras of Carolina negroes had taken to fox-trotting, Swiss Yodlers, born of Swedish parents in Cincinnati, essayed Scottish folk songs. The conglomeration of vibrations, beating upon defenseless brains, was producing endless confusion of ideas and emotions. Something had to be done and that quickly. So said the great men—savants, psychologists, and alienists of that day.

The famous Musical Demobilization Conference, held at Fort Said, in 1940, had been the result. The nations of the world at that congress had mutually agreed to disarm their musicians. In the interest of world sanity, a League of Harmony was formed, whose principals would control the tonic output of the globe. Yap, a former cable station, was taken as the broadcasting center for international music. From there, day and night, an orchestra composed of players from the best musical circles of each country, would send forth by wireless, a fundamental theme to be received by the separate countries and translated into national programs.

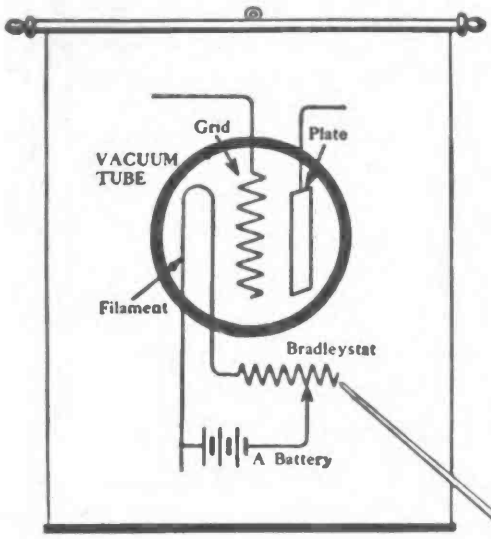
There was wild rejoicing when the results of the conference became known. Great bon-fires of grand pianos were built in public squares. Riotous mobs smashed phonographs in the streets. The gutters of cities ran with harmonicas, concertinas, flutes, saxaphones and ukuleles. Even in far off Palestine, camels were loaded down with tons of jews-harps and driven into the Red Sea. There was universal enthusiasm. It was felt that a great stride forward toward the goal of human happiness had been achieved.

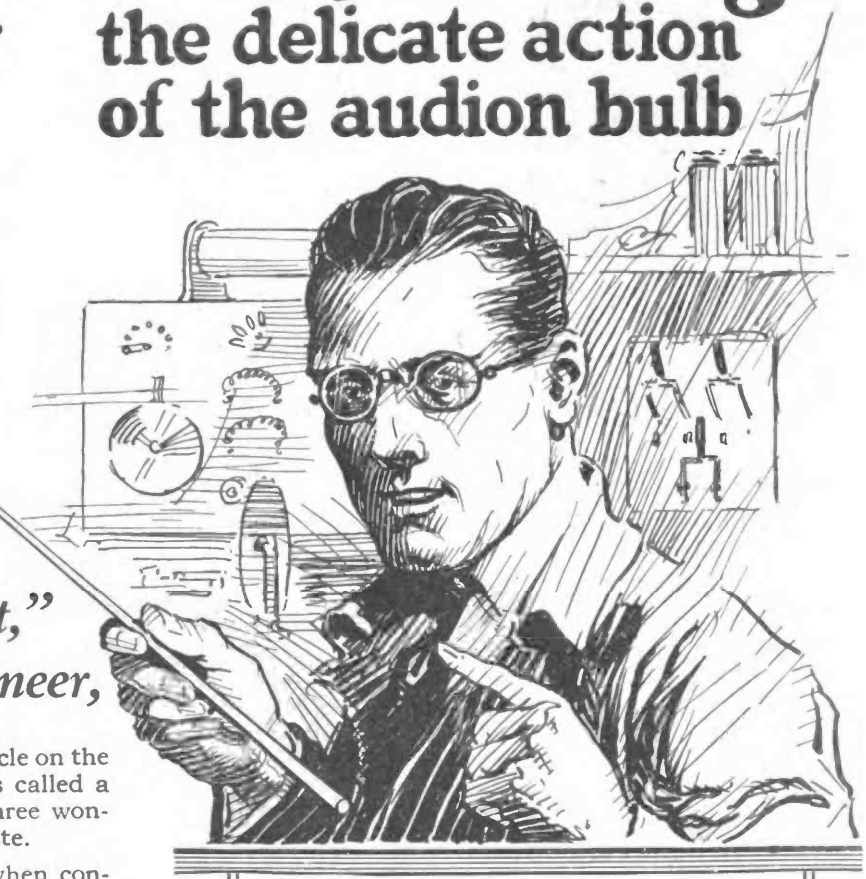
In France, on the nights that the Yap orchestra played the patriotic motif, the French people would tune their instruments to the fundamental wave and "Le Dernier Centime" would burst forth to send them into ecstacies of appreciation. In England, the same motif wave would render "God Save the British Manager." In America, the wave would be read as "The Coin Spangled Wall Street"—a melody that brought every school child to attention.

Did the citizens of Germany, listening to the love motif wave from Yap which above the Rhine was interpreted as "The Swan Song of Solvig The Chiropodist" from "Das Blunderbuster," desire to find the same thought in Italian environment, they had but to touch the international transposition key of the receiving instrument, and instantly the lyric

Continued on page 46

Science is Explaining the delicate action of the audion bulb





"This is the vital part," says the radio engineer,

"of the receiving set. The heavy circle on the chart is the audion bulb, sometimes called a detector or vacuum tube. It has three wonderful parts—filament, grid, and plate.

"The filament becomes white hot when connected to the "A" battery, and sends out a fairy rain of invisible, electrified particles, which pass through the grid and strike the plate just as a spring rain is driven through the bare twigs of a hedge fence.

"The telephone receivers detect the slightest variation in the rain upon the plate. The broadcasting waves run from the antenna to the grid and interfere with the fairy rain like the leaves on a hedge interfere with a summer shower. So you see, by interfering with the fairy rain, the broadcasting waves make the telephones sing and talk.

"Since it is the fairy rain from the filament which does the trick, it is all-important that you provide noiseless, stepless, and extremely accurate control of filament current. The success of your set will depend upon the quality of your filament rheostat."

For further information, address

Allen-Bradley Co.

Electric Controlling Apparatus

288 Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Manufacturers of graphite compression rheostats for 20 years

Bradleystat

REGISTERED U. S. PAT. OFF.

PERFECT FILAMENT CONTROL

Retail Price

$1.85

Postage 10c extra

A single knob applying pressure upon graphite discs provides the amazingly accurate and noiseless control of the Bradleystat. No wire coils, no sliders, no verniers, and no loose contacts to "fry." And above all, the most precise control is available.

The Bradleystat is without equal for filament control of ¼ and 1 ampere receiving tubes and sending tubes up to 2½ amperes. A guarantee of one year against factory defects is back of every Bradleystat.

Continued from page 44

strains of "El Piccalo del Manuel" from "La Blowedor" came pleasantly to their ears. It seemed that the dreams of universality were to be realized.

There was one shadow, however, which overhung the perfect understandings of the musical conference. That was the split-tone demands of the Far East—China, Japan and India, over which the delegates had argued for many days without arriving at any satisfactory decision. The Occidental world had held out for a tonic scale of fifths and sevenths. The Orientals demanded a chromatic arrangement. Being of a lazy temperament they had consistently refused to straddle the distances between fifths and sevenths, preferring to slide along from note to note, up and down the scale.

The Far East claims for harmonic recognition were overridden however, toward the close of the Congress, by an agreement that after ten years there should be a readjustment, and the chromatic scale given a hearing in the musical world. With this amendment the great ten-power musical pact had been signed. Thereupon, the world entered upon an era of peaceful, jazzless routine that had satisfied beyond all expectations.

SUCH was the status of things, on this particular night as, with all the world tense with expectancy and puzzlement, a little group of men sat in the conference room of the world's international musical center at Yap, their faces grim with the sinister import of the problem confronting them. For, while the rest of the globe had laughed, and played oblivious to impending trouble, the Orient had demanded its tithe of blood. On this night, the ten-year armistice had expired!

At the head of the table sat the international manager-general of Yap. At the foot was the chief operator of the Allied Harmonic Power Council. Beside him was Wang Yu Yuck, ambassador of the Fu-Suffragette dynasty, his expressionless face masking his inner thoughts—on his head his vanadium thought insulator that kept his mental processes from registering on the collectograph of the World Press Association's cylinders at Berne.

"Gentlemen!" The director general broke the silence. "Wang Yu Yuck has something to say to us!"

The emissary of the Far East bowed politely. High over his head the great sun-flower spirals of the massive projector through whose pyramided antennae the vast waves of harmony were thrown to a listening world, yawned silent and expectant. Behind closed doors in the great orchestral hall, adjoining, two hundred famous musicians

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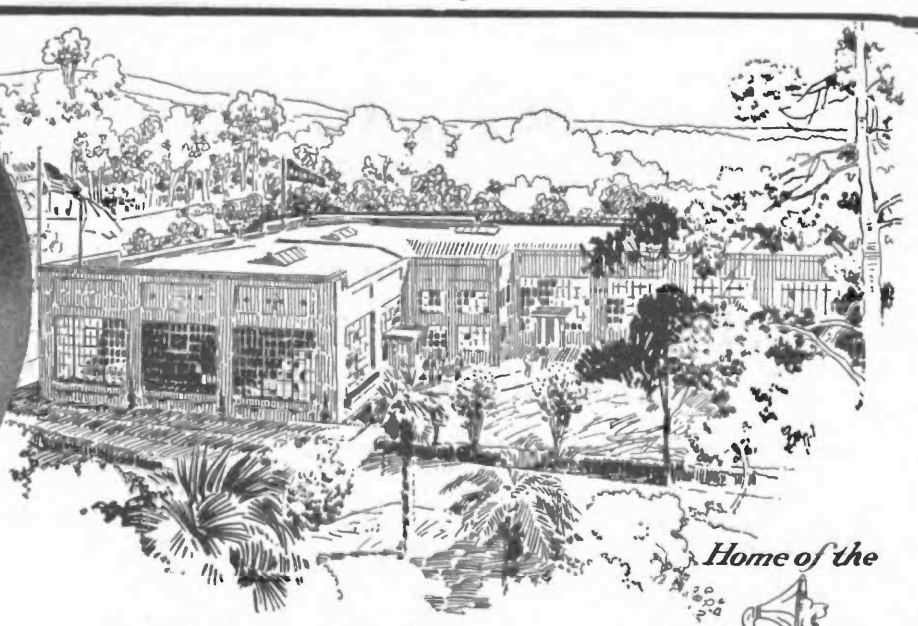

The Plant of the Magnavox Co., Oakland, California—one of the show factories of the Pacific Coast.

Home of the MAGNAVOX *products*

Essential to the full enjoyment of your wireless receiving set is the MAGNAVOX RADIO

A FEW months ago the Magnavox Radio occupied a relatively unimportant position in the list of Magnavox products—today even our greatly increased production facilities are taxed to supply the demand for Magnavox Radio, the reproducer supreme.

It is the Magnavox Radio which gives every receiving set its greatest enjoyment and use—doing away with the restrictions and limitations of the *individual headset.* The receiving set only *brings* the message, while Magnavox Radio *tells* it clearly and in full volume to all within reach of its voice.

Unlike the *telephone receiver* used on headset and some forms of "loud speaker"—which are constructed on the electro-magnetic principle—the Magnavox Radio exclusively is constructed on the *electro-dynamic* principle and is thus a most efficient converter of electrical energy into sound waves.

The Magnavox Radio operates with any good type of receiving apparatus, and was not designed for any one particular make. Without the Magnavox Radio no receiving set is complete.

Any radio dealer will demonstrate; or write us for descriptive booklet and name of nearest dealer.

THE MAGNAVOX CO.

Home Office and Factory:
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Type R-2 Magnavox Radio
with 18-inch Horn

THIS instrument serves the requirements of professional use for large audiences, dance halls, etc. **Price, $85.00**

Type R-3 Magnavox Radio
with 14-inch Horn

THE same in principle and construction throughout as Type R-2, and is ideal for use in homes, offices, amateur stations, etc. **Price, $45.00**

3-Stage

Magnavox Power Amplifier Model C

INSURES getting the argest possible power input for the Magnavox Radio. Can be used with any "B" battery voltage which the power tube may require for best amplification.

AC-2-C, 2-Stage..... $80.00
AC-3-C, 3-Stage..... 110.00

MAGNAVOX Radio

Continued from page 46

sat with poised instruments—awaiting the verdict from within. Two billion people in the outer world were waiting—tense, nervous. Silence within the marble halls of Yap for the first time within a decade. It was a dramatic moment!

"Gentlemen," began Wang Yu Yuck in his faultless English, "please do not think me greedy, but we of the East have waited patiently for this hour—the moment of our triumph. We have receded much before the stride of Western civilization—given in cheerfully to the caravan of progress. Tonight we come before the world seeking our reward—justice."

He paused and a slight shudder ran through the concourse of assembled delegates.

"From this spot," he went on inexorably, "there has been played the motif of love, of adventure, of joy, of sorrow, of passion and discord. These and the motifs of the Occident—purely. But they are not the motifs of the Orient. To the Far East alone, from ancient times, belong the motifs of insinuation, of seduction, of allurement, of suggestion and fantasy. Their only expression is the half and quarter tone, unknown to the music of the Occidental world."

He paused and for a moment seemed overcome with feeling. Then in a steady voice he continued:

"For ten years, gentlemen, we have had no expression for our emotions. Try as we would, the genius of our great men of science has been wholly unable to translate the motif of the Occident into the feeling of the Orient through the existing scale. Our instruments, tuned to the finer themes of the chromatic scale, do not respond to the fundamental wave sent out from this station. We have been a race cut off from the benefits of harmony—pariahs from the realm of melody. We stand alone—musicless!"

