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Edited by H. GERNSBACK

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RADIO NEWS

H. GERNSBACK—Editor
ROBERT E. LACAULT—Associate Editor

Vol. 2 MAY, 1921 No. 11

NEW RADIO LEGISLATION

IN his first message to Congress, April 12th, President Harding said as follows:

"Practical experience demonstrates the need for effective regulation of both domestic and international radio operation, if this newer means of intercommunication is to be fully utilized. Especially needful is the provision of ample radio facilities for those services where radio only can be used, such as communication with ships at sea, with aircraft, and with out-of-the-way places. International communication by cable and radio requires co-operation between the powers concerned. Whatever the degree of control deemed advisable within the United States, Government licensing of cable landings and of radio stations transmitting and receiving international traffic seems necessary for the protection of American interests and for the securing of satisfactory reciprocal privileges."

Evidently the powers that be in Washington have come to realize that Radio will be one of the coming pillars of the nation. As such it goes without saying that it will be subjected to many forces from various powerful interests. Radio no longer is a plaything. It has come to be recognized as one of the surest and best means for communication, and while radio will never entirely supplant the cable, there is no question that within a very appreciable time, it will dwarf all cable communication as it exists now.

This means naturally that there must be some sort of regulation, and we must not blind ourselves to the fact that sooner or later new radio legislation will be brought about, for at the present time there are many flagrant cases where radio communication is seriously hampered by the lack of co-operation between the various interests concerned.

Following close upon the President's message, Mr. White of Maine, introduced H. R. 4132, a new radio bill, which on account of its importance is printed elsewhere in full. This bill, coming so close upon his message to Congress, our readers may feel certain that President Harding knew about it when he spoke before Congress, and therefore there is every reason to believe that he sponsors it. Knowing that sooner or later new radio legislation is going to come about, we may as well make up our minds that we have to face the music at some time, and we might as well face it now, particularly if the music is agreeable.

As perhaps everyone knows, the writer has always, ever since the inception of amateur radio, fought for the amateurs' rights, and he is doing so now when he actually endorses H. R. 4132. The writer expects that in some quarters, there will be opposition to this bill by certain amateurs who are short-sighted enough, and who are so misguided that they think they can go on with their Q. R. M. until doom's day. The sooner these amateurs come to realize that other people have rights besides themselves, the better it will be for the radio art. We must all co-operate together, amateurs as well as the commercial interests and the Government, or we will get nowheres.

As to H. R. 4132, we have strong reasons to believe that it will pass and become a law. We believe it should become a law. It will be best for all concerned. The writer has been prompted in his decision by long and careful weighing of all the facts as presented in the new bill, and he believes that if there must be a change, we might as well accept H. R. 4132, because there probably will never be a bill fairer to the various interests than the one in question.

The previous radio bills introduced from time to time by the Navy, or its sponsors, were all opposed vigorously by the writer because nearly every one of them was antagonistic—at least in spirit—to the amateur and to the free development of the radio art as well.

We have no quarrel with the Navy—quite the contrary, for the Navy has helped us amateurs a lot. But the Navy in operating its coast stations and its ships has thought right along that it wanted nothing short of a universal monopoly of the ether. With this, of course, the writer was not in accord, and he knows the amateurs were not.

The new bill H. R. 4132, however, is distinctly a different matter. In the first place it leaves radio amateurs under the influence of the Secretary of Commerce, and nine years of dealings with this department has convinced the amateur that the Department of Commerce not only was more than fair in all its dealings with us, but often went out of its way to help the amateurs, which is well known. It will be noted that an advisory committee is to be created consisting of seven members of whom one each shall be designated by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of Commerce to represent these departments respectively. One is to be designated by the Secretary of Commerce from the Bureau of Standards and two persons not otherwise employed in the Navy service, of recognized attainment in radio communication, are to be designated by the Secretary of Commerce. We believe that with such a Board, we shall fare much better than if, for instance, the Navy or any other Department by itself were to make changes as it saw fit at any time such a department desired to do so. If the bill is read carefully from start to finish, it will be found that it is fair to all interests, and we are of the opinion that if it becomes a law tomorrow, the amateur will enjoy exactly the same privileges as he does today. There will, however, be trouble for the Q. R. M. fraternity, but no doubt they will not fare a great deal worse than today, except that they probably will be deprived more quickly of their licenses, if they do not mend their ways.

Of great interest is Section 11, where it says in speaking of various fines: *"Providing,* that this section shall not apply to the use of radio telefone stations regularly licensed for public service."

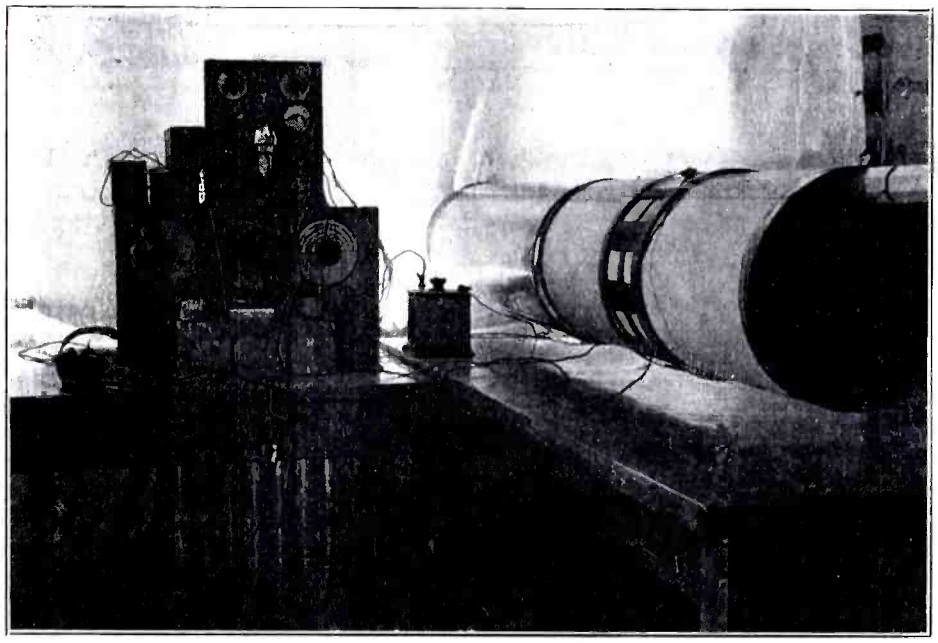
The liberal interpretation of this, of course, is that in the future radio telefone stations, even if used by amateurs, will not be apt to be scrutinized so closely as are the present time spark stations. Now this is exactly along the lines upon which the writer has been preaching for many months, even as late as in his Editorial in the March issue entitled: "Amateur Radio Telefony."

Sooner or later we will all be forced to give up our spark stations and operate on CW, and this is as it should be. The sooner the amateurs realize this, the better it will be for us, and when this happens radio laws will become as superfluous as laws about telefone cables are today.

H. GERNSBACK.

The Resonance Wave Coil

By S. R. WINTERS



On the left is a resonance wave coil for the reception of long waves. The metal cylinder at the end of the coil may slide over it and act as a capacity. On the right is a complete receiving set; mounted on the tripod is the coil turning horizontally and vertically, thus enabling the operator to find the direction and altitude of an airplane or balloon. Note the amplifier and fone on the ground.

A RADIO antenna taking the form of a walking-cane or thermometer is a possible development of the resonance wave coil, a discovery of Major General George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army. Its compactness is an outstanding feature, the coil not only being a complete wireless antenna but its use obviates the need for a receiving apparatus other than a detector and a pair of fones. This remarkable device is an outcropping of the discovery of General Squier described as "wired wireless"—whereby expensive cables may be displaced by bare wires for long-distance communication.

The resonance wave coil—fittingly described as the vest-pocket edition of wireless equipment—is devoid of ground connection, either actual or counterpoise. A perfect single-unit direction finder—adaptable to determining the position and altitude of an airplane—is a distinctive virtue claimed for the device. As a transmitter, the coil tunes its own waves. The initial number of a series of resonance wave coils being built by the Signal Corps is a hollow card-board type, 38" long and 2¾" in diameter, around which was threaded a single layer of No. 32 gauge insulated wire, affording 100 convolutions to the inch.

Terminal binding posts were subsequently placed at each end of the tube for experimentation with varying connections. The brass band or ring, a fixture of the outfit, is likewise supplied with a binding post. The ring in its formation is interrupted by being split apart ¼" at a point opposite to the binding post. This break obviates the possibility of disturbing eddy currents. The ring is merely of sufficient capacity to slip securely over the wired tube. The coil is pivoted to swing to any angle in the vertical plane. A dial on the base of the framework denotes the compass direction of the tube. A second dial facing the operator, reflects the degrees of elevation.

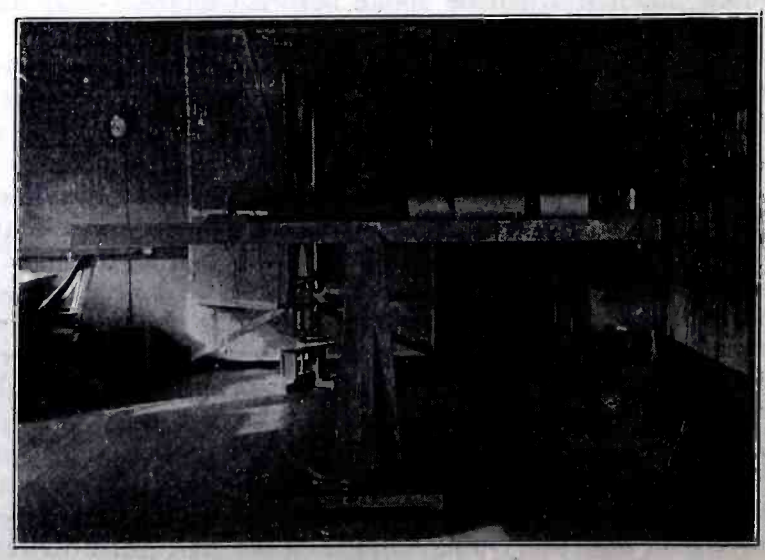
WAVE POINT AT CENTER OF COIL.

A wave coil of the dimensions outlined will receive signals ranging upward of 1,200 meters' wave-length. In striking contrast to the old style tuning coil, the shortest wave point is at the center of the coil. If the tube is in a position exactly at right angles to incoming waves, the brass ring may be moved toward either end of the coil in order to tune in. Differently expresst, there are two points along the coil, located at equal distances from its center toward either end, where 600-meter waves will be audible; similarly, a short distance farther along, 750 meter waves can be read. When the tube was located in the Washington laboratory, General Squier could hear distinctly signals from the Naval radio station in Cuba. In an antenna of this sort all the electrical constants, inductance, capacity, resistance, and the e.m.f. induced in it by the incoming signal are of a distributed character, thus contributing to an ideal wave conductor.

Incoming signals may be recorded by fastening a single wire to the binding post of the brass ring, forming contact with the other end of that wire with the input grid terminal of an audio detector, or, preferably, a five- or six-stage amplifier, the filament connections to which may be discarded. The customary head fones are attached for service. The extreme sensitiveness of the resonance wave coil to disturbing influences suggests its insulation insofar as practical from metallic objects. The body of the observer may unduly excite the outfit, thereby rendering it advisable for the operator to be located at a suitable distance, negotiating the brass ring by tapping it with a wooden stick instead of using bare hands. The lead from the coil to the amplifier box is built up of a twisted pair of wires, with the upper end of one strand unhampered. Experiments indicate that the addition of a mere one foot of wire to the coil influences it. Consequently, a second wire is twisted around, the main lead to counteract this influence, in much the same fashion that the telefone wires are transposed at frequent intervals along a highway to neutralize their mutual inductances.

(*Continued on page 822*)

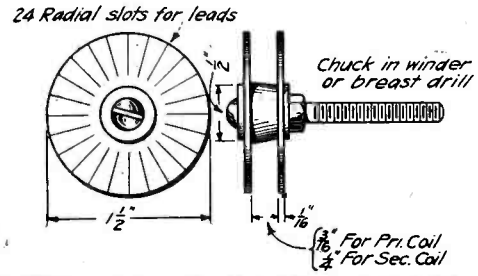
This View Shows How the Connections Are Made to the Coil One End is Connected Directly to the Amplifier, While the Other Wire is Fixed to a Brass Ring Sliding Along the Coil and Acting as a Condenser.



This Photograph Shows a Resonance Coil of Medium Size Used in the Signal Corps Research Laboratory. It revolves in Two Planes, Giving a Double Directional Effect. Note the Screened Loop Aerial in the Background.

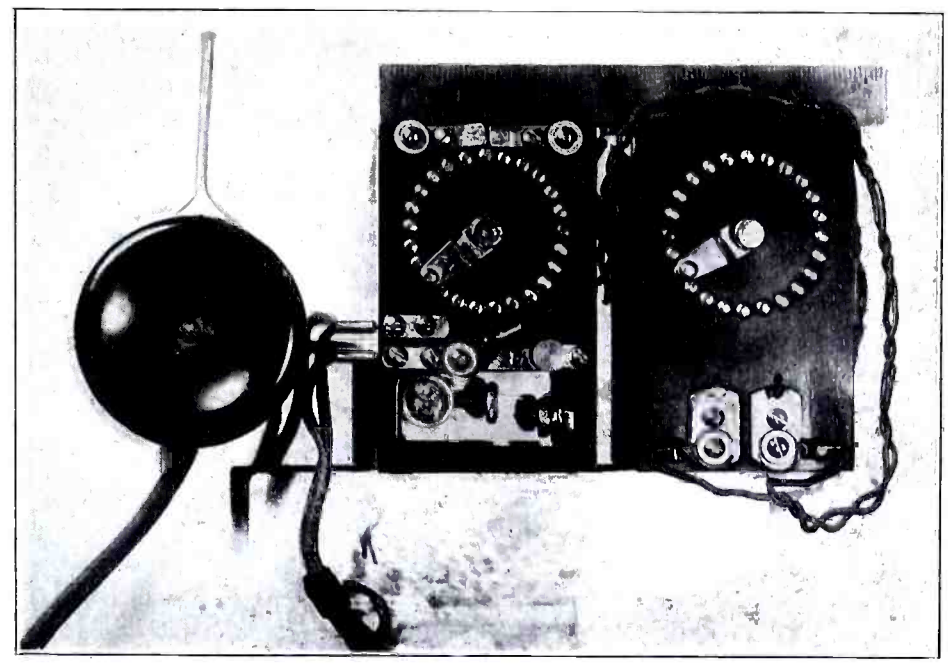
Awards of $100 Portable Radio Prize Contest

SECOND HONORABLE MENTION



No. 32 D.S.C. Wound Irregularly on Form.					
Tap	Pri. Ft.	Sec. Ft.	Tap	Pri. Ft.	Sec. Ft.
Zero contact (1)	(Blank – None)		13-14	2.5	4
1st Active tap(2)	1	4	14-15	2.5	4
2-3	1	4	15-16	2.5	4
3-4	1.5	4	16-17	3	4
4-5	1.5	4	17-18	3	4
5-6	1.5	4	18-19	3	4
6-7	2	4	19-20	3	4
7-8	2	4	20-21	3	4
8-9	2	4	21-22	3	8
9-10	2	4	22-23	5	8
10-11	2	4	23-24	10	8
11-12	2.5	4			
12-13	2.5	4			
			Total Feet	62	100

Fig. 3



On the right is the front view of the portable receiver open, showing all the elements of this unique light set, while on the left is a table giving the data for the construction of the inductances.

A HIGH EFFICIENCY SUPER-PORTABLE RECEIVER.

By Kenneth Richardson.

WELL, here we are. Not merely a pocket radio receiving outfit, but a vest pocket affair, built by the writer in 1918. The accomplishments of this little outfit almost come up to the wildest distortions of the moving pictures and the newspapers concerning dangerous German spies running around the country with wireless stations in their pockets.

Verily, this is the "Black Box," for with it we are enabled to receive the ordinary telefone speech, when hooked to a telefone line; ground buzzer and speech currents when hooked to two spaced grounds; and the usual radio telegraph and telefone signals on any wave from 100 meters to 2,800 meters, either fine loose-coupling or coarse stand-by tuning, using any ordinary elevated aerial, ground antenna, or loop antenna—and all of this without a single change of wire connections in any part of the instrument. This is accomplisht by a trick in the hook-up and method of adjustments.

Note that a well protected, small, yet substantial galena detector is used—no cumbersome batteries needed.

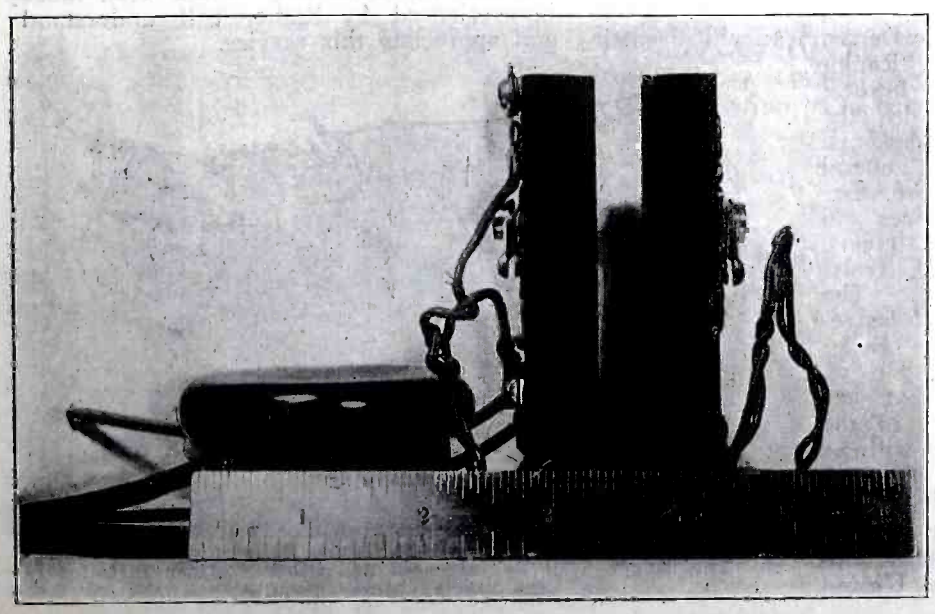
At the writer's former residence in Erie, Pa., using four turns of bell wire stapled to the under side of the attic shingle roof, the ships on Lake Erie could be plainly read, as well as Cleveland, Buffalo, Sarnia, Ont., Toronto, Ont., and amateurs, also as far away as Arlington, Va., day or night.

Using the metal roof of my house in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Arlington can just be read on 2,500 meters at noon in the summer time (when static free), a distance of 1,000 miles. Key West, Miami, Jupiter, Tampa, and ships reporting up to 200 miles off the coast have been copied in daylight, using the metal roof.

Equally good results may be obtained by using a single bare hard phosphor-bronze wire 200 feet long fastened to a tree, pole or building about 25 feet above ground and slanting down to the instruments. This wire is contained on a small wire spool equipt with a detachable hand crank for quickly winding up the antenna after use. For a ground connection I have used a large spike driven in the base of a trunk of a tree, also a brass rod two feet long pushed in moist earth, with fair success, altho a good water pipe is best.

The overall size of the outfit is 4" long, by 2½" wide, by ⅞" thick, and when the secondary tuner is also used, this measures 4" long, by 2½" wide, by ⅞" thick.

These ranges would indicate that the outfit compares favorably with the best standard size outfit and that little or no efficiency has been sacrificed in making the parts small.



On the left, the photograph shows the side of the receiver. As may be seen the primary and secondary are only one inch thick, the biggest part of the set being the telefone; on the right is the hook-up.

THE CIRCUIT AND ADJUSTMENTS.

Refer to the diagram, Figure 1.

When switch "SP" is closed by tightening the thumb screw which closes spring down onto contact, this places the head fones directly between the aerial post and ground post with only the detector intervening. Now turn the primary switch to its zero (blank) contact, likewise turn the secondary switch, or detach the secondary flexible cords altogether from the outfit.

In this condition the outfit may be connected to any ordinary line wire telefone or army field or practice buzzer line wire and ground, or between two spaced grounds as in ground telegraphy and telefony. The signals are as plainly heard as on any telefone or army listening post set (unless amplified). Currents of audible frequency only are concerned here and the detector plays no part except merely to pass the current. The small fixt condenser permanently across fone posts only affects the working of the outfit when currents of radio frequency are concerned, as when tuning the primary switch.

Now turn the primary tune switch off the zero contact and begin cutting in inductance. The condenser, detector and fones are now placed directly across the primary tuner, the ordinary simple tuner hook-up. Connect an aerial, and ground and radio signals may be plainly heard on waves up to approximately 2,500 meters on a medium aerial. This forms an efficient "stand-by" circuit.

If we desire selective loose-coupled tuning, open switch "SP," and plug in the secondary. Adjust the primary and sec-

(*Continued on page* 832)

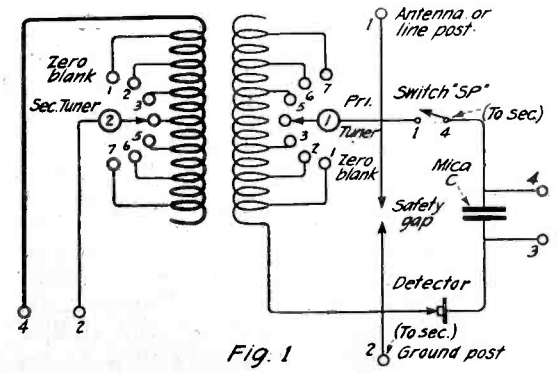
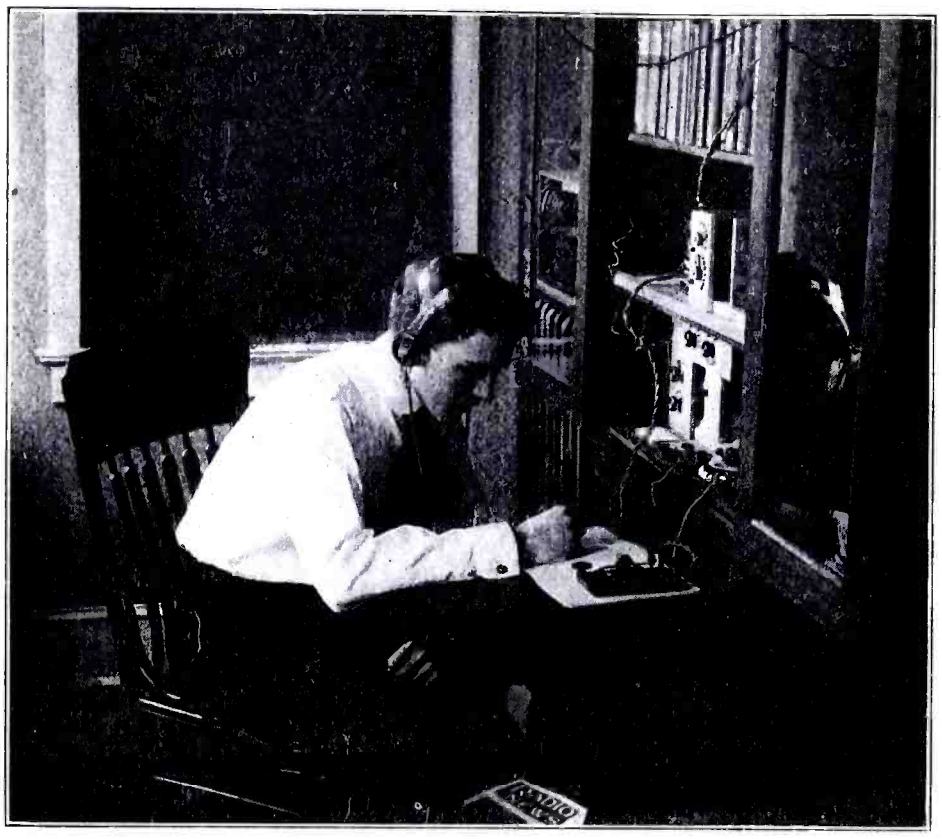


Fig. 1

Government and Amateurs Join

By S. R. WINTERS



This photograph showing a receiving radio set installed on a farm, gives an idea of how simple it is. It does not take up much room, being installed in a book case, and yet is sufficient to receive the daily market and weather reports sent by radiofone.

PRELIMINARY experiments of three months' duration in maintaining a market reporting service by wireless transmission to farmers within a radius of 200 miles of Washington, D. C., justify expansion of this innovation. Effective April 15, the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, will sponsor an extended system of disseminating news of marketing conditions by radio in 10 eastern and 12 central States. Wireless stations at Omaha, Nebraska; St. Louis, Missouri; Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D. C., already in operation by the United States Post Office Department in conjunction with the transportation of mail by airplane, will assume the additional burden of broadcasting agricultural market reports to farmers.

Each mentioned station has a radius covering approximately 300 miles, and agricultural interests in 22 States will be enabled to receive directly or thru centrally-located wireless stations information relating to fluctuations in prices and demands for farm commodities at important trade centers. The news will be imparted daily, and in some instances the market service will be rendered immediately after the close of trading operations. W. A. Wheeler, specialist in charge of marketing information of the Bureau of Markets, expressed an opinion to the writer that this is perhaps the first application of radio communication in rendering a specific and broad service to the masses and farming interests in particular.

The tentative schedule adopted is as follows: From Omaha a complete report of the Omaha live-stock market will be sent at 11:15 a. m. each day, and at 11:45 a. m. a complete report on the Kansas City live-stock market. At 2:15 p. m. a grain and potato report, giving prices and conditions at the Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Winnipeg grain markets; and similar information at the Chicago and other potato markets will be dispatched. At 5 p. m. a daily "Radio-Marketgram" will be sent, covering national market conditions on live stock, fruits and vegetables, grain, hay and feed.

The reports to be sent from St. Louis are a national stock-yards live-stock market report at 11 a. m.; a Chicago live-stock market report at 11:30 a. m.; a grain and potato report at 2 p. m.; and the "Radio-Marketgram" at 7 p. m. The Washington station of the Post Office Department will dispatch the 5 p. m. "Radio-Marketgram," heretofore sent out by the Bureau of Standards, a report giving a general daily summary of eastern market prices on live stock and meats, grain, hay, feed, fruits and vegetables. The same report will be released from the Bellefonte station at 7 p. m. Any changes that are found necessary in the above schedule will be announced by radio in advance of such change.

The 6,000 licensed amateur wireless operators in the United States constitute a potential agency for effective transmission of market reports by radio, 2,000 of them being located in the area circumscribed by this extended service. These operators are invited to assume the special responsibility of telefoning the information on receipt to producers, newspapers, local telefone exchanges, and display the service on railway, post office, and other bulletin boards.

Radio receiving apparatus adequate to this specific purpose involves an expenditure ranging from $50 to 150, the operation of which requires no technical training. The anticipated popularity of the service will stimulate the constantly expanding installation and use of radio equipment.

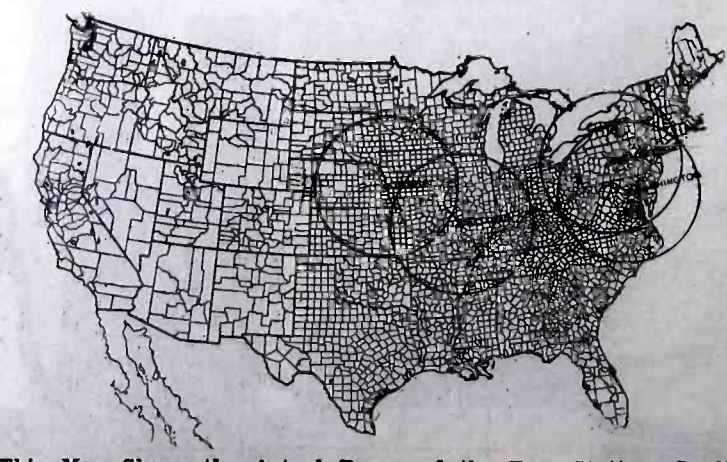
Marketing specialists of the Department of Agriculture are prone to place responsibility for the existing dissatisfaction in the distribution of farm products to the absence of a speedy vehicle for broadcasting information relative to prices and conditions at national agricultural marketing centers. Wireless is a hurry-up agent, and is capable of correcting any tardiness heretofore prevailing in acquainting producers of the fluctuations in trading immediately upon the close of the markets. Other than the licensed amateur operators, already referred to, State agricultural colleges, county agents, and boys' and girls' radio clubs in the process of formation in agricultural districts, are agencies whose support will insure effective distribution of market reports by radio.

HERE at last is good news for the amateur—and real news. The amateur can now prove that he really has a mission in life. He can now perform the double mission of helping the Government as well as the community at large. By giving the daily market report to farmers, newspapers, local telefone exchanges, etc., the amateur will render a distinct service, and he will now have the best of reasons to carry on his work. Radio will no longer be considered a sport or a plaything—it is now the serious art which we always maintained it would be some day. The day of usefulness for the amateur has dawned. We hope he will at once grasp the wonderful opportunity and make the most of it.—Editor.

WEATHER REPORTS SENT TO FARMERS BY RADIOFONE.

Another thing that will prove of great interest to the farmers in the States of Missouri and Illinois, is the sending of official weather reports by Radiofone, twice every day. The Department of Science of the St. Louis University sends out these reports, and has requested the Chamber of Commerce of surrounding cities, as well as the Farmers' Organizations within a distance of 150 miles from St. Louis to take advantage of this service.

The importance of this service will be fully realized by every farmer, once he has heard it, and it is the duty of all amateurs to interest the people by having them listen in their sets to these reports, which are sent by Radiofone. Thus, even those inexperienced in Radio, will understand and appreciate this service.



This Map Shows the Actual Range of the Four Stations Sending Market Reports. From Omaha, St. Louis, Bellefonte and Washington, This Range Will Be Increased and Other Stations Installed in the Western States Soon.

A New Type of Variometer

By E. B. LANDON

THE amateur who is without a variometer set in these days of consistent DX reception is behind the times and knows it, but only a favored few can afford these expensive necessities. Still fewer are those who have the tools skill and time to construct the ball type variometer. Most of us have tried following directions of one of the numerous "How to build" articles but we'll say it is decidedly harder than it looks.

Well, the ball type is not the only one I am glad to say. I've made my complete set and probably a glance at the accompanying photographs will start you making yours without the assistance of the further details in this article. Every experimenter has his own ideas on the construction details of a set, and will pay little attention to my methods, but no doubt a few of my ideas will be found useful and some fellows would rather follow data given than take the time for experimenting.

This type of variometer has several advantages over the ball type, for instance, ease of construction, compactness, greater range because the clearance between the two coils can be made very small without very fine workmanship, and the external field is small causing less detuning because of the capacity of the hand.

FIRST VARIOMETER ENTIRELY HOME-MADE.

Fig. 1 shows the first variometer of this type which I constructed and illustrates the action more clearly perhaps than the photos of the open drums. This one cost nothing as all the parts are either household discards or salvage from the "junk box". The Morton salt box will be recognized. A section of this tube 4" long is blocked at each end with discs cut from a cigar box with a coping saw. This drum supports the inner coil. The outer coil is supported by two pieces of scrap bakelite which are held in place by four sections of 10-cent store curtain rod threaded to 8/32. The shaft is composed of two pieces of the same rod insulated in the middle by a section of fiber rod into hich they are threaded. There is a total of 70 turns of No. 28 magnet wire on this variometer. It has a range from 140 to 350 meters when used as a grid variometer.

The set shown in Fig. 2 was designed as a portable one, but few amateurs will care to make the variometers so small or to crowd them so close together altho these have a greater range than the average on the market today and no ill effects have been found due to their proximity to each other.

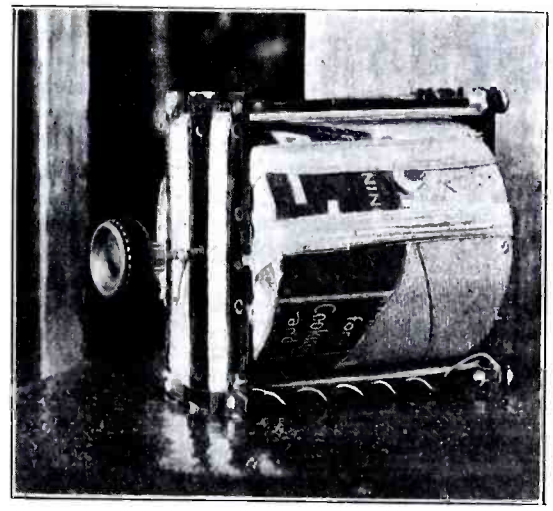
TOTAL COST OF SET ONLY $5.60.

The total cost of this set was $5.60, not including the Litzendraht wire used, which, of course, is expensive and scarce. No. 24 magnet wire can be substituted without any noticeable difference in signal strength, nor in selectivity. This sum will be greater or smaller depending upon the amount of suitable material which the experimenter has on hand.

Cutting fiber	$0.50
Fiber	1.00
3/16" brass rod	.50
1/4" brass rod	.20
Brass screws rd. & flt. hd., 6/32	.20
Panel bakelite 3½" x 12"	.90
Switch, knob and arm	.60
Switch points	.25
Binding posts	1.50
	$5.65

This Small Set Was Built by the Writer and Fitted With Home-Made Variometers, So That the Total Cost Did Not Exceed $6.

You will probably prefer dials to knobs and pointers as used here. These I had in stock. The discs used were cut by a pattern maker apprentice and only the hourly rate of the apprentice was charged. These discs can be cut almost as well with a coping saw.

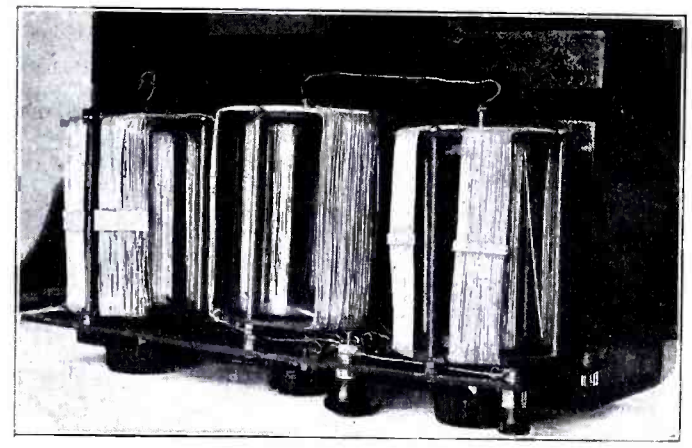


This View Shows Every Detail of a Variometer Built With Material Always Available in Any Lab. This is a Very Efficient and Cheap Instrument That All Amateurs May Build Themselves.

GRID VARIOMETER.

The grid variometer will be described first. The inner coil which is the rotor is wound upon a drum composed of two fiber discs 3/16" thick and 3" in diameter supported by four brass rods 3/16" in diameter. The ends of these rods are drilled and tapt for 6/32 screws. Flat head screws are used and countersunk flush so that they do not scrape on the outer drum.

The shaft which is of 1/4" brass rod can be fitted tightly into the centers of the two discs, thereby eliminating the necessity of special insulation as is necessary on some types. The edges of these discs are slotted for the winding so as to make them flush with the curved surface of the disc. Twenty-six turns of No. 40—30s. Litz wire are wound on each side of the shaft. If no Litz is available No. 24 magnet wire can be substituted. Fiber washers on shaft allow clearance between inner windings and outer discs There should be no end play. The outer coil is wound on a drum composed of two fiber discs 1/16" thick, 3½" in diameter, supported by a 3/16" rod threaded in each end for 6/32 screws. Round head screws are used in the outer drum. The discs of this drum are slotted as shown in the photographs so that the clearance between the inner and outer winding is 1/8". Even a smaller clearance can be safely used. The outer drum is wound with 25 turns of wire on each side of the shaft. One lead from this winding is then soldered to one end of the shaft. Then the other end of the shaft and the other lead from the outer coil form the leads from this variometer. No attempt was made to make metal bearings, using instead an over size 1/4" hole in the outer discs in which the shaft turns freely. I used 12 strands of No. 36 copper wire twisted together for flexible leads from the bearings. This eliminates the noise which causes so much trouble on many variometers. A spiral of thin brass sheeting would be better than the flexible wire. There is a total of 102 turns of wire on this variometer. It has a range from 145 to 415 meters used in the grid circunt not including the wave-length of the secondary coil.



Inside View of a Regenerative Set Using a Coupler and Two Variometers of the New Type Described in This Article.

CONSTRUCTION OF PLATE VARIOMETER.

The plate variometer is built in the same way except that the inner drum is wound with 62 turns and the outer with 60, making a total of 122 turns for this variometer which has a range from 170 to 600.

The variocoupler is built very much the same as the variometer. The secondary is wound on the inner drum with 24 turns of wire. This seems small but the coupling can be made very close giving the same transfer of energy as on a variocoupler with more turns and looser coupling. When fewer turns are used in the secondary, more turns can be added to the grid variometer which allows the grid circuit to respond over a greater range of wave-lengths. The primary is composed of 50 turns tapt at turns 4-8-13-19-26-34-42 and 50. On the lower wave-lengths closer adjustments are necessary so there are fewer turns between the lower tape. The fundamental of the average amateur antenna usually very nearly approaches 200 meters so that when listening to 200 meter stations very few turns must be used in the primary. Few turns produce a small field so the discs of the primary drum are slotted to bring the first 15 turns into close inductive relation to the secondary.

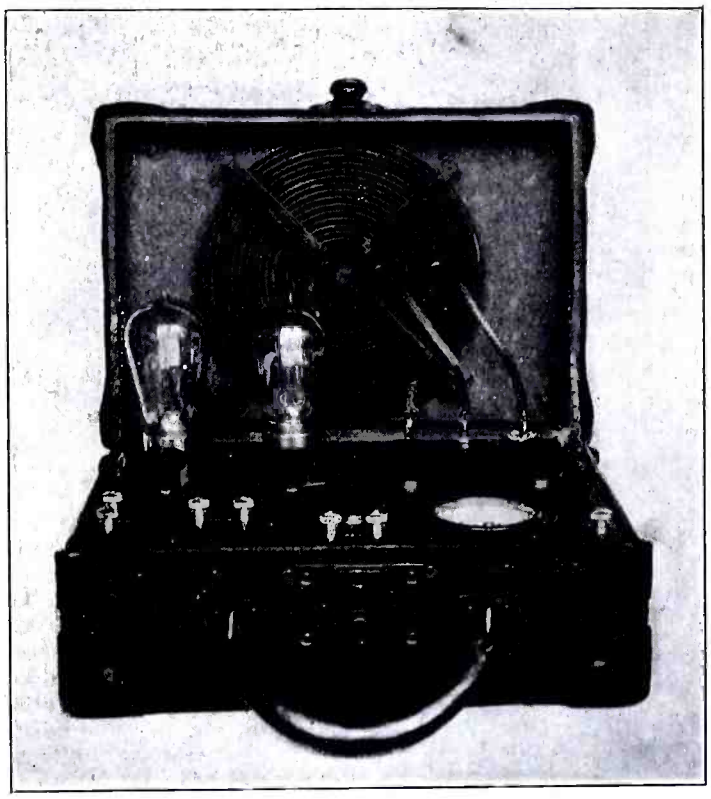
I found that the 1/16" fiber was rather flexible and due to this the windings were not very smooth and tight, also that the loose wires sometimes sag and scrape on the inner winding. I remedied this by shellacking a thin strip of cardboard across each of the outer windings midway between the discs. This makes them very rigid. The inner windings did not need any attention.

The windings were not shellacked except at the corners so that the distributed capacity is at a minimum. Possibly this is going to extremes and the moisture which the

(*Continued on page* 823)

An Inexpensive C. W. Transmitter

By ARTHUR H. LYNCH



This Photograph Shows a Complete C.W. Set Built in a Carrying Case. Compactness and Ruggedness Are the Keynote of This Unique Set.

THE fact that the spark coil and other inefficient radio transmitters will soon be obsolete has never been more strongly realized than at the recent radio convention and exhibition, held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York.

There is little use in reiterating the well-known gospel of the C. W. transmitter and its electrical advantages. However, there are a few facts regarding certain construction features which will be of interest both from an electrical and economic viewpoint. Many amateur workers will find deep interest in the fact that it is now possible for them to have a complete, up-to-the-minute transmitter for a price which is as low, if not lower, than they could have secured the less efficient sets of yesteryear.

An eastern radio corporation has entered the amateur field, with several new devices, which will undoubtedly bring it great returns. This will be aided very considerably by the fact that it is not merely selling apparatus, but is desirous of having every purchaser of such devices secure the greatest benefit therefrom. Needless to say, this far-sighted sort of business is not carried on for the sole purpose of taking the amateur by the hand and leading him to green pastures. It is merely common sense, whereby the consumer will be satisfied with the service he secures from the devices he purchases and the manufacturer will derive a profit, which is generally agreeable to all concerned.

But, as we are more interested, for the moment, in the set to be described, than in the business of the radio corporation, we will continue, remembering, however, that the set is a development of the corporation, for use in demonstrating the outstanding features of its new tubes.

There are several very interesting features which mark this transmitter as being different, so let us consider them: From the illustration, it will be seen that the complete set takes up but very little room, in fact the outside dimensions of the carrying case are 12" x 6" x 10". The arrangement of the switches and other controls has been well planned and adjustment is a very simple matter.

All of the parts used in the assembly may be secured from any radio supply house, from stock, or may be made at home. This is a very important consideration because it eliminates the necessity of securing any specially constructed units, an item which usually causes quite a severe set-back in the average purse.

In considering the design of the apparatus it is well to observe the diagram, so references of that character will be made. It will be seen that there is a phantom antenna circuit, comprising the adjustable capacity (C), the adjustable resistance (R) and the adjustable inductance (I). The capacity is adjusted in steps of .001 mfd., by the switch (S), which also serves the purpose of transferring the energy from the tubes to either the phantom or regular antenna circuit. The resistance values are four, eight and ten ohms, respectively, adjusted by the switch (S'). It will be observed that the same inductance is used both in the phantom and the regular antenna circuit, depending upon the position of the switch (S).

The ammeter (A), shown in series with the ground lead is a Weston, thermo-couple, 0-2 amperes. The adjustable condensers, shown in the feed back circuit are of the capacities indicated, which, when the switch (S2) is rotated from right to left, result in a capacity of .001, .0008, .0006 and .00034 mfds., respectively. The grid leak (R') is a standard Ward, Leonard and is in series with the key (K). The rheostats which control the filament lighting circuits are made of a special resistance wire and are attached to an asbestos base. They are made by a Scranton Radio Co. The voltage for both filament and plate circuits is supplied by a transformer having one primary and two secondaries. The primary is directly connected to any 110 volt source (A. C.) and one secondary delivers 7.5 volts for the filament circuit, while the other secondary steps the voltage up for use with the plate circuit.

Two binding posts are provided in the filament circuit, to which it is possible to connect an A. C. voltmeter for observing the filament voltage. This voltmeter should be provided with a scale of from 0-10, and it has been found that keeping the voltage adjusted in this circuit, rather than adjusting the brilliancy of the filaments by means of an ammeter in series with the supply, increases the life of the tubes in the ratio of three to one. Such a saving in tubes would soon pay for the voltmeter and is not to be overlooked.

This set was designed for use with two U. V. 202, five watt tubes, but the circuits are so well proportioned that an overload of 100 per cent. is possible without noticeable heating and it has repeatedly been used to deliver 20 watts to the antenna for demonstration purposes.

It should be borne in mind that the set is of the self-rectification type and has been designed for telegraphy alone, tho it may be used for telefony by employing Kenotron rectifiers and the other essentials, such as the microfone transmitter, magnetic modulator, and "smoothing out" chokes and capacities.

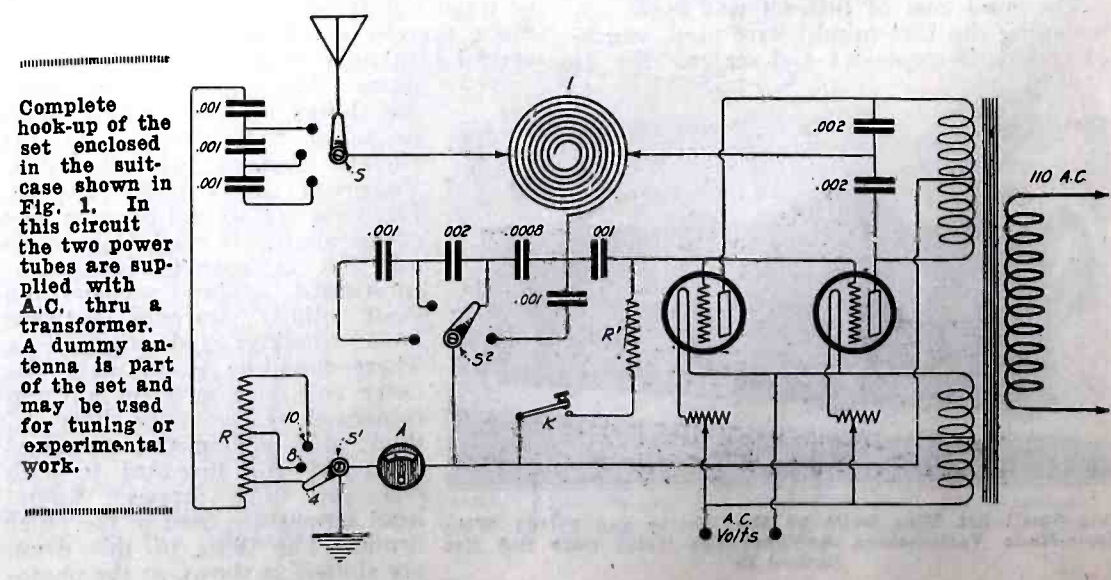
Several sets of this character are being built for other companies and they are to be used by sales representatives of the organizations for demonstrating tubes. They are so small that it is possible to carry them around without difficulty and nothing is necessary for operation other than the A. C. supply. Summer camps and other summer activities will find many similar sets in operation.

Some very favorable reports, concerning the operation of the Radiotron power tubes have been circulated. One of the most noteworthy being that of 1 DH, Mr. Whittier of Boston, who has carried on daylight communication with 1 DAC, of York Harbor, Maine. The distance between these two points is 65 miles. Two U. V. 202 Radiotrons were employed, but the most remarkable part of the feat is that the antenna, which was 27' long, four wire and flat top, was but one foot above the roof.

Others, who have used the tubes, tell of using as high as 750 volts on the plates and drawing 20 watts per tube, which is a 400 per cent. overload. This is not conducive to long tube operating life, but it shows that there is a very broad field open for increasing power for special purposes.

All the condensers used in the set are made by the Dubilier Company and are of the regular copper and ruby mica type. Where the capacity used in the feed back circuit does not necessitate the use of more than .0005 mfd., it is possible to substitute a variable condenser for the

(*Continued on page 843*)



Complete hook-up of the set enclosed in the suit-case shown in Fig. 1. In this circuit the two power tubes are supplied with A.C. thru a transformer. A dummy antenna is part of the set and may be used for tuning or experimental work.

New Device to Obtain A. C. From a D. C. Source

By D. R. CLEMONS

WHERE enthusiastic radio men encounter direct current power supply, there is generally recourse to interrupted current apparatus of moderate power and doubtful efficiency. This subject brings reminiscences of vibrating contacts, mercurial and electrolytic interrupters, for the writer once labored to handle sufficient power where direct current was the only supply in his city. Such circumstances create an earnest desire for a real power transformer with a musical discharger, and also causes one to fully appreciate alternating current when finally it is available. With these memories as incentives the apparatus described was designed and is offered as a solution of this problem.

The ideal method of handling direct current for transformers would involve a rather expensive motor-generator or converter. The following instrument described will convert direct current of 110 volts into alternating current of 60 cycles, and is yet economically and readily assembled.

This method of converting direct into alternating currents possessing accurate sine characteristics may be more clearly understood by the diagram in Fig. 1, in which a resistance of 200 ohms is connected across 100 volts direct current. The contacts A and B may be mover over the risistor. If contacts A and B were in the center of the coil, the potential across them would be zero; but on moving them away to opposite extremities of the coil, the voltage across A and B rises to 100 with the change. Thus, on moving the contacts to the ends of the resistor and again to the center, there will have been one pulsation of direct current that rose to 100 volts and again decreased at the same rate. If A and B reversed positions on passing thru the resistance center, and continued on to the coil ends, the polarity would have reversed on crossing the center, but the potential increment is the same as before. In this manner two oppositely polarized pulsations corresponding to one cycle of alternating current have been produced. If points A and B were revolving brushes connected thru slip rings and revolving in a complete circle, the same effect as before could be produced. It is now clear that sixty revolutions per sec-

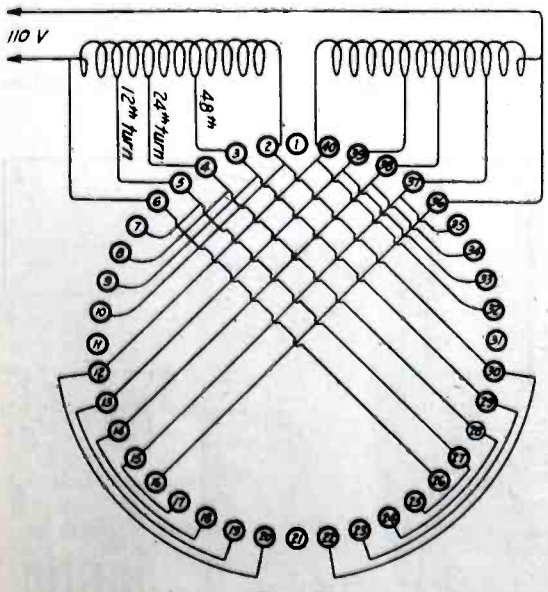
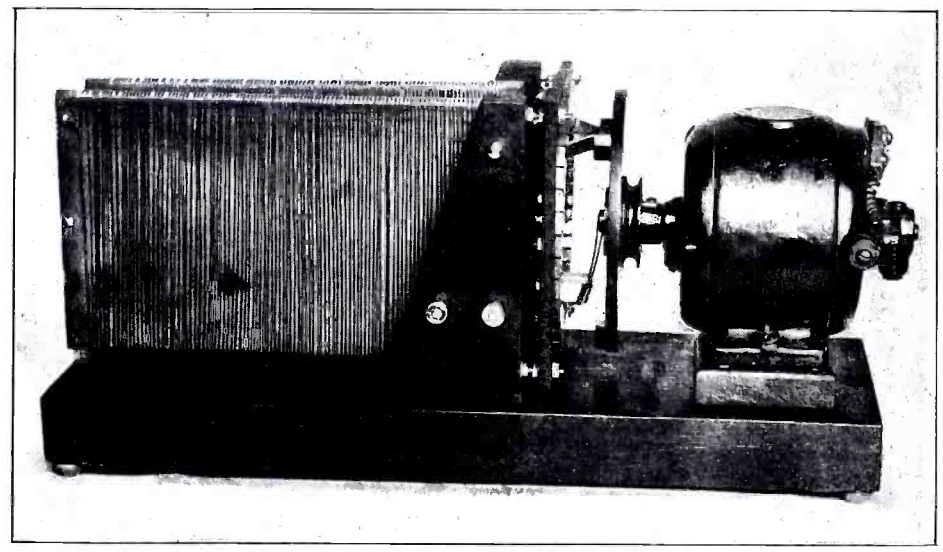


Fig. 3

Complete Diagram of Connection Showing How the Contacts Are Connected Two by Two to the Resistance, Acting as a Potentiometer.



