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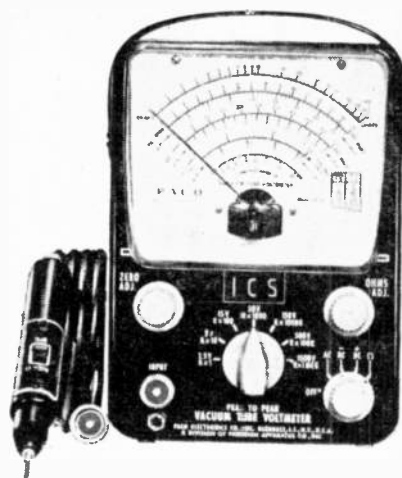
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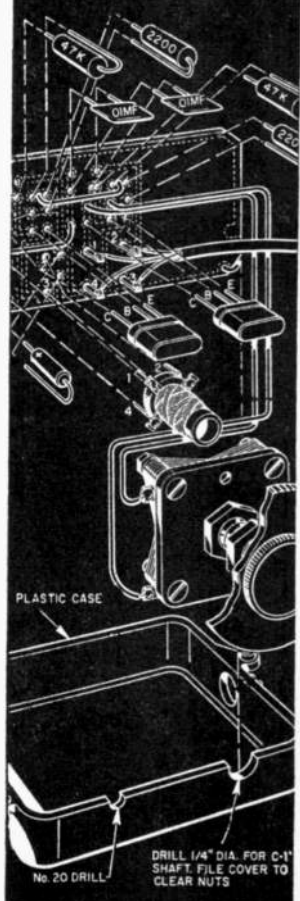
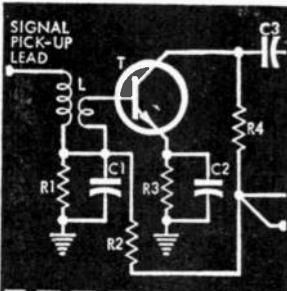
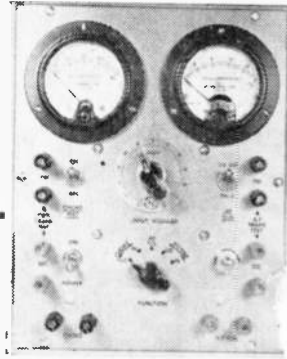
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RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER No. 609 presents a selection of the most popular electronics articles that have appeared in SCIENCE and MECHANICS magazine, plus many new projects covering AM-FM radio, television, and dollar-saving test equipment of interest to all experimenters, amateurs, and DX fans. A newly revised White's Radio Log is also included.

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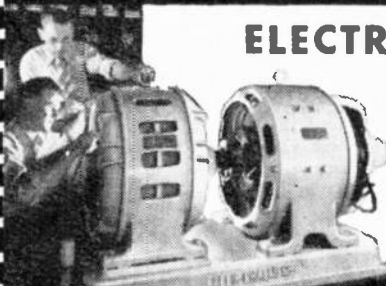
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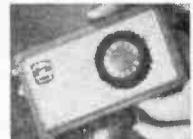


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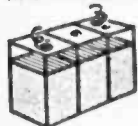


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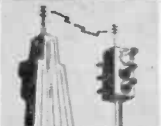
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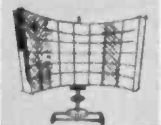
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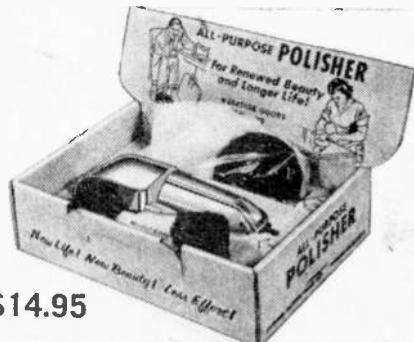
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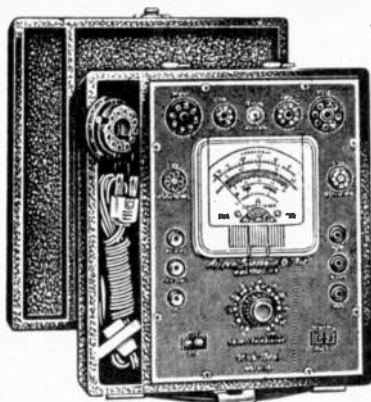
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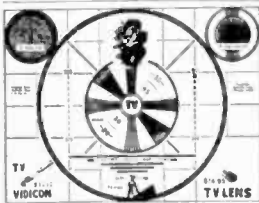
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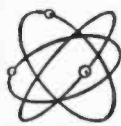
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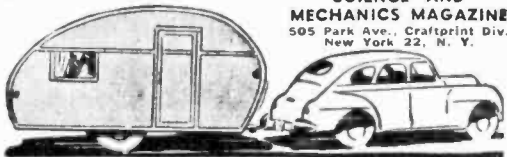
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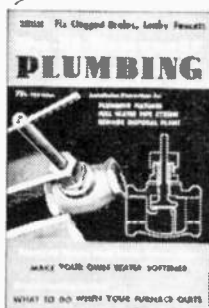
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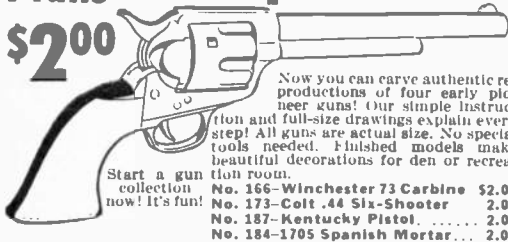
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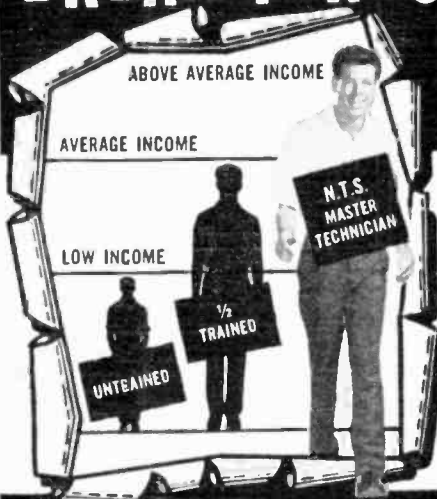
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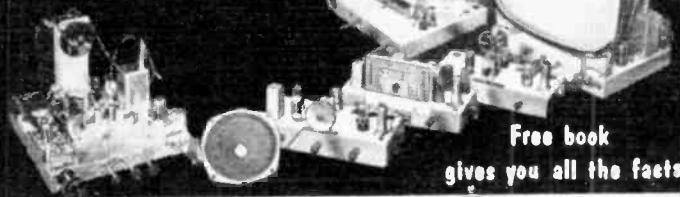
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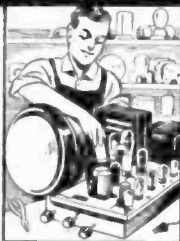
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# What Does F.C.C. Mean To You?

## What is the F. C. C.?

F. C. C. stands for Federal Communications Commission. This is an agency of the Federal Government, created by Congress to regulate all wire and radio communication and radio and television broadcasting in the United States.

## What is an F. C. C. Operator License?

The F. C. C. requires that only qualified persons be allowed to install, maintain, and operate electronic communications equipment, including radio and television broadcast transmitters. To determine who is qualified to take on such responsibility, the F. C. C. gives technical examinations. Operator licenses are awarded to those who pass these examinations. There are different types and classes of operator licenses, based on the type and difficulty of the examination passed.

## What are the Different Types of Operator Licenses?

The F. C. C. grants three different types (or groups) of operator licenses—commercial radiotelePHONE, commercial radioteleGRAPH, and amateur.

**COMMERCIAL RADIOTELEPHONE** operator licenses are those required of technicians and engineers responsible for the proper operation of electronic equipment involved in the transmission of voice, music, or pictures. For example, a person who installs or maintains two-way mobile radio systems or radio and television broadcast equipment must hold a radiotelePHONE license. (A knowledge of Morse code is NOT required to obtain such a license.)

**COMMERCIAL RADIOTELEGRAPH** operator licenses are those required of the operators and maintenance men working with communications equipment which involves the use of Morse code. For example, a radio operator on board a merchant ship must hold a radioteleGRAPH license. (The ability to send and receive Morse is required to obtain such a license.)

**AMATEUR** operator licenses are those required of radio "hams"—people who are radio hobbyists and experimenters. (A knowledge of Morse code is necessary to be a "ham".)

## What are the Different Classes of RadiotelePHONE Licenses?

Each type (or group) of license is divided into different classes. There are three classes of radiotelePHONE licenses, as follows:

(1) **Third Class RadiotelePHONE License.** No previous license or on-the-job experience is required to qualify for the examination for this license. The examination consists of F.C.C. Elements I and II covering radio laws, F.C.C. regulations, and basic operating practices.

(2) **Second Class RadiotelePHONE License.** No on-the-job experience is required for this examination. However, the applicant must have already passed examination Elements I and II. The second class radiotelePHONE examination consists of F. C. C. Element III. It is mostly technical and covers basic radiotelePHONE theory (including electrical calculations), vacuum tubes, transistors, amplifiers, oscillators, power supplies, amplitude modulation, frequency modulation, measuring instruments, transmitters, receivers, antennas and transmission lines, etc.

(3) **First Class RadiotelePHONE License.** No on-the-job experience is required to qualify for this examination. However, the applicant must have already passed examination Elements I, II, and III. (If the applicant wishes, he may take all four elements at the same sitting, but this is

not the general practice.) The first class radiotelePHONE examination consists of F. C. C. Element IV. It is mostly technical covering advanced radiotelePHONE theory and basic television theory. This examination covers generally the same subject matter as the second class examination, but the questions are more difficult and involve more mathematics.

## Which License Qualifies for Which Jobs?

The **THIRD CLASS** radiotelePHONE license is of value primarily in that it qualifies you to take the second class examination. The scope of authority covered by a third class license is extremely limited.

The **SECOND CLASS** radiotelePHONE license qualifies you to install, maintain, and operate most all radiotelePHONE equipment except commercial broadcast station equipment.

The **FIRST CLASS** radiotelePHONE license qualifies you to install, maintain, and operate every type of radiotelePHONE equipment (except amateur, of course) including all radio and television stations in the United States, and in its Territories and Possessions. This is the highest class of radiotelePHONE license available.

## How Long Does It Take to Prepare for F. C. C. Exams?

The time required to prepare for FCC examinations naturally varies with the individual, depending on his background and aptitude. Grantham training prepares the student to pass FCC exams in a minimum of time.

In the Grantham correspondence course, the average beginner should prepare for his second class radiotelePHONE license after from 300 to 350 hours of study. This same student should then prepare for his first class license in approximately 75 additional hours of study.

In the Grantham resident course, the time normally required to complete the course and get your license is as follows:

In the M thru F DAY course, you should get your first class radiotelePHONE license at the end of the 12th week of classes.

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The Grantham course is designed specifically to prepare you to pass FCC examinations. All the instruction is presented with the FCC examinations in mind. In every lesson test and pre-

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## Why Choose Grantham Training?

The Grantham Communications Electronics Course is planned primarily to lead to an F.C.C. license, but it does this by TEACHING electronics. This course can prepare you quickly to the necessary principles of electronics in a simple "easy to grasp" manner. Each new idea is tied in with familiar ideas. Each new principle is presented first in simple, everyday language. Then after you understand the "what and why" of a certain principle, you are taught the technical language associated with that principle. You learn more electronics in less time, because we make the subject easy and interesting.

## Is the Grantham Course a "Memory Course"?

No doubt you've heard rumors about "memory courses" or "cram courses" offering "all the exact FCC questions". Ask anyone who has an FCC license if the necessary material can be memorized. Even if you had the exact exam questions and answers, it would be much more difficult to memorize this "meaningless" material than to learn to understand the subject. Choose the school that teaches you to thoroughly understand—choose Grantham School of Electronics.

## Is the Grantham Course Merely a "Coaching Service"?

Some schools and individuals offer a "coaching service" in FCC license preparation. The weakness of the "coaching service" method is that it presumes the student already has a knowledge of technical radio and approaches the subject on a "question and answer" basis. On the other hand, the Grantham course "begins at the beginning" and progresses in logical order from one point to another. Every subject is covered simply and in detail. The emphasis is on making the subject easy to understand. With each lesson, you receive an FCC-type test so you can discover daily just which points you do not understand and clear them up as you go along.

## Advanced Resident Training

The Grantham F. C. C. License Course is Section I of our Electronics Series. Successful completion of this course is a prerequisite for enrollment in Section II which deals with more advanced material. However, it is not necessary for the student to take Section II unless he wishes to advance beyond the level of a first class F. C. C. License.

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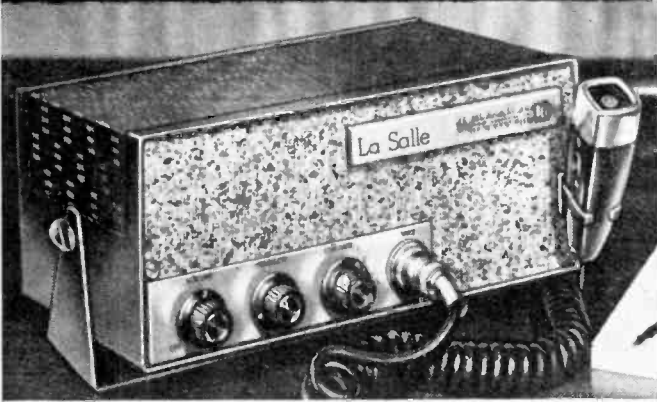
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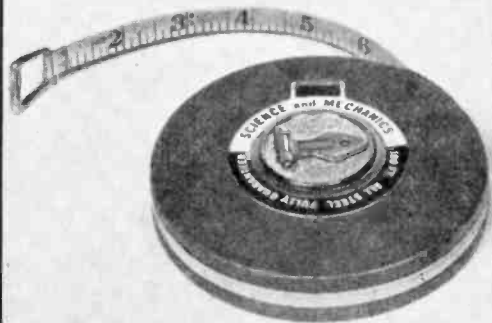
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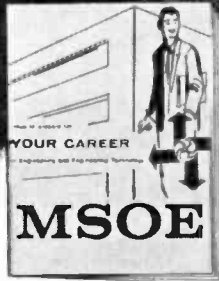
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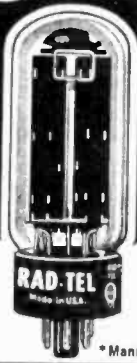
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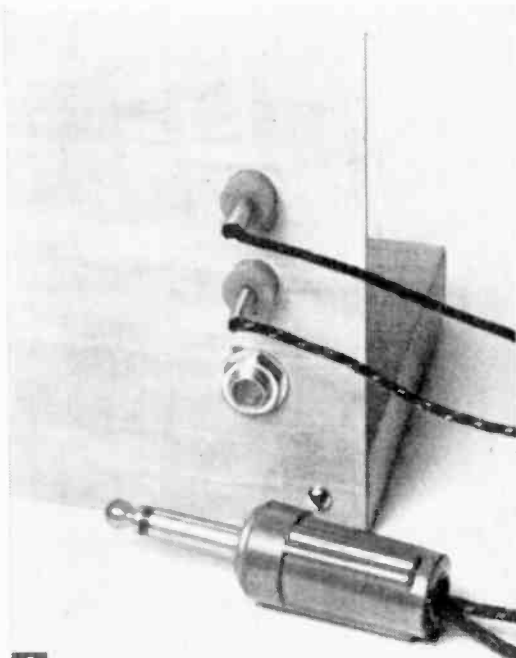
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	3BA6	.51		6BH6	.65		6XSGT	.53		12F8	.66	
	3BC5	.54		6BH8	.87		6X8	.80		12FA6	.79	
	3BE6	.52		6BJ6	.62		7A8	.88		12FM6	.43	
	3BN6	.76		6BJ7	.79		7AU7	.61		12FR8	.91	
	3BU8	.78		6BK7	.85		7B6	.69		12FX8	.85	
	3BY6	.55		6BL7	1.00		7E8	.73		12GC6	1.06	
	3BZ6	.54		6BN4	.54		7F8	.90		12J8	.84	
	3CB6	.55		6BW6	.74		7N7	.90		12K5	.65	
	3CS6	.52		6BQ6	1.05		7S7	1.01		12L6	.58	
	3DC4	.85		6BQ7	1.00		7Y4	.69		12SA7	.92	
	3DK6	.60		6BS8	.90		8AU8	.83		12SF7	.69	
	3DT6	.50		6BU8	.70		8AW8	.93		12SM7	.49	
	3Q4	.63		6BV7	1.02		8BQ5	.60		12SJ7	.67	
	3Q5	.80		6BY5	1.15		8C7	.62		12SK7	.74	
	3S4	.61		6BY6	.54		8CM7	.68		12SL7	.80	
	3V4	.58		6BY8	.66		8CN7	.97		12SN7	.67	
	4BQ7	1.01		6BZ6	.55		8CS7	.74		12SQ7	.78	
	4BZ7	.96		6BZ7	1.01		8CX8	.93		12U7	.62	
	4BZ8	1.10		6BZ8	1.09		8EB8	.94		12V6	.53	
	4CS6	.61		6C4	.43		8SN7	.66		12W6	.69	
	4DT6	.55		6C6	.55		9CL8	.79		12X4	.38	
	5AM8	.79		6C06	1.42		11CY7	.75		17AX4	.67	
	5AN8	.86		6CE5	.57		12A4	.60		17BQ6	1.09	
	5AQ5	.52		6CF6	.64		12AB5	.55		17DQ6	1.06	
	5AS8	.66		6CG7	.61		12AC6	.49		17W6	.70	
	5AT8	.80		6CG8	.77		12AD6	.57		18FW6	.49	
	5AV8	1.01		6CK4	.70		12AE6	.43		18FY6	.50	
	5BC8	.79		6CL8	.79		12AE7	.94		18FX6	.53	
	5BE8	.83		6CM6	.64		12AF3	.73		19AU4	.83	
	5BK7	.82		6CM7	.66		12AF6	.49		19BQ6	1.39	
	5BQ7	.97		6CM8	.90		12A16	.46		19C8	1.14	
	5BR8	.79		6CN7	.65		12AL5	.45		19T8	.80	
	5BT8	.83		6C08	.84		12AL8	.95		21EX6	1.49	
	5C68	.76		6CR6	.51		12AQ5	.60		25AV5	.83	
	5CL8	.76		6CS6	.57		12AT6	.43		25AX4	.70	
	5CM8	.90		6CS7	.59		12AT7	.76		25BK5	.91	
	5C08	.84		6C05	.68		12AU6	.51		25BQ6	1.11	
	5CZ5	.72		6C06	1.08		12AU7	.60		25C5	.53	
	5EAB	.80		6CY5	.70		12AV6	.41		25CA5	.59	
	5EU8	.80		6C7	.71		12AV7	.75		25CD6	1.44	
	5J6	.68		6DA4	.68		12AX4	.67		25CQ6	1.11	
	5T8	.81		6D05	.69		12AX7	.63		25DN6	1.42	
	5U4	.60		6D06	.51		12AY7	1.44		25E5	.55	
	5U8	.81		6DE6	.58		12AZ7	.86		25L6	.57	
	5V3	.90		6D66	.69		12B4	.63		25W4	.68	
	5V6	.56		6D6E	.59		12BA7	.84		32E75	.55	
	5X8	.78		6DN6	1.55		12BD6	.50		32L7	.90	
	5Y3	.46		6DQ6	1.10		12BE6	.53		35B5	.60	
	6A8G	1.20		6D76	.53		12BF6	.44		35C5	.51	
	6AB4	.46		6DT8	.79		12BH7	.77		35L6	.57	
	6AC7	.96		6EAB	.79		12BK5	1.00		35W4	.42	
	6AF3	.73		6EB5	.72		12BL6	.56		35Z5	.60	
	6AF4	.97		6EB8	.94		12BQ6	1.06		36AM3	.36	
	6AG5	.68		6EM5	.76		12BR7	.74		50B5	.60	
	6AM4	.81		6EM7	.82		12BV7	.78		50C5	.53	
	6AM6	.99		6EU8	.79		12BV7	.77		50E5	.55	
	6AK5	.95		6EW6	.57		12BZ7	.75		50L6	.61	
	6AL5	.47		6EY6	.75		12C5	.56		70L7	.97	
	6AM8	.78		6F5GT	.39		12CN5	.56		70Z5	.69	
	6AQ5	.53		6FE8	.75		12CR6	.54		807	.70	
	6AR5	.55		6GM8	.80		12CU5	.58		117Z3	.61	
	6AS5	.60		6GK6	.79		12CUG	1.06				
	6AS6	.80		6GN8	.94							
	6AT6	.43		6H6	.58							
	6AT8	.79		6J5GT	.51							

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# Dual Jacks for Earphones



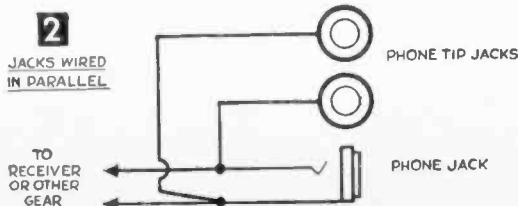
**1** Twin installation of jacks gives you instant choice of phones or speaker without the need to remove plugs.

WHEN building a radio, or any other electronic gear where phones may be desirable, it's a good idea to install a pair of phone tip jacks as well as the regular phone jack, or a phone jack besides the regular phone tip jacks.

With the simple installation in Fig. 1, you can quickly connect various phones without adding or removing phone plugs, and without need for any adapters.

You can locate phone tip jacks immediately above the phone jack or alongside of it, whichever makes the best appearance. The closer the jacks, the easier it is to wire them in parallel as in Fig. 2.

This trick also lets you use two pairs of phones connected in parallel.—ART TRAUFFER.



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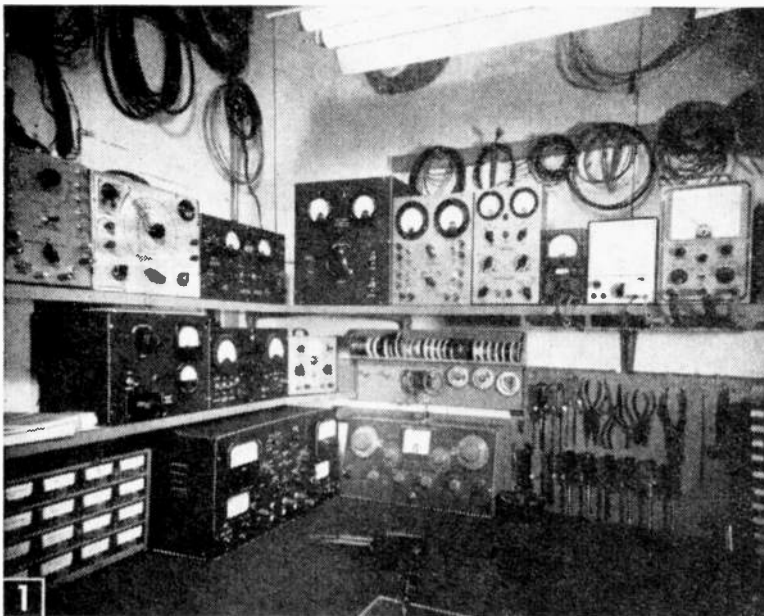
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## RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER

U-shaped shop the author built up over several years—includes more than a dozen pieces of test equipment featured in this and previous issues of RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER. Left side of shop (Fig. 1), reading from left to right, includes: (top row) resonance meter, RC bridge, transistor power supply, low voltage supply iron-core inductance meter, electronic resistive load, 1000-ohm/volt VOM, VTVM; (center) very high voltage supply, ac power panel, ac-dc voltage standard, wire rack; (bottom) utility power supply, impedance bridge, tool board.

# The Complete Electronic Shop

Your guide to the most needed test equipment for the five major fields of work

By W. F. GEPHART

**W**HAT pieces of test equipment are most important? How much equipment is needed?

There are no simple answers. While some equipment is important and nearly essential in all electronic work, some is "specialist" equipment required primarily for one particular type of work. And some items are not absolutely necessary even for specialty work if you are willing to build temporary test circuits.

Table 1 lists some of the test equipment desirable for each of the five major fields of electronic work. They appear in general order of importance.

Some of the items must be homemade, some are available in kits, and a few are available only in commercial units. All of the equipment listed in the "experimental work" column of Table 1 is shown in Figs. 1 and 2. While the experimental shop pictured is well equipped for experimental work and radio servicing, and fairly well for hi-fi and citizen's band-amateur work, it does not include several essential items for television servicing.

Arrangement of equipment in the shop should be organized. Place measuring units such as VTVMs and VOMs directly in front of the work area for easy reading. Group signal generators (both RF and AF), oscillo-

scope and the electronic switch together since they are often used together. Group power supplies if you use more than one, but keep them away from the oscilloscope and signal generators to prevent possible hum induction. You can place some seldom-used items which do not require ac power to one side on shelves and bring them to the work area when needed.

Each piece of equipment shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is identified and its use described in the following paragraphs. Some of the items are seldom used, but are extremely handy when needed. In the case of home-built equipment, the numbers following many of the descriptions represent the handbook numbers of this or other issues of RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER in which the complete construction article for the particular unit appeared (see note below).

These units include five featured in projects elsewhere in this issue. Numbers in parentheses refer to previous issues contain-

**NOTE:** You can order any of the back issues of RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER to obtain the complete "how-to" information for building the testing units designated, except No. 595, which is out of print. Order by handbook number from SCIENCE and MECHANICS, 505 Park Ave., New York 22, and enclose \$1 for each copy desired to cover handling and mailing costs.

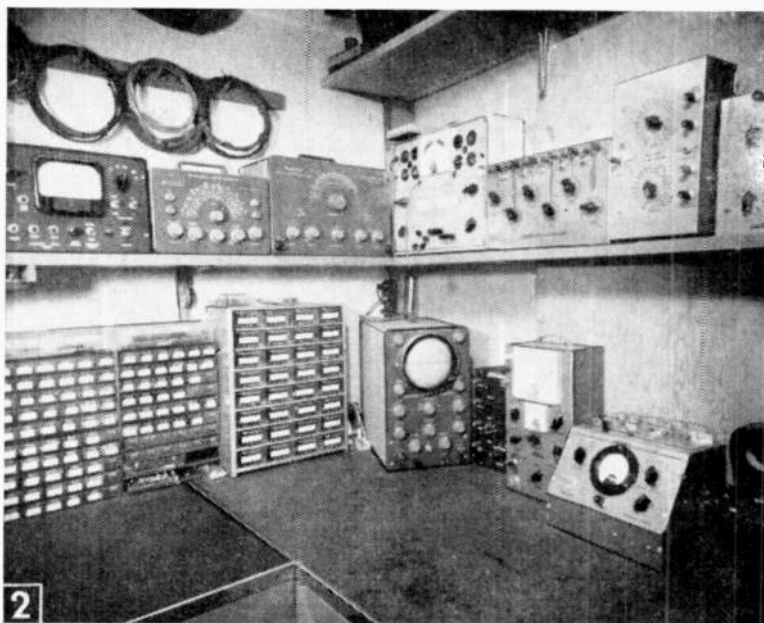


Fig. 2. Right side of shop, left to right: (top) signal tracer, RF generator, AF generator, tube tester, 10% resistance decode, capacity substitution box, 1% resistance decode; (bottom) small ports cabinet, resistor cabinet, oscilloscope, electronic switch and voltage calibrator, transistor tester, battery tester-recharger.

ing construction articles of similar equipment.

**Resonance Meter:** Used with a VTVM and an RF or AF signal generator to measure resonant frequency of coil-and-condenser combinations. Also measures crystal frequencies and activity, as well as unknown frequencies by the "beat-note" method. #595.