There was something terrible in his words that brought a chill into the heart of every listener. As though unaware of this Wang Yu Yuck went mercilessly on.

"The East is in open revolt," he said. "In Bagdad, a sailor was found manufacturing a hornpipe in an attic. In Cairo, a dancing girl was caught strumming the woof of a carpet machine. In Burmah, a holy fakir was detected beating upon the ribs of a starving pilgrim, and singing an ancient verse of "The Alimony Blues." In China a seven-year-old child was seen to nail a hair across a crack in a window to obtain an aeolian harp in spite of the law."

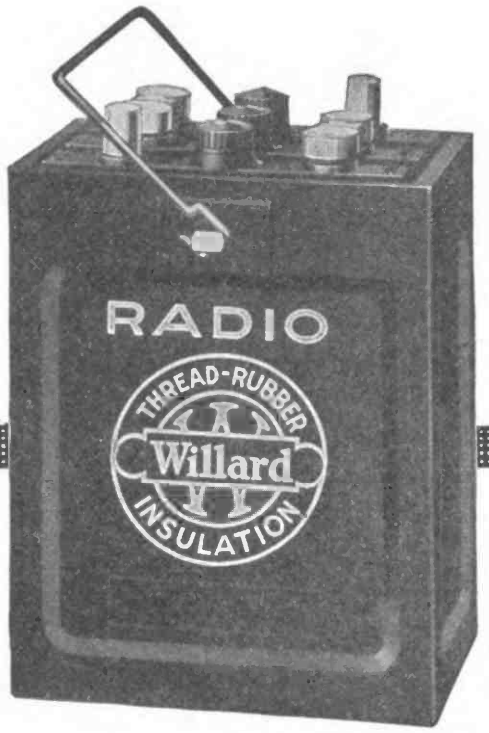
His voice went up.

"Such," he challenged, "Is the effect of the ten-power harmony pact. Sedition is everywhere. My people are in

Continued on page 50

Stop that Leakage!

The Willard All-Rubber Radio "A" Battery (shown at the right) is not an automobile battery adapted for Radio use, but is a special radio battery built for the reception of C W and spark messages. The reduction of the weight of connectors, the increase in thickness of plates, the special radio type of Threaded Rubber Insulation are all features that are necessary to an efficient, economical battery of this type.



You'll have to admit it's annoying to have a radio concert or a conversation interrupted by noises that sound as if all the animals in the zoo had cut loose at once.

Some of these noises can't be stopped by even the most careful tuning. They can be ended only by removing the leaky cell or the leaky battery that's responsible for them.

One of the most important features of the Willard All-Rubber Radio Battery is that it is absolutely leak-proof. Battery case and jars are cast in one solid piece of rubber, eliminating the possibility of leakage either from cell to cell, or to ground. Every case is tested at 24,000 volts.

The Willard All-Rubber Radio Battery has the same Threaded Rubber Insulation as the Willard Threaded Rubber Automobile Battery. The Willard Radio "B" Battery is a 24-volt rechargeable storage battery, with leak-proof glass jars and Threaded Rubber Insulation. Assures freedom from frying and hissing ground noises. Ask for particulars from your dealer, or at the nearest Willard Battery Station.

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

Made in Canada by the Willard Storage Battery Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario

Willard THREADED RUBBER BATTERY

Tell them that you saw it in RADIO

Continued from page 48

open revolt. We can no longer hold them back with empty promises. They have grown restless, and uncontrollable. Their's is the cry of stifled hunger—an innate thirst for harmonic expression. Revolution is smouldering at our doorsteps, and we sit calm and indifferent."

Dramatically he waved both arms over his head.

"Gentlemen, I tell you unless we are given the latitude promised by the treaty of Port Said—unless the people of the East can have that which they crave, that for which they have patiently waited, that for which they are aflame with desire, there will be heard for the first time in half a century the thunderous tread of marching men, sweeping down from the barbaric heights of self-denial upon the voluptuous indifference of civilization."

He clinched his hands.

"I alone cannot hold them back. Only you—trustees of the great harmonic station of Yap, here assembled, can do this thing. Choose! On the one side—chaos and disaster. On the other—peace. In the name of Twang, our ancestral God of Music, I demand the fundamental Motif G.-777—the motif of split tones, half tones, quarter tones, eighth tones and sixteenth tones. I ask this in the name of my people, who stand, tense and menacing on the border. I can hold them back until 4 o'clock of next week but no longer!"

There was a deathly silence as Wang Yu Yuck sank into his seat. The international manager ran his eye around the circle. Before him sat the dictators of the world's music—men within the hollow of whose hands rested the harmonic fate of the globe. Would they see this thing as Wang Yu Yuck saw it? Would they grant the claims of the Far East, guaranteed under the treaty of Port Said?

"Gentlemen!" He put the question quietly. "What is your will?"

The representatives of the plutocracy of Greenland arose. He was the Esquimoses of the North—the leader of Refrigeration party and a patron of wireless thinking.

"There is no other way," he said slowly, "What Wang Yu Yuck has said is the truth. The East is aflame. Itinerant musical critics have stirred the people into revolt. Besides, there is the promise of 1940. It must be done. I move the request be granted."

The international manager raised his gavel.

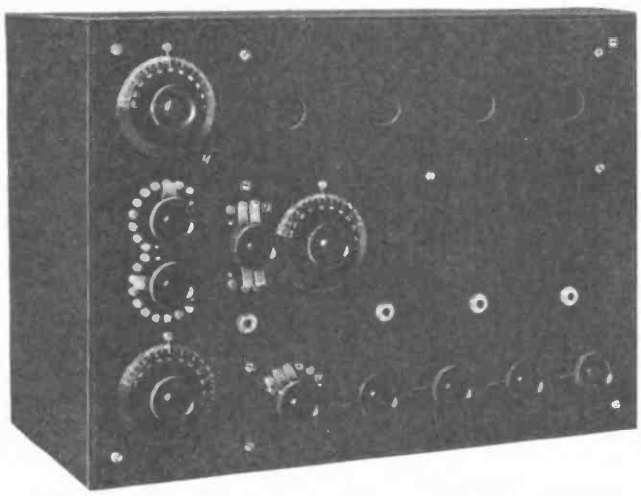
"Unanimous?" he queried.

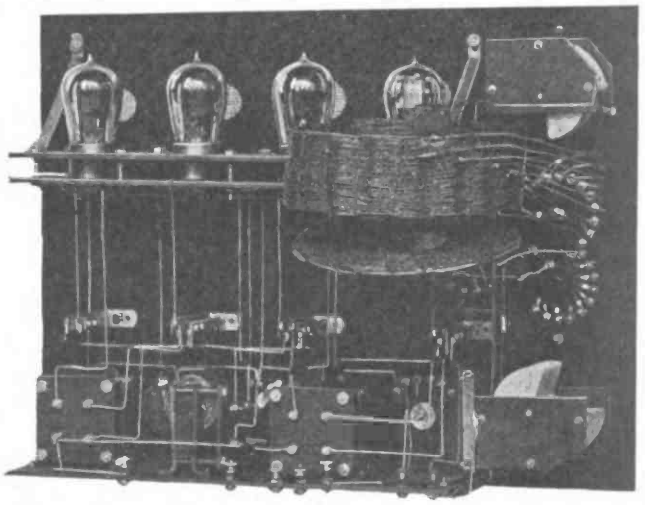
A nod ran around the table. For a second there was silence. Then came the crash of the gavel in the quiet room like the thud of an executioner's knife upon a headsman's block. Wang Yu

Continued on page 52

AEREO

RADIO RECEIVER





Front and Inside of the "AEREO" Showing Solid Mahogany Cabinet—Panel of Grained Formica—Detector and 3 Stages of Amplification—Size Over All 18½" x 13½" x 11"

The set you have waited for

The Aereo Radio Receiver is the result of eight years research work and experimentation in both America and Europe.
It is nothing short of marvelous in its simple operation. It is extraordinarily clear in reception.
The Aereo is a non-regenerative receiver possessing regenerative tuning features. Due to the special type of windings and mechanical arrangement of the highly efficient basket wound inductance coils, extremely sharp tuning can be accomplished.
A special coupling device allows very close adjustment between the primary and secondary coils thereby reducing interference to a minimum.

Special Amplifying Transformer

The Aereo amplifying transformers are not of the ordinary type. Specially constructed, the windings are so designed as to work most effectively with the remainder of the circuit. A correct balance has been obtained in the Aereo transformers resulting in maximum signal strength with a minimum of howling.

It is built right
It is priced right
$142.50
Less Tubes and Batteries

See your Radio Dealer today about this wonderful new Receiving Set. If he cannot give you the desired information write to us direct giving us the name of your nearest Radio Dealer. Circular on request.

Jobbers: We have a very attractive and profitable proposition for live jobbers. A few territories are still available. Wire or write for particulars.

AMERICAN RADIO ENGINEERING COMPANY

240 California Street **San Francisco, Calif.**

T. H. CAMP, General Manager

(Continued from page 10)

Yuck raised his head. His eyes were brimming with tears, his features illumined.

"My people!" he murmured. "My people!"

IN the great orchestral room, the leader of the world orchestra jumped to attention as a gong clanged in his ear. Far beneath him in the huge resonance pit, the whole orchestra sat upright. Into the intense stillness came the vowelless syllables of an order from the international manager, spoken in the secret code of the Harmonic Conference.

"Czkrpqmx!" rang the words from the noiseless annunciator.

The leader's face paled.

"My God!" he exclaimed. "Motif G-777!"

He stood with ashen face as the significance of the order was borne home. Then remembering his oath of office, remembering the great trust imposed in him by those who had elected him to his office, remembering the money he had spent to achieve that distinction, buying votes, corrupting election officials, and padding returns the night he defeated his British opponent, he raised his baton and with all the great courage of a soldier going over the top, gave the signal that plunged the orchestra into the devilish insidious, mal-harmonic allocation of hoots, jeers, cat-calls, wails, squeals, clamors, roars, bawls, whoops, howls, bellows, screams, screaks, shrieks, squeaks, squeals, squalls, whines and yaups that stood for Oriental music. In other words the orchestra played Motif G-777 in all its ravishing beauty!

There are two parts to the awful motif of G-777. The opening prologue covers the entire gamut of Oriental misery. But the second portion—the main theme—deals with the battle spirit of Klam Chow, the great warrior epic of the Bamboo era. It fairly sizzles with excitement and dynamics. It effervesces with explosives. It concusses the ear with the native enthusiasm of a playful volcano. To hear it is like listening at the keyhole of an interdenominational hell.

As the first crash of sound went hurtling from the radiators of the Yap station into every crack and crevice of the earth with its terrific, ear-splitting cadences, millions of listeners who had been patiently awaiting the meaning of the unusual silence, jumped to their feet aghast. Wives clutched at husbands. Mothers hugged children. Animals lit out for the foothills, and a convention of Orthodox and Bonded Prophets and Soothsayers who had just passed a resolution abolishing the Almighty as a nontaxable utility, laid down their rabbits-feet and hurried into Kansas, U. S. A., where comfortable cyclone cellars could be bought on the installment plan.

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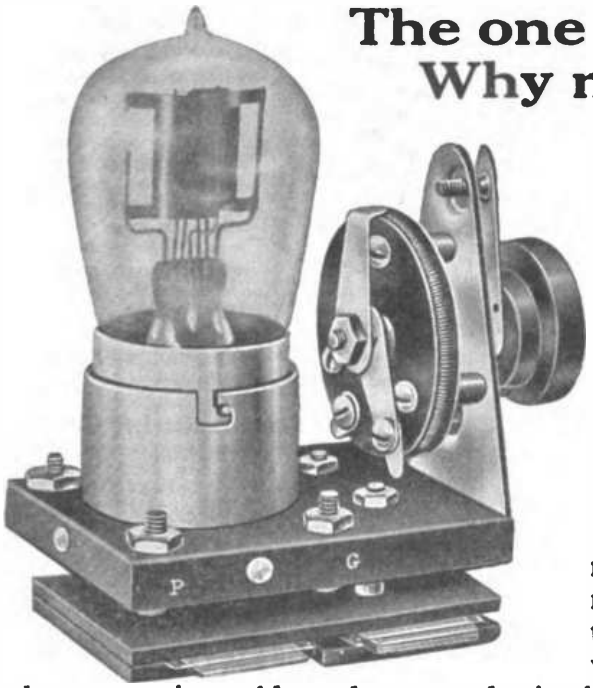
QUALITY



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The No. 40 detector unit and No. 41 amplifier unit is fully described in our bulletin No. 3, which will be mailed for the asking.