This simple and clever converter produces A.C. when supplied with D.C. It will be found useful in several cases where a source of A.C. is not available.

ond would be required to produce a desirable frequency. This speed is far too great for accurate commutation. Moreover, the contacts rubbing over the bare wire of the resistor would not be a correct principle mechanically. If consecutive resistance values were led to a well designed commutator, this latter objection is removed. Then by cross wiring the segmented commutator and

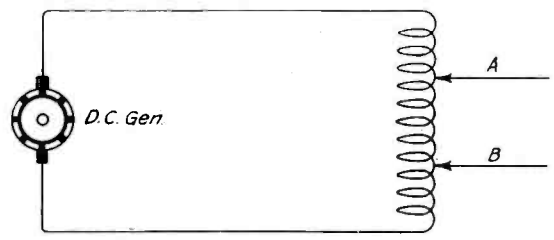


Fig. 2

This Diagram Shows the Principle of the Converter. A and B are the Brushes Moving Along the Resistance Made Alternately Positive or Negative as They Reach One or the Other End of the Resistance.

moving the contacts in quadrature so that two cycles are produced for each revolution, the speed required becomes 1,800 a minute, —which is practical. This principle is here used; the diagram for wiring is shown in Fig. 3.

A segment for each resistance turn would be ideal, but for powers in the order of 1,000 watts, larger values graduated into five calculated steps are brot to ten segments for each half cycle. Between each current reversal there is a complete interval during which no potential is delivered. Segments for this are not in the electric circuit, but provide carry-overs as shown in Fig. 3

Each resistor is 100 turns of bare resistance wire wound upon rectangular slate forms. Each coil is of 50 ohms tapt at 6. 12, 24 and 50 ohms. These values are carried to the consecutive commutator segments thru heavy rigid copper wire.

CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUTATOR.

The commutator is of 40 segments mounted radially upon a Formica panel that also supports brushes for collecting the alternating current from the rotary member. Two revolving brushes and collector rings are carried upon a Formica disc driven by an electric motor. Each brush is 4-ply phosphor bronze strip attached to solid brass bases upon the rotor. Each brush is displaced 90 degrees and connected thru narrow bronze strips to distributor rings mounted at the disc center. A counterbalance mounted opposite the brushes prevents any vibration.

A motor can not conveniently be mounted with its shaft exactly perpendicular to the commutator plane. However, it is very important that the disc should be exactly parallel with the commutator; and in this instrument such adjustment is made by utilizing the four threaded supports that protrude thru the panel corners. These supports are secured into wooden braces. Adjustment is made by hexagonal nuts at the panel corners.

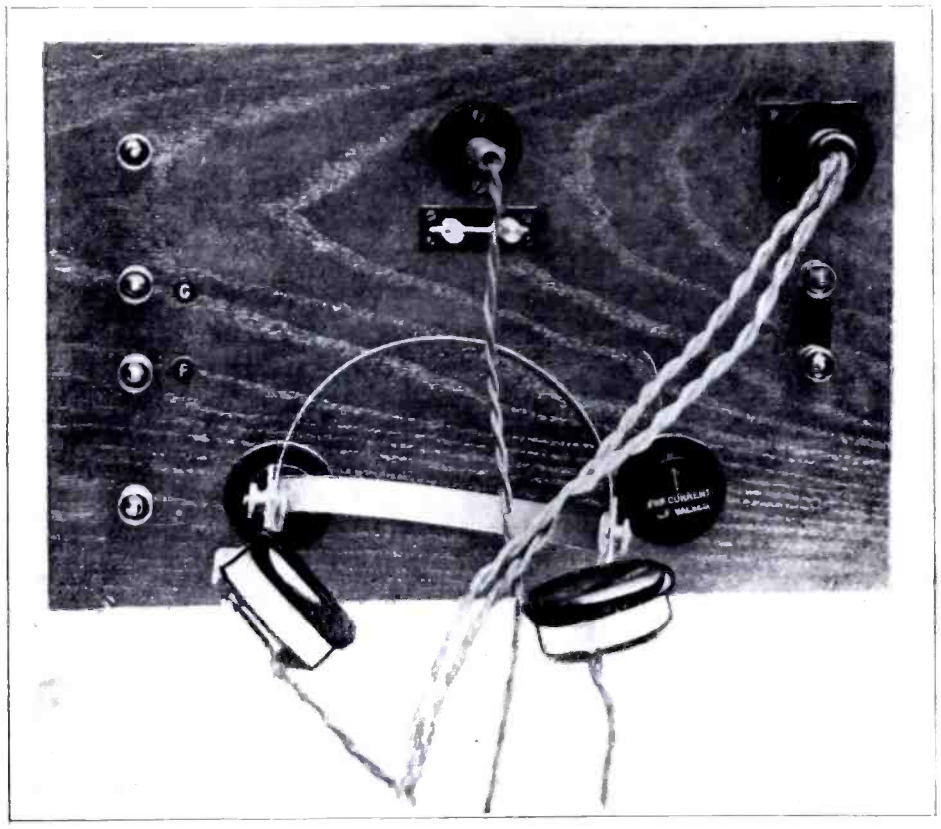
A 1/15 horse power series wound motor furnishes ample power for the converter. The maximum speed is 2,400, at which the converter delivers 80 cycles. The speed may be reduced to 1,800 for 60 cycles if desired. In operation, direct current is connected to the resistance at the commutator as shown in the diagram. Alternating current is taken from the brushes and revolving member. Binding posts for the input and output are provided on either side of the machine as shown.

The commutator is machined of hard brass 6" in diamter and 1/8" in thickness. It was constructed as follows: A ring 6" in diameter and 1" wide was sawed from a hard brass sheet 1/8" thick. An accurate pattern of the commutator was instrument drawn as shown in Fig. 4. This pattern was then cut out and pasted upon the brass ring. Then all holes to be drilled, and separation lines are indicated with a prick punch. All segment holes are drilled 3/32" and tapt 4-36. A duplicate pattern is then placed upon a Formica sheet 6" x 6" x 1/4", and corresponding holes indicated and drilled 1/8" for all segment holes. Each segment is sawed from the ring along the dividing lines marked by the pattern. Each segment is firmly attached to the panel by receiving one countersunk 4-36 flat head and one 3/4" 4-36 machine screw. This longer screw is provided a hexagonal nut, allowing an extra length for connections on the panel back. Each segment is similarly mounted. The commutator is the greatest difficulty; but it is easily assembled if accurate patterns are first made and used. such a pattern is shown in Fig. 4. However, when making the stampings upon the panel, all points for the supporting rods, and holes for the A. C. brush bases should be struck with the segment marking operation. The sketch shows a portion of the ring sawed into segments, dotted lines show the position of the hack saw blade.

(Continued on page 826)

The Design and Construction of an Efficient Detector Amplifier

By CYRIL T. ATKINSON



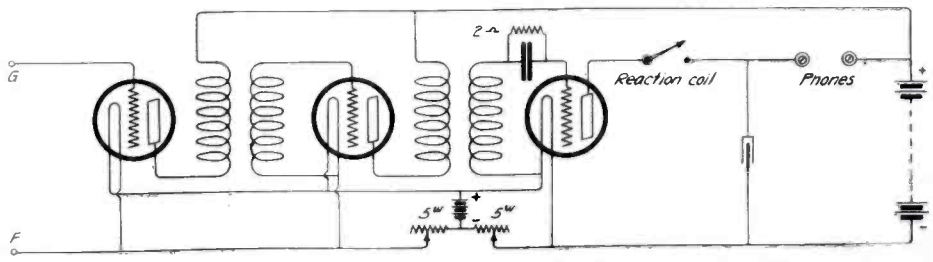
This amplifier is a real amateur's instrument. Easy to build and inexpensive, it will appeal to many who cannot afford the ready-made ones. Being of the radio frequency type it will be useful for reception on a loop. Used in conjunction with an audio frequency amplifier, it will grind out European stations by the yard.

THE following article deals with the construction of a very efficient amplifier of the high, or radio frequency type, which has been constructed by the writer and used with great success in his own station.

One of the great advantages of this set is that, by amplifying the original energy before applying it to the detecting valve, much greater efficiency is obtained for weak signals.

Taking the design in detail, it will be seen that the first two valves are used purely as amplifiers of the radio frequency oscillations, the third valve then rectifying on the cumulative leaky grid condenser principle. This was found to be the most efficient combination, as the original oscillations received on the average amateur aerial, from all but the most powerful stations, are far too weak to effectively operate any rectifying device without some strengthening. "R" type valves, supplied by the (English) Edison Swan Electric Co., were used, the writer being familiar with their characteristic curves, and the parts were designed for use with these particular tubes. There seems no reason why American tubes should not function quite well, however. We will now take the actual construction in detail, beginning with the case. This can be constructed of any well-seasoned hardwood, such as mahogany or teak. The actual finish depends upon the skill and fancy of the constructor. The various sizes are given in diagram 1 which clearly shows the method of construction. It will be seen that by removing the eight screws holding the front, the entire inside can be removed "en-block," thus greatly facilitating wiring up, etc.

Normally, for the removal of the valves, the top portion of the back only is opened, it being hinged at a and b for this purpose. The front panel should be carefully marked with the position of all holes and carefully drilled. The shelf (A) should also be prepared for the valve holders and transformers at the same time. As the case is designed of ample size, there is no reason why the position of some of the holes should not be slightly altered, if the rheostats should happen to be of different sizes, but great reserve should be exercised with the other parts, as a very slight variation in the position of certain conductors will render the set unstable, and cause it to oscillate when it is not intended to do so. The rheostats are mounted on porcelain bases and should have a resistance of about 5^{w} maximum. The writer made slight alterations to those used by him in order that they might be mounted inside the case, the adjusting knobs only being outside. They may, however, be mounted outside on the front, exactly as purchased. The valve sockets had also better be purchased from one of the well-known supply houses.



Complte Hook-up of the Radio Frequency Amplifier.

Two condensers now claim our attention These are used, one in series with the grid of valve No. 3 and the other across the telefones and HT battery, the only difference being that the telefone condenser is of a larger capacity, and therefore, has more plates. The leak, which is connected across the grid condenser, can easily be made by filling a groove in a piece of ebonite with pencil graphite, suitable connections being made at the ends. Condenser sizes are clearly given in Fig. 3. And now for the two coupling transformers which transfer the energy from the plate of one valve to the subsequent grid; these are wound with a ratio of 1 to 1 and, therefore, have a primary and secondary of equal turns. The bobbin consists of a piece of ebonite rod 3½" long, the ends of which should first be reduced to ½" diameter for a length of ⅜". The unreduced part should now have eight slots ½" deep by ⅛" wide turned in it, each slot being separated from the next by a distance of ¼". The total length of the unreduced part should obviously be 2¾". These slots should each be wound with 500 turns of 40's wire, and alternate slots connected in series. Great care should be taken that the coils all act in the same direction so that each winding is electrically continuous. Brackets should be next cut from ebonite as shown in Fig. 6, and fitted to the reduced ends of the bobbin.

There now only remains a few small items to consider. They consist of an ebonite plate carrying four terminals for the attachment of the filament and plate batteries, another for the two terminals for the telefones, and four ebonite bushes

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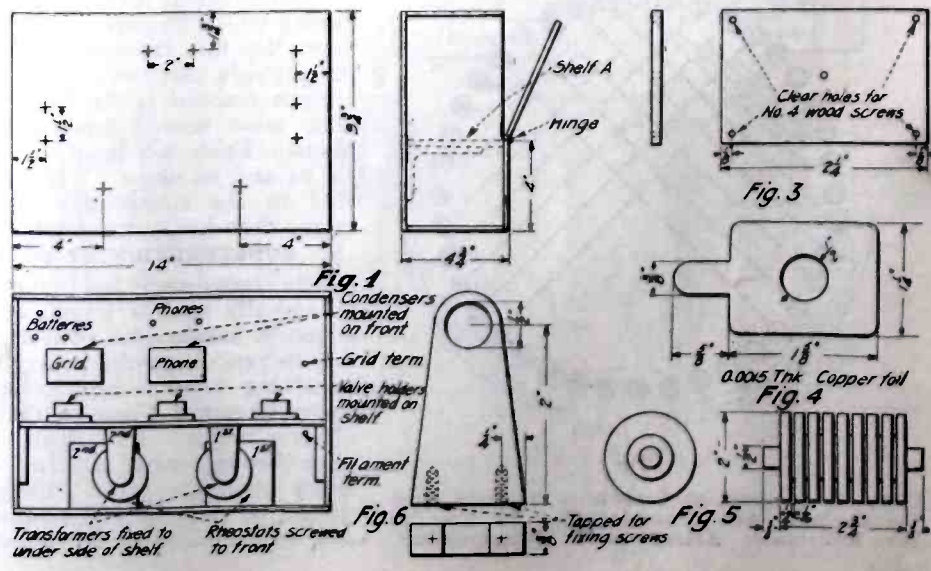
This sketch shows the different parts with their dimensions, and the special construction of the condensers and transformers.



Marconi Patent Expires

By THOMAS APPLEBY

MARCONI'S "four - circuit - tuning" patent, U. S. No. 763,772, expires June 28, 1921, and is not renewable. This invention then becomes public property for anyone to make, use or sell.

This dedication of the invention to the public is a provision of the patent statutes in return for the seventeen-year monopoly granted the inventor or his assigns.

The scope of Marconi's "four-circuit-tuning" patent may be somewhat ascertained by examination of its drawings, Figs. 1 and 2, and its twenty claims. A few of the claims are reprinted herewith.

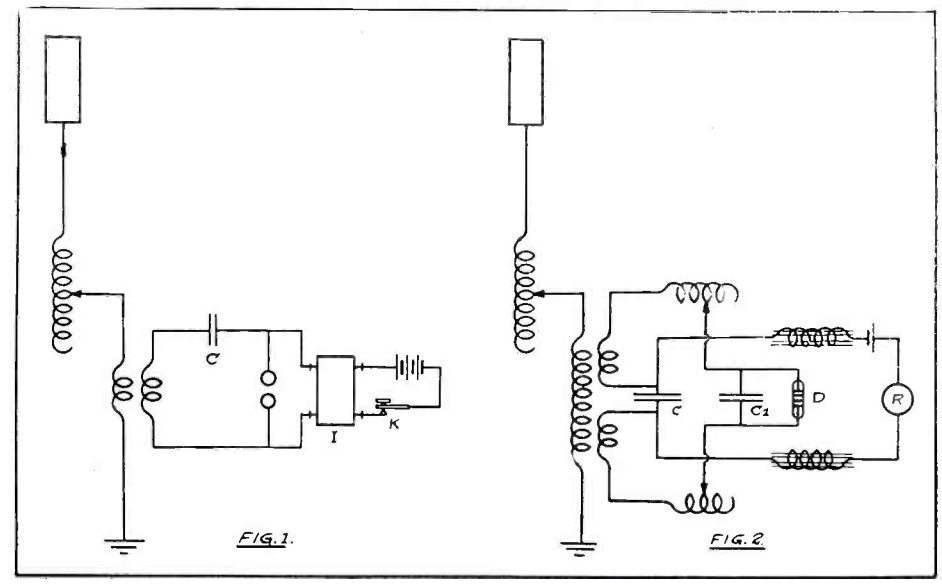
After considerable litigation this patent was sustained by the higher courts and for many years gave Marconi a monopoly on the radio business. It was due to this patent that Marconi or his assigns, for a number of years, demanded 10 per cent. royalty on all amateur radio apparatus entering into the circuit arrangements shown and claimed in the patent, whether or not such apparatus was in itself ancient and originally designed for other usage.

For instance, for transmitting we may have used an ordinary telegraph key whose own patent had expired long before, but the fact that the key in itself was old did not prevent infringement of Marconi's patent, for in claim 11 we find, *"a signaling instrument in circuit with the primary of the induction coil"*; this signaling instrument could therefore be a telegraph-key, a relay, a push-button, or what-not.

Or perhaps we used an ordinary telefone receiver in our receiving circuit, again we infringed on Marconi, for in claim 20 is written, *"and a receiving instrument connected with the wave-responsive device."*

Transformers and induction coils were old apparatus at the time Marconi applied for his patent, but these in turn were included in his claims 1 and 20, respectively, *"a signaling instrument comprising an induction coil," and "a coil for charging the condenser."*

From the foregoing we may rightly assume that when old apparatus is used in a new combination for new and useful purpose such apparatus, or its equivalent may be rightfully included in our patent claims and unauthorized use of such combinations for the purpose outlined in our patents may constitute infringement and subject the maker, the seller, and the user thereof to payment of damages for his infringement and compel him to discontinue such unlawful acts and, if agreeable to the patentee or his assigns,, require that a license be taken and such royalties paid as may be right and just.



Here is the hook-up used by Sr. Marconi in his early experiments. Compare this circuit with our multi-stage amplifiers of today and judge of the progress during the last 20 years.

Amateurs and the commercial radio companies together will welcome the expiration of Marconi's patent, not because they begrudged the inventor a full return for his efforts, but so that a new impetus, which naturally follows the lifting of restrictions, will be given to this rapidly advancing art.

Here are several of the more important claims in the Marconi patent:

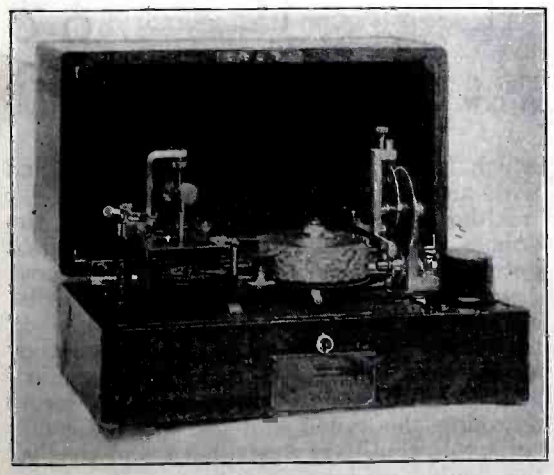
Claim 1. At a station employed in a wireless-telegraph system, a signaling instrument comprising an induction-coil, the secondary circuit of which includes a condenser discharging through a means which automatically causes oscillations of the desired frequency; an open circuit electrically connected with the oscillation-producer aforesaid and a variable inductance included in the open circuit, substantially as and for the purpose described.

Claim 2. At a station employed in a wireless-telegraph system, an oscillation-receiving conductor, a variable inductance connected with said conductor; a wave-responsive device electrically connected with said conductor and in circuit with a condenser, substantially as and for the purpose described.

Claim 11. In apparatus for communicating electrical signals. the combination, with an oscillation-transformer, at a transmitting-station, of an induction-coil; an electric circuit containing the secondary of said coil, a condenser and the primary coil of the oscillation-transformer; a producer of electric waves of high frequency electrically connected with the secondary of the induction-coil; a signaling instrument in circuit with the primary of the induction-coil; the secondary coil of the oscillation-transformer electrically connected, at one end to capacity and, at the other end, to an inductance, and an aerial conductor connected to the inductance, substantially as and for the purpose described.

Claim 20. In a system of wireless telegraphy, a transmitting-station containing an oscillation-transformer, the primary of which is connected to a condenser-circuit discharging through a spark-gap which automatically causes electric waves of the desired frequency, the secondary of said transformer connected to an open circuit including a radiating-conductor, and with a capacity and a coil for charging the condenser aforesaid; a receiving-station containing an oscillation-transformer, the primary of which is connected with an oscillation-receiving conductor and with a capacity, a wave-responsive device connected with the secondary of said transformer, and a receiving instrument connected with the wave-responsive device, all in combination with means for bringing the four transformer-circuits, two at each station, into electrical resonance with each other, substantially as described.

THE LATEST IN AUTOMATIC TRANSMITTERS



This Automatic Transmitter Involves Some Interesting Features, and is Especially Adapted for Schools and Clubs for Code Practice.

The accompanying illustration shows the Government type of automatic transmitter, used by the Bureau of Navigation, of the Department of Commerce, to test all applicants applying for a Radio license. Up to the present time this apparatus has been used exclusively by the Government, but recently permission has been granted to the manufacturer to sell this particular instrument to the public for use in Radio schools, clubs and by amateurs desirous of learning the code.

The apparatus comprises a strong clockwork movement running at any desired speed for a very long time, and is equippt with 15 dials, a high frequency buzzer and two switches. The dials have five movable massage changers, allowing the examiner to transpose the messages at will. Thousands of combinations of messages can be made with one set of dials. In addition, the dials can be removed from the spindle and shuffled up before replacing, making it still harder to anticipate the message, in case the students have already practiced with these dials.

By means of the switches, the instrument will send messages or signals thru the buzzer direct, or thru one or more fones, as desired, a feature particularly useful for Radio schools or clubs, where the students bring their own fones for code practice. There is a compartment under the base to hold a dry battery and an extra set of dials, also a specially made sound control, and the complete set is enclosed in a carrying case allowing easy transportation.

In a word, this automatic transmitter, embodying new features, is today the most up-to-date machine of this kind on the market and was for this reason adopted by the Government.

(Photo courtesy the Omnigraph Co.)

Some New Circuits for Radio-Telegraphy Employing a Double-Grid Vacuum Tube

By JOHN SCOTT-TAGGART

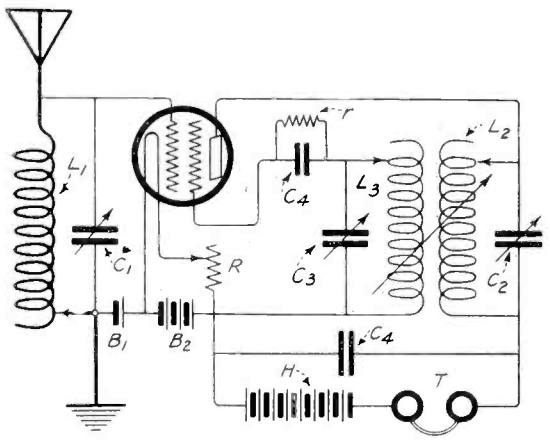


Fig. 3. When Connected in Such a Circuit the Tube Performs Three Roles. It Amplifies at Radio and Audio Frequency and Also Acts as Detector.

THE present writer about two years ago devised a number of new receiving circuits of great practical utility, and as the patent for these (No. 153,681) has now been published, it is possible to give a description of some of them.

A special vacuum tube is used, which consists of a filament, an anode and two grids both arranged so as to control the electron current from filament to anode. One type of this tube—produced while the author was in charge of the design and production of valves at the works of the Edison Swan Electric Company—is shown in Fig. 1. The valve was designed on the lines of the *ES* 2 and *ES* 4 tubes, but an additional grid was placed around the inner grid. The anode is slightly larger than the *ES* 4 anode (9 mm.), and the second grid, *G* 2, is supported by an additional "pinch" in the stem. A flexible lead is taken from this grid to a fish tail clip thru the center of the ebonite base of the usual four-pin cap.

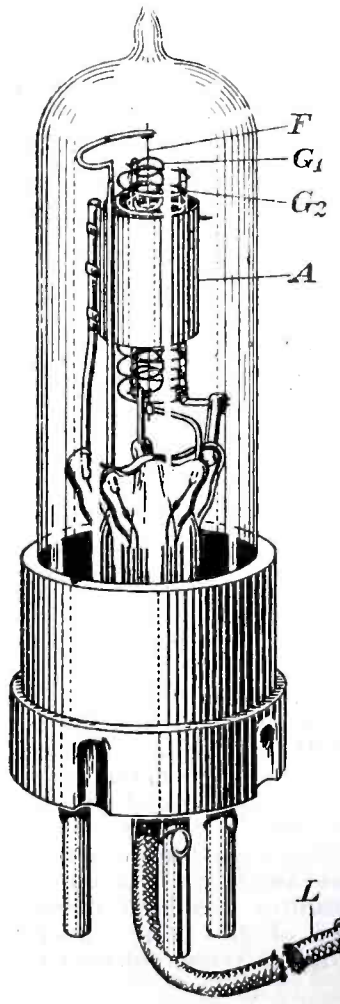


Fig. 1. Full size view of the new type of V.T. two grids.

AMPLIFICATION OF LOW-FREQUENCY IMPULSES.

One of the uses to which this valve may be put is shown in ig. 2. The leads from the condenser C_1 are taken to the grid G_1 and to the filament F of the four-electrode valve. The anode circuit contains an aperiodic inductance coil, L_2, preferably possessing a fairly high resistance coupled to a tuned circuit, L_3C_2, adjusted to the incoming wave-length. The incoming oscillations are amplified by the tube, the magnified current being passed on to the circuit L_3C_2. A crystal detector D is connected as shown and the condenser C_3 accumulates the rectified pulses. These audio frequency currents are now passed on to the grid G_2 which also controls the main anode current. The valve now amplifies the low-frequency impulses which influence the telefone receivers T in the anode circuit. A blocking condenser C_4 is connected across telefones and anode battery H to by-pass the high-frequency component of the anode current. In this case, the vacuum tube carries out the dual rôle of high-frequency amplifier and low-frequency magnifier. The result is that a highly sensitive and stable circuit is obtained, which, moreover, possesses great selectivity, especially if the coupling between L_2 and L_3 is loose.

Another circuit of special utility is shown in Fig. 3. An aerial circuit, L_1C_1 is coupled to a closed circuit L_2C_2, connected across grid and filament of the four-electrode tube. The amplified oscillations now appear in the tuned anode circuit L_3C_3 and are passed on to a grid coil L_4, which may be aperiodic. This coil L_4 is placed across the negative side of the filament F and the grid G_2. Telefones T and anode battery H also form part of the anode circuit. When receiving spark signals the circuit L_3C_3 is tuned to the incoming waves and the coupling between L_3 and L_4 is adjusted to give the best results. Retroaction is thus obtained, not in the main grid circuit, but in the output and secondary input circuits. Rectification will usually take place on the grid G_2 and a leaky grid condenser might be included in the G_2 grid circuit. In this circuit we have a form of retroaction, high-frequency amplification detection and low-frequency magnification.

RECEPTION OF CONTINUOUS-WAVE

If the coupling between L_4 and L_3 be increased beyond a certain limit, the four-electrode tubes will commence to generate oscillations in the circuit L_3C_3, the frequency of these oscillations depending chiefly on the value of C_3. If incoming continuous waves are received they will be amplified unchanged in wave-form and will form beats in the anode oscillatory circuit L_3C_3 which is slightly tuned to one side; these beats are passed on to the coil L_4 rectified by the valve action of G_2 and amplified by the tube, the resultant signals affecting the telefones T.

Remarkably good results are obtained with this circuit. It is to be noted that the beats are not formed in the circuit L_2C_2 nor do they affect that circuit. The oscillations are of ordinary form in the circuit L_2C_2. It is possible that the electrostatic fields of the two grids combine to produce the heterodyne effect on the electron flow to the anode.

A TRAP ACTION.

The fact that the oscillations produced by the tube only take place in the circuits L_3C_3 and L_4 is of importance. The circuit is the only existing one employing one valve which does not radiate continuous waves from the aerial when receiving incoming undampt waves. The special vacuum tube thus acts as a trap which allows incoming oscillations to pass thru to be heterodyned, but does not allow the local oscillations to pass the other way and set up oscillations in the aerial. Another feature which in this case affects the strength of signals is that the receiver circuit L_2C_2 is *tuned* to the incoming signal and not detuned as in the case of the ordinary self-heterodyne circuit. The arrangement possesses all the advantages of the autodyne, together with those of the external heterodyne circuit, which latter, however, is very much less sensitive than the author's present circuit, even in the case of very strong signals. As an indication of the sensitivity of the vacuum tube under these conditions, the station of Annapolis is readable in this country on an aerial 100 ft. l. and 30 ft. h.

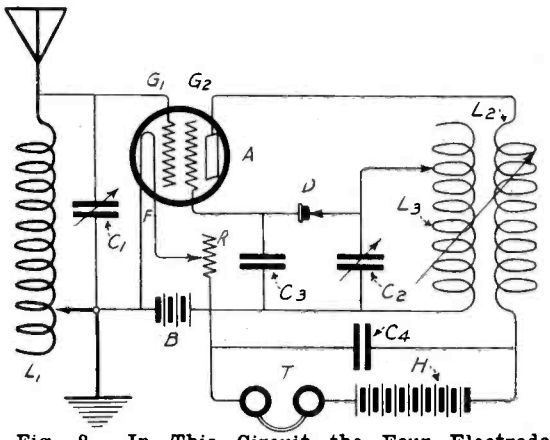


Fig. 2. In This Circuit the Four Electrode Tubes Acts as a Radio and Audio Frequency Amplifier, the Oscillation Being Rectified by a Crystal Detector.

The last figure (Fig. 4) shows a circuit which has been found of special use for the reception of spark signals. Both anode and secondary grid circuits are preferably tuned and the coil L_3 should be connected the right way round. The coupling, if loose, results in a very high selectivity, which is much greater than that obtained with any ordinary valve circuit.

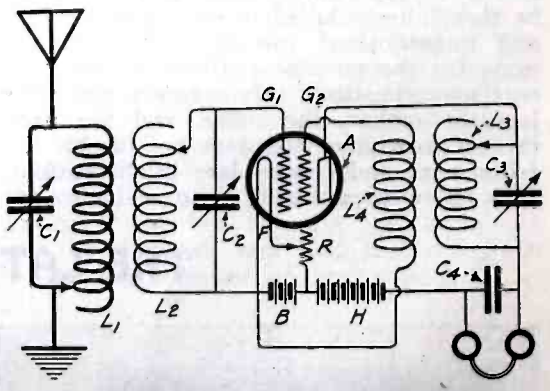


Fig. 4. This Hook-up is Suitable for Reception of C.W. as a Reaction is Obtained Between the Grid and the Plate Circuits.

Altho some of the circuits employing the double-grid vacuum tube are described here, yet there are other applications and developments which it is proposed to disclose at an early date. The circuits given may themselves be modified in many ways, as for example by coupling the primary grid circuit to one of the others or by interchanging the tuned and the aperiodic circuits. Preliminary tests have shown that the double grid valve with two input circuits, which constitutes the writer's invention, proves a very convenient receiver for general ship installations.

Recent Developments in Loop Aerial

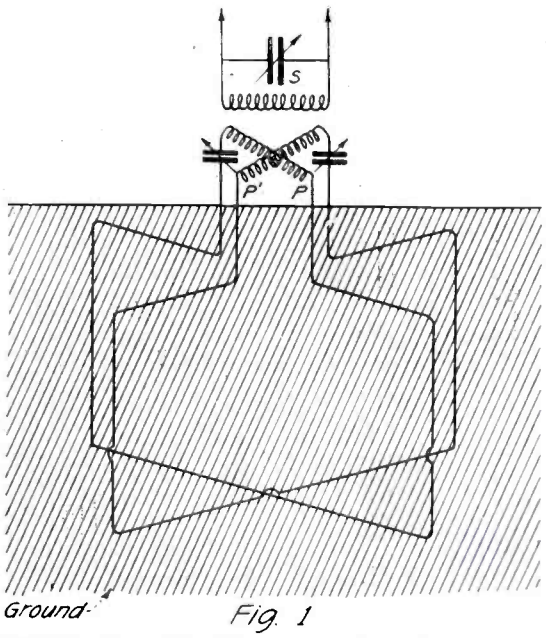


Fig. 1

Instead of a Movable Loop, Two Fixt Loops May be Buried at Right Angle as Shown, and Connected in Serie With an Inductance Forming the Primary of a Coupler as in the Well-Known Bellini Tosi System.

FOR the past few years the loop aerial has been greatly developed, thanks to the sensitive receivers now in use. During the World War, this form of aerial was found useful for several purposes, and the Signal Corps, as well as the Navy, designed several types of loops for Government use.

The Bureau of Standards is also to be credited with interesting experiments which were carried out to determine the characteristics and constants of this form of antenna.

The loop aerial has been successfully adapted to direction finding work and at the present time, radio compass stations are erected all along the Coast of the United States, and other countries also, enabling ships to determine their exact positions at any time, in a fog or heavy storm, in which they might be carried out of their courses.

The same system is used on airplanes to enable the airmen to know their routes when they are flying in the clouds, or at night, and at the present time this device is being used with success aboard several air crafts.

Undoubtedly, owing to its advantages over the ordinary type of antenna, the loop aerial is the aerial of the future, but further improvements are to be made in order to perfect this wave collector.

One question, the most important perhaps, is how to eliminate statics and atmospheric disturbances, which affect the loop antenna as much as the others, causing the same trouble to the operator, who has to receive the signals from a distant station.

Several devices have been proposed to avoid statics; these have given more or less good results; among the latest is one for which a patent has been granted to Messrs. T. Appleby and L. M. Knoll, in which are used underground and screened loops for sending and receiving.

In order to obtain accurate readings with a compass station, it is necessary that the station be erected far enough away from metallic structures, or any larger masses acting as screens and causing refraction of the waves received.

In the new patent heretofore mentioned, there are various means of cutting out interference by the use of buried loops; the first one consists of two loops at right angles connected to an inductance, acting as the primary of a receiver, Fig. 1. A movable coil rotating inside the two primaries is used as a secondary, as in the well-known Bellini and Tosi direction finder of the early ages. The other systems are of the movable loop type and revolve inside an underground room, the receiving instruments being placed at will outside of, or in the room.

Fig. 4A

This Sketch Shows How a Complete Set May Be Installed in an Underground Room to Avoid Statics and Obtain a Sharper Directional Effect.

Fig. 2 shows the revolving loop with the shaft extending outside; the two ends of the loop are connected to two rings on which contact is made by brushes hooked up to the receiving or sending apparatus.

The screening effect obtained by burying the loop is the same as that obtained with buried aerials of the Rogers type. The static disturbances are cut out and the tuning is sharper, with the advantage that the directional effect is more marked, and allows some very accurate bearings to be taken.

The inventors have also used screened loops in conjunction with the ordinary type of aerial, the loop being inserted in the

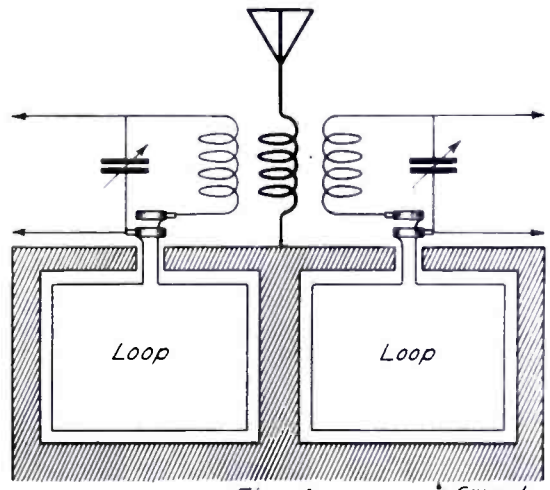


Fig. 4

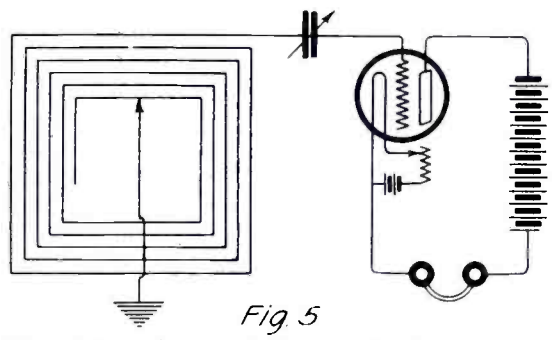


Fig. 5

Fig. 4 Shows How Multiplex Sending or Receiving May be Accomplisht by the Use of an Aerial With Several Loop Circuits Coupled to it. Each of These Having a Directional Effect. Fig. 5 is a Grounded Loop. This Hook-up Has Very Sharp Selective Qualities in Direction Finding Work.

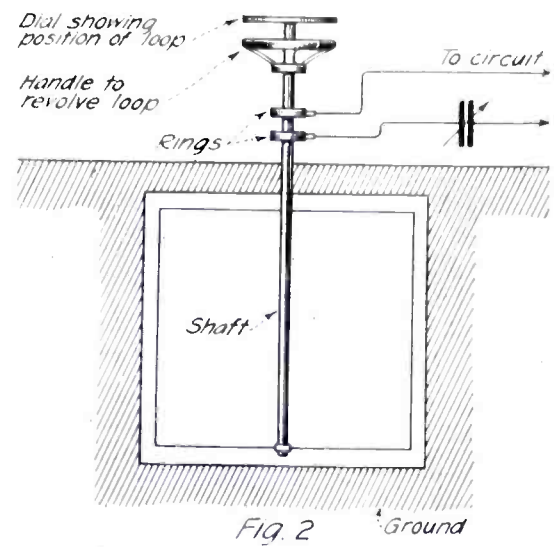


Fig. 2

By the Use of Underground Loops a Sharp Directional Effect is Obtained and the Statics Are Entirely Cut Out. The Loop Alone May be Built Underground, the Receiving Apparatus Being Installed Outside.

secondary circuit, thus containing the advantages of both aerials, viz., directivity and efficient radiation and absorption of energy.

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing the combination of the two aerials used with a single receiving set. Using several loops similarly connected with a number of sets and only one normal aerial, directive multiplex telegraphy may be carried on as shown in Fig. 4. In this case, all the sets are coupled to the aerial circuit by means of separate couplers.

It is to be noted that the loops may be used under water as well as under ground, the water acting as the screen and having the same effect as the earth.

GROUNDED LOOPS.

Another circuit, patented by Mr. Henry K. Sandell, is shown in Fig. 5. In this circuit a loop or pancake aerial has a single connection to the grid of the V. T., the other contact, which is variable, being grounded. This device, it is claimed, has very sharp directive properties.

For the reception of undampt waves, two loops are used; one connected in the plate circuit of the V. T. can revolve and may be coupled to the other loop, thus giving a regenerative, or making the tube oscillate, if the coupling is sufficient.

In Fig. 6 only one V. T. is shown, but several stages of radio or audio frequency amplification may be used.

These improvements in the use and con-

(*Continued on page 820*)

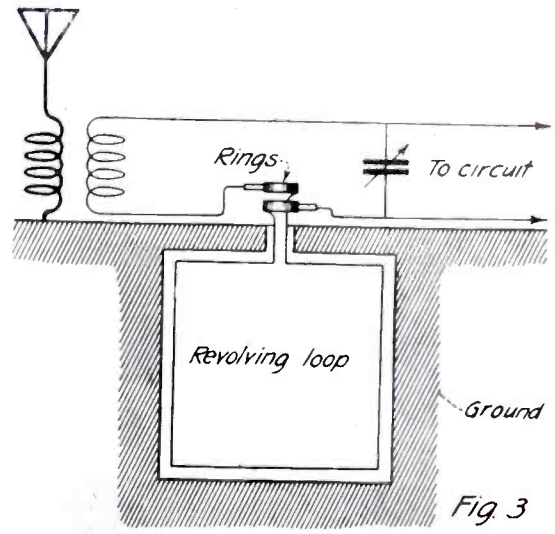


Fig. 3

The Combination of an ordinary Aerial and a Loop Gives the Advantage of a Large Wave Collector Having a Directional Effect. In This Case the Loop is Connected in Serie With the Secondary of the Receiver.

Some Operating Characteristics of Electron Tubes*

By W. C. WHITE, E. E.†

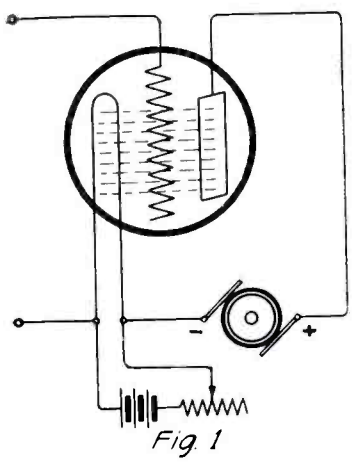


Fig. 1

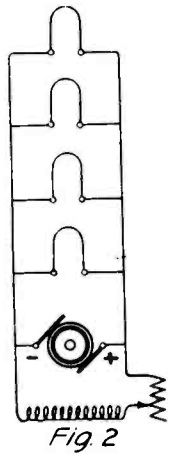


Fig. 2

When the Filament of a Power Tube is Operated From a D.C. Source Thru a Resistance, One End of the Filament Carries More Total Current Than the Other End; it is Therefore Better to Supply the Filaments With a D.C. Generator and Regulate the Field.

THE three-element vacuum tube is becoming a fairly common tool to the physicist, electrical engineer and experimenter, and the literature on the subject has grown rapidly, so that at the present time it is really voluminous.

Its theory of operation is quite widely known and is found in most modern textbooks on physics and radio communication. Radio literature is usually generously sprinkled with vacuum-tube circuit diagrams.

It is not the purpose of this paper to take up any of the fundamental theories of operation of the tube or its circuits, but to furnish information and give help to those who professionally, or for pleasure, experiment with these devices.

It is also not the intention to attempt to cover the field of tube operation, but merely to call attention to certain phases of the subject not widely known or appreciated.

It is a rather usual occurrence to those working with vacuum tubes in an experimental way to encounter unlooked-for difficulties and obtain unexpected results.

A number of these more unusual effects will be discussed; first those of a general nature, next those occurring when the tube is used as an oscillator, and finally a few when the tube is used for a number of other purposes.

A tungsten filament type of tube is assumed in the paragraphs to follow, and most of the discussion relates to power tubes.

Certain properties of a tungsten filament as an electron emitting source will first be mentioned, for although these are simple and probably well known, they will bear repetition because of their importance in obtaining satisfactory results with such a type of tube.

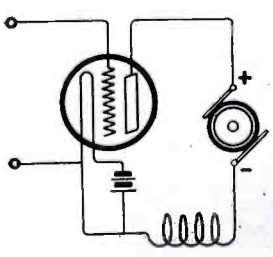


Fig. 4A

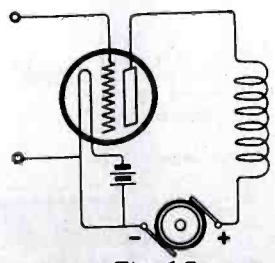


Fig. 4B

No Choke Coil Should Be Connected Between the H.T. Generator and the Filament as in Fig. 4A. Fig. 4B Shows the Correct Place to Connect the Coil.

†Research Laboratory, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The electron emission and life of a filament are quite sensitive to changes of filament current. A 1 per cent. change in filament current causes about a 25 per cent. change in life and approximately a 10 per cent. change in total electron emission. An increasing filament current decreases the life and increases the emission.

Owing to the fact that, like most other metals, tungsten has a positive temperature coefficient of resistance, a certain percentage change of current gives a correspondingly greater change of voltage. Numerically this amounts to a 1¾ per cent. change of voltage for a 1 per cent. change of current. Therefore life and electron emission from a tungsten filament are more subject to filament current change than voltage change of the filament.

Although in the past it has usually been the custom to operate the tungsten filaments of vacuum tubes at an approximately constant current by means of an ammeter, operation at constant voltage is to be recommended as giving a much longer life to the filament in about the ratio of three to one.

In operating tungsten filaments in vacuum tubes, observance of the three following rules will greatly increase the useful life of the tube:

(1) The most favorable adjustment of the set, of which the tube is a part, is the one which gives the desired result with the lowest value of plate current.

(2) The filament current or temperature

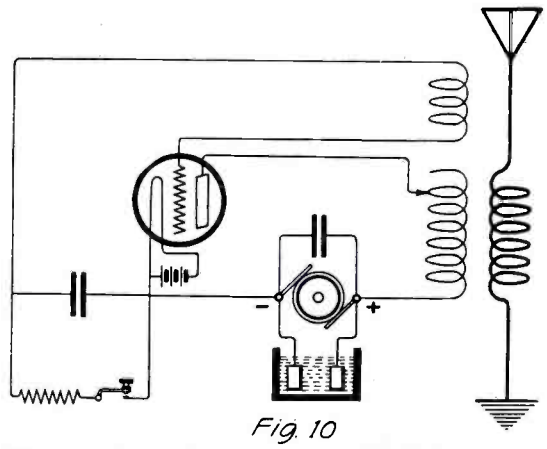


Fig. 10

When a Plate Voltage Above 500 Volts and a Power Over 50 Watts is Used, a Protective Device Such as Aluminum Cell Lightning Arresters Should Shunt the D.C. Generator and the Condenser Connected Across.

should not be materially raised to give a slightly increased output or signal which is not vitally necessary.

(3) Do not, for any length of time, exceed the maximum filament rating, and in all cases reduce the filament temperature to as low a value as is consistent with satisfactory operation of the apparatus.

Most tubes are designed for operation in one or two designated positions: that is, vertically or horizontally, with a certain side or end up. It is advisable to observe this feature because a hot tungsten filament has a tendency to very slowly sag, and if this is not prevented or compensated by operation in a certain designated position, there are liable to be changes in the electrical constants of the tube, caused by changes in distance between the electrodes.

If for some reason the vacuum in a tube becomes faulty, it is usually noted by the characteristic glow due to ionization of the gases present. If gases evolved from the metal parts or glass, due usually to the heat from an overload, are the cause of this glow, it will be blue in color; whereas, if

*Presented at the Stated Meeting of the Institute.

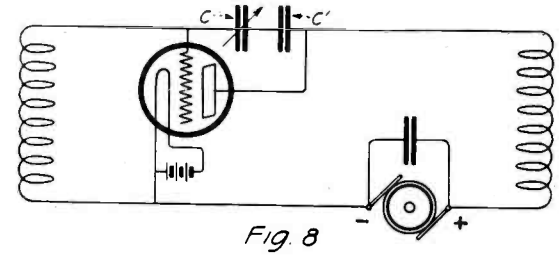


Fig. 8

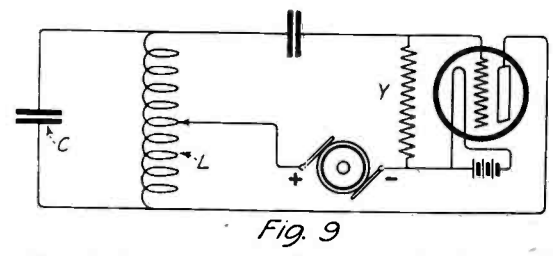


Fig. 9

Fig. 8 Shows How a Protective Condenser C1 is Inserted in Series With the Variable Tuning One to Prevent the Latter From Breaking Down. Fig. 9 is a Simple Hook-up for Low Power in Which a Higher Capacity C May be Used and Still Maintain Oscillation.

it is due to air leakage, it will appear purple or pink.

Occasionally a tube will be met with which, when the filament is energized, shows a sort of yellowish-white smoke in the interior near the filament or it fails to come up to normal brilliancy at rated ampères and a dark-blue powder forms on the plate and grid. Both these effects are due to considerable amounts of leakage air, but formed under different conditions.

The smoke or powder formed is an oxide of tungsten which exists in several forms and varies in color from a very light yellow to a very dark blue, depending upon the conditions at the time of its formation.

One limit to the possible output of a tube as an oscillator is the amount of energy that can be dissipated safely in the form of heat. If it is attempted to dissipate too much energy, the glass and electrodes will be liable to evolve gas which reduces the vacuum. If the tube is enclosed in a small unventilated space, normal operation may overheat the glass of the bulb and cause it to evolve gas. This is most likely to occur where a number of tubes are operated in parallel, thus causing a considerable energy dissipation in a small area.

When the filament of a power tube is operated from a direct current source through a regulating resistance, the plate current causes an inequality in the filament current. This action is represented in Fig. 1. The electron emission occurs along the length of the filament and therefore one end of the filament will carry more total current than the other end; this causes one end of the filament to be the hotter, which for the same amount of emission will shorten the life. The relative resistance

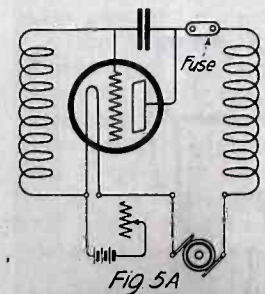


Fig. 5A

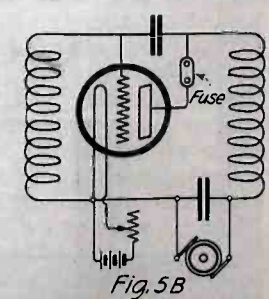


Fig. 5B

Fig. 5A Shows Three Common Errors That Are Often Found in C.W. Circuits. Fig. 5B Shows the Right Connection to the Filament, and How to Avoid Resistance in the H.F. Circuit by Shunting the Generator With a Condenser and Inserting the Fuse in the Plate Connection.

values of the regulating rheostat and the filament, and also the location of the point of connection between the filament and plate circuits, determine the amount and direction of this effect. As shown in Fig. 1, the plate current causes the filament temperature to decrease at the positive filament terminal. This is the safest and best mode of connection.

If, however, the filament is operated from a few cells of storage battery or directly from a low-voltage direct-current generator so that the resistance in series with the filament is small, it is immaterial whether the return from the plate circuit

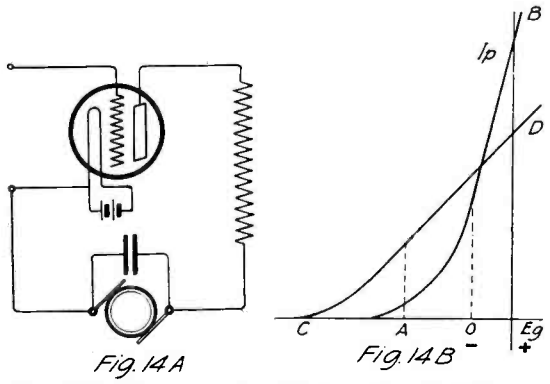


Fig. 14A Fig. 14B

Fig. 14A Shows an Amplifying Circuit Where a Resistance is Connected in the Plate Circuit, While Fig. 14B Represents the Electrical Characteristics of a 3-Element Tube.

is made to the positive or negative terminal of the filament; the heating current in the negative side of the filament is increased by the same amount. A considerable resistance in series with the filament is essential to any alteration in the distribution of the flow of plate current through the filament circuit as a safety precaution. As the plate current is usually in the neighborhood of 2 per cent. to 7 per cent. of the filament current, and as a 3 per cent. increase of filament current halves the life of a tungsten filament, the importance of this effect is evident.

