

The
Indiana
Historical
Radio Society

BULLETIN

Volume 49

Spring 2020

Number 1



**Terre Haute Broadcast Stations
WEAC—WRPI—WBOW—KGFO**
page 3

**A Sparton 930
Restoration—Part 2**
page 9

POLITICS AND PLOWIN'

The BULLETIN
A PUBLICATION OF THE INDIANA HISTORICAL RADIO SOCIETY.

The Indiana Historical Radio Society Bulletin Spring 2020

The Cover— Politics and Plowin'

The artist, Gaar Williams, was an American cartoonist who worked for the Indianapolis Star and the Chicago Tribune. He favored scenes of horse and buggy days in small towns from his memories of Richmond, Indiana. Gaar Williams was given the label "Hosier Cartoonist" and the "James Whitcomb Riley of the Pencil". He is well known for drawings that include "The End of a Perfect Day" a drawing about a doughboy returning home from WWI, and a cartoon series titled "A Strain on the Family Tie".

The magazine cover art is from the June 1922 issue of Farm Life.



**Due to the covid 19 virus,
the Indiana Historical Radio Society
has not scheduled 2020 Spring Meet this May
PASS THE WORD!**

Renew your membership for 2020 now!

If the date on your mailing envelope for this issue of the Indiana Historical Radio Society Bulletin is 12/19 or earlier, it is time to renew your membership. Send your check payable to the *Indiana Historical Radio Society* in the amount of \$15.00 per year. Send your payment to:

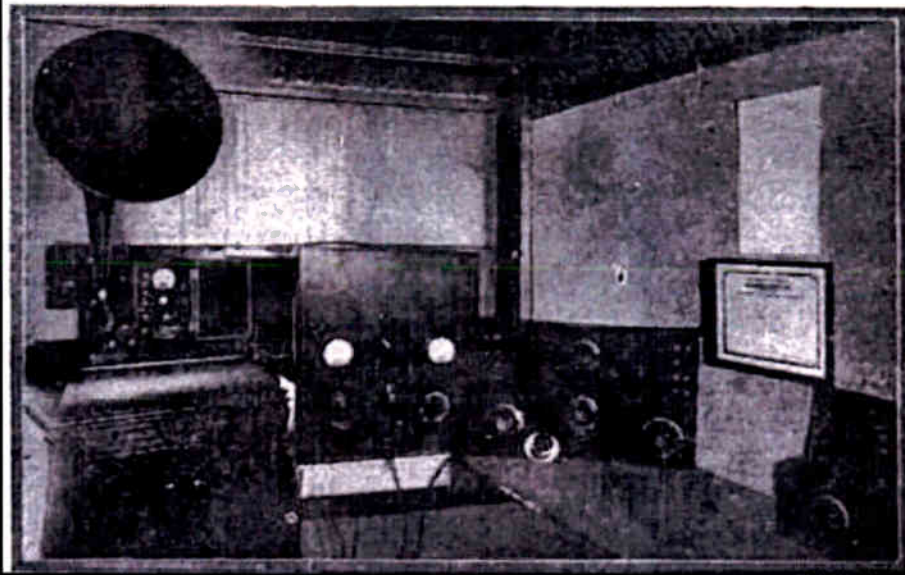
Don Yost, IHRS, 3814 E 400 N, Windfall, IN 46076.

Include your current mailing address, if not on your check, and your email address, if you have one. Membership questions? Contact Don at dearsir@netscape.com or call him at (765) 945-7014.

Terre Haute Broadcast Stations—1920's WEAC—WRPI—WBOW—KGFO

By Fred Prohl— April 2020

RADIO BROADCASTING STATION AT TERRE HAUTE GIVES INTERESTING POPULAR PROGRAMS FOR FANS



"Terre Haute, Ind., June 24 (1922) - This city has been fortunate in obtaining a radio broadcasting station. The station is at the Baines Electric Service Company of this city, and is known as the Baines-Tribune Radio Broadcasting Station, of Terre Haute, Ind. The call letters are "WEAC." Programs are offered to the public daily from noon to 1 o'clock, and afternoons from 5 until 6 o'clock . On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays a special radio entertainment is given from 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening. Baseball scores are broadcast each evening at 5:30 o'clock, and at that time the local station finds a great many baseball fans waiting to pick up the results of the day's games in the major leagues and in the local Three-I League."¹

The picture shows an interior view of WEAC.