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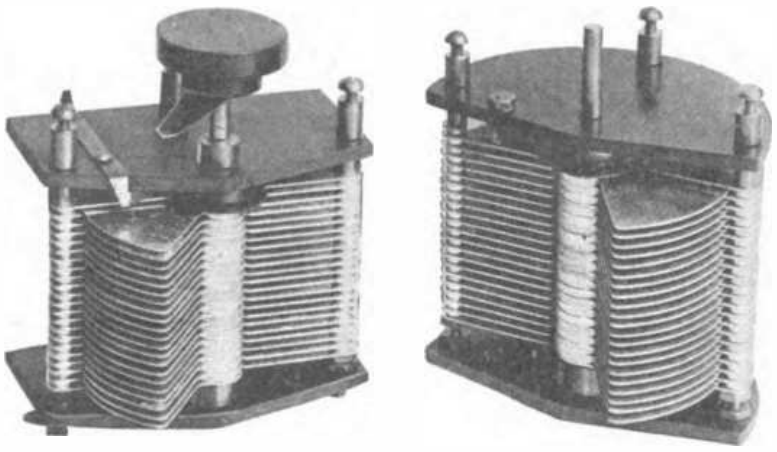

When you buy a variable condenser, you want the product of a real instrument shop. Of the many different instruments used in radio work, the variable condenser and head receiver are two that must be made right, by men that know, and have passed through the experimental stage. "Wireless Shop" variable condensers have an enviable reputation for "QUALITY", and this reputation has been honestly earned by strictly high grade material and workmanship. We have been manufacturing variable condensers for nearly eight years, and have developed a special line of equipment for performing each and every manufacturing operation required. "QUALITY" not "PRICE" is our slogan. The "PRICE" is as low as is consistent with "QUALITY". The 23 plate, No. 230, sells for $3.60. The 43 plate, No. 430, for $5.25. Twelve other sizes are fully described in our bulletin No 1. Ask for it.

THE WIRELESS SHOP
A.J. EDGCOMB

1262 West Second Street **Los Angeles, California**

Tell them that you saw it in RADIO

Continued from page 52

Like a Banshee with its tail caught in a wringer, Motif G-777 with all its exquisite chromatic suffering went shrieking and cavorting through Domesticoriums, Religioriums, Concertariums, Cabaretoriums and Operariums. It broke the Windililium, Stringilium, and Vocalium controls on the great Temperamentoriums. It set towers to vibrating as in a wind. It rocked skyscrapers as does an earthquake. Its screech drove milling crowds into a frenzy. In the space of a few seconds, the world had changed from a haven of peace into an abode of insanity to the degree that an opera singer rushed into the street in Vienna and offered to sing for nothing.

HARDLY had the world begun to realize the awful thing that had leaped at it out of the silences when a new note intruded itself into the ensemble — a roar, a rumble — like the growl of distant surf. Within the Arctic Circle, where the University of The North had its polar laboratories, a little bent spectacled man—Professor Credo Nemo—raised his head and listened. He alone, of all the earth's startled, frightened millions, knew the answer.

He was the wizard of all known science. For nearly a century he had spent his time stealing ideas and developing them as his own. He knew the width of the fourth dimension, the thickness of the inch, and the ultimate parking place of Time. He had lived on the top of the earth for years to be next to Infinite Space in case anything went wrong with Creation and the services of an expert were needed. To him the growl that had crept into the awful Motif G-777 meant but one thing.

"Static!" he whispered. And again—"Static!"

It was even so. The great carrier wave, flung from the giant projectralia of the Yap station, carrying in its bosom the frequency of Oriental chromatics, was taking in every known vibration. It was heterodyning with the inner forces of Nature, the other force of the Universe, the surf beat of planetary oceans. Now it had become intuned with static, the great ocean of all Time and not even Professor Credo Nemo could predicate the result.

Acting on an impulse, the professor reached for his Vocaphone, an invention of his own. The twist of a knob and a sound ray, more powerful than any known wave, raced toward the assembly had at Yap, where the international trustees clung to each other with staring eyes, paralyzed by the terrible bedlam they had started.

"Beware!"

The words were those of Professor

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Nemo whose voice was familiar to every man in that vast auditorium.

"Beware," he said, " of the . . . Aurora Borealis!"

He had no need to finish. Stark staring horror clutched the trustees by the throats. The Aurora Borealis! Dull, sodden terror gripped them as the full significance of his words was suddenly driven home. If the awful thing they had started—that climbing, chromatic of Oriental harmony, mounting upward through a crescendo vibration scale ever heterodyned with the oscillation of the giant aurora as it crashed its great streamers of static hundreds of miles into the infinite spaces of the polar night.

. . . if that titanic exhaust from the earth's magnetic dynamos was tapped, the terrible aurora would become a destructive agent, turned upon its parent. There would be annihilation . . . complete extinction.

The international manager mopped his brow and for the first time in twenty-five well-guarded years, the perspiration trickled down his face unheeded.

"Nemo!" he gasped — "Professor Nemo . . . " He went stumbling across the room, clawing at the radiophone of the Polar Exchange. He jerked the receiver from the hook with a shaking hand.

"Nemo, Nemo!" he shrieked into the transmitter.

There was a whirr, heard faintly above the awful grind of the ascending Oriental theme . . . .

"Yes?" It was the calm voice of the professor speaking.

"For God's sake, man . . . tell us . . . . tell us what to do!"

The international manager's tone reflected something of the terror that gripped them all—masters of the world's music yet in the great lap of science—children all. "Tell us!" he pleaded.

For an instant there was silence, although no one present was in the least conscious of it. Then . . .

"The Fundamental Note—that is your only hope!"

The international manager repeated the words dully.

"The Fundamental Note . . . !"

With a scream of delirious joy he dropped the radiophone. In one stride he crossed the room and stood before the huge iridiscium vault—the burglar-proof, processed safe, built from an improved formula for restaurant pastry, in which the fundamental note of all music, placed there by the Association for the Betterment of Harmonic Standards and Melodic Welfare, reposed in a plush case—the most precious and vital possession in the world.

"It shall be done!" he exclaimed.

The others did not hear his words, on account of the din without. But

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they sensed his meaning. Wang Yu Yuck sprang to his feet.

"Not that!" he screamed, "not that!"

This was the one thing he desired to prevent—the use of the fundamental note. It was the note upon which the entire tonic scale of the Occidental theme was built. Once that note was sounded—once its clear purity was sent forth into the world, there would be a revulsion against Oriental chromatics and the great cause of the East would be lost. And yet . . . the Aurora Borealis!

Even while he stood with outstretched hands, seeking a solution for this awful dilemma, feeling as he struggled for an answer that there was none, the international manager twirled the knob on the front of the vault, flung back the doors and from a shelf within removed the plush case. For a second he fumbled with the catch. The next instant he fronted the room, a tiny silver pitch-pine at his lips. In that instant Wang Yu Yuck made his decision.

Thrusting aside the detaining hands spread before him he jumped toward the international manager. But he was too late. Even as he poised, the clear, flute-like note of the whistle cut sharply through the room. The monster projectors overhead caught up the tiny vibration, magnified it, amplified it, regenerated it, patted it on the back, and shot it forth, cavorting around the globe through the storm of discords that raged and screamed in all corners of the sphere.

For an instant no change could be noticed and the international trustees, their faces white, their hands clenched, leaned forward and waited. Then there came a slack in the hideous crash of sound without. Gradually it began to die away, to slow down, to dissipate. A moment more, one could hear himself talk in the room. Another moment, the racket had died away all together. The next — there was silence — complete — unanimous!

With a great sigh the international manager walked to a huge auditorium where the world's great musicians clung to each other in bunches and wept. He spoke sharply to the leader, leaning against his music rack, his baton twisted into splinters.

"Give me that Oriental theme!" he said.

Without a word the leader turned and handed his music to the speaker. From player to player went the latter, collecting every scrap and atom of the awful chromatic music—with all the variations for piccolo, flute, organ, harp, harpischord, piano, banjo, ukulele, horn, violin, cello, viola, jews-harp and zither as well as the eighty-four copies held by the drummer. With the heap in his arms he returned to the trustees' room where a fire burned cheerfully in the grate.

Continued on page 58

Continued from page 57

Without a word he hurled the mass into the flames, watching the fire lick them up greedily. When the last scrap had been burned, when the pile of what had almost marked a millenium in world affairs had been reduced to a grey ash, the international manager turned back to the guardians of the world's musical destiny. His voice was a bit shaky, but he did fairly well, considering what he had been through.

"Gentlemen," he said, "that was a narrow escape. Five minutes more and we would have been responsible for the grandest display of fireworks this world has ever seen." He paused and his eyes fell on Wang Yu Yuck, his head pillowed on his arms on the great mahogany table.

"Wang Yu Yuck," he said sternly. "Go back to your people!"

The delegate from the Far East raised his head. He was aged and broken—a crumbling remnant of a man. He lifted his arms.

"Yes—I will go back," he said. There was infinite sadness in his voice. "Back . . . empty handed!"

The international manager shook his head.

"No," he said. "You shall not go back empty handed. You will go back with this!"

He held out—the little silver whistle. Wang Yu Yuck stared at him, uncomprehending.

"Go back to your people," repeated the international manager. "Bring them the message of the Occident—of pure harmony. Tell them that the theme of the Orient is gone forever. Tell them that trying to impose it on the Western world missed converting the earth into a hell by a margin of seconds and a couple of oscillations. Become a prophet and a teacher of your people. And whenever you see an enthusiast from Thibet to the Ganges who seeks to revive anything resembling Chinese music, take this little silver whistle out of your pant's pocket and blow—blow for the peace of humanity and salvation of your race!"

His words rang with dramatic force throughout the room. Slowly Wang Yu Yuck staggered to his feet, clutching the whistle in his hand. For a moment he seemed about to speak, and then with his face working convulsively, he turned from the little group of men around the table and staggered to the door and so out into the yawning maw of the Far East—a quivering, palsied exponent of a decadent epic.

As the door closed behind him, the international manager touched a button on the table. In the great auditorium, the splintered baton of the world's orchestra leader clicked for attention. He semaphored a design in the air. In-

Continued on page 60

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Top and Bottom, which, when added to the three other units, make a complete section all in one. Each, $5.00; both . . .	10.00
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The units when assembled make a cabinet 40 inches wide, 15 inches high and 10 inches deep.

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TRESCO RADIO

Used  *All Over The*  *World*

J. Matheson Bell, Sales Mgr.

Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A.

Tell them that you saw it in RADIO

Continued from page 58

struments swung to position. The next instant, there burst from the giant oscillators—far-flung into the waiting instruments of an anxious world, a message of confidence from the dictators of music to their subjects—the popular paeon of universal peace and harmony—"Middle E Uber Alles!"

The crisis of October, 1950, had passed!

Continued from page 31

of the country. The broadcasting of a direct personal message such as President Wilson made to Congress on the day we declared war would have made America's position immediately known to the world. It is unlikely that any international broadcasts will be sent out by the Naval stations except experimentally or in the event of a declaration of vital national importance.

Radio time signals sent out from the Annapolis station have been heard at the Antipodes, or half-way around the world. According to C. E. Adams, official astronomer and seismologist at the Hector Observatory, Wellington, New Zealand, time signals sent by radio from the Naval station at Annapolis, Md., were heard distinctly by him. Another report received by the Naval Observatory from Australia stated that the time signals had been heard there within a fraction of a second after their transmission, apparently coming both ways around the world.

Of course the electric light lines are the property of the lighting and power companies, and objection may be registered by these companies if their lines are used as antennae for receiving without their permission, but in the event that they do, it is possible that they may themselves establish broadcasting stations.

CALLS HEARD

AT 1PE, NEWTON, MASS.

C. W.—1aco, (1adl), 1agi, 1aip, 1ajp, (1ary), (1awo), 1azw, (1azx), 1bdc, 1bdi, (1bet), (1bkq), 1bpz, 1bqe, 1bql, (1brq), 1bsd, 1bym, (1cak), 1cct, 1cik, (1cpn), 1css, (1ee), 1ii, (1lz), 1on, 1pb, (1qp), (1uj, (1vt), 1xz, (1yb), 1ze, (2aab), 2aif, 2aja, 2alw, 2aqh, 2aqi, 2awf, 2awl, (2axk), (2ayv), (2azz), 2bcf, 2bea, 2beb, (2beh), 2bgi, 2bgf, 2bjq, (2blp), (2bnz), 2bqd, 2bqu, 2brb, 2btj, 2cbw, 2cft, 2ciz, 2dk, (2dx), (2fc), 2fp, 2kp, 2lo, 2lh, 2nz, 2ry, 2sq, 2wxm, (2zk), 2zk(ph), 3ajd, (3all), (3alu), (3aln), (3any), 3aqh, 3atg, 3aj, 3ba, 3wt, (3bec), (3bij), (3bnu), (3btk), 3buv, (3bz). 3cc, 3em, (3fm), 3gh, 3il, 3ir, (3iw), 3nh, 3qz, (3vw), 4by, 4gl, 4ili, nx4, 4za, 4ze, 5da, 5fv, 5la, 5nz, 8afj, 8agk, 8ago, 8ahq, 8ahk, 8alt, (8amk), 8anb, 8aqf, 8aqz. (8ark), (8asv), 8auh, (8avl), (8awm), 8awx, 8axb, 8axc, 8axy, 8bcl, 8bdu, (8beo), 8bef, 8bgd, 8bil, 8bjs, 8boo, (8blx), 8blt, 8bny, 8bqv, 8bsy, 8bso, 8bu, 8buq, 8bux, 8cbj, 8cfp, 8chx, (8cmm), 8cnn, 8cql, (8coo, 8cpc, 8cpg, 8ctz, 8dv, 8ev, (8hj), 8jj, 8ks, 8nb, 8oz, 8pn, 8pt, 8uc, 8uk, 8vj. (8vv), 8xe, 9aap, 9adx, 9aiy, 9aja. 9ajh, 9ark, 9avg, 9ayh, (9axf), 9blc, 9ct, 9dax, 9dky, 9drq, 9dzq, 9fs, 9km, 9pf, 9wu, (9uh), 9zl, Canadian 2bg, (8bp), 8iz, 9al.

Daylite—(1ary), 1bdc, (1lz), (1bkq), (1qp), (2aab), (2azz), (3bec), (3iw), (8amk), (8awm), (8beo), 8xe, (9blc).