If a low-voltage direct-current generator is used for filament lighting, it is usually connected in circuit as shown in Fig. 2, the filaments being directly connected to the armature leads, the adjustment of filament

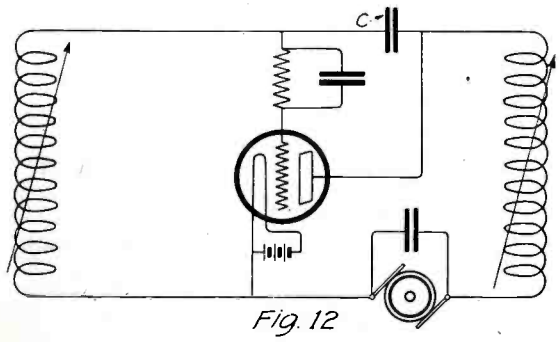


Fig. 12

When an Oscillating Circuit is Used for Measurement Work, in Order to Keep the Frequency Variation, Due to Voltage Variations of the Power Source as Small as Possible, a Grid Leak of Very High Value Should be Used.

temperature being made by a rheostat in the field circuit of the generator. With such an arrangement difficulty may be experienced with the generator not building up if the filaments are left in circuit. This is owing to the fact that the cold resistance of a tungsten filament is very low, only one-thirteenth to one-sixteenth of its normal operating resistance. Therefore, if a small low-voltage direct-current generator is used at full load to supply tungsten filaments, the cold resistance of the filaments may be so low that it acts as practically a short circuit on the armature and prevents the generator from building up.

On power tubes it is preferable to use alternating current for filament excitation. The chief reason for

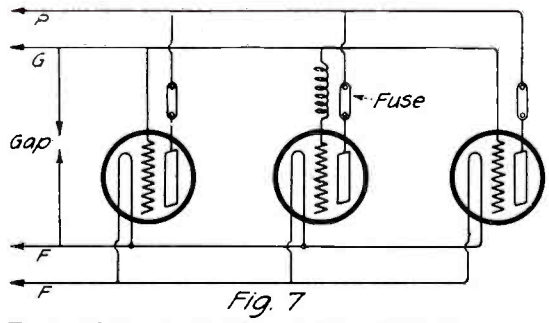


Fig. 7

To Avoid the Production of Ultra High Frequency Oscillations When Several Tubes Are Used, a Small Inductance Should be Inserted in the Grid Circuit of One Tube as Shown.

using *A.C.* is that it obviates the unbalanced condition of a *D.C.* filament current, as described in a previous paragraph. It is also more practical to generate and distribute the low-voltage high-current energy for filament operation by means of *A.C.*

In using *A.C.* for filament excitation the filament terminals should be connected directly to the transformer low-voltage terminals, the regulating resistance being placed on the power side. Also the return of the grid and plate circuit should be made to a center tap of the coil supplying the filament. This mode of connection assures minimum disturbance in the plate and grid circuits from the frequency of the filament source. Both these points are shown in Fig. 3.

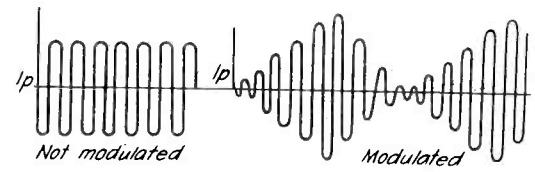


Fig. 15b

When the Circuit of Fig. 15A is Used for Radiotelefony the Amplitude of the Oscillations Increases Above the Normal Value and Decreases to the Minimum Possible, Insuring Perfect Modulation.

Some points in connection with the use of tubes as oscillators will next be taken up.

In the various diagrams of connections which are shown in this paper, each one is simplified so as to more clearly show the point under discussion. For this reason many diagrams for clearness or simplicity omit features which in another paragraph are shown to be advisable.

In all tube oscillator circuits there is an inductance in the plate circuit across which the high-frequency voltage is set up. Care should be taken that this inductance is not placed between the filament energy source and the plate energy source, as shown in Fig. 4*a*. Both of these sources have usually a large capacity or a certain resistance to ground, so that a circulating current will flow through the coil and through each source to ground. For the type of circuit shown the correct arrangement is shown in Fig. 4*b*. The importance of having the circuit correct in this respect is greater the greater the power and the higher the voltage used.

In arranging an oscillating circuit to deliver high-frequency energy, it is important to reduce to a minimum the losses in the high-frequency circuits. Not only should

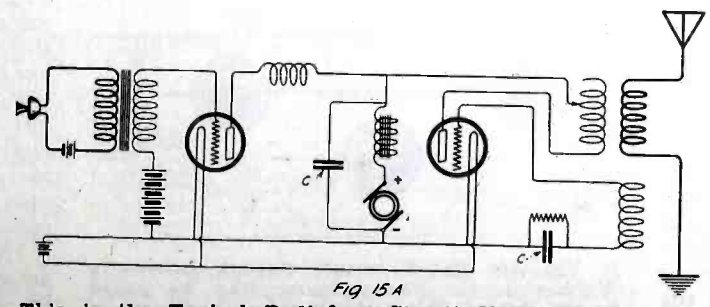


Fig 15A

This is the Typical Radiofone Circuit Using One Tube as Modulator and One as Oscillator. This Hook-up is the Most Efficient When Only Two Tubes Are Used.

the wires used be of low resistance and the condensers have low losses, but it is best to trace through the circuits carrying high-frequency currents to be sure that the resistance is a minimum.

Three common errors in this respect are shown in Fig. 5*a* which represents a capacity coupled oscillator circuit. In this diagram the high-frequency current of the oscillating circuit must pass through a resistance path comprising the filament in parallel with its resistance and battery source. Also it must pass through a fuse in the plate circuit and through the plate voltage source. In Fig. 5*b* the same circuit

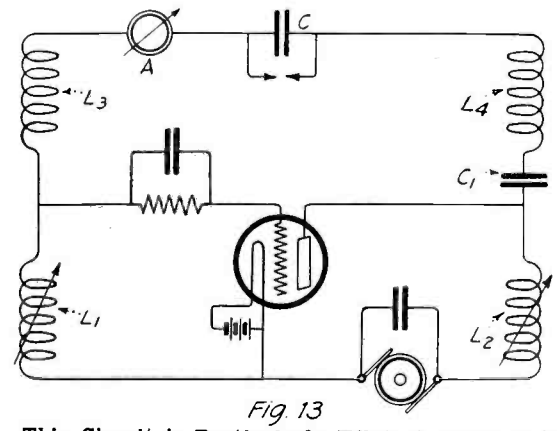


Fig. 13

This Circuit is Particularly Efficient When it is Desired to Obtain High Voltage, High Frequency Energy to Test Dielectrics and Measure Dielectric Losses.

is shown with these three errors corrected, the first, by changing the wiring so that the return of the grid and plate circuits is brought back to the same filament terminal, the second, by change of the fuse position, and the third, by shunting the plate circuit generator with a by-pass condenser.

For miscellaneous laboratory work the capacity coupled type of circuit is a very convenient one to set up and operate, usually giving little trouble. However if the circuit happens to be set up in a certain peculiar way, very puzzling results and failure to operate may sometimes occur, particularly if a tube of low impedance is used or several tubes in parallel.

This arrangement is shown in Fig. 6*a*. If, as shown in this diagram, the leads from the coupling condenser *C* are connected to the plate and grid coil terminals rather than to the corresponding tube terminals, as shown in Fig. 6*b* very high-frequency oscillations may occur, a second capacity coupled circuit being formed, the capacity between the electrodes acting as the coupling condenser and the leads between the grid and plate coils and the corresponding tube terminals acting as the grid and plate inductances. This condition is accentuated by having these leads long and the leads to the coupling capacity short.

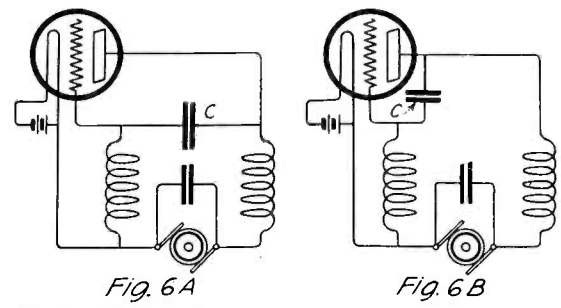


Fig. 6A Fig. 6B

To Avoid Capacity Effects From Long Leads to the Grid and Plate, the Condenser Should Be Connected as in Fig. 6B.

This unexpected production of ultra high-frequency oscillations is often a very troublesome problem in high-power tube apparatus when a considerable number of tubes are operated in parallel. The low impedance of the tubes in parallel accentuates the effect. One expedient which

(*Continued on page* 800)

Simple Measurements and Calculations for the Amateur Station Owner

By P. F. GEAGAN

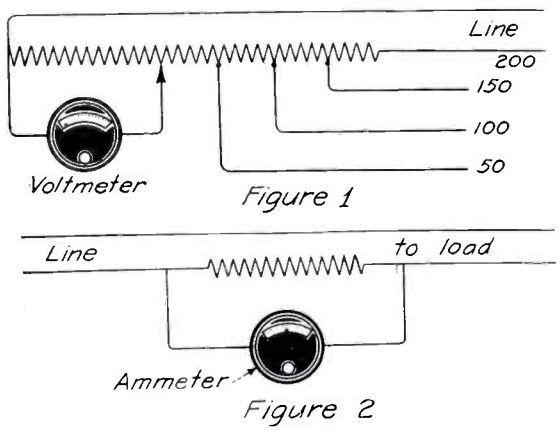


Figure 1

Figure 2

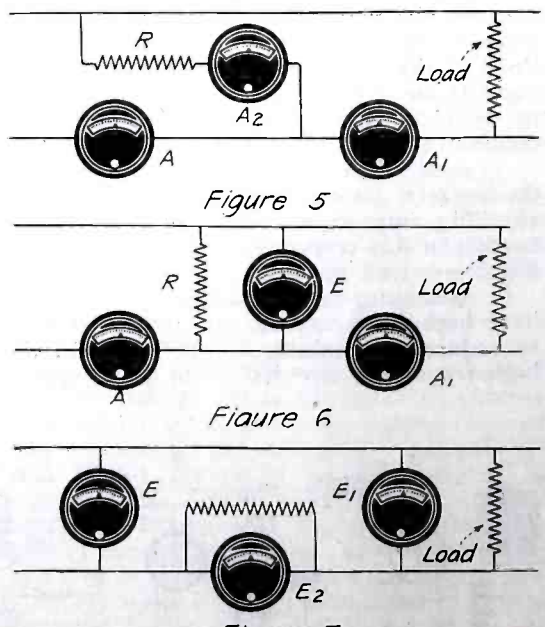
These Diagrams Show How to Use Low Readings Voltmeters With Shunts to Measure High Potential.

IN a past issue of RADIO NEWS a method of constructing and calibrating a cheap wave-meter for amateur station use was described, also a number of measurements that might be taken with it. The purpose of this article is to describe a few methods of obtaining measurements without going to the expense of purchasing costly instruments. It must be stated at the beginning that the only way to obtain absolutely correct values is to have at hand standard instruments of laboratory calibration, and in the methods to be described here, there will be an error more or less pronounced. The experiments will be interesting however and the results suffice where approximation is sufficient.

Perhaps the term most commonly used among electrical experimenters is the volt. A means of measuring the volt may be constructed cheaply at home as follows. A small pocket battery voltmeter and a quantity of fine resistance wire wound on a small cylinder and provided with a sliding contact will do the work, in short a potentiometer and low reading voltmeter, to read the drop across the sliding contact and one end of the coil. The meter may be purchased for a few dollars and the cost of the wire will be very little. The resistance of the coil must be sufficient to keep the current flow at a low value. The best plan is to construct the coil of high enough resistance to measure two hundred volts and bring out taps to binding posts at points on the coil for, let us say, one hundred and fifty, one hundred, and fifty volts respectively. The insulation must be bared for contact with the slider. The total resistance in this case would have to be by Ohm's law, $C = \frac{E}{R}$, two thousand ohms if we wish to keep the current flow down to one-tenth of an ampere. The number of feet of wire necessary may be found by dividing the resistance per foot, which may be ascertained where the wire is purchased, into two thousand, the total resistance. The wire must be insulated turn from turn except where the sliding contact runs, and wound uniformly on a cylinder of about one inch in diameter; a larger cylinder may be used but the smaller the turns the less the error is apt to be. Both ends should be brot out to binding posts, and a binding post connection to the sliding contact also provided. If our wire runs, let us say, four ohms to the foot we will require five hundred feet to make the necessary resistance of two thousand ohms, and if our cylinder is one inch in diameter we will have $\frac{12'' \times 500'}{1'' \times 3.1416} = \frac{6000}{3.1416}$ or roughly two thousand turns to our coil. If we assume for example a two hundred volt line the total drop across the coil will be two hundred volts, therefore the drop per turn will be $\frac{200}{2000}$ or .1 volt. Our tap for one hundred and fifty volts should then be taken off at fifteen hundred turns, the one hundred volt tap at one thousand turns, and the fifty volt tap at five hundred turns. The sliding contact should carry a pointer or marker of some kind and there should be a strip of paper pasted so that the pointer will run over it. Starting from one end of the coil mark every ten turns on the paper strip, this will mean that between marks there will be a drop of one volt. Most pocket meters of the kind I have in mind read three volts at full scale, and such a one connected across one end of the coil and the sliding contact will read three volts when the sliding contact cuts in thirty turns or three divisions on the paper strip if the voltage be two hundred, one hundred and fifty, one hundred, or fifty volts, according to whatever tap we are connected to.

Let us say that we connect one end of the coil to one side of a one hundred volt line, the one hundred volt binding post to the other side of the line with the meter connected to the end post and the sliding contact post as in Fig. 1. If we now read three volts at thirty-six turns it means that the drop per turn is .083 volts and the total line voltage is 83 volts, since we have cut in one thousand turns. If an hour later we read three volts at twenty-eight turns it means that the drop per turn is now .107 and the total line voltage is 107. When using a circuit of fifty volts connect to the fifty volt binding post, and the same at one hundred, one hundred and fifty, and two hundred volts and the per cent. drop per turn remains the same.

The foregoing is true only for direct current, for alternating current it is not enough to know the resistance, we must know the impedance; if, however, after the coil is wound a means is at hand for determining the line voltage and the frequency, also the amount of current the coil allows to flow, the impedance will be equal to the voltage divided by the current. We can then mark off the coil as in the case of direct current and read the same. Since the impedance varies with the frequency however, it being numerically equal to $\sqrt{R^2 + (2\pi NL)^2}$ the error will vary with any change in frequency. In the case of twenty-five cycle power lines the variation in the frequency is very little and may be neglected, but if the impedance of the coil were to be obtained at twenty-five cycles and later the coil used to measure at sixty cycles the error would be large. Such an arrangement is not costly and will be found satisfactory where accurate measurements are not required.



If You Are Not Fortunate Enough to Own a Wattmeter, the Power Factor May Be Found by the Use of Volt and Ammeters as Shown in These Diagrams.

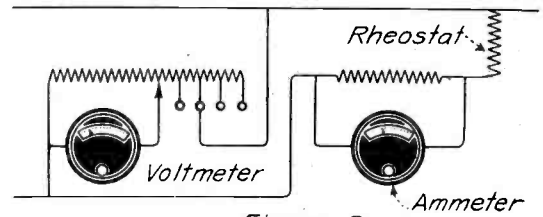


Figure 3

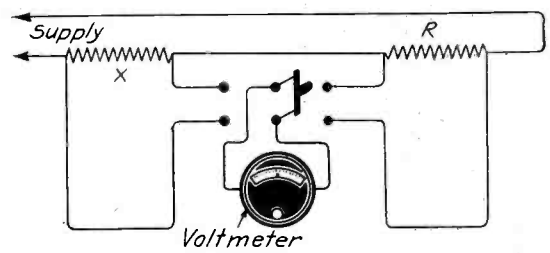


Figure 4

The Hook-up in Fig. 3 May Be Used to Find the Resistance of a Rheostat or Other Unknown Resistance, While the Hook-up in Fig. 4 May Be Used When a Very Low or Very High Resistance is to be Measured.

For obtaining a measurement of the current flow or amperes, cheap pocket ammeters similar to the voltmeter described above are to be had at a moderate cost and usually read up to twenty-five amperes. If, however, it is desired to measure heavier currents the same meter may be used by making a shunt resistance to use in connection with it. This is a simple matter of divided circuits; if for instance, it is desired to read up to one hundred amperes with a meter having a full scale reading of twenty-five, it is only necessary to construct a shunt having one-third the resistance of the meter and connect it as in Fig. 2, the current flowing then will be equal to four times the reading of the meter. For example, if our meter in such a case reads seventeen the current flowing equals 4 x 17 or 68 amperes. The resistance of the meter if not known and also the value of the shunt may be determined as described in the paragraph under resistance which follows. As in the case of our voltmeter if it is desired to measure alternating current values, the impedances instead of the resistances must be known, also in both cases the meters must be capable of reading A. C.

Having at hand now a voltmeter and an ammeter we can ascertain resistances within certain limits by simply applying Ohm's

(*Continued on page* 808)

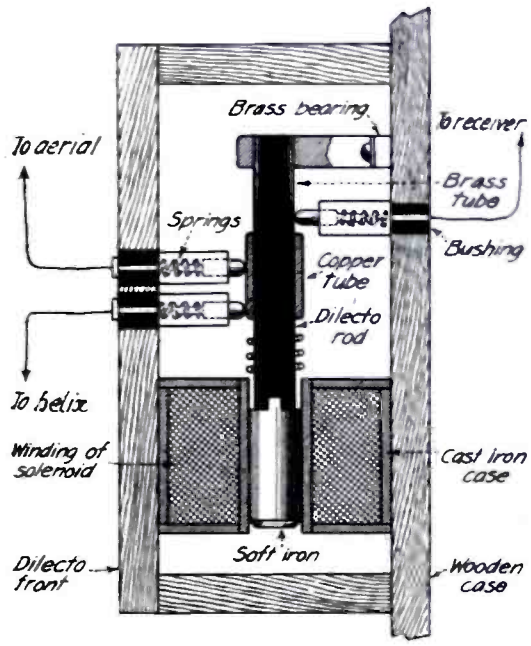
Remote Control Antenna Switch

By NORMAN A NYQUIST

AT a particular New England station, located in an apartment house, it was necessary to eliminate the noise of the non-synchronous rotary spark gap, on account of disturbing the other tenants of this apartment. Experiments were made with noise proof boxes, but it was concluded to be impossible to construct anything suitable and still have short primary circuit leads so as to secure satisfactory and efficient operation on 200 meters.

As an alternative it was decided to locate the transmitting apparatus in the cellar of the apartment house. The receiving apparatus was located on the second floor. Referring to the Schematic wiring diagram of the proposed idea, you will note that the antenna transfer from the transmitting apparatus to the receiving apparatus is manipulated by a solenoid.

When this switch was in the receiving position, the current was not connected to the solenoid and a spring held the moving rod holding all the contactors, in the up

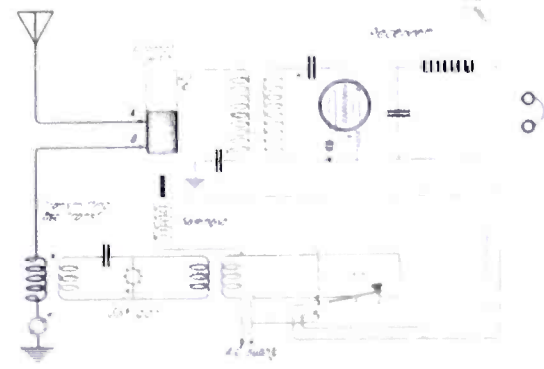


Details of the Automatic Switch. When the Solenoid is Energized, the Core is Pulled Down Connecting the Aerial to the Sending Helix. When the Current is Cut Out the Spring Pushes the Core up, Connecting the Aerial to the Receiver.

position. In this position contacts A and C were connected together thru the copper tube on the moving rod. The antenna was then of course connected directly to the receiver primary. The ground terminal of the receiver was permanently grounded.

It will be further noted that when the transmitting key is depresst the current is connected thru the transmitting condenser in the regular way. However, there are two auxiliary contacts on the rear of the key. Before the key is fully depresst one of the contacts opens the audion filament circuit and the other contact closes the solenoid circuit of the automatic antenna transfer switch. Thus, before the transmitter is closed, the antenna is switched to the transmitting position and the audion circuit is opened so that no sounds will be heard in the receiver while transmitting.

This system worked very successfully altho a transmitting speed in excess of 25 words per minute could not be obtained with good results. In view of the fact that most operators work at a rate of speed less than 25 words a minute it is thot that this system could be applied to advantage by many station owners. A decided advantage of this system, which should be ap-



Hook-up of the Complete Set Showing the Connections From the Extra Contacts Fixt on the Key.

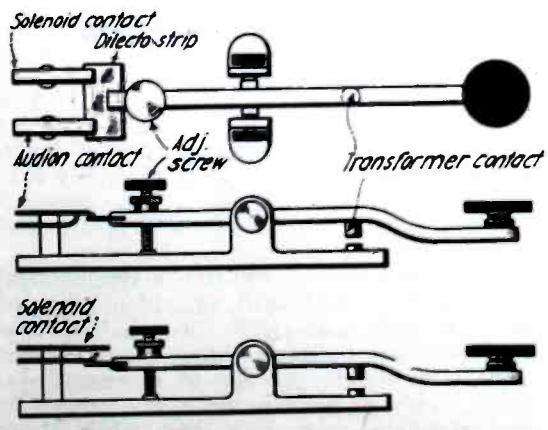
parent now, is that this arrangement enables an operator to listen for signals when the key is open between words or pauses while transmitting, in other words a break-in system, without an anchor gap.

Referring now to the drawing of the complete switch shown cross-sectionally in the transmitting position.

The most important part is the solenoid, a brass tube 1" inside diameter and 1¼" outside diameter and 3½" long is required. This is set on a mandrel in a lathe, two temporary pieces of sheet brass 4" in diameter and ⅜" thick are presst on each end flush with the ends. Over the brass tube, two turns of .010" Empire Cloth are shellacked. Using No. 22 B. & S. D. C. C. wire the form is then wound full, placing one turn of .010" Manila paper between turns. Flexible leads of lamp cord are brot out at the start and finish. The brass end pieces are carefully taken off after finishing the winding, and the end of the layers are varnisht with an armature varnish to prevent them from unwinding before mounting in the cast iron case.

The cast iron case consists of a dish shaped casting having a side and a bottom, the center of the bottom being in the shape of a boss, as shown in the drawing. The other casting is simply a round plate, for the other end of the shell. The round plate is drilled in six places or placed on the other casting which is drilled and tapt in six places to correspond with the plate holes. When these two pieces are placed together, a hole 1¼" is drilled thru the exact center of both pieces. It is then apparent that the coil will be placed in the bossed end from the large open end, and the cover placed on. The brass tube should fit in these holes tightly, a press fit. On the sides of the shell shaped casting some large holes should be bored to give the coil ventilation.

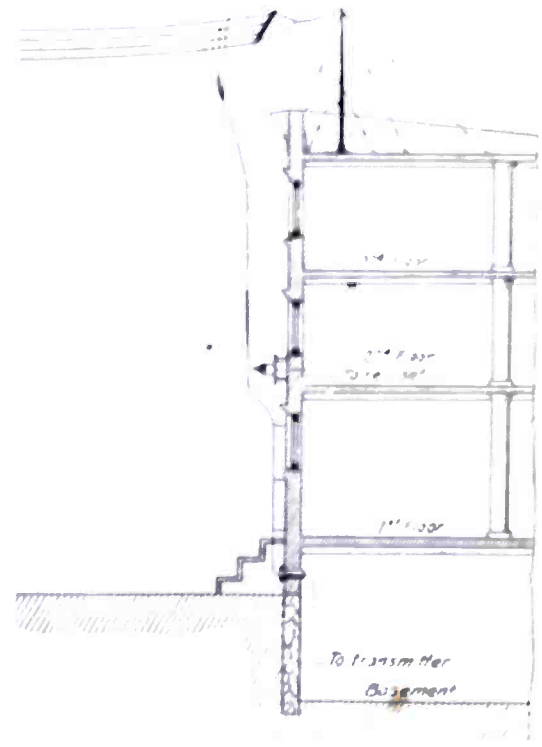
The next important item is the sliding rod which has all the contactors. This



This Shows How the Additional Contacts Are Fixt on the Key to Close the Solenoid Circuit and Cut Out the V.T. at the Same Time.

starts with a piece of soft iron 1" in diameter and 3½" long. This piece should be a good running fit in the brass tube of the solenoid. At the upper end of this piece a shank ½" long is turned down to ½" in diameter. A piece of dilecto rod 7" long and 1" in diameter having a hole ½" in diameter and ½" deep is the main part of the rod. The soft iron piece with the shank is presst in the hole of the dilecto rod. At the other end of the dilecto rod, for a distance of 1½" a cut is taken to reduce the diameter ¼". A piece of brass tube ¾" inside diameter and 1" outside diameter and 1½" long is presst on this reduced diameter part of the dilecto rod. This gives a good bearing surface for the upper end of the rod. In the middle of the dilecto rod a piece of copper tube is presst on. This tube is 2" long, 1" inside diameter and 1½ outside diameter. A steel spring is shown holding the rod thru a pin against the motion of transmitting position.

When the current is cut from going thru



Sketch Showing the Disposition of the Automatic Transfer Switch and Sending and Receiving Sets.

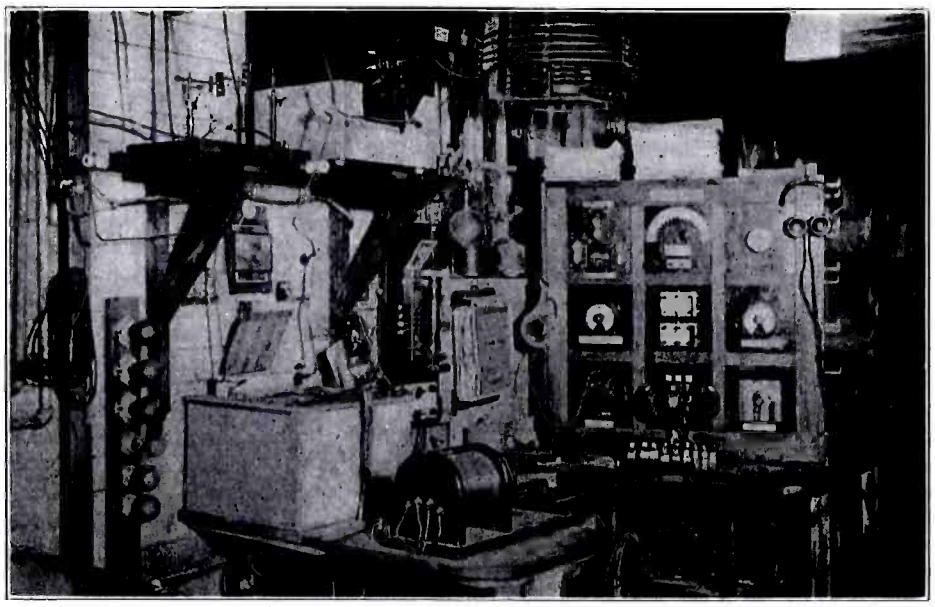
the solenoid, this spring throws the contact tube in the upper position connecting the antenna to the receiver.

This pretty well covers the entire construction. The contacts made on the copper tube are not really as important as they seem. Contacts A and B need not be more than ¼" apart when the switch is in the receiving position. When in the transmitting position contact C does not have to be more than ¾" from the copper tube for a 1 K.W. set and less than that for most stations only having about eight or ten thousand volt transformers. This means that for the average, a solenoid plunger motion of ¾" maximum is all that is required. In view of this the problem is of easy solution. However, to adapt that system to a high power station would be impossible on account of the high voltages developed in the antenna, and the long plunger motion that would be necessary to give sufficient insulation at the transmitting position.

This particular switch was mounted in a wooden case and mounted right outside

(Continued on page 814)

2 AD Explains



This photograph shows Mr. Telmosse's station which is entirely home-made. Upon request of several amateurs for constructional details, Mr. Telmosse sent in this description for the benefit of those interested.

EVER since you publisht the photo of my station—2AD—in your February issue of the RADIO NEWS, and for which you will please accept my sincere thanks. I have received from amateurs all over the United States letters asking for details concerning circuit and construction of same.

As my time is quite limited, I cannot answer individual inquiries in a satisfactory way, therefore I thot that in sending you the circuit with explanatory notes you might publish same for the benefit of all those who had inquired.

First of all I may say that the results achieved were obtained only by experimentation, testing and a great deal of patience and work; no theory nor technical knowledge have helped me.

My receiving cabinet, which is homemade, is composed of nine panels, three on a side; on the first one, upper left, I have my detector valve V24, and below two step amplifiers, also V24.

On the second panel, upper center, is my loading coil, composed of 4,050 turns in cakes wound on a roller of 2" diameter, and ⅜" thick with S. C. C. wire No. 26 paraffined in a bath of boiling wax divided into 16 sections with cakes of 100-200-250 and 400 turns each and I think I should have had about 1,000 turns more. Also I have a single pole switch to cut it off when not needed.

I may say that for waves less than 1,800 I never use this loading. Great care should be taken in connecting up these cakes, which should be separated by one layer of empire cloth, so that the winding goes from the start to the end, in one direction, the same connections as the secondary of a step up transformer, a lead to be taped on a contact between sections to the scale of the 16 sections, I have used for these contacts, paper fasteners.

On the third panel, upper right, I have a D. C. amp. meter connected on the filament circuit of the three valves, indicating the direction of current in using the set as well as in charging up the storage batteries; behind this panel, I have hooked up the two amplifying transformers.

On the left centerpanel I have the resistance of the two amplifying valves.

On the center panel of the cabinet I have the two P. D. switches to change circuit from detector only to detector and amplifiers together and vice versa.

On the right center panel, I have resistance of the detector valve only.

On the left lower panel, I have the ground variable condenser .005 with an S. P. switch to cut it off when necessary. I also have the telefone transmission (ordinary telefone transmitter). This circuit shows how connections are made, but since this blueprint has been drafted I have found that in making connections between the ground and the variable condensor it gives better results.

The center lower panel is the most interesting one; it is the primary-secondary and tickler connections, made with 60 amps. cartridge fuses spring contacts.

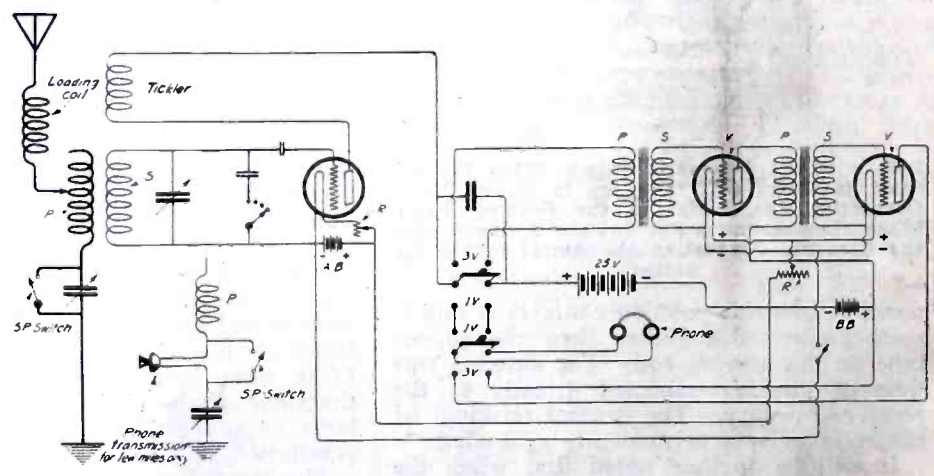
The system I have is similar to the De Forest honeycomb coils, of 26-51-75-110-225-360 and 660 turns each, of a different number of turns; I have wound 21 coils by sets of three similar ones, which are made of No. 26 S. C. C. wire. The 26 turns set is of No. 18 S. C. C. wire. I can tune down to 50 meters for the telefone transmission; sets of 51 and 75 turns are also satisfactory for the telefone.

I have used a simple hand turned rotary to wind these coils, and 2½" nails cut as screws at the end; I have followed as nearly as possible the manner described in your February issue of RADIO NEWS given by Mr. Wm. F. Brother. If I had had this description before doing my work, my coils would have been perfect.

The last panel, the lower left-hand one, is the secondary variable condenser .01 with three fixt ones of different capacities, connected in parallel with the variable, with three contacts switch to take different sizes at a time. The first point is made with one sheet on each side, of ½" x 1"; the second point 1" x 1" and the third point 1½" x 1½", each separated by a mica sheet and dipped in hot sealing wax. My intention was to increase the capacity of the secondary variable condensor and with my 660 turns set, I have oscillations up to about 22,000 meters wavelength.

The mounting of the coils is made with

(*Continued on page 823*)



By means of Two DPDT switches the fones may be connected to the detector tube, or the two-step amplifier at will. For radio-telefony, the receiver is used as oscillating circuit and the microfone connected in the ground lead.

WINDING DUO-LATERAL COILS

By VICTOR ANDREW

Upon reading Mr. Prather's article on hand winding of duos I believe I can give further information of value. I have wound many coils from 20 to 1,750 turns on the same type of winder that he describes, and have tried many slightly different systems, including his.

First, retarded winding is slightly more efficient than advanced winding, that is each time a turn is completed bring the wire to the second peg before the one it last went around, instead of to the second peg following.

Using an even number of pegs on each side, as he recommends, is satisfactory, but at the end of each layer it is necessary to change to the other set of pegs. If you are trying to keep count of the number of turns by the number of turns to a layer, this is very likely to confuse you, for it is necessary to change *back* to the other set of pegs at the end of one layer, and change *ahead* at the end of the next.

Recently I have found that a symmetrical coil can be wound with an odd number of pegs in each row, if the pegs in one row are halfway between those in the other row, instead of opposite, as is customary. Thus, with 49 pegs in each row, those in one row are 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., while those in the other are ½, 1½, 2½, etc.

Advance each time 2½ spaces. Starting on peg 1, go to 24½, 48, 22½, 46, 20½, etc. This way the winding will automatically go onto the alternate pegs for the second layer.

When two layers are completed there will be 47 turns on the coil. To make a general formula:

$$T = t \times (p - 2)$$

T = total turns on coil.
t = turns on one peg.
p = pegs in one row.

For advanced winding:

$$T = t \times (p + 2)$$

For honeycombs substitute 1 for 2 in the formulas.

A Long Range Receiver

By JOSEPH G. REED

TO introduce myself to brother "hams" I might state that my station is located at Summer Hill, Sydney, Australia, and compared with reports of long distance reception often publisht in RADIO NEWS it has accomplisht some remarkable work for an amateur outfit.

The aerial is 42′ high and 90′ long, consisting of two strands of 7/20 copper wire. To get down to brass tacks, Fig. 1 is a view of the layout with a few dimensions to guide the prospective builder. The set comprises a short wave amateur set—150 to 450 meters (at present useless owing to the enforced absence of amateur transmitters in Australia), a medium wave tuner for work between 600 and 2,000 meters, and inside the main case is the set of long wave layer wound coils which cover a range from 2,000 to 18,000 meters.

When I was building this set, the problem of switching over quickly from one set to another seemed a difficult one to accomplish by a small and neat switch, but by the aid of a five point Ericsson combination telefone plug everything turned out O. K. If the reader is unable to purchase this article from his local supply house, one after the pattern shown in Fig. 2 will suit.

Firstly we will deal with the coils for the long wave set. Construct three forms as shown in Fig. 3. A built up construction is better than turning one out of a solid block as it is stronger. In one corner of the side piece of each form drill a ¼″ hole for lead in and out wires, and proceed to wind as follows. For the primary use No. 24 D. C. C. wire, while for the secondary and tickler coils No. 28 will do. The primary consists of 1,200 turns, the secondary has 2,000, and the tickler 1,600 turns. Beginning with the primary, place one end of the wire thru the hole in the side of the form, and wind on from left to right, 40 turns, which just fill one layer. Now take a strip of paper about 1⅜″ wide and 4 mils thick, and cover the wire with two layers of this paper. Between the first and second layer bring back the wire to the left hand side, and repeat the process until six layers have been put on, then lead the wire out thru the hole provided after pushing it back between the layers of paper to the left hand side. Repeat this process until 30 layers have been put on.

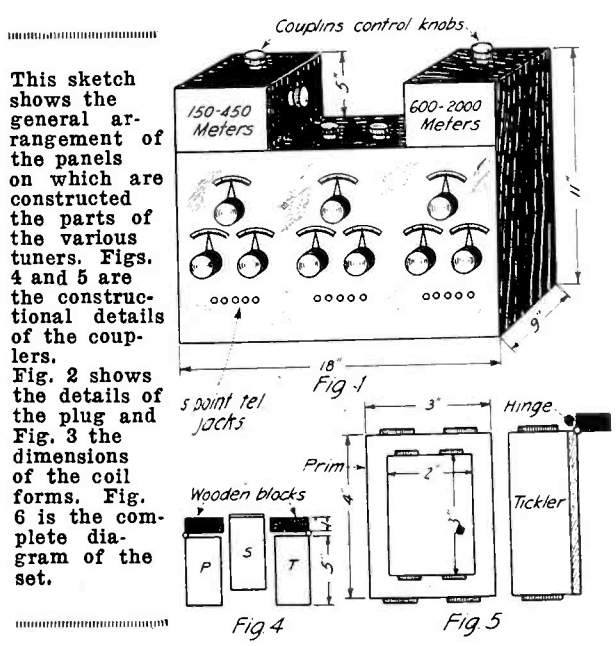
The secondary is wound in a similar manner with 57 turns per layer of 28 D. C. C., for 35 layers dividing it into five seven-layer sections. The tickler consists of five six-layer sections. This method of winding reduces the distributed capacity and in addition the double cotton insulation helps greatly in this direction owing to the thickness of the dielectric. Stick down the layers of paper with a little hot paraffin or beeswax; do not use shellac on the wire or paper as it introduces dielectric losses in addition to an acid reaction caused by the drying of the alcohol. The dividing of the coils provides for deadening the unused sections, and enables the tuner to get down as low as 2,000 meters very efficiently. The dead end switch is of the pattern described by E. E. Bucher in "Practical Wireless Telegraphy," but any other can be employed, and I leave it to the discretion of the builder, fully realizing that everybody has *his* best method of accomplishing this operation. The coupling of the primary and tickler coils to the secondary is accomplisht by hinging the former coils in such a position that when at 90 degrees to the secondary they are at very nearly zero mutual inductance. How this is accomplisht is evident from Fig. 4.

With this receiver employing a one step amplifier, I have been able to copy MUU, POZ, YN, NPO, NPM, NPG, NSS, NFF, NPU and NBA. On the 600 meter tuner using one tube, I get VIM, VIH, VIP, VII, VLA, VIA, etc., very loudly, using a two wire aerial 90 ft. long and 42 ft. high.

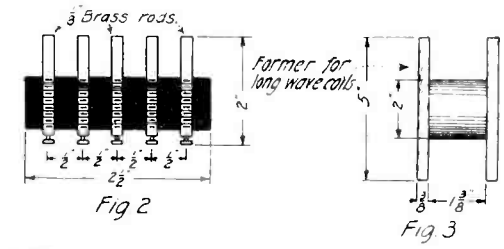
The 600 meter set is another novel feature using variometer coupling between the primary and secondary and hinged coupling between the secondary and tickler coil. The primary is wound on the inner coil and consists of 120 turns of No. 24 D. C. C. wire. The secondary has 220 turns of No. 28 D. C. C. wire and the tickler 200 turns of a similar gauge. (Coils are layer wound.)

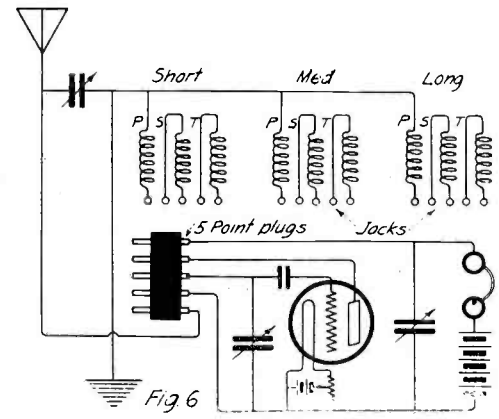
Similar dimensions hold good for the 150-450 meter coupler with the exception of 40 turns of No. 22 for the primary and 80 turns for the secondary and tickler coils of No. 24 wire. The coils on both tuners are tapt out to five point switches using miniature electric light flexible cord for the purpose. No dead ending is necessary for these tuners as the distributed capacity effect is negligible.

When using these tuners the inductance should be kept as high as possible in the secondary circuits, to obtain the high potential necessary for the efficient operation of an audion detector.



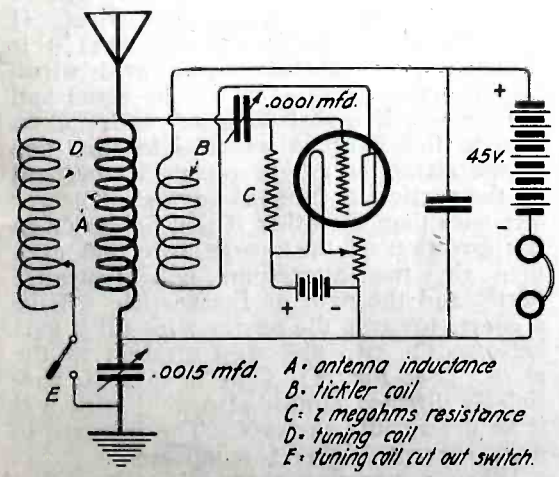
This sketch shows the general arrangement of the panels on which are constructed the parts of the various tuners. Figs. 4 and 5 are the constructional details of the couplers. Fig. 2 shows the details of the plug and Fig. 3 the dimensions of the coil forms. Fig. 6 is the complete diagram of the set.





Long Distance Hook-Up

By WILLIAM BESSEY



Boys, Here is Another One. Try it for Long Waves With Various Aerials and See What You Get.

For the benefit of the amateur who is trying to cover a good distance with one V. T. and a medium sized aerial, I will relate a few experiments and describe my hook-up. The diagram shows my hook-up. "A" is the antenna inductance and "B," the tickler coil. I use honeycomb coils for both "A" and "B." "C" is a resistance of two megohms. A lower resistance than one megohm will give very poor results. "D" is a tuning coil which aids in tuning in small wave-lengths. It is also a great help in tuning wireless telefone. I use a variable grid condenser. This is not absolutely necessary, but I advise it for sharp and close tuning. I use a Marconi V. T. with four dry cells in series for filament lighting.

Using honeycomb coils—L750 for antenna inductance and L400 for tickler, I can hear—Balboa, CZ, NBA; Charleston, S. C., NAO; Guantanamo, Cuba, NAW; Sayville, L. I.; NDD; Bermuda, W. I., BZR; Demerara, British Guiana, BZL; and San Diego, Cal., NPL. All come in plain and readable. Using L400 as antenna inductance and L200 as tickler I can hear Washington, Key West and New Orleans. Then by switching in the tuning coil I can hear wireless telefone concerts.

By cutting out the ground and aerial and by touching lightly the ground and aerial connections with my hand I can hear Sayville, L. I.—readable.

I have a small aerial one foot square wound with about 600 feet of No. 35 silk covered wire which I can switch in at will, and in the place of or with the large aerial. Using it alone I have heard several sta-

(*Continued on page* 816)

Conduction of Electricity Thru Vacuum and Gases With Applications to Design of Radio Apparatus

By E. M. SARGENT

Part Two

THE ELECTRIC ARC.

With the spark the voltage is usually several hundred volts and the current is small. With the arc the voltage is small and the current may be several amperes. In the carbon arc the temperature of the positive terminal is much higher than that of the negative, the positive being about 3,500° C. and the negative 2,700° C. The temperature of the arc itself is higher than that of either electrode.

After an arc has been in operation for some time the positive electrode becomes hollowed out on the end, a crater being formed, while the negative becomes pointed. Both electrodes lose material, the positive wearing out faster.

With some electrodes the arc will be intermittent, and if the terminals are of different material the voltage may depend on the direction of the current, especially with electrodes of carbon and a metal. The arc passes much more easily with the carbon negative and the metal positive.

Some metals are termed non-arcing, meaning that they are not heat maintaining and tend to make the arc go out. It is hard to get a good arc in hydrogen gas with any metal, and no arc can be maintained in nitrogen between silver electrodes.

There are some interesting applications of the facts outlined above in connection with the design of the radio arc transmitter. When the arc operates at radio frequencies it is necessary to have it make and break several hundred thousand times per second, and consequently substances that maintain an arc easily cannot be used. The Federal Telegraph Co. uses hydrogen gas in some of their arc chambers, and uses large electromagnets in order to make the arc break quickly. Up to date arcs have not been made to work satisfactorily much below 3,000 meters, the frequency at this wave-length being 100,000 cycles per second. The Federal Co. uses 3,100 meters as the commercial wave-length for their ship stations while the Navy uses 3,600 meters as the lowest.

THE COMPRESST AIR CONDENSER.

This condenser consists of a number of plates arranged as in the common air condenser, the whole being put in a container that will stand very high pressure. The condenser is then subjected to high air pressure, the object being to retain the advantages of the air condenser and still be able to apply high voltage to it. The spark potential between two plates in air varies almost directly as the pressure, so that with the compresst air condenser large voltages may be applied without breakdown of the dielectric. At the same time the leakage between the two plates varies directly as the pressure so that losses increase with the pressure from that source. Ionization in a gas is less at high pressure than at low so that corona from sharp edges, etc., will be greatly reduced. Taken altogether the compresst air condenser is very good electrically, its chief disadvantage being its bulkiness.

THE QUENCHED SPARK GAP.

The ideal spark gap is one that will be a perfect conductor while the spark is passing and a perfect insulator immediately after the spark breaks. The passage of the spark creates a good many ions in the field between the electrodes and while these remain the gap will be a poor insulator and will break down at potentials much lower than it is supposed to. These ions can be eliminated either by an air blast on a stationary gap, or by circulation of air in a rotary gap. A combined rotary gap and air blast gets the ions out of the way quickly, but the air blast is cumbersome and unsatisfactory. A quenched gap consists of a series of very short gaps, about .01 inch each, in series, the gaps being in air tight chambers and the electrodes being of heavy metal with silver at the sparking surface. The electrodes must be kept cool. When the spark passes ions are produced. The ions are attracted to the cold metal surfaces and discharged by them before the next spark takes place. The first few sparks eliminate all the oxygen from the chamber by combining it with the silver electrodes to form a thin film of silver oxide over the surface of the electrodes. This leaves only nitrogen in the sparking space, and it is impossible to maintain an arc in nitrogen between silver electrodes so the spark is quickly quenched out. The electrodes are kept cool with a fan. If they are allowed to get hot they may reach the ionizing temperature and then the quenching action of the gap will cease. Temperatures as high as 100° Centigrade are allowable. Copper electrodes can be used instead of silver but danger of arcing is greater. Other metals besides copper and silver all maintain arcs in nitrogen easier than in air, and hence cannot be used.

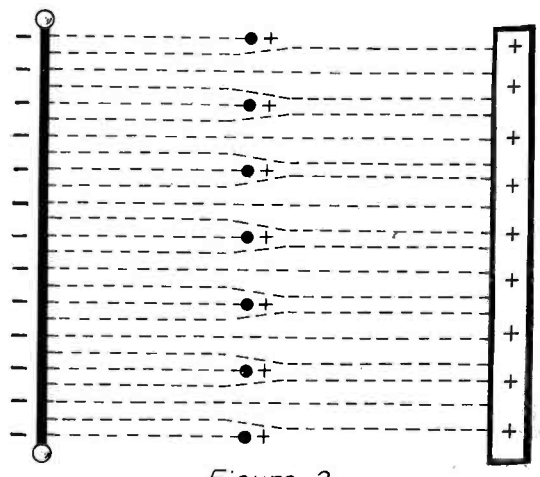


Figure 2

This Diagram Shows the Inside of a V.T. As May Be Seen, the Electrons Attracted by the Plate, Which is Positive, Are Deflected in Their Course, Due to the Attraction Caused by the Grid When the Latter is at a Low Positive Potential,

THE VACUUM TUBE.

There are many important applications of the principles outlined in this paper in connection with the design of vacuum tubes. A vacuum tube consists essentially of three elements, filament, grid, and plate, arranged in that order and enclosed in an evacuated glass container. The device is too well known to necessitate a physical description.

The filament is heated to incandescence by passing an electric current thru it. At this temperature the kinetic energy of the negative particles becomes so great that some of them acquire sufficient velocity to break thru the surface tension of the metal, and are projected out into the space around the wire. If the wire was formerly electrically neutral this loss of negative particles has the effect of producing a positive charge on the filament and an attraction is immediatey set up between this positive charge and the negative charges on the particles. This force tends to draw them back into the wire.

If now a positive charge is put on the plate the particles which leave the filament are subjected to two attractions, one back to the filament and the other to the plate. There will obviously be some point between the filament and plate at which these two attractions will be equal in magnitude and opposite in direction. In the ordinary vacuum tube this "point" will be a plane parallel to the plate and situated between the plate and filament. The higher the plate voltage the nearer this plane of equal attraction will be to the filament. Every projected particle from the filament that crosses this plane will continue to the plate and every one that does not cross it will be drawn back to the filament. The nearer the plane is to the filament the more particles will cross it, and the larger the plate current will be. When the position of the plane is very close to the filament a large increase in plate voltage should be required to make any appreciable change in the position of the plane and therefore in plate current, so that the plate current-plate voltage curve should flatten out when the plate voltage gets high. The value of plate current in the flat part of the curve is called the saturation current. The saturation current depends only upon the number of particles shot off from the filament. For a given filament temperature then the value of this saturation current is independent of the spacing between plate and filament, but with large spacing more plate voltage must be applied to reach the saturation point.