**Resistance-Capacity Bridge:** Measures resistance and capacity at 10% accuracy. Checks capacitors for leakage, shorts, and power factor. Permits ratio measurement between known and unknown capacity, resistance, or inductance. A commercial kit, it has been modified to include an in-circuit capacity checker. A full description begins on p. 148.

**Transistor Power Supply:** Furnishes two separate sources of well-filtered dc voltage, 0-30 volts, for powering experimental transistor circuits or servicing transistorized equipment. Dual meters and switching circuits permit separate or simultaneous measurement of voltage and current. For the complete construction story, turn to p. 36.

**Very High Voltage Power Supply:** Furnishes variable high voltage (1000 to 5000 volts) at low currents for work with CR tubes, Geiger tubes, photo-multipliers, etc.

**AC Power Panel:** Furnishes variable line voltage (0-140 volts) at 7.5 amperes for testing purposes. Voltmeter and ammeter permit measurement of load drawn. #569.

**AC-DC Voltage Standard:** Provides 99% accurate ac and dc voltages and currents for calibrating other test equipment. The accurate voltages can also be used in precise testing and experimental work. See p. 53 for complete details on building this project.

**Utility Power Supply:** Furnishes two

sources of filtered, adjustable dc voltage (each 0-400 volts at 150 ma), adjustable bias voltage (0-25 volts), four dc and five ac filament voltages. Current and/or voltage of either of both HV sources, and bias voltage can be read on dual meters. Used as voltage source on experimental circuits, or as substitute supply in servicing work. #551.

**Low Voltage Supply:** Provides adjustable, filtered dc voltage (0-48 volts) at high current (to 8 amperes), for work with auto and aircraft radios, relay circuits, etc.

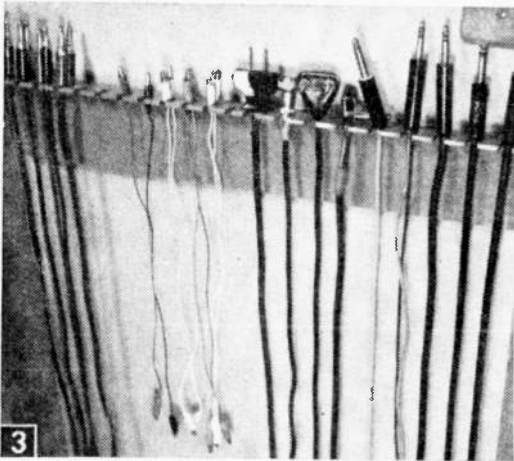
**Iron-Core Inductance Meter:** Used with a VTVM, this unit measures inductance of iron-core chokes with the desired dc current flowing through them. Also measures the impedance ratios of audio transformers and determines output and saturation points of iron-core components. Primarily used in design work and in utilization of unmarked components. Construction of this meter is fully described in the article beginning on p. 140.

**Electronic Resistive Load:** Determines power supply output under various loads. Can also be used to determine optimum value of bleeder or dropping resistors.

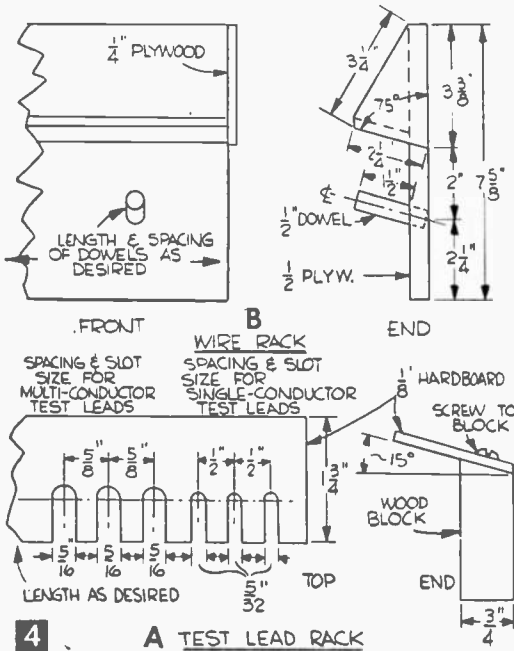
**20,000-ohm/volt Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter:** The familiar VOM, a medium-input impedance meter to measure ac or dc current and resistance. Commercial kit.

**1000-ohm/volt Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter:** Another VOM, a low-input impedance meter to measure ac or dc current and resistance. While this is a commercial kit meter, you will find the construction of a similar unit in #576.

**Vacuum-Tube Voltmeter:** The VTVM, a most important instrument, which measures ac and dc voltages with high input impedance



3 Wall rack holds all types of test leads which can be removed and replaced with minimum effort.



high accuracy. Also measures dissipation factor and storage factor. Used in design work and for accurate checking of component values. Commercial kit.

**Tube Tester:** Checks tubes for emission, shorts and leakage. Commercial kit.

**10% Resistance Decade:** Provides any 10% resistance value from 10 ohms to 10 meg-ohms in 10-ohm steps. Can be used as a substitute resistance in servicing work or test resistance in experimentation. Switches separate decades for multiple usage. #562.

**1% Resistance Decade:** Provides any 1% resistance from .1 ohm to 10,000 ohms in .1-ohm steps. Used in measuring resistances, designing meter shunts and multipliers. Construction of this type of decade box is featured in a project beginning on p. 110.

**Capacitor Substitution Box:** Provides two sets of 18 different bypass and four different electrolytic condensers to be used as substitute condensers in servicing or as test condensers in experimentation. Switching two sets in series or parallel provides choice of several hundred capacitance values. #576.

**Oscilloscope:** Required in TV servicing and vital to hi-fidelity work, this unit provides a means of viewing AF and RF signals. Can also be used to measure voltages, phase relationships, frequencies, etc., in experimental work. Commercial kit, but you can build a similar unit with the aid of the project article, "Large Screen Scopes from Discarded TV Sets," featured in #551.

**Electronic Switch, Voltage Calibrator:** Used with an oscilloscope, it provides for viewing two separate signals (such as input and output) simultaneously to check equipment performance. Also provides accurate voltages to calibrate a scope for voltage measurements. #576 (#582).

**Transistor Tester:** Measures ac and dc current gain of transistors under various inputs and supply voltages. Also checks leakage. #595 (#569, #576).

**Battery Tester-Charger:** Tests batteries under load and charges or rejuvenates wet or dry batteries used in test equipment and transistor radios. Construction of this unit is revealed in article starting on p. 134.

**Test Leads.** In addition to having proper equipment and an organized layout, test leads are a shop problem. Generally, they are not needed until the equipment is actually used, so they can be stored out of the way. For the regularly-used VTVM and/or VOM, however, leads should be plugged into the equipment. After wrestling with leads for years, I solved my problem as in Fig. 6. In this shop, leads can be plugged into either or both units at all times, but be out of the way when not being used.

and resistance to 1000 megs. Commercial kit.

**Signal Tracer:** Provides audible and metered means of tracing a signal through equipment to determine troublesome stage. Can also be used as utility amplifier, test, speaker, or speaker tester. Includes an ac-dc VTVM that can be used separately. #551.

**RF Signal Generator:** Provides AM radio frequency signals for alignment and testing, or for experimental radio control work. Commercial kit.

**AF Signal Generator:** Provides sine and square wave audio frequency signals for amplifier testing and experimentation. Commercial kit.

**Impedance Bridge:** Measures inductance, resistance, and capacity over wide range at

After buying the required number of retractile test leads, attach a flat box to the

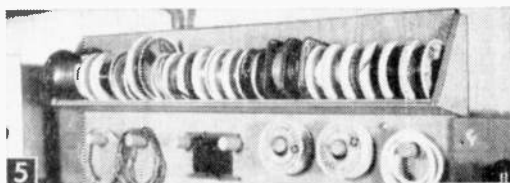


TABLE 1—ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIPMENT DESIRABLE FOR:

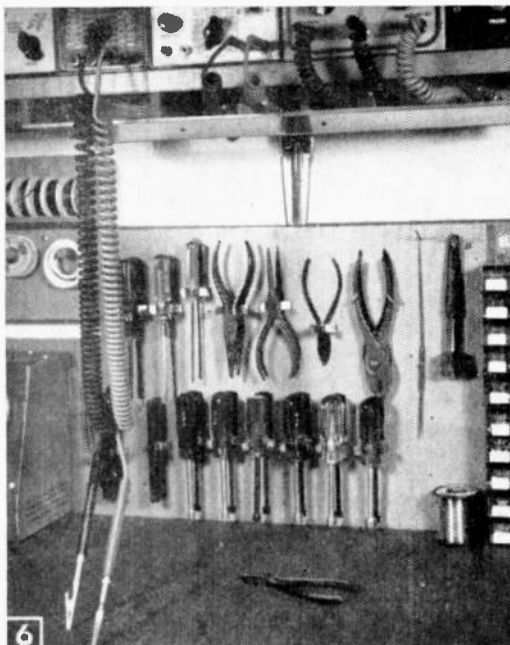
Experimental Work	Radio Servicing	Television Servicing	Hi-Fidelity Work	Citizens' Band and Amateur
VTVM	VTVM	VTVM	VTVM	VTVM
Utility Power Supply	Signal Tracer	Sweep Generator	AF Generator	Field Strength Meter
10% Res. Decade	Tube Tester	Oscilloscope	Oscilloscope	VOM
Cap. Subs. Box	RF Generator	Bar & Dot Gen.	VOM	Oscilloscope
VOM	VOM	Tube Tester (1)	AF Analyzer (2)	Low Voltage Sply (3)
Oscilloscope	R-C Bridge	VOM	Electronic Switch	RF Generator
Trans. Power Supply	Utility Power Supply	R-C Bridge	Tube Tester	Dummy Load
Voltage Standard	Trans. Power Supply	10% Res. Decade	R-C Bridge	Tube Tester
RF Generator	10% Res. Decade	Cap. Subs. Box	Utility Supply (4)	Utility Supply (5)
AF Generator	Cap. Subs. Box	Power Panel	10% Res. Decade (4)	10% Res. Decade (5)
Tube Tester	Transistor Tester	Field Strength Meter	Cap. Subs. Box (4)	Cap. Subs. Box (5)
Transistor Tester	Low Voltage Supply		Transistor Tester (6)	Resonance Meter (5)
Impedance Bridge	Oscilloscope		Trans Power Supply (6)	Impedance Bridge (5)
Electronic Switch	AF Generator		Iron-Core Inductance	Iron-Core Inductance
Power Panel	Power Panel		Meter (4)	Meter (5)
Resonance Meter				
Resistive Load				
Iron-Core Inductance Meter				
1% Res. Decade				
Low Voltage Supply				
Very HV Supply				
Signal Tracer				
R-C Bridge				

NOTES

- (1)—Mutual conductance type tester.
- (2)—To measure distortion, inter-modulation, watts, etc.
- (3)—Required if mobile equipment involved.
- (4)—Required if experimental amplifier work is done.
- (5)—Required if circuit development work is done.
- (6)—Required if transistorized equipment is used.



Wire rack holds assorted spools and coils.



Test leads (top) are quickly accessible when stored in flat box built-in under equipment shelf.

bottom of the shelf under the equipment as in Fig. 6. Even when plugged into the equipment, the body of the retractile leads can be stuffed in the box with the prod points sticking out. When ready to take readings, they slip out easily when the prods are pulled.

The simple hanger shown in Figs 3 and 4A will store other leads on a nearby wall. You can slot a piece of hardboard to fit the leads and fasten it to the wall at an angle. The leads will slip in and out of place quickly, without tangling or kinking.

**Keeping Wire Straight.** If you use many different kinds of wire, especially the color-coded kind, the wire rack in Fig. 5 will be extremely handy. You can build it to dimensions shown in Fig. 4B to handle the usual round or square roll, after determining the proper length to suit your needs and available space.

**Tool Accessibility.** To keep your tools handy, you can easily build a tool board as in Fig. 6. Common utility clips sold in hardware stores hold the tools to the board, which has a painted image for each tool to reveal instantly where to put it instead of dropping it on the bench to get lost in a maze of other loose tools. Such a board should be located within easy reach of your work area.

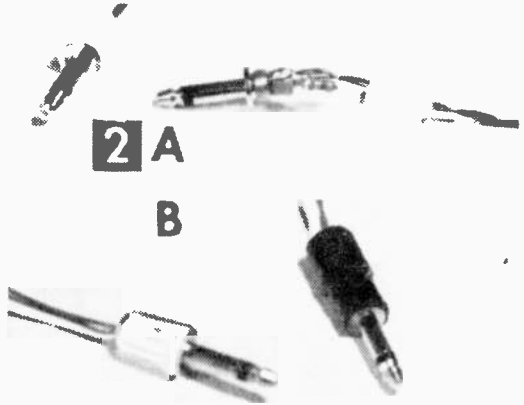
All equipment shown in Table 1 and described here is obviously not required, but it is all useful and helpful in the various phases of electronic work.

# Miniature Patch Cord

For portable recording with transistor equipment



**1** The patch cord connects your portable radio to your portable recorder and allows you to hear what is being recorded.



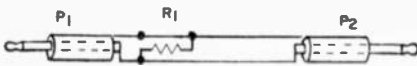
(A) Solder-in the resistor with rosin core solder and (B) tape the cap neatly to the plug.

### MATERIALS LIST—MINIATURE PATCH CORD

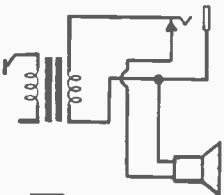
Desig.	Description
R1	5.1 ohm, 1/10 watt miniature carbon resistor (Lafayette RS-250, specify resistance)
P1, P2	subminiature phone plugs (Lafayette MS-281)
2½ ft.	#24 stranded hook-up wire (Lafayette WR-223 is a 100-ft. roll)
Misc.	electrical tape and rosin core solder
	Parts available from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

IF YOU own a portable transistor radio and a portable transistor recorder, you'll have much use for this miniaturized patch cord. Requiring practically no storage space, it permits quick and easy connection for recording. Furthermore, you can monitor what you're recording by making a small modification to the portable radio phone jack.

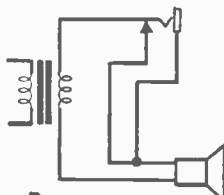
The patch cord circuit is shown in Fig. 3.



**3** PATCH CORD CIRCUIT



**4 A**  
PORTABLE  
PHONE JACK  
CIRCUIT  
BEFORE  
MODIFICATION



**B** PHONE JACK  
CIRCUIT AFTER  
MODIFICATION. THIS  
ARRANGEMENT WITH  
PATCH CORD DESCRIBED  
ALLOWS YOU TO  
HEAR WHAT YOU'RE  
RECORDING.

The resistor R1 acts as part of a voltage divider in the phone jack circuit of Fig. 4B. Part of the signal energy actually gets to the radio speaker to give you sound monitoring of the material you're recording. There is a small signal voltage drop across the resistor which is connected in series with the speaker voice coil. The radio output to the recorder input appears across the resistor.


The resistor, although small, is still too large to permit the shell of the phone plug to be screwed onto the plug. Push the shell in as close to the plug as you can, and tape it in place. Use several layers of tape to make the neat and rugged assembly shown in Fig. 2. It doesn't matter which plug you use with the radio or the recorder.

Most transistor portable radios have the phone jack connected as shown in Fig. 4A. You can use the patch cord with this circuit, but you won't be able to hear what you're recording unless you change the phone jack circuit on the radio to conform to Fig. 4B. This feature is important since you can tell when you want to start and stop your recorder. The phone jack will operate as it did before the modification, except that some signal will leak to the loudspeaker voice coil when the headphone plug is inserted.—FORREST H. FRANTZ SR.

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**MULTIMETER**



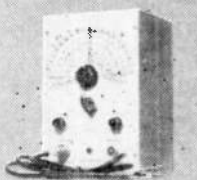
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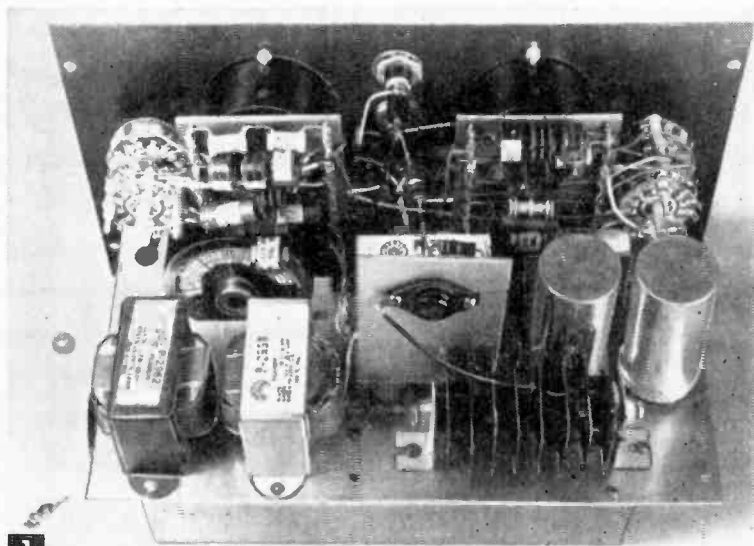
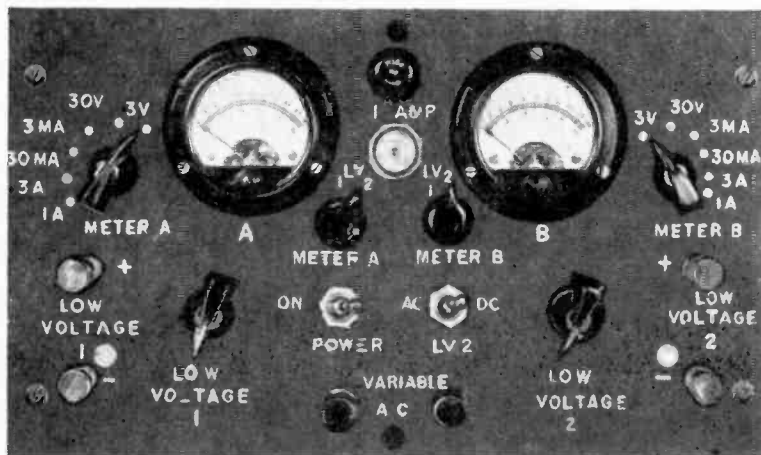
# Power Supplies

## for

# Transistors

By W. F. GEPHART

To eliminate the expense (and bother) of using batteries when you are experimenting with transistors, build this ac-supplied variable power supply



1 Front and back panel views of dual power supply schematized in Figs. 6 and 7. Note in back panel view the meter resistor mounting and the "heat sink"-mounting of power transistor (center of photo).

**T**HE design of a variable power supply for conventional (pre-transistor) radio work is relatively simpler. Usually, a voltage range of 50-500 v (1:10 ratio) and a current range to 200 ma

(1:200 ratio) will do. A versatile transistor power supply, however, need only furnish between 1.5 and 30 v (1:20 ratio)—but with currents up to nearly 1 amp (1:1000 ratio), and with an extremely low ripple in order to simulate battery operation. Due to the wider variations required, the high currents involved in power transistors, and the need for good filtering, then, several problems arise.

Figure 4A shows a simple power supply for transistor equipment. While it is fairly suitable for powering low-powered devices, it is not satisfactory for bench or experimental work. Even if  $R_s$  were made variable, the voltage output would still be dependent upon the current being drawn, which causes a voltage drop across  $R_1$  and  $R_s$ . This type supply is also unsatisfactory because one side of the line voltage is connected to the output.

Figure 4B shows a simple bench-type supply. The danger of contact with line voltage is eliminated in this unit by using a transformer, and the lower resistance within the circuit permits greater control of the output voltage with variable resistor  $R_s$ . Using a choke (L) instead of a resistance (as in

4A) provides better filtering, but again presents the problem of a varying voltage drop as the current drawn varies. Furthermore, the amount of current that can be drawn is limited by the

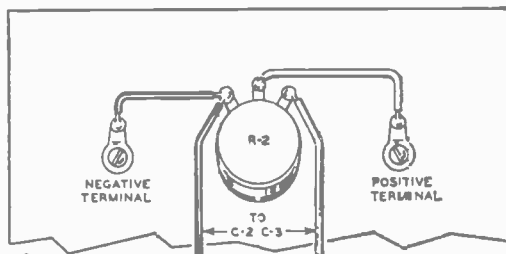
choke. While chokes capable of handling up to 300 or 400  $ma$  are readily available, chokes capable of handling higher currents are bulky, heavy and quite expensive. Also, to minimize bleeder current (and thus minimize voltage drop across the choke with no load), the resistance  $R_2$  has to be relatively high, yet must be capable of handling full load current, thus presenting problems at high currents. With a value of 2500 ohms, for example, and a full load current of 750  $ma$ ,  $R_2$  would have to be rated in excess of 1000 watts. This type of bench variable voltage supply can be used, however, up to about 50  $ma$  if the components are chosen properly.

Figure 4C shows the circuit to be used for a high-current, well-filtered variable supply. The output is isolated from the line by transformer  $T_1$  and variation in voltage is secured by varying the primary voltage of  $T_1$  with an auto-transformer ( $T_2$ ). This permits variation on the high-voltage, low-current side, enabling the use of a small auto-transformer. The current-limiting problem introduced by the choke is eliminated by using a power transistor (or two), providing excellent filtering with a small, but relatively constant voltage drop.

Transistors, like pentode tubes, "saturate" beyond certain bias points. That is, beyond these points, variation in input signal will have no effect on the output. If a transistor is biased beyond a certain point, ripple variations included in the dc input will not be included in the dc output. The same could be done with an ordinary pentode tube, except that ordinary pentodes are not capable of handling the high currents involved. The bias on the transistor is furnished through the resistor-capacitor network of  $R_1$ ,  $C_2$  and  $R_2$  which provides sufficient filtering for bias purposes. The output current flows through the collector-emitter circuit, and with final filter capacitor  $C_1$ , ripple is less than .01%, equal to battery supply for virtually any application.

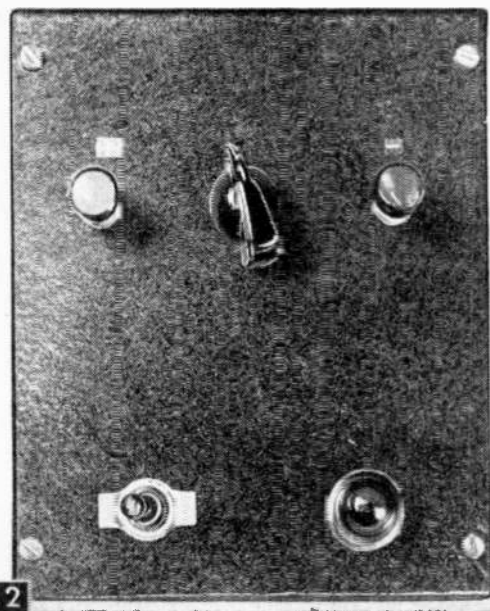
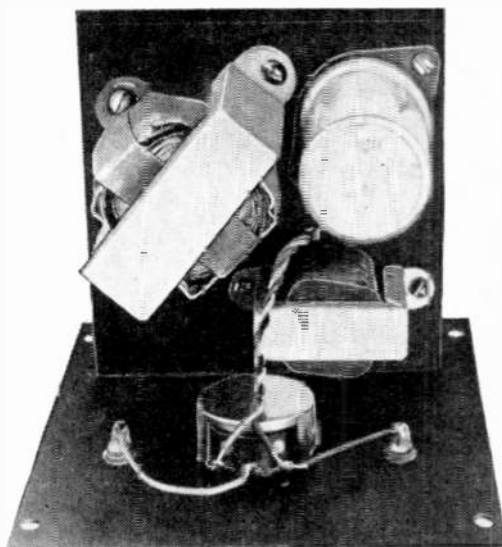
As pointed out, the transistor-filter circuit is only required when current requirements are fairly high, and the circuit in Figure 4B is satisfactory for most low-current applications. If very pure dc is required, the filter section of Fig. 4C (consisting of  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ ,  $C_3$ ,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $V$ ) can be used with the circuit of Fig. 4B, substituting it for the choke-capacitor filter ( $L$ ,  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ ), and still use an output resistance for voltage variation. Filtering action is even better, since the transistor bias is constant in this case.

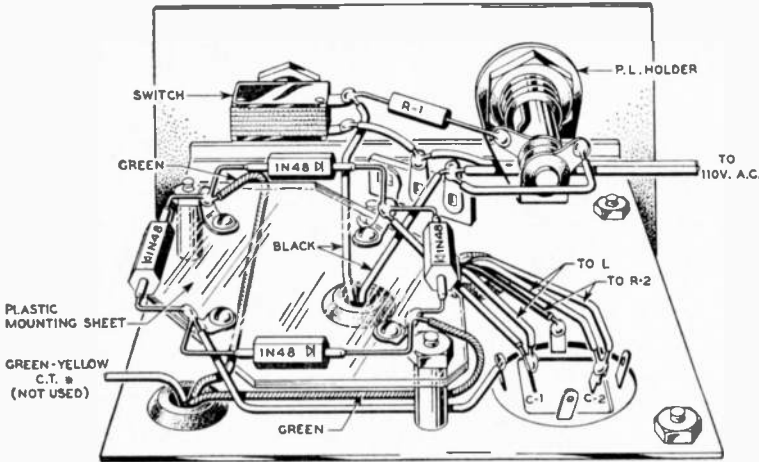
In designing a bench supply, voltage requirements, as well as current requirements, should be considered. Even some low-current circuits use a fairly high (22½ to 30) voltage. Several of the components will involve a voltage drop, and allowance for this should be made when planning the output voltage. In low-current supplies (50  $ma$  or less) germanium diodes make excellent rectifiers and have less voltage drop than selenium units. When using chokes, select a happy medium between inductance and resistance, to minimize voltage drop.



A PICTORIAL

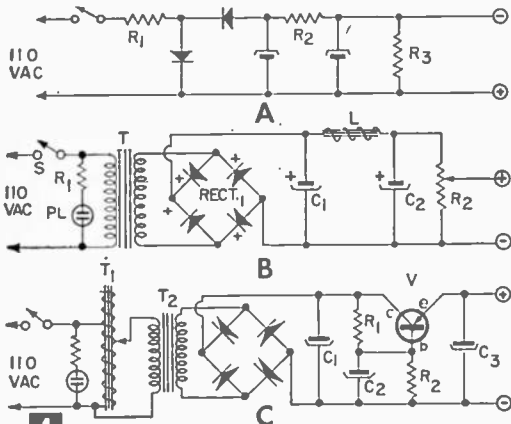
Front and back panel views of power supply schematized in Fig. 4B, is shown above and below. Under-chassis wiring is shown in Fig. 3



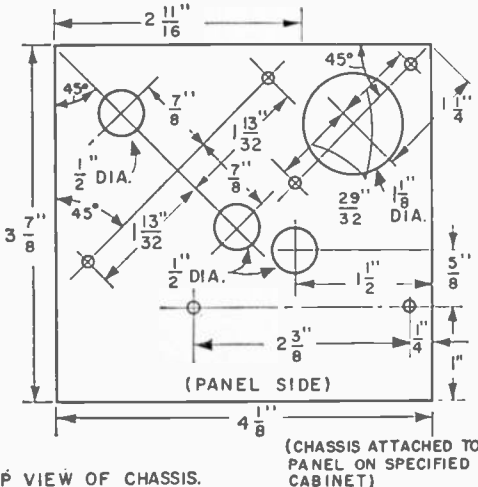


**3** PICTORIAL

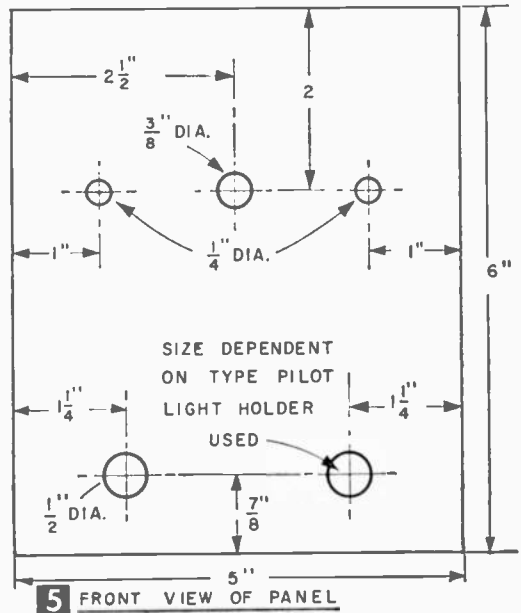
Figures 2, 3, and 5 show the details of a low-current supply using the circuit shown in Fig. 4B. Component values are included in the Materials List, using the nomenclature shown on Fig.