Spark—1adc, (1ary), 1azk, 1bhr, 1bop, 1boq, 1bpz, (1brq), 1fm, (1yb), 1yd, 2aje, 2aqi, 2awf, 2ct, 2dn, 2fp, 2jz, (2pv), (2sz), 2ts, 2wb, 8aj, 8ba, 8wt, 5fd, 8acf, 8ahq, 8axo, 8axy, 8bsy, 8mz, 8vq, 8xe, 8zo, 9aaw, 9arg, (9axf), 9asa, 9dzl, Canadian (8bp), 3fo. Daylight 1ary, (2pv), 8zo.

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Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company

Manufacturers of Standard Telephone Equipment

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

REACTANCE AND SUSCEPTANCE DIAGRAMS

Continued from page 22

is shown as b_{10}. The corresponding reactance diagram is shown as X_{10}. This circuit has three resonance points, two of zero reactance for 410 and 650 kilocycles respectively and one of infinite reactance for 520 kilo-cycles.

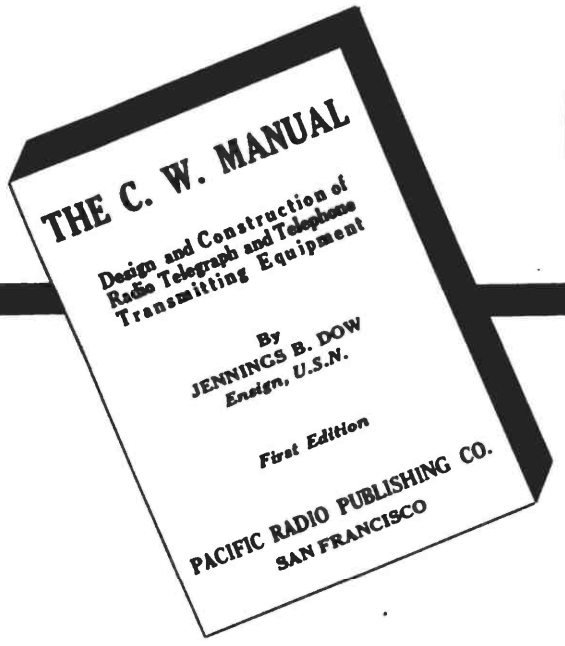
Fig. 11 illustrates the diagrams for a series resonant circuit and a parallel resonant circuit in series. X_3 is the reactance diagram of the series resonant circuit (L_1C_1) and X_4 is the reactance diagram of the parallel resonant circuit (L_1C_1). The reactance of the entire circuit is the algebraic sum of X_3 and X_4 and is shown as X_{11}. The corresponding susceptance diagram is shown as b_{11}. This circuit has three resonance points, two of zero reactance for 260 and 680 kilo-cycles respectively and one of infinite reactance for 410 kilo-cycles.

Fig. 12 illustrates the diagrams for a series resonant circuit and a parallel resonant circuit in parallel. b_3 is the susceptance diagram of the series resonant circuit (L_1C_1) and b_4 is the susceptance diagram of the parallel resonant circuit (L_1C_1). The susceptance of the entire circuit is the algebraic sum of b_3 and b_4 and is shown as b_{12}. The corresponding reactance diagram is shown as X_{12}. This circuit has three resonance points, two of infinite reactance for 260 and 680 kilo-cycles respectively and one of zero reactance for 410 kilo-cycles.

While all the foregoing diagrams have been drawn to scale and the results are more or less accurate, one of the greatest advantages of this method of analysis is that qualitative results may be obtained by drawing the diagrams roughly. For example, consider the circuit illustrated in Fig. 13. The *shape* of the reactance diagram for the first portion of the circuit is the same as X_3 (see Fig. 3). The *shape* of the diagram for the rest of the circuit is the same as X_{12} (see Fig. 12). The reactance of the entire circuit will be the algebraic sum of X_3 and X_{12} and is shown as X_{13}. This circuit will have five resonance points, three of zero reactance and two of infinite reactance. The exact points at which resonance occurs cannot be determined from such a rough diagram, but the general characteristics of the circuit can be clearly seen.

A study of the foregoing figures reveals many interesting facts. For instance, connecting any type of circuit in series with a parallel resonant circuit will not change the resonant frequency of the latter (See Figs. 4, 5, 6, 9 and 11), while connecting another circuit in series with a series resonant circuit will change the resonant frequency. Connecting any type of circuit in parallel with a series

Continued on page 64



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6-22

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resonant circuit will not change the resonant frequency of the latter (See Figs. 3, 7, 8, 10 and 12), while connecting another circuit in parallel with a parallel resonant circuit will change the resonant frequency. If a circuit has two or more resonant frequencies, points of zero and infinite reactance will alternate (See Figs. 5 to 13, inclusive).

There are many other things of interest which may be learned from a careful study of these figures. While one can construct his own diagrams, those shown here for several typical circuits will be found to be useful, particularly when only qualitative results are desired.

NEW RECORDS BY 6ZAC

Continued from page 33

system as well as his apparatus layout. The antenna is directly back of his home, and is unobscured, in the direction of the United States. The transmitter, which was described in detail in the May issue of RADIO, is shown mounted on the table, to the right of the receiver, which is of the regenerative type, with detector and two stage amplifier. The whole arrangement of the apparatus is with the purpose of obtaining the greatest possible efficiency, and the lowest possible antenna radiation resistance, which he appears to have accomplished in a very satisfactory manner.

Mr. Dow maintains a regular schedule with such stations as 6ZQ, Oakland, Calif., 6ZAF, Berkeley, Calif., 6XAF, Piedmont, Calif., 6ZZ, Douglas, Ariz., and 7ZU, Billings, Montana and numorous others. Since the summer static season has already arrived, it is indeed remarkable that such low power as is represented by the above stations, none of whom employ more than 100 watts, is able to cover the distance to Hawaii. Mr. Dow is now after the scalps of those who won the recent Transatlantic tests, and hopes soon to be reported in England and Western Europe, when the long cold nights of Fall and Winter roll around.

C. W. ASSOCIATION NOTES

Due to the press of business, practically the entire C. W. Association staff has been absent for the past few weeks, with the result that considerable correspondence has remained unanswered. However, with the return of Mr. Griffeth, correspondents can expect replies to their queries in a very short time. Great interest has been expressed by many in the plans of the C. W. Association for Transcontinental and Transpacific tests in the near future, and those desiring to participate in these experiments are invited to write to Mr. G. G. Griffeth, Secretary, The C. W. Association, 602 California St., San Francisco, Calif.

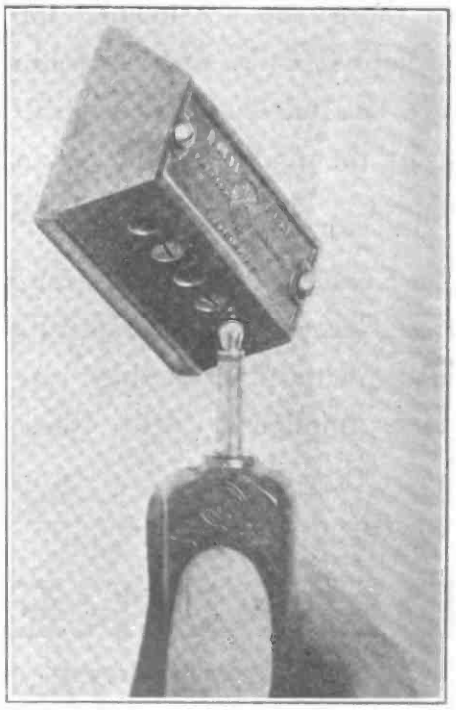
WITH THE RADIO MANUFACTURERS

Continued from page 34

TWO NEW RADIO ESSENTIALS

Those who use radio receiving outfits know how troublesome and unsatisfactory it is to pass a single pair of phones about so that more than one person can listen in. If two sets of phones are available with only one jack on the receiver, the phones can be placed in the circuit only after much trouble and

Pacent Twin Adapter



The Pacent Multijack

inconvenience. This problem has brought about the need of a Twin Adapter which will allow two phone connections or a phone and a loud speaker connection to be made with a single jack. To fill this need the Pacent Twin Adapter has been brought forth by Louis G. Pacent and with it one jack can be made to serve the purpose of two. Thus the receiver can be tuned with the phones and the loud speaker can be plugged in. The Twin Adapter will also be found very serviceable when making rapid connections and changes in C. W. work. The Pacent Twin Adapter is provided with heavy phosphor bronze spring connections and it is beautifully finished in polished brass and velvety black composition. The Pacent Twin Adapter, although made especially to accommodate Pacent Universal Plugs may be used with plugs of other make.

The Pacent Multijack is really three jacks built into one. This new development followed closely on the heels of the Twin Adapter and it may be used in connection with the Twin Adapter and the Pacent Plug. The three jacks which make up the Multijack are built into a beautiful composition base that may be attached to the side of a receiving cabinet or to a testing board or table. The ends of the Multijack are flat so that a number of them can be placed end to end where a large number of connections are necessary. If three Pacent Twin Adapters are used in connection with a single Multijack as many as six connections can be made. Both the Pacent Twin Adapter and the Pacent Universal Plug fit into the Multijack. Like the Twin Adapter, the Multijack is provided with heavy spring contactors that are sure to form low resistance connections.

DAVISTONE HORNS

Davistone is a patented composition which is claimed to be non-susceptible to vibration and therefore well adapted for a horn which will not distort sound waves. Tests made with Davistone horns in comparison with horns made of other materials prove its superiority in radio work, both as to the quality and volume of what was transmitted, just as it had in the phonograph. A small Davistone horn 1 ft. long produced far clearer and more satisfactory reproduction than a wooden or metal horn four times its size.

A company has been organized to market Davistone for radio loud speakers, phonograph tone chambers and for the many other uses to which it can be put. Their factory is already in production and it looks as though the company will have a tremendous growth from the start. The Davistone horns will be sold in attractive cabinets or mounted on metal bases. They will come equipped with or without receivers. Davistone horns will also be furnished unmounted to firms who desire to assemble their product with these horns at their factory. The Davistone Company's temporary address is 4037 Harrison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The Central Radio Laboratories, at 303 Sixteenth St., Milwaukee, has established production on one of its initial products, a filament rheostat, at the rate of 1000 per day. The president of the company, E. R. Stoekle, Ph.D., has resigned as physicist of The Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., in order to assume active charge of the business. Mr. Stoekle was formerly associated with the Western Electric Laboratories on research and development work in connection with vacuum tubes for radio telephony. He was also at one time connected with the Physics Department of the University of Wisconsin. C. R. Hammond is the sales manager of the new company.

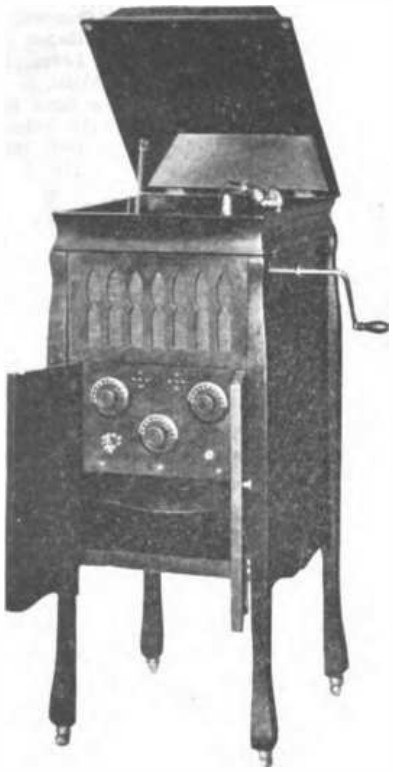
BONE DRY "B" STORAGE BATTERY

A radio "B" storage battery with rubber gasket seal and threaded rubber insulation, which can be shipped to dealers bone dry, thus insuring a brand new battery for the radio operator, is the latest product of the Willard Storage Battery Company of Cleveland. This latest "B" battery, besides being unusually quiet and overcoming several of the present difficulties most commonly attributed to "B" battery, resembles the more rugged, heavy duty automobile batteries made by the same company. It is said that none of the noise due to polarization in dry cells occurs in a liquid electrolyte battery. Electrical leakage between cells has also been overcome by wide separation of the cells and the use of individual glass containers.

The cells used are miniatures of the heavier types in many points of construction. The plates are insulated with threaded rubber insulation and the whole group assembled on a hard rubber rest which holds plates and insulator tightly in place at the same time affording ample space for the accumulation of sediment.

The plate posts pass through the covers in close fitting, soft rubber gaskets, similar to those recently adopted by the Willard Company for all of its batteries. The gaskets fit into a deep well on the under side of the cover and are firmly cemented to the posts making a tight leak-proof joint which can be easily removed when occasion arises. Shipping bone dry makes possible the delivery of a perfectly fresh, fully charged "B" battery, one which has not been slowly deteriorating during the interval between manufacture and purchase by the user.

This feature made possible solely by these threaded rubber insulators has met with a very favorable reception in connection with automobile batteries and there is every reason to believe it will be appreciated by the radio operator also.



Peerless "Radiofonograf," Combining a Phonograph and Detector with Two-Stage Amplifier and Using Common Phonograph Horn.

ERRATA NOTICE

The announcement of G. M. Proudfoot in May RADIO should have given the price of the Proudfoot detector and two stage amplifier, non-filament control, as $45, and of the detector and one stage amplifier as $35. G. M. Proudfoot is now engineer and manager of the radio department of the Cruver Mfg. Co., 2456 W. Jackson Blvd., to whom his business was recently sold because additional manufacturing facilities were needed to meet the demand for the Proudfoot instruments.

RADIO NEW CATALOGS

Bulletin C-3 from The Colin B. Kennedy Co. of San Francisco is an attractively printed publication giving illustrated descriptions, specifications and prices on Kennedy receivers, amplifiers and radio accessories.