The grid when charged positively acts in a similar manner to the plate and its action for a given condition may be predicted from the same rules. When a positive charge is put on the grid a small current flows between the grid and filament, but at the same time instead of robbing the plate of current the plate current shows an increase. This is hard to understand at first glance but may be explained as follows. A positive charge on the grid has the effect of aiding the field of the plate and of pushing the plane of equal attraction nearer to the filament if it is not already at the saturation point. This makes an increase in the number of particles that start in the general direction of the plate and grid. The grid consists of a number of spaced wires all having the same electric charge by reason of being connected together. When a negative particle comes near the grid it is attracted by the charges on all the wires, and as it gets very near will be attracted by the two nearest grid wires. If the path of the particle is such that it is directed exactly between two grid wires, the attraction from each will be equal and the two will counterbalance each other. The particle will go on straight thru due to the attraction of the plate. If the path of the particle is directed somewhat nearer one wire than the other it will be drawn in the direction of the nearer wire, but even then the two attractions will neutralize partly and the path of the particle will be a curve, towards the nearer wire till it gets between the two and then straight to the plate. (See Fig. 2.) Only in case the particle is directed almost at a grid wire will it be drawn into the grid. The increase in plate current is therefore apparent.

When a negative charge is put on the grid its effect is to counteract part of the

(*Continued on page* 816)

RADIO DIGEST

RADIO MARKET SERVICE STARTED APRIL 15.

Arrangements were completed and the radio market reports for farmers were started April 15. In the beginning reports were sent from Omaha, St. Louis, Bellefonte, Pa., and Washington.

The tentative schedule is as follows:

From Omaha a complete report of the Omaha live-stock market will be sent at 11:15 a. m. each day, and at 11:45 a. m. a complete report on the Kansas City live-stock market. At 2:15 p. m. a grain and potato report, giving prices and conditions at the Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Winnipeg grain markets, and similar information at the Chicago and other potato markets, will be dispatched. At 5 p. m. a daily radio-marketgram will be sent, covering national market conditions on live-stock, fruits and vegetables, grain, hay and feed.

The reports to be sent from St. Louis are a national stockyard live-stock market report at 11 a. m., a Chicago live-stock market report at 11:30 a. m., a grain and potato report at 2 p. m., and the radio-marketgram at 7 p. m.

The Washington station at the post office department will dispatch the 5 p. m., radio-marketgram heretofore sent out by the Bureau of Standards, a report that gives a general daily summary of eastern market prices on live-stock and meats, grain, hay, feed, fruits and vegetables. The same report will be released from the Bellefonte station at 7 p. m. Any changes that are found necessary in the above schedule will be announced by radio in advance of such changes.

SPAIN-NAUEN RADIO OPENED.

Regular wireless telefonic communication was opened April 16, between the military stations at Carabanccel, just south of Madrid, and Nauen, Germany, a distance of approximately 1,175 miles.

This is the first long distance regular Radiofonic service opened. It will be followed by several others between Paris and London, and other European Capitals.

BUILDING PISA WIRELESS TO CONNECT WITH U. S.

Work will shortly begin on a powerful wireless station to be constructed near Pisa, for regular communication with the United States.

This announcement was made in a lecture by Marquis di Solari, who collaborated with Marconi in his wireless experiments before the Italo-American Association in Rome. The Marquis said it was hoped to begin operation of the plant in 1922.

CARRIER CURRENT TELEFONY AND TELEGRAPHY.

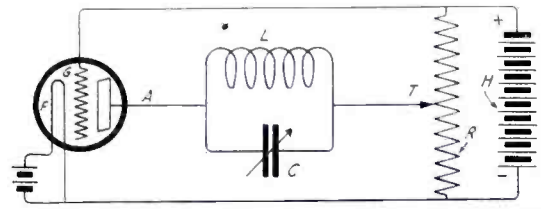
By E. H. Colpitts and O. B. Blackwell.

This paper briefly outlines first the history of the development of carrier multiplex telegraphy and telefony. The fundamental principles underlying particularly the newer developments of the art are then discussed. Consideration is likewise given to the propagation characteristics of open wire lines, including those containing intermediate lengths of cable. Commercial types of apparatus and actual installations are then described and a brief statement made as to further applications of the art. (Journal of A.I.E.E., April, 1921.)

AN ORDINARY TRIODE USED AS A NEGATIVE RESISTANCE OSCILLATOR

By John Scott-Taggart and J. Ree.

Altho it is not generally known, the ordinary E. S. 4, R, or French valve, as commonly used, may be employed as a negative



In This Oscillating Circuit the Anode Voltage is Less Than the Grid One.

resistance oscillator, by virtue of the phenomenon of secondary electron emission utilized by Dr. Hull.

A suitable circuit is reproduced in the accompanying figure. A potentiometer R is connected across a source of E. M. F., which may be a battery H, or 110-volt or 200-volt D. C. mains. The actual voltage is not very material, nor is the value of the resistance important. The grid G is connected directly to the positive end of the potentiometer R, the negative end of which goes to the filament. The anode P is connected thru the oscillatory circuit LC to a sliding tapping T the anode potential may thus be varied and will be usually considerably less than that of the grid. When this circuit is connected up, a suitable adjustment of T will establish continuous oscillations in LC. The explanation is that the anode current decreases as the anode potential is increased, thus producing a negative resistance in the circuit containing LC. The very high positive potential of the grid causes the electrons to strike A with a sufficiently high velocity to liberate more secondary electrons than the number of primary ones which strike this electrode. These secondary electrons would normally return again to the anode, but the higher potential of the grid draws them away. As the potential of A is increased, the number of secondary electrons (which are immediately drawn away by the grid) increases very rapidly, altho the primary electrons increase hardly at all. The anode thus loses more electrons than it gains. Hence the negative resistance effect which will set up oscillations in any kind of oscillatory circuit placed between A and T. An iron-core low-frequency circuit is "oscillated" as easily as a circuit of the highest frequency. Moreover, the frequency of the oscillations is practically equal to the natural frequency of the circuit. No troublesome retractor coils are used, and the arrangement provides a means of obtaining alternations of any frequency.

Abstracted from the Electrical Review, 1920.

List of Radio Articles Appearing in May Issue, Science & Invention

THE EFFECT OF IMPURITIES ON THE IONISATION POTENTIALS MEASURED IN THERMIONIC VALVES*

By L. S. Palmer, M.Sc.

This work was undertaken with the object of determining the causes of the low value obtained for the ionization of helium by a valve method recently described in the Radio Review (Aug., 1920) by Dr. Hodgson in conjunction with the author. Since the publication of this paper Stead and Gossling (Philosophical Magazine, Oct., 1920) have, by a different valve method, obtained a similarly low value. They also obtained a value of 12.5 volts for the ionizing potential of argon, which value is 4.1 volts less than that obtained by Hodges and Palmer in the work previously mentioned.

Professor Horton and Miss Bailey (Philosophical Magazine, Oct., 1920) have shown that the addition of a trace of mercury vapor to helium is sufficient to cause ionization phenomena of voltages varying from about 20 to 25, but that true ionizaton of the helium does not occur with voltages less than 25. These effects were accounted for by the fact that 2.5 volt radiation of helium can ionize the impurities of low ionization potential that may be present in the tube.

**Radio Review, March, 1921.*

WEATHER REPORTS BY RADIO.

The United States Weather Bureau has arranged with the Department of Science of St. Louis University for the latter to send broadcast by radio-telefone twice each day the official weather forecast for Missouri and Illinois, and also the reports of the water stages of the Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois Rivers and their tributary streams.

This service will start on April 15 and the weather forecasts will be sent out at 10:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. of each day from the powerful wireless station of the University, which until the completion of the Government wireless station at the Chain of Rocks also was used to direct the aerial mail between St. Louis and Chicago. In that servce, however, the key was used, and in the Weather Bureau Service the radio telefone, to which anyone with a proper receiving apparatus can "listen in," will be the medium of communication.

The arrangements for the service were made by Montrose Hayes, Chief of the Weather Bureau of St. Louis, of which the St. Louis University Observatory is a co-operating unit and with the approval of the Department in Washington. The service will send the official Government forecasts, and the Department of Agriculture requests the newspapers and the Chambers of Commerce of the various cities and the Farmers Organizations within a radius of at least 150 miles in every direction from St. Louis, to make preparations to take advantage of the service, which St. Louis University will give gratuitously for the benefit of the public of that section of the United States.

The Department of Science of the University will be glad to receive any suggestions from individuals or organizations who are willing to co-operate in the service, and who will look after the local distribution or publication of the wireless reports.

NEW WIRELESS STATIONS.

The Federal Wireless Telegraph Co., of San Francisco, has signed a contract to erect powerful wireless stations at Shanghai, Peking and Harbin at a cost of $4,200,000. It will be controlled by the Ministry of Communications.

Who's Who in Radio

No. 4 GREENLEAF WHITTIER PICKARD, A.A.A.S.

GREENLEAF WHITTIER PICKARD was born Feb. 14, 1877, in Portland, Maine. He was educated at Westbrook Seminary and Lawrence Scientific School, and later attended Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Having taken up the special study of wireless telegraphy and telefony, he devoted most of his time to researches, which led him to several discoveries for which he secured patents, the best known of which are, without doubt, the Crystal Detector and the Radio Compass or Direction Finder.

Mr. Pickard is perhaps best known as the inventor of the silicon detector, the molybdenite detector and the perikon and galena detectors.

Mr. Pickard began his radio work in 1899 at the Blue Hill Observatory, Milton, Mass., under a grant from the Smithsonian Institute. He then became associated with Harry Shoemaker in 1901, and in 1902 joined the engineering staff of the American Telefone & Telegraph Company, there developing a system of wireless telefony which gave good results. In the fall of 1902 successful experiments of this Radiotelefone proved that the transmission of speech without wires was a possibility, but it had very little practical application at the time, owing to the lack of a satisfactory source of sustained oscillations for the transmitter, and an operative amplifier for the receiver.

His next invention, the most important perhaps, since it opened up an entirely new era in Radio, was made in 1902 and perfected during the following years. This invention was made while he was trying to improve the coherer; it was found that a single contact such as is formed by a steel needle resting lightly on a carbon block and connected in series with a battery and a telefone, formed a most effective detector exceeding the coherer in sensitiveness, speed and working reliability.

It was also found that this combination permitted a considerable degree of discrimination between the Morse signals and statics, which was not possible at all by the coherer-relay-recorder combination.

Mr. G. W. Pickard, Inventor of the Crystal Detector.

This unicontact detector still used a local current, but during some experiments carried out in May, 1902, Mr. Pickard discovered accidentally that the detector could be operated solely by the energy of the received signals, and this led to his invention of the crystal detector.

While working for the American Telefone and Telegraph Co., in Boston, Mass., Mr. Pickard tried various crystals and substances as substitutes for the carbon of the former detector, and also tested two crystals in contact with each other.

During the period of 1902-1906, 250 minerals were tried in contact with each other, or with metallic contacts, giving altogether 31,250 combinations, which were all tested by Mr. Pickard or his assistants, and many hundreds were found to be very sensitive as detectors.

From a present day standpoint, Mr. Pickard's most important invention is that of the loop or coil aerial direction finder, which he demonstrated for the U. S. Navy at Dorchester, Mass., in 1907, then obtaining the bearing, to within a degree of arc, of a station over 40 miles distant.

From 1906 until the present time, Mr. Pickard has been connected with the Wireless Specialty Apparatus Co., as consulting engineer and has spent a great deal of his time in research work on his loop aerial or Radio compass.

During the years from 1909 to 1918, he carried out extensive experiments on the elimination of statics by the use of loop, and screened aerials, culminating, in 1918, in the Transatlantic reception system used at Otter Cliffs. These experiments and their results were described in a very interesting article written by Mr. Pickard, and publisht in this magazine.

Mr. Pickard has also been able to make a crystal detector oscillate and operate as a beat receiver for undampt waves; a thing generally supposed to be limited to the audion.

At the present time, this prominent engineer practices extensively as a patent expert, and is engaged in radio re-

(Continued on page 841)

Unnecessary Interference

By CHARLES REBERGER

IF we look back to the old days when the wireless stations at Sea Gate and Siasconsett were the only coast stations by which we could forward our traffic, and then think of the number of stations situated along the entire Atlantic coast at the present date, we can readily see what wonderful advancements radio has made. If coastal stations continue to be erected at the rate they were following the termination of the great world war, the sea-going operator might just as well get busy and learn navigation so as to be able to find his latitude and longitude (when at sea) and so determine which is really his nearest coast station in order to conform with international rules and regulations. With this great number of stations, we are bound to encounter an enormous amount of interference. It is hard to realize the tremendous volume of QRM which is encountered in the vicinity of New York and Long Island. Most experienced commercial radio men will agree that it is due to the large number of coast stations located in these regions.

As an example, take conditions around New York harbor; here we have four powerful stations located within a radius of about 10 miles. How can one possibly work with all these different stations working at nearly the same periods 24 hours a day. We can plainly see that an incoming or outward bound liner is forced to work thru the interference from these four stations, together with an enormous amount caused by other ships nearby. This continuous unnecessary interference is not only noticeable in these districts. Whether we be in the Gulf of Mexico or off Newfoundland the working conditions are nearly the same, and to come to the point nine-tenths of it all is caused by the heartless operator who well deserves to be termed a "ham."

Personally I do not see why the poor amateur radio enthusiast should always be referred to as a "ham", for I will wager, and I am sure you will agree with me, when I say about 50 per cent. of the sea-going commercial operators of today know less about the radio art than the fellow who has a station of his own set up in his home. We all will quickly agree that the present day amateur is not to be considered in the same class as the amateur of five years ago.

There are no waters discussed so much as those in the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean, which might be called the "ham's playground". Here international rules and regulations are ignored and unmercifully broken. Here is where the novice receives his practice in sending and receiving. All day long, for hours at a time, "chewing matches" are carried on with never a thought for the poor soul who is trying to send some traffic to a distant coast station whose sigs are very weak. All thru the hours of the day any mumber of ships may be heard exchanging "tr's" which are of

(Continued on page 836)

Correspondence from Readers

TAKES EXCEPTION TO VERNON'S STATEMENS.

Editor RADIO NEWS:

In regard to an article appearing in the December issue of RADIO NEWS contributed by one Phil Vernon, I wish to register a distinct kick (he needs kicking anyhow).

As a Navy operator with three years' experience in Compass Work, I take exception to his statements when he says that maximum power and broad coupling with a low decrement should be used. A Navy "op" should know better than to make such a statement. A maximum of power may be O.K. in bad weather, but broad coupling should never be used. Experience at this station has shown that accurate bearings can be taken on vessels within 200 miles whose "ops" loosen their coupling as far as possible and not connect their spark gap in series with the antenna and the ground. He may be able to raise more RC stations in that manner but he will never get an accurate bearing. The law of "minimum power necessary for communication" always goes, no matter where. A compass station operator can always judge the kind and type of operator on a ship just by the sound of his spark and the width of his wave and minima. Also, his sending amounts to a great deal.

Vessels having only a ¼-K.W. set have been able to reach us from a distance of 250 miles (winter) and we tell them "K." If their wave is broad (consequently a broad minim) we tell them nothing doing, but if they are any kind of operators and have a sharp tune and high decrement we are able to give them QTE's that will be accurate to within one degree of the arc.

PAUL MANSFIELD, U. S. N.,
Bar Harbor, Maine.

"LIMIE" OPERATORS PRAISED.

Editor RADIO NEWS:

Your comment on Mr. Frey, 2AJK's letter in the February issue hit my antenna just at a time when my pipe was red-hot, and my typewriter hadn't seen a sheet of letter paper in weeks. Bang! Up started the old rotary, and here's a few flashes, the value of which you may determine. We've had a whole lot of false hollering in RADIO NEWS from some readers, so I'll go easy, and try not to make any breaks of my own. To make it short and snappy, altho I'd like a bi-monthly, I know it can't be did just now, and have a heck of a time digesting all of one issue before the next, so let 'er ride. Would like some of the Radio Digest articles expanded, but see no use in publishing any calls received, as this field is covered by another publication. Why dupe such matter? Now, for a little holler: Every once in a while, some guy takes a crack at the Limie operators. I worked them for nine months, using their own procedure, during the war, and when a man tells me they can't operate, he's got an argument on his hands. Have opened up on one gap, field of generator open entirely, using residual magnetism only, 200 miles from at least three Limie shore stations, out in the ole burg, and chopped up my sending, rotten as it was, to see how much cut they got. Shooting code, repeated not at all, at about thirty per with a bug should be a good test of an op. In the nine months, I never had one of the "rotten Limies" ask for a repeat when it wasn't my fault, or I *knew* interference had got 'em. And, believe me, when a man learns their procedure, he knows something! Ask any man who served with the Grand Fleet during the war. 'Nuf!

Now for a little info. If anybody knows how to cut out interference from arc lighting systems, wish he would send me the dope. Can only work about five hours per month on short waves on account of the awful noise the ones in this city put out. Can hear 'em ten feet from the fones on one tube on 600. Have often been tempted to take my gat and shoot the blame things off the poles. The one on the corner grins at me in fiendish delight every night.

One thing more, and . . . — . — . I agree thoroly with Mr. Crone in regard to getting R. C. bearings with the minimum of power. Have been told to QRP several times during the past two summers when getting bearings. Usually worked NBS with about ½-K.W.

RADIO NEWS fills a very great need in the radio field. More of it, please! All the matter publisht is very good, and always timely.

R. N. OAKLEY, 5YB,
408 East College Street, Jackson, Tenn.

WHY NOT "CALLS SENT"?

Editor RADIO NEWS:

If your readers insist on the publication of calls heard, may I suggest that the list be limited to calls heard from C. W. transmitting sets? Nobody has suggested publishing a list of calls *sent,* yet how much more ether is jammed nightly by calls sent than by calls *heard!* How sad but interesting a list could be publisht of C. W. signals that were *about* to be heard, when nearby spark stations, trying to reach points a thousand miles away, broke in and "upset the works"!

The necessity for so much spark interference, which comes mostly from those newcomers to the wireless field who are so unwise as to start in with spark instead of C. W. sets, is fast disappearing. The average amateur would no doubt find a great deal more pleasure in copying signals from distant government and commercial stations, especially foreign stations, than he does in sending that famous message, "How's my spark, O. M.?"; but to attain the necessary receiving speed to copy these stations requires a good six months' practice, whereas he can gain ten or fifteen words a minute transmitting speed in about a week. So he joins the "Order of Fish with Lightning Fins and Tin Ears," and operates a "One-way" station, that is, a station which does a large amount of sending and hardly any receiving.

But now the wireless telefone is here to make receiving a hundred times more pleasurable than key-pounding. Who would prefer calling every amateur in the call book, in the vain hope of being heard in Honolulu, to an evening spent in listening to the Duncan Sisters? The radiofone brings music, vaudeville, lectures — the country's best talent—right into the home On Sundays, if father refuses to go to church, put a set of fones on his head, and presto! he hears a sermon from one of Pittsburgh's noted divines without losing a puff from his evening cigar.

On the other hand, what will turn a man's mind from thoughts of God to dreams of hate quicker than a rasping spark note, breaking in and completely drowning out all sounds of speech? In our town are several young men who take delight in telegraphing to one another, during sermon or concert, with enough power to reach the coast. How I should like to be turned loose on their sets with sledge-hammer! No doubt there are many such ardent young brass pounders in nearly every community, and so I suggest, Mr. Editor, that you ask these enthusiastic Knights of the Key, from the pages of your magazine, please to use the land wire telefone during the hours in which the radiofones are broadcasting. Courtesy demands that they use their transmitters during these periods only when necessary, and that they use the *minimum* power necessary for each communication.

By announcing in the RADIO NEWS the admirable programs now being broadcasted regularly by the Navy, the Westinghouse Company and the DeForest Company, you have performed a great service for the amateur world. Through these programs, and through the interest developed in vacuum tube transmitting sets by the articles in your pages and elsewhere, the spark is fast being supplanted by the sharply tuned and much less interfering C. W. outfit. More listening and less spark sending will have a more favorable effect on government attitude than anything else the amateur could do, and give him increased pleasure in the bargain.

N. W. THUL,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

(*Yes; slowly but surely the C. W. tide is sweeping onward engulfing the prehistoric spark sets. The editor is glad to see that his preachings, started ten years ago, are finally converting the amateur!*—*Editor.*)

WANT CALLS HEARD.

Editor RADIO NEWS:

Dear Sir:

In glancing over the March issue of RADIO NEWS we note a discussion as to whether or not the "Calls Heard" by various amateurs should be publisht.

A letter by a New York amateur saying that the "Call Heard" columns are useless TRUCK certainly made us spit on the cat and look around for the old man's Wouff Hong, which we hope New York amateurs will use on him.

We are intensely interested in relay work, as are all the REAL amateurs in the country and believe us one of the first things a real DX man looks for on obtaining a radio magazine, is the "Calls Heard" column. The other radio magazines publish some but not enough of them.

Hoping to see calls heard publisht in RADIO NEWS in the near future are the hopes of two DX men.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. SCHOLTER,
C. H. ZELLER,
Operators.
Tribune Radio Station,
Foreign News Service.

RE CANADIAN AMATEURS.

Editor RADIO NEWS:

An idea seems to prevail thruout the United States that the Canadian amateur is limited to 50 meters wave-length. Some are and some are not, as the quotation from the "Radiotelegraph Act," part 2, paragraph 20, shown below, says:

20: "The wave-lengths which may be used vary with the distance between the licensed station and any commercial coast or land station or a route of navigation as follows:

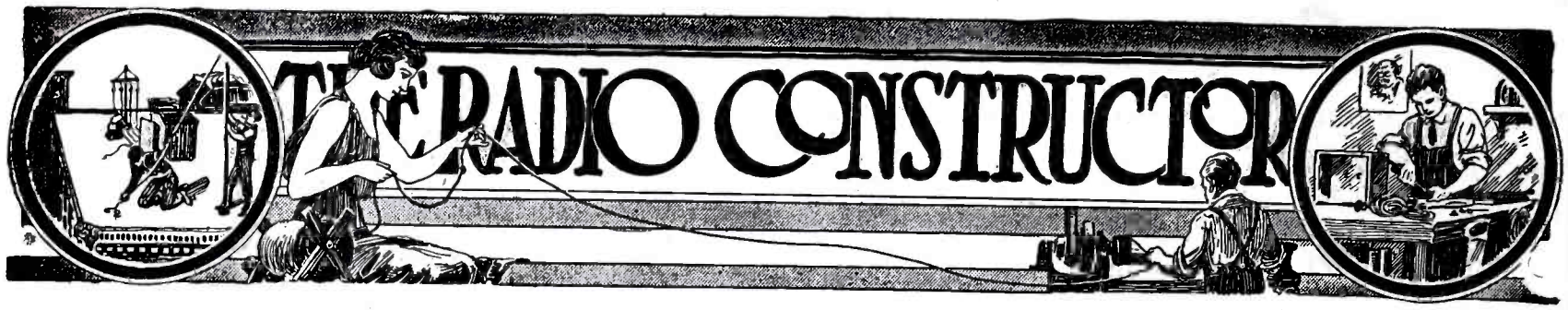
For Transmission—

Class 1—Stations located within five miles of a commercial coast or land station or a route of navigation shall not use a transmission wave-length greater than 50 meters;

Class 2—Stations located more than five but less than 25 miles from a commercial coast or land station or a route of navigation, shall not use a transmitting wave-length greater than 100 meters;

Class 3—Stations located more than 25 but less than 75 miles from a commercial

(*Continued on page* 816)



A Honeycomb Coil Tuner

By PAUL G. WATSON

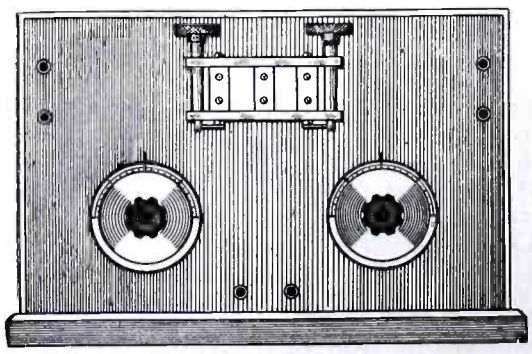
AS many requests for details of the "honeycomb coil" tuner shown in the picture of my station in the December, 1920 issue of this paper have been received, I have tried to make them as plain as possible in accompanying drawings, as the number of requests makes individual answers impossible.

As I could not possibly lay down a set of plans that every amateur would follow, I have left out or drawn attention to places where substitutes may be used for the ones used in constructing the original tuner. In constructing the original, Atlantic Radio Co.'s "ARCO", unmounted condensers were used, but Murdock or other condensers of .001 mf. capacity might be used with equal results. The 3" standard "Corwin" black dials, with knobs, were used on the condensers, to avoid the necessity of engraving, or fastening graduations on the panel. The shaft of the ARCO condensers is the proper diameter for the 3" dials. A condenser of .0015 mf. may be used as a primary condenser, but was not used in the first case.

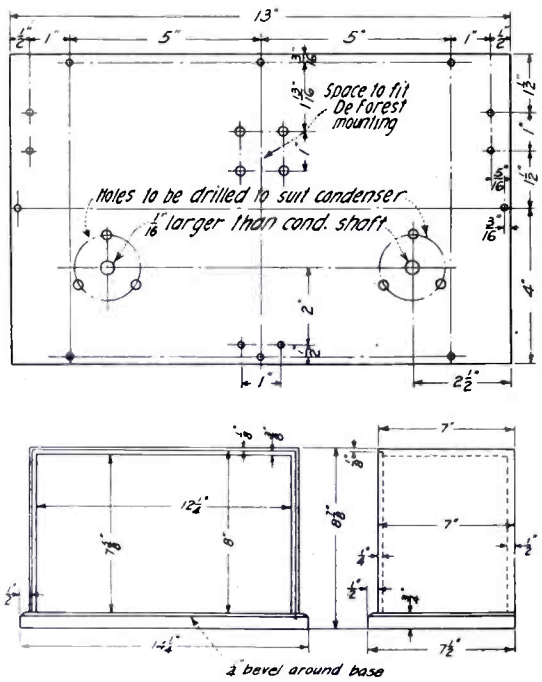
In boring the hole for the condenser shaft it is recommended that the hole be made 1/16" larger than the shaft of the condenser, to allow free movement of the rotary plates, and to allow for slight error in setting the screw holes in mounting. The larger hole is completely covered by the indicating dial and does not show. In mounting the coil mount, the center line of the upper set of holes should be about 2" from the top of the panel, to give proper proportion to the panel. As many amateurs construct their own mounts the dimensions of these holes are omitted. A De Forest type "LC-100" was used on the original. In any case a mount with gears for turning the movable coils should be used, as placing the hands on the coils, when tuning, will greatly change the capacity.

Three 1/8" wood screws, round head brass, should be used to fasten the panel in the oak cabinet. Screws 3/4" long are sufficient. The cabinet should be well fitted, then screwed and glued together, and the back fastened permanently on, as all the apparatus is mounted on the panel itself.

A scratch mark can be made on the front



Front View of the Finished Cabinet. If Desired a Serie Parallel Switch for the Primary Condenser May be Mounted on the Panel.



Dimensions of the Front Panel and Cabinet in Which a Shelf Could be Fixt to Support a Detector Tube and B Battery if Desired.

of the panel, at the point where the condenser is turned to a zero capacity, preferably at the top, and then scratched carefully several times, using a divider point to make the scratch. Several light scratches in the same place will make a very much neater line than one heavy mark, as the heavy line will chip out along its edges. The line should be rubbed full of white lead, and the surplus carefully wiped off.

In case the bakelite panel is badly scratched when finisht drilling the holes for mounting the apparatus, it can be smoothed off with a very fine emery paper and oil, and then polisht with "Crocus Cloth" and oil. This will give a nice "grain" to the panel.

Binding posts with insulating tops are preferred as a chance contact with them will not effect the adjustment of the apparatus as much as if contact were made with a metal post. In wiring this set, a heavy stranded lamp cord, or stiff wire, at least No. 16 gauge should be used. By arranging the tickler at the bottom and the other two sets of posts on the same sides as their respective coils, a minimum length of connections in the tuner can be had. All joints in the wire should be soldered, and the wire soldered to the binding post screws.

In mounting the dials on the condenser shaft, a very small space should be left, about 1/32", between the back of the dial and the front of the panel, to eliminate a grinding sound which is heard when the two touch.

In using this tuner, especially on long sustained wave, the adjustments must be made close, and a slight variation of either tickler or secondary coil, or condenser will change the wave-length of the set sufficiently to lose a distant station, and to make a nearby station unreadable. I have found that for maximum efficiency a minimum of condenser capacity must be used, in both arc and spark work, and a coil of the largest possible size be used to give the desired wave-length. The reason for this is self-evident. In arc work I have found coils for the tickler socket to be somewhat larger than recommended by the De Forest concern, for instance many arcs are heard on my set, using a 600 primary, 750 secondary, and a 600 tickler. I have tried all combinations of these coils and find that a tickler and primary coil run nearly in the same sizes, which is contrary to modern practice. Exception to this was found in the extreme long wave coils, 1,250 primary, 1,500 secondary and 600 tickler. This was the only case however where the difference was much over 10 or 15 per cent. of the number of the coil (Primary). In adjusting the coupling of the coils the hands should be kept as far from the coils as possible as the capacity of the hands will effect the coils, and when removed will detune the set. The apparatus used in connection with the original tuner was a De Forest "Ultraudion," and was rebuilt, using the original circuit, but with new grid leak and condenser. All the apparatus, with the exception of the fone circuit, is wired with "Packard" cable, giving a minimum of resistance.

If sufficient funds are at hand, and in order to make of this cabinet a precision receiver, some Verniers condensers could be used, as they help a great deal in tuning C.W. or Radiofone; they should be of .001 mf. capacity.

An addition that may be made also is a serie parallel switch for the primary condenser; this switch may be either of the well known De Forest type or a D.P.D.T. telefone switch, taking much less room on the panel.

In the space left, between the condensers in the center of the panel, a filament rheostat could be mounted above the serie parallel switch, if a V.T. detector is to be installed in the cabinet where there is plenty of room for a tube and a "B" battery.

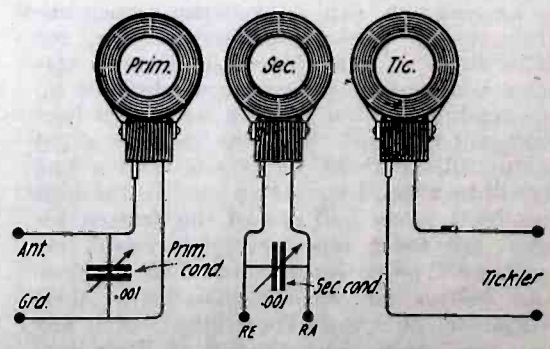
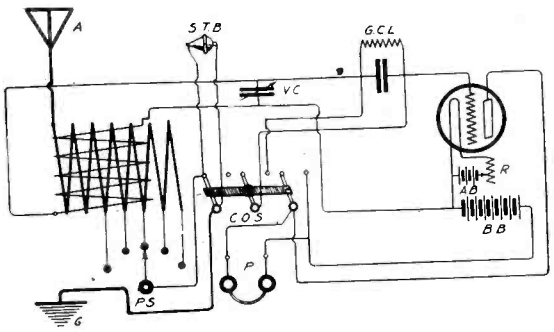


Diagram of Connections of the Honeycomb Coil-Tuner. This Hook-up Which is Very Simple Should be Studied by the 173 Amateurs Who Asked for it.—The Editors.

Portable Radiofone Set

By ROBERT I. TORAN



On the left is the complete diagram of connections of the telefone set, while on the right Fig. 3 shows the inside of the cabinet. Note the special vario coupler and the disposition of the "B" battery.

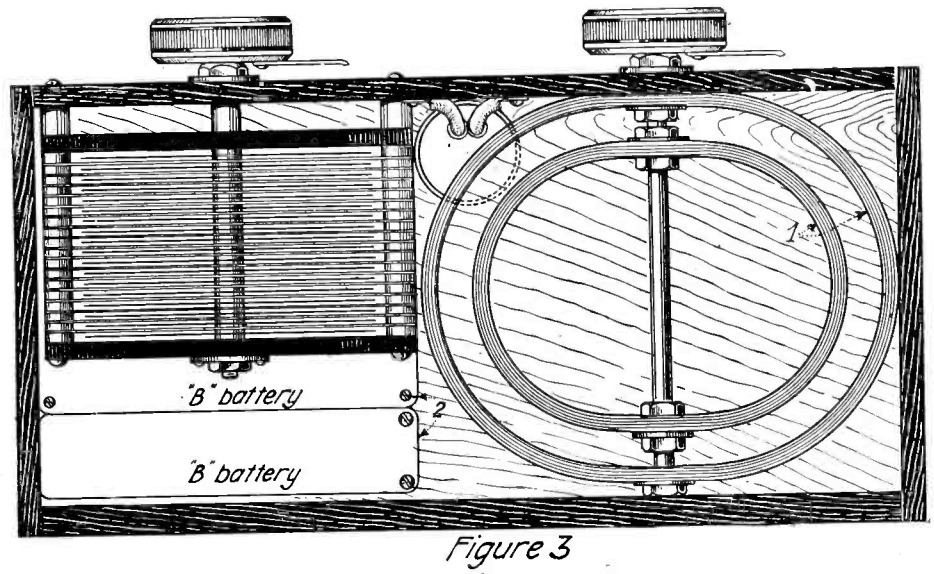


Figure 3

THE accompanying sketches and one hook-up are of a portable Radiofone set which I am making to install on my motorcycle. It is very simple and easy to construct and any amateur can build one at a small cost. This set is for transmission and reception of Radiofone messages, employing one audiotron for both uses.

The one I am making is 8" x 6" x 4½", when all assembled in an oak box mahogany furnisht. The panel is of bakelite, 7½" x 5½" x 3/16", but it can be made larger or smaller to please the constructor, so I am going to omit sizes, except that of the variometer coupler which is of my own design.

Referring to Fig. 1, it shows the front view of the panel with its dials, switches and transmitter in place. S. B. T. is a Skinderviken transmitter button; V. C. S., secondary of vario-coupler; V. C. P., vario-coupler primary switch; A. T. W., audiotron window; C. O. S., change over switch; V. C., variable condenser; R., paragon rheostat; A., aerial binding post; G., ground binding post; P., fones binding post. Fig. 2 shows the back view of the panel with the parts in place.

I will now describe the variometer coupler, 5, Fig. 2, as it is novel. The primary 4, is 4" diameter by 4" long, 1/8" wall, wound with No. 24 wire, S. C. C. as follows: Start 3/8" from bottom up to 2 7/8", taking four taps for first 2" and one tap at 7/8"; leave ½" and continue to 1/8" from top. Leave leads long enough for connections, shellac well and let it dry.

The secondary, 2, is 3¼" diameter by 2" long, 1/8" wall wound with No. 24 wire as follows: 1/8" from bottom up to 7/8", leave ¼" space and continue up to 1/8" from top. Leave leads long enough at each end for connections. Shellac well and let it dry.

Now by this time the primary is dry. Drill a hole 3/16" diameter between the center of the ¼" space, to allow a rod 5/32" in diameter to pass thru to revolve the sec-

(*Continued on page* 798)

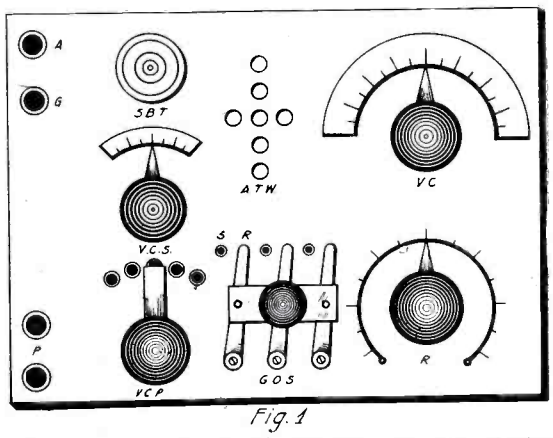


Fig. 1

General Layout of the Panel. In the Center is the General Change Over Switch, Making All Necessary Connections for Sending or Receiving.

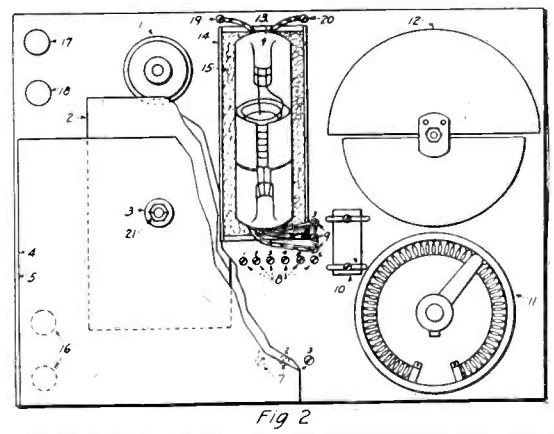


Fig 2

Back View of the Panel Supporting the Complete Set of Parts.

Improved Homemade "B" Battery

By ADAM KRISTINIAK, Jr.

Regular "B" batteries cannot always be obtained and sometimes the prices are too high. Another thing is that sometimes there are a few dead ones in with the good ones and these dead ones will spoil the rest.

As all those who make their own "B" batteries know, the hardest part is soldering them together. My experience was that when I soldered them the heat of the iron evaporated the acid and made the cells dead. Then I had to disconnect it and put a new one on more carefully, but still some would be dead. After I got all good cells connected I had to squeeze the cells tight to obtain a current for my set. This I had to repeat every time I "listened in." This didn't satisfy me so I made several experiments until I finally succeeded with the following one.

This case will hold ten batteries which give twenty-five volts. The wiring may be hidden or may be as I have it on the outside. Batteries of different dimensions may be used providing the inside measurements are equal to the sum of the batteries plus the springs. The batteries I have used are 1" x 3" and 7/8" long. The springs are 1" or 1¼".

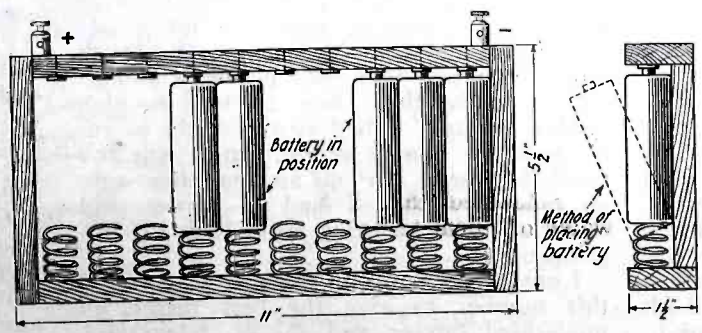
The materials necessary for construction of case are as follows:

1 Top piece—10" x 1½" x ½".
1 Bottom piece—10" x 1½" x ½".
1 Back piece—10" x 4½" x ½".
2 Ends—5½" x 1½" x ½".
10 Springs about 1¼" long x 5/8".

The wood is all of ½" stock altho a little lighter will not hurt. Hard wood is preferable. If one wishes to get springs the best way is to take the spring from an old curtain rod and stretch it so that the turns are each about ¼" apart and they may be clipt at every fifth turn.

The wire for connections should be about No. 24. A few turns so that a flat coil is obtained and when scraped it should be pusht thru the top piece from the inside. Then it should be brot around and soldered to the spring of the one before. The spring should then be nailed to the bottom piece and in turn the bottom piece nailed to the back piece. Be sure that the wiring goes from negative of one cell to positive of another. The first positive is connected to a binding post and the last negative to the second binding post. The placing of the cells is very simple.

Take the cell and press it on the spring and then shove it in to make contact with the coil above. This case will enable you to make quick changes and tests and will last for a long time.



A Clever Idea to Make a "B" Battery. Each Element May be Easily Changed if it is Down and Replaced by a New One.

Some Practical Radiofone Experiments

By G. RIDLEAK, V. T.*

Authorized by Fred Burgess, Keeper

I THOUGHT I would write you again and let you know the troubles I have had with radio telefony. I always had a vague suspicion that the name wasn't the only foney thing about radio telefony, but now, after several months of experimenting, I feel quite sure of it. My first investigations were carried out with an alleged half kilowatt arc as the victim. In a moment of weakness I yielded to a rash impulse and built a hand-pump style of arc, as described with great fluency in the January, 1920, issue of RADIO NEWS I had previously insured my life against fire and burglary and had also imported specially designed silver fuses, practically non-blowable, from Tierra del Fuego, so I felt I was fairly well prepared to cope with the fiendish device that I had constructed.

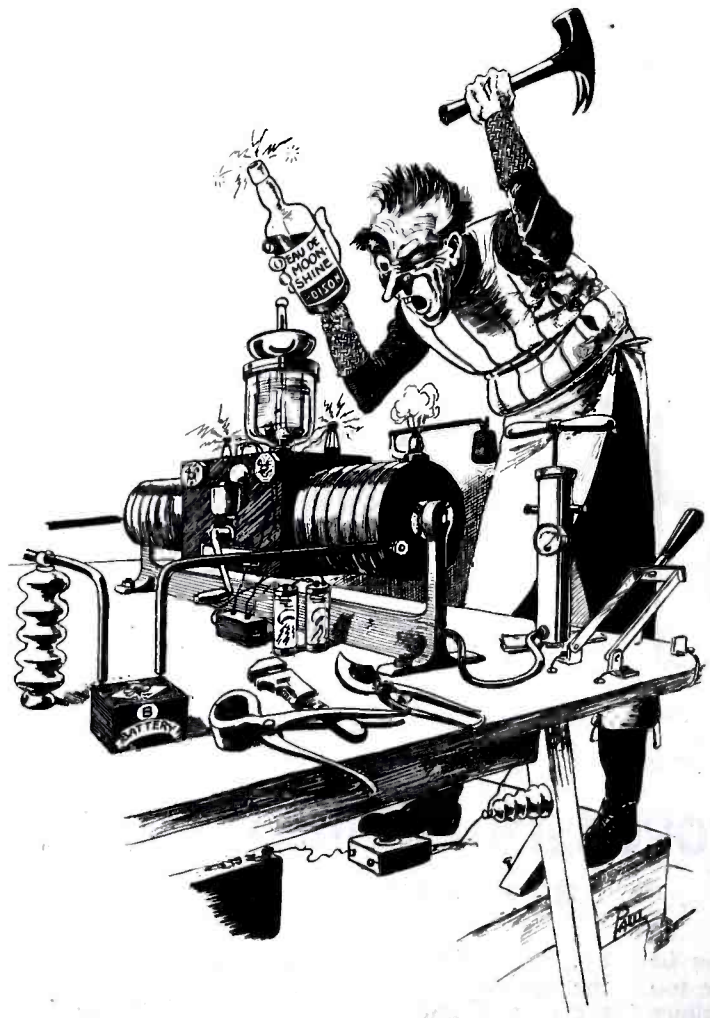
At last it was ready for its trial trip. With feverish haste I tied down the safety valve, having first poured in a gallon of eau-de-what-ever-they-call-it. This stuff, which was a variety of home-brew and had a kick like the front foot of an ostrich, consisted of equal parts of alcohol and liquid oxygen and was intended to trickle into the machine a drop at a time. The alcohol was, I suppose, to keep the arc "lit up," and the oxygen was merely used to dilute the alcohol. Full of great expectations and as much of the alcohol as was left over, I flooded the carburetor and stept on the starter. Nothing doing. I tried again. Still no results. Plainly there was something wrong with the ignition system. I got out, removed the hood and started to test the spark plugs. Then I suddenly remembered that if an arc refused to do its duty the customary procedure was to strike it, not roughly, mind you, but nevertheless quite sternly. If this had no effect you were even allowed to spank it.

I gazed at it and my heart failed me. It seemed so small and defenseless that I couldn't find it in me to strike it. However, I decided to sacrifice my personal emotions for the advancement of science, and closing my eyes, I tapt it timidly on the nose. It coughed, wagged its tail and began to hit on one cylinder. Encouraged by this apparent good-will I opened the throttle and—the fireworks began. The arc hit on all eight cylinders at once and then went out. In its hurry, it didn't bother to open the window but took part of the window sash out with it. I guess I must have got the mixture too rich. Incidentally I was able to get out of bed two weeks later, but I still had one eye in a sling. Since then I have confined my attention to a bulb transmitter and receiver which I shall attempt to describe.

The fundamental principles of this set were gleaned from an article entitled "A Three Tube Combination Transmitter and Receiver" which appeared in the December, 1920, issue of RADIO NEWS, but I added a few variations of my own. For instance, I included several more switches and thus gave the set the ability to transmit both dampt and undampt waves in addition to its original versatility of being able to talk in four languages and Chinese, which is just a gurgle. With this set I could receive spark stations, and by throwing a switch I could change to C. W. stations. Throwing another switch allowed me to use the set as a telefone while still another switch connected it up for straight C. W. or moderated buzzer transmission. Had it not been for the fact that I ran out of switches at this point I might have been able to make the set clean the windows and cut the grass or even bathe the baby. However, I had to be very careful where I "threw" all these switches because I once hurled one thru a window and hit a policeman, who was standing just outside.

When I bought the bulbs for this set I did not take the precaution of pinching them to make sure they weren't soft and consequently when I got them home I found they were too ripe to be of much use. As you all know, a transmitter bulb should be highly exhausted, so I endeavored to find a method of exhausting these bulbs. To my dismay they seemed to be full of pep and vigor and absolutely inexhaustible. However, taking a mean advantage of the fact that they were French bulbs I hooked them up, placed a phonograph beside them and started to play Scotch records. They strove nobly to reproduce the Scotch accent, but it was too much for them. In half an hour they were so exhausted that I had to throw cold water on them to bring them back to consciousness.

I use two of these bulbs, as I have found this number to give the best results in moderated buzzer and C. W. telegraphy. One bulb handles the dots and the other the dashes and by this means the speed of transmission can be doubled.



Here is a Photograph of Mr. G. Ridleak in His Radio Laboratory, Taken During Some Experiments With the New Arc He Has Invented.

My latest invention in high potential batteries is a real fruity one. To supply the necessary juice for the plate circuit I bought a carload of fresh lemons, reduced them to their lowest common denominator and extracted the square root. I then trisected each one into two equal parts, placed a piece of copper and a piece of zinc in each part and connected them up in series-parallel, taking care to keep their poles all pointing in the same direction. With this battery it is necessary to run the connecting wires thru several feet of cheesecloth or mosquito netting. This is called a filter system and is used to strain the juice in order that no lemon seeds may get into the bulbs and clog them up.

The microfone is of the carbon grain variety and is entirely home-made. The case consists of a small round salmon tin with grains of carbon substituted for the salmon. None of these carbon grains are larger than walnuts and all are carefully covered with shellac. For a diafram I use a piece of sheet brass. Speaking of diaframs, I have found that for best results they should never be more than a quarter of an inch thick, or they will make the voice sound rather muffled.

With this set I give a wireless concert every Saturday night on a wave-length of .001 microfarad. The concert begins at 9:75 P. X. and continues until I get tired of singing. This usually takes from two to three hours. Unfortunately, several weeks ago while singing the aria from Paderwhiskey's Minuet nearly half a gallon of it got stuck in my throat and brought on an attack of house-maid's knee. Since then I have been unable to sing, but I bought a phonograph record and kept on with the concerts. On one side of this record is that beautiful solo "Locked in the Cradle with the Sheep" while on the other side is the well-known love song "I Fear You're Stalling Me." I play this record on the sewing machine, and find that I only have to change the needle about every three weeks. Needless to say, the best musical effects are produced on a Singer sewing machine. A friend of mine who also gives a weekly wireless concert confines himself to organ recitals. He plays these on a thing which I believe is called the "QRT." This instrument, or whatever it is, is said to be the official organ of the Awful Racket Raisers' League. From what I've seen, it sure takes a lot of wind to run an organ.

But to return to my own wireless concerts, I may say that they are enjoyed every week by a large number of my local radio brothers. On concert nights they all come over to my station and make themselves at home. When they are all assembled I get the wireless telefone set working and begin to play the phonograph, or rather, the sewing machine. Without boasting I can say that the music is distinctly audible all over the room. Wireless telefony is certainly marvelous, isn't it?

In closing I would like to add that if any of my fellow amateurs who find it difficult to understand technical questions, such as "Why does a spark gap," will send

(*Continued on page* 836)

**Chief Radio Engineer, Toronto Lunatic Asylum.*

The Death Dash

By "SPARKS"

At ten minutes past three I started the engine and then held my key down as the engine gained in speed and the power increased. At three fifteen I released the key and shut off the engine for I knew that Nesbitt was dead.

IT was a cold bleak evening in late September and Bill Fenwick was feeling rather fed-up as he sat on duty at the little 5 K.W. station at Windy Bay. Windy Bay is a small town hidden away on the Great North West coast. The wireless station is perched on the top of a cliff which forms a circle around the harbor and from the station to the shore there is a sheer drop of some 300 feet or more. Bill, having nothing better to do, was ruminating on the queerness of people in general, and Mr. Ralph Conway in particular. Mr. Conway, who was commonly known as the "Old Man", was the officer in charge of the station. He apparently lived in perpetual fear, and Bill was often tempted to ask him why he always carried an automatic pistol in a peaceful little place like Windy Bay, but his manner precluded familiarity, and, moreover, one's past is one's own in the Great North West.

The "Old Man" was a tall, heavily built fellow, a little past the prime of life, but his features made him look older than he really was. Imprinted on his face was the unmistakable mark of the hunted, the mark of one who dwells in constant fear for his life. He had a peculiar habit of suddenly glancing backward, over his shoulder, and so great was his terror lest anyone should come upon him from behind, that he had placed a large mirror over the operating table in order to command a full view of the room while he was on duty. In addition to this he always bolted the door on the inside while he was working at night and never allowed anyone to enter until the next operator came to relieve him in the morning. The only courage he knew was the kind that he bought by the flask and drank when he needed it, which was quite often. Although a drink or two made him a corking good sender, it had a disastrous effect upon his temper, a fact which Bill, and Edgar Sloan, the third operator, knew only too well, to their sorrow. Just two days before, while in a drunken rage at some imaginary negligence on the part of one of the operators, the "Old Man" had picked up the fones, ripped them from the receiving set, and hurled them at Edgar's head. Luckily they missed their objective, but smashed themselves hopelessly against the wall. A brand new pair was now in use at the station.

Bill was pondering on all these things and wondering what would happen next, when he realized that he was being called. The call was quite loud and sounded like a spark coil, which struck him as being rather strange, since there were no amateur stations within hundreds of miles. However he replied with a string of QRA's and the answer came buzzing back:

"This is the yacht *Ventura,* arriving at Windy Bay. Is John Nesbitt the chief operator at that station?"

John Nesbitt! Bill suddenly remembered that only a few weeks ago he had seen one of the "Old Man's" books with that very name written on the fly-leaf. Could he be living under an assumed name?

"No", he flashed back, "his name is Ralph Conway. QTC? QTC?"

"Has he a slight scar on his left cheek?"