**4**



TOP VIEW OF CHASSIS.



**5** FRONT VIEW OF PANEL

4B. This supply, using the parts listed, will furnish voltage and current as follows:

- 0-26.5 v at no load
- 0-16.5 v at 15 ma
- 0-14.5 v at 20 ma
- 0-10.0 v at 30 ma
- 0- 5.5 v at 50 ma

Since even the larger transistor radios draw only 15-20 ma at 6-9 v this supply will meet most requirements.

The unit shown was placed in a small metal cabinet and equipped with a pilot light, neither of which is necessary, but both of which are recommended (chassis

and panel layouts are shown in Fig 5). The diodes were mounted on a piece of plastic raised from the chassis with spacers, although they could have been wired in a bridge circuit using tie points. Some wiring could be eliminated if chassis and cabinet were grounded, but it is recommended that the case be isolated. Due to the varying polarities in transistor equipment, trouble might be encountered if it isn't.

In experimental work, quite often it is necessary to have a separate bias supply, or two isolated supplies for one unit under test. Sometimes, one need requires high current; the other low current; while in other cases, both require low current. Figures 6 and 7 show the complete dual supply, shown in Fig. 1 for bench and experimental work. The unit is made up of one circuit

identical with that in Fig. 4B, and one circuit similar to that in Fig. 4C, and has built-in meters and switching circuits. The twin meters can measure voltage or current for either supply, or can be switched so that the meters measure voltage and current of either supply, keeping both circuits isolated from each other.

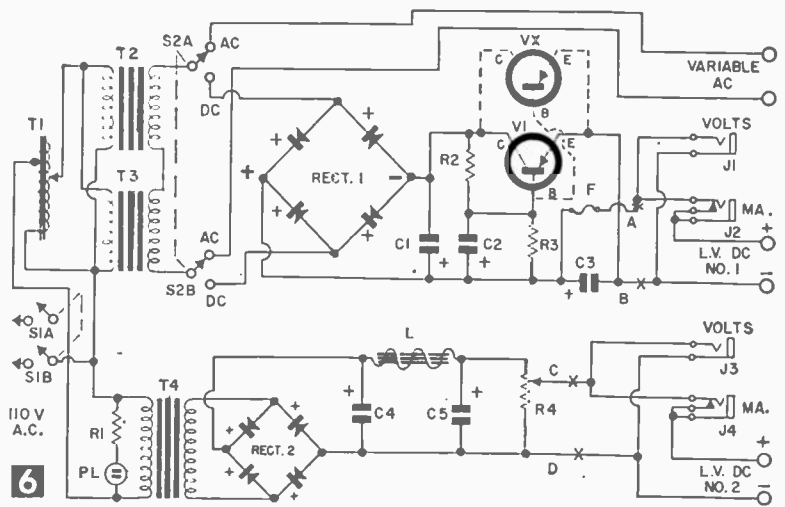
The schematic for this dual supply is shown in Fig. 6. Meter jacks, instead of meters and related switches, are shown, since the elimination of meters, shunts and switches greatly reduces the cost of the unit. If it is desired to build the complete unit on a "progressive" basis, holes for the meters and switches should be drilled in the panel at the time of construction, the switch holes plugged with hole plugs, and the meter jacks mounted in plastic or Bakelite plates mounted in the meter holes. (In any event, the jacks must be insulated from the chassis.) Then later, if it is desired to add the meter circuits, it can be done without drilling into a panel on which components are mounted and wiring completed.

In Fig. 6, a second transistor (Vx) is shown in dotted lines, parallel with V. This is required only if the desired output current is to exceed 700 ma and if used, should be mounted on a "heat sink" (as is V<sub>1</sub>). This "heat sink" (which is common to the collector) should be insulated from the chassis, to keep the chassis and cabinet isolated. Also, if Vx is used, the value of R<sub>3</sub> should be reduced to approximately half of the value given in the Materials List.

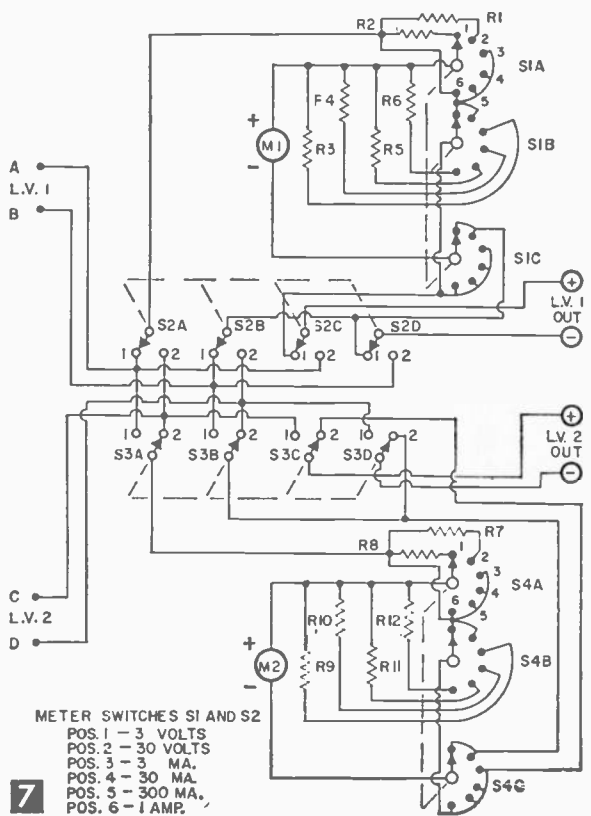
In the high-current supply, an auto-transformer, two filament transformers, and a germanium rectifier provide the dc voltage. While a high-current selenium rectifier would be somewhat cheaper, the voltage drop would require another filament transformer, and stability would not be as good at low voltages and current.

The high-current supply, using the parts specified, furnishes in excess of 30 v (transistor limit) with no load, and slightly over 19 v at 700 ma (full load). If current in excess of 700 ma is desired, the larger rectifier mentioned in the Materials List, as well as the second transistor Vx, should be used. Under those conditions, loads to about 1.1 amperes would be permissible.

In Fig. 6, S<sub>2</sub> switches the transformer output to a set of binding posts, since it was felt that there would sometimes be a need



for variable ac between 0 and 56 v. Fig. 7 shows the dual meter circuits used. The input leads of these circuits are connected to points "A", "B", "C" & "D" in Fig. 6, and the jacks cut out at the points marked "X". The values of the shunt resistors used are not furnished, since they will depend on the meters used. In the unit shown, the meters were surplus 0-500 microammeters, although 0-1 ma meters would do just as well.



MATERIALS LIST—TRANSISTOR POWER SUPPLIES

Shown in Figures 2, 3, 4B, and 5

- R1 56,000 ohms, 1/2 watt\*
  - R2 10,000 ohm potentiometer
  - C1, C2 100-100 mf. 50 volt (Cornell-Dublier B0085 or Mallory WP202.5)
  - T 25 volt filament transformer (Merit P-2962)
  - L 4.5 hy, 50 ma., 200 ohm choke (Merit C-2977)
  - Rect. Four 1N48 diodes, bridge-connected
  - PL NE-51 neon bulb
- Small cabinet with chassis (Bud C-1796), pilot light holder, binding posts, knob, miscellaneous hardware

Components shown in Figs. 1 and 6

- R1 56,000 ohm, 1/2 watt\*
  - R2 470 ohms, 1 watt
  - R3 1200 ohms, 1 watt
  - R4 10,000 ohm potentiometer
  - C1 500 mf. 50 volt (Cornell-Dublier 5005)
  - C2 250 mf. 50 volt (Cornell-Dublier 2505, Sprague TVA-1312, Mallory TC-50025)
  - C3 50 mf. 50 volt
  - T1 Auto-transformer, 0-130 volts @ 1.25 amp. (Superior Type 10, Standard Electric 100BU)
  - T2, T4 25 volt filament transformer (Merit P-2962)
  - T3 12.6 volt filament transformer (Merit P-2959)
  - L 4.5 hy, 50 ma., 200 ohm choke (Merit C-2977)
  - Rect. 1 70 volt, .7 amp. Germanium Bridge (General Electric 4AJ211AB1AC1) Note: If higher current desired, use 70 VAC 1.4 amp. (General Electric 4AJ211AB1AC2)
  - Rect. 2 Four 1N48 diodes, bridge-connected
  - S1 DPST toggle
  - S2 DPDT toggle
  - PL NE-51 neon bulb
  - J1, J3 Open circuit jacks
  - J2, J4 Closed circuit jacks
  - Cabinet (Bud CC-1092), aluminum for chassis, binding posts, knobs, miscellaneous hardware
- \* Not required if included in pilot light holder such as Dialco series 952208 or 95408X.

Components shown in Fig. 7

- R1 through R12 See text
- M1, M2 See text
- S1, S4 3 pole, 6 pos. rotary switch (Centralab 1421, Mallory 1335L) Note: Mallory 3236J can be used if 20° spacing is acceptable
- S2, S3 4 pole, 2 position rotary switch (Mallory 3242J)

The most accurate means of determining shunt and dropping resistor values is to use an accurate resistance decade, a variable voltage source, and an accurate voltmeter and milliammeter. In this method, voltage-dropping resistances are selected by taking a known voltage, feeding it into the proposed meter through the decade, and adjusting the decade for the desired reading. Current shunts are determined in a similar manner, by establishing a known current through a load, placing the proposed meter in the circuit (with the decade connected across its terminals), and adjusting the decade for the desired reading.

If equipment is not available, required resistances can be determined by calculations, using the following formulas:

For voltages series resistance:

$$R_s = \frac{E_r}{I_m} - R_m$$

- $R_s$ —Series resistance required (ohms)
- $E_r$ —Desired full-scale range (volts)
- $I_m$ —Full scale range of meter (amperes)
- $R_m$ —Internal resistance of meter (ohms)

For current shunt resistances:

$$R_s = \frac{I_m R_m}{I_r - I_m}$$

- $R_s$ —Shunt resistance required (ohms)
- $I_m$ —Full scale range of meter (amperes)
- $R_m$ —Internal resistance of meter (ohms)
- $I_r$ —Desired full scale range (amperes)

In the latter formula, at high current values,  $I_m$  may be disregarded in the formula as being insignificant.

The meter ranges on the low-current supply (No. 2) need not have as high current ranges as the No. 1 meter. The meter selector switches ( $S_2$  and  $S_3$  in Fig. 7) permit voltage reading from either output, but current readings only on the associated circuit. For example, with both  $S_2$  and  $S_3$  on Position 1, meter  $M_1$  will read either the voltage or current of output 1, and meter  $M_2$  will only read voltage of output 1.

In the unit shown in Fig. 1, the meter resistors were mounted on terminal boards fastened to the meter terminals, saving space and wiring. (A few of the components pictured in Fig. 1 are not exactly those specified in the Materials List.)

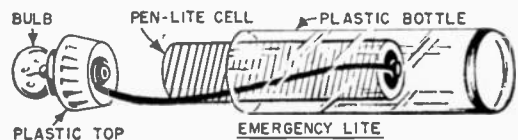
## Emergency Lite



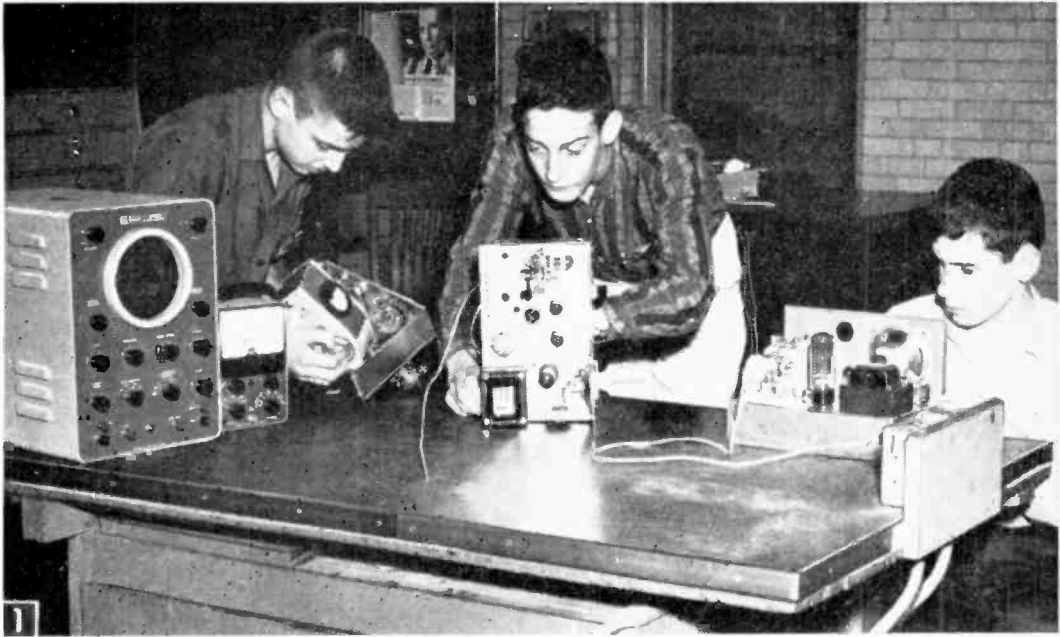
AN investment of about a quarter and five minutes of your time converts a small plastic bottle into a pocket-size emergency light. The bottle doesn't cost you a cent. If you're a transistor experimenter, you can use one of the bottles in which General Electric transistors are packaged (this same kind of bottle is frequently used by pharmacists as a pill box). In addition to the bottle you need only a flashlight bulb and a small pen-lite battery.

To make the emergency lite, ream a hole in the bottle top just large enough to allow the bulb to be screwed into it. Solder a piece of thin insulated wire to the shell of the bulb. I used #28, silk-covered magnet wire. Solder the other end of the wire to the center terminal of the battery. Insert the battery and bottle top, with bulb, into the bottle with the center battery terminal down.

To turn the light On, push the bottle top on tight. To turn it Off, loosen the top slightly.—FORREST H. FRANTZ.







Students at work on their transceivers. They have nick-named it "Puddle Jumper" because of their success in contacting stations across the puddle of Lake Michigan.

# Puddle Jumper

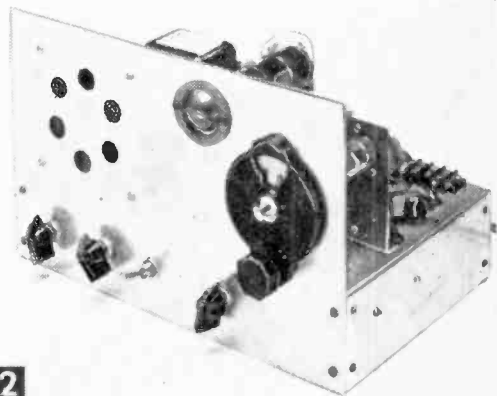
## A Two-Meter Amateur Transceiver

Compact and portable, it provides both voice and modulated code communications with a 6- to 15-watt power input and can be built for half the cost of a commercial rig

By **WILLIAM BUSHNELL** and  
**C. F. ROCKEY, W9SCH/W9EDC**

**T**WO years ago we presented a two-meter amateur station which was designed to be used as an introduction to the construction of serious electronics equipment, and to serve as a practical communications unit as well.

Since this transceiver is a laboratory project in an amateur radio course at New Trier, a Chicago suburban high school, increased

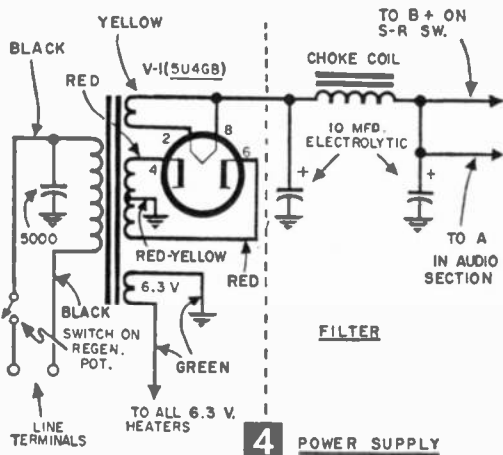
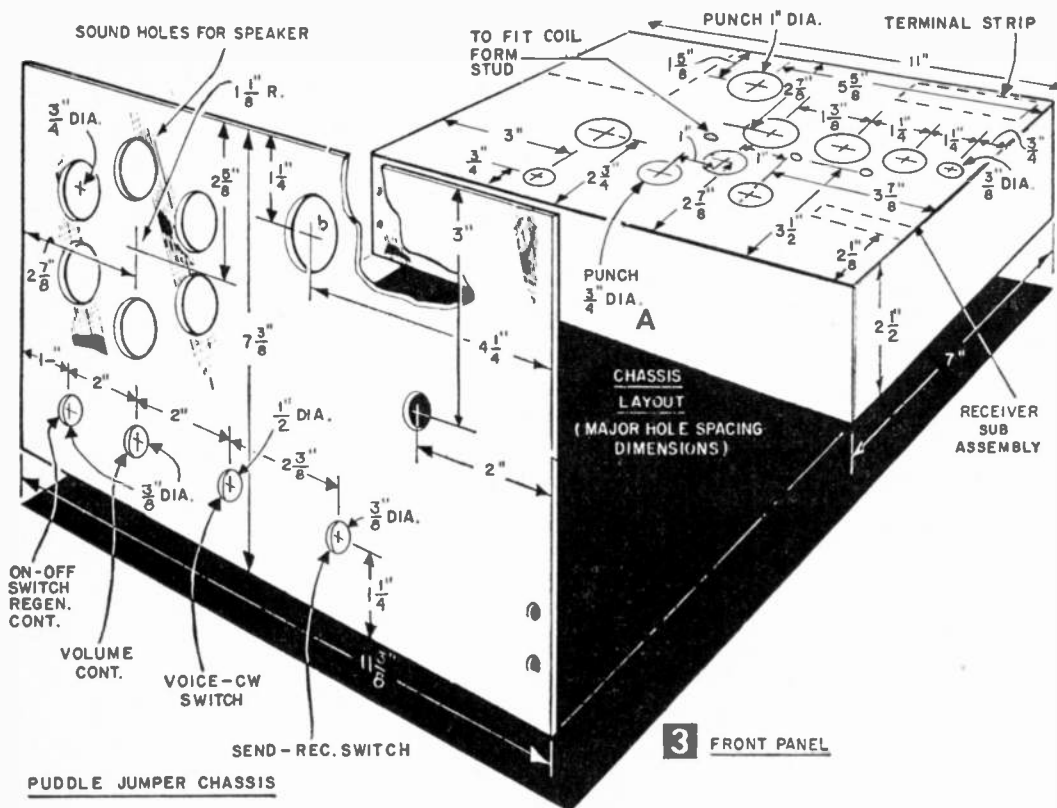


**2** The Puddle Jumper introduces you to advanced electronics and can be built simply by following the schematics.

experimentation has resulted in a number of modifications which have produced a vastly improved version of the original station. The students have nicknamed it "Puddle Jumper," and many sets are currently in operation.

Puddle Jumper operates in the 144-148 megacycle band, and can be used by the holder of any class amateur license, but the user must be licensed. It makes a fine beginner's station as well as a handy standby set for the old-timer. Although the set is not suited for citizens band use, it can be an excellent facility for civil defense.

**Start Construction** by drilling and punching the major holes in the front panel and chassis (Fig. 3 and 3A). Fasten the panel to



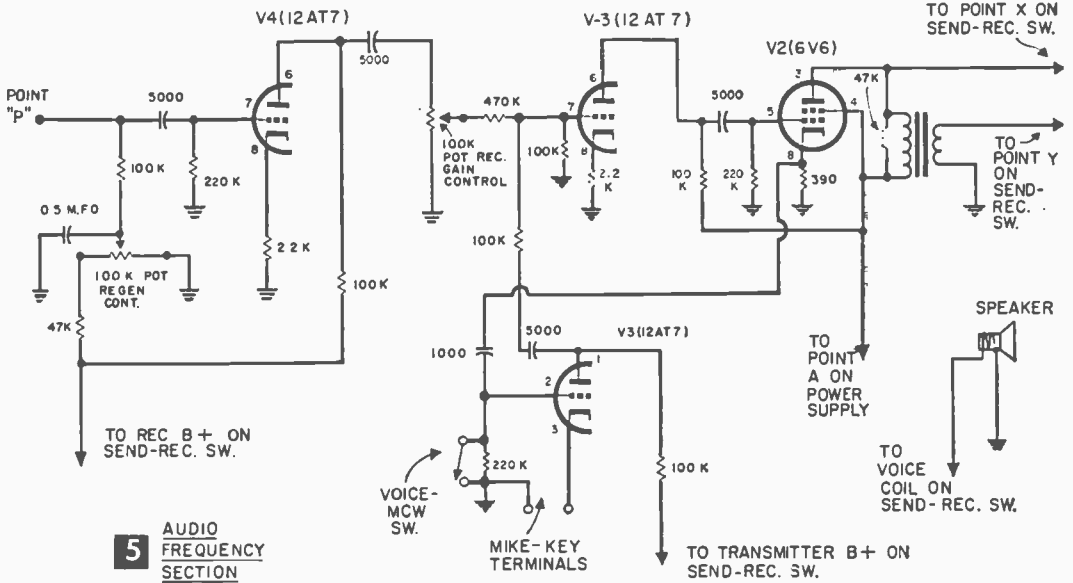
the chassis and drill the holes for potentiometers and switches. Mount the power transformer, 5U4GB rectifier tube socket, and Jones barrier terminal strip. Fasten the regeneration control pot with its on-off power line switch to the panel.

**Power Supply Wiring.** Connect the transformer leads to the rectifier, then wire-in the 120-volt leads (Fig. 4). The electrolytic filter capacitors are held in place by their integral mounting lugs, and their positive leads terminate on insulated tie lugs.

Install and connect the filter choke coil. Ground one side of the 6.3-volt heater winding, and bring the other side out to one of the unused lugs on the rectifier tube socket. This will facilitate connection to the heaters of the other tubes.

After you've wired and carefully checked the power supply, measure the resistance between the positive connection to the last filter capacitor and ground. There should be more than 10,000 ohms of resistance between these two points. Less resistance indicates a wrong connection or short-circuit. When this condition has been met, connect the line cord to its terminals on the terminal strip, and insert the 5U4GB rectifier tube in its socket. With plug in socket, and power switch on, the rectifier tube filaments should glow dull red, and a dc voltage of at least 300 volts (more won't hurt) should be observed from the positive terminal of the last filter capacitor to ground.

**Audio Frequency Section.** When the power supply is operational, remove the rectifier tube and line cord and attach the AF sockets. This section includes one and one-half 12AT7s and the 6V6. The 12AT7 sockets are mounted with 4-40 x 1/4-in. round head (rh) machine screws and hex nuts. Be sure to put a soldering lug under one of the mounting



**5** AUDIO FREQUENCY SECTION

screws for each socket to provide a grounding-point for the circuitry associated with it. Pin No. 9 on each 12AT7 socket, and pin No. 7 on the 6V6 are connected to the ungrounded side of the 6.3-volt heater winding. Ground pins No. 4 and 5 on each 12AT7 socket, as well as the metal tube in the center. On the 6V6 socket, ground pins 1 and 2.

Work backwards from the 6V6 (Fig. 5). Mount the output transformer with 6-32 machine screws and nuts. Ground the common terminal on the output transformer secondary, and leave the other secondary terminal free.

When the 6V6 stage has been wired, connect the loudspeaker from ground through the send-receive switch to the free secondary terminal of the output transformer. Insert the 6V6 and the rectifier tube, plug in the line cord, and turn on the power. Set the send-receive switch to receive position. Both tubes should light or, if the 6V6 is metal, it should get slightly warm. A screwdriver tip touched to the control grid (pin #5) of the 6V6 should produce a characteristic clicky buzz in the loudspeaker.

When the 6V6 stage is operating, disconnect external wiring, remove tubes, and wire the 12AT7 stage that feeds the grid of the 6V6. Use 2- and 4-point insulated tie lugs as needed to support small parts firmly in place. After you've wired and checked this stage, put in tubes, reconnect speaker, and plug into the line. When all tubes are warm, carefully touch a screwdriver tip to the control grid lug (pin #7) of the 12AT7. A much louder clicky buzz should be heard.

Install the non-shorting type send-receive switch (Fig. 6A and B), the MCW-voice switch, and the volume control potentiometer.

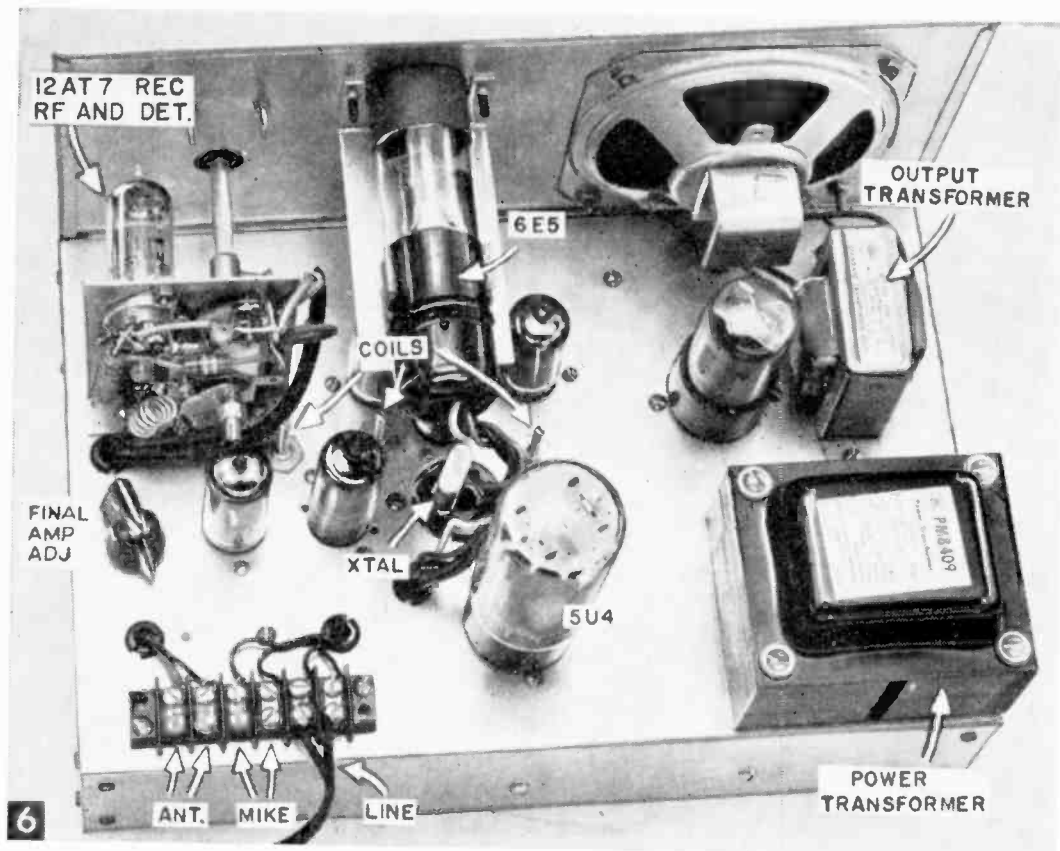
Continue wiring by completing the 12AT7 amplifier stage that serves the receiver.