WEAC

Camille C. Baines, owner of Baines Electric Company, built, of his own design, station WEAC in Terre Haute. The formal opening was June 8, 1922 with every radio in Terre Haute and the surrounding area tuned in for the initial broadcast. The studio and transmitting equipment were located in the Baines Electric building.

The Terre Haute Tribune joined with Baines to form the Baines-Tribune Broadcasting Company.

WEAC broadcast on a wavelength of 360 meters (830 Kc). The station promoted their ability to bring in music from the local theaters and in turn broadcast to the public. Also promoted was the equipment in place to hear from France, Germany, England and other foreign nations. In late September 1922 WEAC took advantage of a newly assigned operating frequency—750kc. The station operated at both frequencies with the same call for a period of time.

The chief operator was identified as Mr. West. West, a first class commercial operator, served seven years in the United States Navy as a chief radio operator during the world war.

Mr. Baines and Mr. West worked on an "echo absorbing device." The device was designed

to absorb the echoes prevalent in any sending room. Baines was convinced his device will allow broadcasting from churches and theaters free from echoes.^{2, 10}

In early spring 1923 WEAC was no longer broadcasting. The June 1923 listing of U.S. broadcasting stations did not show any licensed stations in Terre Haute.

WRPI

*The Richmond Item, April 27, 1927: "Gets Radio License - Terre Haute, Ind., "April 24 — Rose Polytechnic Institute, at Terre Haute, whose application for a broadcasting license made last December was misplaced somewhere between Terre Haute and the department of commerce in Washington today received a permanent license good until February, 1928. The call letters assigned are WRPI and the station is in operation each night on 217.2 meters, 1380 kilocycles."*³

The June 1, 1927 Federal Radio Board change of station wavelengths moved WRPI to 208.2 meters, 1440 Kc.

WRPI (Rose Polytechnic Institute) was a Terre Haute community effort to provide radio for the city. Carl Stahl, a local manufacturer and radio enthusiast, financed the greater of funds to purchase equipment and space for a radio station (\$3000) with a smaller

portion of the expense by public subscription (\$1200). The operation of the station will be given to Rose Polytechnic Institute, a local post high school engineering institute. At this time Rose Poly had a Radio Club, formed in 1923 with a Club membership in the early years was about 25 students. The Radio Club was to play a primary roll in the operation of WRPI.

A temporary studio for WRPI was located in the Hotel Deming with plans in place to build a new building (the Deming Hall) on campus.^{3,4}

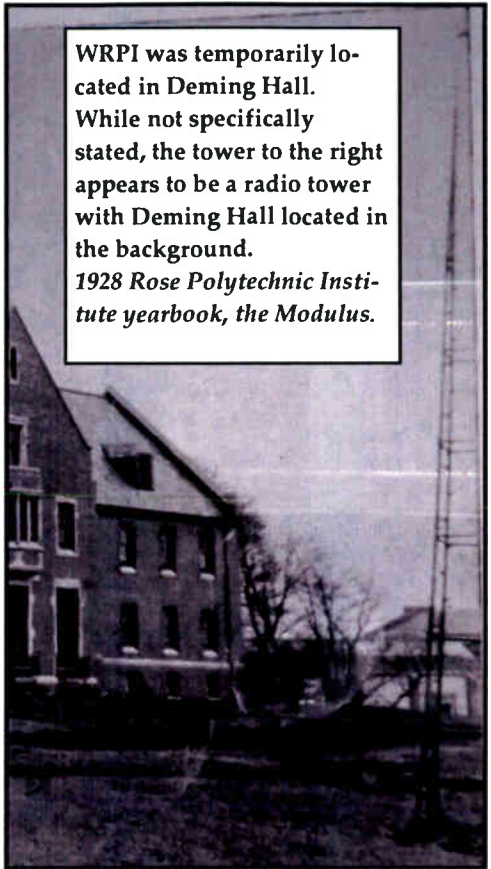
“Station WRPI at Terre Haute May Be Abandoned.” September 24, 1927.

After six months of operation WRPI signed off indefinitely. The funds raised by Mr. Stahl and the community were depleted with future funding not available. The radio equipment was to be given to Rose Polytechnic Institute Engineering Department.⁴

WBOW

The Banks of the Wabash Association assumed responsibility for station WRPI equipment and put the station back on the air as WBOW. (W Banks Of the Wabash.) The operating frequency was changed from 1440Kc to 1230Kc and was to remain independent of Rose Polytechnic Institute. In March

WRPI was temporarily located in Deming Hall. While not specifically stated, the tower to the right appears to be a radio tower with Deming Hall located in the background.
1928 Rose Polytechnic Institute yearbook, the Modulus.