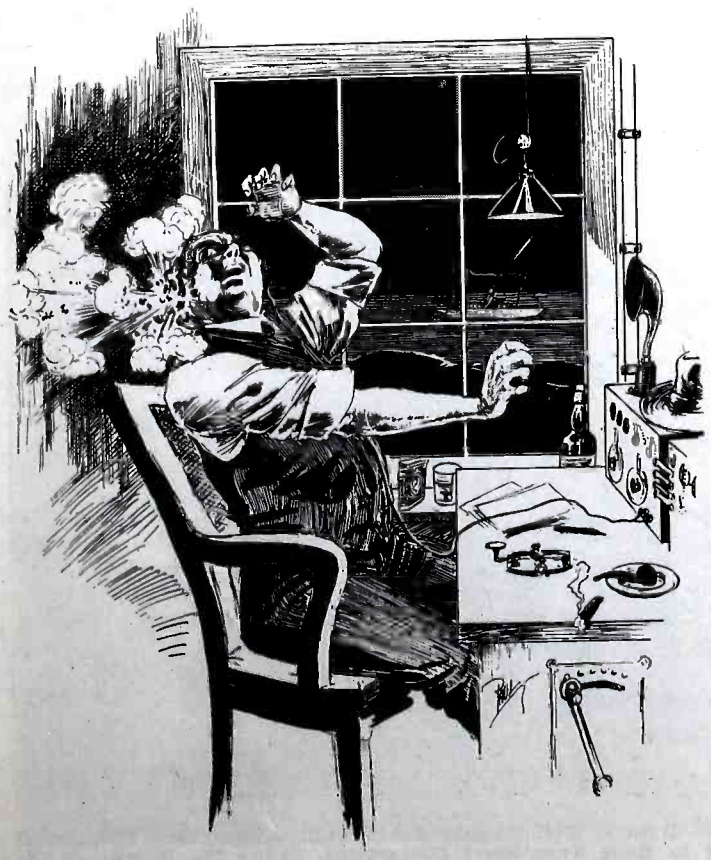
Bill was startled. "Yes", he replied, for as a matter of fact the "Old Man" did have a scar on the cheek indicated. "Is he at the station now? If not where is he and when will he be back?" asked the unseen interrogator on the *Ventura.*

The other operator's curiosity caused Bill some surprise, but he replied.

"No, he is down in the town, probably at the Golden Eagle saloon. He won't be back until about midnight, when he goes on duty."

"Thanks. Can you let me have some carborundum if I come up to the station for it?"

"Sure," replied Bill, "come right up."



Inside one of the fones was a small steel tube containing a charge of gun powder and a .22 calibre bullet with a fine resistance wire running thru the tube. The strong signal from the Ventura had heated the wire igniting the powder and discharging the bullet into Nesbitts head.

He went to the window and in the gathering twilight he saw a 75-foot yacht lying at anchor almost beneath the station. It was equippt with a large four-wire aerial, which extended from the bow of the boat up to the masts and down again to the stern. Even as he watched, a dory was lowered and two men got in and rowed to the shore. One jumped out and walked along the beach while the other waited in the dory. Twenty minutes later there was a slight knock at the door and Bill, upon opening it, received quite a surprise, for his visitor was a little old man with long white hair and a white beard. He wore a furtive, cunning look, but when he spoke his rather pleasant voice dispelled the bad impression which his appearance created. No amount of pleasantness, however, could counteract the almost maniacal glint that crept into his eyes from time to time.

"Good evening, young man", he said as he stepped into the station, "I am Robert Strathroy, of the *Ventura.* Nice little set you've got here. Those are good looking fones."

With these words he stepped to the table, picked up the fones and examined them intently.

"Yes", replied Bill, "they were just new two days ago. You seem to be quite a radio enthusiast, Mr. Strathroy."

The other laughed a short, unpleasant laugh and a wild, half-crazy light shone in his eyes.

"My boy," he said, "wireless has occupied my time and attention for many years. It has brought me great pleasure and will bring me more pleasure yet."

Then they talked for nearly half an hour, during which Mr. Strathroy asked a great many questions as to the appearance and habits of the "Old Man." At last he arose to go, and while Bill was getting him the carborundum he carefully examined the fones once more. On the door-step he paused.

"I guess you find life rather dull up here, eh? How would you like me to bring up some magazines? I've got a whole pile of them down in the boat."

"Well, they would be acceptable," agreed Bill, "I've read pretty nearly everything in the station."

"All right, I'll be back with them in a little while. See you later."

"So long. Don't get lost in the dark."

More than an hour elapsed before there was another knock at the door and Mr. Strathroy stepped into the room, carrying a bundle of magazines and a tin can.

"Here are your magazines. Sorry I kept you waitnig so long, but I had to do some work on the boat. I brought this can to see if you could let me have some coal-oil."

"Oh, thanks," said Bill. "Wait a minute and I'll get you some."

(*Continued on page* 824)

THIS Department is open to all readers. It matters not whether subscribers or not. All photos are judged for best arrangement and efficiency of the apparatus, neatness of connections and general appearance. In order to increase the interest in this department, we make it a rule not to publish photographs of stations unaccompanied by a picture of the owner.

We prefer dark photos to light ones. The prize winning pictures must be on prints not smaller than 5 x 7". We cannot reproduce pictures smaller than 3½ x 3½". All pictures must bear name and address written in ink on the back. A letter of not less than 100 words giving full description of the station, aerial equipment, etc., must accompany the pictures.

PRIZES: One first monthly prize of $5.00. All other pictures publisht will be paid for at the rate of $2.00.

J. E. Brown's Station

THIS MONTH'S PRIZE WINNER

Here is a Modern Amateur Station. A Radiofone and C.W. Sending Set, and an Efficient Short-wave Receiver, as Shown in This Photograph, Are All That Are Necessary to do Some Interesting DX Work.

The accompanying photograph shows Mr. Brown's station (1NBA) at Glenbrook, Conn.

It is this station which is represented on the front cover of this magazine, with Mr. Brown's dog, Lassie, listening to her master's voice during some Radiofone experiments.

In a letter sent with the photograph of his dog, Mr. Brown says: "The intelligent animal enjoys the music as much as her master!"

(*Continued on page* 843)

Radio Station 8FN

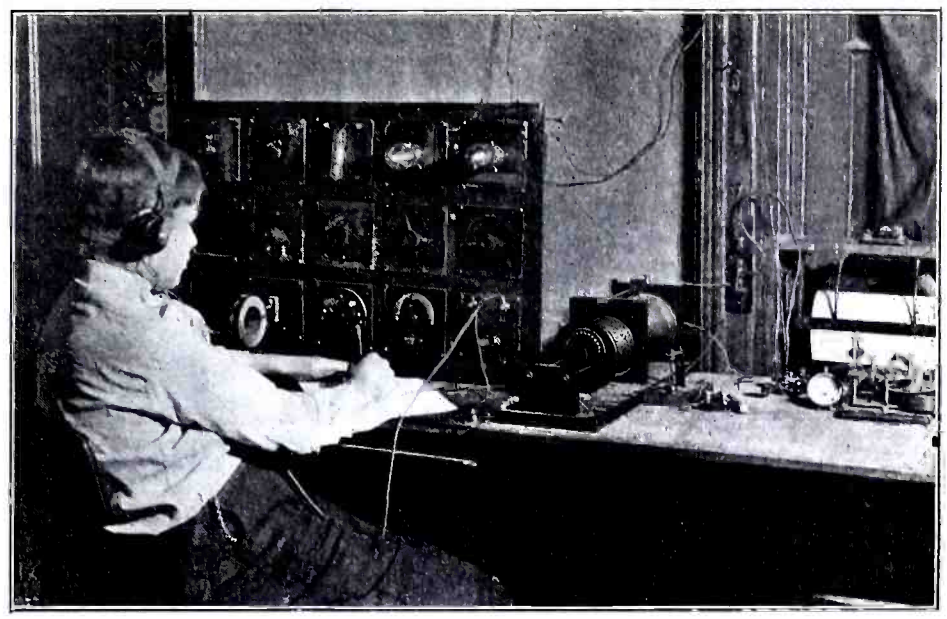
In the large photo from left to right are the De Forest radiofone type O, radiation in ground circuit 1¾ amperes, long-wave receiving tuner which copies all foreign stations, audion ultra-audion detector, one step amplifier cabinet and two step amplifier cabinet. Above the detector and amplifier cabinets is a Grebe CR2 regenerative receiver for short waves. The horn above is a loud speaker. On the CR2 is a wave meter and on the wall at the extreme right is an assortment of honeycomb coils for amateur, commercial, NAA time and power coils. On the bench at the right may be seen the transmitting key capacity 50 amperes. Above the long wave tuner are two variable condensers.

The transmitter is a three-quarter kilowatt, Thordarson type R transformer. Two one MF condensers are shunted across the primary and the middle terminal grounded. To take care of the kick back two non-inductive high resistance coils were inserted between the transformer secondary and the condenser. The condenser is the well-known old standby Dubilier, which has a capacity of .004 MF. The spark gap will be noted as a common type. Murdock OT and Eldredge HWA. This set radiated 4½ amperes.

Note the good arrangement of the apparatus and short leads. This compact transmitter stands only 28" high. Some of you "hams" with your transformers on the floor and your OT's on the wall had better copy after this idea. WM. C. BABCOCK.

This Station is a Very Complete One With a Well Planned Spark Transmitter. The Photograph on the Right, Which Was Designed to Have Very Short Connections, Shows the Details of the Spark Set.

LeRoy Paslay's Station



Boys, here is one who built his own, and it is a real fine one with two-step amplifier 'n'everything. Note the roll of paper used to write the long press messages in the right hand corner.

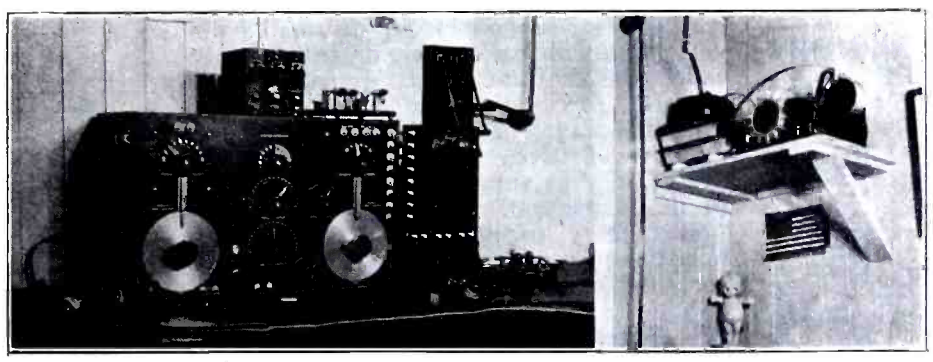
When the flu first came to Manhattan, Kansas, LeRoy Paslay, twelve-year-old, was one of many who was confined at home with nothing to do and no place to go because of the quarantine. Like most boys of his age he was restless and couldn't be idle long, so he went to the library on the sly and procured some reading material which he found to be dry. Ordinary books were distasteful, but luckily he stumbled upon a little pamphlet telling what wonders a simple wireless telegraph outfit would do. The book has changed the destiny of his entire life.

Becoming interested immediately in the new science, he read eagerly everything he could find on the subject and finally constructed a simple outfit in the back room of his father's studio, using an iron wire aerial and utilizing such materials as he could find about the town. But the war was on and the current was off most of the time, so the eager youngster had little success. However he continued his studies and added material to his station from time to time until now he has an outfit worth more than $150 and is still adding whenever he gets some spare money.

The outfit he has now is capable of receiving communications from all over the United States and even further. At any time of the day messages are picked up from Arlington, San Diego or New Brunswick. The most distant message he ever received was from POZ, Germany, at a time when the Atlantic was said to have been quiet. The operator at the Kansas State College station received the same communication. Last year young Paslay picked up a "Q. S. T." or general call from Cincinnati, Ohio, giving the detailed report of one of the world series' baseball games.

During the summers and on Saturdays the young operator sends the daily weather forecast from the station at the Kansas State College to the different stations over the state.

T. E. Olson's Station



What Do You Think of This Receiver? Fine. eh! But Teddy Had to Fix the High Tension Apparatus on a Shelf, for His Little Brother, Who May Be Seen on the Right, Used to Hide in the Condenser, and This Caused Trouble When Sending.

I am sending you two pictures of my wireless station, 7KR.

The sending set consists of a ¼ K. W. Thordarson Benwood rotary disc using 3400 R.P.M. induction motor. Murdock oscillation transformer and oil immersed condensers.

The complete sending set is fixt upon a shelf over the receiver and is shown in one of the photographs.

The receiving set consists of a Wireless Specialty Co.'s IP500 receiver and a homemade one-step amplifier. Three General Radio Co.'s long-wave inductances are used to tune in the big stations; Brandes and Holtzer-Cabot fones are used.

I have had very good results with the above receiving set. All ships on the coast and far out at sea are copied, as well as all the high powered stations of the U. S.

I am going to install a Paragon regenerator for short wave-lengths, with which I expect to obtain much better results for short waves, and especially for D.X. work.

My aerial is of the usual flat top type composed of four wires and erected over the house.

The ground connection was carefully made and contributes much to the efficiency of my set.

T. E. Olson, 528 Market St., Portland, Ore.

A. Brook's Station

Boys, see how young they start in the game! No wonder that some of them are such good ops.

This is a picture of little Mary Brooks, nine years of age, seated at her amateur wireless station in her home in Santiago de Cuba. She can receive ten words per minute. The receiving tuner on the left is homemade. Waves from 100 up to 20,000 meters can be heard in combination with honeycomb coils and condensers. In the center is a De Forest two step amplifier in combination with another step and audion. NAA comes in very clearly with audion alone, a distance of 1,000 miles, while with the three steps it is heard in any part of the room through the loud speaking receiver shown at the top of the photograph. Many other stations 50 to 500 miles around here are heard very clearly. NAW comes in like a 45 caliber pistol shot, and with the two step it can be heard all thru the house, or 70 feet from the horn. Some European stations are also copied and several amateurs are heard here very plainly.

To avoid the usual troubles caused by the use of small "B" batteries, a large one composed of standard cells is used and may be seen under the table.

Alfred Brooks,
Santiago de Cuba.

Junior Radio Course

RADIOTELEFONY

THE essential requirements of a circuit for transmitting speech sounds by Radio may be summarized as follows:

1. A means of producing continuous oscillations (undampt waves) during the whole time the set is working. This is called the carrier wave and may be compared to a "line."

2. A means of modifying the amplitude of these oscillations by the sound waves produced by the voice or musical instruments.

EARLY SYSTEMS.

The first source of undampt waves used for Radiotelefony was an arc connected with an oscillating circuit, Fig. 1, supplied with D. C., but owing to the difficulty of keeping the arc steady in operation, also to the machinery required, this source of undampt wave for Radiofony has not been developed to a great extent.

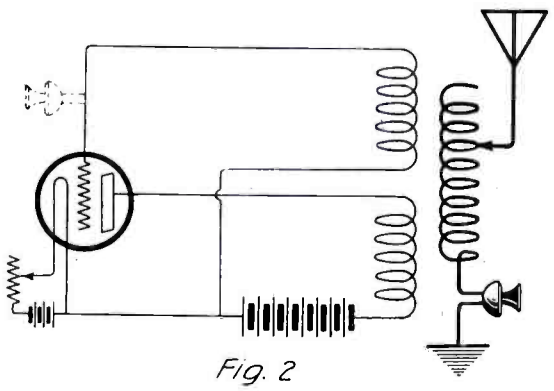


Fig. 2

This Hook-up Shows the Principle of the Radiofone. One V.T. is Used as Source of Continuous Oscillations and This Continuous Wave is Modulated by an Ordinary Microfone Connected Either in the Aerial or the Grid Circuit.

The other generator which was used in the experiments to send the voice thru the ether, is the high frequency alternator. Several engineers spent their efforts in the construction of an efficient machine; among them are Messrs. Goldsmith, Latour and Alexanderson.

They succeeded in this way and today practically all the new high powered stations are equipt with high frequency alternators.

These alternators are directly connected with the aerial and are the most economical source of undampt waves, especially for high power.

The third instrument used to produce continuous oscillations is the vacuum tube, which, when used as an oscillator in a properly designed circuit, generates waves of any desired frequency with a power rating from five to several thousand watts.

Due to its flexibility and steadiness in operation, the V. T. are today extensively used for Radiotelefony and it is with this source of undampt waves that we shall deal in the following explanation of speech transmission by radio.

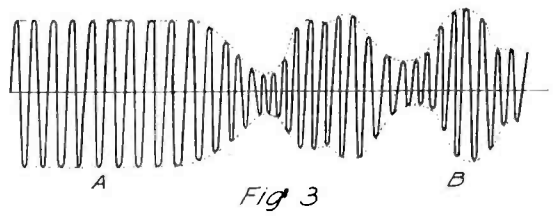


Fig 3

The Portion A of This Curve Shows the Continuous Oscillations Produced by the Source of High Frequency Current, While the Portion B Shows the Variations of Amplitude of the Wave When Modulated by the Speech When Microfone is Spoken Into.

THE MICROFONE.

The microfone is merely a sensitive variable resistance, the value of which varies under very little change; it is generally composed of carbon blocks or small balls in contact with each other, or with a plate called the diafram. This diafram, when subjected to vibrations such as those caused by sound waves produced near it, vary the pressures between the carbon blocks fixt behind it, thus varying the total resistance of the instrument.

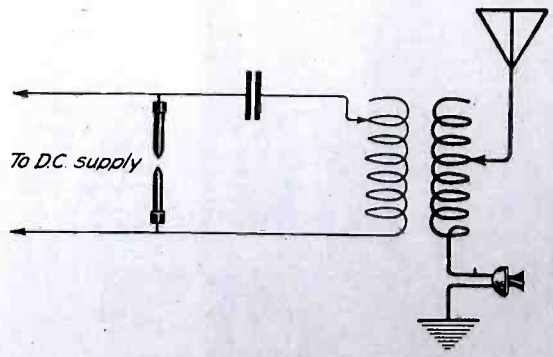
It is easy to understand that if this microfone is connected into a circuit the current flowing in the circuit will vary according to the changes of resistance of the microfone.

At the receiving station, the variable current received causes the telefone receiver to vibrate with a variable amplitude, reproducing all sounds produced in front of the microfone.

THE GENERATING CIRCUIT.

The use of a vacuum tube as oscillator has been explained in detail in a previous lesson which was publisht in the February issue of this magazine, and the fundamental circuit was shown. If such a circuit is coupled to an aerial, Fig. 2, undampt waves of constant amplitude will be sent continuously as long as the vacuum tube is kept in operation. These waves will be of the shape shown in Fig. 3A.

If we now connect a microfone in the aerial circuit and speak in front of it, the resistance of this circuit will vary, as explained, and the current induced will vary as in an ordinary telefone line. The amplitude of the oscillations then decreases, as shown in Fig. 3B, and the wave is "modulated," following all the variations of the voice.



When an Arc is Used as a Source of Undampt Oscillations it is Connected in Place of the Spark Gap in the Oscillating Circuit. For Low Power, the Mirofone May be Directly Connected in the Aerial Circuit, But it is Preferable to Connect it to the Coupled Circuit.

MODULATION.

This system of modulating the whole antenna current is not the best, and is given only to demonstrate the principle. It may be used only for very small power because the microfone cannot pass great intensity without heating, and the use of several microfones in parallel has several disadvantages.

The best modulation system to use when only one tube is employed, is the grid modulation; it consists of varying the grid potential.

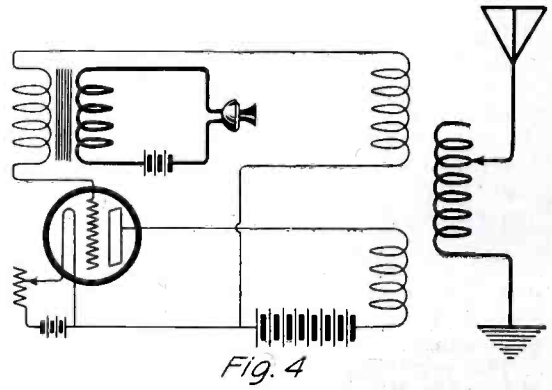


Fig. 4

In This Radiofone Circuit a Modulation Transformer is Used to Boost up the Small Variations of Current of the Microfone Circuit, and Impress These Variations Upon the Grid, Which in Turn Varies the Plate Current.

Since a small change in the grid voltage causes a great variation of the electron flow from the filament to the plate, it is best to use this variation for speech transmission by connecting the microfone in the grid circuit, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 2, thus causing the plate current to follow the slightest variation of grid potential.

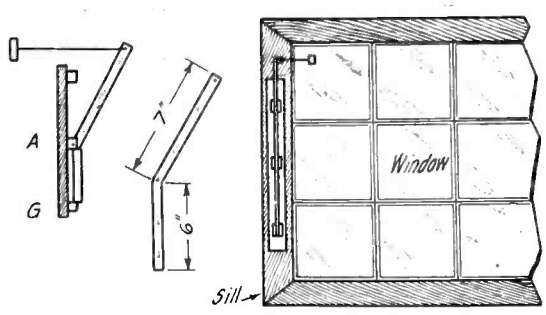
Another improvement consists in the use of a transformer having a high ratio to boost up the small variations of current caused by the microfone in the circuit, the microfone being connected in series with the primary of the transformer and a battery, and the secondary being connected in the grid circuit, as shown in Fig. 4.

This method of modulation is called the absorption system. In the next lesson we shall explain the constant current modulation system and the improvements applied to the radiofone circuits.

QUESTIONS FOR THIS LESSON.

1. Explain the functioning of the microfone.
2. Explain how the voice impulses are carried thru the ether.
3. Which is the most efficient method of connecting the microfone in a Radiofone circuit?
4. Draw from memory a simple Radiofone circuit.

Junior Constructor



With This Device You Don't Need to Look Outside to See if Your Aerial Switch is On; Just Pull the Rod and Send.

AN IMPROVED LIGHTNING SWITCH.

Obtain a bar of copper the same thickness and width as those of the switch, but having a length of 13". Six inches from one end bend the bar edgewise to form a large letter K or an elbow. The amount of bending can easily be determined. When half of the bar connects two of the switch terminals the other end should be three to four inches from the third switch terminal. A hole is drilled at the bend and one near the end of the long end of the bar. This bar is placed in the switch and a bakelite or other piece of insulation is fastened to the long end of the bar. To the end of the bakelite is fastened a small rod which goes inside the operating room thru a hole in the window frame. To operate the switch all it requires is a push for ground and a pull for operating.

Contributed by
ALON WATSON SHEWMAN.

PANEL SWITCH.

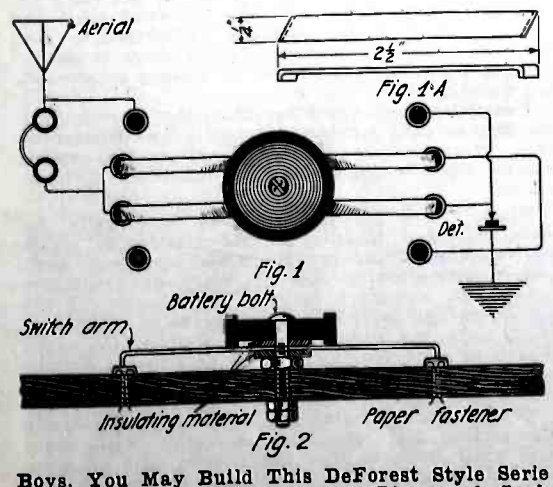
Many amateurs need a switch by which they can change their crystal detector from series to parallel with the fones.

In Figs. 1 and 2 are given the drawings and connections for a switch of this type. Cut two pieces of metal into the shape shown in Fig. 1a. Drill a hole, large enough to accommodate the bolt taken from a dry battery, thru the center of a black ivory checker. Clamp the two pieces of metal, taking care that they do not touch, between two pieces of insulating material and the checker. Fasten the switch to the panel with a battery nut. Put a drop of solder on the bolt to prevent the nut's coming loose.

As switch points, use eight paper fasteners, as the arms slide over them easily. The circuit diagram is given in Fig. 1.

When the switch is turned to the right, the detector is in parallel with the fones; when to the left it is in series with them. In the central position shown, the detector is short-circuited. This switch is especially recommended for use on a panel for changing the variable condenser from series to parallel with the primary of your loose coupler of honeycomb coils. This is accomplisht by substituting the primary inductance for the fones and a variable condenser for the detector.

Contributed by FRANK McKEGNEY. (2ANR).



Boys, You May Build This DeForest Style Serie Parallel Switch With a Few Pieces of Junk and Black Ivory Checker.

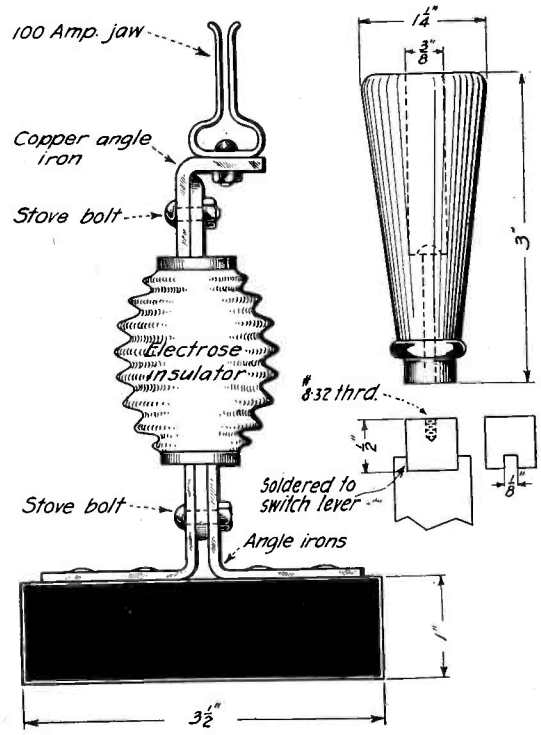
TUNING RECORD.

If you use the honeycomb inductances and receive from several different stations, you will realize what "fussing" is sometimes necessary before the correct coil is inserted in the coil mounting.

With the chart described, I have found it quite easy to tune in any station in short time.

As will be seen from the illustration, the condenser readings and the relative positions of the coils are also taken down.

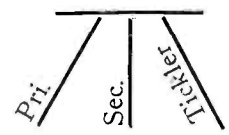
These charts are made when the coils are connected which receive the respective stations loudest.



If You Cannot Obtain an Insulating Base for Your Lightning Switch You May Build a Fine One, Using Some Ball Insulators to Support the Jaws and Switch Arm.

NAA

Arlington, Va. ..... 2,500 M.
Primary ..... L- 750
Secondary L-10-0
Tickler ..... L- 400



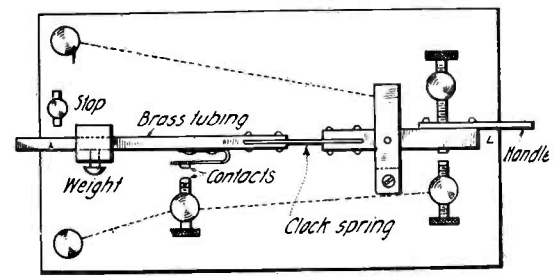
Primary Condenser 80
Secondary Condenser 160

Notes:

Contributed by OSCAR W. LUEDERS.

DOUBLE SPEED KEY.

This double speed key will give entire satisfaction to the average "Ham." It is a bit more complicated than the ones shown in the later issues of RADIO NEWS, but it is more speedy and very easy to operate.



If You Enjoy Speedy Transmission and if the Other Boys Can Read It Thru the QRM, You May Build This Key Convenient for Summer, Since it Saves You From Making the Dots, Thus a Lot of Work.

The diagram shows most of the constructional details. The lever "L" and the U-shaped piece X are made of ⅛" x ¼" brass rod. The adjusting weight and the tungsten contacts are taken from a Ford coil. The shafts I made from a 2" American Model Builder axle pointed with a file. If the handle is made of fibre your fingers will not perspire as they will if hard rubber is used. CS is the contact adjusting screw. AS is the screw which makes the dashes longer or shorter. A'S' is the pivot adjusting screw. Slit the brass tube and lever L, with a hacksaw and either rivet or solder the piece of clock spring in after straightening it. Pressing to the left makes a dash; to the right it will give any number of dots desired.

Contributed by AL BLODGETT.

SWITCH POINTS FROM .22 CALIBRE RIFLE SHELLS.

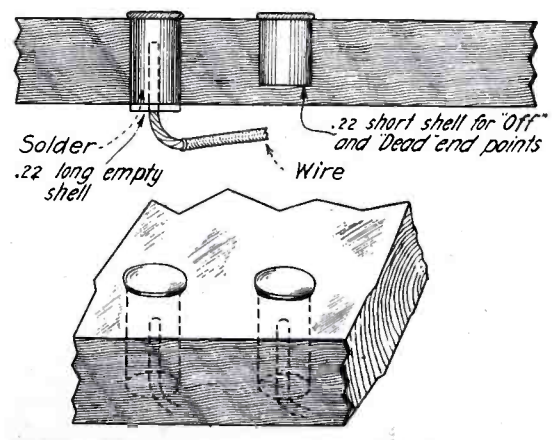
Having use for about a dozen switch points for a rheostat, I conceived the idea of using .22 long empty rifle shells for that purpose. I took a ½" board for control panel of the rheostat, and drilled the holes for the switch points with a ¼" drill. The empty shells fitted nicely into these holes, protruding about 1/16" on the other side of the panel. The wires were put down into the shells, which were then filled with melted solder, thus making a good, strong connection. The *.22 short* shells were used for "off" and "dead-end" points, thus eliminating the confusion, which sometimes results if wires are connected to "dead-end" points; the reason for this, of course, is that the "short" shells do not protrude thru the panel, so no connection can be made to them. These switch points have given good service on my rheostat for about four years.

Contributed by CORWIN U. ECKEL.

RADIO LIGHTING SWITCH.

Having broken the slate base of my lightning switch and not wanting to buy another, I decided to try to mount the switch on Electrose Insulators.

(*Continued on page* 816)



Rifle Shells Make Very Neat Switch Points. This is a Real Good Idea for the Fellow With Little Money.

A New Radio Bill

SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS,
First Session.

H. R. 4132

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 18, 1921.

Mr. White, of Maine, introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To regulate the operation of and to encourage the development of radio communication in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That wherever used in this Act the term "radio communication" shall be construed to mean communication by an electrical system or method, without the aid of conducting connections or with the aid of wires or other conducting connections from which radio frequencies can be intercepted at a distance of one-half of one mile; the word "apparatus" to mean machines, devices, and all other equipment used in radio communication; the word "radiogram" to mean any message, communication, or signal transmitted or received in radio communication; the term "public correspondence" to mean the transmission or reception of radiograms of a private nature as differentiated from radiograms of a Government nature; the term "radio station" to mean a place where apparatus is used for transmitting, receiving, or for transmitting and receiving, the signals used in radio communication; and the term "Territory of the United States" or the word "Territory" to mean any Territory, District, zone, insular possession, water, or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and not within any State.

The word "person" as used in this Act shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, and to include a natural person, a corporation, copartnership, company, or association; and when construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any director, officer, agent, or employee of such person, corporation, copartnership, company, or association acting within the scope of his employment or office shall in every case be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such person, corporation, copartnership, company, or association, as well as that of the person acting for or in behalf thereof.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to the transmission, reception, or exchange of radiograms or signals between points in the same State, if said transmission, reception, or exchange shall not interfere with the transmission, reception, or exchange of radiograms or signals from beyond the jurisdiction of the said State or the effect thereof shall not extend beyond said jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of Commerce shall have full power to regulate radio communication in the United States and its Territories in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and of the provisions of such international radio communication conventions as have heretofore been ratified or adhered to by the United States, and of the provisions not in conflict with this Act, of such international radio conventions as may be hereafter ratified or adhered to by the United States.

For the purposes of this Act the Secretary of Commerce shall divide radio stations into such classes and subclasses as from time to time he may deem necessary and shall formulate and publish regulations not inconsistent herewith, concerning methods and times of operating, wave lengths, radio interference and power used by the various classes of radio stations so established by him. These regulations shall be based, so far as practicable, upon the regulations of international radio telegraph conventions, and shall be of such a nature as to afford protection to the various services involved and shall conform to the technical developments of radio communication.

The Secretary of Commerce shall grant licenses for radio stations and operators in accordance with the provisions of this Act. He shall assign bands of wave lengths for the use of the classes of stations established by him which band shall correspond so far as practicable to those prescribed by present or future international radio conventions ratified or adhered to by the United States. So far as practicable he shall assign to each separate station a wave length or wave lengths such as to enable it to accomplish the purpose for which the license is issued.

The Secretary of Commerce shall enforce his regulations and the provisions of this Act, through collectors of customs and such other officers as he may designate; and he shall in the same manner enforce the provisions of such international radio conventions as have been or may hereafter be ratified or adhered to by the United States; except that provisions thereof relating to Government radio stations shall be enforced by the departments controlling such stations.

The Secretary of Commerce shall advise with and assist persons of United States citizenship in the establishment of radio communication facilities with foreign countries and shall represent the Government and persons of United States citizenship in matters pertaining to international regulations of radio communication. The Secretary of Commerce shall be represented at international conferences in which subjects pertaining to radio or other methods of communication are to be discussed.

The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to advise and assist persons licensed in the United States to operate trans-oceanic radio stations between the United State and a foreign country, or countries, in matters pertaining to trans-oceanic radio communications, but no such advice or assistance on the part of the Secretary of Commerce shall be of such a nature as to constitute an obligation on the part of the Government of the United States to support financially or politically any action taken by such person.

The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to mitigate or remit any fine, penalty, or forfeiture (other than penalty of imprisonment) incurred under the provisions of section 5, section 8, section 11, section 12, section 13, section 15, and section 21 hereof, if in his opinion such fine, penalty, or forfeiture was incurred without willful negligence or without intention to violate the provisions of this Act, or if he finds on investigation that the fine, penalty, or forfeiture, was illegally, improperly, or excessively imposed.

SEC. 4. That an advisory committee for radio communication is hereby established to whom the Secretary of Commerce shall refer for examination and report such matters as he may deem proper relating to—

(a) The administration or improvement of the laws, regulations, and treaties of the United States relating to radio communication.

(b) The study of the scientific problems involved therein in view of present conditions and future development;

(c) The scientific progress and commercial use of radio communication as related to the use of radio communication by the several branches of the Government.

The advisory committee shall consist of seven members, of whom one each shall be designated by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of Commerce, to represent those departments, respectively; one shall be designated by the Secretary of Commerce from the Bureau of Standards to represent the technical staffs of the Government engaged in research and experiment in radio communication; and two persons not otherwise employed in the Government service, of recognized attainment in radio communication, to be designated by the Secretary of Commerce.

The necessary expenses of the members of the committee in going to, returning from, and while attending the meetings, including clerical expenses in Washington, District of Columbia, or elsewhere, and cost of supplies, together with a per diem of $25 to each of the two members not otherwise employed in the Government service for attendance at such meetings, shall be paid from appropriations made to the Department of Commerce for the purpose.

SEC. 5. That no radio stations other than those belonging to or operated by the United States shall be used by any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to transmit or receive any radiogram by the apparatus and methods of radio communication except under and in accordance with a station license or licenses issued by the Secretary of Commerce. In the case of stations not actually under construction or the construction of which is not completed at the date of the passage of this Act the license or licenses herein provided for must be secured before the commencement of or before proceeding further with the construction of such stations. Any person who shall operate any radio station in violation of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 for the first offense, and by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, for each offense thereafter, and the license issued to such station and the license issued to such operator, either or both, may be revoked by the Secretary of Commerce. *Licenses for amateur radio stations, and for stations used exclusively in experimental work and operation, and for the operators thereof, shall be issued without cost to the licensees, but reasonable fees, to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce, may be charged for issuing all other licenses.*

SEC. 6. That the station license required by section 5 hereof shall not be granted to, nor shall the station so licensed be managed, operated, owned, or controlled by or in the interest of or transferred to or to the management, operation, or control of any alien or aliens or representatives thereof, not to any foreign Government or representatives thereof, nor to any company, corporation, or association organized under the laws of any foreign Government; nor to any company, corporation, or association of which any officer or any director is an alien, or of which more than one-fifth of the voting capital stock is owned or controlled by aliens or their representatives, or by a foreign Government or representative thereof, or by any company, corporation, or association organized under the laws of a foreign country; nor to any company, corporation, or association which is dominated or controlled by alien interests, nor to any corporation unless it agrees that a representative of the Secretary of Commerce may attend any meeting of its stockholders or directors, and the acceptance of a license shall be held to constitute such agreement; and a license may be revoked by the Secretary of Commerce on violation hereof.

SEC. 7. That no license shall be granted to any station the operation of which will, in the judgment of the Secretary of Commerce, unduly interfere with the operation of existing Government or licensed stations, nor to any station which is not, or is not to be, open to general public correspondence, nor to any station which is not in the interest of the general public service, *but the Secretary of Commerce shall grant licenses to such experimental stations as in his judgment may be useful in the development of the art and to technical and training-school stations used for purposes of instruction and to amateur stations not operated for financial profit or as a part of a business, such licenses to be issued with such restrictions as in the judgment of the Secretary of Commerce will prevent the above-mentioned interference with the operation of existing Government or licensed stations open for general public correspondence and prevent the efficient utilization in the public interest of available bands of wave lengths.*

SEC. 8. That the station license prescribed by section 5 hereof shall be issued or amended only upon written application therefor addressed to the Secretary of Commerce, which shall set forth such facts as the Secretary of Commerce by regulation may prescribe as to the character, citizenship, and the financial, technical, and other ability of the applicant to construct and operate the station; the ownership and location of the proposed station and of the station with which it is proposed to communicate; the wave length desired to be used; the period during which it is proposed to operate the station; the purposes for which the station is to be used; the date upon which the station is expected to be completed and in operation; and such other pertinent information as the Secretary of Commerce may require.

Every application shall be signed by the applicant upon oath or affirmation. If the applicant is a corporation, the application shall be signed upon oath or affirmation of a duly authorized officer thereof.

Whoever shall knowingly make any untrue statement in the application for a license prescribed by this section shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $2,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Whenever application is made for the grant of a license for a radio station the operation of which, in the judgment of the Secretary of Commerce, may interfere with the operation of then existing Government or licensed stations, notice of such application shall be given forthwith to the department of the Government and/or to the owner or owners of such existing or licensed stations, and an opportunity afforded them to be heard by and to submit evidence to the Secretary of Commerce in opposition to the granting of such application for license.

SEC. 9. That station licenses shall be in such form as the Secretary of Commerce shall prescribe, and shall contain a statement of the following conditions, to which such licenses shall be subject:

First. The station shall be at all times subject to inspection by officials of the Department of Commerce.

Second. The ownership or management of the station or apparatus shall not be transferred in violation of section 6 of this Act.

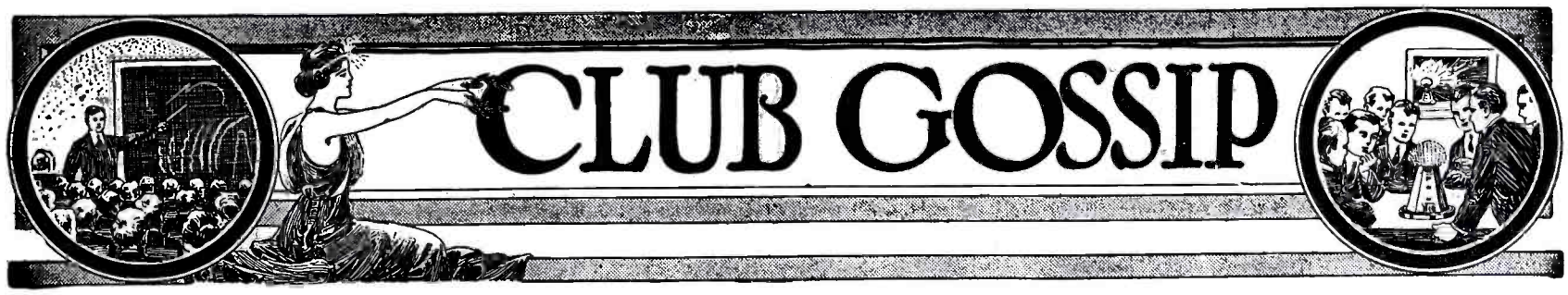
Third. Such books and records of the licensee as contain entries showing whether or not the provisions of this Act are being observed shall be open at all times to inspection by officials of the Department of Commerce to assist them to determine whether such violation or failure to observe has occurred.

Fourth. Apparatus other than that specified in the license shall not be used for radio communication, except in case of emergency or for experimental work, authorized by the Secretary of Commerce.

Fifth. Such license shall show specifically the ownership and location of the station in which the specified apparatus is to be used and such other particulars as the Secretary of Commerce may deem necessary for the identification of the apparatus and to enable its range to be estimated; shall show the purpose of the station; the wave length or wave lengths and the decrements authorized for use by the stations; and the hours for which the station is licensed to work.

Sixth. Such licenses shall also show specifically the earliest and latest date operation shall begin and shall indicate that the license will be automatically forfeited if the station is not operated by the time set.

(*Continued on page* 828)



RADIO CLUB OF BROOKLYN, INC.

A package party and second annual dance of the Radio Club of Brooklyn, Inc., will be held Saturday, May 28, 1921, at the Club's headquarters, 2211 Bedford Ave. Tickets are 50 cents, admitting lady and gentleman, and may be purchased from J. H. Bunnell Co., 32 Park Place, New York City, and Kelly & Phillips. 312 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, or from members of the club.

Mr. Charles Porter has resigned from the club and Board of Directors and Mr. Joseph Le Claire has been elected to fill his place.

THE NEWTON, MASS., RADIO CLUB.

On Feb. 9, 1921, a few amateurs of Newtonville met at the home of Mr. O. L. Paquitte, 95 Norwood Ave., and organized the Newton Radio Club. The following officers were elected: President, D. R. Hull; vice-president, H. J. Morgan; secretary and treasurer, W. Richards. The meetings are held every Wednesday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. Under the leadership of Mr. Paquitti the club receives instruction in code and theory. Correspondence is invited by the secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY RADIO CLUB.

The radio station at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., has the call 9YC. For some reason we are listed in the call book as 9YB, when 9YB is in reality the Agricultural College of North Dakota. We will be very glad to hear from anyone who has heard our signals, and we will Q.R.S. anytime.

BETHLEHEM, PA., RADIO CLUB

A very enthusiastic meeting of the wireless men in Bethlehem, Allentown, Easton and vicinity, was held March 10 at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in the Wilbur Trust Building. This was the largest and most interesting meeting of wireless men ever held in this vicinity. F. Clifford Estey, president of the Essex County (Massachusetts) Radio Association gave a talk on club organization and the experiences on his recent trip through the West and South in the interests of wireless.

After Mr. Estey's talk, a business meeting was held at which it was voted to form a new association to be known as the Lehigh Valley Radio Association with a section, or club in each of the cities and towns in the valley, all running as separate clubs yet bonded together in the larger association and meeting in one of the cities once each month and the separate sections holding meetings once each week or as often as desirable. Each section will elect its own officers and the president of each section will be a vice-president of the Lehigh Valley Association; beside these vice-presidents, the association will have a president and chairman of the advisory board and these officers will be the governing body of the entire association

K. F. Gray, of Easton, was elected president of the association and Arthur F. Breisch, of Bethlehem, was elected chairman of the advisory board. A committee of three men was appointed by the president to call the wireless men together in the other cities and conduct the local elections. Edwin Hartman, Alan Chamberlain and Elton Roeder were appointed from Bethlehem; Richard Bright, Clyde Moser and Lester Gares were appointed from Easton, and Kenneth Keck, J. C. Meighan and Nelson Meitzler were appointed from Allentown.

KINGSTON RADIO ASSOCIATION.

The long looked for club in Kingston, Ontario, has been formed and a most successful association is looked for. At the first meeting, the energies of all present were put into making rules and to drawing up the constitution and by-laws. After considerable discussion regarding the need of such a club in Kingston, officers were elected as follows:

Honorary president, Capt. S. A. Lee, M.C.; president, Orton H. Donnelly; vice-president, Robert M. Davis; secretary-treasurer, S. Sergt. T. G. Brown; traffic managers, Harold Stewart and Gordon A. Thompson.

Traffic rules were also brought up and adopted and these are to be looked after by the traffic managers. All the members with transmitting sets are taking turns to transmit the Q.S.T. each and every evening at 7 P. M. This Q.S.T. is sent out with the purpose of letting all amateurs know of any special news regarding the club and it also affords practice for them. First transmission is at fifteen words per minute and the second at eight words per minute.

When the new club rooms are made ready, a transmitting and receiving set will be installed and operated by the association. Meetings are held every Friday evening at 7.30 and in the future there will be time for lectures by prominent radio men in Kingston. Altogether, this will be a live wire organization, as all the members are doing their best to make this one of the live wire radio clubs of the country.

Code practice will also be taken up. There are about 25 members in the association. On account of the wave-length which the government has in force, amateurs are compelled to transmit only on 50 meters, and all sets are tuned to this length.

Communications are solicited from other clubs. Will let you know later our call and all information regarding our set. Now boys, hold on till you hear our call careering thru the ether and then listen in. This is going to be "some association."

THE RADIO CLUB OF THE BRONX.

The Radio Club of the Bronx has been fortunate in recently acquiring a large meeting room and also an operating room in the Bronx Y. M. H. A. Due to these increased facilities it will be able to accommodate a much larger membership. To those who wish to join, every advantage associated with a strong and growing radio club is extended. Visitors are cordially invited and a pleasant and enjoyable evening is promised to those who are sufficiently interested to attend any of the meetings. The club meets every Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock at the Bronx Y. M. H. A. The newly elected officers of the club are Sam Ellner, president; Nat Sauberman, secretary; Michael Levine, treasurer. Address all communications to the secretary. 789 East 163rd St., New York City.

TOTTENVILLE RADIO CLUB, TOTTENVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

The recently organized Tottenville Radio Club, at a meeting held with Carl Young, elected the host president and Floyd Van Pelt secretary-treasurer. The club is planning for permanent headquarters where radio apparatus can be installed and meetings held. At present the members meet Tuesday evenings. Any young man in Tottenville and suburbs who is interested in radio practice, is invited to join by communicating with Carl Young, Roy Raguse, or Allen Nahamacher. The club is affiliated with the Radio League of America.

MIDDLETOWN RADIO CLUB, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

On Sunday afternoon March 6, 1921, a meeting of the Middletown Radio Club was held at the home of Harold Anderson and an interesting talk on the different kinds of electrical currents was given by Richard Buck.

At present the club has the following members, Harold Anderson, Richard Buck, Floyd Buck, David Buell, Loyal Cross, Cecil Davis, William Dempsey, Raymond DuVall, Richard Gould, Lionel Knight, LaVern Peck and Richard Woodhams.

Meetings are held every other Sunday at the homes of the members. The meetings are held on Sunday so all the members can be present.

The officers elected by the members of the club are as follows: President, Richard Buck; vice president, Harold Anderson; secretary, Loyal Cross; treasurer, Raymond DuVall; inspector, Cecil Davis. The inspector looks over the stations of the members from time to time to see if they are keeping within the 200 meter limit.

The most powerful transmitting set in operation at present is owned by Harold Anderson, his call being 2OI. He will be glad to communicate with any of the other clubs within his range.

We would like to hear from some of the other radio clubs in our vicinity. Address any communications to the Middletown Radio Club, care Loyal Cross, 184 Linden Ave, Middletown, N. Y.

THE KITSAP COUNTY RADIO ASSOCIATION, BREMERTON, WASH.

At a preliminary meeting of all interested, on the evening of February 24th, the Kitsap County Radio Association was formed with an initial membership of 24 boys and young men all of whom were enthusiastic over the proposed activity.

A president and secretary-treasurer were elected, the former being George Dewey, and the latter Travers Campbell, both of Bremerton.

Two committees were appointed: a rules and regulations committee, to draw up a suitable constitution; and a housing committee to investigate the possibility of obtaining a suitable meeting place.

Two licensed commercial operators of long experience, H. S. Pyle and H. R. Andrews, will serve as an advisory board and present papers dealing with the practical operation and construction of various pieces of apparatus from time to time. They are also at the service of the club in the capacity of consulting engineers.

A cordial invitation is extended to all Kitsap County men and boys who are interested, to attend the meetings and become members. The secretary will be glad to answer inquiries as to where meetings will be held. The club will also be glad to welcome visitors from other radio clubs, and solicit their correspondence.

Address inquiries and correspondence to the secretary, Travers Campbell, 1534 Elizabeth Ave., Bremerton, Wash.

APPLETON Y RADIO CLUB.

The Appleton Y. Radio Club has been reorganized this year. The regular weekly meetings are held at the Y. M. C. A. building every Wednesday night. Iner Erickson, who has a large station at Racine, Wis., is the original organizer, and the present instructor.

At the first regular meeting Antone Rank (9ALT), was elected president; Robert Thompson (9AUF), vice-president; John Harriman, secretary; and Harry Leith, treasurer.

Mr. Whitaker, of the Western Union Telegraph Co., granted the club the use of his receiving and transmitting sets, which will be set up as soon as possible; the aerial is already up. Mr. Whitaker is erecting a station in Neenah and expects to have it in working order soon.

The first part of the evening is usually given over to the instructor, to explain important theories and new instruments. A short business meeting is then held and later code is practiced. Meetings are often held at the homes of members, when their sets are used and examined.

The members are now preparing for a test to be held in the near future. The members who successfully pass this test will be awarded a certificate, which will entitle them to the use of the club set. The examination is to cover all phases of radio communication.

Three members of the club, Antone Rank, Robert Thompson and Harvey Schroeder, are obtaining fine results with their sets, hearing radiofone messages from Pittsburgh, Pa. They also hear Arlington, Key West and other distant stations.

JUNIOR RADIO CLUB OF ELIZABETH ENTERTAINS.

At the weekly meeting of the Junior Radio Club of Elizabeth, N. J., a radiofone concert was held for the members and their friends.

The concert was held at the home of the club's president, and A. V. Bremer (2IA), of Jersey City, N. J., furnished the concert with his telefone set. The club plans to give another entertainment via radiofone at its next meeting.

At the last meeting the following officers were elected: President, E. Gundrum, and secretary, H. Zimmerman.

The club would like to have more Elizabeth amateurs as members. Meetings are held every Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock at the secretary's home, 26 Lyon Place, Elizabeth. Address all communications to the secretary, H. Zimmerman, at that address.

RUSS RADIO CLUB.