**To Test this Stage**, set up as previously described, throw the send-receive switch to receive, and check for the characteristic buzz at the grid. Advance the volume control. Because of the relatively high amplification here, it should be possible to hear a faint hiss of tube noise when the volume control is fully advanced.

Finish the audio section by wiring the 12AT7 grounded-grid microphone amplifier stage. This stage contains the MCW-voice switch, a SPST toggle switch, that converts the AF amplifier into an oscillating multivibrator for modulated CW radiotelegraphy. When the switch is open, the circuit acts as a tone generator. When the switch is closed, it becomes the microphone input stage.

Make external connections as previously described, and insert tubes. Connect a wire jumper across the mike-key terminals on the ungrounded secondary terminal of the output transformer to the ungrounded side of the loudspeaker. With the send-receive switch in send position and the toggle switch open, a loud, musical tone should issue from the loudspeaker. The volume control, since it is associated with the receiver only, has no effect upon the intensity of this tone.

Throw the toggle switch into the closed position. The tone should immediately cease. Now remove the jumper from the mike-key terminals and connect a good, single-button, telephone-type microphone in its place (see Materials List). Upon speaking into the microphone, the system should behave as a good, low-power public-address system. *Note: A crystal or dynamic mike will not work in this circuit.*



Top view showing physical layout of components.

The audio system so far constructed may serve as a good, code-practice oscillator for group instruction. Just connect a telegraph key to the mike-key terminals. If the signal is too loud for you, you can soften it by connecting a 100K volume control from pin #7 of the second 12AT7 to ground. Be sure the toggle switch is in the open position, and the send-receive switch is in the send position.

Disconnect temporary jumper lead, and wire speaker permanently into circuit before proceeding with receiver wiring.

**The Receiver Section.** Connect the 100K regeneration control potentiometer and 47K

voltage-dropping resistor, along with the 100K detector plate load resistor (see Fig. 7). These parts are installed beneath the chassis, and secured by means of tie lugs.

Drill and assemble the receiver sub-unit (Figs. 8 and 9). Since this receiver operates at the extremely high frequency of about 145 million cps, short and direct leads are very important. This applies directly to grid, plate and bypass-capacitor leads. It is also important, wherever possible, to return all cathode and bypass capacitor leads to the same ground point for each stage.

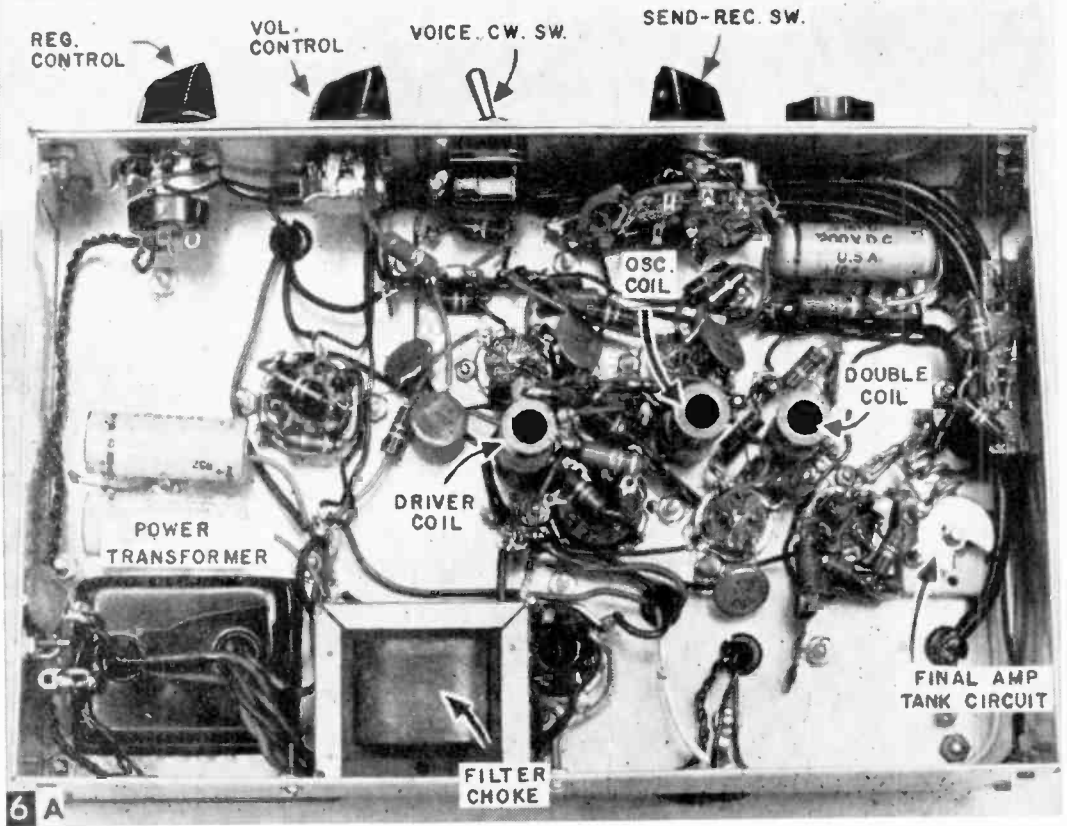
The 15 mmfd variable tuning capacitor is too large to provide suitable bandspread for convenient operation. It is therefore advisable to carefully remove all but one stationary and one rotary plate. Be careful, when reassembling the variable capacitor, to see that the rotor and stator plates do not scrape or short-circuit against each other. After the receiver is in operation, you can often further improve the bandspread by spreading the capacitor plates cautiously apart and simultaneously readjusting the spacing of the coil.

Wind and install coil L1 (see Fig. 7) carefully and complete as much of the sub-unit wiring as possible before mounting it on the

#### Selecting a Crystal Frequency

The crystal used in this transmitter is of the "overtone" type and oscillates at a frequency of approximately 36 mc. We have found adequate the crystals manufactured by Texas Crystal Corp., River Grove, Ill., which sell for about \$5.

The crystal frequency in this transmitter is one quarter that of the output frequency, but you must choose your operating frequency in terms of the class license you hold. If you have a novice or technician class license, you have to confine your operations between 145 and 147 mc, and choose a crystal frequency between 36.25 and 36.75 mc. If you hold a general or extra class license, you can operate anywhere from 144 to 148 mc, and choose a crystal frequency from 36.00 to 37.00 mc.



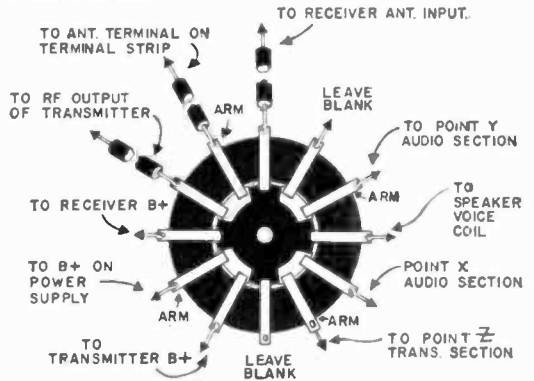
Bottom view of component layout.

chassis with 6-32 machine screws and nuts. Next, connect the heater, dc plate power, and signal output leads to the appropriate points under the chassis (Fig. 6A). Do not connect the antenna coaxial lead until later.

With the receiver wiring completed and checked, insert tubes and apply power. With send-receive switch in receive position, turn the volume control on full. Then slowly advance the regeneration control potentiometer. A smooth, loud hiss should be heard. This hiss indicates the occurrence of superregenerative action, the condition for maximum sensitivity of a receiver of this type. By varying the regeneration control, it should be possible to control smoothly the strength of the hiss. Also, superregeneration should be obtained throughout the capacitance range of the tuning capacitor.

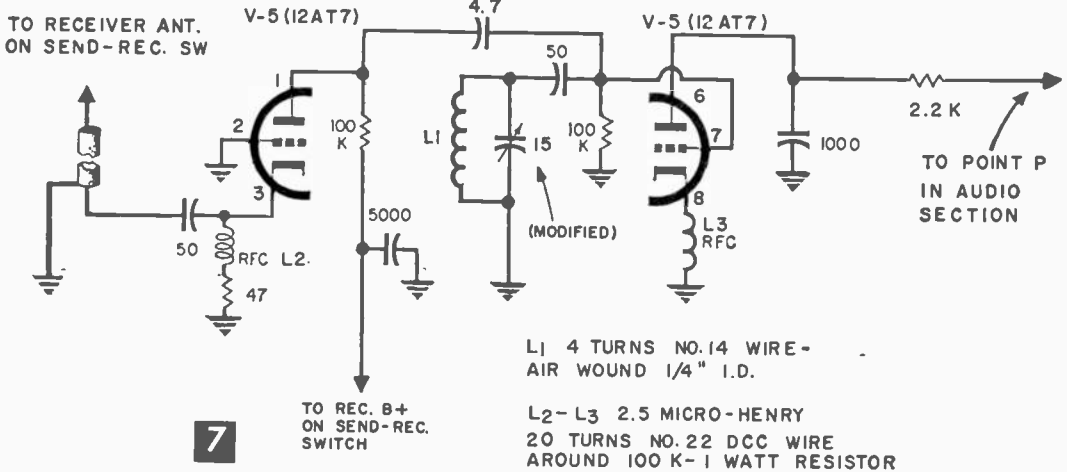
When the receiver superregenerates properly, check the tuning range with a grid-dip meter. It should completely include the two-meter amateur band, from 144 to 148 megacycles/second. A slightly wider tuning range is not unlikely, and can be adjusted by squeezing together or spreading apart the turns of coil L1.

If you live in or near a region of high



BACK VIEW OF SEND-RECEIVE SWITCH

amateur activity, you should be able to hear two-meter amateurs on the air almost any evening by using a good antenna. In addition, police, taxicab dispatchers, and aircraft operating adjacent the amateur band may also often be heard. If you have not as yet installed a good two-meter antenna, a high, clear outdoor TV receiving antenna can be used to test the receiver. Install a knob temporarily on the receiver tuning capacitor shaft to aid in these preliminary tests. To



**DETECTOR - RF AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY**

use your TV antenna, connect one side of the ribbon line to the antenna input tie point on the sub-unit, the other side to chassis.

**The Transmitter.** With the receiver in satisfactory working condition, begin the transmitter by wiring the crystal oscillator, and work forward (see Fig. 10). The crystal, which should have an operating frequency of approximately 36 mc, plugs into any two alternate pins of the 8-prong crystal socket. Other unused pins of the crystal socket make handy tie-points for various components. The

crystal oscillator tube is the triode section of the 6AW8 tube. The only critical portion of this circuit is the coil, and this will cause no trouble if it is wound exactly as described in Fig. 10.

After wiring and checking the crystal oscillator stage, proceed with the frequency doubler, the pentode section of the 6AW8, paying careful attention to the coil. Be especially careful to avoid poor connections and solder-blob shorts between tube socket lugs and chassis. Support all small parts firmly by means of a liberal use of insulated tie lugs, and allow no parts to swing free or trouble is certain to follow. Keep all grid and plate leads short and direct, and return all grounds to the same point on the chassis, insofar as is possible.

With the 6AW8 circuitry complete and checked, wire in the 6CL6 driver stage, following the same precautions as outlined above. Remember, these circuits operate at a high frequency. Long, sloppy leads, or poorly-organized wiring cannot be tolerated. Wind the coil as described in Fig. 10, being careful to get the tap squarely in the electrical center of the coil. Make the RF choke, which connects from B+ to the coil tap by winding 100 turns of No. 26 cotton-covered magnet wire around the body of a 100K (or larger) 1-watt carbon resistor. "Scramble-wind" it, if you like, then dip in clean, clear lacquer to hold the turns in place.

When the 6CL6 driver stage is complete, wire the 12BH7 final amplifier stage. Similar precautions should be followed. Keep the leads in the plate circuit especially short and direct. This is vital. Wind the RF choke coil for this stage also around a 100K (or larger) 1-watt carbon resistor. However, only 25 turns of No. 26 cotton-covered wire are required. Wind these in a smooth layer, then

#### Chasing an Antenna System

A suitable antenna system is very important to the effectiveness of any amateur station, and this is especially true in the VHF bands. Whereas a simple half-wave dipole in the attic will provide many contacts for the Puddle Jumper, a good, directional "beam" antenna, such as one of those suggested in the Materials List, will vastly improve it.

The height to which you raise your antenna will determine your range of VHF communications, and you should put your antenna just as high above the ground as your pocketbook and local building codes will allow. By using a rotator, you will be able to point the antenna exactly at the station you want to contact. Any of the good TV rotors, will do, since the 2-meter beam is smaller than most TV antennas.

If your physical setup requires a feedline longer than 20 ft., be sure to use the larger RG-8/AU coaxial cable rather than the smaller RG-58/AU. The energy losses in the smaller cable are too great when used for long runs, most of the transmitter power is burned up before it gets to the antenna, and the receiving losses are equally great.

The following table compares the height of the antenna with the range of communications you can expect during day-to-day conditions. Occasionally, during especially fine propagation conditions called "band openings," it is possible to exceed these ranges from five to ten times.

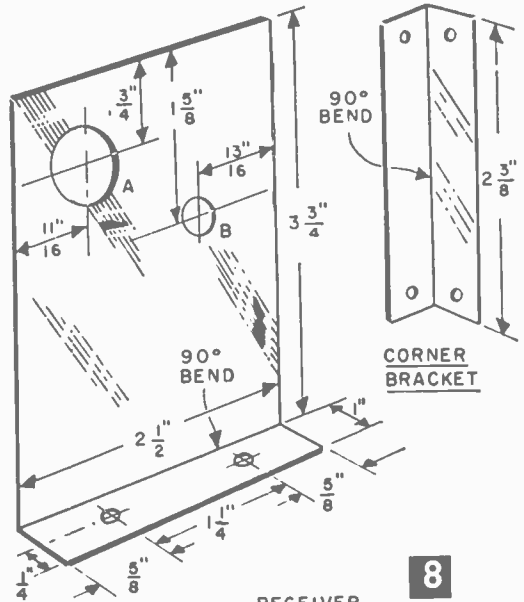
Antenna Height in Feet	Normal Range in Miles
10	6
20	9
30	11
50	14
70	17
100	20

“dope” with clear lacquer to hold in place.

Do not connect the RF choke to the B+ connection (point E on send-receive switch) at this time. Otherwise, complete and check the wiring of all the transmitter RF stages, and insert all tubes in these stages. Do not apply power yet. Instead, get your grid-dip meter and, with this device in the oscillating condition, carefully adjust each of the coils as closely as possible to its proper resonant frequency. These frequencies are:

- Crystal oscillator coil, about 40 mc.
- Doubler coil, 72 mc.
- Driver coil, 72 mc.
- Final amplifier tank circuit, 145 mc. with capacitor about half-enmeshed.

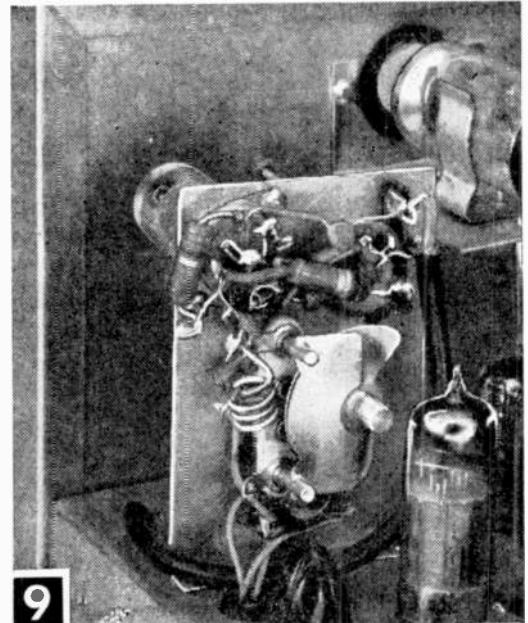
The coil specifications given in Fig. 10 were found satisfactory in the writer's model. However, it may be necessary to add or subtract a turn or two from any coil. This is because stray circuit capacitances are unpre-



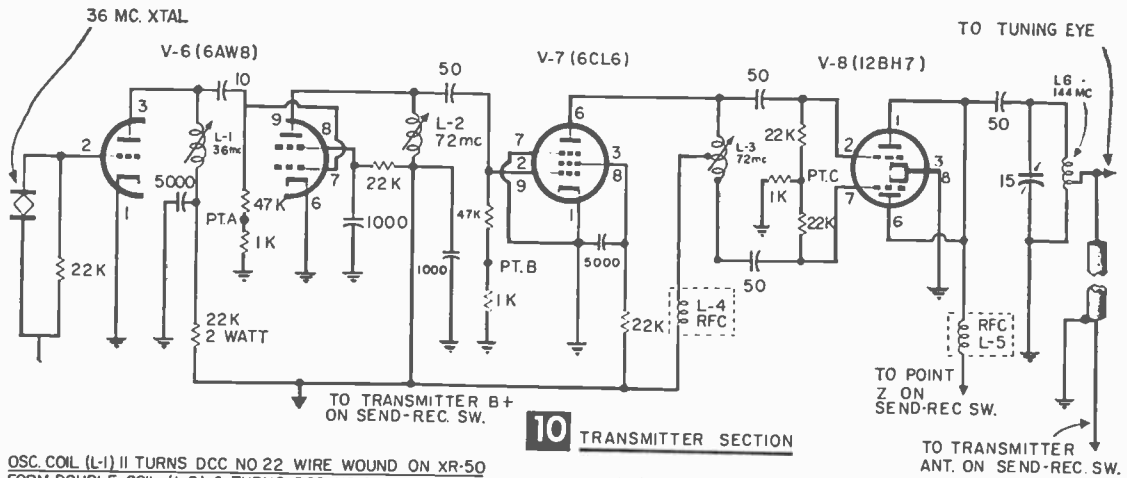
RECEIVER SUBASSEMBLY BRACKET

MATERIALS LIST—2-METER STATION

No. Req.	Description
1	5U4GB vacuum tube
1	6AW8A vacuum tube
1	6CL6 vacuum tube
1	6E5 vacuum tube
1	6V6 vacuum tube
3	12A77 vacuum tube
1	12BH7 vacuum tube
1	47 ohm, 1 watt resistor
4	47K, 1 watt resistors
4	220K, 1 watt resistors
3	2.2K, 1 watt resistors
11	100K, 1 watt resistors
1	470K, 1 watt resistor
1	390 ohm, 1 watt resistor
5	22K, 1 watt resistors
1	22K, 2 watt resistors
3	1K, 1 watt resistors
1	.5 mfd, 200 WVDC paper capacitor
9	5000 mmfd, 600 WV ceramic disk capacitors
5	1000 mmfd, 600 WV ceramic disk capacitors
6	50 mmfd, WV ceramic disk capacitors
1	4.7 mmfd, 600 WV ceramic disk capacitor
1	10 mmfd, 600 WV ceramic disk capacitor
2	10 mfd, 450 WV electrolytic filter capacitor
2	15 mmfd variable capacitors (Bud M-C 1850)
2	100K linear taper potentiometers (one with switch)
1	2 1/2 x 7 x 11" chassis (18 ga. aluminum)
1	7 3/8 x 11 3/8" front panel (18 ga. aluminum)
1	2 1/2 x 3 3/4" subassembly (18 ga. aluminum)
1	National type BM dial
1	tuning eye assemple for 6E5 tube (Amphenol 58 MEA 6)
1	4" PM loudspeaker
3	plastic octal tube sockets
6	9-pin miniature sockets, high frequency plastic insulation
1	6-terminal barrier terminal strip (Cinch-Jones)
1	SPST toggle switch
1	4PDT non-shorting wafer switch (Centralab 1409)
1	power transformer (Chicago-Standard P#-8408)
1	filter choke (Chicago-Standard C-1708)
1	output transformer (Chicago-Standard A-3823)
3	National XR-50 coil forms with iron slugs
1	1/4 to 1/8" brass coupling
1	#48 lamp (for tuning)
1	1N34 crystal diode
1	"Overtone" crystal 36.25-36.75 mc. available from Texas Crystal Co., River Grove, Ill. (see box copy)
1	line cord and plug
1	1/4 x 3" plastic rod
1	type F-1 carbon microphone (Telephone Engineering Co., Simpson, Pa.)
1	telegraph key (Johnson 114-100)
1	144 mc directional antenna (see box copy) (Hy-Gain, type 210, ten element 144 mc antenna, Newark Electronics #92-F-482) (Telrex, six element 144 mc beam antenna, Allied Radio #92-CZ-273)
3	knobs for 1/4" shaft
Misc.	screws, nuts, tie points, #20 plastic insulated hookup wire, rosin core solder



Detector-RF amplifier



OSC. COIL (L-1) 11 TURNS DCC NO 22 WIRE WOUND ON XR-50 FORM DOUBLE COIL (L-2) 6 TURNS DCC NO 22 WIRE WOUND ON XR-50 FORM DRIVER COIL (L-3) 6 TURNS DCC NO 22 WIRE WOUND ON XR-50 FORM CENTER TAPPED FINAL AMPLIFIER COIL (L-6) 3 TURNS NO.14 TINNED COPPER WIRE TAPPED ONE TURN FROM GROUND END.

L-4 100 TURNS NO 22 WIRE WOUND AROUND  
A 100K-1 WATT RESISTOR.

L-5 20 TURNS NO 22 DCC WIRE WOUND AROUND  
A 100K-1 WATT RESISTOR.

to 36 mc, and bring it near the crystal oscillator coil. Immediately adjust the crystal oscillator coil slug to maximum output, then back-off by unscrewing the slug upwards for about three whole turns. This is for stability. Then tune the grid-dip meter to 72 mc, and adjust the doubler coil slug to maximum output. Connect the negative side of a 10-volt dc voltmeter to point B (Fig. 10), and ground the positive side to chassis. Adjust the doubler coil slug to give maximum voltage reading. The voltage here should be at least 1 volt, but more is desirable.

Then connect the voltmeter to point C and adjust the doubler coil slug until maximum reading is obtained. Again, readings between 1 and 3 volts are acceptable, the higher the better. It is also a good idea to make sure by means of the grid-dip meter that this stage is producing its output on 72 mc.

When you are satisfied that this is indeed the case, shut off the power temporarily, and complete the connection between the RF choke coil in the 12BH7 final amplifier plate and point E on the send-receive switch. Then

#### The Superregenerative Receiver

Perhaps no other type of receiver provides as much VHF reception per tube and dollar invested as the superregenerative. Even though simple to construct, it enables you to realize as much sensitivity with one or two tubes as is ordinarily obtained with seven or more. But such sensitivity is obtained at a price. You must tune carefully for the signals, particularly the weaker ones; they do not roll in at the touch of the dial. In addition, the superregenerative receiver is somewhat susceptible to overloading by strong, local signals, and is not as selective as a good superheterodyne.

We have employed a superregenerative receiver in this unit simply because a superheterodyne of comparable performance would raise the cost and building complexity beyond that which is reasonable for the purposes of this project. This is a good little receiver, and we have no apologies to offer for its performance.

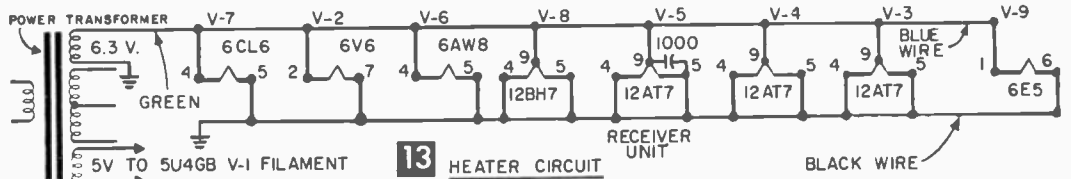
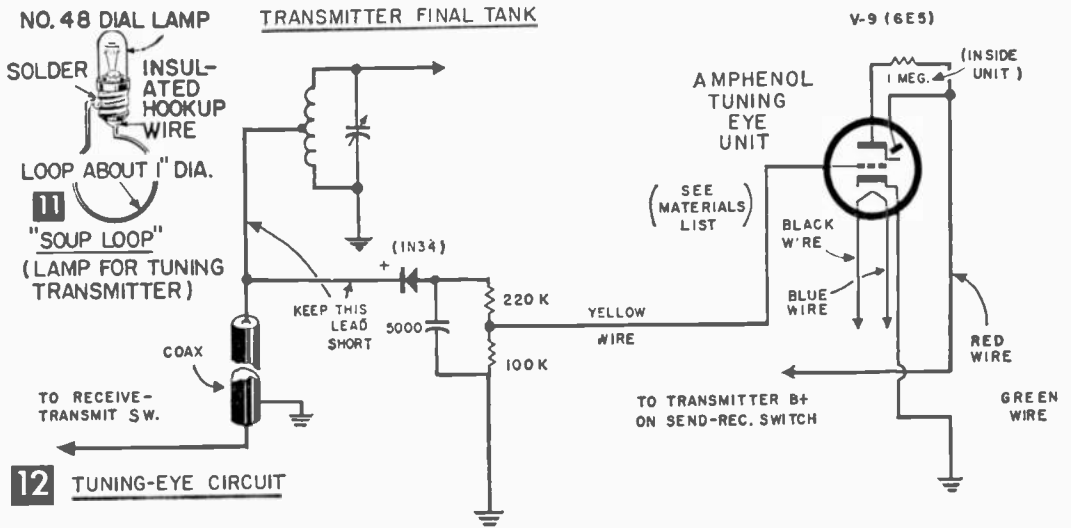
tune the grid-dip meter to 145 mc, and re-apply power to the transmitter. A definite indication of strong RF power output on this frequency should be evidenced when the final amplifier tuning capacitor is readjusted. If it is not, shut off power immediately and re-examine wiring. When a definite sign of RF output at 145 mc is obtained from the 12BH7 plate circuit, a "soup-loop" (a #48 or #49 pink bead pilot lamp bulb connected to a loop of wire 1 in. in diameter as in Fig. 11) should glow very brightly when coupled to the final amplifier plate coil. If it does, then the RF circuitry is probably in good shape.

Make a final check for stability and freedom from self-oscillation as follows: Hang the soup-loop in the final amplifier plate coil. Adjust all coils and the tuning capacitor for maximum output. Then very briefly pull out the crystal. All output should cease. (Immediately reinsert crystal to avoid damage to tubes or circuitry.) If output does not cease when the crystal is removed, then you will probably have to redress wiring and move parts around until this condition occurs, or trouble with the F.C.C. is imminent.

To check the transmitter for modulation, connect a carbon mike to the appropriate terminals, apply power, and switch to transmit position. Hang the soup-loop around the final amplifier plate coil and tune for maximum output. Then talk into the microphone. As you speak, the soup-loop bulb should flicker noticeably. If you have another 2-meter receiver handy, tune in the signal. The speech quality should be clear, crisp, and strong.

**Finishing Touches.** With both the receiver and transmitter operating satisfactorily, it is time to apply the finishing touches. Pull out all tubes and remove all external connections





to prevent damage. Wire the tuning-eye rectifier circuit, keeping the lead to the final amplifier coil tap short, less than 1 in. long. Connect all coaxial cables from the receiver and transmitter to the send-receive switch, and from the switch to the appropriate terminals upon the Jones terminal strip using type RG-58/AU coaxial cable, and grounding the outer shield. Mount the tuning-eye tube bracket upon the panel, and connect the socket leads appropriately (Figs. 6 and 12). These leads should be brought through a grommeted hole in the chassis floor.

The output from the transmitter is taken from a tap on the final amplifier output coil. This tap should be made one turn from the ground end of the coil. The tuning-eye rectifier circuit also connects to this point. If the tuning-eye tries to open instead of close, when the transmitter is energized, reverse the 1N34 crystal diode.

Mount the National vernier dial on the panel, and couple it to the receiver tuning capacitor through a length of 1/4-in. dia. plastic rod and a 1/4-in. shaft coupling. The dial should read zero when the plates of the receiver capacitor are completely enmeshed. Tighten all set screws firmly. Then put knobs on both potentiometer shafts (cutting these to proper length if necessary) and on the send-receive switch shaft. This should complete the assembly.