The National Radio Institute of Washington, D. C. has discontinued the publication of "National Radio News" in connection with their correspondence course in radio and are advising their students to subscribe to RADIO as a desirable supplement to the N. R. I. instruction.

American Hard Rubber Co., of New York City, has issued a booklet on "Ace" hard rubber sheets, tubing, rods and moulded parts for all radio purposes.

Bulletin No. 22 from the Burgess Battery Co., of Chicago, is devoted to "B" batteries for wireless. Illustrations and descriptions are given of 4.5 volt, 18 volt, 22.5 volt and 113 volt dry batteries.

BOOK REVIEWS

"Radio Handbook," by J. H. Dellinger and L. E. Whittemore. Published by Lefax, Incorporated, Philadelphia. Price $3.50.

The compilers of this handbook have succeeded in assembling in one handy volume, every detail which applies to modern radio in the home. The authors are Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chief of the Radio Laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, and L. E. Whittemore, Alternate Chief. These men, with all the resources and information of the U. S. Government at their command, would be expected to turn out an excellent piece of work, and they certainly have succeeded in producing a comprehensive source of accurate data, which at the same time is in no way complicated. Everyday language is used throughout, and all technical terms are so clearly explained that any average individual will experience no trouble whatever in understanding them.

The handbook is pocket-size and carefully indexed for easy reference. The fundamental principles of both radio telephone and telegraph are treated in an unusually interesting way. Actual practice of both receiving and transmitting sets of various types is explained in detail, and the exact functions of every piece of apparatus is excellently explained. This last point, especially, is something of great interest to almost everyone who is interested in improving their radio results. Different types of antenna are contrasted in one chapter in a way that shows an excellent grasp of this important subject.

The handbook is loose-leaf and new pages which can be added will be issued every month, free of charge, to all owners up till July 1st, 1923.

THE RADIO "IF"

By W. T. BURFORD

(With apologies to Mr. Kipling.)

If you can keep your nerve when all about you
Are stations jamming hard and blaming you;
If you can "hold the air" though others flout you,
Until you get the longest message through;
If you can send, and not grow weary sending,
Nor over-tire the man who has to read;
If your mistakes are rare, but prompt their mending,
If you believe that haste is never speed:

If you can calmly contemplate the chatter
Of greenhorn operators fresh from school;
If you can sit with messages that matter,
And wait until they've finished—and be cool;
If you can read through half a dozen stations
The weaker signals that are meant for you,
And pick 'em out, with few interrogations,
Yet never feel ashamed to ask those few:

If you're a jack-of-all trades, tinker, tailor,
If there is scarce a thing you cannot do;
If you're an electrician and a sailor,
Telegrapher, accountant, lawyer, too;
If you're propelled by energy that's tireless,
If you don't fear a job that's never done:
Then, take my word, you're fit to work at wireless,
And anything you get you'll *earn*, my son.

CODE REVISIONS

Continued from page 23

tion companies install radio antennae and apparatus for persons who are not familiar with electric wiring. This will tend to insure the installation of antennae and apparatus in a strong and durable manner. It is important that antenna wire be used in such size and tensile strength as to avoid its coming in contact with any electric power wires whatsoever.

The size and material of which the antenna is made should depend, to some extent, upon the length of the span which the antenna must bridge. It is suggested that for the ordinary receiving antenna about 100 ft. long No. 14 soft drawn copper wire can safely be used. If other materials are used, the size which is chosen should be such as to insure tensile strength at least equal to that of the No. 14 soft copper wire suggested above.

The requirements covering splices and joints in the antenna span are for the purpose of avoiding accidental falling of such wires upon light or power wires, of less than 600 volts where it is found necessary to cross such lines. The rules, it will be noted, permit crossings with lines of 600 volts or less, if they do not happen to be trolley wires or feeders to trolley wires. In such a case, it is desirable to use wire of a larger size than No. 14 in order to minimize the chance of accidental contact of the antenna with the power wires.

The interchangeable use of copper and of approved copper-clad conductor is suggested on account of the fact that these two kinds of wire are practically equivalent in their conductivity for high-frequency current.

b. Lead-in Wires. No mention is made of the insulation from the building of the receiving antenna or lead-in wire except that this lead-in wire should be run through a bushing. The latter provision is chiefly to protect the wiring against the possibility of short-circuiting with electric power lines which many run in the wall and whose location may be unknown to the persons installing the radio equipment. This requirement serves also to protect the antenna lead-in wire against contact with metal lath or other metal parts of the building.

From a signaling standpoint, it is desirable to use insulators for receiving antennae in order that wet weather may not cause the antennae to become partly short-circuited to the ground.

c. Protective Device. The requirement for a protective device to be connected between the antenna and ground terminals of the receiving set is for the purpose of carrying lightning discharges or less violent discharges caused by in the ground with a minimum chance of

duction or by atmospheric electricity to damage to the receiving apparatus, building, or operator. A fuse is not required as a part of the protective device, though lightning arresters which are provided with fuses will not necessarily fail to receive approval. If a fused lightning arrester is used, it makes it less likely that the antenna terminal of a receiving set will be put at a high voltage in case the antenna falls upon an electric light or power wire. The absence of the fuse, on the other hand, makes it possible for the antenna, if it accidentally falls across the power wires, to become fused at the point of contact and thus fall to the ground and eliminate the hazard. The antenna terminal of the receiving set should be connected to the point of junction of the fuse with the arrester.

Lightning arresters may be used inside the building, and in such a case they will receive better protection from moisture and mechanical injury than lightning arresters placed on the outside of a building wall.

Protective devices of reliable manufacture are approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories, and can be depended upon to operate at the required voltage. The use of a cheaply constructed home-made arrester, is not recommended, since it may easily get out of order and fail to operate at the low voltage which is desirable. Arresters should be inclosed in such a way as to protect the breakdown gap from dust. One disadvantage of the vacuum tube type of arrester is that it may cease to function without giving warning that it is inoperative. A list of the approved protective devices and ground clamps is contained in the "List of Inspected Electrical Appliances," published by the Underwriters' Laboratories. This list is revised semi-annually and may be consulted upon application to the principal office of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., 207 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill., and at offices and agencies throughout the United States and Canada.

While an arrester connected between the antenna and ground is regarded by many as sufficient protection, it is somewhat safer to install a switch in parallel with it as an added protection. Particularly if the arrester is inside of the building and the ground connection is made to a radiator, it is desirable to use in addition the outside ground connection.

If the antenna is properly connected to the ground, such connection prevents the antenna from becoming a hazard to the building and its contents and may act to supplement the protection given by lightning rods. The arrester should have the most direct connection to the ground which it is feasible to make, otherwise the antenna may become a

hazard with respect to lightning.

d. Protective Ground Wire. While it is desirable to run the protective ground wire in as direct a line to ground as possible, it is more important to provide a satisfactory contact at the ground itself than to avoid a few bands in the ground wire.

f. Receiving Equipment Ground Wire. If the ground wire of a receiving set passes through a wall, it should be insulated for the same reasons as the antenna lead-in wire referred to in paragraph *a* above.

If the ground wire is exposed at all to mechanical injury it should be of larger size than the minimum permitted under the rules and certainly not smaller than No. 10 B. & S. gage. It should, for mechanical protection, be enclosed in wood moulding or other insulating material. Ground wires should not be run through iron pipe or conduit because of the choking effect at radio and lightning frequencies.

TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT

j. Protective Ground Switch. On account of the larger size of the ordinary transmitting antenna, it is more likely to be subject to damage from lightning; and on account of the high voltages produced by radio transmitting equipment, it is desirable to provide for the use of a double-throw switch for connecting the antenna either to the transmitting apparatus or to the ground. The use of this switch makes it possible to entirely disconnect the antenna from the transmitting apparatus when not in use.

The objection to slate-base switches is chiefly from the radio engineering viewpoint, on account of the absorption of water by many kinds of slate and the presence of conducting streaks.

Under this rule one has the choice of the standard 100-ampere 600-volt single-pole, double-throw switch or a special antenna switch using 60 ampere copper which has an air-gap distance of at least four inches.

o. Protection from Surges, etc. On account of the difficulty which has been experienced by the induction of voltages in the supply lines of a transmitting station, it is advisable to use a protective device across the terminals of each machine or transformer connected to this power line. It would also seem desirable to connect a similar protective device across the power line and near the point of its entrance to the building and on the house side of the meters.

It is desirable that research on the performance of protective devices and the means for avoiding surges and "kick-backs" in the power supply lines be promoted.

RADIOTORIAL COMMENT

Continued from page 9

astounding records will be made—especially in the carrying powers of C. W. and I. C. W.! The return voyage will be conducted in the same manner.

We feel sure that the shipping companies, operating vessels to the Orient, would be glad to co-operate in this effort at obtaining further scientific data, for the good of radio progress in the U. S.

We also think that there are many manufacturers of receiving and amplifying apparata, who would be willing to *loan* a complete equipment for this test—that would become historic in the annals of amateur radio effort.

Arrangements could doubtless be made whereby the representing operator would be given permission to put up a single wire, of proper length, on board—for the test—in order that he should, in no way, interfere with the regular radio operations of the vessel.

There are many little details to be filled out, of course, but we believe the test to be very well worth while, and—to this end—we ask that all operators who desire to ascertain JUST how far they are reaching out, notify the Editor. We suggest that all stations who are interested, contribute to the expenses of sending an operator, say $5—or $10—each, for a first class passage to the Orient and return, together with a sufficient sum for incidental expenses, and so forth.

We furthermore propose that the receiving equipment shall NOT consist of "super-heterodyne's"—nor shall it have more than 3 steps of amplification—at the most! This for the reason that the test is not to be made for any *especially-built* apparata! Rather is it one that is undertaken for the purpose of showing that which amateurs can accomplish with such apparata as lies within the financial reach of the majority.

In the first available number of RADIO—after the representing operator's return—will be published, in full, all details of the test, together with the names of all who have contributed toward making the effort possible.

It is urged that those who think well of the idea, so inform the Editor at the earliest possible moment. And be it understood that the proposition is by NO means limited to Pacific Coast stations! *Any* operator, who has cause—by his former DX results—to believe that he can reach out over Pacific waters—is *welcome!*

LET'S GO!

MAJOR LAWRENCE MOTT.

THE NEW YORK RADIO SHOW

By L. D. McGEADY

Z-Z-Z — Br-Br-r-r —— Screech — — Yow-Yow. That is a somewhat harsh sound to convey to the reader's mind, but it is a fairly accurate reproduction of the noise made by most of the receiving sets before the exhibitor shut off his set at the late Radio Show, at the 71st Regiment Armory, running from May 22nd to 27th. The show was the fourth this year to be held in New York City, making an equal break between Brooklyn and Manhattan, each having had two of their own.

The first New York Radio Show early in the year brought out all of the amateurs in the Second and Third Districts. The last Radio Show succeeded in attracting all of the Finale Hoppers within a hundred miles radius; and some even brought their poodles.

The event of the week was the wireless telegraph receiving contest held Wednesday evening, May 24th, in the Armory. All honors were carried away by Theodore R. McElroy, of Boston, an employee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with an official receiving record of 57½ words a minute for two minutes with one error, which error, as it later developed, may have been the faulty machine used in sending. This is setting up a new world's record. Mr. McElroy carried away a twelve inch loving cup representing first prize.

The man to carry off second honors was also a Western Union man, J. R. Smythe, of New York City, with a record of 49 words a minute to his credit. Third at the finish of the contest was E. G. Seutter of the New York *Times* staff with 46 words a minute officially credited him. These three men are ready to defend their records, so any amateur getting his receiving record up above the record should not fail to arrange a contest.

New radio attachments and devices in large numbers were shown at the show. Many of these were of wide interest; some of less general interest, but of great importance.

Another event which aroused the interest of the fans at the show was the amateur construction contest. All amateurs were invited to take part in constructing a set which would receive radio. The results were gratifying. Some of the sets were built into a lobster's claw, a ring finger, and all sort of small contraptions which made them look like the weavings of a spider more than the handiwork of an amateur. The smaller sets, however, did not come in for the big prize money. The first prize of $100 for construction, originality and effectiveness went to Rudolph Knopp, of Cedar Grove, N. J. Second prize money of $75 was awarded to A. Faske, of Brooklyn, N. Y., third prize of $50

going to Walter Ostman, Ridgewood, N. J. Besides these there were fifteen other smaller prizes.

Another record set at the show was in the number of aerials on the roof of one building, there being 20 receiving aerials of exhibitors at the show and three permanent aerials belonging to the service men occupying the armory and used for both sending and receiving practice and instruction.

Grasp the proportions of the show from the following data: There were nearly one hundred individual exhibitors' booths. An estimated figure of the number of visitors to the show is over sixty thousand. The exhibition building covers in all one entire block facing on four streets. This probably sets a record for the country as the largest radio show ever given.

One of the interesting exhibits was the one maintained by the United States Navy Radio service. Through working models and maps it was shown just how a ship is brought from the three mile limit, right up into the lower bay of New York. When a ship reaches the three mile limit, the navigator sends out the call "NAH" (the compass control station at New York City), and requests "QTE," "What is my bearing?" NAH replies with K. The navigator then sends his own code letters signal test and within one minute four separate compass stations are taking their turns sending him reply messages, which by turning his wave direction compass on he can safely guide himself into port. The four compass stations are located at Amaganssett, Fire Island, Sandy Hook, and Mantoloking.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING IN CANADA

Radio broadcasting on a large commercial scale will soon be in progress in Canada. John Lowry, telephone commissioner, announces that the Manitoba government telephone system is now preparing facilities with which to carry on a substantial business throughout the province. Similar steps are being taken by other provinces. Laws governing the activities of amateur radio machines so that best results may be obtained by commercial sending and receiving stations will be sought at the next sessions of the Western Canada legislatures.