At a recent meeting of the Russ Radio Club the following officers were elected: President, D. Chambers; vice-president, E. Kinney; secretary-treasurer, E. Broezel. The following committees were formed: Library Committee, L. Picker, chairman; George Hulsteade and Harley Iams; Electrical Committee, Raymond Jacobs, chairman; Robert Rogers and Brian Smith; Program Committee, L. Stewart, chairman, C. Camp and C. Rogers

Meetings are held every Wednesday evening at the high school The present membership is about 30 but others are invited to join

The club hopes to build a large set from the proceeds obtained from the spring high school carnival. It now has several practice sets that were donated by members.

Address all communications to the secretary, care of San Diego High School.

PELHAM RADIO CLUB.

The Pelham Radio Club was founded in April by the present officers. There are many amateurs in the town and it was for the purpose of bringing these together and assisting them that the club was formed. The object of the club is to promote interest and knowledge in radio.

The officers of the club are Walter Kolb, president; Morrell Crawford, vice-president and secretary; Sherman Peticolas, treasurer.

THIS Department is conducted for the benefit of our Radio Experimenter. We shall be glad to answer here questions for the benefit of all, but we can only publish such matter of sufficient interest to all.

1. This Department cannot answer more than three questions for each correspondent.
2. Only one side of the sheet should be written upon; all matter should be typewritten or else written in ink. No attention paid to penciled matter.
3. Sketches, diagrams, etc., must be on separate sheets. This Department does not answer questions by mail free of charge.
4. Our Editors will be glad to answer any letter at the rate of 25c for each question. If, however, questions entail considerable research work, intricate calculations, patent research, etc., a special charge will be made. Before we answer such questions, correspondents will be informed as to the price charge. You will do the Editor a personal favor if you make your letter as brief as possible.

USE OF WAVE-METER.

(197) Howard Taft, of Perth Amboy, N. J., asks:

Q. 1. What is the correct way to tune or adjust the wave-length of a ½ k.w. sending set with an Amrad wave-meter?

A. 1. To tune a transmitting set with a wave-meter of the type you mention, the aerial should be disconnected and the wave-meter brot near the O. T. The key is then presst and the knob of the wave-meter turned slowly until the lamp gleams at maximum brilliancy. By moving the wave-meter away from the O. T., this may be determined very accurately. At this point the engraved white mark in front of the dial shows the wave-length of the primary circuit. The aerial is then connected to the secondary of the O. T. at the point giving maximum intensity at the aerial ammeter. The two circuits are then in tune and emit only one wave-length.

Q. 2. Where can I purchase resistance wire to reduce the speed of a motor that requires 110 volts?

A. 2. Resistance wire may be obtained from several Radio dealers or electrical shops, one of which is the American Steel & Wire Co., 59 Barclay St., New York City, N. Y.

Q. 3. Is it possible to transmit with an ordinary buzzer? If so, where can I get a hook-up for same?

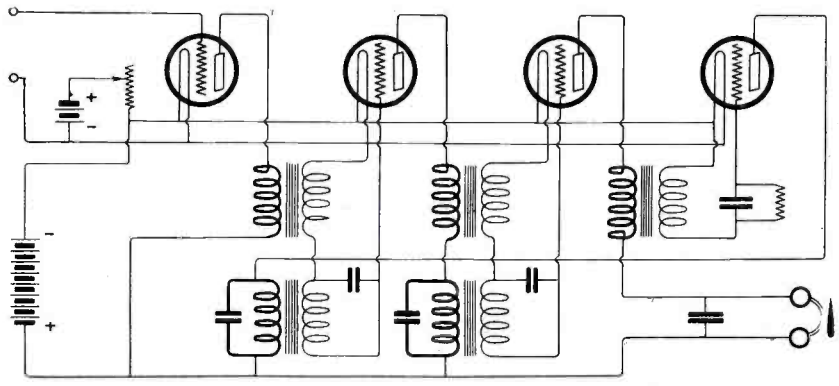
A. 3. Yes, transmission may be accomplisht with a buzzer; a hook-up for such a set was publisht on page 540 of the February, 1921, issue of RADIO NEWS.

SIGNAL CORPS AMPLIFIER.

(198) Edward Herold, of Newark, N. J., asks:

Q. 1. Please give me a diagram for the Signal Corps amplifier in which four tubes are used, and the second and third tubes used over again to give the equivalent of six tubes, as publisht in the April, 1920, issue of RADIO NEWS.

A. 1. A diagram of the connection of the L 3 amplifier, appears on this page.



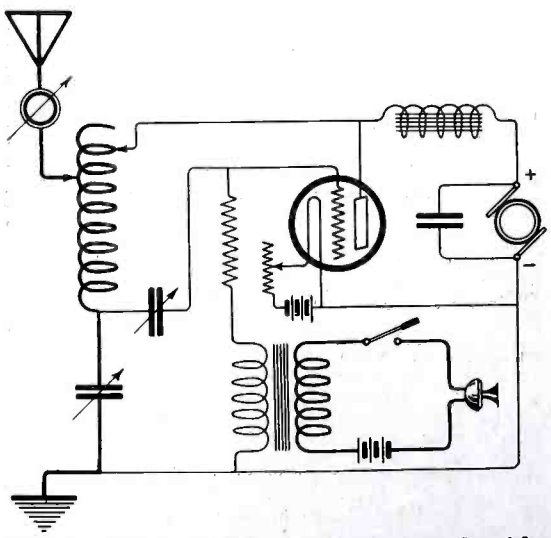
This is the L.3 Amplifier Used by the Signal Corps; the Same Tubes Are Used to Amplify at Radio and Audio Frequency, Giving Five Stages of Amplification, With Only Four Tubes, One of These Being Used as Detector.

H. T. CONDENSER.

(199) E. H. Joscelyn, of San Francisco, Calif., requests:

Q. 1. Will you kindly publish data regarding the construction of ½ k.w. oil-immersed metal plate condenser suitable for use on a panel set?

A. 1. An H. T. condenser for ½-k.w. set may be made of 41 photographic glass plates 8" x 10" and the armatures made of tinfoil 6" x 8", with a lug 3" long. The corners of the tinfoil sheets should be cut round and the armatures applied on the glass plates with vaseline. The film may easily be removed from the glass plates with hot water and a brush.



This Radiofone Hook-up, When Properly Adjusted, Will Give You the Best Results With One Tube.

"B" BATTERY.

(200) S. Y. Alexander, of Dorchester, Mass., wants to know:

Q. 1. I wish you would tell me thro the "I-Want-To-Know" columns in what issue an article on "B" battery, by Mr. Joseph G. Reed, was publisht.

A. 1. Mr. Reed's article on a "B" battery was publisht on page 229 of the November, 1919, issue of RADIO NEWS.

RADIO FREQUENCY AMPLIFIER.

(201) L. R. Fletcher, of Los Angeles, Calif., inquires:

Q. 1. What are the connections for a radio frequency amplifier, to be used with a cabinet containing inclosed detector circuit and separate "B" batteries?

A. 1. The hook-up for the Radio frequency amplifier for long wave was given on page 596 of the March, 1921, issue of RADIO NEWS, and that for a short wave was given on page 441 of the January, 1921, issue.

Q. 2. What are the windings and approximate working dimensions of the loud talking machine shown in the article "The Electro-Dynamic Receiver," which appeared on page 434, January, 1921, issue of RADIO NEWS?

A. 2. Complete data for the construction of a telemegafone was given on page 211 of the October, 1920, issue of this magazine.

SPARK COIL USED FOR RADIOFONE.

(202) James Corn, of Palmer, Ill., requests the following information:

Q. 1. Can a small spark coil with a secondary voltage of 200 be used as a "B" battery for a Radiofone?

A. 1. No, such a spark coil could be used in conjunction with rectifier tubes to supply the H. T. to the plate of a C. W. set, but the current obtained would not be suitable for Radiofone work.

Q. 2. What class V. T. is use in the Radiofone hook-up which you publisht on the "I-Want-To-Know" page of the July RADIO NEWS?

A. 2. The tubes used in this circuit were V. T. 2 tubes, but we advise you to use some Radiotrous U. V. 202 instead, with the hook-up given on page 690 of the June, 1920, issue of RADIO NEWS.

Q. 3. Can an ordinary telefone inductance coil be used instead of the modulation transformer in said hook-up.

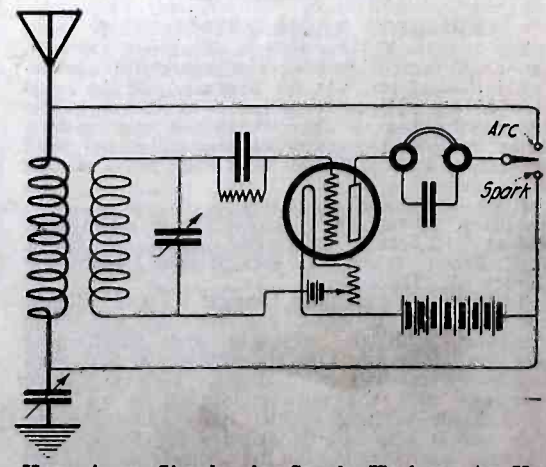
A. 3. No, the ratio of number of turns in a telefone coil is too small for good results. As a modulation transformer, a Ford spark coil will give you much better results.

VARIOMETER CONSTRUCTION.

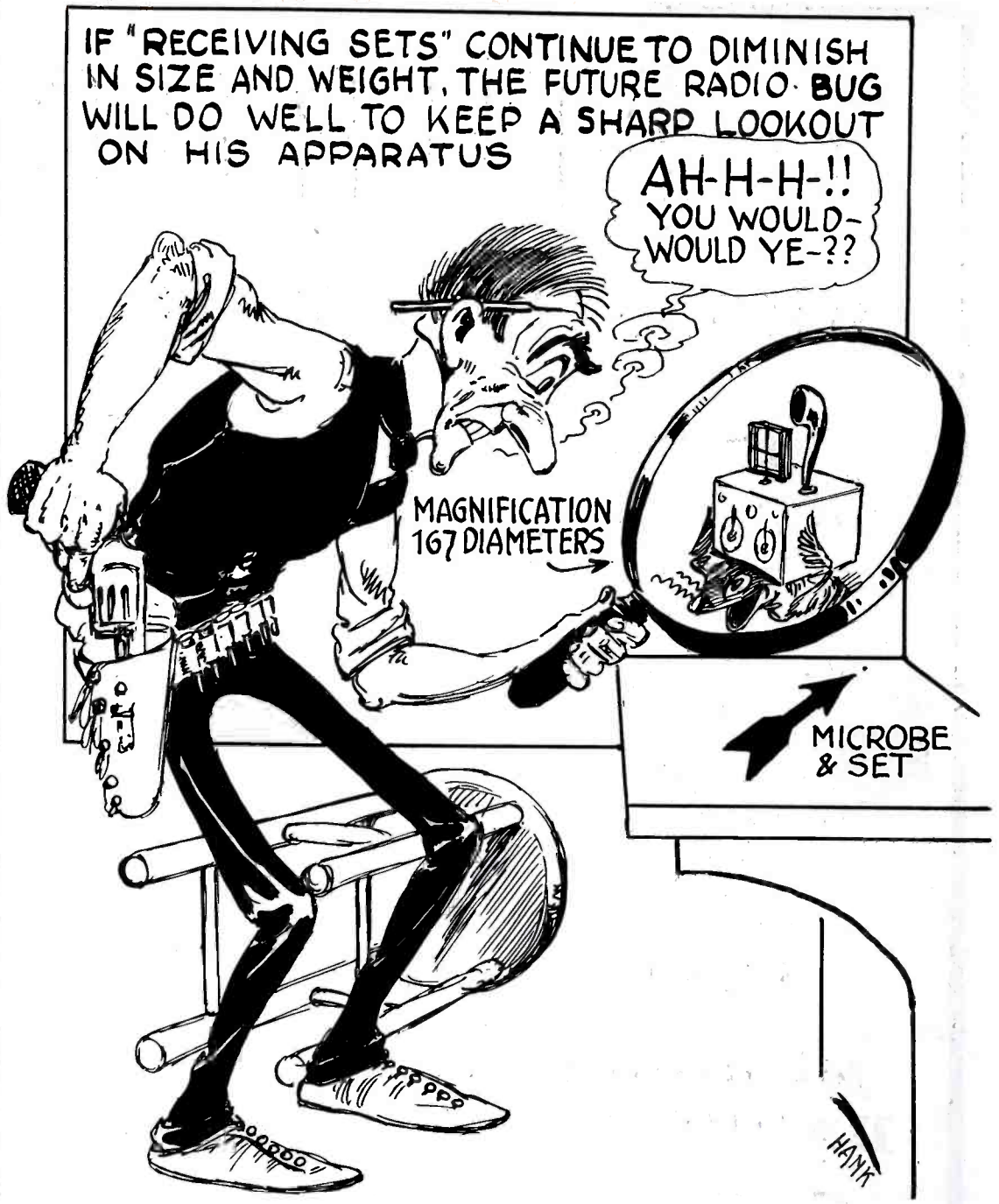
(203) Henry John English, of Jacksonville, Ill., would like to know:

Q. 1. What is the difference between a variometer and a variocoupler, and how can a variometer be made?

(*Continued on page* 820)



Here is a Simple Arc-Spark Hook-up to Use With a Loose Coupler. The Primary is Used as Plate Coil When the Switch is on Arc.



This Illustration Shows a Loop Aerial on the Microbe Set. It is Used for Short Waves; for Long Waves an Aerial Wound on a Toothpick is More Efficient, But in Case of Fading of Signals the Operator Will Have to See if it is Not for the Reason Here Illustrated.

PORTABLE RADIOFONE SET

(*Continued from page 787*)

mary the same as in a regular variometer only that when tying down the nuts, tie them so as to have primary and secondary oval-shaped.

Fig. 3, No. 1, measuring 3½" at small sides. The variometer coupler is shaped like this so it will occupy a smaller space in thickness; furthermore the secondary is put in the primary so as to use the variometer coupler as a variometer for transmission and as a vario-coupler for reception.

The taps taken from the primary are soldered to the five switch points, V. C. P., Fig. 1. When sending messages turn lever on switch point S and you will have the variometer for transmission. For reception turn lever on any switch point. The audiotron 13 which is used in the set is enclosed in a cylindrical cardboard box 14, Fig. 2, with cotton or felt, 15 to fill the space between the box 14 and audiotron 13 so as to prevent breakage from rough handling and to insure the life of the precious "Aladdin's Lamp." The filament leads are taken thru holes cut in the cardboard box and connected to screws 1, 2, 3, No. 9. The plate lead 20 and the grid 19 are taken the same way and connected to the respective screws 20 and 19.

I have described the variometer coupler and the safety vault for the audiotron because as I have said before they are novel. The others are all old ideas and understood by any amateur.

Fig. 2 is the Skinderviken transmitter button, 12, variable condenser of .0005 mf. or .001 mf.; 11 may be a Paragon rheostat; 10, grid condenser and leakage; 8 is the back of the six point change over switch; 7 is the three screws for the three levers of the C. O. S.; 16 is two binding posts for fones; 17, binding post for aerial; 18, for ground. The "A" and "B" batteries are placed behind the rheostat. The "A" battery is composed of two flashlight batteries and the "B" battery may be a 22-volt one or more.

All is then inclosed in a neat oak box, mahogany finisht, with a cover to protect the exposed parts.

If a window is wanted to see the audiotron glow as shown in Fig. 1, drill seven holes 1¼" in diameter, crosswise and cut out the cylindrical box to allow a small part of the audiotron to protrude.

This set will be just the thing to carry around this spring and summer and on your vacation. A strap or handle can be attached to the box to either carry it in your hand or around your neck, down to the side

Maximum receiving satisfaction is assured by Brandes Headsets

A headset which may be depended on to give 100-per-cent receiving satisfaction must have the two vital features of high impedance and super sensitiveness. These qualities are found in the Brandes Navy Type Headset and the Brandes Superior Headset; built into them by wireless headset specialists and guaranteed to be there and to stay there.

"Navy Type"—50,000 *ohms A. C., weight* 11 *oz., complete with head band and polarity indicating cord. Price* $14.00.

BRANDES Matched-Tone Headsets

"Superior"—2,000 *ohms, D.C., weight* 14 *oz., complete with head band and polarity indicating cord. Price* $8.00.

Impedance

To get maximum results in vacuum-tube reception, the headset must have an impedance approximating that of the V. T. The Navy Type N. H. I. is designed for this purpose. It has an impedance of 50,000 ohms at 800 cycles—over twice that of any other headset.

High Pitch

It is very desirable in beat reception to be able to hear the highest-pitched notes. This allows a far greater zone of tuning and results in quicker tuning. It also allows reception at a pitch which makes interference negligible. Many headsets will not respond at all to very high-pitch tones even though the signal strength is many times that necessary to cause loud signals at 500 cycles. The Navy Type N. H. I. will respond clearly to a wider range of frequencies than any other headset and yet be superior in audibility.

Matched Tone

It is of the utmost importance for both telephones to be so matched in tone that they emit *exactly* the same note. Nothing is so apt to hamper the reception of weak signals, especially through interference, as badly-matched telephones. The Navy Type N. H. I., being a "BRANDES" product, is, of course, carefully matched in tone.

Polarity

In order that the sensitiveness of the telephones may not, in time, be impaired by the demagnetization of the permanent magnets, it is desirable that the d. c. pass through the receiver in the proper direction. The Navy Type N. H. I. is equipped with a marked conducting cord. The terminal with the *red* thread should be connected to the positive side. Connected in this manner, the headset will retain its original superiority indefinitely.

"Navy Type" Specifications

Cases of hard drawn aluminum. Ear caps of hard rubber, large enough to cover the ears and perforated with small holes, in place of the single large hole in center, as an added protection to the diaphragms. Diaphragms of special tungsten steel. Headband, the new improved Brandes type, the best-fitting headband ever devised. Polarity indicating. Cords six feet in length. The weight of the headset complete with headband and cord is only 11 ounces. Resistance 50,000 ohms a. c.

Durability

The Superior Type headset was originally designed for amateur use. As such it has been used by tens of thousands of wireless enthusiasts. But so skillfully had this headset been designed, from the standpoints of both efficiency and durability, that it soon was adopted by commercial wireless companies and issued by them to their operators.

Brandes Headsets are so well built that they will retain their original efficiency for years, in spite of the roughest handling and abuse. We know of Superior Headsets, purchased in 1910, which are still in use and giving the same good service as on the day they were bought.

Sensitiveness

The sensitiveness of the Superior Headset is remarkable, considering the low price for which it is sold. It is safe to say that no other headset at this price can approach it. Our files contain many hundreds of letters from purchasers of this headset who are not only loud in their praises but even assert that the "Superior" is better, in their opinion, than other makes costing much more.

For Beginners

For the beginner in wireless, whether he intends to continue as a professional or to derive pleasure merely as an amateur, no better wireless headset is available today than the Brandes "Superior." Light and rigid in construction, it utilizes materials which will give the best service under both ordinary and trying conditions. We can refer to thousands of users who attest to its substantial construction, handsome appearance and efficient service.

Construction of "Superior"

"Superior" cases are of aluminum; interior parts nickel-plated and highly polished; caps, of hard rubber; cores of annealed Norway iron, wound with No. 40 enameled copper wire to an approximate resistance of 2,000 ohms per set; headband is the new improved Brandes type. Equipped with polarity indicating cord, six feet long. Weight in use, 15 ounces. The two receivers are carefully matched in tone, the same as in the "Navy" type.

Trial Offer

Send $14 for a Navy Type; or $8 for a Superior Headset. Try it for 10 days. If you don't find it the best headset you ever tried and are not entirely satisfied with it, send it back and your money will be refunded promptly.

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Some Operating Characteristics of Electron Tubes

(*Continued from page 777*)

often aids in overcoming this difficulty is the insertion of a very small inductance (a few microhenries) in one or more of the grid leads close to a tube grid terminal.

This coil is shown in Fig. 7. This figure also shows fuses in the plate circuit of each individual tube, a very desirable feature on high-power high-voltage tubes. This fuse should blow at two to four times the rated plate current of the tube.

This Fig. 7 also shows another desirable feature for high-voltage power-tube circuits. In experimental work with oscillating circuits unusual conditions may occur which will cause transient voltages to be set up between the grid and filament which will reach peak values many times higher than that set up in normal operation. It is impractical to design and construct a tube and its base to stand up under this very abnormal voltage, which only occasionally occurs, due to incorrect adjustment.

A safety spark gap should therefore be provided between the grid and filament terminals at or near the tube socket or mounting. This gap should be adjusted to between one-thirty-second and one-quarter inch, depending upon the plate voltage employed and the number and type of tubes used. This precaution should be taken on any tube or group of tubes delivering over 50 watts of alternating current energy or operating at a plate potential above 2,000 volts.

Fig 3

On Power Tubes it is Preferable to Use A.C. to Light the Filaments. This Diagram Shows How the Connection From the Plate Circuit is Made in the Center of the Transformer Winding.

In one of the simplest and most frequently used forms of capacity coupled circuit there is a precaution that should be observed.

This is illustrated in Fig. 8. It will be noted that the coupling capacity *C* has one of its terminals connected thru the grid coil to the negative terminal of the high-voltage plate source, while the other side of this capacity is connected thru the plate coil to the positive terminal of the high-voltage source. Very often this capacity *C* is a valuable air or oil dielectric condenser, and its breakdown due to high frequency high voltage will therefore short-circuit the generator on *D.C.* source The resultant arcing inside the condenser may also burn the plates badly.

This possibility may be prevented by the use of a second capacity C_1, which should be large in capacity in comparison with *C*. The condenser C_1, if it is at least one hundred times the value of *C*, need not be a low loss condenser. It is necessary, of course, that the condenser C_1 safely stand the voltage of the *D.C.* source.

In a typical form of oscillating circuit,

as shown in Fig. 9, the frequency of oscillations is principally determined by the value of the capacity *C* and inductance *L*.

As far as the natural frequency of oscillation is concerned, it will remain constant as long as the product of *L* and *C* is constant. However, it will be found that the type of circuit shown in Fig. 9 will only oscillate at a given frequenry in a satisfactory manner when the capacity *C* is under a certain limiting value. This is explained by the fact that certain values of high-frequency voltage are necessary on the grid and plate. If the capacity *C* is very large the tube will not supply sufficient energy to pass enough current through *C* to set up across it the necessary grid and plate high-frequency voltage. The lower the value of resistance and the lower the losses in the oscillating circuit the larger the value of *C* that may be used and still maintain oscillations.

For the type of circuit shown in Fig. 9, the limiting value of *C*, for the usual types of small tubes running at reasonable values of plate voltage, is in the neighborhood of a maximum of .001 microfarad for a frequency of one million cycles (300 metre wave-length). This is necessarily a very approximate figure because of the many factors which are involved, but it at least gives the experimenter an idea of what not to use.

In the use of high-voltage direct-current generators operated singly or in series, it has been found that when they are employed for supplying energy for tube-plate circuits a considerable strain is imposed on the insulation of the armatures. This is

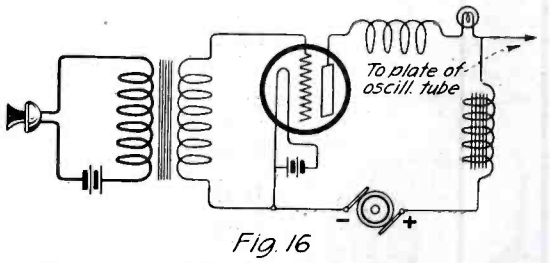


Fig. 16

A Simple Device to Control the Modulation in a Radiofone; A Small Lamp is Connected in the Plate Circuit of the Modulator Tube. It Flashes When the Microfone is Spoken Into if the Circuit is Properly Adjusted.

particularly accentuated when the tubes are used for radio telegraphy and telefony where the load fluctuates rapidly, or is switched off and on suddenly. For the used for radio telegraphy and telefony where the load fluctuates rapidly, or is generator is practically at ground potential.

This strain which is imposed on the machine is in the form of a voltage surge which momentarily raises the generator voltage several fold. One terminal being grounded, the strain occurs on the insulation between the frame or armature core and an armature conductor which at the instant is near the positive terminal or brush.

A condenser shunted across the generator terminals, described in a previous paragraph, also acts as a sufficient protection against these voltage strains in the case of very small machines. In the case of generators, singly or in series, for voltages above 500 and power outputs above 50 watts, some sort of protective device to safely limit and discharge this voltage should be used. For this service aluminum cell lightning arresters are very suitable. They should be connected across the generator terminals. In Fig. 10 one protective cell is shown in circuit.

These cells consist of a pair of oxidized aluminum plates immersed in an electrolyte. Many different electrolytes are used to meet special requirements, but for experimental purposes covering a short period of time a saturated solution of borax is satisfactory. These cells are connected in series, and when the oxide film is properly formed one cell should be used for each 300

volts of rated generator voltage. These cells involve the same general principles as the familiar type of electrolytic rectifier.

These cells, owing to the thin oxide film acting as a dielectric, have considerable electrostatic capacity between electrodes, which is an added advantage in their use as protective devices on generators supplying oscillating vacuum tubes.

In certain experiments it is often desired to keep the frequency variation of a tube acting as a high-frequency oscillator as small as possible. This is particularly desirable in the calibration of wave-meters and in measurement work. The variation of frequency due to voltage variations of the power sources can be greatly minimized by using a very high value of grid leak resistance R, as shown in Fig. 12. This applies to practically all types of oscillating circuits.

It is often desired to obtain high-voltage high-frequency energy to test dielectrics and measure dielectric losses. Fig. 13 shows a type of circuit very suitable for using an oscillating tube for this purpose. The frequency of oscillation is largely determined by the period of the simple series circuit comprising L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4, and C. The condenser C_1 is merely for safety, as explained in a previous paragraph, and is large in comparison with C. Maximum output is obtained by variation of L_1 and L_2. The voltage obtained may be computed by measuring the frequency with a wave-meter and reading the current at A, passing through the condenser C of known capacity value. A spark gap across C may also be used to check the value of voltage obtained.

For high voltages the capacity C should be small and the inductance in circuit large. It is also important to have the losses low in the inductances and capacity.

In most power tubes the higher the plate voltage that can be used the greater the output. Tubes may fail to stand up under an increased voltage for many reasons, but there is one factor in connection with this limitation that is usally overlooked. This factor is electrolysis of the glass. In most of the types of small-power tubes all the lead-in wires are usually carried through a common stem and seal. When this is the case the plate voltage that may be used is limited by electrolytic action in the glass of this seal between the plate and grid leads. Hot glass is an electrolytic conductor; that is, the metallic elements in the glass appear at the negative pole. This electrolysis in the course of time, if continued, will ruin the seal, making it leak air, and sometimes even cracking it. An early indication of this electrolysis which appears long before leakage occurs is a blackening of the grid leads in the glass of the seal near the vacuum end. This action takes place at the grid lead, because this is usaully the most negative one when the tube is oscillating.

Therefore, if tubes of this type are operated considerably above their rated plate voltage the life is liable to be terminated by leakage of air into the bulb through the seal rather than filament burnout.

In the various circuits described, the source of *D.C.* potential for the plate has been shown in series with the plate inductance. The shunt feed method of connection is just as satisfactory, but is sometimes not quite so convenient for the experimenter with limited apparatus.

Also the various circuit diagrams in this paper have for the most part shown, for the sake of simplicity, a battery as a filament source and a *D.C.* generator as a plate source. The filament battery may, of course, be replaced by a generator or transformer and the plate generator by a battery or a rectifier system for producing *D.C.* from *A.C.* at commercial frequencies.

There are a few points of interest that arise when a tube is used as an amplifier

for alternating currents of appreciable energy (several watts at least), and when it is used as a voice current amplifier and modulator in radio-telefony.

A very common form of graphical plot employed to show one of the electrical characteristics of a three-element tube is given in Fig. 14*b*. The curve *A-B* illustrates the well-known relation between grid voltage and plate current. This curve assumes a constant plate voltage. However, in many amplifying circuits a resistance, as in Fig. 14*a*, is included in the plate circuit.

When an alternating E.M.F. is connected between filament and grid a corresponding variation in plate current occurs Therefore an alternating voltage is set up across the risistance in the plate circuit and the voltage of the plate is no longer constant, being higher than normal voltage while the resistance is discharging and lower when it is charging. For this reason the grid voltage and plate current will not follow the curve *A-B*. They will, however, follow a curve of the type *C-D*, because at the low-plate current the plate voltage is higher than normal and therefore a higher negative voltage is required to bring the plate current to zero, while at the higher plate-current end the actual plate voltage is lower and so the plate current is lower.

In most amplifying circuits it is usually desired to keep the grid negative during practically the entire cycle of operation, and therefore the grid is made normally negative by a so-called biasing potential. It is also usually desirable to make this normal negative potential of a value equal to half the grid voltage required to bring the plate current to zero. This value of normal negative grid voltage should be computed from the curve *C-D* rather than the static curve *A-B*. In other words, the best value of negative biasing grid voltage should reduce the plate current to much less than half the value obtained at zero volts on the grid. A negative voltage that reduces it to about one-quarter value is approximately the best.

The foregoing, of course, does not apply to receiving amplifiers or cases where the amount of plate-current fluctuation is small.

The most usual method of modulation employed for vacuum-tube radio-telefone transmitters is shown in Fig. 15. In this arrangement the output of the oscillator tube is varied above and below its normal amount by variations in plate voltage set up by the amplified microfone voltages. Therefore the peak of plate current in the modulated oscillator tube is considerably higher than in a straight oscillator circuit. More electron emission is therefore required for the modulated tube than for a simple oscillator tube. Very often poor articulation in a radio-telefone transmitter is due to insufficient electron emission in the oscillator tube.

In a radio-telefone transmitter correct wave-length and normal antenna current are not, as in telegraphy, indications that the set is functioning properly. Neither of these factors give any information as to the degree of modulation. The amount of modulation is most satisfactorily obtained by means of an oscilliograph, but this is seldom available for use when desired.

A simple device to indicate modulation is a miniature tungsten filament lamp in the plate circuit of the modulator tube. This should be chosen of such a rating or so shunted that normally it burns at a dull red. When the microfone is spoken into, it should flash up and the degree of this brightening soon becomes a very good indication to the operator as to whether the modulation is normal or not. This arrangement is shown in Fig. 16.

There are so many things that may prevent a radio-telefone transmitter from properly functioning while showing full radiation current, that an indicator, as described above, is very useful.

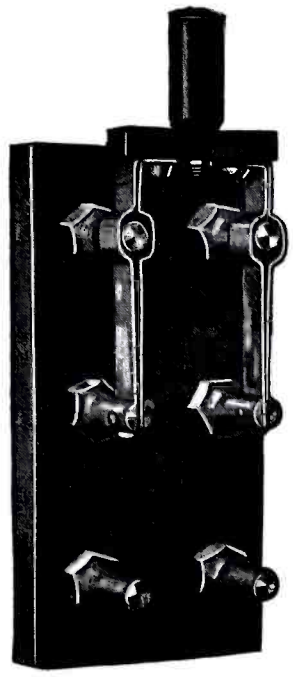
Simple Measurements and Calculations for the Amateur Station Owner

(*Continued from page 778*)

Law $R = \frac{E}{C}$, or the resistance is equal to the voltage divided by the current flowing. If the resistance value to be measured be such that it will allow a very large or a very small current to flow we must use another method; a moment's thot however will enable one to decide whether or not this method is applicable. If, for instance, we wish to ascertain the resistance of a motor starting rheostat, we connect it in series with the ammeter across the power line, and connect the voltmeter across the line as in Fig. 3. If then the ammeter reads twenty amperes, and the voltmeter one hundred volts the resistance is equal to one hundred divided by twenty or five ohms. If the resistance be quite low or quite high it may be measured by the voltmeter alone as follows: A known resistance must be at hand and it should be of approximately the same resistance as that to be measured, that is if the resistance to be measured is in the vicinity of ten thousand ohms, then a known resistance of six, eight, ten, or twelve thousand ohms would be suitable, and if it were in the vicinity of one ohm, a known resistance of one to ten ohms would suffice. Connect the known resistance and the resistance to be measured in series and across a source of supply, with the voltmeter connected thru a switch so that it may be thrown across either of the resistances as in Fig. 4.

If the resistances be of low value a few dry cells connected in series will be sufficient, if very high, the power line may be used as a source of supply if the voltage is steady. Throw the switch so as to read the voltage first across and then across the other resistance, then if we denote the known resistance by R and the unknown or the one being measured by X, we have only to perform a simple proportion, since the drop is proportional to the resistance, the drop across one must be in proportion to the drop across the other as the resistances are in proportion to each other, or X : R :: drop X : drop R. For example, we wish to measure the resistance of an ammeter shunt. We connect as in Fig. 4 with a resistance having a known value of four ohms, and use three dry cells or six volts as a source of supply, then read across X two volts and across R four volts. Then X : 4 :: 2 : 4 or X = 2 ohms. Again, we wish to know the resistance of a pair of telefones. Connect with a known resistance of, let us say, ten thousand ohms, to a source of supply of one hundred volts. If then we read across X forty-five volts, and across R fifty-five volts, X : 10000 :: 45 : 55 or 8181 ohms. In using the power or lighting circuit care must be taken that the voltage is not fluctuating as this will cause error. Again, if we wish to build a resistance for use in charging a storage battery of forty volts from a one hundred volt line at a rate of ten amperes. we must first find the size of wire that will carry ten amperes continuously without undue heating. Having obtained this we can find the resistance per foot if it is not already known as described above. It is now required to know the number of feet of wire necessary.

The loss in watts in any direct current circuit is equal to the current squared times the resistance or C^2R. Since the voltage of our battery to be charged is



(Illustration exact full size)

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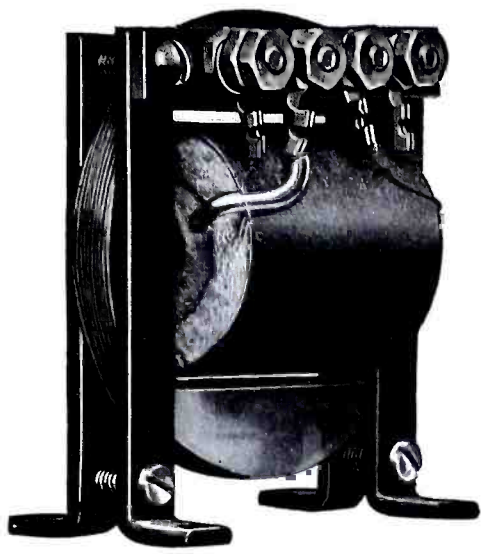

Modulation transformer - - - - - $4.50
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Amplifying transformer - - - - - $4.00

All these are mounted as shown in the illustration and will give you results second to none.

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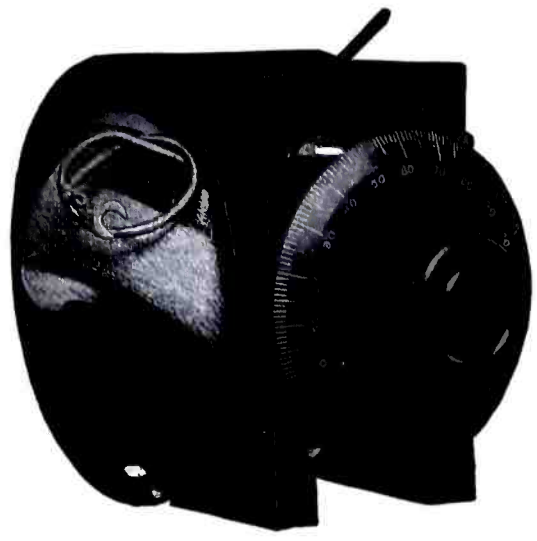

Type Z.R.V. Variometer has unit construction with bakelite shell and hard wood ball. Has low dielectric losses and a range of inductance of 1.25 mil henry maximum to .1 mil henry minimum. Is readily used on table or mounted on panels.

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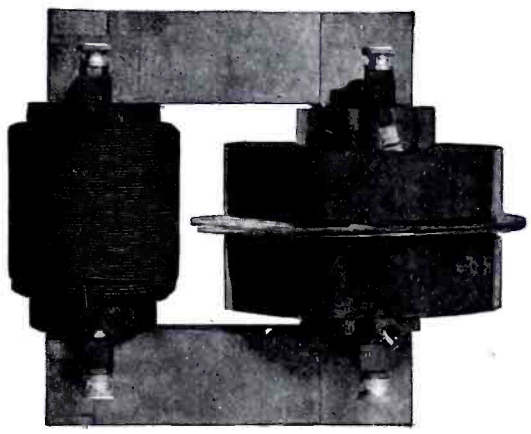

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forty volts we will require about fifty volts to maintain the rate and charge fully, thus fifty volts subtracted from the line voltage of one hundred leaves fifty volts which must be the drop across the resistance. This fifty volts multiplied by the current rate of flow, ten amperes, gives us five hundred watts which is equal to C^2R. The current squared or one hundred divided into this equals five or $\frac{500}{100} = 5$. Therefore our resistance must have five ohms value, and if the wire selected runs .2 ohms to the foot we will require twenty-five feet.

The watts or power in any circuit of direct current is equal to the volts multiplied by the amperes, but in alternating currents we must take into consideration the power factor, that is to say the angle of lag, as the power in the circuit at any time is equal to the instantaneous values of volts and amperes, and there is always a difference in phase between the voltage curve and the current curve. Alternating current meters read the root-mean-square values of both current and voltage, and to obtain the true power therefore we must multiply the apparent watts, or the product of volts and amperes as read on the meters by the power factor or the cosine of the angle of lag. In alternating current wattmeters the current coil torque and the voltage coil torque act on the moving part simultaneously and so we read the product of their instantaneous values directly on the scale. The wattmeter is an expensive instrument and beyond the reach of most experimenters. There are several ways, more or less roundabout, however, in which the true watts, power factor, and angle of lag may be obtained without a wattmeter. If we are equipt to determine the voltage, the amperes, and the resistance of the circuit we may find the power in the transformer for instance as follows: The current flow or amperes is equal to the electromotive force over the impedance, and the impedance is equal to $\sqrt{R^2 + (2\pi NL)^2}$, N denoting frequency and L the inductance, therefore $C = \frac{E}{\sqrt{R^2 + (2\pi NL)^2}}$, so if we read the volts and amperes with the key held down we will be able to find the impedance of the circuit,

$$C = \frac{E}{\sqrt{R^2 + (2\pi NL)^2}} \text{ or}$$

$$\frac{E}{C} = \sqrt{R^2 + (2\pi NL)^2}$$

The next step is to find the resistance of the circuit. This may be measured across the key points as described above under resistance. Having found this we may determine the reactance which is equal to $2\pi NL$, from the impedance which we know and which is equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of resistance and reactance. If we denote the impedance by X and the resistance by Y, then $X = \sqrt{Y^2 + (2\pi NL)^2}$ or $X^2 = Y^2 + (2\pi NL)^2$ or $\sqrt{X^2 - Y^2} = 2\pi NL$, the reactance. This reactance divided by the resistance, or $\frac{2\pi NL}{R}$ is equal to the tangent of the angle of lag, therefore $\frac{X^2 - Y^2}{Y} = \text{tang. } \Phi$. By referring to a table of sines, cosines and tangents we get the angle of lag from the tangent, and also the cosine of the angle or the power factor. Clear as mud, isn't it?

If a station owner be fortunate enough to possess several ammeters or voltmeters, there are a number of much simpler ways of getting the power factor by first getting the true watts. Fig. 5 shows the connec-

tion for the three ammeter method, A, A_1, and A_2 representing the three different ammeter readings, and R a known resistance, the formula being $W = \frac{R}{2}(A^2 - A_1^2 - A_2^2)$ which are the true watts, and this divided by the apparent watts, or the product of volts and amperes as read on the meters as usually connected, gives the power factor. Fig. 6 shows a two ammeter and one volt-meter method using the formula $W = \frac{R}{2}\left(A^2 - A_1^2\left[\frac{E}{R}\right]^2\right)$, E being the voltage drop across R. Fig. 7 shows a three voltmeter method where E represents the line voltage, and E_1 the drop across the known resistance, and E_2 the voltage on the load side of the resistance, the formula being $W = \frac{E^2 - E_1^2 - E_2^2}{2R}$. All readings being taken in every case without any variation in the load, otherwise there will be error. The above applies only to single phase circuits. If it were desired, for instance, to find the power delivered to a three phase motor it would be necessary to multiply the power in each phase by the square root of three, the formula then becomes $W = V \times A \times P.F. \times 1.732$.

To determine the frequency of a generator it is necessary only to know the revolutions per minute of the machine and the number of poles, the formula being, frequency equals $\frac{R.P.M. \times No.\ of\ poles}{120}$. For example, a machine making twelve hundred revolutions per minute and having eight poles, $\frac{1200 \times 8}{120} = 80$ cycles per second. If however it is desired to find the frequency of a feed line, for instance, we will require something in the way of measurements. If a generator is at hand having the same voltage as that of the line, and a means of bringing it up to speed such as another motor, we have only to run it on the line as a synchronous motor and take the revolutions per minute. The line frequency then will equal the revolutions per minute divided by sixty and multiplied by half the number of poles, or $N = R.P.S. \times \frac{Poles}{2}$, that is to say the frequency at which the machine runs is the frequency of the line. A means of bringing the machine up to something near speed or synchronism is necessary as it would take a high current if thrown on the line when at a standstill. If such means are not at hand we may determine the frequency in a roundabout way by the use of an ammeter, a voltmeter and an impedance. Let us construct an impedance by winding on an iron core, preferably laminated, say one hundred turns of quite heavy insulated wire and measure the resistance. If difficulty is encountered in doing this, due to the very low resistance which it will have, it may be neglected as it will be a very small factor in the impedance. Now connect this coil across a line of which the frequency is known in series with an ammeter and observe the current reading, also the line voltage. It may be necessary to bring the coil to some station or power plant equipt with meters to get these measurements. From these readings as explained under power factor we may obtain the value of the reactance of the coil, viz.:

$$C = \frac{E}{\sqrt{R^2 + (2\pi NL)^2}} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{E}{C} = \frac{}{\sqrt{R^2 + (2\pi NL)^2}}$$

$$\text{or} \left(\frac{E}{C}\right)^2 = R^2 + (2\pi NL)^2$$

$$\text{or } \left(\frac{E}{C}\right)^2 - R^2 = (2\pi NL)^2$$

$$\text{or } \left(\left(\frac{E}{C}\right)^2 - R^2\right)^2 = 2\pi NL$$

If we know the value of the frequency at which the measurements were taken to be, let us say, sixty cycles, then the value of L, or the inductance, is equal to $\frac{2\pi NL}{6.2832 \times 60}$. We now have left only one unknown quantity in the impedance of the coil, namely, the frequency, and it will be an easy matter to abstract this. We connect the impedance with ammeter and voltmeter as before to the circuit of which we desire to obtain the frequency and proceed in the same manner. Having found the reactance of the coil on this circuit and knowing the inductance of it, the frequency N must be equal to $\frac{2\pi NL}{2\pi L}$.

To make it clearer let us work out a problem. We will suppose for our first set of measurements a line voltage of one hundred volts, a current of five amperes, a resistance of .1 ohm, and a frequency of sixty cycles. Then

$$S = \frac{100}{\sqrt{.01 + (6.2832 \times 60 \times L)^2}}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{100}{5} = \frac{}{\sqrt{.01 + (377L)^2}}$$

$$\text{or } 400 = .01 + (377L)^2$$

$$\text{or } 400 - .01 = (377L)^2$$

$$\text{or } \sqrt{399.99} = 377L$$

$$\text{or } L = \frac{19.9}{377} = .05278 \text{ henries}$$

and if the second circuit, or the one of which we are to find the frequency reads one hundred and twenty volts and eight amperes, then

$$8 = \frac{120}{\sqrt{.01 + (.3316N)^2}}$$

$$\text{or } \left(\frac{120}{8}\right)^2 - .01 = (.3316N)^2$$

$$\text{or } .3316N = \sqrt{224.99}$$

$$\text{or } N = \frac{14.99}{.3316} = 45 \text{ cycles.}$$

Station owners who will go to the trouble of working out these measurements will find that it will give them a better understanding of what they are handling and why things work as they do.

Remote Control Antenna Switch

(*Continued from page 779*)

a wooden case and mounted right outside the window on the second floor. The helix lead was brot from the cellar along the outside of the house up to the switch. The antenna was lead right to the switch. The front of the box carrying these two leads was made of dilecto. The receiving antenna lead was brot thru a small dilecto bushing thru a small hole in the window to the receiving apparatus. The solenoids were brot from the box into the house thru a small hole under the window sill.

The drawing showing the general arrangement of the set gives a good idea of how simple this system was. The rotary gap is controlled by a push button switch having a red light to show when it was running.

The auxiliary contacts on the key, one to open the audion circuit and the other to close the solenoid, are self explanatory in the sketches.

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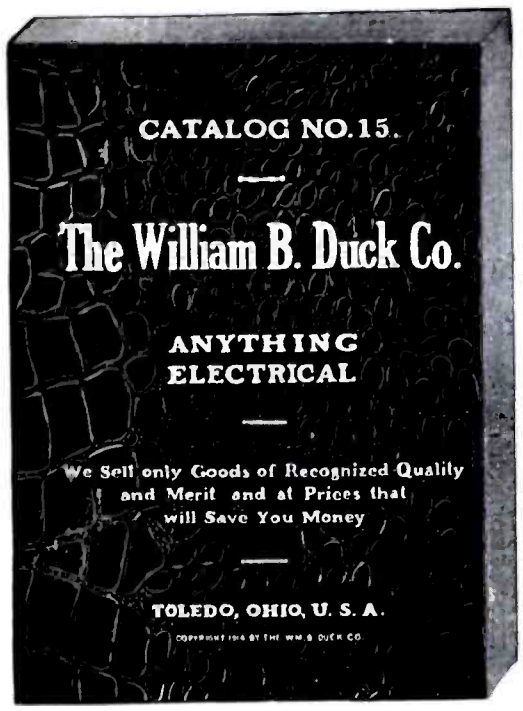


Substantial Reductions on many Radio Instruments that appear in Catalog No. 15

The prices of DeForest Honeycomb Coils and all DeForest instruments as set forth in catalog No. 15 have since been reduced to the previous DeForest list which appears in the first edition of our catalog No. 14.

No. R40 Receiving Set	$22.50
No. R41 Receiving Set	38.50
No. R41a Receiving Set	28.50
THORDARSON TRANSFORMERS	
1 K.W. Type R	40.00
¾ K.W. Type R	28.00
½ K.W. Type R	22.00
1 K.W. Type RS	30.00
½ K.W. Type RS	20.00
¼ K.W. Type RS	15.00
No. A1792 Thordarson Condenser Nos. 50, 51, 52	25.00
Switch Contacts, each	.03
No. 1023 Mica Condenser	.60
No. B670 Detector	2.75
No. A862 Detector	2.75
No. A1915 Detector	1 50
No. A367 Murdock Condenser	4.50
No. A1002 Receiving Set	9 75
No. A1916 Condenser	1.65
No. 61x08A Tuning Coil	2 95
No. 61x10 Tuning Coil	4.95
No. 14 Aluminum Wire, per lb.	.90

All Binding Posts reduced 33 1-3%

Only a few of the many New Instruments in Catalog No. 15

Type C-300 Cunningham Bulb	5 00
Type C-301 Cunningham Bulb	6.50
UV-200 Radiotron Bulb	5.00
UV-201 Radiotron Bulb	6.50
A Complete Line of New Detector, Regenerative and Amplifying Sets.	
Connecticut Variable Condenser	6.50
Turney Spider-Web Unit	6.00
No. 550 Murdock Socket	1.00
No. 3660 Murdock Condenser	4.00
No. 3661 Murdock Condenser	4.25
No. 3662 Murdock Condenser	5.00
No. 3680 Murdock Condenser	3.25
No. 3681 Murdock Condenser	3.50
No. 3682 Murdock Condenser	4.25
No. 3664 Murdock Dial Assembly	1.25
MC-1 DeForest Set	40.00
MC-2 DeForest Set	59.00
MR-1 DeForest Set	65.50
MR-2 DeForest Set	85.50
MR-3 DeForest Set	105.00
MS-2 DeForest Set	209.00

Note: The above DeForest Sets are just out and constitute panel detectors, amplifiers, regenerative receivers and complete radio telephone transmitting and reciving sets. The various sets above mentioned comprise the various units in cabinets. These units may be bought separately and later added to.

No. MS-2 comprises a complete Midget Radiophone with a thirty-five mile speaking range, regenerative receiver; also receiver for wave lengths of 25,000 meters, and a detector and two-stage amplifier each in separate units but all mounted in a mahogany cabinet.

Type OT-3 Midget Radiophone consisting of antenna circuit panel and power tube panel	$95.00
Microphone, extra	6.00
Power Tubes, extra	22.50
Magnavox Radiophone Hand Transmitter	22.50
Magnavox Radiophone Transmitter Tone Arm	37.50
Magnavox Loud Speaker	45.00

DUCK'S No. 15 BIG 225 PAGE WIRELESS CATALOG. JUST OUT

A Veritable Treasure House of Everything Worth While and Dependable in Radio. The largest, most comprehensive, artistic and educational wireless catalog published. The Beacon Light to guide you right in the selection of your radio purchases, and at prices that will command your attention. Every instrument guaranteed with privilege of return if not satisfied.

For 12 Years the Name "DUCK"

has had a meaning all its own to radio amateurs.

Next month we shall reproduce a number of late testimonials out of thousands pouring in upon us, which will tell you why the overwhelming majority of radio amateurs buy from "Duck."

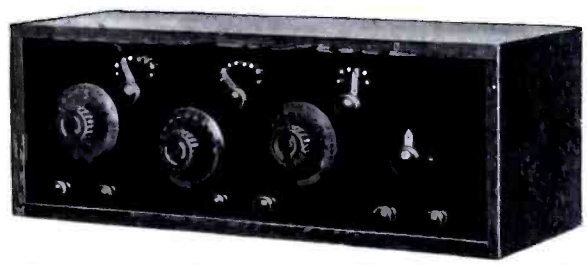
Ever since the year 1909 Duck's catalog has always occupied the foremost rank among radio amateurs; in each succeeding year, with the constant development of radio this catalog blazed the way with most everything new and dependable listed between the covers of all other catalogs. It has truly been a "BEACON LIGHT" to the novice and the expert in radio. In keeping with the size and completeness of this catalog there has always been a stock of radio instruments in our place many times larger than that of any other radio house; in fact we believe several times larger than the next largest. Our many years in this business and the immensity of our stocks is conclusive proof that you are dealing with a big, well-established and dependable concern.