Connect the power cord and microphone to the proper terminals. Then connect a 2-watt 47-ohm carbon resistor to the antenna ter-

minals. Apply power, and switch into transmit position. Adjust the final amplifier tuning capacitor until the tuning-eye closes. Then speak into the microphone. The shadow within the tuning-eye should flicker noticeably, indicating satisfactory modulation, and a check with a local receiver should reveal good, clean speech quality. Also, after a few minutes, the 47-ohm resistor across the antenna terminals should get noticeably warm, indicating satisfactory power output.

Now, remove the 47-ohm resistor, and connect a 144-mc antenna system, preferably a good, high directional "beam" antenna as recommended. Make sure that the outer shield of the coax cable goes to the grounded terminal on the strip. Throw the send-receive switch to receive, and adjust the regeneration control for a smooth hiss. If there are any 2-meter stations operating within your vicinity, you should have no difficulty in hearing them. Throw the switch to transmit, adjust the final amplifier tuning capacitor for maximum closing of the eye, and you're tuned-up and ready to go.

Novice amateurs, learning the code, may wish to operate in the modulated code, MCW mode, which is legal on the 2-meter band. To do this, replace the microphone with a telegraph key and snap the toggle switch to the MCW (open) position. Otherwise, operation is identical to that on voice. The smooth, tone-modulated code signal radiated can be read by any other 2-meter amateur, regardless of the kind of receiver employed.

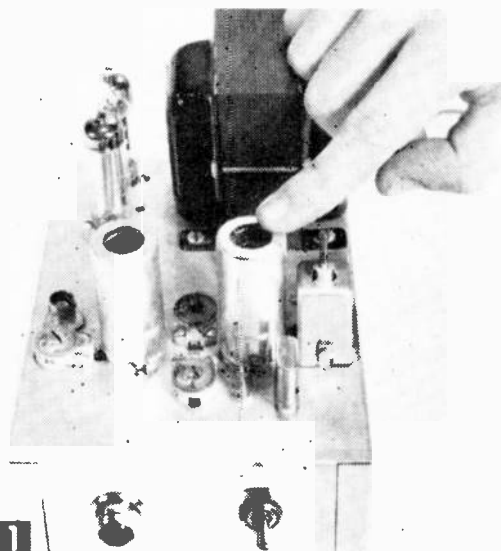
# Improved Crystal Control for Amateur Communications

By EDWIN E. STEINBERG, W9QJO

**P**ORTABLE transmitters, net operation, and broadband receiver converters are just a few of the many circuit applications best filled by a crystal-controlled oscillator. This unit and a variable-frequency oscillator (VFO) team harmoniously for use in heterodyne-type transmitter exciters and single-sideband (SSB) generators.

Most crystal oscillator circuits in common use have a somewhat restricted application in choice of tube type and/or mode of operation. The oscillator applications shown in Figs. 1 and 2 feature both excellence of performance and versatility of application.

**Circuit Details.** The Tri-Tet and modified Pierce circuits are typical of those commonly used. The Tri-Tet (Fig. 3) was originally designed for use with tetrode tubes. While it will work with pentode tube types, it does not use them to their full advantage. Those pentode types with an internal connection between suppressor and cathode are not suitable for the Tri-Tet circuit. In addition, the cathode circuit impedance ( $L_1$  and  $C_1$ ) of a Tri-Tet oscillator is common to both the oscillator and amplifier sections of the circuit and prevents good load isolation.



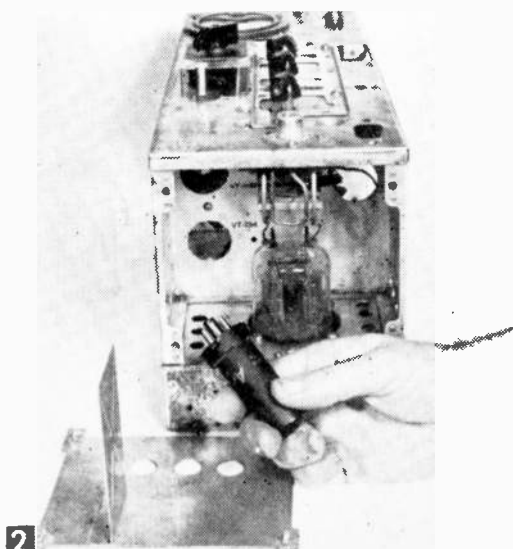
1 VHF receiver converter using the improved oscillator.

The modified Pierce oscillator circuit (Fig. 4) was designed for pentode tube applications. Since the cathode is grounded, any pentode tube-type or pentode-tube section can conceivably be used in an electron-coupled Pierce oscillator. Reasonably good load isolation will be achieved. However, the circuit is not suitable for overtone operation. As in the Tri-Tet applications, both crystal terminals are above ground. This is an added complication if crystal switching is required.

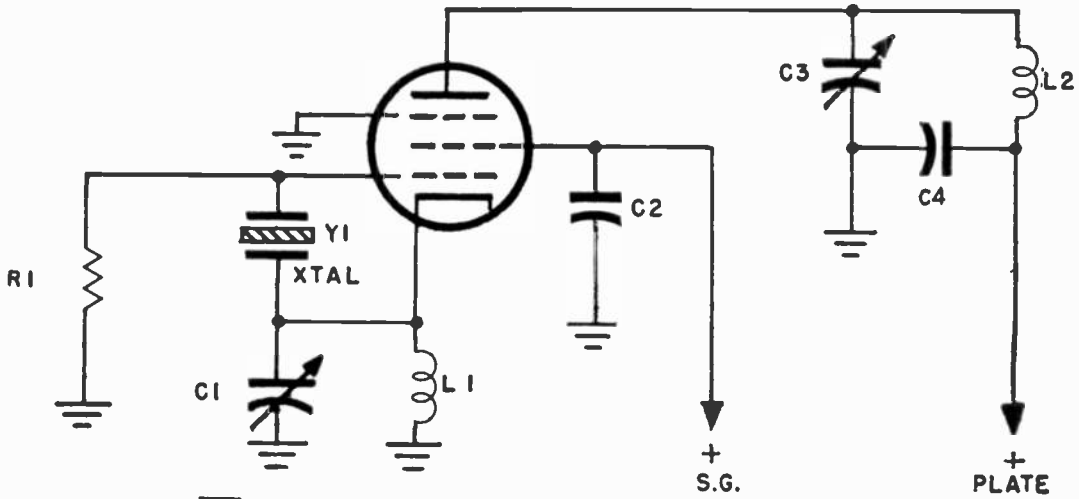
**What Circuit Can Best Be Used?** While the modified Miller circuit in Fig. 5 was designed for use in a crystal-controlled receiver converter, its basic design can be applied to a wide variety of circuit applications. Tube type and component values need only be chosen for the specific application.

The circuit is an electron-coupled form of Miller oscillator. Similar to the Tri-Tet, it differs in that a grounded-cathode form of Miller oscillator was used rather than a grounded-plate arrangement. It is intended strictly for modern pentode tube types or pentode tube sections. Since the suppressor and cathode are both grounded, many tube types are suitable for this circuit which are not satisfactory for the Tri-Tet.

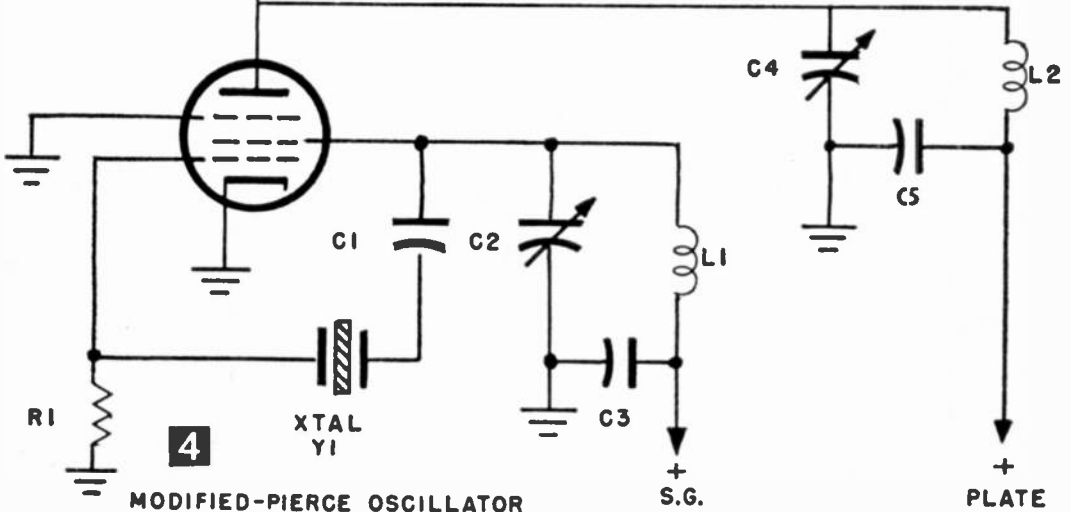
Its basic crystal oscillator section can be employed for either fundamental or overtone



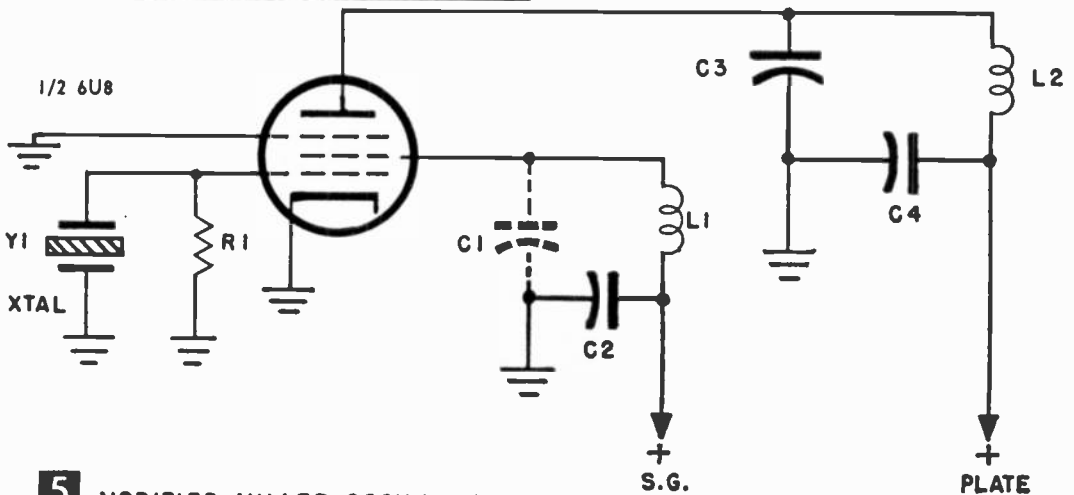
2 New 6AG7 oscillator in modified BC-625 transmitter.



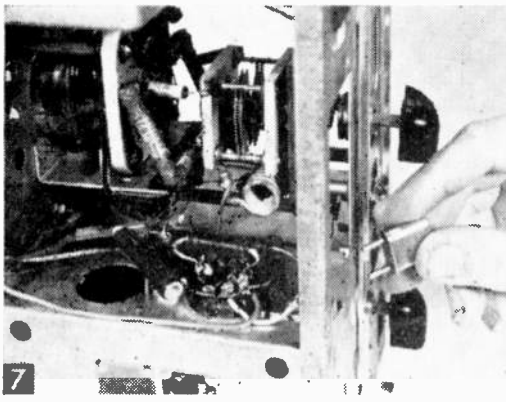
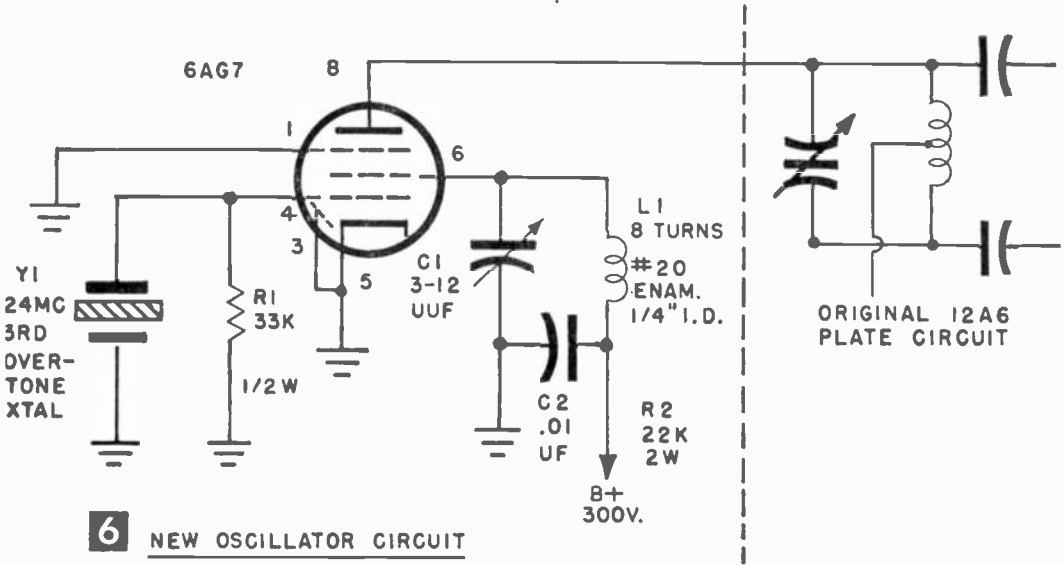
**3** TRI-TET OSCILLATOR



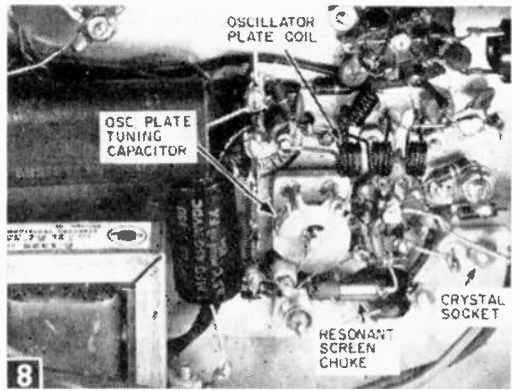
**4** MODIFIED-PIERCE OSCILLATOR



**5** MODIFIED-MILLER OSCILLATOR



6AG7 transmitter-oscillator construction.



Receiver-converter oscillator construction.

mode of operation. The electron-coupled plate section can be used as an amplifier or multiplier. The grounded-cathode circuit, plus shielding provided by the suppressor-grid, ensures excellent load selection. Drift caused by temperature effects is reduced by the use of the minimum required crystal drive for adequate output.

The circuit is currently in use as a fifth-overtone oscillator and doubler, and provides 130 mc oscillator injection for a 2-meter broadband receiver converter, as featured in "VHF Converter for Short Wave or Communications Receivers" (Fig. 1), cover story in RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER No. 595 (available for \$1, including mailing and handling charges, SCIENCE and MECHANICS, 505 Park Ave., New York 22).

The circuit is also in use as a third-overtone oscillator (Fig. 2), and doubler using a 6AG7 tube to replace the 12A6 multiplier in a BC-625 transmitter (part of the SCR-522).

All the original plate circuit components are used. The tube socket must be completely rewired (Fig. 7). Note that the original 6G6G oscillator circuit is entirely removed.

**Construction Suggestions.** The usual precautions for layout and lead dress must be observed in the construction of this or any other oscillator (Fig. 8).

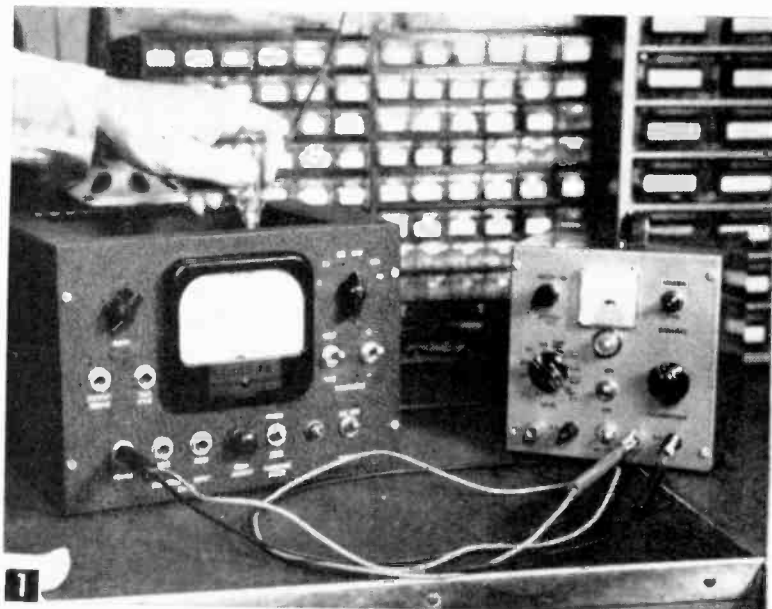
Mechanical stability is required as in Fig. 8 in order to achieve optimum frequency stability. Use of a crystal for frequency control is *not* a cure-all and cannot replace good design and careful construction.

**Adjustment and Operation.** This oscillator requires no new tricks of adjustment or operation. The screen is tuned somewhat above the desired crystal (fundamental or overtone) frequency. (Crystal drive increases as exact screen circuit resonance is approached.) Tune the plate tank like you would any amplifier or multiplier and let the circuit do the rest.

# AC-DC Voltage Standard

Simply built unit provides highly accurate ac or dc voltages or currents for the calibration of test equipment

By W. F. GEPHART



Calibrating a VTVM in home-built test equipment with the voltage standard.

**A** MAJOR problem in the building of certain test equipment resides in the calibration of the finished unit, and the ac-dc voltage standard in Fig. 2 is designed to supply a calibration source with 99% accuracy.

The unit consists of a simple, regulated dc source of five convenient voltages. It can be built for about \$35 using standard parts, and for less than \$30 if surplus parts are used.

**Calibration Unit Difficulties.** In many such units, voltages are furnished by a resistor network as shown in Fig. 3A. The standing current in the network is 10 ma, and the voltages are accurate only if virtually no external current is drawn.

Suppose, for example, a device drawing 1 ma were connected to the 50-volt tap. This would increase the current being drawn through R1 and R2 to 11 ma, causing a voltage drop of 60.5 volts across them. Since the supply voltage is held constant at 105 volts, the voltage at the 50-volt tap would then be 105 minus 60.5 (the drop across R1 and R2), or 44.5 volts.

This problem could be solved by using a variable resistor, instead of the network, as shown in Fig. 3B. Then the resistance could be varied to maintain the desired voltage as the load changed. But some means would have to be devised to know where to set the resistance.

This could be done as shown in Fig. 3C. An accurate unit (under no load conditions), such as in Fig. 3A, would be connected to one side of a meter, and the variable voltage con-



Notice on the front panel the peak and rms dual calibrations of the ac voltages.

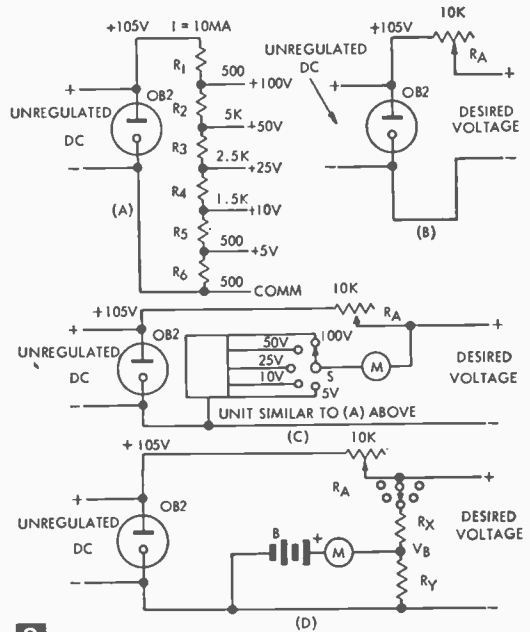
nected to the other side. When the two voltages are equal, no current would flow through the meter, which would then indicate the proper setting of the variable resistance. But this would be expensive.

Mercury batteries could be substituted for the fixed voltage. They are excellent voltage standards since their output voltage does not change appreciably during their useful life. However, getting enough mercury batteries to give the variety and range of voltages desired would also be expensive.

**The Solution to the Problem** is shown in Fig. 3D. Here, a single mercury battery, with a voltage of  $V_b$  is used, and two resistors ( $R_x$  and  $R_y$ ) are connected across the variable voltage. The ratio of these resistors is such that, when one of the desired voltages (such as 100 volts) is placed across them, the voltage drop across  $R_y$  is exactly equal to the battery voltage. When  $R_a$  is then set at 100 volts, for example, the meter will read zero since the voltages on each side of it are equal.

It can be seen that, by using several sets of such proportioned resistors, the voltage across the bottom one could always be equal to the battery voltage, even with different supply voltages.

In the actual circuit (Fig. 2), two variable resistances ( $R_5$  and  $R_6$ ) and several fixed resistors ( $R_7$  through  $R_{11}$ ) are used in place of  $R_a$  shown in Fig. 3D. This gives more precise control for the various voltages within the external current capacity of 6 ma than a single resistor would. Separate resistors ( $R_{12}$  through  $R_{16}$ ) are used for  $R_x$  for each range,



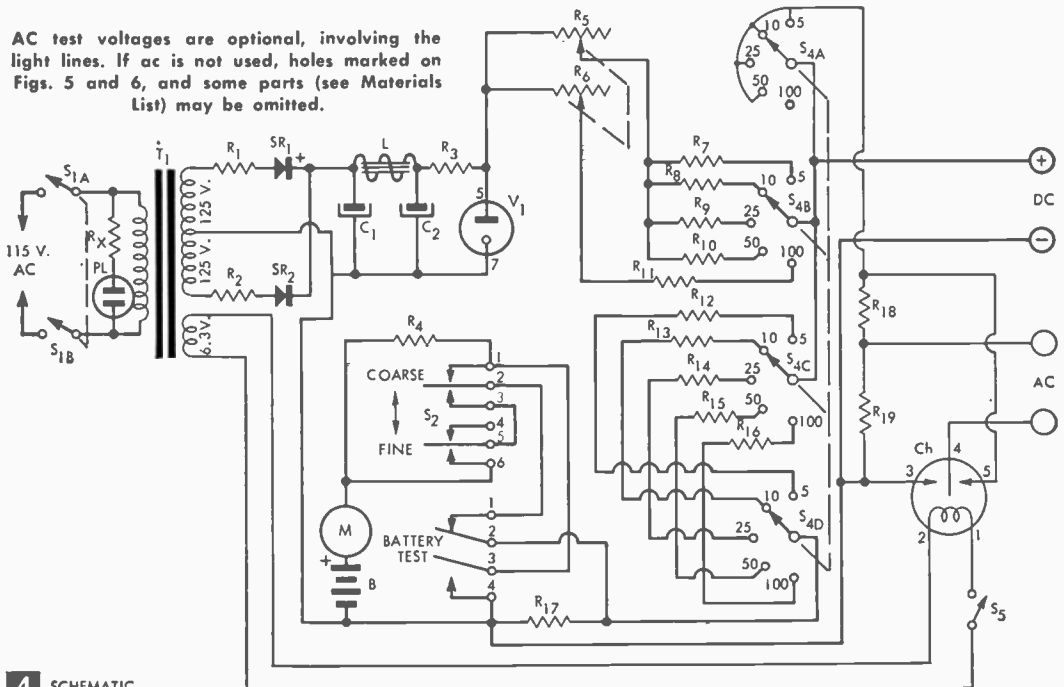
3

each proportioned to a single resistor ( $R_{17}$ ), which acts as  $R_y$  for all ranges.

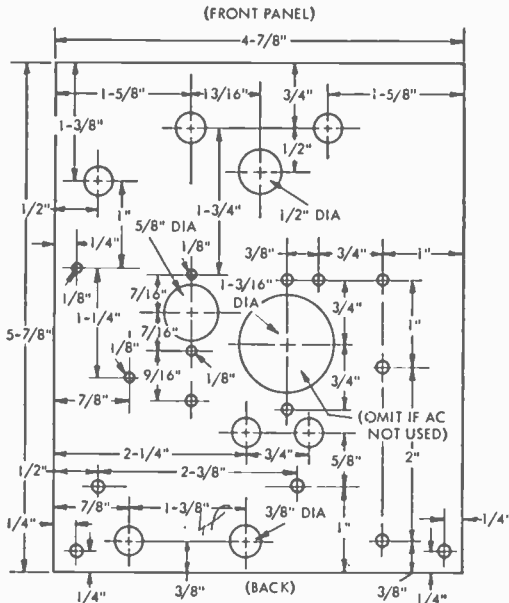
The OB2 regulator tube was selected because ratings show this tube output to be within one volt of rating, which is better than 99% accuracy. Accuracy is also maintained with at least 1% resistors for  $R_{12}$  through  $R_{19}$ .

While a zero-center meter was used in this unit, a regular meter can be used if the needle

AC test voltages are optional, involving the light lines. If ac is not used, holes marked on Figs. 5 and 6, and some parts (see Materials List) may be omitted.

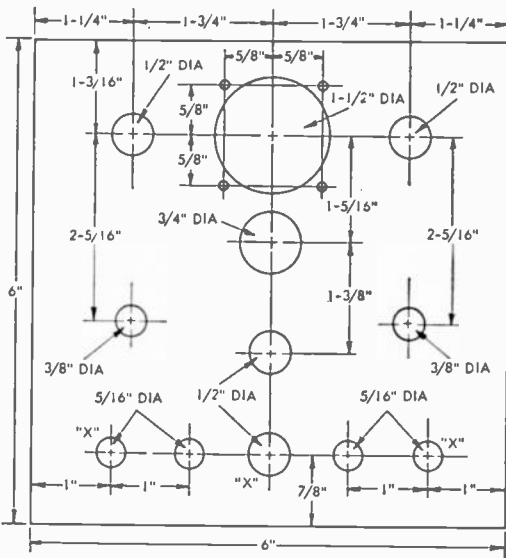


4 SCHEMATIC



ALL GROMMET HOLES 5/16" EXCEPT WHERE MARKED  
ALL SCREW HOLES 9/64" EXCEPT WHERE MARKED

**5** CHASSIS LAYOUT



OMIT HOLES MARKED "X" IF AC NOT USED

**6** FRONT PANEL LAYOUT

is set above the zero mark (with the zero adjustment), and this point marked as the "no-current" or null point. A zero-center meter is preferred, however, because of the off-null voltages involved.