Agricultural economists declare that the radio is destined to work wonders for Western Canada. Hundreds of settlers are pouring into the rich mixed farming districts of the prairie provinces. While Western Canada is noted for its telephone service, which forms a network of wires across the prairies, there is an inevitable delay in wiring new districts. With the rapid advancement of the radio science, the farmer in the most remote section may for a few dollars throw up a small receiving set that will keep him linked continuously with the broadcasting stations at Winnipeg.

QUERIES AND REPLIES

Continued from page 34

The circuit accompanying an article entitled "The D. X. Bringer-in," on page 23 of April RADIO, does not show where the loading coils should be placed. Please show the correct place for these coils.—B. O., Youngstown, Ohio.

The small crosses at the places where loading coils should be inserted for long waves were omitted on the original diagram, so we are reproducing it herewith, in corrected form. See Fig. 4.

(a) In the C. W. transmitter for C. J. Dow, described in May RADIO, is the rheostat connected so as to place the windings in series or in parallel, and will either of these arrangements carry the current of the two tubes? (b) Will the rheostat, when connected in parallel, have sufficient resistance to keep the voltage of the tubes at ten volts? (c) What is the purpose of the binding post on the upper right hand side of the panel of the transmitter?—J. P., Staten Island, N. Y.

(a) The rheostat windings are in parallel, in order to carry the current of the two tubes, without heating. (b) Yes, the rheostat is sufficient to bring the voltage down to eight volts if necessary. (c) This binding post is not used, being merely placed there to preserve the symmetrical proportions of the panel.

Please inform me how the limit of power from an amateur C. W. transmitter is reckoned.—R. J. B., Pine Knot, Calif.

Until the new regulations now being prepared by the Dept. of Commerce are put into effect, the rule of 1 K. W. maximum input into the transmitting apparatus is still in force.

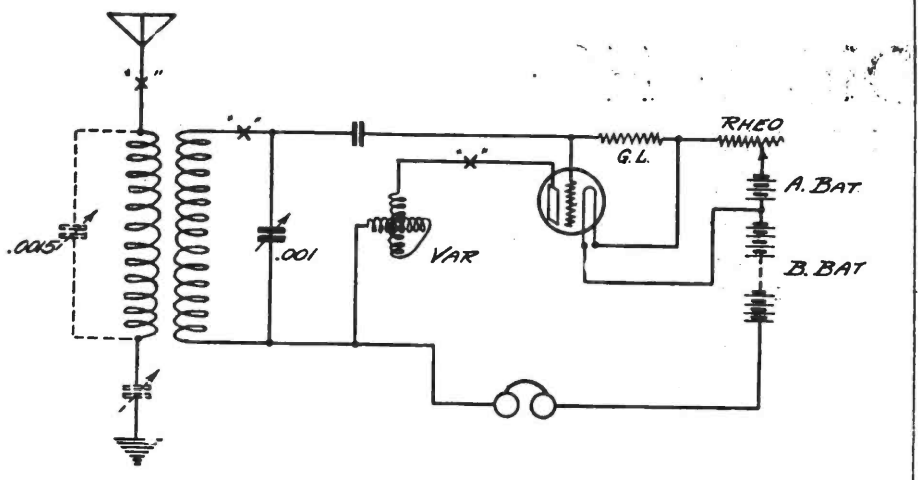
A chemical rectifier for charging storage batteries can be made by filling a pint mason jar to within an inch of the top with a concentrated solution of borax and by suspending a 1-in. strip of ⅛-in. sheet aluminum and a similar strip of lead on either side of the jar. The solution is made by stirring about half a pound of borax into a pint of warm water until no more can be dissolved. The metal strips should be long enough to just clear the bottom of the jar and should be bent at the top so as to hang over the edge of the jar and thus be suspended in the jar. The aluminum strip should be connected to the positive battery terminal and to one of the alternating current wires, being sure to have a 100-watt lamp or equivalent resistance in series. The other ac. wire is connected to the negative battery terminal. Before using the rectifier cut the battery out of the circuit and turn on the juice for five hours so as to "form" the plates.

ORANGE COUNTY RADIO CLUB

The Orange County Radio Club of Fullerton, Calif. has elected as president—Malcom Atherton, vice-president—Cecil Yates, Sect'y treasurer—Ray Hancock, and traffic officers—J. E. Waters (6EC) and (6AHA).

Every meeting is taken up by a lecture or moving picture. A debate is in progress on "Whether Spark is better than C.W."

The spark set and the telephone set at 6BIK (Club Set) is now in operation, and advice as to modulation, etc., will be appreciated. All letters answered. No regular operating hours have been assigned yet. Laurance Babize, ex-commercial operator, Cecil Yates, Ray Hancock and Walter Bruce are the operators for the Club Set.



ELIMINATING STATIC

Continued from page 15

electrical system acting as a huge receiving antenna.

In receiving by this method, Dr. Cohen pointed out, the interference of static is less, although much static is still present, but by connecting in the resonance coils in combination with certain circuit arrangements perfected by him and Major Mauborgue, it was found that the static was practically all eliminated. The resonance wave coil method, he added, had also been found applicable for use as an ordinary aerial, through experiments conducted last summer.

Describing the device, known as resonance wave coils, briefly, Dr. Cohen said that it was practically a long coil, the length of the wire used being comparable to the length of the wave which is being received. The coil which stands vertical is enclosed with short metal tubes which slide up and down the coil, and are grounded through certain circuit arrangements which act like a drain for the static currents but permit the signals desired to be received to pass through to the detecting instrument. The device can be used either with a lighting circuit used as a receiving antenna as described by General Squier, or in connection with a regular receiving aerial.

According to the Bureau of Standards, a great deal of work has been done by radio engineers and scientists in an effort to reduce the interfering noise caused by static and strays. Certain devices are in use by means of which strays are considerably reduced, but the apparatus now employed is usually too elaborate to be used at the ordinary amateur station.

One method which the amateur will find helpful in reducing certain types of strays, is to use, instead of the usual elevated antenna, a coil antenna and a more sensitive receiving set. A coil antenna may be constructed by winding a suitable number of turns of wire with proper spacing on a square wooden frame about 4 feet square. Certain types of strays seem to come from a particular direction, but many strays have no directional properties. The coil antenna has the property of receiving a strong signal when pointed in the direction from which a signal is approaching, and receiving only a weak signal when pointed at right angles to that direction. Thus by rotating a coil antenna to the proper position the directional types of strays can be greatly reduced. The strength of signals picked up by a coil antenna is much smaller than the strength of signals picked up by the ordinary elevated antenna, and good results should not be expected from a coil antenna unless three or more stages of amplification are used.

Some relief can also be obtained by persons having good amplifiers by using a "ground antenna." This is a long insulated wire run in a shallow trench or on the surface of the ground. The ground wire should be run in the direction of the station from which the most signals are to be received, and should preferably be several hundred feet long.

RADIO COMPASS STATION

The Navy maintains along the coast of the United States 62 radio compass stations, the total cost of which is not more than $1,000,000. It is estimated that during peace times the value of ships saved from destruction during three months of bad weather will more than offset the total cost of installation and maintenance of all the radio compass stations of the Navy.

These stations are not only of immense value during peace times but of the greatest assistance during war. Every time an enemy ship within 500 miles of the coast sends a radio message the coast compass stations can immediately determine the direction of this message. This direction in degrees is sent to a central office where the exact position of the enemy can be plotted.

The radio compass is also used continuously by aircraft flying up and down the coasts. In bad weather the aircraft frequently finds its base by asking the radio compass station there for a bearing, and upon receiving the bearing of the station the pilot flies directly toward it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

COMPRESSIBILITY OF WATER

Sir: I wish to call your attention to an error which occurs in a technical article in your May issue. Charles K. Fulghum, in his article on "The Radio Wave," page 17, states:

"If a point is chosen beneath the surface of the water and a careful study made under the conditions which take place in this medium during such a disturbance as cited above, we find that the water is not moved along, but is merely *compressed and rarefied,* corresponding with the wave motion which takes place on the surface."

The author probably had in mind the compression and rarefaction of the air caused by a sound wave in it, as mentioned in the next paragraph of his article.

The fact is that water is practically incompressible, an enormous pressure being required to produce any apparent decrease in volume. The particles of water in a water wave have been found to move in circular orbits which become smaller and smaller as one goes further below the surface.

Yours truly,
EDWARD W. KIMBARK.

Evanston, Ill.

Sir: In reply to Mr. Kimbark's letter of May the third, concerning the error in my article on the Radio Wave, I have this to state.

Mr. Kimbark is in error when he states that water is practically incompressible. That is the popular belief, but the fact is that it is compressible and this property is being made use of in a very novel manner at the present time. (See May issue of Scientific American, "Transmitting Power in Fluid Waves.")

Were water not compressible a sound propogated at a point beneath the surface of a body of water would be heard simultaneously at any point no matter how far distant it was from the source of sound. (This is considering the use of proper microphonic instruments as detectors beneath the surface of the water.)

In the case of a disturbance such as was referred to in the article, vis., a stone dropped in a pool of still water, the writer was not referring to the surface waves but to the waves which are formed that are points of rarefaction and compression. Mr. Kimbark's statement that the particles of water, presuming he has meant molecules, move in circular orbits, is proof in itself that there must be differences in the density of the water as the wave progresses through it, for no matter how small, these particles have a certain inertia which is the cause of the formation of these waves which are characterized as points of rarefaction and compression.

I trust that this letter will clear up any question which has occurred in the minds of any readers over this point which is here discussed.

Very truly yours,
CHAS. K. FULGHUM.

Delta, Colo.

TRANSMITTING ON GALENA

Sir: In your May issue of RADIO, on page 20, is an article by L. F. Seefred on "Transmitting on Galena."

This article is very interesting as it shows that Mr. Seefred's antenna was able to absorb enough energy from the two receiving stations heterodyning each other to be able to modulate their beat frequency by pure absorption. Please have Mr. Seefred give a little data on this phenomena such as distances between the three stations and plane of each antenna. I imagine his station was located quite close to one of the other stations in order to absorb enough energy to modulate its output.

Continued on page 86

He states that just as soon as one of the stations would turn off its bulb, his (Mr. Seefred's transmitter) would be dead. I think that is not quite the case as I believe he could still modulate the output of the other station by absorption, but as he was using galena he of course could not get a beat without the third station heterodyning.

I see no reason why Mr. Seefred could not accomplish voice transmission by putting a microphone in series with his antenna and modulating the output of the near station by voice. This would require a fourth station with a non-oscillating receiver to hear the voice, or the third station could hear it with a straight detector.

Yours truly,
V. H. BROWN.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sir: Mr. Brown is correct in saying that one of the stations must have been close to mine as I will admit that he was approximately 50 or 60 feet from me, while the other was two blocks away. Both antennas were at right angles with mine. No doubt voice *could* be accomplished in this form as per Mr. Brown's letter. I have not had the opportunity to try voice modulation as yet, but would like very much to see published in RADIO, some experiments carried out by others along this line. I know of two amateurs in this city now who claim to be talking to each other at a distance of four blocks by making their sets oscillate and inserting a microphone in the ground lead, altho Mr. Brown's idea is a different experiment, and should prove successful to my estimation.

I have a friend in Texas who claims that he picks up quite a lot of the long undamped wave stations on both the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts. Also hearing POZ, and all this done on galena and a long antenna. There probably were two stations heterodyning on each other to make the third one audible on crystal at the fourth station.

I remember on one occasion when we copied the Great Lakes Naval Radio Station (undamped wave) on crystal, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1916, at 1:05 A. M.—P.S.T. NAJ was calling NPL on 6,000 meters. I have some very rough sensitive galena that is not seen at any of the stores and which probably accounts for the success I have had with receiving and transmitting on galena.

Very truly,
LYNDON F. SEEFRED.

Los Angeles, Cal.

The Altadena Radio Laboratory, operated by Paul F. Johnson at Pasadena, Calif., has outgrown two stores during the past year and on July 1st will move to 562 East Colorado St., where they will have twice their present room.

The Northwest Radio Service Co., of 1637 Westlake Avenue, Seattle, has expanded its activities to include large-scale manufacturing of instruments, under the trade name of "Puget." Shops in the Flatiron Building, adjacent to the store headquarters in the Times Square Building, have been completely fitted out, and are now engaged in working to capacity on three types of receiving sets and on Puget headphones. A large corps of radio mechanics have been put to work, and the demand is so strong that additional men are being added practically every day. The Northwest Radio Service Co., will extend the scope of its business to include wholesale relations with western and national dealers, according to V. I. Kraft, manager of the company. The company resumed broadcasting schedules early in May, when it reopened its station, KJR, with a 100-watt set.

250 WATT POWER AMPLIFIER

Continued from page 13

on the vertical sub-panel. The process of soldering Litz is considered in detail in a subsequent chapter.

The filament voltmeter, V, which has a scale reading to 12, the milliammeter, A, with a scale reading to 250, and the radiation ammeter, I, with a scale reading to 10, are standard equipment.

It will be seen in Fig. 58 that there are three posts marked "FIL." These provide for filament heating by either alternating or direct current and, of course, the former is to be preferred because of the resulting greater tube life. When alternating current is employed for this purpose, post number 18 is the mid tap to the filament transformer secondary. To eliminate the impedance of the transformer secondary to the high frequency pulsating currents flowing from the filament, a 0.5 microfarad paper dielectric condenser should be bridged across posts number 16 and 18, and 18 and 17. When direct current is used for filament supply, connect posts 17 and 18 together and apply the filament heating current to posts 16 and 17.