SERVICE

Among many other things, has made our business tremendous, and except for a limited time after the war, when without actively inviting the business we were literally snowed under with orders, our service has always been our pride and the delight of radio amateurs. SERVICE—the most abused word in advertising and the hardest and most complex thing to give to radio experimenters. We do not tell you that we can always ship every item in our catalog immediately, but our records for some time past prove that we are giving our pre-war service and shipping 98% of all orders complete within twenty-four hours after receipt.

New Short Wave Regenerative Set with Detector

Listen in to the Radio Concerts with this wonderful receiver.



For damped and undamped stations from 150 to 600 meters. Variometer and vario coupler construction. Variometer coupling extremely close giving maximum inductance. Variometer primary provided with single and multiple tap switches giving extreme selectivity. Wiring bus bar type insulated with oiled cambric tubing. Brushed Bakelite panel. Beautifully finished mahogany cabinet. Tested before shipment in Toledo for radio music from Pittsburgh and Washington. Absolute certainty of getting what you buy. The maximum range obtained from any type of transmitting station, damped or undamped, using up to 600 meters We unqualifiedly guarantee that there is nothing like it on the market for the price.

No. A204 New Short Wave Regenerative Set with Detector and "B" Battery.....$65.00
Cunningham or Radiotron Detecor Bulb, extra..... 5.00
No. A210 Short Wave Regenerative Receiver only (style, construction and appearance same as No. A204, but without detector)..... 50.00

No. A200

An excellent Audion Control Panel for use with new four-prong bulbs. Grid leak and grid condenser are mounted on rear of panel. New type panel rheostat mounted on center of panel. The formica panel is attached to a wood base, upon which is mounted the tube receptacle.

"B" Battery control permitting of four regulations of "B" Battery. Voltage from 18 volts to 22½ volts in steps of ½ volts. A fine adjustment of "B" Battery is necessary for the best results.

No. A201

No. A200 Panel Detector Set, less batteries and bulb..$7.50
No. A201 Cabinet Detector Set, less batteries and bulb..15.00
No. A202 Cabinet Detector of Amplifier Set, Less Batteries and Bulb.....$22.00

Send 12 Cents for a copy of Our Big Catalog Today

THE WILLIAM B. DUCK CO., 231-233 Superior St., Toledo, Ohio

Long Distance Hook-up

(*Continued from page 781*)

tions which were quite faint altho readable. When hearing wireless telefone I tune in without it and then with it. I find that it makes the telefone louder and plainer. (Perhaps the editor could tell you why better than I.) When receiving spark stations, if I switch in this small aerial, it makes the signals fainter.

With one No. 20 copper wire, eighty feet long and ten feet high I can hear NAA almost as clearly as with my large aerial which is one hundred feet long and thirty feet high—five wires. A one-step amplifier will make European stations possible.

Conduction of Electricity Thru Vacuum and Gases with Application to Design of Radio Apparatus

(*Continued from page 782*)

grid its effect is to counteract part of the positive charge on the plate, move the plane of equal attraction out from the filament and decrease the plate to filament current.

In some types of radio apparatus, particularly in radio telefones, it is desirable to have no leakage from the grid thru the tube with a negative charge on the grid and this is one reason for using an oxide filament in these tubes. An incandescent oxide will not discharge a negatively electrified body.

Correspondence From Readers

(*Continued from page 785*)

coast or land station or route of navigation, shall not use a transmitting wavelength greater than 150 meters;

Class 4—Stations located more than 75 miles from a commercial coast or land station or route of navigation, shall not use a transmitting wave length greater than 200 meters.

Maximum power—½ k.w.; maximum decrement, .2.

During the season of closed navigation, for the past two winters, the Government has given all amateurs permission to use 200 meters, to see how the amateurs tune their transmitters. If the amateurs will keep their waves sharp enough to prevent QRM to the Government stations, permission may be granted to all amateurs to operate on 200 the whole year round.

H. S. GOWAN, 3DS,
Kitchener, Ont., Canada.

Junior Constructor

(*Continued from page 793*)

The base of the switch is made of a piece of wood 16" x 3½" x 1". The switch lever is of copper 9" x 1" x ⅛". The switch jaws are standard 100 ampere ones. The insulators are mounted by means of two angle irons screwed to the base—one on either side of the eye of the insulator—and a screw passed thru the two angle irons and the eye of the insulator. The

YOUR LOCAL DEALER
probably carries WILCOX products in stock,

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Order by mail from us and your order will be shipped
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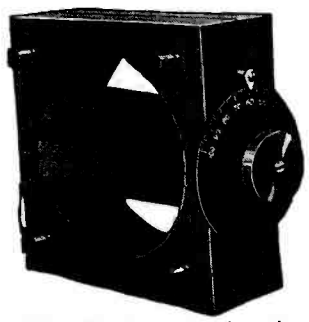
Our new catalog is being mailed to our old customers. Others should send 5c for it.

THE WILCOX LABORATORIES INC. LANSING MICH. U.S.A.

WE SELL
other makes of Radio Apparatus and will be glad to receive your orders for anything you need at regular prices. Postage extra.

We specialize in raw materials. See our ad in last month's Radio News.

Reduced Prices
on
WILCOX Variometer and regenerative receiver parts.



5AP1 Wooden parts for above variometer including winding form $2.00

5AP2 Complete parts including dial, assembling instructions, etc. $4.25

5AP3 Complete parts less dial, $3.00; 5A Assembled variometer, with dial, $6.50; without dial, $5.25.

These are the same high grade parts that have helped thousands of amateurs to build their own variometers. Increased production and improved methods and machinery have enabled us to make these reductions.

Variocoupler Rotor

1C1 Variocoupler Rotor...$1.00
This is a carefully turned hardwood rotor for secondary coil of variocouplers, etc. Size is 3½" diam. and 2" thick.

1C Variocoupler Parts.....$5.00
This set includes all parts for the variocoupler illustrated in the next column except the panel. Instructions for assembling are furnished.

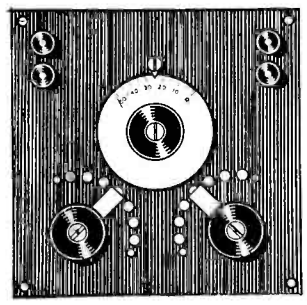
Type 126 Tube Socket
Made of genuine bakelite dilecto and solid brass. Is small and convenient for back of panel mounting.

No. 126A Audion Socket 75c.

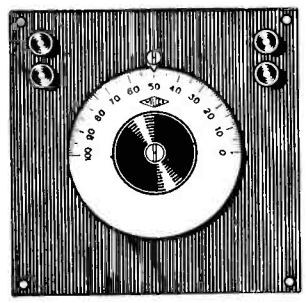
Type 131 Binding Posts
A high grade binding post for use on panels, etc. Has moulded composition top with brass collar and screw.

No. 131A small size, suitable for receiving sets, 10c. No. 131B large size, suitable for power work 20c. State thickness of panel and whether brass or nickel finish is desired.

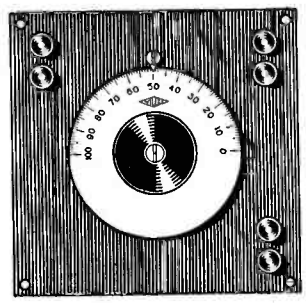
Switch Contacts
Heads ¼" x ⅛", Shanks 6-32 x ⅜", 112A Brass, 3c; 112 B Nickel, 4½c; Heads 3/16" x ⅛", Shanks 6-32 x ⅜", 112E Brass, 2½c; 112F Nickel, 4c; Heads ¼" x ⅛", Shanks 6-32 x ⅝", 112C Brass, 3½c; 112D Nickel, 5c. Heads 3/16 x ⅛" Shanks 6-32 x ⅝", 112G Brass, 3c; 112H Nickel, 4½c.



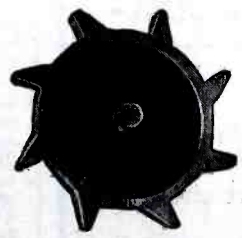
Type IC Variocoupler
This instrument is carefully assembled from standard WILCOX parts on a five-inch square panel of grained Bakelite. It is designed to be combined with the variometers shown below to make an efficient short wave regenerative receiver. **Price, $8.00, Postpaid.**



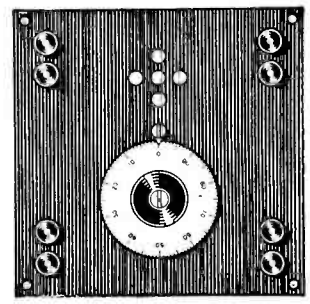
Type 5B Variometer
This variometer is designed for use in the grid circuit and when used with the variocoupler shown above will give a secondary wavelength range of 175 to 450 meters. **Price $8.00. Postpaid.**



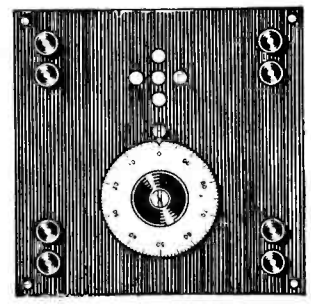
Type 5C Variometer
This is the plate variometer and is designed to operate with the instruments shown above. The binding posts are so arranged on these instruments that it is only necessary to connect from one to the other with brass strips, which are furnished free if requested with order. **Price $8.00, Postpaid.**



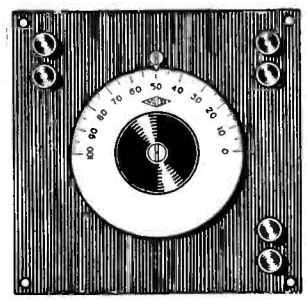
Type 14B Rotary Disk
The same style rotor as used on our famous belt driven gap, only with bakelite center and brass bushing to fit your motor shaft. Size is 4⅝" diam. and 9/16" thick. This rotor being light and perfectly balanced will give excellent results on any small high speed motor. State size of shaft when ordering. **No. 14B Rotary Disk, $6.00**



Type 3D V. T. Control
This panel includes a tube socket, rheostat, grid condensor and grid leak. It is arranged for connection in any circuit but is especially desirable for use with other instruments illustrated on this page because of its standardized construction. Price $7.00 **Postpaid.**

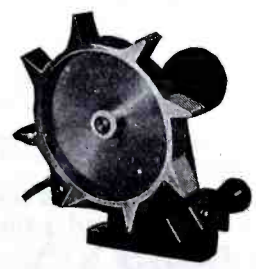


Type 6A Amplifier
This amplifier panel is arranged so that it may be conveniently connected to the detector panel shown above or additional stages, connected to it by means of connecting straps. **Price $12.00. Postpaid.**

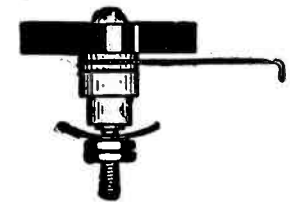


Type 4B-C Condensers
These condensers may be conveniently used in connection with any of the other standardized instruments shown on this page at any point where a variable capacity is required.

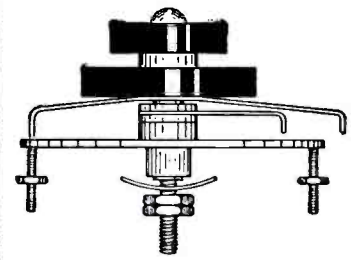
No.	4B	Capacity .001 Postpaid.	$7.50
No.	4C	Capacity .0005 Postpaid	6.75



Type 14A Rotary Gap
Belt driven, solid balanced rotor of special aluminum alloy, large steel shaft, long brass bearing, well quenched, short leading spark, clear tone, high efficiency.
Price $10.00.

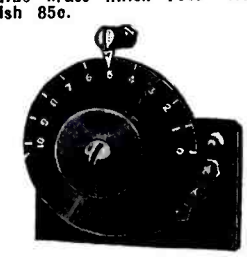


Type 101 Panel Switch
A beautiful and efficient rotary switch for general use. Furnished in two sizes. **1" radius brass finish 40c. Nickel finish 50c. 1½" radius brass finish 50c. Nickel finish 60c.**



Type 102 Panel Switch
A compound switch consisting of two electrically independent switches mounted with concentric knobs. **1½" radius brass finish $1.10. Nickel finish $1.25.**

Type 103 Panel Switch
A rotary panel switch which is double pole and double throw. **will change variable condenser from series to parallel, etc. 1½" radius brass finish 75c. Nickel finish 85c.**



Type 104 Panel Switch
A complete unit for back of panel mounting. The latest and best in rotary panel switches. Better looking, more efficient and easier to mount. **Complete with Type 116 Dial and 6 contacts $2.25. Complete with Type 116 Dial and 11 contacts $2.50.**

Type 121 Rheostat
Suitable for table or back of panel mounting. Has turned aluminum case, convenient binding posts and 6 ohm resistance unit with **all off and all on positions.** Long bearing and special designed blade insure smooth running and positive contact. Only occupies space 2" in diam. on your panel. **No. 121A with Type 116 Dial $2.50. No. 121B with Knob and Pointer $1.75.**

holes in the angle iron will have to be made large enough to allow a ¼" round head stove bolt to go thru. One side of the angle irons will have to be sawed off as it must fit tightly against the flat part of the insulator. In this way they are held rigid. (See illustration 1.)

The angle irons that support the switch jaws and switch lever are fastened in a somewhat similar way, except that only one angle iron is used for each.

The angle irons for the top are preferably of copper, the same width and thickness as the switch lever, and they must fit tightly to the insulators as in the case of the others.

The switch jaws are fastened to the copper angle irons by machine screws (see illustration 2), about 10-24 is a good size. It is a good idea to put lock washers on these screws.

The leads may be taken from the angle iron either where it is fastened to the insulator or where the switch jaw is fastened.

The handle may be turned on a lathe or whittled from a piece of hard wood. It is fastened to the switch lever by a piece of brass rod. (See illustration 3.)

I do not think there will be any difficulty encountered in constructing this, altho care must be used to have the angle irons fit tightly against the insulators.

Contributed by REVILLE L. TURK.

STATEMENT.

Of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of RADIO NEWS, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1921.

State of New York } ss.
County of New York }

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Hugo Gernsback, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the RADIO NEWS, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Experimenter Publishing Co., 233 Fulton St., New York City, N. Y.; Editor, Hugo Gernsback, 233 Fulton St., New York City, N. Y.; Managing Editor, Robert E. Lacault, 233 Fulton St., New York City, N. Y.; Business Manager, R. W. DeMott, 233 Fulton St., New York City, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) Experimenter Pub. Co., 233 Fulton St., New York City, N. Y.; Hugo Gernsback, 233 Fulton St., New York City, N. Y.; Sidney Gernsback 233 Fulton St., New New York City, N. Y.; Harry Winfield Secor, 233 Fulton St., New York City, N. Y.; R. W. DeMott, 233 Fulton St., New York City, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

HUGO GERNSBACK,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March 1921.

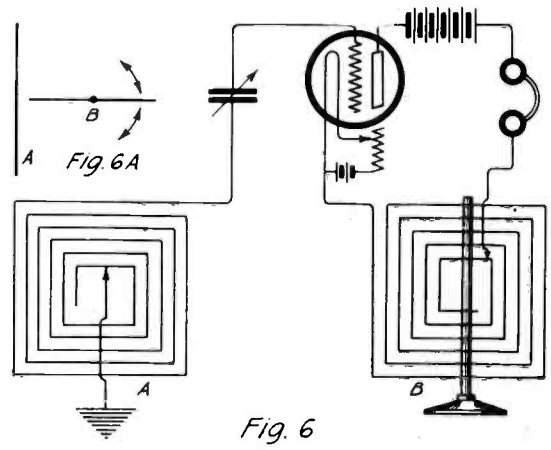
[SEAL] BEATRICE K. OWER,

(My commission expires March 31, 1921.)

Recent Development in Loop Aerials

(Continued from page 775)

nections of loop aerials make one more step on the way which leads to the exclusive use of this type of aerial, and it is expected that in a few years' time, thanks to the actual sensitive and efficient receiving and sending apparatus, the loops will be as popular and extensively used as is the ordinary aerial of today.



C.W. May Be Received With a Grounded Loop by Using Another One as Plate Circuit Coupled to the First One. Their Position is Shown in Fig. 6A.

I Want to Know

(Continued from page 795)

A. 1. A variometer is a continually variable inductance, the same as a variable condenser is a continuously variable capacity. You will find in this issue directions for the construction of variometers. A variocoupler is merely a loose coupler.

LOOP AERIAL.

(204) George A. Abell, of Lebanon, Ky., requests answers to the following:

Q. 1. Can a loose coupler be wound with enameled wire and will it give the same service as D. S. C. wire?

A. 1. Yes, enameled wire may be used for the construction of a loose coupler without reducing the efficiency.

Q. 2. What is the wave-length of a loose coupler made as follows: primary, diameter 3¼", length 4", 184 turns, No. 24 enameled wire; secondary, diameter 2½", length 3¾", 244 turns, No. 28 enameled wire?

A. 2. The wave-length you could tune with such an L. C. is about 700 meters without any capacity and about 1,800 meters when the secondary is shunted with a .0005 mf. variable condenser.

Q. 3. Can aluminum wire, No. 12, be used for loop aerials? If so, how many turns must be wound on a frame 10' square to receive signals up to 2,500 meters, and how should the taps be made for different wave-lengths?

A. 3. Aluminum wire is suitable for the construction of a loop aerial. To tune in this wave-length, 12 turns spaced ½" apart should be wound and shunted by a .001 mf. variable condenser. For shorter waves, the contact on the loop may be made with a clip allowing any number of turns to be connected.

SPARK AND ARC HOOK UP.

(205) J. C. Burns, Jr., of Greenwood, S. C., requests:

Q. 1. Please publish a diagram of a circuit that will receive arc, spark and radiotelefone, using two inductances, one of which is the tickler coil.

A. 1. Such a hook-up appears on this page.

AERIAL WAVE-LENGTH.

(206) Everette L. Dye, of Plainview, Texas, would like to know:

Q. 1. What is the wave length of an aerial 75′ long, 20′ high at one end, and 60′ at the other and composed of two No. 14 wires 6′ apart and a lead of about 25′?

A. 1. The wave-length of such an aerial is about 135 meters.

Q. 2. What sized tubes and how many should I use in a C. W. set with 1,100 or 650 volts input?

A. 2. The tubes suitable for such a set are the 50 w. Radiotrons tubes U. V. 203, sold by the Radio Corporation of America. The most efficient way to use them is to use one as oscillator and one as modulator.

Q. 3. Are the new Universal audions manufactured by the Radio Audion Co., as responsive as the regular audion for use?

A. 3. The new audions are especially efficient as amplifiers, but require a little higher voltage on the plate as detectors, than the other make of tubes.

HARD TUBE USED IN TRANSMITTER.

(207) Ellsworth Williams, of Lancaster, Pa., asks:

Q. 1. Is there a soft or hard tube used in the transmitter described on page 286, November, 1920, issue of RADIO NEWS, and of what make is it?

A. 1. The tube used is the V. T. transmitter you mention is a hard tube. Any power tube actually on the market may be used for this set.

LOOSE COUPLER WITH AUDION DETECTOR.

(208) Mark M. Morris, of Berkeley, Calif., requests:

Q. 1. Please draw a diagram of a loose coupler audion detector using A. C. for filament without a rectifier.

A. 1. The hook-up you request was publisht on page 447 of the January, 1921, issue of RADIO NEWS. If you use only a loose coupler the plate is directly connected to the fones instead of to the tickler coil.

PORTABLE RECEIVER COILS.

(209) K. R. Barber, of Swift Current, Sask., Canada, wants to know:

Q. 1. Where can Radisco coils, mentioned in article describing portable receiving outfit, page 595 of the March, 1921, issue of RADIO NEWS, be purchased?

A. 1. You may obtain the coils mentioned at the Vimy Supply Co., 567 College St., Toronto, Ont., Canada. That company carries a full line of Radisco instruments.

WAVE LENGTH OF COIL.

(210) Frank R. Knowles, of Cleveland, Ohio, would like to know:

Q. 1. How many meters, wave-length, are there in a coil 6″ in diameter, 11″ long, wound closely with No. 24 B. S. enameled copper wire? Please send equation if there is one.

A. 1. The natural period of this coil is about 4,000 meters. The formula for the inductance of a coil may be found in any

good text book on Radio, and in the Wireless Course publisht by the Experimenter Publishing Co., 233 Fulton St., New York City.

DATA FOR ARLINGTON COUPLER.

(211) Everett J. Coulson, of Whitman, Mass., wants to know:

Q. 1. What size wire must be used for a 2,500 meter loose coupler? What is the size of the tubing and how many tapes for 200 meters or more on the same coupler?

A. 1. A loose coupler able to tune up to 2,500 meters should be made as follows: Primary, 5½" long, 4" diameter, wound with 247 turns of No. 26 D. S. C. wire; secondary, 5½" long, 3½" diameter, wound with 380 turns of No. 32 D. S. C. wire. The secondary should be shunted with a variable condenser of .0005 mf. and tapt every 19 turns.

RADIOFONE RECEIVED ON CRYSTAL SET.

(212) Norman Dow, of Warren, R. I., asks the following:

Q. 1. Can Radiofone be heard on the crystal detector?

A. 1. Certainly, Radiofone may be received on any receiving set without any change.

Q. 2. Is there a hook-up for two crystal detectors, one being used as an amplifier?

A. 2. No, the crystal detector cannot be used as an amplifier and there is no hook-up for same.

The Resonance Wave Coil

(*Continued from page 766*)

REDUCES STATIC TO MINIMUM.

"Atmospherics" or static—a bugaboo of wireless transmission—is reduced to a minimum, according to claims, by use of the resonance wave coil. Amplification is increased, resulting in the magnification of incoming signals to a greater degree than static sounds. The Signals Corps is employing multiamplifiers, ordinarily of six stages, for long-distance receiving. Tests indicate, however, that in a measure the same ratio of sound increase is obtainable by connecting two or more similarly constructed resonance wave coils in parallel. Each coil is in the same position with respect to the angle of the incoming waves. Also each unit is tuned separately, the several lead-in wires from the brass rings being joined at the detector grid terminal.

Still another virtue claimed for the resonance wave coil is its capacity as a direction finder. The Signal Corps illustrates its effectiveness in this fashion: Let "A" be the transmitting radio station whose direction is sought by station "B". The wave coil at the latter is tuned by sliding its brass ring toward one end of the tube and the latter swung at the same time until the sounds attain maximum loudness. Here the wave coil is precisely at right angles to the direction of the impulses, and the sounds are most audible owing to the fact that the coil is absorbing every wave that it can. Presuming that the brass ring has been tuned to the right of the operator, the tube is gradually turned upon its axis in a counter-clockwise position. Less and less waves are being cut by the tube, the sounds thus diminishing. There is a variation of power loss between the electromotive force acting on each element of the coil owing to the difference in time—indeed, brief—necessary for the waves to reach the various elements of the coil.

When the coil has been rotated to a point where the sounds are faint or weakest it

is parallel with a line drawn between "A" and "B." As yet, however, the operator is uninformed whether "A" is in front or behind him. The tube is reversed slowly past the maximum point until, when in the same parallel as before it will be found that there exists a zone of deathlike silence. This condition reveals the fact that the ring is at the end of the tube farthest from the distant station "A", indicating that the free end is pointing directly toward it. The compass dial verifies the find. When locating an airplane, the wave coil is pointed toward the heavens, the search being made for the position of least sound.

The foremost radio authority of England has recognized the eminent achievements in wireless equipment by the Signal Corps, General Squier revealing to the writer an authoritative expression from overseas extolling the accomplishments of America. Of the promising future, General Squier says: "The development of types of resonance wave coils, both open at one end and at both ends, for general radio work offers an interesting field for investigation. This involves the study of the electron tube as a potentially operated device. The application of such coils properly designed for specific purposes may lead to the practical solution of a number of radio problems such as directional effects, and wave coils antennas of very small dimensions."

A New Type of Variometer

(Continued from page 769)

shellac might keep out may cause a loss which will more than overbalance the good effected by the decreased distributed capacity.

This complete set of two variometers and variocoupler are mounted on a bakelite panel 3½" x 12". The cabinet is 5" deep inside diameter. This is certainly small and many will probably say too small for efficiency. However, it will tune from 165 to 435 meters and with a small loading coil in series with the grid circuit or a very small condenser across the secondary and grid variometer it will tune up to 700 meters or above. The loading coil is much better than the shunt condenser. The primary connected to an amateur antenna will tune to about 700 meters and the plate variometer will cause the set to oscillate from 165 meters to 700. The set has been tested with several other makes and is decidedly better in every way than the average.

2 AD Explains

(Continued from page 780)

old burnt 60 amp. cartridge fuses, making a curve cut in the center to take the coil and the ends of wire; they are then passed inside and soldered to the top and low fuse contact. Great care should be taken to always wind in the same direction. I have connected the center wire of each coil to the aerial side of the circuit.

With these different size coils you will see that I can have all kinds of wavelengths, from 50 to 20,000 dampt and undampt and also telefone receptions.

My transmission and aerial is described in your issue RADIO NEWS, February, 1921, page 535, except that now I have installed a rotary gap, which gives good results.

The illustrations clearly show the circuit as above stated.

The Design and Construction of an Efficient Detector Amplifier

(*Continued from page 772*)

for the tuner and reaction coil terminals. A rough drawing of the internal layout coupled with a diagram of connections should furnish all the further detail required. Note particularly that none of the metal portions touch the wood which should be cut away from them. The wiring up should be carried out with 18's copper wire, preferably tinned and insulated with a prepared tubing now sold for the purpose. All the wires should be as short and straight as is consistent with decent separation, and every joint should be well soldered.

In conclusion, first connect the tuner to terminals G and F. If spark signals are to be received, the reaction coil terminals should be kept "shorted." For continuous waves, connect reaction coil to these terminals, removing the shorting link. With a plate battery of 30 volts and a filament battery of four volts, very good signals can be received, and in the writer's hands has rendered the big European stations audible all over the room. Probably a slightly higher plate voltage would be of advantage, but up to the present this has not been tried.

The writer feels sure that any amateur will be well paid for the time and trouble expended in the construction of this amplifier, which will enable him to increase his knowledge of the thermionic-tube. The photograph shows the complete amplifier. In this particular model the battery connections and also the head-gear are made by means of plugs fitting into corresponding sockets on the front of the case.

The Death Dash

(*Continued from page 789*)

He took the can and went out into the engine room. It took him several minutes to remove the cork and even then he broke it and had to look for another one so that fully ten minutes must have elapsed before he returned to the operating room. When he entered he found his visitor standing by the table holding the fones in his hand, and on his face was the most diabolical expression that Bill had ever seen. It passed so quickly, though, that he could scarcely be sure whether his eyes had deceived him or not. All he could think to say was:

"Here is your coal-oil, Mr. Strathroy."

"Oh, all right," the latter replied. "Thanks very much. I guess I had better be getting back to the boat now. By the way, young man, please say nothing about me to Mr. Nesbitt, or rather Ralph Conway as you call him. I'm an old friend of his and I want to give him a surprise in the morning."

Bill promised to keep his mouth shut and showed his visitor out. He then returned to his post, little suspecting the ghastly surprise that was in store for the "Old Man." At about a quarter to twelve the "Old Man" returned, apparently quite sober, but Bill knew him too well to be deceived. He came into the room, examined all the window-locks carefully, and then told Bill he could go. As Bill left he heard the "Old Man" slide the bolt on the inside of the door and thus completely lock himself into the room.

Next morning when Edgar went to relieve him he found the door locked, as usual, but no amount of knocking brought an answer. Alarmed, he awoke Bill and together they broke down the door with an axe. What a sight met their eyes! There on the floor by the table lay the "Old Man," surrounded by a pool of blood that had trickled from a small bullet hole in his right ear. Beside him lay the fones, one of which was smashed to atoms as though the bullet had first struck it before it had penetrated the unfortunate man's head. Horror-stricken, Bill foned for the police and then started to search the room. The "Old Man's" hair was badly singed so that the shot must have been fired only a few inches from his head. However, the most diligent search failed to reveal any weapon, which made the verdict of suicide impossible. Yet how could it have been murder? Every window was locked and the door had been bolted from the inside all night. Suddenly Bill thought of his visitor. He rushed to the window. The *Ventura* was gone!

When the police arrived Bill told them all he knew. Together they searched the body. In his fall the "Old Man" had struck his wrist watch against the edge of the table and now the hands stood jammed, pointing to 3:15. This was a clue. Inquiries telefoned to the lighthouse revealed the fact that a yacht answering the *Ventura's* description had pulled out at about 3:40 o'clock. Circumstantial evidence now all pointed toward the mysterious Mr. Strathroy. But how had he gained access to the room in the first place? And how, moreover, had he left the door and all the windows securely bolted when he had departed after committing the crime? Apparently he alone could answer.

Acting upon instructions from the chief of police, Bill broadcasted a description of the *Ventura,* and asked all vessels to keep a look out for her, since her occupants were wanted on a charge of murder. He then sent out a short account of the crime and the mystery surrounding it. Almost immediately he received the following message from the operator on the S.S. *John Hanlan:*

"Passed Windy Bay last night at 3:00 A. M. Noticed peculiar occurrence about time of murder. At 3:10 heard rumbling sound in fones. This slowly increased in volume and pitch until it became a loud shriek. It suddenly stopped at 3:15."

Bill immediately communicated this information to police headquarters but they decided that it could only be a coincidence and had no bearing on the case.

Nine days later the destroyer *Nimrod* overtook and arrested the yacht *Ventura* half way across the Pacific, headed for China. The sole occupants were three men, old Mr. Strathroy and two sailors. On board the yacht was found a very complete radio laboratory, including a two kilowatt transmitter. Upon being accused of the murder Strathroy broke down and confessed. His story, as it appeared in all the newspapers on the Continent, ran as follows:

"Ten years ago a man named John Nesbitt defiled my daughter—my only child. I swore I would never rest until I had brought about his death. I bought a yacht and cruised around the world in quest of him. A month ago I accidentally learned that he was chief operator at the Windy Bay station and was living under the name of Ralph Conway. I immediately set out for Windy Bay and visited the wireless station during his absence. While the operator on duty was out of the room getting me some coal-oil I changed the fones for a pair I had brought with me. Inside one of these fones there was a small steel tube containing a .22 calibre bullet and a charge of gunpowder. Through the powder there

New Device to Obtain AC from a DC Source

(Continued from page 771)

A. C. COLLECTOR BRUSHES.

The alternating current collector brushes are each of 3-ply 30 gauge bronze strip mounted upon inclined bases or standards, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The two resistors are made separately—each of No. 20 bare alloy No. 193 resistance wire wound into shallow slots cut along the edges of slate forms measuring 5¾" x 9½" x ⅜". These slate panels are damaged school black-boards. Twelve slots for each inch of length were cut into the edges with a 23 gauge fine toothed hack saw. Machine screw terminals are mounted at each end. The coil is tapt on the twelfth, twenty-fourth, forty-eighth and last turn by twisting out a small loop of resistance wire and soldering in a short length of heavy copper wire. Both slate panels are bound by brass tie-rods, one of which passes thru the wooden brackets, while two angle braces support the outer ends upon the base.

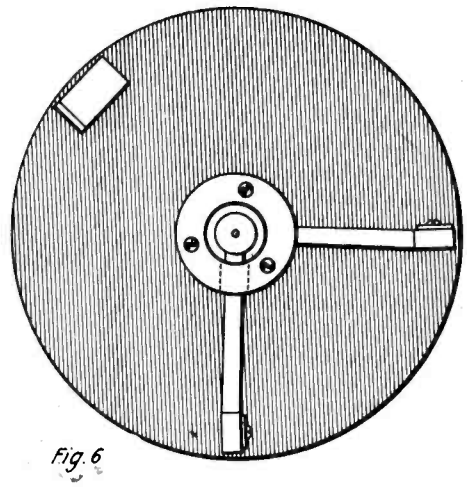


Fig. 6

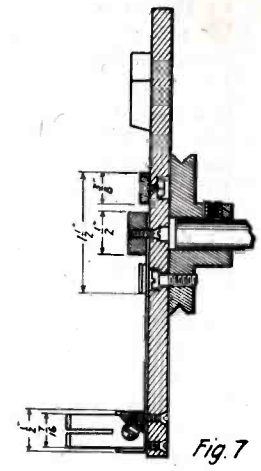


Fig. 7

Sketch of the Revolving Disc on Which Are Fixt the Brushes.

The rotary brushes are mounted upon a Formica disc 5½" x ¼". The disc is attached directly to the pulley face with three 8-32 machine screws, the heads of which are countersunk 1/16" below the panel or disc surface. The revolving brushes are carried upon strong brass bases each ⅜" high, ½" long and ¼" thick. These are secured by two 4-36 machine screws, and connected to the central distributing rings by narrow strips of bronze. One distributing point is a cylinder of brass ½" wide and ¼" high. This is attached by a strong machine screw from the disc center. A ring of brass 1½" in diameter is also mounted about the center and connects with the remaining brush. An opening in the under side of this ring passes the bronze strip leading to the central contact point as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 6. Sketches of the rotary parts are included in Figs. 6 and 7. The rotary commutator brushes are 4-ply 36 gauge phosphor bronze strip. All are soldered at one end to prevent spreading.

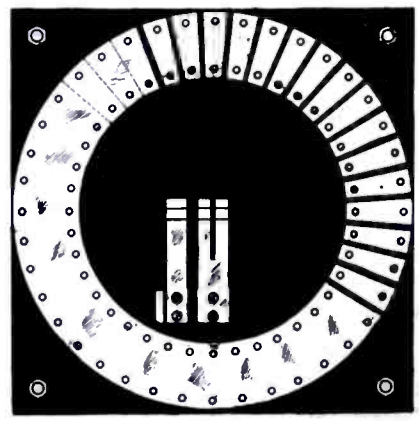


Fig. 4

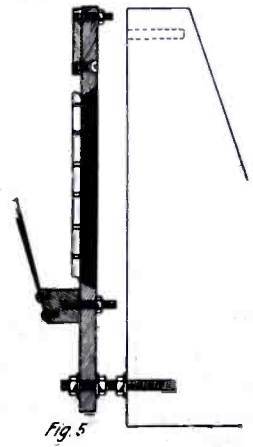


Fig. 5

This Drawing Shows the Heavy Copper Contacts Fixt on an Insulating Panel.

This converter was designed to function efficiently at 500 watts output. Consequently the design is for application to transformers of ½ KVA or less. This efficiency limitation may be clearly understood

(Continued on page 834)

The Death Dash

(Continued from page 825)

ran a very fine resistance wire. Wireless signals of average strength would pass through harmlessly but any extremely loud ones would heat the resistance wire. If these signals were continued for several minutes in the form of a long, unbroken dash, the wire would become sufficiently heated to ignite the powder. This would discharge the bullet into the head of any person who happened to be wearing the fones at the time. The force of the explosion would also wreck the fones, thus destroying all evidence. I went back to my yacht, which was lying at anchor almost directly beneath the wireless station. There I waited, for I had learned that Nesbitt, or Conway as he called himself, would be on duty that night from midnight till eight in the morning. At ten minutes past three I started the engine that supplies power for the two kilowatt transmitter. I then held my key down and as the engine gained in speed the power increased. At three fifteen I released the key and shut off the engine. for I knew that Nesbitt was dead. I then weighed anchor and set out for China. That is all I have to confess. You can do what you like with me now, my mission is accomplisht."

A New Radio Bill

(*Continued from page 795*)

Seventh. Such licenses shall contain such other conditions, not inconsistent with this Act, as the Secretary of Commerce may prescribe.

SEC. 10. That any station licenses shall be revocable by the Secretary of Commerce for failure to operate service substantially as proposed in the application and the license; or for violation of or failure to observe any of the restrictions and conditions mentioned in the preceding section or other provisions of this Act or regulation of the Secretary of Commerce and such books and records of the licensee as contain entries showing whether or not the provisions of this Act are being observed shall be open at all times to inspection by officials of the Department of Commerce to assist them to determine whether such violation or failure to observe has occurred: *Provided,* That before a license is revoked the licensee shall be afforded opportunity to present evidence in his behalf to the Secretary of Commerce. Upon revocation of a license the Secretary of Commerce shall issue a statement to the licensee assigning the reasons for such revocation.

SEC. 11. That the actual operation of every radio station for which a station license is required by this Act shall be carried on only by a person to whom an operator's license shall have been issued hereunder. No person shall operate any such station except under and in accordance with an operator's license issued him by the Secretary of Commerce. The Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, may grant special temporary licenses in such form and upon such conditions as he may prescribe, to operators of radio apparatus when an emergency arises requiring prompt employment of such an operator. Whoever shall employ any unlicensed person in the operation of any licensed radio station, or whoever without an operator's license shall operate such a station, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100 for the first offense, and by a fine not exceeding $200 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, for each offense thereafter: **Provided, That this section shall not apply to the use of radio telefone stations regularly licensed for public service.**

SEC. 12. That an operator's license shall be issued only in response to a written application therefor addressed to the Secretary of Commerce, which shall set forth the name, age and address of the applicant, date and place of birth, the country of which he is a citizen, and, if a naturalized citizen of the United States, the date and place of naturalization. The application shall also state the previous experience of applicant in operating radio apparatus and such further pertinent facts or information as may be required by the Secretary of Commerce. Every application shall be signed by the applicant upon oath or affirmation. An operator's license shall be issued only to a person who, in the judgment of the Secretary of Commerce, is shown to be proficient in the use and operation of radio apparatus and in the transmission and receipt of radiograms. Except for the operation of a station on shipboard, an operator's license shall not be granted to any alien, nor shall such a license be granted to a representative of a foreign Government for the operation of any radio station. Whoever shall knowingly make any untrue statement in an application for an operator's license shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $2,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 13. That an operator's license shall be in such form as the Secretary of Commerce shall prescribe, and may be suspended by him for a period not exceeding two years, upon proof sufficient to satisfy him that the licensee has violated any provision of this Act or regulation of the Secretary of Commerce, or that he has failed to compel compliance therewith by an unlicensed person under his supervision, or that he has been willfully negligent, or has failed in carrying out the lawful orders of the master of the vessel on which he is employed, or that he has wilfully damaged or permitted apparatus to be damaged. The license may be revoked by the Secretary of Commerce upon proof sufficient to satisfy him that the licensee was at the date his license was granted to him or is ineligible for a license.

SEC. 14. That during any war in which the United States shall be a neutral nation, the President by appropriate regulations may establish such control over the operation of radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States as may be necessary to prevent violation of the international obligations of the United States and in time of threatened or actual war in which the United States may be a party, or in time of public peril or disaster, upon proclamation thereof, the President may cause the temporary closing of any radio station within the jurisdiction of the United States and the temporary removal therefrom of any radio apparatus for the period of the war or the time of such public peril or disaster, or he may authorize the temporary use of the station or the apparatus by any department of the Government for the like period. In case of any action under this section, just compensation shall be paid to the owners, lessees, licensees, and others interested, as their several interests may be determined.

SEC. 15 (a) Whoever shall maliciously or willfully interfere with or cause interference with radio communication carried on or sought to be carried on by any duly licensed or Government radio station or apparatus shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 for the first offense, and by a fine not exceeding $1,000 for each offense thereafter.

(b) Whoever shall receive or assist in receiving, with intent to divulge or publish, the contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of any radiogram, or any part thereof, so received, to any person other than the addressee thereof, his agent or attorney, or in the case of intercepted messages which the person receiving was not authorized by the sender to receive and deliver to the addressee thereof, his agent or attorney, except to a telegraph or radio station employed to forward such radiogram to its destination, or to proper accounting or distributing officers of the various communicating centers over which the radiogram may be passed, or to the master of a ship under which he is serving, or in response to a subpoena issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, or on demand of other lawful authority; and whoever, not being entitled thereto, shall receive or assist in receiving any radiogram with the intent to use the same or any information therein contained for his own benefit or for the benefit of another; and whoever, having received such radiogram or become acquainted with the contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of the same or any part thereof, knowing that such information was so obtained, shall so willfully divulge or publish the contents, substance, purport, effect or meaning of the same or any part thereof, or use the same or any information therein contained for his own benefit or for the benefit of another not entitled thereto, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 for the first offense and by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or one year's imprisonment, or both, for each offense thereafter: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the receiving, divulging, publishing, or utilizing of the contents of any radiogram intended for the use of the general public or relating to ships in distress,

SEC. 16. That no person owning, controlling, or operating a licensed radio station or stations, shall form a partnership, combination, or association with any person owning, controlling, or operating submarine cables or land telegraph or telefone systems in or touching the United States or its Territories in such a way as to limit competition in communication from and to the United States, without the consent of the Secretary of Commerce.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent co-operative agreements made with the consent of the Secretary of Commerce which without undue restraint of competition, tend to further and improve the radio service.

SEC. 17. That all stations operating between ship and shore shall give priority over all other radiograms to radiograms relating to ships in distress, shall discontinue all sending on hearing a distress signal, and, except when answering or aiding a ship in distress, shall refrain from sending until all radiograms relating to the ship or ships in distress shall have been completed.

SEC. 18. That no radio station other than one belonging to or operated by the United States or by the government of the Philippine Islands shall be operated on land or on a permanently moored vessel in the Philippine Island without the consent of the government of the Philippine Islands, and no radio station other than one belonging to or operated by the United States shall be operated on land or on a permanently moored vessel in the Panama Canal Zone or in the United States territory in the Pacific Ocean west of the one hundred and sixty-first meridian of longitude west of Greenwich and south of the fortieth parallel of north longitude, or in any territory of the United States in the West India Islands, without authorization by the Secretary of Commerce.

SEC. 19. That whoever, including any person in the service of the Government, shall knowingly transmit or publish, or knowingly cause to be transmitted or published, any false or fraudulent distress radiogram, or who, when engaged in radio communication, shall transmit or publish, or cause to be transmitted or publisht any other radiogram for the purpose of defrauding or deceiving the Government, shall be punisht by a fine not exceeding $2,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 20 That no person shall use or operate any radio apparatus on a foreign ship when within the jurisdiction of the United States otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of sections 14, 15 and 17 of this Act, and all provisions of said sections and penalties thereto attaching are hereby made applicable to such apparatus: *Provided, however*, That in no other respect shall anything in this Act apply to public vessels of foreign governments otherwise than by a general proclamation of the President.

SEC. 21. That in all cases of violation of any provisions of this Act for which no penalty is otherwise prescribed, or of any regulation of the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Commerce may impose a penalty of $100 upon the owner of the apparatus by means of which such violation was effected or a penalty of $25, upon the offending operator, or both but such penalties may be reduced or remitted by the Secretary of Commerce in his discretion, and, in addition, the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, may

revoke the station license of such owner and revoke or suspend the license of such operator, as provided in sections 10 and 13 of this Act.

SEC. 22. That all Government stations and all apparatus therein may be used for transmitting and receiving messages relating to Government business, compass reports, and the safety of ships.

SEC. 23. That any department of the United States Government is authorized to dispose of radio patent rights acquired by such department and to enter into reciprocal agreements with

(*Continued on page* 838)

Awards of $100 Portable Radio Prize Contest

(*Continued from page* 767)

ondary for the desired wave length, and place the two tuners bottom to bottom to magnetically couple the primary and secondary coils. When the two are squarely together we have close coupling. The coupling may then be loosened by sliding or hinging the two tuners apart, and the tuners readjusted until the desired stations are received loudly, without interference. This is the usual loose coupled connection. Waves up to 2,500 meters may be received on this adjustment, on a medium aerial.

For still longer waves keep switch "SP" open, turn primary to zero and tune with the secondary switch alone. Note that this cuts out the regular primary coil, and cuts in the secondary across condenser, detector, and fones, making the secondary now serve as a simple tuner in place of the primary. The secondary has a larger number of turns of wire than the primary and thus allows tuning up to approximately 2,800 meters, using a medium aerial.

Another way to receive longer waves is to connect the secondary in series with the aerial and primary, thus serving to load the primary. But who wants to tune over 2,500 meters spark anyway?

The outfit is made in two parts: one containing aerial and ground posts, safety gap, fone posts, posts for plugging in the secondary, primary coil and switch, a single contact switch, a mica stopping condenser and a galena detector, which are all mounted in and on a ½" x 2½" x 4" block of hard rubber. The second part of the outfit consists of a secondary coil, and switch, posts and a flexible cord for connecting to the primary outfit, also mounted in and on a block of the same size as the first. No part of the instruments projects more than $\frac{5}{16}$" above the surface. The first part is complete in itself and may be efficiently used alone. The second part is used usually for extreme selectivity. This design is radically new.

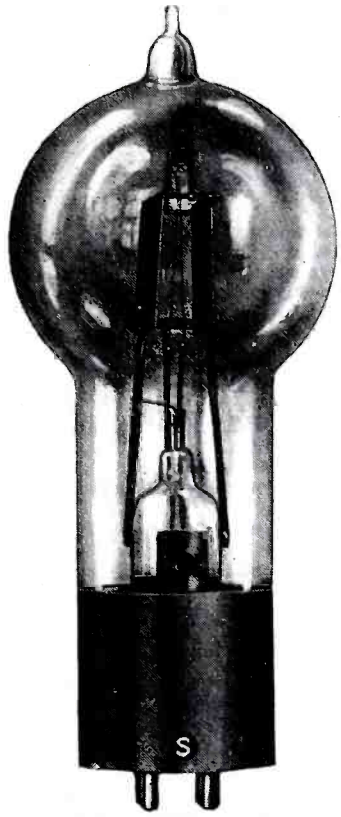
One face of each piece of rubber (or bakelite) is milled out, leaving a hollow 5/16" deep x 2" wide x 2⅜" long, one-quarter inch from one end. The first piece is also milled out entirely thru leaving an opening ¾" wide by 1¾" long, three-eighths inch from end, for the detector. All outer walls contain radii at their inner corners for strength.

Drill the blocks for 24 contacts for each tuner, radius ⅞". The circle should be placed as near the end of the hollowed portion of each block as possible. Very small round head copper rivets will do for contacts, if split close to the head with a thin jeweler's saw.

The construction of the small switch parts, posts, safety-gap and detector may be clearly seen from the photographs. The post screws are "upsetted" on their ends to prevent loss by unscrewing. They may have knurled heads if desired.

The center stud of each tuning switch is screwed into a hole tapped in the block, and secured by means of a 2-56 screw put half in the rubber and half in the stud.

A-P Leads Again



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The A-P Rectifier has a 75 milliampere carrying capacity, which is sufficient to operate five A-P Transmitting Tubes in parallel. For high power CW transmission, use additional ***A-P Rectifier*** Tubes in parallel.

A-P Rectifiers used in Type O A-C De Forest Radiophones, equipped with the SHAW standard condensite four-prong base, and licensed under SHAW patents. ***Price $9.75.*** Order from your dealer, or direct from either address below.

DIAGRAM OF CONNECTIONS FURNISHED FREE WITH EACH TUBE

And for the best book on Radio, ask your dealer for "Elements of Radiotelegraphy," by Lieut. Stone, U. S. N., or order direct from—

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Distributors for Moorhead Laboratories, Inc., Manufacturers of

THE NEW A-P Rectifier Tube

INTRODUCING THE DUBILIER UNIVERSAL CONDENSER

Type 577

Price $2.00

Suitable for Transmission and Reception

Will handle 100 watts of C. W. Energy

THE DUBILIER UNIVERSAL CONDENSER is the first condenser especially designed for low power continuous wave transmitters which will also prove suitable for reception work. This condenser is made of the finest clear India Mica. Its capacity is absolutely constant and is so maintained by special spring clamps which slide on the pressure plates. This unique construction permits an extremely compact unit and the losses are so small as to be immeasurable. They are tested at 1500 volts and rated at 1000 volts so that they can be used on C.W. sets up to and including 100 watts.

The No. 577 DUBILIER UNIVERSAL CONDENSER can be supplied in practically all capacities at $2.00 each. Bulletin D-2 Describing the DUBILIER UNIVERSAL CONDENSER, together with literature describing other high grade apparatus will be sent you on receipt of five cents in stamps.

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and Special Distributors for Brandes Phones

PACENT ELECTRIC COMPANY, Inc.

LOUIS GERARD PACENT, President

150 NASSAU STREET — **Telephone Beekman 5810** — **NEW YORK CITY**

The condenser is composed of 20 leaves of mica approximately .002" thick by ⅜" wide by 1⅞" long with lead-foil intervening. The margin should be 1/16". Assemble in hollow at one edge of first block.

The coils are pancake shaped, irregularly wound to secure the advantage of low distributed capacity between turns as in the honeycomb coils. The leads are brought out very easily at the proper location relative to the contacts with which they are soldered, by winding the coil on the form, see Fig. 2.

The form is placed in a breast drill which is held in a vise. See Table, Fig. 3.

After winding, place in a pan of hot paraffin wax. After letting it get cold remove from form and we have a solid block coil ½" diameter inside, 1½" diameter outside, 3/16" thick for the primary and ¼" thick for secondary.

Place coils in the corresponding blocks with leads outermost and carefully solder to contacts. The leads should not cross if properly wound. The coil rests inside the circle of contacts.

After connecting all parts, screw on a bottom of hard rubber or transparent celluloid 1/16" to each block. On the primary block this bottom should not cover the opening under the detector. The inside of each block may be filled with wax if desired. This will make the outfit water proof.

All metal parts should be nickel, silver or gold plated before assembling. A single head receiver may be used without headband for extreme compactness.

If desired, an audio frequency amplifier may be connected in place of fones, or a miniature audion detector used in place of mineral detector for still further ranges. The secondary turner may be used to form an amplifying regenerator. This, however, defeats the main purposes of the outfit.

These turners may be wound for waves from approximately 1,200 meters to 4,800 meters by using wire No. 36 S.S.C. in the coils.

New Device to Obtain AC From a DC Source

(*Continued from page 826*)

where one understands the co-ordination of primary reactance and resistance. To deliver impulses of progressive values, the resistances of the converter must be calculated in conjunction with the impedance factors used for a specific power in order that the cyclic increments may be uniform. Hence, for one kilowatt transformers, best operation would require minor changes in the resistance values of the converter. This converter has been used successfully with ¼, ½. and one kilowatt transformers. The spark is remarkably clear, steady and musical. A rotary synchronized discharger gives a powerful even musical note. A very efficient synchronous transmitter could be built upon this principle by also revolving a four point disc discharger with the converter rotor. In all tests, the antenna current is the same either for commercial or converted alternating current from the machine.