The sensitivity of the meter is of little importance. The average 0-1 ma meter will indicate an unbalance of .002 volt. Because of the maximum unbalanced voltages, a "coarse-fine" switch (S2) places a voltage-dropping resistor (R4) in the meter circuit in the

**MATERIALS LIST—AC-DC VOLTAGE STANDARD**

Desig.	Description
RX	56,000 ohm, 1/2 watt, 10% carbon resistor (if not included in PL)
R1, R2	27 ohm, 1/2 watt, 10% carbon resistor
R3	5000 ohm, 5 watt carbon resistor
R4	120,000 ohm, 1/2 watt, 1% (Aerovox Carbofilm, see text)
R5	15,000 ohm, 4 watt, wirewound potentiometer (IRC-WPK-15000)
R6	500 ohm, 4 watt, wire wound rear section (IRC-WM-500)
R7	10,000 ohm, 1 watt, 5% carbon resistor
R8	9100 ohm, 1 watt, 10% carbon resistor
R9	5600 ohm, 1 watt, 5% carbon resistor
R10	3900 ohm, 1/2 watt, 5% carbon resistor
R11	1200 ohm, 1/2 watt, 5% carbon resistor
R12	200 ohm, 1/2 watt, 1% (Aerovox Carbofilm)
R13	1450 ohm, 1/2 watt, 1% (200 plus 1250 ohm Aerovox Carbofilm)
R14	5200 ohm, 1/2 watt, 1% (200 plus 5000 ohm Aerovox Carbofilm)
R15	11,450 ohm, 1/2 watt, 1% (450 plus 11K Aerovox Carbofilm)
R16	24,000 ohm, 1/2 watt, 1% (Aerovox Carbofilm)
R17	1050 ohm, 1/2 watt, 1% (500 plus 550 ohm Aerovox Carbofilm)
C1 C2	30 mfd, 150 volt electrolytic capacitors (Sprague 1412)
S1	DPST toggle switch
S2	DP 3 position lever switch (Switchcraft 3037L)
S3	2 ckt. push button (H&H 3392A or Spemco 1158)
S4	4P 5 position rotary switch (Centralab PA-1013)
T1	250 volt, CT 25 ma, power transformer (Stancor PS-8416)
L	12 h. 30 ma choke (Stancor C-2318)
SR1, SR2	65 ma selenium rectifiers
M1	1 ma or less meter (see text)*
B	4.2 volt mercury battery (Mallory TR-133)
V1	OB2 regulator tube
PL	neon 51 bulb and holder
Misc.	6 x 6 x 6-in aluminum cabinet (Bud AU-1039HG), 2 knobs, 2 or 4 binding posts, hardware
R18, R19	Additional Parts Required if AC Used 50,000 ohm, 1/2 watt, 1% resistors (Aerovox Carbofilm)
S5	SPST toggle switch
Ch	chopper (see text; typical units are Collins Electronic model IC-252, or Airpax 175)

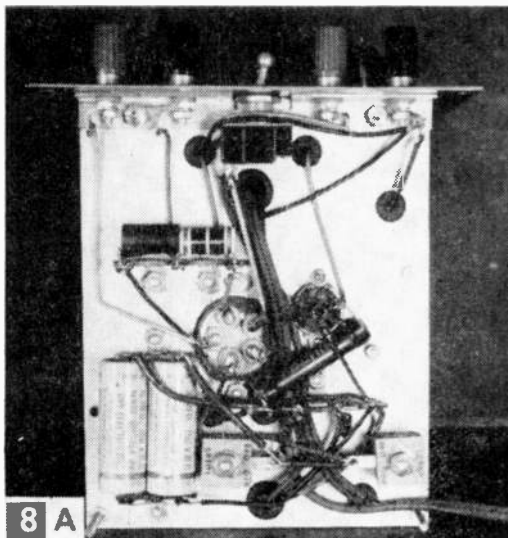
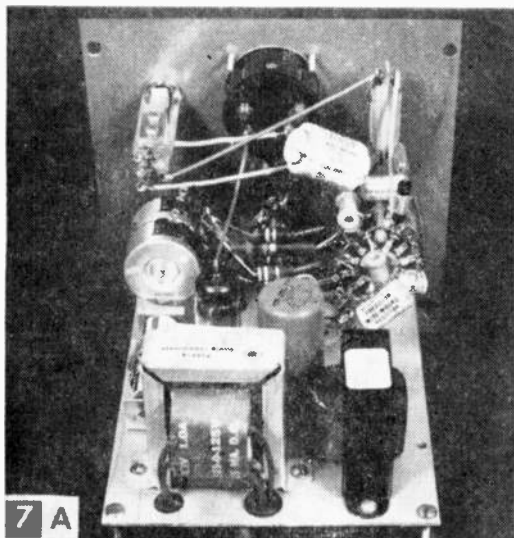
\* miniature tuning meter, 0-20-0 microamp, #R94-L108, available from Radio Shack Corp., 730 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 17, could be used. Surplus precision resistors available from "TAB," 111 Liberty St., New York 6, or Rock Distributing Co., 902 Crown Rd., Rochester 10, N. Y.

"coarse" position. With the meter shown, a Calrad (Japanese) 50-0-50 microamp, R4 is 120,000 ohms, which permits a full-scale deflection of 6 volts.

A push-button (S3) connects the battery across the meter through R4 to check battery condition. If the meter does not indicate proper value (36 in this case; representing 4.2 volts on the 6-volt f.s. deflection), the battery should be replaced.

**AC Voltages** are obtained by changing the precise dc voltages to ac with a chopper. This is a vibrator-like device which reverses the polarity of the dc by coil-energized contacts. Many such units are available in surplus stocks, or may be ordered by parts distributors. Any type with a 6-volt, 60-cycle coil and reasonable contact rating will do. The one used here has a contact rating of 1 ma at 1 volt, but works adequately up to about 25 volts. For this reason, only the four lowest voltages are available in ac.

**The DC Voltage** is split by R18 and R19, giving full-wave ac voltage which is half of the dc. The output is a square wave, which means



that the peak, average, and *rms* (root mean square) values are identical. Since most voltmeters are calibrated for *rms* values, the ac scale is calibrated for two values for each position. One is the peak (or actual) voltage, and the other is the *rms* value, which is .707 of peak. In calibrating most meters, refer to the *rms* value of the calibration. Also keep in mind that the *peak* values are *half* of the *peak-to-peak* values used on some meters and oscilloscopes.

**Cabinet and Construction.** Since regulator tubes are affected by light, the unit should be enclosed in a cabinet for greatest accuracy. If a miniature meter is used, the 6x6x6-in. cabinet will suffice. If a larger meter is used, additional panel space will be required, although the chassis can be the same size.

Fasten the chassis to the front panel by the binding posts (and S5 is ac is used). Wire the power supply first. Due to the close spacing on the chassis, care should be taken in substituting for the parts shown. The knob on switch S4 has been made "double-ended" (when ac is used) by scratching a line at the back of the knob, opposite the regular line, and filling it with white paint.

**To Use the Unit,** first turn the "Calibration" control (R5-R6) fully counter-clockwise. Connect the device to be checked to the binding posts (ac or dc), and set switch S5 accordingly. Set the "Output" control (S4) to the desired voltage, and turn the unit on. Set "Balance" switch to "Coarse" and adjust "Calibration" control to zero current on the meter. Then reset the "Balance" control to "Fine," and readjust the "Calibration" control. When the meter again indicates zero current, the exact voltage is at the output terminals.

The unit can also be used as a current standard with a few precision resistors. By

Ohm's law, exactly 1 *ma* of current will flow through exactly 100,000 ohms when it is connected across exactly 100 volts. By connecting a 0-1 *ma* meter in series with this resistor, you can check the accuracy of the meter, since essentially 1 *ma* of current will flow—"essentially," because the internal resistance of the meter is added to the circuit. But since such meters usually have a resistance of 100 ohms or less, the error is .001% or less.

The chart below shows currents available with various voltages and two accurate, precision resistors.

#### CURRENT WITH EXTERNAL RESISTANCE OF

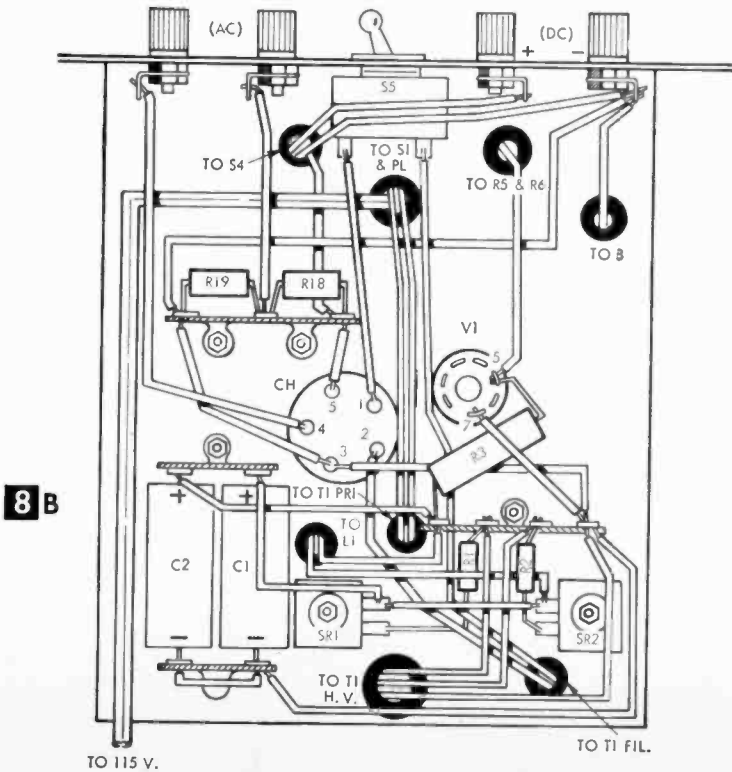
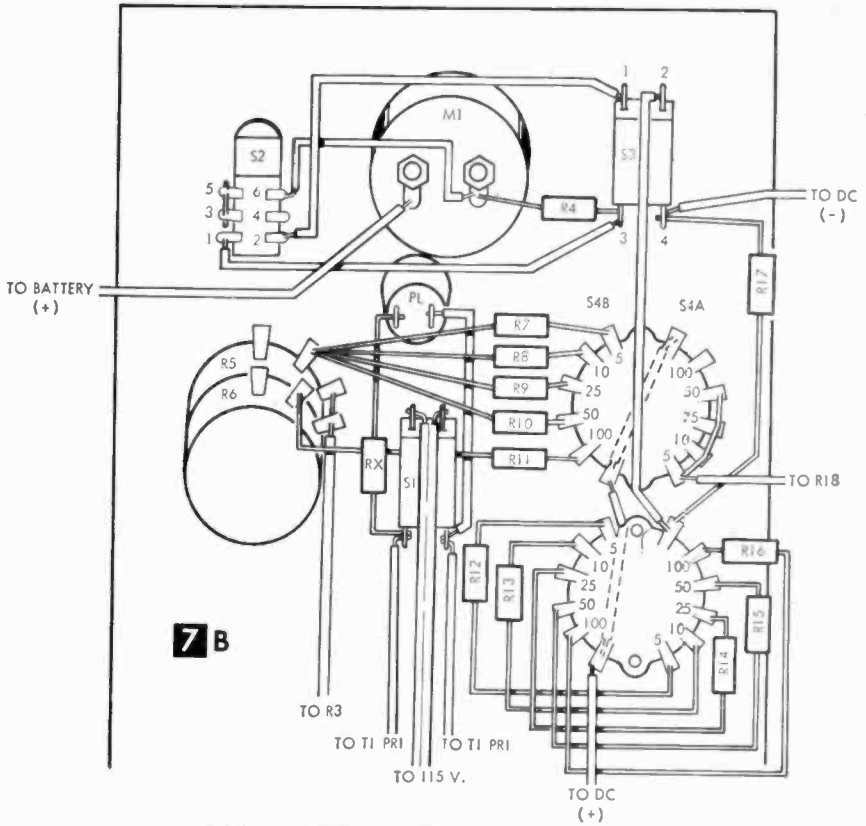
Voltage	100,000 ohms	20,000 ohms
100	1 milliamp	5 milliamp
50	500 microamp	2.5 milliamp
25	250 microamp	1.25 milliamp
10	100 microamp	500 microamp
5	50 microamp	250 microamp

With these two resistors, accurate currents from 5 microamps to 5 *ma* can be obtained, all within the 6 *ma* current limit of the unit.

**Determining Meter Movement.** This source of accurate current also permits making current shunts for meters, or determining the basic movement of meters.

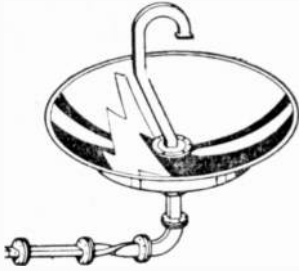
Assume, for example, that you wanted to make a 0-5 *ma* meter out of a 0-1 *ma* basic movement. Connect the meter in series with the 100,000-ohm precision resistor, and set the unit to 100-volt output. Cut a very short length of resistance wire across the meter terminals, turn the unit on (balancing it to the null), and adjust the length of the wire until the external meter reads 20% full scale. For final accuracy, change to the 20,000-ohm resistor, and make final adjustment of wire length until the external meter reads full scale, or exactly 5 *ma*.





# What Is This Thing Called Wavelength?

By C. F. ROCKEY



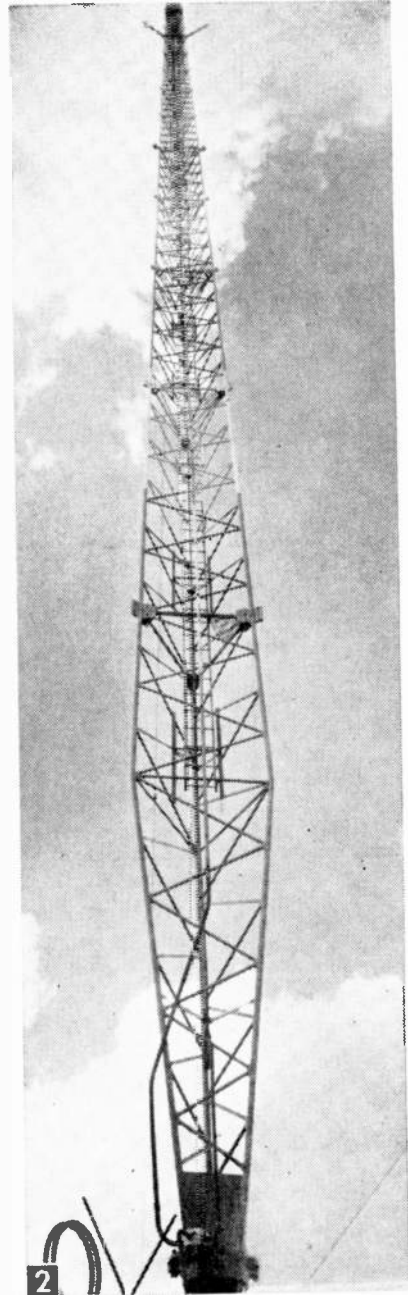
**T**HE idea of the invariable unit of length is a very handy one and applies widely throughout the physical world. Yet its use often brings problems. A mouse can leap 10 times his length with ease; one quarter of an elephant's length is a prodigious jump for Jumbo. Yet both distances are about the same number of inches!

And so it is in radio. Miles of antenna wire are required to radiate the 16-kilocycle signal from one of the U. S. Navy's superpowered stations, while a taxicab transmitter of 160 megacycles gets out well with slightly over a foot of antenna. Most standard broadcast signals radiate from a tower several hundred feet high, while a 1-in. nub of wire radiates equally well on the microwaves.

Why do new radio amateurs often find to their amazement that a given antenna can be too long to radiate well at one frequency, yet be too short to do a good job on another? In other words, a simple measurement in feet or inches seems inadequate in itself when discussing electromagnetic effects. Why is it a fact that a given antenna "100 ft. long" conveys little information in itself to a radio engineer. What measurement of length is significant in this case?

The amount of time for the generator to generate one cycle is easily found by dividing the generator frequency into one, that is  $1/f$  secs. And the distance which the electromagnetic wave generated by this generator will travel during the time of one cycle has been given the special name of one wavelength.

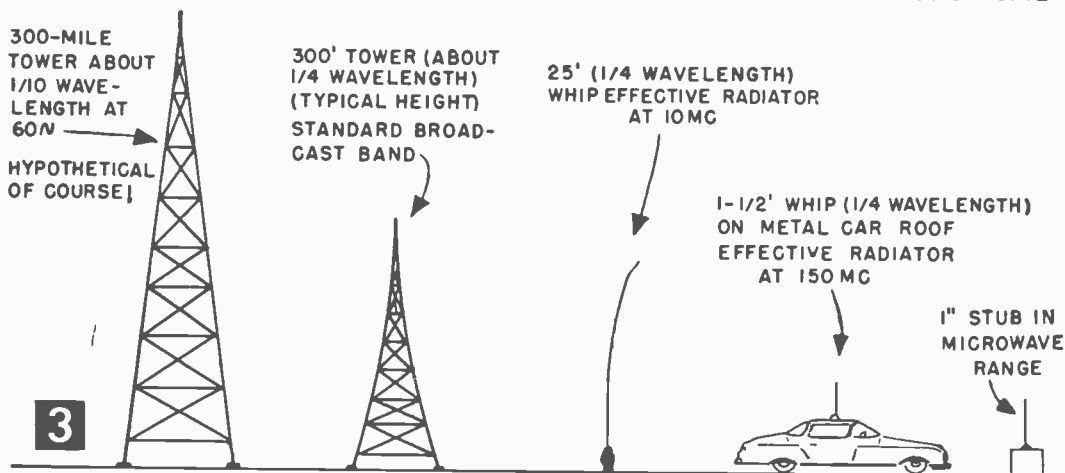
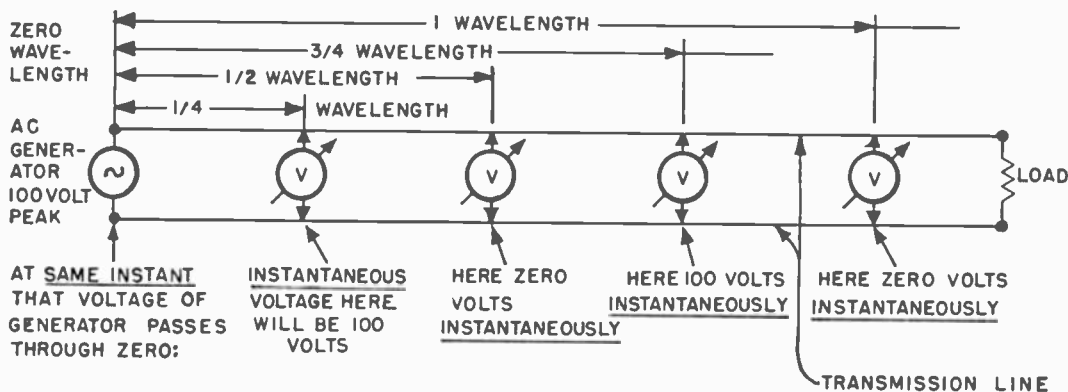
For example, a radio transmitter operating in the center of the standard AM broadcast band at a frequency of one megacycle per second will require one microsecond to complete one cycle. During this time, the wave radiated into space by this transmitter will have moved about 1000 ft., or, to be exact, 982 ft. Thus we say that the wavelength of this transmitter is 982 ft. On the other hand,



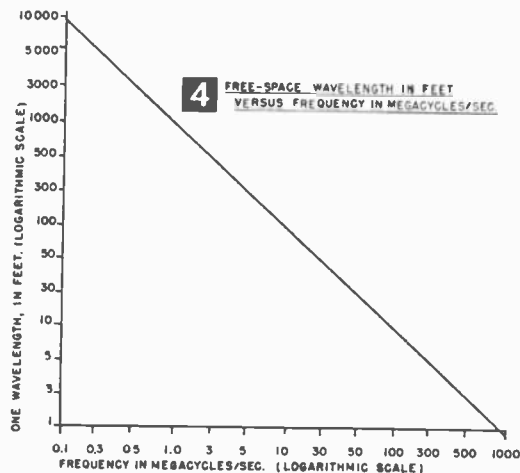
Two extremes in transmitting antennas, each designed for best results at different wavelengths. Towering mast above is that of WBBM, Columbia Broadcasting System radio station in Chicago. At left, above, is sketch of roof-mounted Andrew antenna designed for microwave transmission.

an FM broadcast station, operating on 100 megacycles would have a wavelength of 9.82, or about 10 ft.

Thus, wavelength is inversely proportional to frequency. The higher the frequency, the



COMPARATIVE HEIGHT OF VERTICAL ANTENNAS AT VARIOUS FREQUENCIES (NOT TO SCALE)



4 FREE-SPACE WAVELENGTH IN FEET VERSUS FREQUENCY IN MEGACYCLES/SEC. (LOGARITHMIC SCALE)

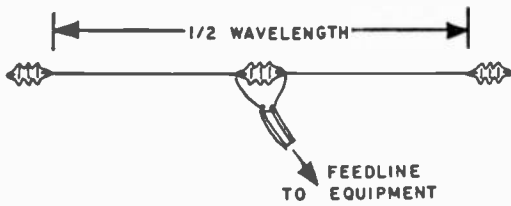
shorter the wavelength (see Fig. 2).  
**Why Bother to Specify Wavelength?** Simply because the wavelength is the only valid unit of size comparison for electromagnetic systems operating at different frequencies that is, antennas, transmission lines, or connecting leads in radio apparatus. An electro-

magnetic system a certain number of wavelengths in extent behaves in the same manner, regardless of the frequency.

To understand this, we should first recall that it requires time for an electrical disturbance to move through any system. Brief as this interval may be, it is nevertheless both finite and significant. In moving through free space, an electromagnetic wave requires a bit more than five microseconds (millionths of a second) to traverse one mile. This means that such a wave travels slightly less than 1000 ft. during one microsecond. When moving on conducting systems such as antennas and transmission lines, an electrical disturbance may travel somewhat, but not a great deal, less rapidly.

Thus, if a high-frequency ac generator is connected to one end of a conducting system, the *instantaneous voltage* at the far end of the system may be greatly different from the *instantaneous generator voltage* at that same instant (Fig. 3). This effect is entirely different from, and in addition to, any "normal" voltage-drop caused by resistance-losses in the conductor.

What is the magnitude of this instantaneous



**TABLE A**  
**APPROXIMATE LENGTH OF HALF-WAVE**  
**ANTENNAS AT DIFFERENT FREQUENCIES**

Frequency (mc)	½ Wavelength (ft.)
1.8	260
3.75	125
6.0	78
7.0	67
10	47
14	33.5
21	22
27	17.3
29	16
52	9
100'	5
145	3.25

Formula:  
 Half wavelength (ft.) =  $\frac{468}{\text{Frequency (mc)}}$

voltage difference? That depends on the relationship between the time of transmission along the system and the time required for the ac generator to generate one complete cycle (Fig. 3).

**Antenna Variations.** For instance, a 1-ft. antenna "looks" entirely different to a transmitter at one megacycle from what it would look to one operating at 100 mc. Or, a 1-ft. connecting lead, in a standard broadcast transmitter is considered short while a 1-in. lead may well be too long at the FM frequencies. But an antenna, or lead, one wavelength long will appear the same at all frequencies, because the time required for an electrical signal to travel over its length will occupy the time of just one cycle, in every case. Thus the wavelength is the only true electromagnetic unit of length, valid in principle for all frequencies from gamma rays through the lowest power frequencies.

A few examples will further reveal the immense practical value of the wavelength concept. Experiment discloses that an antenna, to radiate at all well, should be at least one-tenth wavelength long at the operating frequency. On the other hand, no connecting lead should probably be more than 1/100th wavelength long. In the standard broadcast band, then, antenna towers may be several hundred feet high as in Fig. 1, while internal

transmitter leads may be as long as 10 ft., if necessary, without undue bad effects due to length alone. In the FM broadcast band however, an effective antenna need only be a few feet long. But any leads, in the high frequency circuitry, must be not much over 1 in. long, or trouble will inevitably follow.

We can now see why a completely new set of techniques had to be developed before the microwaves above 1000 megacycles could be put to practical use. These techniques do not use connecting leads of the ordinary sort since they would have to be about 1/100 in. long, in order not to cause trouble by virtue of their length.

Now to explode that old fallacy that "high frequencies currents radiate, while low frequencies do not." This false idea arises primarily from the difficulty of arranging practical antennas at the low end of the radio frequency band, rather than from any inherent difference in high and low frequency electrical energy.

A 60-cycle power plant generator will radiate electromagnetic waves quite effectively if it is connected to a suitable antenna system. Such an antenna might consist of a tower at least 300 miles high!

A piece of wire of this length, strung on telephone poles would not radiate well, because the electromagnetic field would be largely destroyed by close proximity to the earth. Long power lines do not radiate appreciably because of the cancelling effect of the two or three wires carrying current in opposing directions.

On the other hand, it is within the bounds of engineering expediency to build antennas for frequencies from a few kilocycles on up to almost the infrared. Thus the fallacy arose that "low frequencies do not radiate." For the higher frequencies, we now know that an antenna of world-wide radiating range can be installed within the attic of a cottage.

While we have expressed wavelengths in feet, international scientific usage favors the meter as a unit of wavelength. This need not disturb us if we remember that a meter is equal to just slightly over 3 ft.

It has become common to employ antennas one-half wavelength long, for practical high frequency radio communication. Such antennas are long enough to radiate well, yet often short enough to install on a reasonably-sized piece of real estate.

But they are of particular interest because such an antenna is self-tuned, that is, it often requires no additional coils or capacitors to make it absorb and radiate maximum power. The wave set-up on such an antenna has a chance to exactly "run down to the end and back" just in time to meet and reinforce the oncoming new pulse. Thus, at the proper frequency, the wave "just fits" the antenna.

# Revive That Old Radio-Phono Combo

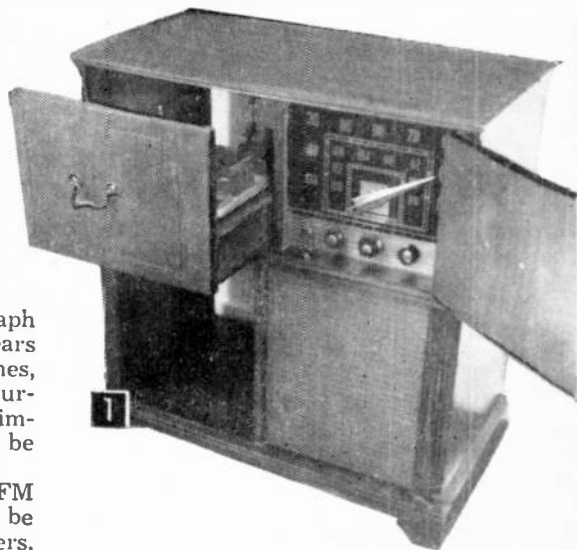
**Five hours' work and \$40 worth of parts will transform it into a quality hi-fi system**

By FORREST H. FRANTZ Sr.

**M**ANY floor model radio-phonograph combinations between 7 and 17 years old are still knocking around homes, garages, attics, and basements. Whether currently in use or kept in a corner for some imagined future use, they could turn out to be electronic gold mines.

The radios, most of which have AM and FM bands, are usually in fair shape and will be found to be working. The record changers, however, may be on the blink, and reproduction of the entire unit generally poor. If you don't have one of these old models among your possessions, there's a good chance that you can pick one up for \$10 to \$20 in a used furniture store.

Don't worry about the condition of the record changer, the loudspeaker, or the tone. If the set works, has a power transformer, AM and FM bands, and a cabinet that can be



The radio phono herein modified was a 14-year-old Stromberg Carlson that originally cost \$200.

touched up with a reasonable amount of work, you have a great hi-fi bargain in the making.

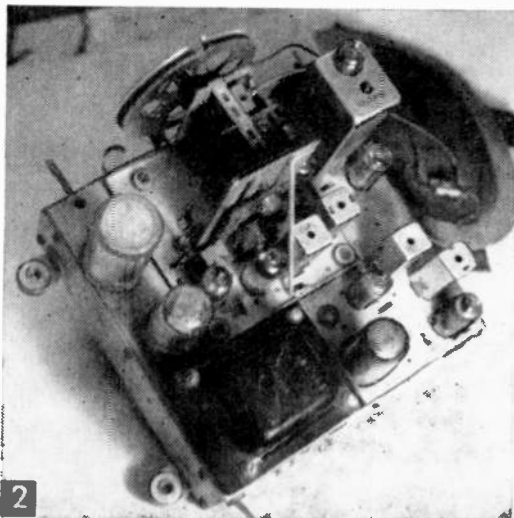
**What's Wrong with the Old Models?** They were heralded as having "wonderful tone" and cost about \$175 to \$500. But they had relatively poor amplifier frequency response, and speakers that lacked the frequency response of even less expensive present-day wide-response speakers. Also, the record changers employed certainly don't meet current standards.