Neglecting the broken lines of Fig. 58, the device is connected for use as an amplifier of any high frequency pulsating or alternating current impressed upon the input terminals. It will be noted that the flexible leads to the variable output inductance are connected to posts numbered 1, 2, 4, 8, and 9. Post number 2 is a blank, and serves merely to support the flexible lead when its use is not desired.

To use the instrument as an oscillator or C. W. transmitter, shift the flexible lead from post number 2 to 3 and the one from post number 4 to 5 and connect posts 5 and 6 together. This will form a Hartley oscillating circuit which will be found to operate most efficiently.

and save 25% on high-grade assembled sets

THERE are two parts in the building of radio apparatus; first the actual panel drilling and assembling, and second, the wiring.

The first is essentially machine work which you could not duplicate. At the same time, because it is machine work, it is really the less expensive part of the entire assembly.

The wiring, which is hand work, is the expensive part and also the part which you can do just as well yourself. The Standard Plan gives you an opportunity to secure commercial grade correctly assembled apparatus at prices only slightly more than you would pay for the individual instruments.

The STANDARD *Plan*

"assembled but not wired"

The Standard Assembling Company makes a complete line of apparatus—fully ASSEMBLED but not WIRED. The actual machine work is done in a splendidly equipped factory. The workmanship is not excelled anywhere. The individual instruments and parts are of the highest quality obtainable and are bought in tremendous quantities at big discounts.

The wiring, which is expensive hand work, is left for you to finish.

Take advantage of the Standard Plan and save the expensive wiring costs. Only in this way can you get fully assembled high quality apparatus at such low prices.

STANDARD
ASSEMBLING COMPANY
Dept. A, 19 Bridge St., N. Y. C.

OUR new 12-page booklet, explaining the Standard Plan in detail and illustrating Standard instruments in actual colors, is just coming off the press. Send 5c for your copy at once. This coupon is for your convenience. We suggest that you fill it in now in time to save money on your next purchase.

Standard Assembling Company, N. Y. C.
Dept. A, 19 Bridge Street, N. Y. C.
Gentlemen—I enclose 5c. Send me your new booklet by return mail.

Name .....
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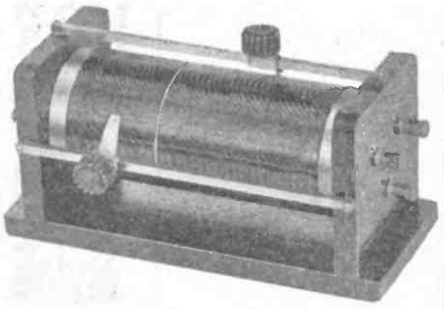

Complete directions with each instrument for using it in several ways including radio-frequency transformer work and regenerative circuits.

THE UNIVERSAL TUNING TRANSFORMER

EFFICIENT TUNING without variable condensers—
LOOSE COUPLING to avoid interference—
A COMPLETE HIGH-CLASS TUNING OUTFIT for the price of a simple tuning coil—
DESIGNED for both Vacuum Tube and Crystal detectors.

$4.25

At your dealer or write to

RADIO DEVICES COMPANY
693 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Can You Beat These?

A Loud Talker for	$1.00
A Short Wave Cabinet Receiver	9.75
A Duo-Lat. Cabinet Receiver	7.75

Plan Bureau R-Series Blue Prints with separate printed instructions show you exactly how to make these and many other instruments for amounts ridicuously low. Give full details for every modern receiver part so that you can make each and every one from raw material. 24 blue prints in the set. Here is the list of parts shown:

Loop Aerial	Knob	Duo-Lateral Coil Plug
Flat Top Aerial	Dial	Triple Coil Mount
Single Wire Aerial	Switch Lever	Duo-Lateral Coils
Cage Aerial	Switch Points	Phones
Umbrella Aerial	Rheostat	Loud Talker
Variometer	1 Stage Amplifier	Series Par. SW.
Varicoupler	2 Stage Amplifier	Anti-Cap. SW.
Short Wave Receiver	3 Stage Amplifier	Switch Stops
Long Wave Receiver	Amplifying Transformer	Binding Posts
VT Detector Cabinet	Variable Condenser	Short Wave Hookup
Tube Socket	Grid Leak	Long Wave Hookup
Storage Battery	Grid Condenser	Loop Set Hookup
Storage "B" Battery	Plug	Det. Cab. Hookup
	Jack	Vacuum Tube

You save the cost of the entire set if you make only the Loud Talker.

THE BIGGEST VALUE IN RADIO

Complete Set 24 Blue Prints and Instructions $3.00 Postpaid. (No stamps.)

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"PRMCO" SERVICE WHY ?

Come in and see us, inspect our stock. We have it if it is Radio. If you live out of town, send for Bulletin. We will check what we have in stock to avoid delay. Postage paid.

QST RADIO SHOP
3305 BELMONT AVE. FRESNO, CALIF.
FRESNO'S PIONEER RADIO STORE

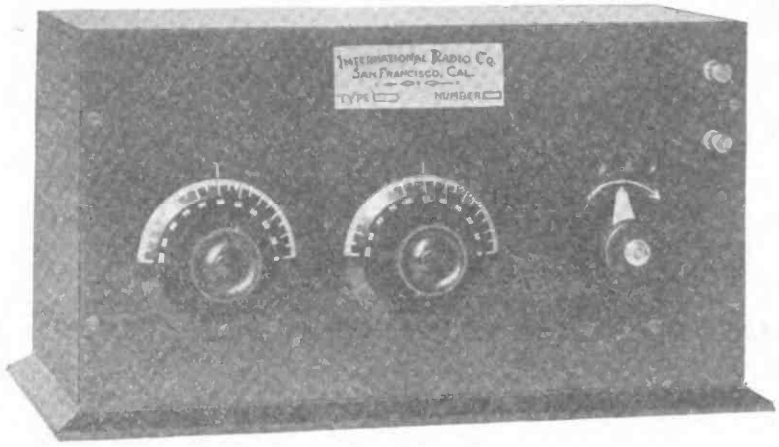
International Radio Co.

San Francisco, California

Announcement

Mr. I. H. McCarty A. I. E. E. will personally supervise the manufacture, testing and completion of our High Grade Radio Receiving Sets, having complete charge of our Engineering Department.

The "Toy Stage of Radio" has passed. This has prompted us to add to our Staff, Experts of proven ability and experience.



Mr. McCarty is a pioneer in the Radio Field, having in 1903 given the **FIRST** demonstration on the Pacific Coast of the Wireless Telephone. Mr. McCarty was Engineer for the North American Wireless Corporation, and during the World War designed special dictagraph and amplifying equipment for the U.S. Government.

Nineteen years practical experiments in Radio by Mr. McCarty will enable us to turn out "up-to-the-minute-Radio-Equipment." Mr. Carroll Shipman A. I. E. E., No. 58 Sutter Street, San Francisco, has accepted our appointment as Consulting Engineer. His long years of experience with great Electrical Engineering problems and his reputation is too well known to require introduction from us. Our Factory at the corner of Annie and Jessie Streets, San Francisco, is being equipped in line with the idea that Radio is here to stay. It will be a credit to San Francisco and the gentlemen who have become identified with it. First thought has been given to efficiency and a high class product.

A glance at the photograph of our Receiving Set will convince anyone that it will be a credit to any home, one you would be proud to have in your parlor or office. All material entering into its construction is the best obtainable. Before shipment every set is tested and inspection certificate attached carrying our guarantee.

Specifications

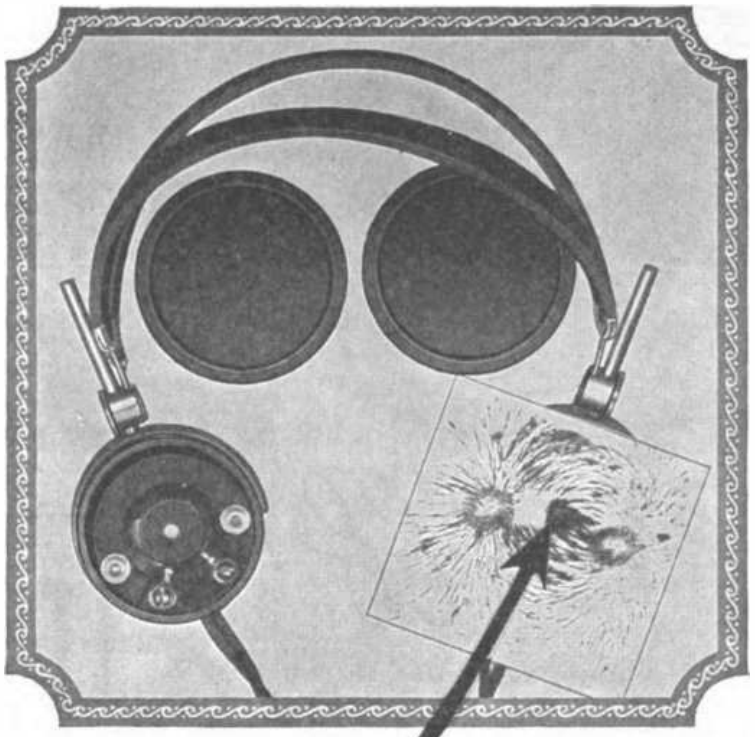
Polished solid mahogany box, $13 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Satin finished Bakelite $\frac{3}{16}$ inch panels. Bakelite Dials. No wires in front. Binding post connections in rear. 2,400 ohm. Kellogg Receivers. Batteries, etc., everything complete. No parts to buy. Ready for use and installation in 30 minutes after receipt. TOTAL COST $75.00.

Dealers: Price upon application. All questions cheerfully answered. Our service department can help you.

Reference: Anglo London & Paris National Bank.

International Radio Co.

Phone Douglas 422 **165 JESSIE STREET** **San Francisco, Cal.**



A STRONG PULL AT THE ONE PROPER POINT

WHEN the forces exerted on the diaphragm of a telephone receiver are applied at two points, there is a tendency for the diaphragm to vibrate in sections, producing false overtones and distortion to sound waves.

The PERFECTED AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC (LONG RANGE) RADIO HEAD SETS are designed with a powerful single pole electro-magnet. The pull is at the *exact center of the diaphragm*, which vibrates as a unit, reproducing clearly and accurately every shade and inflexion of tone.

Automatic Electric Head Sets have been designed by a staff of engineers of over thirty years' experience in developing better telephone equipment. It has taken many months to produce these receivers. But when you try them, you will say here is an accomplishment which justifies the time and study.

When Automatic Electric Head Sets are used, both strong and weak signals are reproduced with maximum loudness and clearness. Results are equally good whether used with crystal or vacuum tube detectors, multi-stage amplifiers or loud speakers. The strongest signals are reproduced with no distortion.

Remember this! High resistance does not necessarily mean high efficiency. The things that count most are number of turns of wire, magnetic strength and scientific construction. In the design of Automatic Electric Receivers, these factors have been given first attention. The resistance is just sufficient to give the best results.

Automatic Electric Head Sets are of standard size, but are light and comfortable. They weigh but 12 ounces complete. The shells and caps are of bakelite. The magnets are of the best grade of tungsten steel, carefully selected. The cords and webbing are of the highest grade material obtainable.

PRICE
$10.00
COMPLETE

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC LONG RANGE RADIO HEAD SETS

Dealers who specialize in highest grade Radio Equipment should be able to supply you. Such dealers know the reputation of this company for its telephone equipment of finest quality. If your dealer cannot fill your order for the genuine Automatic Electric Head Set, we will ship it postpaid to any address in the U. S. A. for $10.00.

Automatic Electric Company

ENGINEERS, DESIGNERS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE IN USE THE WORLD OVER

HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY: CHICAGO, U. S. A.

CALLS HEARD

BY 7KP, SEATTLE—ONE TUBE

C. W.—4bq, 5za, 6aat, 6aif, 6alu, 6awt, 6bcr, 6bdz, 6cu, 6en, 6fh, 6gy, 6ka, 6ky, 6nx, 6oo, 6ym, 6xad, 6za, 6zad, 6zb, 6zf, 6zq, 6zz, 8agz, 9kp, 9ps, 9wd, 9wq, 9amb, 9yae, 9zac. Can. 4bt, 4cb, 5bi, 5ct, 9bd.
Spark—5cn, 6ajh, 6ajr, 6ark, 6avr, 6ex, 6gr, 6ib, 6im, 6mh, 6qr, 6tu, 6uo, 6oh, 6xh, 6zam, 6zu, Can. 9bd.

AT 600, 88 PERALTA AVE., S. F.

C. W.—5za, (6ak), 6bk, 6cu, 6df, 6ea, 6en, 6fh, 6ft, 6ga, (6gd), (6gy), 6ka, (6ku), 6pi, 6akw, 6bkb, 6bka, 6bjq, 6bjr, 6bes, 6bfv, (6bcd), 6xad, 6zf, 6zg, 6zw, (6zx), 6zz, 7cp, 7dp, 7fl, (7mf), 7na, 7oz, 7zu, 9wd, 9amb, 9ayu, 9dtm, 9dva; qrn getting bad now.

★ ★ RADIOADS ★ ★

A CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION READ BY 60,000 BUYERS

The rate per word is five cents, net. Remittance must accompany all advertisements. Include name and address when counting words.

ADS FOR THE JULY ISSUE MUST REACH US BY JUNE FIRST

RECEIVING APPARATUS

FOR SALE: Short wave regenerative receiver $15. E. Gassmann, 732 North Second St., Fresno, Calif.