Before beginning work upon this set, it was assumed that others might be limited to very few tools. Every part has been built without recourse to a machine shop or powered tools. In conclusion I might add that the possibilities of such a converter principle are not limited to 60 cycle current; for with greater commutator circumference and greater power at the motor, 500 cycle could be very easily produced by a similar machine. This could find practical application to tube transmitters.

Transformers rated at ¼, ½, and one KVA have been tested thoroly for long periods of time. There was no overheating or sparking at the commutator, and from tests thus far given, I conclude that the reliability of the instrument is without question. Its life is limited by the wear of the rotating brushes. From tests, one pair of brushes must certainly last 50 hours working continuously. They may be replaced within four minutes at a cost of several cents. There is positively no heating within the resistors. Singly, or with a roary discharger it will produce a remarkably clear spark tone. It is thoroly practical and efficient, and is worthy of one's best efforts to provide an economical converter for application to transformer stations operated from direct current source.

Some Practical Radio-fone Experiments

(*Continued from page 788*)

me a postcard describing their troubles, I shall be pleased to help them to the best of my ability.

Credit Given

The illustration of the "New Code Teacher" was publisht on page 594 of the March issue of RADIO NEWS, by courtesy of the National Radio Institute.

In our last issue, the photographs illustrating the article entitled "Get Your Friends Interested," were obtained from J. Sussman.

On page 681, the views of the British instruments, was publisht by courtesy of Burnham Co., London.

Unnecessary Interference

(*Continued from page 784*)

no vital importance whatever. Here is where the real "ham" has his fun testing for half an hour or more and then asks to be excused for the QRM. One night the British Liner "Adriatic" and the station at Rockland, Maine, were compelled to standby, thereby delaying an enormous amount of traffic, until a fellow on one of the Lake steamers finished re-transmitting (on 600 meters) Arlington press reports.

Even if we be off the Grand Banks it is not surprising to hear operators continuously calling every coast station from Bar Harbor right down to Miami with their noon positions. Fellows attempting to establish record breaking sending distances, will use very high power and call some ship they might happen to hear working Colon, just to see if they get any acknowledgment, thus causing very great unnecessary interference. Thanks to the government, these QRM birds are being carefully watched and sooner or later are bound to be thrown out of the wireless game.

Such conditions, that is concerning unnecessary interference, seem to be the same, no matter what waters we are navigating. Tho we be in the North Sea, the English Channel or in the Caribbean, the "ham" is sure to be there to play his part. I recall an incident which ought to make the guilty persons bow their heads in shame:

An "SOS" had been sent out by a Spanish steamer which was afire and in a sinking condition about 100 miles southwest of Bishops Rock, England. The operator abroad attempted to get in communication with the Naval Radio Station at Lands End, but owing to the tremendous amount of interference, both stations were unable to hear each others signals. As soon as the steamer had broadcasted her position, a number of operators within range, instead of keeping quiet and letting the fellow obtain assistance, immediately began calling each other and asking all sorts of questions regarding the unfortuante fellow. It is hard to believe that an operator would cause interference at such a critical time. Right here we can see where one of the most important International rules was absolutely broken.

At another date, exactly the same thing occurred when an Italian vessel ran ashore near Key West. This time, thanks to the ever watchful government radio inspectors, the fellows responsible for the terrific interference were reported to Washington Headquarters and their licenses cancelled for a period of six month or more. They were paid in full and deserved it.

We realize there is bound to be a great deal of interference in the vicinity of coast stations, but 50 per cent. of it could easily be eliminated if the ship operators would use plain common sense. I firmly believe that if the young men would adhere to the training they received while attending their wireless schools, they would know how to handle their traffic easily and without the necessity of causing considerable unnecessary interference.

The blame cannot be put on one nationality alone, as the foreign operators are just as bad, if not worse, than our American operators. Many times we are forced to standby until some British operator tells his friend about his visit to Egypt or two Spanish operators tell their family history to each other. It can easily be seen that the young operator's ignorance of the International laws is mostly the cause of all this interference, for the fellows on the big liners had to have years of experience (which we know) to obtain this position and so strictly conform to rules and regulations. This is the reason we never hear these fellows engage in unnecessary conversations or call a land station about 20 times.

The present day amateur radio man is the commercial operator of the future. It is up to him to show better qualities as an operator than many of our commercial men of today. Let him take notice of the above occurrences and prepare to overcome them all and make it a joy to be in the commercial end of the wireless game. It is the fellow just entering the game that needs the hints and pointers, which will assist him in fulfilling the requirements of a real good operator, an operator who can stand up and call himself an operator and not feel apologetic.

A New Radio Bill

(*Continued from page 832*)

"persons" relative to the use of such radio patents: *Provided*, That the use of all such patents shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act so far as applicable.

SEC. 24. That except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall extend to all places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The several courts of first instance in the Philippine Islands and the District Court of the Panama Canal Zone shall have jurisdiction of offenses committed within their respective districts, and of conspiracies to commit such offenses, as defined by section 87 of the Act to codify, revise, and amend the

penal laws of the United States, approved March 4, 1909, and the provisions of said section, for the purposes of this Act, are hereby extended to the Philippine Islands and to the Panama Canal Zone.

SEC. 25 That the Act approved August 13, 1912, entitled "An Act to regulate radio communication," and Acts amendatory thereof, insofar as inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed. Such repeal, however, shall not affect any act done or any right accruing or accrued or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause prior to said repeal, but all liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if committed, and all penalties, forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to taking effect hereof, under any law embraced in, changed or repealed by this Act, may be prosecuted and punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed.

Amateur Broadcast

Mar. 1—English—Following received from Boy Scouts of America: "Chief Seascout urges all troops and local councils to arrange for receipt of scout messages. Further information from Seascout Radio Commodore, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City."

Mar. 2—Following received from Boy Scouts of America: "Chief Seascout requested that all radio stations licensed and receiving only, register at once through Seascout Radio Commodore, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City."

Mar. 3—English—President Elect Harding's inaugural speech will be broadcasted by radio immediately after noon, Washington time, March 4, on 2,500 meter Arlington spark set and 7,800 meter Sayville arc. Signed, Radio Amateur Bureau.

Mar. 4—No amateur broadcast sent owing to Government official business.

Mar. 5—English—In the future the amateur broadcast will invariably be sent in code. All amateurs desiring a code chart can obtain same by writing to the "Radio Amateur Bureau, 44 Whitehall St., New York City."

Mar. 6—English—Following received from Boy Scouts of America: "Chief Seascout requested that all troops and seascout ships report radio activities to Seascout Radio Commodore 200 Fifth Ave., New York City."

Mar. 7—Code 2—U. S. S. Tacoma transferred from navy to war department for use in coast guard service in Philippine Islands.

Mar. 8—English—Radio amateur No. 2646 acknowledges letter March 7. Permission to visit naval stations must be obtained from Navy Department Washington.

Mar. 9—English—Press dispatch states Secretary of War announced today American Forces not to be withdrawn from Rhine at this time.

Mar. 10—English—Following received from Boy Scouts of America: "All Boy Scout radio stations should arrange to secure local publicity for radio broadcasts, particularly in small towns and through the Pioneer Scouts."

Mar. 11—English—Report received that amateur broadcast messages from this station are being copied in Southern California and on ships off the Pacific Coast of Mexico.

Mar. 12-13—No amateur broadcast sent.

Mar. 14—English—Following received from Executive Council, Second Amateur District: "Do not forget the second district radio amateur convention exhibit to be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, March 16, 17, 18, 19. On Friday, 7 P.M., there will be held a general convention meeting in the convention hall to discuss the Q.R.M. situation. At 6.30 P.M. on Saturday there will be a grand banquet in the main ballroom of the hotel. Come one, come all. Do not fail to attend the convention meeting on Friday night. Signed, Executive Radio Council, Second District."

Mar. 15—No amateur broadcast sent.

Mar. 16—Code 2—Press dispatch: "Washington, March 15—Motor cars registered in the United States last year numbered 9,211,295; the registration and license fees amounted to $102,034,106."

Mar. 17—No amateur broadcast sent.

Mar. 18—Code 4—Press dispatch: "Havana, Cuba, March 17.—A captive balloon with three men in the basket broke loose from its moorings today at the American Naval Station at Guantanimo, Cuba. Several aeroplanes are in pursuit, but it is believed that the balloon has been lost.

Mar. 19—English—Following received from Boy Scouts of America: "Chief Seascout urges all troops and local councils to arrange for receipt of scout messages. Further information from Seascout Radio Commodore, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City."

Mar. 20—No amateur broadcast sent.

Mar. 21—English—All radio amateurs who have not received or have not been notified of their registration number will be immediately notified of same by addressing Radio Amateur Bureau, 44 Whitehall St., New York City, care of District Communication Superintendent, U. S. Navy.

Mar. 24—English—Press dispatch: "Indianapolis, March 23—Patriotic mass meetings in every State are planned by the American Legion for the near future, starting with, one at Philadelphia on April 4."

Mar. 25-26-27—None sent.

Mar. 28—English—Press dispatch: "Dr. E. A. Eckhart and Dr. J. C. Karcher, of the Bureau of Standards, have succeeded in recording radio signals autographically. When this invention is perfected receiving operators will be unnecessary, it is said; the radio writing its own message."

Mar. 29—No amateur broadcast sent.

Mar. 30—English—Press dispatch: "Students of architecture of proven ability from American colleges are to be sent to France in groups during the yearly vacation periods to aid the French people in the work of reconstruction."

Mar. 31—English—Press dispatch: "Ithica, New York, March 30—Falling 9,000 feet in a disabled airplane and escaping with only a few bruises, while the machine was wrecked, was the experience today of Lieut. J. A. MacReady, of Dayton, Chief Test Pilot of the U. S. Army."

Who's Who in Radio

(*Continued from page 784*)

search work, and no doubt some day the Radio world will hear of some new invention, the result of his work.

Mr. Pickard is Past President and Fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers, a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Member of the American Electrochemical Society, the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Society of Chemical Industry, the American Meteorological Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

RADIO NEWS

The 100% Wireless Magazine

Radio News is the greatest radio magazine in print today. In point of circulation, number of articles, illustrations, it leads all other wireless magazines.
Each issue of the Radio News contains over 88 pages and an artistic cover in two colors. The illustrations average 150 every month and there are from 40 to 50 up-to-date articles, some by our biggest radio scientists, in every issue.

The only independent monthly wireless magazine in existence. It caters to no commercial interests—it has no boss save its readers. It is "different"—it has the latest radio news. It is a scientific magazine but it caters largely to the Radio Amateur.

$2.00 a Year

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ANNOUNCEMENT

We have reduced the Subscription Price of SCIENCE & INVENTION to the pre-**$2.50** war rate of $2.50. This reduction to take place with our June, 1921 Number.

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Town..... State.....

R. N. 5-21

Dictionary of Technical Terms Used in Radio

Saddles—Screw-on clips for wiring. (See Brass Saddles.)

Saturated Solution—A liquid which contains so much of a certain substance that it can dissolve no more.

Sb—See Antimony.

Se—See Selenium.

Sec—See Secant.

Secant—The diameter of a circle passing thru one end of an arc and produced until it meets the Tangent.

Secant of Angle—Diameter forming secant of the Arc contained in that angle. Equals Cosecant of the complement.

Secondary Cell—Accumulator. One whose plates require "forming" by passing a current thru cell before it is capable of producing a current. Plates require "reforming" after each discharge of a cell. See Faure, Plante, and Tudor Plates. In an ordinary cell, both plates are lead sulfate, after charging they become lead peroxide on the negative. Both sides of positive plates are used, therefore one extra negative plate is placed in the cell. Fully charged, the voltage is 2.5, which falls rapidly to 2.2, thence steadily down to 2, after which rapidly to 1.180, when they require recharging. Specific gravity of acid when cell is charged should be at least 1.200, and when discharged should be from 1.170 to 1.185.

Secondary Circuit—One which relies upon its current being supplied by another called the Primary Circuit.

Sector—Any part of a circle enclosed between two radii and their included arc.

Secular Variation—Irregular variations of Dip and Inclination which take place at any given point on the earth.

Segment of Circle—Portion cut off by a chord.

Seizing—The binding which holds a Bight in position. A moveable piece of gear is said to be "seized" when it is stuck by rust or heat.

J. E. Brown's Station

(*Continued from page 790*)

The Editors wish here to express their thanks to Mr. Brown for this photograph which was kindly offered to RADIO NEWS, to be used as a front page for this issue.

As may be seen, the station is a pretty good one, equipt with the most up-to-date instruments. On the table may be seen the De Forest Radiofone, on which Mr. Brown has replaced the four 5-watt tubes by two 35-watt "Singer" ones. On the right of the Radiofone is the paragon receiver with a two-stage radio frequency amplifier.

Editors' Note:

The photograph of Mr. Brown's dog was not entered in the "idea for cover contest."

It was sent to RADIO NEWS *on February 2d for use as a front page and it is from this suggestion that the contest "ideas for covers" was started for the future issues.*

An Inexpensive C. W. Transmitter

(*Continued from page 770*)

switching arrangement, shown in Fig. 2.

From the above, it will be seen that this is an entirely practical set, which may be built for a very reasonable figure from apparatus now actually available on the market, and will be found in every way satisfactory.

OPPORTUNITY AD-LETS

Follow these advertisements every month. Reliable advertisers from all over the country offer you their most attractive specials in these columns.

Classified advertising rate six cents a word for each insertion. Ten per cent discount for 6 issues. 20 per cent discount for 12 issues. Name and address must be included at the above rate. Cash should accompany all classified advertisements unless placed by an accredited advertising agency. No advertisement for less than 10 words accepted.

Objectionable or misleading advertisements not accepted. Advertisements for the July issue must reach us not later than June 10.

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EXPERIMENTER PUBLISHING CO. INC., 233 and 236 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y.

Automobile Accessories.

Autoists—"Saviorgas"; easily mixed. Saves gas. Decarbonizer. Recipe, 10c coin. Hawthorne Co., Roslyn, Wash.

Auto Motors Supplies—Buick, Michigan, Stoddard-Dayton, E. M. F., Cadillac, Overland, Continental and Buda Motors. All types, $50 each and up. New Dixie magnetos, $20; Splitdorf high tension magnetos, $10; Kellog pumps $3.50; Auto-Lite generators, new, $10; air gauges, 65c; Remy ignition coils, new $3; electric and gas headlamps, coils, distributor heads, air compressors, etc. Write for catalog. Motor Sales Dept., 16 West End, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Motorcycles—Bicycles.

Don't Buy a bicycle motor attachment until you get our catalog and prices. Shaw Mfg. Co., Dept. 1605, Galesburg, Kans.

Used Parts for all motorcycles. Schuck Cycle Co., 1922 Westlake, Seattle. Wash.

Motor Engines and Dynamos.

Special Garage Motors—Manufactured by the General Electric Co.: 1 H.P., $78.50; 2 H.P., $110; 3 H.P., $128.50; 5 H.P., $166.50. All sizes both single and polyphase motors for immediate delivery. Special charging generators, all voltages. Write for catalog. Motor Sales, Dept. 16, West End, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Machinery and Tools

Seven Inch Bench Lathe with carriage, $35; also small aluminum gasoline engines, two lbs. Mechanical Lathe Co., 2411 S. Springfield Ave., Chicago.

Agents Wanted.

Big Money and fast sales. Every owner buys gold initials for his auto. You charge $1.50; make $1.35. Ten orders daily easy. Write for particulars and free samples. American Monogram Co., Dept. 133, East Orange, N. J.

Beginners—Complete mail order system, R. Box 1005, Atlantic City.

Help Wanted.

Detectives Earn Big Money. Excellent opportunity. Travel. Great demand everywhere. Fascinating work. Experience unnecessary. Particulars free. Write, American Detective System, 1968 Broadway, New York.

Be a Mirror Expert. $3-$10 a day; spare time home at first; no capital; we train, start you making and silvering mirrors, French method. Free prospectus. W. R. Derr, Pres., 579 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted—Radio instructor to take charge of school, A-1 man preferably with teaching experience and college education. Box 100, RADIO NEWS.

Earn $25 Weekly, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary; details free. Press Syndicate, 5665, St. Louis, Mo.

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Tobacco or Snuff Habit Cured or no pay; $1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., SB, Baltimore, Md.

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1000 Different Stamps, $3.00; 500, $1.25; 200, 25c; 100, 12c. Approvals. Michaels, 5602 Prairie, Chicago.

California Gold Quarter size and Colombia nickel coin 30c; Italy 10 Centimes and catalog 10c. Homer Shultz, King City, Mo.

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Advertise in 100 Magazines. Words 9c each; three times 18c each. Concordia Magazine, 9A Water, York, Penna.

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Used Checkwriters, all makes, wholesale, retail; furnish one to fifty. Write me. Allen, 519 Farnham Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

This Is What They All Say

900 Riverside Drive,
New York, February 8, 1921.

Dear Sir:

Kindly enter my ad in RADIO NEWS for March. I always get good results from your ads.

(Signed) HAROLD ISAACSON.

---

70 Arlington Street,
Hyde Park, Mass.
February 9th, 1921.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find eighty-four cents ($.84) in stamps for an advertisement I would like to have put in the March RADIO NEWS.

May I add that I have gotten better results from RADIO NEWS than I could ever have thought of getting from my other advertisements.

(Signed) CHARLES M. BUTLER.

Business Opportunities.

If You Want to Sell or exchange your farm, unimproved land, city property or patent, write me. John J. Black, 194th St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Substantial Manufacturing Corporation wants capable men to establish branch and manage salesmen; $800 to $2,000 necessary. Will allow expenses to Baltimore as explained. Address Mr. Clemmer, 603 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore. Md.

Make Big Money—Start a business of your own. We give full instruction to succeed. Guaranteed formulas how to manufacture: Silverplating powder, liquid court plaster, straw hat bleach, resilvering mirrors, dressing and polish for tan shoes, luminous paint, toothpaste for collapsible tubes, soap bubble liquid. All for 50 cents. The Sydney Specialty Co., 43 Murray St., New York City.

Make More Money—Start manufacturing kewpie dolls and novelties; 45 cents worth plaster Paris makes dozen dolls worth $12. List of buyers, special formula, instructions complete, $1. Seyvis, Sta. C. Box 43, Buffalo, N. Y.

Let Us Be Your Factory. Write today. Logan Machine Co., 222 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

Complete Machines or parts manufactured. Tools and special machinery designed and built. Patents perfected. E. Bieber, Reading Pa.

Books.

We Buy and Sell back issues of Radio Amateur News and Electrical Experimenter. Boston Magazine Exchange, 109 Mountfort St., Boston, Mass.

The Amateur Electrician—Pocket size, 20c, coin. Joe Tillberg, Proctor, Vermont.

Books, Novelties, classy photos, magical goods; catalogue 10c. J. M. Northen & Co., Walnut Ridge, Ark.

Wireless Course in 20 Lessons. By S. Gernsback, A. Lescarboura and H. W. Secor, E. E. Tells you everything you want to know about "Wireless"—theory, practice and history. A clear, concise course on every phase of this subject. 160 pages—350 illustrations, 30 tables. Flexible cloth cover, 75c postpaid. Stiff cloth cover, $1.25 postpaid. Experimenter Publishing Co., Book Dept., 236-A Fulton St., New York.

Just Off the Press. Design and Construction of Audion Amplifying Transformers (Radio and Audio-Frequency Types). By Edward T. Jones, late Associate Editor Radio Amateur News. The transformers shown in this book have never been described in print before and have usually been considered a manufacturer's secret. The designs are very rugged and simple. A book that every radio "bug" should have. Written so you will understand every word. Price 25c postpaid. Experimenter Publishing Co., Book Dept., 236-A Fulton St., New York City.

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Wireless.

Variocouplers, bakelite tubes, $5.25; variometers, inside windings, $4.25; transmitter microphones, $3; oak cabinets with and without bakelite panels. Meade Bakelite Radio Apparatus, 975 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Swap—New 15-jewel, 20 year case wrist watch for radio apparatus. Make offer. Joe Fleming, 106 Powell St., Atlanta, Ga.

New Duck Navy coupler, $14. Edward Hopper, Hawthorne, N. J.

Slab Inductances—Set of eight, tuning with .001 MF condenser from 300 to 30,000 meters. Forward money orders, $4.00, made payable at Atlantic Road Brixton to Perry 9 Jelf Road Brixton, London, England, and secure a set post free by return.

Alkaline Storage B batteries last indefinitely. Pictures and further information upon request. 32 volts, $8; 50 volts, $10; 70 volts, $12. Kimley Mfg. Co., 290 Winslow Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale—One 10 K.W. wireless transformer, $70; and one-step regenerative cabinet, $30. Harold W. Nogle, Hop River Conn.

Special for May—Western Electric 1 mfd. phone condensers postpaid $2.50; also handle all standard instruments catalog prices. Send stamp for monthly bargain sheet. Excellent service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Arthur Post 329 Harrison St., Passaic N. J.

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Audion Detector and Amplifier, V.T., 50 cents. Honeycomb coil mountings, 25 cents. Back mounted rheostats, 40 cents. Composition for molding your own knobs, panels. etc. 35c pound. Send stamp for particulars. Palmers Electrical Equipment Co., Palmers, Minn.

A Central Distributing Point for all standard makes of wireless supplies. We carry a full stock of everything that is desirable in the way of wireless equipment. Quantity buying enables us to make low prices. An absolute guarantee on every article sold. Write us your wants; every letter answered promptly. Bullock's Sporting Goods, Dept. 6, York. Nebr.

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(Wireless continued)

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Ammeters, new, read 5 amperes charge and discharge, $1. Postpaid. The Recto Mfg. Co., Inc., 23 W. Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Regenerative Set for amateurs who cannot afford the variometer type. Use these staggerwound pancake coils with the tickler circuit and obtain greater selectivity and signal strength. Mount on your old panel. Set of three coils 200 meters, $6; 600 meters, $7; 1 K.W. O. T., $9; loops, $4. West Philadelphia Radio Co., 4054 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Engraving of Bakelite—5c per letter. We handle all makes of wireless apparatus. Radio Supply Co., 43 Carlisle St., Springfield, Mass.

See Our Display Ad on page 810. Radio Testing Station, Binghamton, N. Y.

Build Your Own fixed condensers and save money. Will send you tin foil and mica enough to build grid, plate and bridging condensers, together with complete set of instructions for making them, for 50c. Harry T. Gleich Co., 490 Sixth Ave., New York City, Dept. W1.

Demand the Genuine RTS grid condensers. Do not be deceived by imitators. RTS grid condensers, .0005 MF each, 35c; RTS phone condensers, .0013 MF, 40c; RTS grid condenser and grid leak, .0005 MF, 50c. Radio Testing Station, Binghamton, N. Y.

Make Your Receiving Condensers—Quarter pound 4 inch foil with paper attached makes 40 .001 mf. condensers. 25c excluding postage. Lester Gruver, 2907 Scottwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

Electrolytic Rectifiers will operate your audion plate circuits on A.C. perfectly when used with ordinary filter circuit. Half pint size, extra charge of chemicals, renewal electrodes, per set of four, $2. No objectionable noise even in amplifier sets. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free circular. Geo. M. Gilbert, 746 Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y.

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Oder Now—By Mail.—New apparatus at prices below list: Grebe, DeForest and others. New V.T. 2's, $12; used apparatus at reasonable rates. State your wants. W. W. Freeland, 34 Baldwin Ave., Newark, N. J.

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Write for Our Big Free Price List—First class apparatus. Quality and service. Satisfaction guaranteed Wireless Amateur's Supply Lab., 1315 E. High St., Davenport, Iowa.

Variometers—You can now have as many variometers as you need to try out the complicated modern receiving circuits. There is nothing hard to make in a variometer except the ball shaped windings and supports. We furnish sets of wonderful self-supporting ball shaped coils which are marvels of efficiency and you build the rest easy according to instructions we furnish. Coils 50 and 75c each. Blueprint instructions 10c (free with set of four coils). Colored circular 2c. See our display ad next month. Precision Radio Equipment Co., 118-120 Christie St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Wireless Course in 20 Lessons. By S. Gernsback, A. Lescarboura and H. W. Secor. E. E. Tells you everything you want to know about "Wireless"—theory, practice and history. A clear, concise course on every phase of this subject; 160 pages—350 illustrations, 30 tables. Flexible cloth cover, 75c. postpaid. Stiff cloth cover, $1.25 postpaid. Experimenter Publishing Co., Book Dept., 236-A Fulton St., New York.

(Continued on page 846)

(*Continued from page* 845)

(*Wireless continued*)

How to Make Wireless Sending Apparatus. 100 pages—88 illustrations. Written and published entirely for the wireless enthusiast who wants to make his own radio apparatus. Contains more information on "how to make it" than any other book we know of. Paper bound, 35c. postpaid. Experimenter Publishing Co., Book Dept., 236-A Fulton St., New York City.

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Just Off the Press—Design and Construction of Audion Amplifying Transformers (Radio and Audio-Frequency Types). By Edward T. Jones late Associate Editor Radio Amateur News. The transformers shown in this book have never been described in print before and have usually been considered a manufacturer's secret. The designs are very rugged and simple. A book that every radio "bug" should have. Written so you will understand every word. Price 25c postpaid. Experimenter Publishing Co., Book Dept., 236-A Fulton St., New York City.

The How and Why of Radio Apparatus, by H. W. Secor, E. E. This newest book on radio matters fulfills a distinct gap in wireless literature in that, while the treatment is made as understandable and as free from mathematics as possible, it at the same time incorporates a wealth of technique and instruction for the Radio Amateur—the Radio Operator—the Installation and Designing Expert—as well as teachers and students of the subject in general. A very broad field has been covered by the author, at the same time giving a great deal of information not found in other text books. If you are engaged in any branch of the Radio or allied arts at all you will surely need this latest contribution to radio literature, which is destined to be found on every radio man's book shelf before long. A glance at the following list of chapters gives but a very scant idea of the extensive and useful radio knowledge provided in its text: The Induction Coil; The Alternating Current Transformer; Radio Transmitting Condensers; The Spark-Gaps; Radio-Transmitting Inductances; Radio Receiving Tuners; Radio Receiving Condensers; Detectors; Telephone Receivers; Radio Amplifiers; Construction of a Direct Reading Wavemeter and Decremeter; Antenna Construction; The Calculation and Measurement of Inductances; Appendix containing very useful tables, covering all subjects treated in this very unusual book. This newest of Radio Works, cloth bound in Vellum de Luxe, Gold Stamped and Hand Sewed, has 160 pages. Size of book 6x9 inches. The How and Why of Radio Apparatus, Postpaid $1.75. Experimenter Publishing Co., Book Dept., 236a Fulton St., New York City.

Wanted to Buy

Send to Cleveland by mail or express any old or broken watches, false teeth, old or broken jewelry, brooches, bracelets, old gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, magneto points, platinum wire, contact points or crucibles, mercury, and anything valuable. We pay the highest prices in cash by return mail. Goods returned in ten days if you're not satisfied. The Ohio Smelting & Refining Co. 207 Lennox Bldg. Cleveland Ohio.

Exchange.

For Sale—A one-step radio frequency receiver, $30; one audion control cabinet $15; one inductance cabinet, $15; one A.P. amplifier tube, used five hours, $5.50; one Federal audio frequency transformer. A1 condition, $5; one choke coil, $1; one Arlington receiving transformer in A1 condition $5; and the following mounted honeycomb coils: L75, L200, L400, L750, all for $6. Write for full description of any or all of these items. Walter Kohr, Lancaster, Pa.

For Sale—Set of honeycomb coils, 12 coils, range from 500 to 25,000 meters; also triple geared pedestal mounting, almost new, price $30 c. o. d. One new audiotron double filament, with four-prong adapter, $4.50; Federal transformer, new, $6.50; two Federal anti-capacity switches, 12 spring, new, $2.25 each. Murdock 43 plate condenser, almost new, $4; multiaudifone, like new, $10. V. J. Coughenour, Plattsburg, Ohio.

For Sale—One Turney spider web inductance. Sell $5.50, new. I. Krieger, 2120 Mapes Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Swap—Type F Baldwins for banjo or Banjo-mandolin. Also typewriter and others. Albert Toth, 1628 First Avenue, New York City.

(*Exchange continued*)

Fore Sale—Wireless material; send for list. Want twin-cylinder motorcycle engine. J. Zied, 530 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale—Back numbers of the Electrical Experimenter from April, 1918, to March, 1921. Write for prices. Harold Tornquist, Caribou, Maine.

Through Death of Son wish to sell all his wireless outfit. Write for particulars. Mrs. S. Victor, 654 Burke Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Generators—Two 80 watt H. R S.; type "S"; radioson detector, perfect condition; two motorcycle engines, just overhauled; Brandes navy phones; two variable condensers, ground switch. Many other things; all good condition. Sacrifice. Harold Walker, 41 St. John Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.

Bargains—Prize winning set in January, 1920, R. A. N. Short wave regenerative set. Both A1 condition. Must sell. What am I offered? Urban Worner, 1052 City Park Ave, New Orleans

For Sale—5 dial omnigraph, $15; DeForest 3-coil mounting, with gears, $7 E. Saul, 187 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Quitting Wireless—20,000 meter coupler, $20; 3,000 meter coupler, $6; detector, one-step variable, etc., $15; 43-plate variable, dial, hard rubber panel, $5, or first $40 money order. Roy Schilling, 3956 Zerni, Denver, Colo.

A Bargain—DeForest six-panel ultra-audion unit set and one-step amplifier, with phones, eight coils, tubes and B battery. In neat cabinet. Write for particulars. John W. Slayden Waverly, Tenn.

For Sale—Transmitting set complete, owner must sacrifice; transmitter includes open core transformer, condenser, oscillation transformer, impedance coil, rotary gap (marble base), rheostat, key, large changeover switch, thermol couple meter, lightning switch. A real set for someone wanting something worth while. $100 for quick cash sale. Also Clapp-Eastham BQ wavemeter Weston thermo galvanometer for same, $35; short wave variometer regenerative set, $30. Box 50, care of RADIO NEWS.

For Sale—1 set Victor-Marconi wireless code records, $2.75; 1 Standard key, $2.50; 1 ¼ inch spark coil with gap, $2; 1 No. 2 Junior omnigraph with 5 sets wireless dials, $19. All good condition. Wesley Robinson, Jr., St. Marys. Ga.

For Sale—Sending and receiving set, $18. C. Roebling, 2748 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Sale—DeForest 6 panel unit set complete with 5 coils (less bulb). Has tuning condenser equipped with vernier. Set used three months. Guaranteed to be as good as new. Selling out. First money order for $40 takes it. Emerson Rossberg, 52 Vine St., New Britain, Conn.

Must Sell—Complete regenerative receiving set. Genuine mahogany cabinet 14 x 10 inches with bakelite front. Photograph sent on request. Bargain at $54 prepaid with audion bulb. Glenn Shockley, Silverton, Oregon.

For Sale—Five disk omnigraph, absolutely new, with sounder, $15. I. Schinck, New Milford, N. J.

Audiotron Cabinet—With bulb, $9.50; with "B" batteries, $11.50; panel only, $5; Murdock variable, $4.25. Allen Grower, Luverne, Minn.

Wanted—Acme 200 watt C.W. power transformer, mounted. Sell one ½ K.W. open core transformer, $5; one pancake oscillation transformer, $3. Address Alfred Gienow, River Edge, New Jersey.

Arc Generator—½ K.W., water-cooled. First check for $15 gets it postpaid. A. Greenberg, R2, Hackensack. N. J.

Complete Receivng Set—3500 meter, $30. Send for description Pvt. Al Huson Camp Morgan, N. J.

Electrical Engineerng course complete; 36 text books in perfect condition; worth $40; first reasonable offer takes them. P. O. Box 1104, New Orleans, La.

For Sale—¼ K.W. sending set, Thoradson transformer, rotary, 4 sections of condenser with rack, lighting switch, oscillation transformer, key, kick-back preventer, changeover switch, $50; detector and two-step amplifier, batteries, bulbs, fones, $55; Murdock loose coupler, $14; Crystal receiving set with two variables $32; Holtzer-Cabot fones $13; Grebe detector cabinet, $16; Arnold detector cabinet $15; Adams-Morgan coupler, regular $40, sale price $30; detector and one-stage amplifier, bulbs, $25; key, $2; Western Electric fones, $7. All apparatus in A1 condition. John Kennell, Box 102, Passaic, N. J.

Sale—Complete ¼K.W. transmitting set comprising Clapp-Eastham ¼ K.W. transformer, 2 sections condenser, rotary gap and key, $22; also complete loose coupler receiver in panel, condenser and coil in panel, $15. George Korper, 639 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Transformer—½ K.W., 50 V. Jewell meter. Edison home moving picture machine, analytical balance scale, 6 V. alkaline storage battery. 2QO.

Swap! Sell! DeForest audion receiver cheap! Transformers, condensers, fifty other articles; want 4 inch spark coil. Floyd Daisey, Cape Charles, Va.

Will Swap short wave receiver, CR 2 Grebe, first class condition, for long wave receiver. Won't ship. Wm. J. Callahan, 158 9th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

(*Exchange continued*)

Sale or Exchange electro-plating apparatus ancdes, wheels and solution worth at least $25; or swap Baldwin phones, transformer or what have you? Fred Gampert, Kirkland, Illinois.

Exchange—Mignon U.W. 1 undamped wave tuner and B.D. 1 detector, $45; want regenerative receiver Joe W. Key, Charleston, Wash.

Bargain—Have two Colby long-wave tuners, worth $17.50, sell $12.50; one DeForest control panel, worth $13.75, sell for $9; Amrad quench gap ¼ K.W., worth $24.50. sell for $18; 1 Edison primary battery, 300 amps. $5 I. Krieger, 2120 Mapes Ave., Bronx. New York.

Bargain—Honeycomb coil panel with gear, 2 coils and 31 plate variable air condenser with Vernier attachment; all DeForest make. Cost. new, $32; will sell for $15. N. Mitchell, 235 South 25th St., Paris, Texas.

Wanted—Best radiophone $30 will buy. Spot cash. Zachary Miller, 87 Gordon St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Variocouplers, bakelite tubes, $5.25; variometers inside windings, $4.25; transmitter microphones, $3; oak cabinets with and without bakelite panels. Meade Bakelite Radio Apparatus, 875 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

First $25 takes my receiver. Navy panel coupler, audion panel, "B" battery. Write for description. Want one K.W. set and one-inch coil. E. Siemssen, Alden, Minn.

Let's Swap! Buy! Sell!—Whatd'ye got? Whatd'ye want? Forward price, description and quarter for listing, including year's subscription, Swap Bulletin, New York-Detroit-Wichita Falls, Texas.

For Sale Cheap—Murdock coupler, Murdock condenser, audiotron, panel outfit, DeForest detector, jacks and plug, omnigraph, Hawkins guides, Robbins Meyer motor, Danditoy transformer, Fleming tube, switches. Palmore Lehnhoff, Clarksville, Texas.

For Sale—Five Edison storage batteries— 5 cells each 7½ volts, 24 amp. hrs. rating, steel containers, price $5, worth $15; also one ¼ K.W. dynamo, no windings, fine for C.W. work, will exchange for pair phones and bulb. All letters answered. C. Morgan, Box 135, Tamaqua, Pa.

Complete Sending Set $5; 3,000 meter navy type coupler, $12; 800 meter coupler in cabinet type, $8. Ralph W. Miller, 136 Hudson St., Reading, Pa.

For Sale—500 volt D.C. generator, rheostat, all for $30. O. Mogler, 2840 Benton St., St. Louis, Mo.

Bargain—Triple honeycomb reegnerative receiver with both audion and crystal detector and one-stage amplifier, all mounted in portable cabinet of my own design. Works excellent on radiophone reception. Set includes eleven coils and "B" batteries, but no tubes. Costs $112, sacrifice for $65. Frederick J. Petrequin, Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

For Sale—An Acme 1 K.W. transmitting transformer in same good condition as when shipped from factory. Never used; will sell for $32; also Super-Benwood twelve-stud rotary quenched gap, never used, will sell for $24. P. O. money orders only accepted. Address all letters to the undersigned. C. O. Amos, 3011 Spruce Ave., Altoona, Pa.

Will Exchange 273 shares Uncle Sam oil stock, series A, par value of same is $273, for audion or audion amplifying cabinet receiving set with bulbs and phones. Write, John F. Barry, Sabattis, N. Y.

½ K.W. Z. R. L. Transformer, $12; rotary gap, $8; condenser, $1; ¼ K.W. transformer, $9; key, $2.50; condenser, $1.50 rotor, $1; rotary motor $4. Floyd Buck, 15 Crescent Place Middletown, N. Y.

Bargain—Omnigraph, extra dials, new Mesco 55 buzzer, phones, key, copies Bluchers Wireless Telegraphy, Government examination questions, new, everything, $16, or sell separate. Butler, 2180 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Audion Control Panel with bulb, $14, also other instruments. Write for free list. A. Bardush, 532 Hall St., S. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sell—Transmitting set; inch coil, helix, condenser, gap, key, price $7. J. Burke, Geldard St., Valley Falls, R. I.

3 Inch Spark Coil, $9.50; 1,500-15,000 meter loading coil, $4.50. Edward Beaver, 910 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Sale—One long distance cabinet wireless set with phones. Emmet Crowe, 728 South 60th St., Philadelphia.

Bargains—DeForest P-300, $50; T-200, $60; 12-coils, $20; tubes, $8; Baldwin telephones, $14; new. Church of Jehovah, Long Island, Alabama.

Trade—Black Beauty bicycle, $52 new, for a good rotary gap. Will sell for $25. Write, Ward Drill, 1225 Wheeler St., Woodstock, Ill.

DeForest O T 5 phone set. First class condition, $1. Frey, 208 Freeman Ave., Jersey City.

1 Short Wave regenerative set minus bulb, $15. Also noiseless ¾ K.W. transmitter complete mounted in a cabinet with glass doors. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will sell at a reasonable price or consider in a trade for a new bicycle. Can be seen between 6 and 7.30 P. M. or Sunday mornings. Jerome M. Mandl, 533 W. 150th St., New York City.

(*Continued on page* 847)

(*Continued from page* 846)

(*Exchange continued*)

Will Sell three small dynamos, high frequency, wireless, chemicals, etc. Send 5 cents. Karl Peterson, Weldon, Ill.

For Trade—Marlin rifle 30-30 10 shot repeater new, 28 steel Victor traps, various sizes, new last fall, photo finishing outfit complete. Want radio apparatus. Alfred Rusten, Osnabrock, North Dakota.

For Sale—Benwood rotary, practically new with motor running at a speed of 4,000 R.P.M. First $18 takes it. All letters answered. Radio 9ACM, 1611 North 8th St., Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Twelve Volt Tungsten Lamps—Fit 110 volt sockets, 2½ and 5 watt. One 60c; two for $1. Postpaid. Karl L. Peterson Laboratories, Weldon, Illinois.

Sell Complete Receiving Outfit—Also storage battery and other junk. Charles Spencer, 294 Central Park West, New York City

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For Sale—5 ER'S 1 K.W. transmitting set. Have record of 1,500 miles, or ask any amateur how my signals were during last radio season. First M. O. for $60 takes it. John Cain R. R. No. 9, Nashville, Tenn.

For Sale—Cabinet receiving set, bakelite panel, hinged top, audion control incorporated, 100 to 2,500 meters, ideal portable set. $25.00. Davidson, 347 West 122nd St., New York City.

For Sale—Complete amateur receiving set cheap. Samuel Hoy, 24 Rhodes Ave., Collingdale, Pennsylvania.

Wanted—DeForest units or other standard apparatus; exchange for Automobile Engineering Cyclopaedia, 5 volumes; Modern Shop Practice, 6 vols.; Practical Aviation, Automobile Ignition, Lighting, Starting, 1 volume each, or cash. C. B. Hayward, Great Neck, N. Y.

For Sale—Stock of brand new technical books, best obtainable, for half price. Also tools and instruments. Send for list. Henry Francis Parks, Butte, Montana.

Sell—1 K.W. transformer, new, $20. Val Lehmann, 231 Shuler Ave., Hamilton, Ohio.

For Sale—Omnigraph, 15 dial Morse and Continental, $15. F. Richter, 1445 Boyd Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.

Wanted—Omnigraph, state model, price and full particulars. Waterman, 192 Ainslie St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Sale—New $40 audiotron cabinet detector for $30. Contains "A" and "B" battery controls, variable grid condenser, secondary loading coil, besides double filament audiotron. Write Fred Morton, Kalispell, Montana.

Selling Out—One loose coupler, $3; one Murdock variable condenser, $3.25; one DeForest P-401 audion control, $9.50; one two-step amp. in cabinet made with jack control, $31; one pair Murdock phones, $3.25; one loading coil $5, and a bunch of smaller articles cheap. All inquiries answered. Leon Lavinthal, 504 Riverside Ave., Trenton, N. J.

For Sale—Radiocraft two-stage amplifier. Hardly used. Cost $50. Sell $35. Money order, Sam'l H. Horowitz, 71 E. 96th St., New York City.

DeForest P-500 Detector—$10; Duck's navy transformer, $10. Both in fine condition. Jay Edmondson, Milton, Iowa.

3,000 Murdock Phones, $4.50. M. Rollberg, 5440 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

For Sale—Sending and receiving set, and other apparatus. Henry Nalbach, Mowequa, Ill.

Sell Apparatus and Books—List free. Robert Holman, 637 East Mahanoy St., Mahanoy City, Pa.

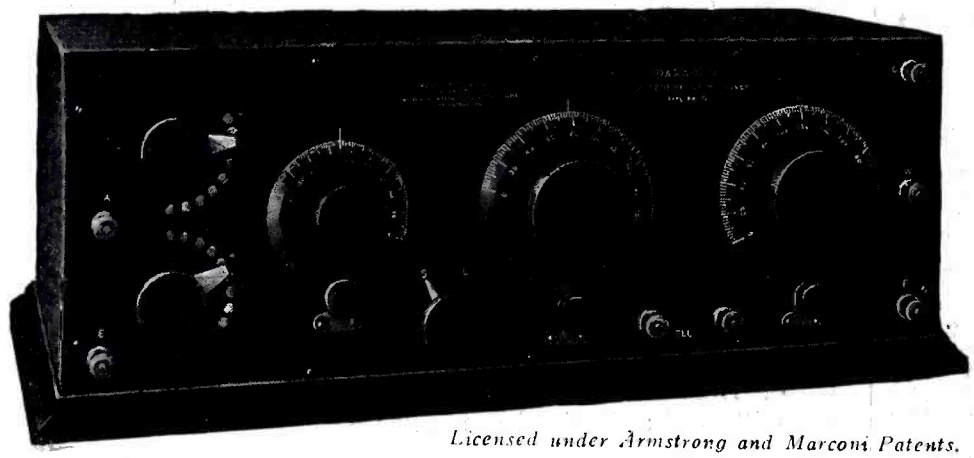
Have For Sale several pair of used phones, including Brandes Trans-Atlantic, $9; Brandes navy type, $10; Connecticuts, $8; a few Century buzzers at $1.75; one Federal amplifying transformer, $6; two Acme choke coils, at $6 each and one (army type) service buzzer transmitter and phone in leather case, $20. First postoffice money order takes pick of lot. I. Krieger, 2120 Mapes Ave., New York City.

CONTINENTAL NEWS

MAY, 1921

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH IN RADIO NEWS BY THE CONTINENTAL RADIO AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION

PARAGON RECEIVERS MAKE GOOD IN USERS OWN TESTS



View of Paragon R.A. Ten Amplifying Short Wave Regenerative Receiver — identical with the sets used in these tests.

Licensed under Armstrong and Marconi Patents.

Prominent Amateurs endorse Paragons after thoro tests and comparisons. "Comes up to all advertised requirements" says Y. M. C. A. Radio School.

MANY genuine Paragon R. A. Ten Regenerative Receiving Sets are now in actual use, more than fulfilling every advertised superiority. Mr. J. L. Hornung, of the Department of Education, East Side Y. M. C. A., writes:

Gentlemen:

We are in receipt of your Paragon R. A. Ten regenerative receiver and wish to extend a few words of appreciation.

The receiver has been given a due trial, in which *comparative tests* have been made with the best types of regenerative receivers now on the market. We find that it comes up to all of the specified requirements made in your advertisements *without any contradictions whatever!*

Very truly yours,
Y. M. C. A. RADIO SCHOOL,
By *J. L. Hornung.*

"Heard stations never heard before."

A recent advertisement for Paragons carried the headline, "You'll hear stations you never heard before." In this connection this letter from J. Edw. Brown is interesting.

Glenbrook, Conn.

Gentlemen:

I thought it may be of interest to you to know about the Paragon R. A. Ten Receiver just installed a short time ago.

I hooked this up on the evening of Jan. 6. The first thing picked up was *Wisconsin.* From that time on we "heard stations that had never been heard before" in this section.

I picked up the steamer Gloucester (KQG) off Barnegat, talking to Asbury Park *on detector alone,* as the first stage amplifier was uncomfortable for the ears.

Another surprise was that the instrument seems to be protected, as I failed to get any body capacity whatever.

This is the best by far that I have ever heard,—especially for strength of signals on detector alone.

I congratulate you on having such a wonderful machine,—and at the price of $85.00,—for at this amount it places the instrument within the reach of most amateurs.

Very truly.
J. Edw. Brown.

Another amateur with a similar experience writes:

Bayshore, New York.

Gentlemen:

I have recently had the pleasure of trying out one of your Paragon R. A. Tens, and I am taking this time to congratulate you upon the design and construction of a tuner that, in my opinion, is the best thing that ever was placed on the market. Stations that, before the R. A.'s installation, were QRZ, or not heard at all, pounded in as though a two-step had been added to the set; and the tuning was sharp—much sharper than I had hitherto ever experienced.

There are two points that are especially to be commended: The ability to tune down to 150 meters with *no loss of amplification:* and the insensitiveness of the tuner to external capacity effects. These two points render it entirely possible to handle traffic by long jumps under the jam on 200 and up.

I trust that you may be interested in the results as enumerated, and in the points of superiority, over other tuners, that struck me forcibly.

Very truly yours,
Tremaine Hulse.
2 BGR.

The letters quoted here, as well as many others of a similar nature, are on file at our office. Such wholehearted endorsement from experienced operators should guide you in your radio work. A Paragon Receiver may cost $85, to be sure—*But,* a genuine Paragon is nevertheless the best "buy" per dollar, on the market. Remember, also, the guarantee is for *Two* Years. The instrument is built to long outlast the guarantee.

Order a Paragon R. A. Ten, or get our descriptive booklet by using the coupon at the left.

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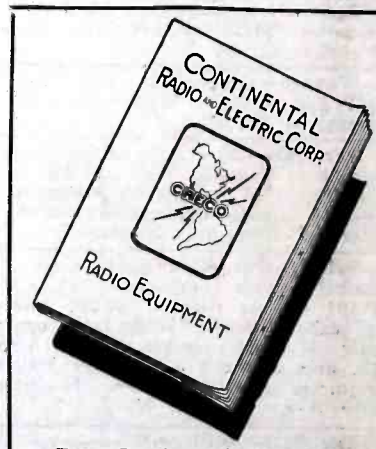

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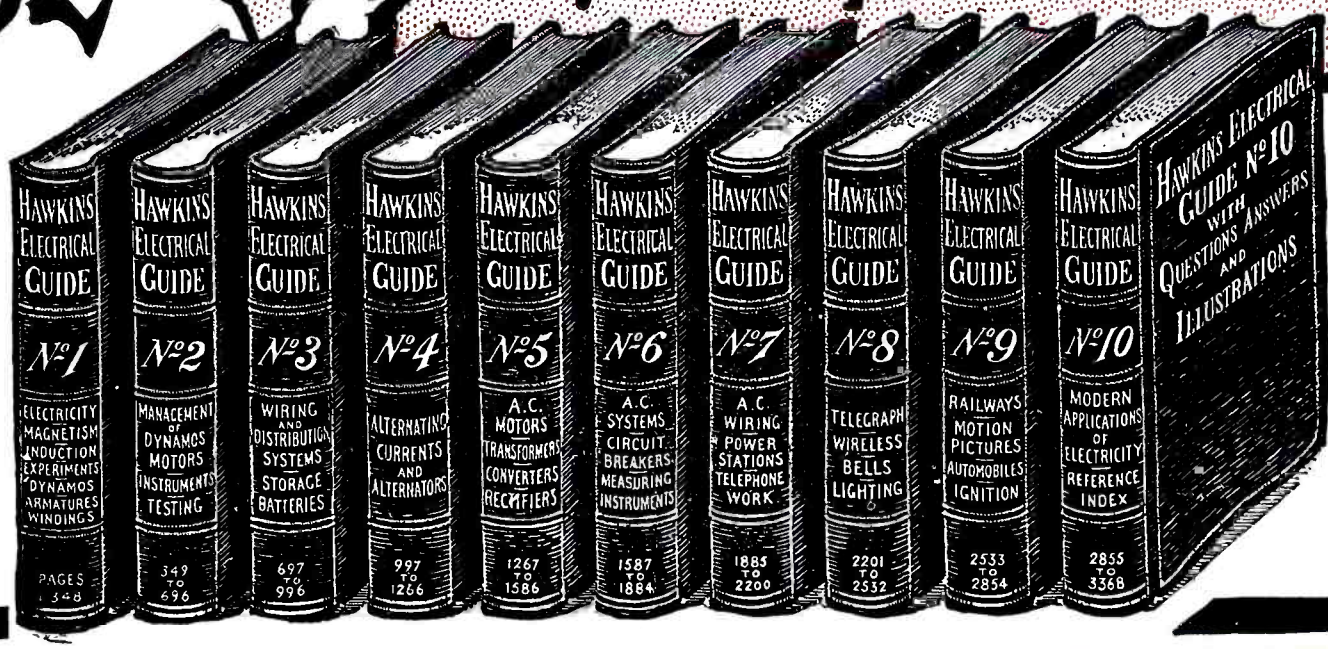

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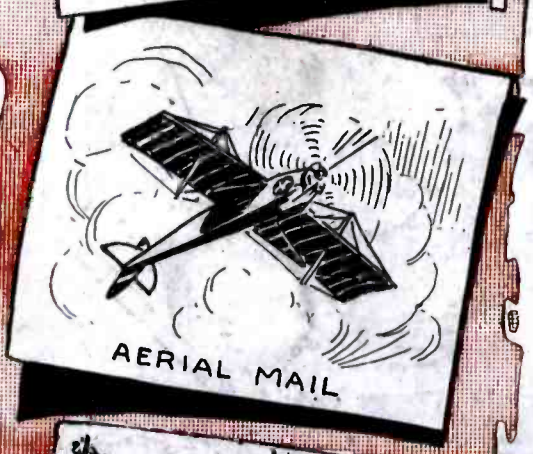

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