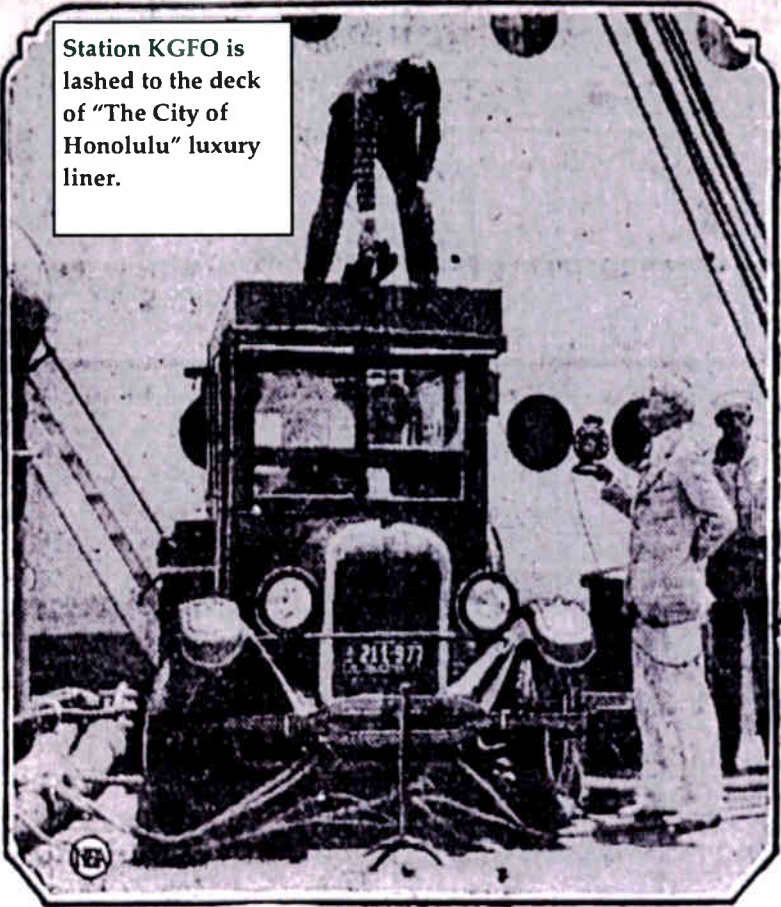
of 1929 the license for WBOW was transferred from the Banks of the Wabash Association to an Evansville company as an outlet for the Columbia broadcasting system chain of stations. WBOW remained as a station call at 1230Khz until 1993 when it was moved to 640Kz.^{5,6}

KGFO

“Terre Haute Has New Broadcasting Station” KGFO? How does a west of the Mississippi call fit in Terre Haute? The an-

RADIO—LASHED TO A SHIP

Station KGFO is lashed to the deck of "The City of Honolulu" luxury liner.



nouncement of KGFO was reported in the March 28, 1928 Indianapolis Star: "Terre Haute's second broadcasting station went into action today, KGFO, a portable transmitter . . ." "It will be used as supplementary equipment to WBOW . . ."⁶ The initial search of newspapers.com was a na-

tional search for KGFO. Surprisingly a top of the list option out of several hundred possibilities was from the Honolulu Star Bulletin. The Star Bulletin reports that station, "KGFO, was giving Honolulu radio fans a 'big kick'." KGFO arrived in Honolulu aboard the luxury liner

"City of Honolulu." "The portable broadcasting station (mounted on a truck) is owned and operated by the Brant Radio Power Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., manufactures of the Hoosier A&B radio power unit battery." "They will return to Los

Angeles on the City of Honolulu Sunday."

KGFO was reported to be at various locations; hotels, music stores and cities like Ventura and Reno and returned to Indiana in March of 1928. KGFO operated on 100 watts and 204 meters.

Portable transmitters like KGFO were considered a nuisance to established stations that these stations carrier frequencies "wobbled" off frequencies and disturbed programs on adjacent waves. The Federal Radio commission agreed and added that the portable stations moving place to place in rural communities created a demand for more sta-

PORTABLE RADIO WILL BROADCAST

KFGO, In Ventura,
On Air From 6
To 10 Tonight

Ventura will have its own radio broadcasting station for four hours this evening.

KGFO, mounted on an automobile truck, will be parked in front of the Moore music store, and from the store room will go on the air with a program consisting largely of local numbers.

The program is scheduled for 6 to 10 p. m.