You can nonetheless take advantage of the quality, workmanship, and basic material in these older combinations to make an excellent up-to-date combination. The approximate costs are:

new record changer.....	\$25 to \$35
new loudspeaker .....	\$12
parts .....	\$ 2 to \$10

Total cost of the modification should run between \$39 and \$57, depending on the age and condition of your combination and your choice of record changer. If you are satisfied with the old record changer, the modification may cost as little as \$14!

The modified combination in Fig. 1 is a 14-year-old Stromberg Carlson that sold originally for about \$200. It had AM and FM tuners, but the record changer was shot, frequency response of the amplifier was poor, and the speaker wasn't up to present day standards. I plotted frequency response



Most of these old sets had both AM and FM tuners that are probably still in good shape.

curves, made computations, did some design comparison, and engaged in extensive experimentation to arrive at a general approach to the modification of any older combination which would produce greatly improved performance.

**NOTE:** *If you have an audio signal generator and an audio VTVM available, you might run a frequency response curve before you proceed with modifications. Then you can observe the effect of each improvement as you make it.*

**Chassis Modifications.** First, be sure the tubes are in good shape. Although the set plays (and seems to play well), it may contain weak tubes that detract from the performance that can be had. If you don't have your own tube tester, use one of the many "do-it-yourself" testers that can be found in most neighborhood shopping centers, and replace any marginal tubes.

Next, remove the bypass capacitors in the plate circuits of the audio amplifier stages (see Fig. 3). The audio output tube or tubes connect to the output transformer. The plate bypasses may be connected from plate to ground, or across the output transformer primary. There may be a resistor in series with the bypass capacitors. If so, disconnect and remove it, too. The bypass in the first audio stage (or driver stage, if the first audio doesn't drive the output stage directly) is usually connected from plate to ground, and will probably be a mica or ceramic capacitor of relatively small capacity—about .0001 to .001 mfd. The bypass in the output plate circuit will usually be between .002 and .01 mfd. In a push-pull output stage you'll sometimes find a bypass across each side of the output transformer.

Next, temporarily disconnect one side of any bypass capacitor that may be connected across the volume control, the AM tuner output, the FM tuner output, and the record

changer input. Then turn the set on and try each of these functions. The tone will seem poor, but that's OK. The reason for this trial is to assure yourself that you haven't disconnected a capacitor that makes any function of the set subject to squeal or to non-operation.

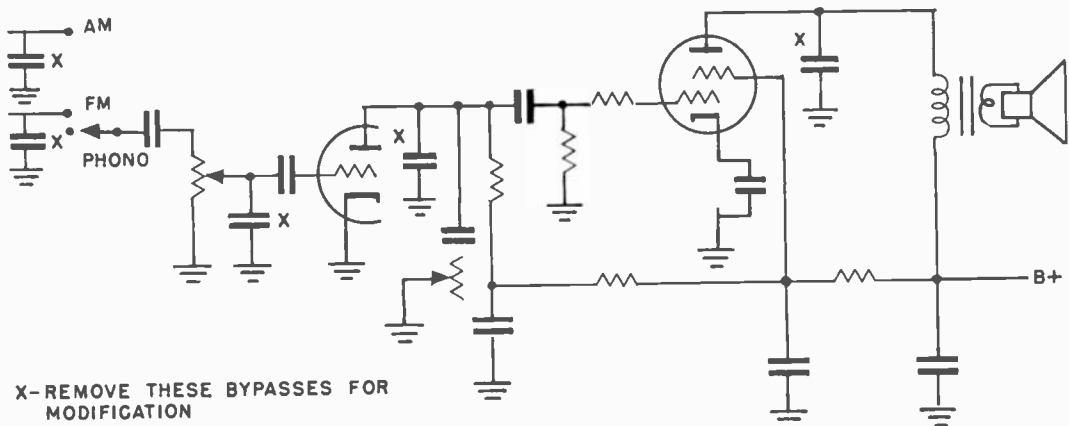
As a final move in this series of bypass disconnections to restore high frequency response, disconnect the tone control capacitor if the capacitor is greater than .002 mfd.

**Remove the Audio Coupling Capacitors** and replace them with 1-mfd, 600-volt capacitors from driver plate to output stage grids, 1-mfd, 400-volt capacitors between input and driver stages (if the audio amplifier has three stages), and .1-mfd, 400-volt capacitors between the volume control and input tube grid. Replace any other audio coupling capacitors that appear in series with an audio signal coupling path with capacitors of about 10 times the capacity of those previously employed. The old coupling capacitors may be leaky and cause distortion.

By increasing the capacity of the audio coupling capacitors we have extended the low frequency response range, and by removing capacitors which shunted the audio signal path we have extended the high frequency response. Two things may possibly happen as a result of this work:

1. The improved high frequency response may cause the set to "squeal." One remedy for this is to shorten leads from output stage plates to output transformer and dress them away from leads and components of the "earlier" stages. If this doesn't do the job—but it usually will—shield leads to and from the volume control.

2. Sixty-cycle hum, which the amplifier may not have responded to previously because of its limited frequency response, may be audible in the output. This may be due to loss of capacity or leakage in electrolytic filter capacitors, or it may be due to inadequate



**3** TYPICAL CIRCUIT BEFORE MODIFICATION

original filtering. Bridge a 20-mfd, 450-volt electrolytic capacitor across each of the filters in the power supply to test for open filter capacitors or inadequate power supply filtering. The original capacitors will have to be disconnected before substitution to locate leaky filter capacitors. Finally, the value of capacitors in decoupling filters in the audio circuit can be increased. The 8-mfd capacitor in the plate decoupling circuit of V1 in Fig. 4, for example, replaced a .1-mfd capacitor.

Before we talk about the loudspeaker, the output transformer, and the feedback circuit, there's one more circuit response improvement measure. The low frequency response will be improved by increasing the capacitance of the cathode bypass capacitor in the output stage. Thus, the bypass in the cathode circuit of V2 in Fig. 4 was increased to 160 mfd, 25 volts.

**The Output Circuit and Speaker.** If the output transformer couples to a 6- or 8-ohm speaker, it will not have to be replaced. Many of the better old radio-phono combinations already have 6- or 8-ohm speakers, but some of them do not.

The extended range speaker which we shall install is an 8-ohm speaker, so the output transformer will have to match it. If the loudspeaker is not marked and you don't have the circuit schematic available, you can get a rough estimate of the loudspeaker voice coil impedance by disconnecting the speaker and checking it with an ohmmeter. If the resistance is greater than 4 ohms, the impedance is probably 6-8 ohms and the existing output transformer can be used.

If you have to change transformers, Lafayette TR-13, which costs only \$1.45, will work well with a single output tube or a pair

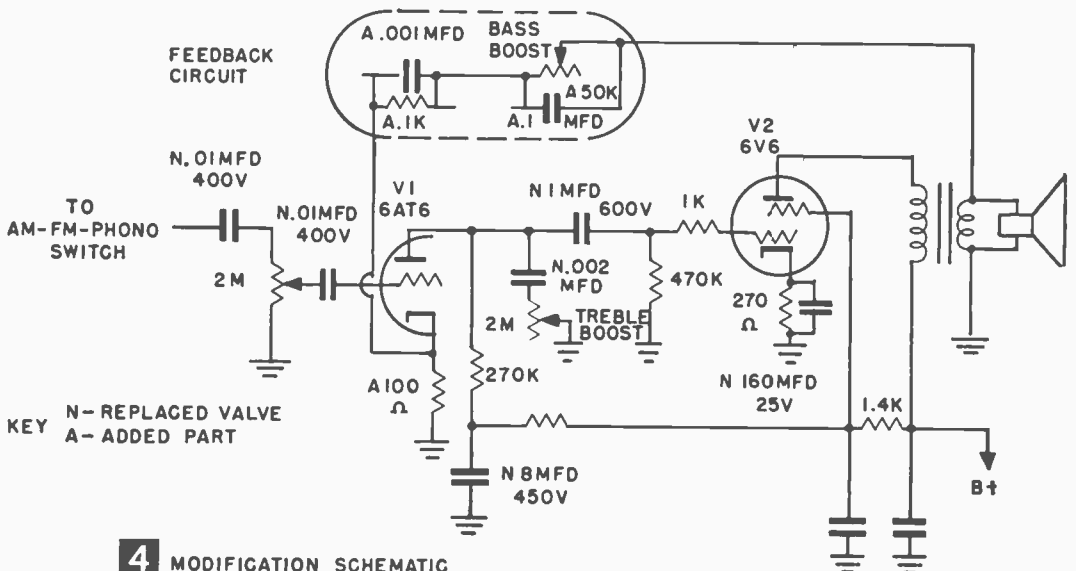
of smaller output tubes such as 6V6s in push-pull. If your output tubes are 6L6s, you'll want to use a larger output transformer. Lafayette TR-117 will handle 20 watts ( $\pm 1$  db from 15 to 100,000 cps), and sells for \$8.95. This transformer will allow you to use a much better speaker system than we're discussing in this article.

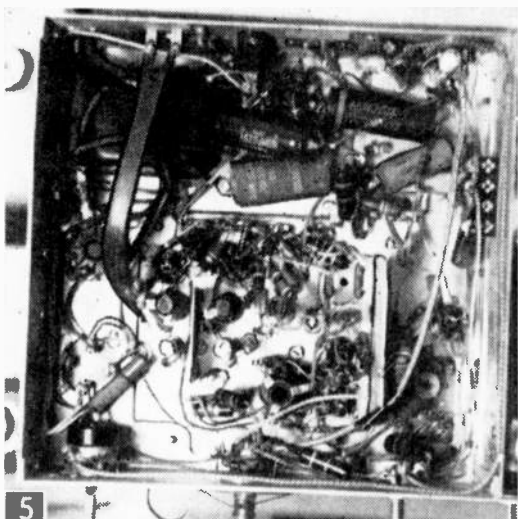
My radio-phono had an 8-ohm speaker, so I utilized the existing output transformer. However, the output transformer was mounted on the loudspeaker. If your transformer is mounted on the loudspeaker, remove it. In most cases there won't be room for the output transformer on the chassis if it isn't located there already. In this case, find a suitable place to mount the output transformer on the chassis platform in the cabinet. If you mount the transformer off the chassis, the interconnections will not be as clean looking, but this is no problem. You may need extra holes or jacks available on the back of the chassis to accommodate the output transformer to the feedback-base boost circuit. I used the cabinet lamp jack (Fig. 6) on my set for the voice coil interconnection.

Connect the new loudspeaker, a 12-in. Lafayette SK-183 (frequency response 35-17,500 cps, \$11.95) to the output transformer secondary.

**Feedback and Bass Boost.** The feedback and bass boost circuit mounts on the chassis. The simple circuitry flattens and extends the frequency response of the amplifier and permits you to obtain a large amount of bass boost.

If your set has a bypass capacitor on the first audio stage cathode, remove it. In most cases, however, the cathode of the first audio stage will be connected directly to the





5 Bottom view of chassis. The larger capacitors required for modification may present some installation problems.

ground. Break this connection and install a 100-ohm, ½-watt carbon cathode bias resistor as shown in Fig. 4.

Next, connect the feedback and bass boost circuit consisting of a 1K, ½-watt resistor shunting a .001-mfd capacitor in series with a 50K control shunted by a .1-mfd capacitor. The capacitor voltage rating is not critical, and a rating of 50 volts or more is satisfactory.

Note that one side of the output transformer-loudspeaker connection is grounded. To determine the ground and cathode feedback return connections, turn the set on and tune to a station. Connect the cathode feedback path and ground path to the loudspeaker as shown in Fig. 4. Volume should decrease and tone should improve. If not, reverse the ground and cathode feedback connections to the speaker-output transformer lines.

The 50K bass boost control may be mounted off chassis (Fig. 7A) on an improvised sheet metal bracket. If the set already has a tone control with a resistance of 50 to 100K, use it. I used the original set tone control (2M in Fig. 4) for treble boost. If the set originally had two tone controls, you won't have to provide an extra tone control mounting position. Otherwise you'll have to improvise. I used a miniature control (Lafayette VC-36) so that I could have an inconspicuous knob to the left of the original knob group (Fig. 1).

**Record Changer.** You can choose any record changer that will fit in your available space. I've listed two possibilities in the materials list. I recommend a new record changer for several reasons. First of all, old record changers usually are victims of wear and poor care. Second, some of the much older record changers have only one speed—

78 rpm—which is obsolete. Third, the cartridge on these changers is also inadequate for 33½-rpm records. Finally, older changers will not play stereo records.

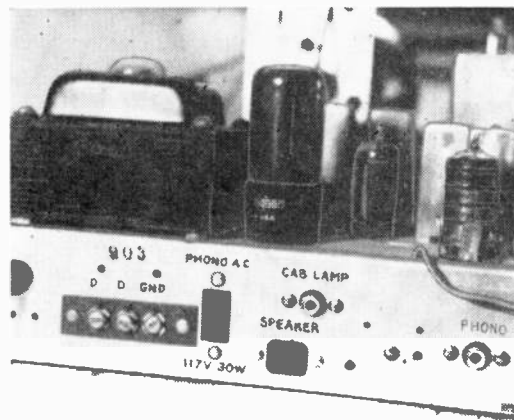
When you buy your record changer, buy the required mounting board with it. Remove the old mounting board from the record changer platform. Lay the new mounting board on the platform and lay the record changer on it as shown in Fig. 8. Use a ruler to determine the amount of trim required on the front of the new mounting board. You can also determine the required side trim at this point. Be sure to consider all possible interferences with record changer operation before you start trimming the base. The back may not have to be trimmed because there's usually extra space in the back of the cabinet.

After you've trimmed the new base to fit on the platform, stain it to match the cabinet finish. Install the base.

Next, connect the pick-up leads from the stereo pick-up in parallel by installing the two shunt wires. This permits you to play monaural or stereo records through the amplifier. Finally, if the shields on the pick-up leads are not grounded to the metal record changer frame, provide a connection for this purpose.

**Installation in Cabinet.** Drill an extra hole in the front of the cabinet for the bass boost control if you need it.

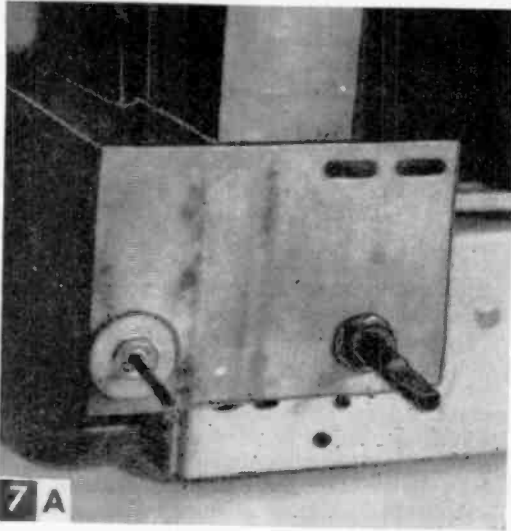
If the combination originally had a speaker smaller than 12 in., the speaker mounting board will have to be removed and the speaker hole enlarged. Remove the grill cloth if it is attached to the speaker mounting board be-



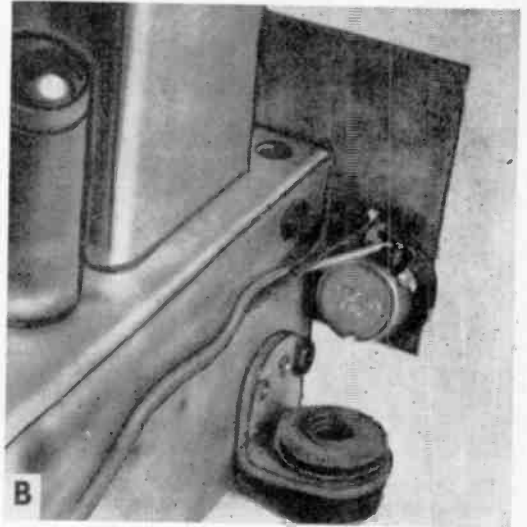
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No changes were required with respect to connectors, except that the cabinet lamp jack was disconnected from the filament supply and was used for the feedback connection from the output transformer. This provision is unnecessary if the transformer mounts on the chassis.





7 A Front view showing bass boost control mounting.



B Back view of bass boost control with connections.

**MATERIALS LIST—RADIO-PHONO MODIFICATION**

Record changer (Lafayette PK-605W, \$22.35)  
 Mounting board (Lafayette PK-608W, \$1.05)  
 Loudspeaker (Lafayette SK-183, \$11.95)  
 available at Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike,  
 Syosset, N. Y.

OR

Record changer (Webcor type 1041-51, Allied 89RX-712, \$30.83)  
 Mounting board (Webcor type A-1938T, Allied 89RX-640, \$1.96)  
 available at Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western Ave.,  
 Chicago 80, Ill.

Remaining parts, capacitors, and resistors as required for your specific modifications are available from either Lafayette or Allied.

fore starting the enlargement process. A 10-in. dia. hole is required to mount a 12-in. speaker.

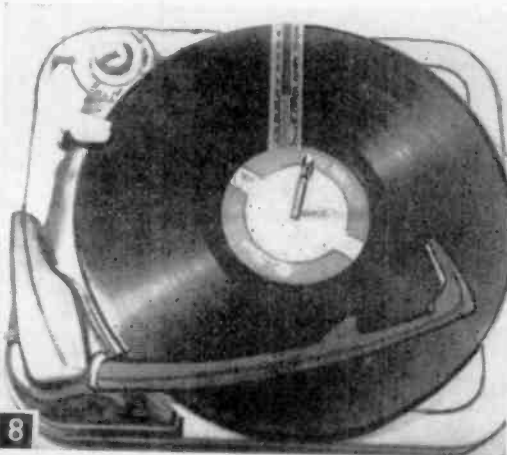
Install the chassis, record changer drawer, and loudspeaker in the cabinet, and replace the knobs. The chassis and record changer mounting arrangements are the same as be-

fore, but the speaker mounting arrangements may be inadequate. Use round head wood screws long enough to bite into the speaker mounting board, but short enough not to go all the way through.

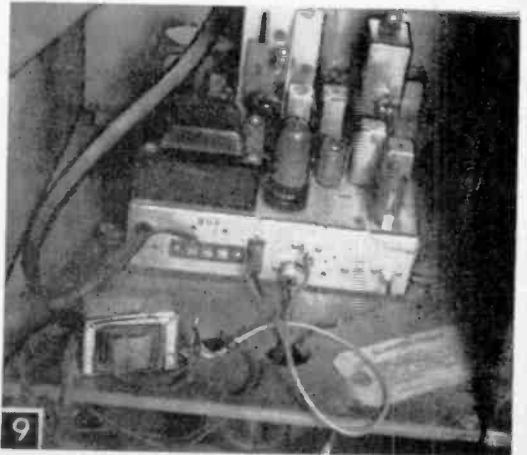
The output transformer, if you must resort to off-chassis mounting, can be mounted behind the chassis as shown in Fig. 9, and fastened with wood screws. The frame of the output transformer should be grounded with a jumper to the chassis. Or, if you used a shielded lead for the feedback circuit as I did, connect a lead from the shield to the transformer frame.

If you notice hum, you may be able to reduce it by reversing the record changer power plug to the chassis with gain up and the turntable running.

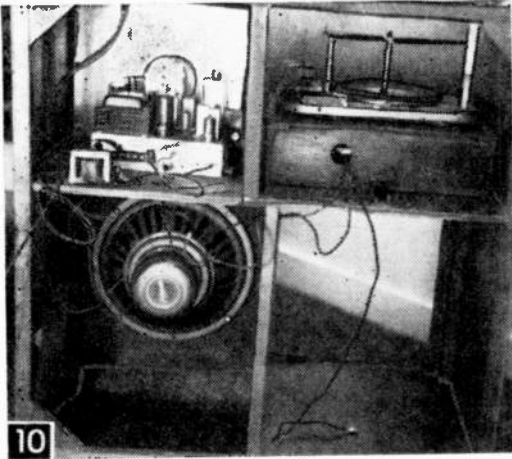
Use either one of the record player plugs and leave the other disconnected (Fig. 10).



8 Arrangement for determining record changer mounting board trim.



9 Interconnection wiring. Output transformer is mounted in the cabinet adjacent the chassis.



The modified chassis, new loudspeaker, and new record changer. Only one of the record changer plugs is used (see text).

It's a good idea to tape up the unused plug.

**Variations.** The more elaborate older sets may contain more than two audio stages. In this case, the feedback may be too great. Simply insert a series resistor in the feedback circuit. The resistance value will have to be determined experimentally. A 1/2-watt carbon resistor of the required resistance is adequate.

Some of the older sets have complicated

tone and equalizing circuits. Generally speaking, they do not contribute much after incorporation of the modifications described. Proceed with caution if you don't fully understand these circuits and what they do.

In a few rare cases, you may encounter a volume control after the first audio stage. If so, place the feedback on the cathode of the tube immediately following the volume control. The volume control should not be within the feedback loop.

If the volume control has a compensation tap on it, simply disconnect the components which are connected to the tap. A resistor and capacitor are usually involved.

A few of the older sets had direct coupled output stages. In most cases, it is easier to leave these stages as they are. The same applies to transformer coupled output stages. A better interstage coupling transformer may be desirable. Because of the special nature of this consideration, it's one that you should take up with your parts supplier.

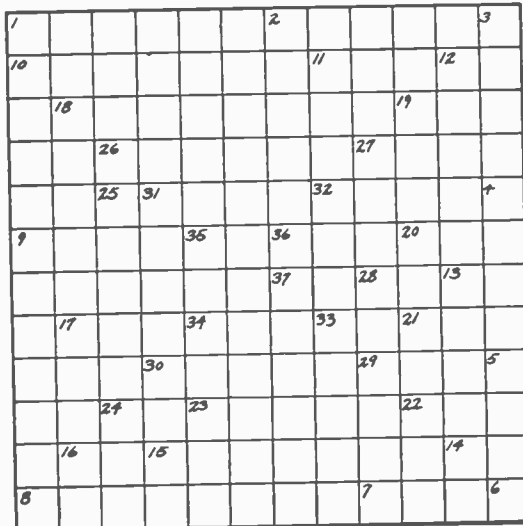
**General Information.** In some cases you'll find the schematic or more so a tube placement diagram fastened to the back of the cabinet. You'll find these very helpful.

Schematics, tube placement, and alignment information can be found in serviceman circuit manuals such as those published by Howard W. Sams and John F. Rider. I proceeded without this kind of information, but original circuit data will generally prove helpful.

## Roundword Puzzle

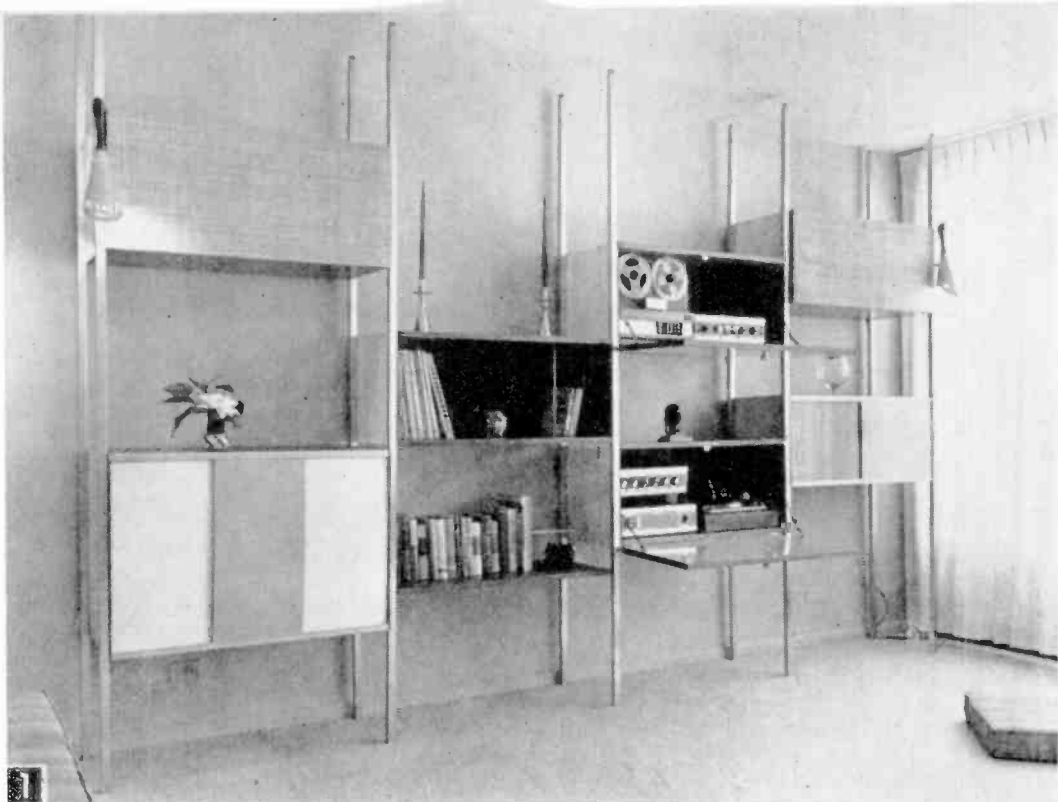
The words in this puzzle are all tied together in succession—that is, the last letter of one word is the first letter of the next—so some of them read from right to left. (Solution on p. 196, but don't peek unless you have to!)

By JOHN A. COMSTOCK



### CLUES

1. Type of indicator with doubled windings.
2. Circuit which amplifies before and after detection.
3. Rare gas used in discharge tubes.
4. Gas group of which number 3 is a member.
5. Induced current.
6. CRT coil component.
7. Changes frequency response.
8. Superhet alignment technique.
9. Electromagnetic radiation rays.
10. Unit of light wave measure.
11. Single closed circuit or cell in a network.
12. Type of circuit found in auto radios.
13. Unit of elastance—reciprocal of capacitance.
14. Tank circuit effect.
15. Connector.
16. Square-wave voltage.
17. Famed American electronics inventor.
18. Used in electronic math.
19. Atom with temporary loss of electron.
20. Ham operator's 30.
21. Meter needle sometimes makes one.
22. Action employed in speakers.
23. Type of triode transistor.
24. Type of band associated with FM.
25. Watt-hour (abbr.)
26. Antenna tuning bar.
27. Minimum signal or current.
28. Effective radiated power (abbr.).
29. Time required for a cycle.
30. Type of connection.
31. Screw found in some knobs.
32. Word following.
33. Sticky insulation.
34. Unit sounding like Indian expression.
35. Electrical opening.
36. Amplifier used at gatherings (abbr.)
37. Type of crystal cut for use between 500 kc and 10 mc.



Modern stereo installation uses Allied Radio Knight Kit 40-watt amplifier (center) to drive two KN-800A coax speakers in extreme upper corners. Plans for this low-cost installation appear in the article beginning on p. 70.

## Lowdown on HI-FI SPEAKERS

**T**O DESERVE the label "hi-fi" your sound installation must be capable of reproducing music with the closest possible resemblance (or fidelity) to the original sound.

To hear music properly, we need to listen at a higher volume than what we might use for background music or for ordinary radio listening. Without this volume, the ear cannot hear the balance of sound as it was originally played. Thus, the weakest link in the home hi-fi is usually the speaker system. To get true quality results, you must choose the right speakers and make sure they are properly installed.

Let's talk about three general kinds of loudspeakers—radio, public address, and hi-fi. Radio speakers usually are inexpensive and small, 6-in. diameter or less; you find them in car radios, table radios, and most TV sets. Though the speaker may sound fairly good, frequency response is usually poor, and it gets worse when you feed it with increased volume. Efficiency is good, but power handling capacity is low. The radio speaker should never be used as a main source in the true hi-fi system.