FOR RELIABLE BROADCAST RECEPTION buy a "Master Radio Broadcast Receiver." Write at once for complete circular. Master Engineering Company, Omaha, Nebr.

FOR SALE—200-20,000 Meter Receiver including Radiotron Detector, $35.00. Box 205, Williamsport, Pa.

FOR SALE—Custom built audion detector short wave length apparatus including variometers, variocoupler and variable condenser, $55.00 without phones or batteries. Mortimer Harris, 50 21st Ave., San Francisco, Calif. Phone Pacific 6242.

FOR SALE: Variable condensers: plates 4c, rotary washers 10c dozen, stationary 5c, shafts 25c, supporting rods 5c, tops and bottoms 25c pair, knobs 15c. Parts 23 plate $1.85; 43 $2.85. Assembled $1.00 extra. Tool and die work. Gravenstede, 84 Hancock Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

MURDOCK PHONES. With each pair of No. 56 type Murdock Phones we will give as premium one Dubilier mica by pass condenser, suitable for either regenerative or crystal circuits. No. 56 Phones 2000 ohms $5.00 each. 3,000 ohms $6.00 each. Twelve hour service or your remittance returned. Postpaid and insured. The Kehler Radio Laboratories, Dept. R, Obilene, Kansas.

TRANSMITTING APPARATUS

For this month only, anything standard or if it's radio, less 15 per cent. Moulded Bakelite socket 50c, 7/22 tinned antenna wire 65c per 100 ft. Detector panels $4.50 each. Amrad crystal sets $13. Rush your list of apparatus wanted today. Dealers write. Henry Kulikavaski, Ansonia, Conn.

FOR SALE: $35 for 6ZZ one kilowatt DX spark set all complete. Perfect performance. Box 175, Douglas, Arizona.

MISCELLANEOUS

RADIO SPECIAL: Switch lever, knob, 12 contacts, 2 stops, 2 binding posts, $1.00; those excellent Eveready B Batteries all sizes, postpaid; a neat sturdy 23 plate variable, .0005, $3.75; moulded and nickel plated sockets, 90c and $1.00. Immediate delivery. Also a receiver-detector with 2 step $125.00 and a single circuit receiver-detector 1 step in same cabinet, $50. Pacific Radio Equipment Co., Box 27, Station "A", Berkeley, Calif.

SWAP: Good bicycle; loose coupler, for Magnavox or other equipment. W. McCartney, Box 168, San Jose, Calif.

CABINETS. We manufacture all sizes, from any variety of wood desired. No lock-box corners. Only high grade tongue and groove or double tongue joints employed. Prices low. Prompt delivery guaranteed. Boxtoy Company, 2000 E. Vernon Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.—(2T-J&A)

FOR SALE—Phone condensers 25c; contacts 30c dozen; binding posts 6c each. Jennison, 83 Russell Street, Waltham, Mass.

SALE or TRADE for RADIO apparatus. $50 concert receiver, two $6 variometers. R. W. Haynes. 1236 American, Long Beach, Calif.

FOR SALE: Used bare copper wire, 20 cents per pound. (Good as new.) 431 38th St., Oakland, Calif. Phone Piedmont 6945W.

RADIO BOOKS

"Arc Radio Manual," published by the engineers of the Federal Telegraph Company of San Francisco, and written in simple, interesting manner. Well illustrated with diagrams and photographs of the various types of arc radio apparatus used on shipboard and in shore stations. Price $2.50 per copy, postpaid in the U. S. For sale by Pacific Radio Pub. Co., Pacific Bldg., San Francisco.

"License Quiz Book," for passing the U. S. Government radio examinations. The most popular selling radio book. Contains 106 pages of radio information. 80 illustrations. 250 questions and answers. Deals with every new radio development. Price $1.00 per copy, postpaid anywhere in the U. S., or given free with a one year subscription to "RADIO." Pacific Radio Pub. Co., Pacific Bldg., San Francisco.

Build your own Radiophone. Instruction book ten cents. Radio Service Institute, No. 2000 14th Street, Washington, D. C. —3t

Send 10 cents for our new large 32 page catalog describing our course entitled "How to Learn Radio at Home." National Radio Institute, Dept. 1331, 1345 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Remember—

You paid the news dealer 25c for this copy of "RADIO." Twelve issues will cost you $3. Subscribe at the $2.00 a year rate before June 30th and save a dollar.

Tell them that you saw it in RADIO

Time to Broadcast "CAUTION" to Radio Fans—

Quoting from "Radio" of May:

"America has gone wild over radio.

"There has been 'created' an overwhelming demand for any old thing that will receive radiophone speech and music.

"Manufacturers, jobbers and dealers were unprepared for the onslaught of orders.

"Manufacturers have doubled, trebled and quadrupled production facilities.

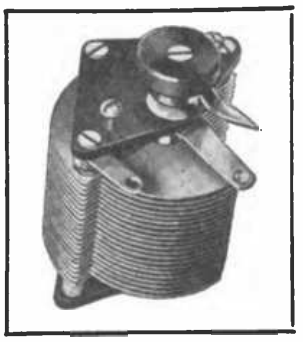
"Meanwhile men who know little or nothing about radio are busily making Chinese copies of old stuff to be sold to an unsuspecting public, at fabulous prices.

"Such a time of wild, crazy enthusiasm calls for cool heads and words of caution."

You who are in radio for profit or pleasure realize this; you know the very future of the industry, and possibly your own business, depends greatly upon the ability and stability of radio equipment to GIVE SERVICE. Therefore, keep a "cool head." Investigate, analyze, compare before you tie yourself to any one make or manufacture.

RADIO EQUIPMENT MARKED "SIGNAL"

is not new, nor untried. It has stood the test of time. SIGNAL Wireless Equipment served the United States Signal Corps efficiently and well. SIGNAL Radio Materials have been developed by SIGNAL Radio Specialists in SIGNAL Laboratories, and are built in the SIGNAL Factory, according to the best commercial and government standards. It is Radio Insurance to specify "SIGNAL."



"Signal Variable Condenser"

SIGNAL BACK MOUNTED VARIABLE CONDENSER

A typical "SIGNAL" product built for service. For example; where ordinary amateur construction calls for plates only .015" in thickness, SIGNAL plates are .026" thick. You can drop SIGNAL Condensers No. 76 and 77 from a considerable height without injuring plates or spoiling adjustment.

SIGNAL ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Menominee, Michigan

This request-coupon makes it easy to secure all "SIGNAL" latest Wireless Bulletins, without any obligation. Simply fill out and mail now.

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Send me the new Signal Wireless Bulletin W.

Name .....

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Announcing

the formation of the

Rock Ridge Radio Corporation

Incorporated under the laws of the State of California

THE personnel of the organization includes men who are well known in the field of Radio and a staff of Engineers of national, even world-wide reputation.

The Rock Ridge Radio Corporation will engage in the manufacture and sale of Radio Equipment. In addition, it will maintain a corps of engineers second to none.

Particular attention is to be given to the perfection of existing Radio Receiving devices and the development of such new apparatus as increased knowledge of the art may warrant.

Within a few days the Rock Ridge Radio Corporation will have ready for delivery the first of its Receiving Units—the

Rock Ridge Special

Other equipment will be announced as soon as manufacturing facilities, now in preparation, are completed.

The Rock Ridge Radio Corporation will operate the Rock Ridge Radio Studios in Oakland, California

ROCK RIDGE RADIO *Corporation*

Consulting, Designing and Construction Engineers

Oakland, California SAN FRANCISCO Newark, New Jersey

REMLER

APPARATUS THAT RADIATES QUALITY

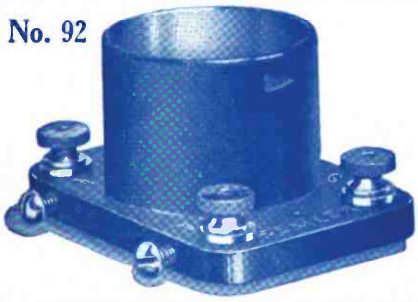
No. 810

REMLER Jr. Panel Type RHEOSTAT

REMLER Jr. Rheostat No. 810. Resistance unit of 4 ohms with a carrying capacity of 1½ amperes mounted on a bakelite disc 2″ in diameter. It is especially designed for filament control of vacuum tubes operating on 4 or 6 volts. The resistance unit is a non-corrosive alloy and can be readily renewed—an exclusive Remler feature. All metal parts are nickel plated and those showing in front of panel are bright polished nickel. An off position is provided, obviating the necessity of a filament switch.

No. 810—Remler Jr., Panel Rheostat, 4 ohms resistance $1.00
No. 810—RU Resistance Unit Renewal ..... .20

No. 92



REMLER VT TUBE SOCKET

Panel or Table Mounting

THIS receptacle is designed for all standard 4 prong based vacuum tubes, including the new Cunningham Tubes.

The entire socket is molded from black Bakelite, with a highly polished surface. The base of the socket is of sufficient depth to allow clearance between contact fingers and table.

The contact fingers are nickel plated spring brass. Nickel plated binding post terminals are marked. Nickel plated screws are provided for panel mounting and holes drilled for table mounting. When mounted on panel the tube is set vertically, insuring maximum filament life. Base is 2¼″ x 2¾″, and the height 1½″.

No. 92—Remler VT Socket, Panel or Table Mounting $1.00

Remler Radio Apparatus

THE remarkably high quality of every Remler item is not accidental, but the final result of years of research work, painstaking study and perfection of manufacturing processes. The uniformly handsome appearance of the Remler line—the accuracy and precision of each individual item—the truly wonderful results that are obtained from the use of this "Apparatus That Radiates Quality"—these facts have made REMLER the choice of those who really know radio apparatus.

No. 100

REMLER BAKELITE DIAL

THIS Remler 3″ bevel edged dial is molded and ground true from genuine bakelite and will not warp or discolor. It is not brittle like composition. The surface is highly polished. The engraving is filled with white enamel and the 100 division scale reads from right to left for clockwise rotation.

The knob is molded bakelite 1⅝″ diameter. The bushing is drilled for 3/16″ or ¼″ shaft, and the set screw passes through both knob and bushing. The construction insures an absolutely true running dial.

No. 101—Remler 3″ Bakelite Dial only $0.75
No. 100—Remler 3″ Bakelite Dial with knob and bushing, specify 3/16″ or ¼″ shaft 1.00

No. 93

Patent Applied For

REMLER A-BATTERY POTENTIOMETER

THE plate voltage of any detector tube must be carefully adjusted for maximum sensitiveness and signal audibility. Potentiometer control provides close adjustment with ease of operation. This new Remler Unit with metal inserts provides positive definite electrical contact and eliminates the uncertainty of carbon to graphite contact. This Remler Unit is not brittle and is connected across the A-Battery to control the plate potential over a six volt range by half-volt steps. Circuit diagram furnished with each unit.

No. 93—Remler A-Battery Potentiometer Unit only, with studs for panel mounting $0.75
No. 94—Remler Rotary Lever Switch for use with No. 93 Unit ..... .45

DEALERS: There is a very profitable proposition for you on Remler Apparatus. Write for full particulars.

REMLER RADIO MANUFACTURING COMPANY

248 FIRST STREET
San Francisco, Cal.

E. T. CUNNINGHAM
General Manager

154 W. LAKE STREET
Chicago, Ill.

new A-P apparatus now ready for delivery

New AP-4 Radio Receiver

A new A-P set of typical A-P quality throughout, designed to meet the increasing demand for a receiver that will produce radio telephone music and speech efficiently for home entertainment and instruction. The set is complete, ready for installation, including one 6 volt 60 ampere-hour storage battery, one Eveready 43 volt B battery, one detector tube, one 2000 ohm radio head set, 160 ft. of copper antenna wire, aerial insulators, ground clamp, instructions, etc. Cabinet made of highly polished gumwood, genuine bakelite panels, and moulded dials. Wave length range 175 to 500 meters. *Price complete, $80 f. o. b. San Francisco.* Price of set without equipment, $45.

New AP-3 Two Stage Amplifier

Finished to harmonize with new AP-4 Radio Receiver and particularly designed and adapted for use with it. Furnishes two stages of amplification to enable music and speech to be reproduced sufficiently loud to be enjoyed by many people simultaneously. Utilizing specially designed Transformers to give maximum amplification without distortion, the AP-3 reproduces volume of sound with clearness of tone. *Price complete with tubes $63.00.* Without tubes, $50.00.

Announcing

New Type A P-2 and A P-5 Regenerative Receivers

Licensed under Armstrong U. S. Patent No. 1113149, October 6th, 1914. For Amateur and Experimental use only.

New type A P-2 Regenerative Receiver, designed to operate efficiently over all broadcasting wave lengths in use in the United States. It oscillates and regenerates freely and easily over its entire range of 175 to 1600 meters. Simple to operate and handsome in appearance. Cabinet of solid mahogany with a highly polished light Walnut finish. All terminals in rear. Price complete with detector and two-stage amplifier in one cabinet, $135.00 f. o. b. San Francisco.

The new Type A P-5 regenerative receiver has the same beautiful lustrous finish, and is otherwise identical with Type A P-2 except that it is made without the two-stage amplifier included in Type A P-2. For an instrument so carefully constructed and so efficient in operation the price is very low—*$85 f. o. b. San Francisco.*

Manufactured by Oard Radio Laboratories, Stockton, California. Atlantic-Pacific Radio Supplies Co., sole agents.

The above apparatus is now ready for delivery. In writing for folder and further information, mention the name of your dealer. Dealers are invited to write us for complete information.

Atlantic-Pacific Radio Supplies Co.

Operating (KZY)
Rock Ridge Radio Station

648-650 MISSION STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Radio Supplies