KFGO's home town is Terre Haute, Ind. It is now returning from a four weeks' trip to Honolulu, where Uncle John, of KHJ accompanied it.

"Little Eddie" Barnes, six feet, four inches tall, is with KFGO and will have a leading part in tonight's performance. Barnes formerly was with KMTR and KPLA, Los Angeles.

The portable station is of 100 watt capacity and broadcasts on 204 meters.

RENO TO RADIO MUSIC TONIGHT

Reno will have a radio broadcasting station this evening and possibly tomorrow night too, it became known today, when arrangements were completed by H. E. Saviers & Son with KGFO, a traveling broadcast station, to send out a program over a wave length of 204 meters.

Reno will be on the air between seven and eleven o'clock tonight, the studio to be in the window of Saviers & Son, and local talent will be given an opportunity to sing and play over the station. Mrs. Selma Mayer will be one of those on the program singing several selections.

tions to serve their locals needs. The Federal Radio commission ordered the license removal of KGFO and thirteen additional stations and be off the air by July 1, 1928.⁸

Fred Prohl, April 2020

References:

1. *Indianapolis News*, June 24, 1922
2. *Lafayette Journal Carrier* July 8, 1922
3. *Richmond Item*, April 27, 1927
4. *Brazil Daily Time*, Sept, 24, 1927
5. *Muncie Star Press*, April 2, 1929
6. *Indianapolis Star*, March 28, 1928
7. *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, June 13, 1927—June 16, 1927
8. *Akron Beacon Journal*, May 11, 1928
9. *Jeff560.tripod.com* (US Radio Stations 1922-1931)
10. *Terre Haute Tribune*, March 19, 2017—author not identified

Radio News and Programs?

PORTABLE STATION, BACK FROM TOUR, IS AT FAIR RADIO SHOW



Portable station KGFO, owned and operated by the Brandt Power Company, of Terre Haute, has been supplying music direct from the floor of the radio show, state fair ground (Indianapolis), this week. The station has just returned to Indiana from a tour of the west coast and Hawaii. *The Fair Radio Show* was presented by fifteen area radio and radio equipment dealers at the Indiana State Fair Grounds, September 1927.

Sparton 930 the Electrical Part

January 16, 2020

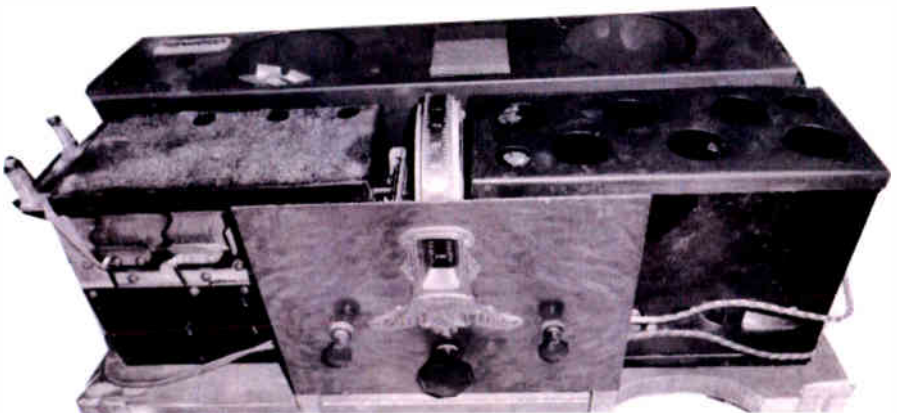
By Edward Dupart



In a previous article I discussed how I replaced the flexible wire dial cord with two jewelry chains on my Sparton 930 and it really works great! Now, for the rest of the story, the electrical part.

Sparton's of the late 1920's early 1930's were comprised of three modules mounted on a large wooden board and they were large modules. During this time period everything was large and with time electronic components shrunk. The first module is the

tuner that contains the variable capacitor and all the tuning coils. The second module contains the five RF amplifier stages and the detector stage. The third module contains the power supply and the push pull audio output stage. Sheets of metal mounted on the wooden board connects and grounds all three modules. When I took the modules off the board I had to ground all three modules with external wires, alligator clip jumper leads is what I used. The three modules mounted on the board have wooden pegs on the edges of the board. The pegs slid into a slot on each side of the cabinet and there was a downward slot on each side of the cabinet that the board could slide into and allowed the board to be angled down where a radioman could have easy access to all the tubes.

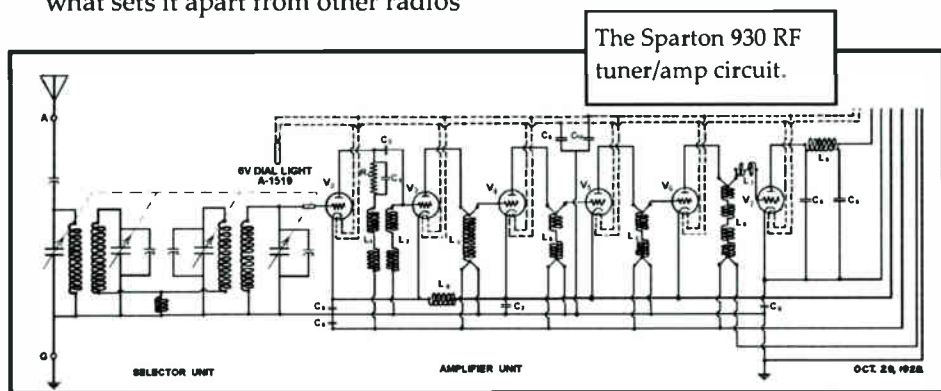


Sparton 930 part 2 continued

This also allowed the speaker to remain hooked up so the radioman can tinker with the radio while turned on.

In the previous article I mentioned the tuner is the key to the success of this radio and is also what sets it apart from other radios

up two local stations at opposite ends of the dial and the selectivity remained the same, very sharp. At a later date I plan on building a modern radio with the spare tuner, it could be with pentode tubes, FETs or transistors.



of that time period. The tuner is a four resonant circuit pre-selector or bandpass filter tuned by a four ganged variable capacitor and is capable of an equal bandpass across the AM dial. The bandpass is determined by the value of the small coupling coil. The gain is reduced with each added LC circuit so this radio has five untuned RF amplifiers, so the tuner determines the selectivity.

Since this tuner is all on one module with the dial, tuning knob, variable capacitor and coils makes it possible to hook it up to a modern RF amplifier or hook it up to a diode and make a crystal radio out of it. I did hook up a diode and headphones and I was able to pick

So why did Sparton use this bandpass tuner? I think it was because of getting around the patent problems revolving around the superheterodyne and neutralized RF amplifier circuits. The superhet solved the selectivity problem, RCA, and the neutralized RF amplifier circuit, Hazeltine, solved the oscillation problem with tunable RF amplifiers common when using triode tubes. Sparton's pre-selector (bandpass) circuit solved the selectivity problem and using untuned RF amplifiers solved the feedback problem. When the superheterodyne circuit became available to everybody, Sparton left its pre-selector tuner behind and adopted the superhet like everyone else.

Where else was the pre-selector circuit used? It found its way into a number of superheret radios in the 1930's and would solve the image frequency problem without adding an expensive RF amplifier stage. An image frequency is where one can pick up the same station twice on the AM dial and the lower the IF frequency, the greater the problem, so it's possible to pick the station up more than twice on the dial. These radios use a three-ganged variable capacitor, one section for the oscillator, one section for the mixer and one for the pre-selector. So there are two variable tuned circuits that tune the AM band. If the radio has short wave, the pre-selector is disconnected for the SW band(s) and is used only for the AM band. When I look inside an old radio and I see a three-ganged variable capacitor, I think, all right! It has an RF stage, only to be disappointed that is only a pre-selector circuit. At a later date I may do an article devoted to just image frequencies.

A pre-selector or bandpass circuit makes this circuit useful for high fidelity receivers because of its ability to control the bandwidth.¹ The Miller 565 crystal receiver is one such receiver and was designed to be fed into a high fidelity amplifier. I have one of these radios and it is selective and

uses two tuned circuits with a two-ganged variable capacitor. Coupling between the LC circuits is with a small coil and capacitor, whereas the Sparton just uses a coil.

Coupling between the LC circuits is accomplished using a small coil in the Sparton and a combination of a tapped coil and a small capacitor in the Miller 565 or controlling the spacing between the coils as I have done in some of my homebrew radios. If you like building simple radios you might try using the pre-selector circuit, you may be surprised by the results.

So now what was the condition of the Sparton 930's that were given to me? As I mentioned earlier the cabinet on one of them was falling apart and the other cabinet is pretty solid, but needs refinishing. What is ironic, the cabinet that is falling apart had a good finish on it. While I have resurrected many cabinets I decided the warped doors was more than I wanted to deal with and I had this sneaking suspicion I was going to need the extra chassis to make one out of the two and I was right. One worked, not very well, but it did work and the other chassis was dead.

The chassis that worked had its filter capacitors changed probably 70 years ago or more and the

Sparton 930 part 2 continued

original housing the capacitors were in was gone. The audio driver transformer had been replaced and not original. The Cardon 182 audio output tubes had been replaced with two 45's and a bypass capacitor in the RF module had been replaced. No rust but there sure was a lot of dirt!

The dead chassis had the original tin box for the filters, no output tubes, but it had all the original resistors and capacitors, but was missing the phono input jack. It was a 25-cps chassis so the power transformer was massive. Likewise, it wasn't rusty but was real dirty.

I decided to resurrect the dead chassis since it hadn't been messed with much over the decades. The first place I started was to replace the filter capacitors. I like to keep things original so I planned on digging out the old filters in the tin box. The lid on the tin box was easy to unsolder and remove and I was in for a surprise! Someone had already dug out the old capacitors and replaced them, but I could tell by the replacement capacitors that this was done back in 1940's! I simply replaced the capacitors with modern ones and the power supply came to life when I plugged it in. I plugged in some audio tubes and I could tell the audio output was working, but the RF module

was still dead. I opened up the RF module and that was a bit tricky with the wiring harness not wanting to come out. With some wiggling I finally got the chassis out of the metal can. I checked all the capacitors and they all checked perfect except for the B+ bypass capacitor and it was shorted. It was the same one that was replaced in the working RF module. I replaced the capacitor and now I had voltages in the RF module, but it was still dead. At this point I thought I would hook up the working RF module to my rebuilt audio out and power supply module and the radio worked. Not great, but it worked. It just wasn't sensitive and it dawned on me that I really need to clean up everything, get rid of the dirt and lube all moving parts, especially the variable capacitor. I did this on the tuner that I hooked up as a crystal radio, but not this tuner. After cleaning and lubricating everything the radio worked much better, still not very sensitive, nothing like the Sparton I had back in De-



The Sparton 930 back.

troit when I was a kid. I decided to align the tuner and I picked a weak station around 1400 and tweaked the trimmer capacitors on the variable capacitor and what a difference that made! Now I'm picking up stations from all over. Wow! I thought I was done and I could put this back in the cabinet, but then I heard this awful crackling and I smelled that horrible power transformer smell and I knew the power transformer decided to die on me. Fortunately the transformer on the other chassis is good, so I replaced the 25 Hz transformer with a 60 Hz one. I also realized that I forgot to replace the phono jack so I salvaged the one off the parts chassis. Now I'm done. I was very happy I had the parts set.



The speaker will need to be reconed.

I'm not quite done, because the speaker needs reconing. The outer thin, flexible leather piece that is bolted under the speaker

frame and attaches to the hard cone disintegrated and is a common problem with Sparton speakers. Some have replaced it with modern speaker material. At this point I'm not sure how I will fix it so in the meantime I'm using a modern speaker.

Now a little bit about the Cardon tubes that I always thought were made in Canada, but no, they were made in Jackson, Michigan along with the Sparton radios. According to the Sparton website, Sparton acquired the Cardon-Phonocraft Company of Jackson, Michigan in 1930, but according to John Stokes Sparton had been using Cardon tubes since 1927.⁴ Further research tells me that Sparton and Cardon were really a part of the Sparks-Withington Corporation that was incorporated in 1916 in Ohio and then again in 1919 when it was being sold on the New York Stock Exchange. Also in 1930 Sparton expanded their business into Canada in London, Ontario, which is where I got the idea that Cardon tubes were made in Canada. Acquiring Cardon-Phonocraft enabled Sparton to integrate their radios and Cardon's phonograph products into the Sparton line.² The Cardon name came from two of Spark's grandsons; CARter and DONald = CARDON, which I found interesting.³ After 1930 the



Cardon name disappeared.⁴

Sparton is still in the electronics business and their main address is 2400 E. Granson St., Jackson, MI 49202, but they have several locations around the country. A few of the things they are building are: Sonobouys, Ruggedized Displays, Inertial Sensors, Rugged PC's and printed circuit boards.⁵

So that was a little history, so what about the tubes this radio uses? Using the numbers from the Rider's schematic, it uses five C-484's, two 182's and one 280. No need to comment on the common 80 rectifier, but the C-484 is an indirectly heated triode with a 3-volt heater at 1.3 amp. This tube can be replaced by the common 27, yes you will over drive the heater by $\frac{1}{2}$ a volt, but you can also turn the voltage down by adjusting the primary tap on the power trans-

former that is there for different line voltages. When Cardon quit making tubes Tung Sol, National Union, Vox and RCA made replacement tubes for the Sparton and they changed the numbers slightly.⁴ In the RCA tube manual the number they use is 485 and the heater current is 1.25 amps. The 182 is very similar to a common 45 except the 182 uses a 5-volt filament whereas the 45 uses a 2.5-volt filament. The working Sparton that I received had two 45's in it and it worked and this is how they made it work. The 5-volt winding on the Sparton power transformer is tapped and the center tap goes to ground through a resistor that sets up a bias voltage for the 182's. The tap on the 5-volt winding reduces AC hum. To make the 45's work, only one half of the 5-volt winding is used and one half of

The plan is to restore the Sparton 930 cabinet this summer.



the winding is 2.5 volts which is the correct voltage for the 45's. Then they put two resistors across the 2.5-volt winding and the junction of those two resistors went to ground. As I recall the value of the resistors were 500 ohms each. I did not check the bias voltage with the 45's so I'm not sure if the radioman from long ago used a proper value. So as a suggestion I would check the bias voltage to make sure whatever value was used would be correct. Those two resistors did two jobs, one it established a bias for the 45's and two it acted as an AC hum canceling circuit. Two 71A's could also be used, but a plate-dropping resistor would have to be added and a convenient place would be at the center tap of the audio output transformer. The maximum plate voltage for 71A's is 180 volts and they're applying about 210 volts to the 182's, so at least 30 volts would need to be dropped. Around 2,000 ohms should do it, but if you do this check the plate voltage and make

sure it is under 180 volts. The RCA tube manual uses 183/483 in place of a 182. Fortunately I had all the right tubes and they are rare, but if someone out there has a really nice Sparton and needs tubes, this information might help.

My Sparton now works and the dial turns oh so nicely! Next summer I will refinish it. In the meantime I can play around with my spare tuner module.

1. Radio Museum Ghirardi, A.A.: Receiver Circuitry and Operation, Rinehart, 1951, pp. 104-106
2. History of Sparton Corporation website
3. Radio Museum History of the Manufacturer Cardon-Phonocraft Corp., The Jackson, MI
4. 70 Years of Radio Tubes and Valves by John W. Stokes 1982 Vestal Press Ltd. ISBN: 0-911572-27-9
5. Sparton.com Sparton Corporation

2020—VINTAGE RADIO ACTIVITY—2020

Indiana Historical Radio Society

indianahistoricalradio.org

**The IHRS annual spring meet has been cancelled.
The remaining two meets for the year are tentative.**

August 8 (tentative) Cool Creek Park, Carmel, Indiana

October 10 (tentative) Richmond , Indiana

ARCI—Antique Radio Club of Illinois

antique-radios.org

2020 Radio Fest - Friday August 7 and Saturday the 8th

Medinah Shriners, 550 N Shriners Drive, Addison, IL

MARC—Michigan Antique Radio Club

michiganantiqueradio.org

July 18-19, 2020 "Extravaganza"

Burton Manor, Livonia, MI

CORA Central Ohio Antique Radio Association

coara.org

SPARK Society for the Preservation of Antique Radio Knowledge

sparkantiqueradio.com for monthly meetings

CARS—Cincinnati Antique Radio Society

cincinnati-antique-radio.org

PARS—Pittsburgh Antique Radio Society

pittantiqueradios.org

Check the PARS website for updated information.

MSARC - Mid-South Antique Radio Collectors

AWA Antique Wireless Association antiquewireless.org

The Antique Wireless Museum is closed indefinitely.

The May 2nd Spring Meet is canceled.

2020 AWA Conference August 11—August 15.

Installing Grill Cloth

By Edward Dupart—February 17, 2020

Recently a friend of mine was going to install some brand new grill cloth in a Philco 116 Tombstone and the method he uses was complicated with spray on glue. I suggested he tries my method using a glue stick, but he said, "Kids glue sticks they use in school don't last." I told him there are permanent glue sticks that you can get at a number of stores including Walmart. So he and another friend went to Walmart and got a permanent glue stick. I was going to do it for him and show how it is done, but I had a doctor's appointment and didn't have enough time. His friend assured him they could do it without me and I said, "Good!"

Here's what I do:

First thing is to make sure your grill has absolutely no wrinkles or folds in it. If there are any, iron it. Don't think you can pull out wrinkles and folds when you install the grill cloth. I tried it and it doesn't work and I had to remove the grill cloth and iron it.

Next have your radio cabinet completely empty, no chassis, obviously no speaker, so there will not be anything to get in your way.

Take a good look at the pattern of your grill cloth and deter-

mine how you want it placed in your radio.

Some radios put the grill cloth on a piece of wood or cardboard and is screwed or stapled to the cabinet and the speaker mounts on top of the wood or cardboard. This makes the job easy, but you still have to make sure the grill cloth is oriented the way you want it.

In most cabinets the grill cloth is glued to the cabinet itself. Place the grill cloth in the cabinet oriented the way you want it then with a magic marker or similar, mark locating points on the grill cloth and on the cabinet.



A grill cloth replacement by Ed several years ago.

I like to do one half at a time. Apply the glue stick to the decorative grillwork going through the center of the speaker opening and on one half of the speaker opening in the cabinet. Line up your grill cloth with the reference points you made with the marker.

Installing Grill Cloth continued

Put the grill cloth down on the center decorative grillwork, making sure you have it lined up right.

Then gently roll the grill cloth over the other half that has glue on it.

Apply the glue stick on the other half of the speaker opening and gently roll the grill cloth over it.

While the glue is still wet check to see if the grill cloth is tight, if not, gently pull on the edge of the grill cloth to make it tight.

Put the radio back together.

One question is where do I find grill cloth? NOS cloth can be found on EBAY and there is still a pretty good selection. Antique Electronic Supply used to carry a lot of grill cloth but they don't have too much anymore. I can find some at the radio shows. One of my sources for grill cloth are old floor model radios that people don't seem to want anymore especially ones where the cabinet is falling apart. I stock pile that used grill cloth and floor model

grills are large so if even part of the grill cloth is no good, the good part can still be used in a table model radio. Take a look at the cathedral radio that I restored for a friend of mine and look at the grill cloth. That cloth came from a floor model radio and has a nice pattern in it and part of that grill cloth was destroyed. Obviously I used the remaining good section. Notice how I oriented the grill cloth to give a good visual impact. While it is not the original grill cloth it is of the same time period and I think it looks good and so does the owner. Hopefully this will help someone out with his or her grill cloth project.

Edward Dupart, February 2020

The grill and cloth pictured on the previous page is from a General Television cathedral radio.



Submit your "FREE TO CURRENT MEMBER" RadioAd by the 15th of February, May, August, or November in time for the Bulletin issue that follows.

For Sale: Speaker from Philco 90, \$15.00, used tubes tested good in playing radio \$2.00 each 6V6GT, 224A, 5U4, 227, 6SK7, 6SQ7, 117Z6, used tubes \$1.00 each 12BA6, 12BE6, 12AV6, 35C5, 12SK7, 35L6, 50L6. Escutcheon for Majestic \$5.00, 1-15ma meter \$3.00. Antique Radio Classified, \$1.00 each. James S. Looney, 1135 Harman Junction Rd., Grundy VA 24614. 1-276-531-8677. mowman7777@yahoo.com. Any questions, please call me.



2020 Officers

Alex Whitaker President
2927 South East Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46225
317-787-2854 ehscott@sbcglobal.net

Michael Feldt, Vice President
12035 Somerset Way, East
Carmel, Indiana 46033
(317) 844-0635 email: feldtm@msn.com

Don Yost, Treasurer
3814 E 400 N
Windfall, Indiana 46076
(765) 945-7014
email: dearsir@netscape.com

Editor Fred Prohl
615 Wren Drive
Franklin, IN 46131
(317) 736-1228 email inhistradio@gmail.com

Dr. Ed Taylor, Historian
1790 East 54th St. Apt 112
Indianapolis, IN 46220
(317) 259-4842

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IHRS Web site address: www.indianahistoricalradio.org

The INDIANA HISTORICAL RADIO SOCIETY is a non-profit organization founded in 1971. Annual membership dues of \$15.00 includes the quarterly IHRS "BULLETIN." Radio-Ads are free to all members. Please include an S.A.S.E. when requesting information. Send applications for membership and renewals to Don Yost, our treasurer as noted above.

The BULLETIN

A publication of the Indiana Historical Radio Society
Forty-eight years of documenting early radio.

MECK RADIO 4T40

Pictured is a store placard promoting a unique four tube AC/DC Meck radio.

The plastic case 4T40 was available in walnut or white.

Dimensions:

6" high, 3.5" wide and 8" deep.

Let us hear from you if
you have or have seen a
Meck 4T40 radio!