**Public Address Speakers** are distinctly different. Larger in size, they are built to handle considerable amounts of sound power,

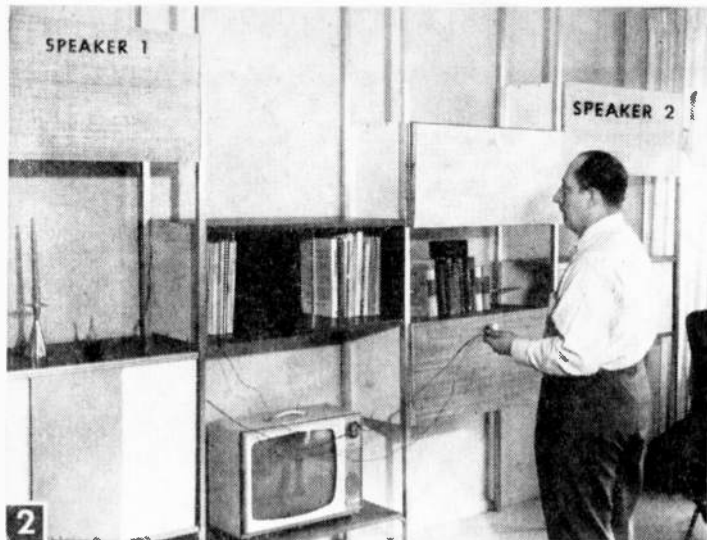
Straight talk from an expert about choosing the right speaker, frequency response, impedance matching, connecting extension speakers, stereo phasing

By **LOU DEZETTEL**

Engineer, Allied Radio Corp.

but at a sacrifice of hi-fi frequency response. Designed for halls and auditoriums, quality is usually poor at low (bass) frequencies.

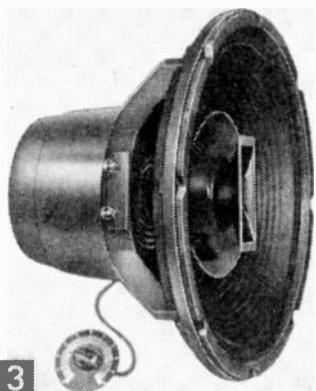
The *true hi-fi loudspeaker* is a separate breed. It is built bigger and huskier to do a better job on the bass notes. If you have plenty of space, the 15-in. size is best. If your space is limited, 8-in. speakers can be used. The 12-in. size is most popular and comes in many price brackets. Remember that increasing speaker size improves the response of only the *low end* of the musical scale.



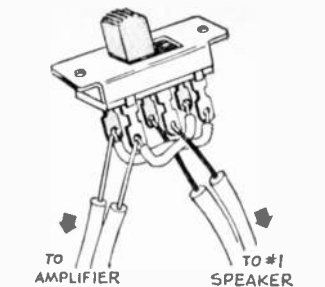
A hi-fi speaker must have a wide frequency response. It must reproduce all musical notes from 15 cycles up to about 15,000 cycles per second (c.p.s.) with about equal efficiency. Because a single speaker cone can't handle the job a good speaker has two or more sound generating parts. The horn-like speaker mounted in the center (Fig. 3) is called a tweeter and reproduces the higher frequencies. Around the tweeter is another cone that helps to reproduce the mid-range tones. Inside the back cover of the speaker is an electrical circuit called a *crossover network*, that divides the incoming frequencies into two ranges. Thus single speakers may be called two-way or three-way coaxial speakers. You can also select and install separate woofers (large single-cone speakers) and tweeters in almost limitless combinations.

**About Baffles.** A speaker is only as good as its baffle. The bulky floor-type baffle usually is best, if you have the room. With about 5 cu. ft. of inside space, the baffle includes a port opening in front besides the regular speaker opening. This permits lower frequencies to come out in phase with the main sound and reinforces the bass notes. That's why the trade calls this enclosure the "reflex" baffle.

If you lack room space, the next best answer is a smaller baffle (Fig. 5) installed on a shelf. Generally these units have no reflex feature and are airtight on all sides and back. Hence they are called *infinite baffles*. The smaller baffle can do a good job on low frequencies, provided that you install a *high*



Knight KN-800A 12-in. speaker illustrates coaxial construction. The center funnel shape is the tweeter, surrounded by a mid-range cone. (Photo by Allied Radio, Chicago)



S&M consultant Erving Edell uses comparison method to judge by ear whether speakers are in phase. Switch in his hand permits instant reverse of one pair of speaker connections. When base sound appears to come from center of room, speakers are in phase.

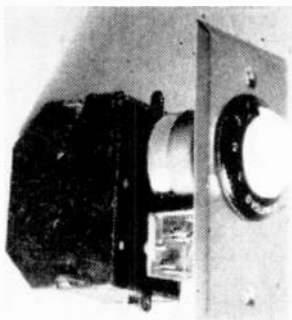
*compliance* speaker; a speaker designed so that the cone moves back and forth a greater distance. High compliance construction results in lower power handling efficiency, so this kind of a speaker must be driven by a higher power amplifier; not less than 20 watts per speaker or 40 watts on stereo should be considered.

**Wiring Speakers.** Two basic rules are important. First, the output tap on your amplifier must match the speaker's impedance; second, when two speakers are used, they must be in phase.

Impedance matching is easy. The impedance in ohms is usually marked on the speaker frame. Connect directly to the amplifier tap marked for that impedance. All good hi-fi amplifiers have taps for 4-, 8-, and 16-ohm speakers. Generally you can use any good two-conductor cord for wiring speaker connections. Common lamp cord, usually 18-gauge wire, is adequate for runs of up to 50 ft. For shorter runs, smaller 20-gauge wire may be suitable and more decorative. Expensive shielded cable of the type used for microphones offers no advantage in wiring speakers. Because the speaker wire carries very low voltages, there is absolutely no fire hazard.

You can run your speaker lines along baseboard and through walls just like telephone wire. Just connect the two wires at one end of the speaker cord to the speaker terminals. At the other end connect one wire to the terminal marked "C" (Common) and the other to the screw marked 8- or 16-ohm depending on the rating of your speaker.

**Ohm's Law Applies.** The 4-ohm terminal



4

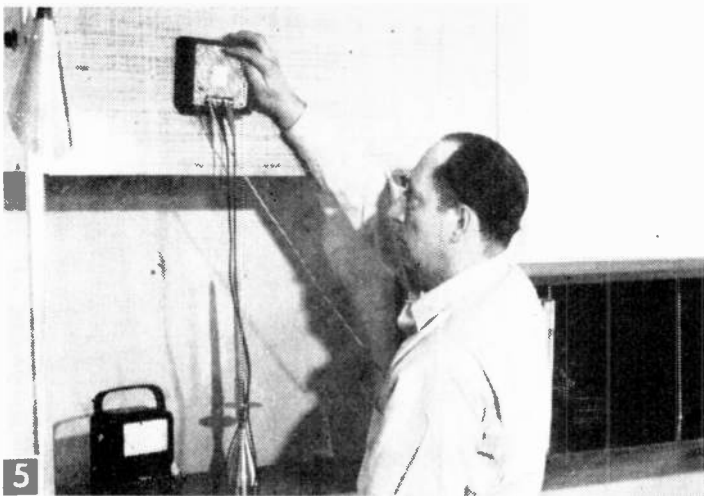
L-pad assembly for controlling volume of remote speakers can be mounted in standard wall box.

screw is intended for connecting more than one speaker to the same amplifier channel. A little arithmetic is required. According to Ohm's Law, two 8-ohm resistors connected in parallel are equal to one 4-ohm resistor. Thus you can connect two 8-ohm speakers in parallel to the 4-ohm screw, or two 16-ohm speakers in parallel to the 8-ohm terminal. Just remember that a parallel connection is like plugging two lamps into one cube tap.

Speakers connected in parallel can be spread out with a single channel system to give your sound sort of a spatial effect, or one could be used as an extension in another room. Though it adds a feeling of depth, parallel connection is inferior to double speaker operation from a stereo amplifier where you have two separate output channels with speakers connected independently to each.

Impedance matching is a much-confused question. A hi-fi system is similar to an automobile. When you are cruising at low speed, you may be using only 20 hp. But if you want to get maximum performance on a race track, you have to use the right combination of gears, transmission, and engine to get top power. The same reasoning applies to amplifiers. Running extension speakers at low volume, you can connect a 16-ohm speaker to the terminals of a 4-ohm speaker and probably will not be able to hear a loss of quality. You can even wire quite a number of extension speakers in parallel without regard to impedance match and they will operate fairly well at low volume. Lower impedance speakers in such a system will draw more current and produce more volume; higher impedance speakers will produce less sound. These sound levels can be adjusted by L-pads. But turn the volume up, and the amplifier will be called on to put out more power. Unless the speaker system impedance matches that of the output line, your system distortion will increase.

**Phasing.** Whenever two speakers are operated together in the same room, whether used for monophonic or stereo, they must



5

RCA Phase Checker gives technician overall reading on complete installation. Sound-powered receptor units in front of each speaker feed output to VOM which indicates volume on 50-microamp or 1-volt dc scale.

work in phase. This means that the cones of the speakers are pushing or pulling in the same direction at the same instant. If the speakers are out of phase, you lose power and bass tones. The remedy is to reverse connections to the terminals of one of the two speakers.

How can you tell when speakers are in phase? The hi-fi technician uses an instrument such as the RCA phase checker (Fig. 5), which feeds into a sensitive voltmeter. You can also phase by ear. You will need to install a DPDT switch (Fig. 2) in one of the speaker lines. Then turn on your tuner or put a monophonic record on your player. Run the volume up high, stand half way between the two speakers, and throw the switch back and forth. If the low notes seem to come from the space between the two speakers, they are in phase. If sound seems to come from each of the speakers separately, they are out of phase.

**Hi-Fi Extensions.** As long as you've spent the money for a hi-fi system, why not pipe some of that good music to other rooms. Connect your extension speakers from a monophonic system in parallel. On a stereo system, connect to the center channel output terminals. Most modern amplifiers have this built-in circuit, which mixes some of the signal from both stereo channels. Generally, it is used to fill the "hole in the middle" when left and right stereo speakers are far apart.

If your stereo amp lacks a center channel, you can install an extension speaker either by tapping one of the speakers or by connecting a second monophonic amplifier through two isolating resistors so it picks off some of each of the channels.

Frequently it is necessary to control the extension speaker at a remote point. Controls called L-pads are manufactured by Switchcraft, Vdaire, and Audiotex. Select one with an impedance rating matching that of your speaker. Usually the lowest wattage ratings listed in the electronic catalogs are ample for home hi-fi use.



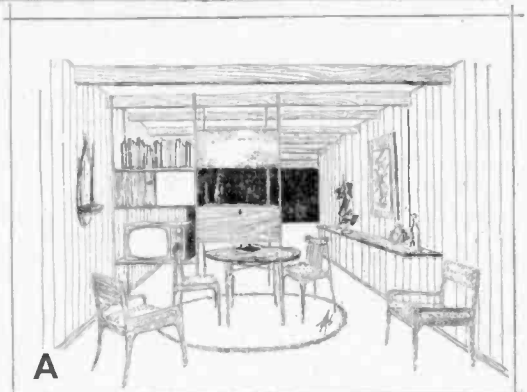
Stereo speakers are mounted in the two baffles at the top left and right. Installation has extra space for future additions, is easy to move, and does not mar walls, ceiling or rug. Room divider (A) is alternate design.

## Modular Home Entertainment Center

With pre-cut material, an apartment dweller can assemble this ultra-modern hi-fi wall, using only a drill, 6-ft. rule, and screwdriver

By **BOB SRODON**

Designer, Masonite Corporation



**T**HE trouble with most hi-fi cabinet designs has been that you had to have a complete power workshop to build the project. And, though it has been done, it sometimes is hard to fit a full size table saw, sander, and jointer into a modern apartment or ranch house.

This up-to-the-minute design that has the styling and eye appeal of \$500 custom installations has been worked out jointly by hi-fi experts of Allied Radio Corp. and Masonite Corp. You can put the unit together with common hand tools, and it is a beautiful addition to any home or apartment. To ease the strain on the pocketbook, you can start out with one section and add the rest later.

Every part of the entertainment center has been tested and proven in working installations. Working only with the plans, a 6-ft. rule, a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. electric drill, and screwdriver,

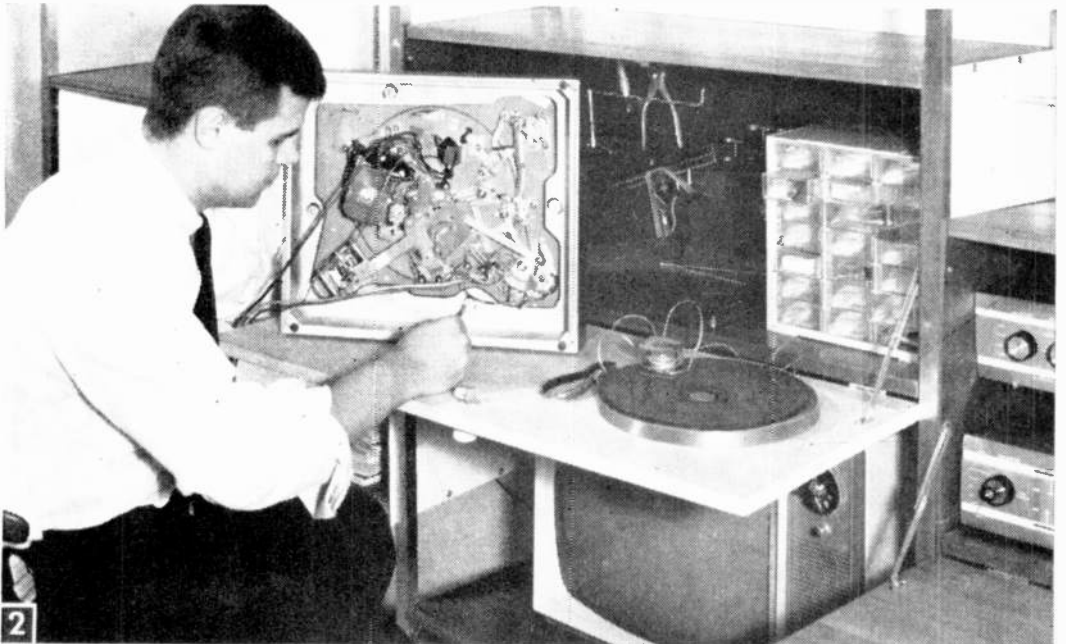
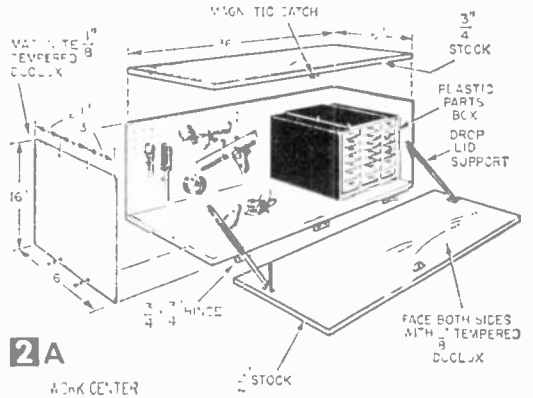
the author and a helper were able to erect the unit shown (Fig. 1) in one busy 5-hour work spree. Wood and Masonite parts can be ordered from local lumber yards cut to exact size or, if you prefer to do your own, can be sawn on a new portable power table saw that was also tested on the project (Fig. 5).

This is a modular design; parts are interchangeable and dimensions are proportional to one another. The basic 1x3-ft. module is a rectangular shape that pleases the eye and fits well with not only contemporary modern, but with most other styles of furniture, too. The complete four-section stereo unit (Fig. 1) fits in a 12x15 ft. living room. In a smaller room, the end sections can be used separately on opposite walls. In long rectangular rooms, or duplex living rooms, the room divider design (Fig. 1A) makes an effective separation of living areas.

The basic design (Fig. 1) houses a tape deck, pre-amp, amplifier, tuner, turntable, TV set, stereo speakers, plus 200 LP records and a tape library. There is ample room for at least a hundred books and a tool-work desk gives you a space for light hobby work and for assembly and testing of electronic kits.

**Start Your Installation** by making a list of all your hi-fi equipment. Use a soft pencil and wrapping paper to draw up full size front view patterns of the equipment enclosures. Check to be sure that you have ample space for all control knobs, wiring, and connections. The next step is to order the aluminum poles. Manufactured especially for this project

by Midland Metal Products, the 10-ft.-long, 1-in.-square aluminum poles are treated with a scratch and stain resistant brass satin finish that will not oxidize. The poles can be purchased (see Materials List) in the standard 10-ft. lengths, or in 7- and 8-ft. lengths. The ceiling adjuster will take care of a 2-in. ceiling slope, so if your ceiling happens to be 9 ft. 3 in. high, plan to saw 10 in. off the 10-ft. pole. Be sure to measure at each point on the ceiling where the poles will be installed. There is no need to allow for a carpet coaster if you have a soft nap rug. The installation shown in Fig. 1 was moved several times after initial setup, and though the poles had been in place for months, the hollow square pole section did not damage the rug. On wood, hard rugs, or linoleum floors, use rubber or felt pads



Author Srodon installed work center cabinet 29 inches above floor for convenience in assembling kits and servicing equipment. Ham station could be enclosed in similar module.



Peg board shelf brackets support tuner and amplifier. Bracket spring action cushions tubes against vibration. Hi-fi components shown are Allied Radio Knight-Kits.

plated wood screws and chrome plated countersunk washers located on 6-in. centers as in Fig. 4. It would be best to use clamps and square wood blocks to guarantee square accurate corners. Next fasten the peg board to the cabinet backs with the same size screws and washers. Rather than risk poor fitting holes, it is best to buy the right size of screw-hole drill.

Next add the speaker face, drop lid doors, and sliding doors. Detailed Masonite on these steps is provided in Masonite Project Plan AE-382 (see Materials List).

As soon as one cabinet is finished, you can start the pole assembly. It is important to locate the poles dead vertical to the floor. Use a large carpenter's square or the edge of a square carton to check. Now for an example, let's install the storage section on the far left side (Fig. 1). The cabinet fastens to the four poles from the inside with self-tapping sheet metal screws. Measuring carefully, drill holes in each pole exactly the same height up from the floor. Use a center punch or sharp

under each pole.

Obtain the  $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Masonite tempered Duolux and Pegboard at your local lumber yard. You can order the panels cut to exact size, if your dealer is equipped with panel-cutting equipment. Be sure to explain that you want dead square, clean cut pieces. If the lumber yard is not set up with the proper equipment, order the pieces  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. oversize to allow for edging with a sanding block.

For the tops and bottoms of each cabinet (Fig. 4), you will need  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. wood. Finished pine will serve the purpose, or you may be able to purchase the stock in veneered hardwood grains. Another source would be salvaged hardwood from discarded furniture, often available in used furniture shops.

**Assemble the Cabinets** by screwing the side panels to the top and bottom pieces with  $\#6 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. chrome

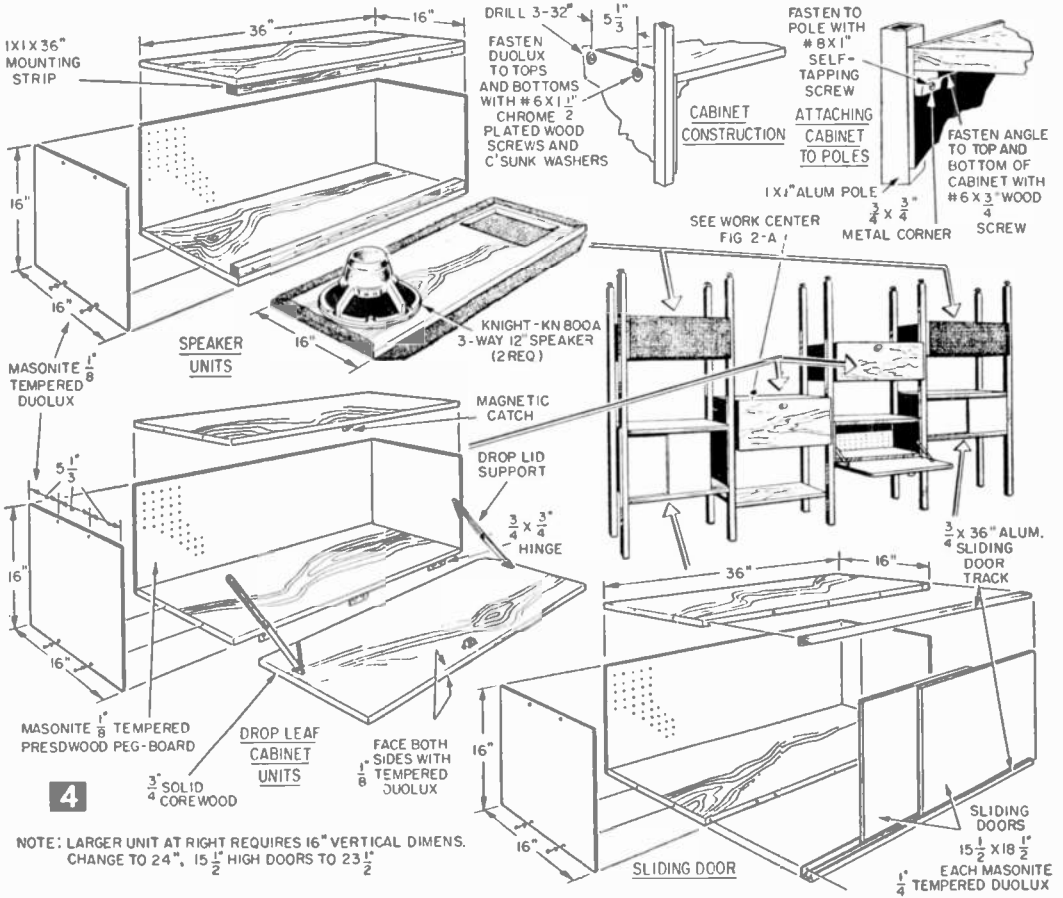
#### MATERIALS LIST—HOME ENTERTAINMENT CENTER

NOTE: This list applies to the four-section unit as shown. Plans can be altered to fit larger and smaller rooms. You can design your own units based on one, two, or three sections, ordering fewer parts as required. But it is recommended that you do not change the basic unit sizes, because this may affect the balance and eye appeal of the design.

Amt. Req'd.	Size and Description	Use
10	1"-square etched aluminum poles. Anodized and guaranteed not to fade or discolor. Available in natural aluminum or brass finish in 7, 8, or 10-ft lengths with 2" manual adjustment and pads for floor and ceiling. \$5.20 per pole, plus shipping, from Midland Metal Products, Vicksburg, Mich. Minimum order, 4 poles	vertical support
	Alternate—Aluminum poles as above in same size and finish with pads, but with built-in spring loaded tension device which eliminates hand tightening. \$7.25 each. Minimum order, 4 poles	
4	36" sliding door tracks, $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{7}{8}$ " with $\frac{1}{4}$ " slot. L. A. Darling Co. or equal. Cost \$1.50 at hardware stores and lumber yards.	vertical supports
60	1 x 1" metal corners, Stanley $\#996\frac{1}{2}$ or equal	panel slides
9	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ " cabinet hinges with screws	cabinet supports
6	8" drop lid supports	panel hinges
3	magnetic catches	panel mtg. drop panels
154	$\#6 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ " chrome plated slotted wood screws with $\#6$ chrome plated countersunk washers	side to top and bottom fastenings
60	1" $\#8$ self-tapping chrome plated screws	fastening cabinets to poles
12 pcs.	$\frac{1}{8} \times 16 \times 16$ " Masonite tempered Duolux	side panels
6 pcs.	$\frac{1}{8} \times 16 \times 24$ " Masonite tempered Duolux	side panels for large cabinets
2 pcs.	$\frac{1}{4} \times 18\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ " Masonite tempered Duolux	sliding doors
1	$\frac{1}{8} \times 24 \times 36$ " Masonite tempered Presdwood pegboard	back panel for large cabinet
2 pcs.	$\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ " Masonite tempered Duolux	sliding doors for small cabinet
6 pcs.	$\frac{1}{8} \times 16 \times 36$ " Masonite tempered Duolux	for facing cabinet doors
15 pcs.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 16 \times 36$ " solid wood stock	shelves, tops, bottoms of cabinets
2 pcs.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 16 \times 36$ " solid wood stock	speaker baffle plates
2	1 x 1 x 36" wood mtg. strips	attaching baffle plates to speaker cabinet
$\frac{1}{4}$ yds.	speaker cloth	
2	swivel mtg. decorator lamps, spun metal similar to type shown in photos, available by special arrangement, Roto Electric Co., 1914 N. Milwaukee, Chicago 47. \$4.95 post paid	lamps
Misc.	knobs, Pegboard shelf brackets, for Hi-Fi components, Pegboard fittings for tool rack, sealer, wood stain, laquer or enamel	

NOTE: For free plans, write Masonite Home Planning Service, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. For latest information on sound installations write Hi-Fi Department, Allied Radio, 100 N. Western, Chicago 80.





pointed tool to mark the hole and drill dead center on the 1-in. aluminum. Now install metal corners (see Materials List) on the inside of the cabinet, feeding the 1-in. #8 size sheet metal screws through the corners and Masonite and into the aluminum. The screws will cut their own thread, and provided that you stick to the right size drill, will hold cabinet weight up to a hundred pounds or more.

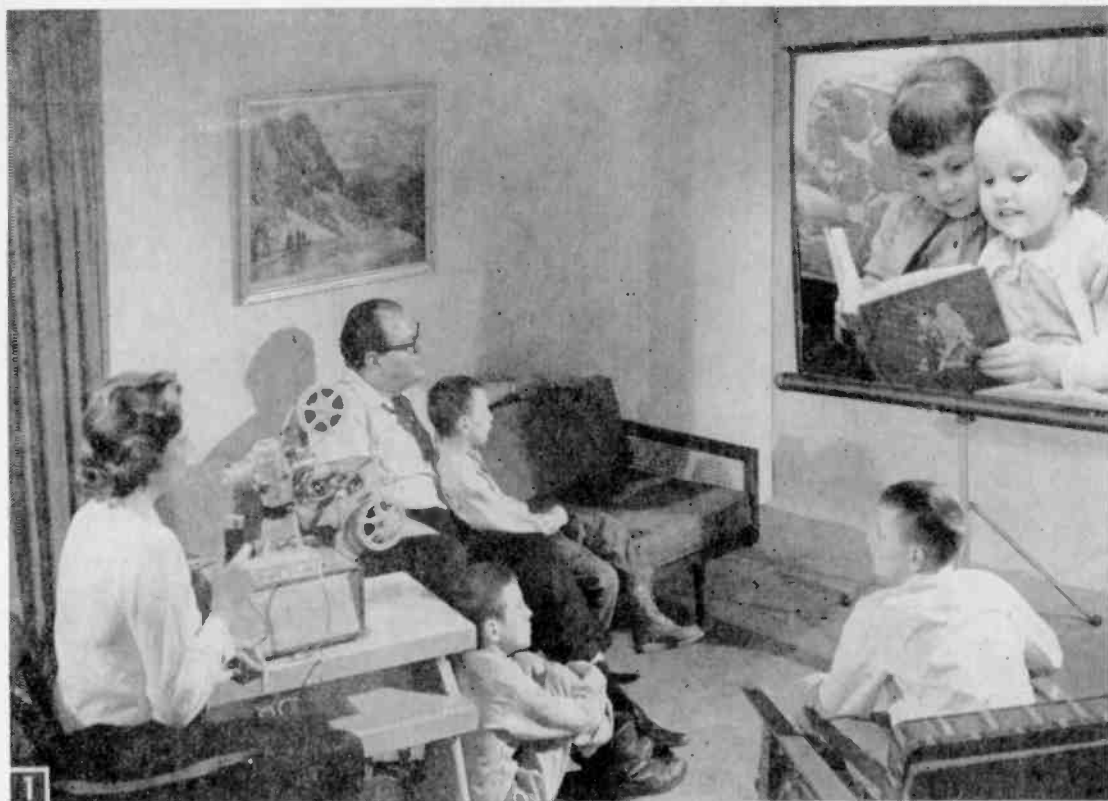
To make installation easier, especially if you are working alone, you may want to make temporary cabinet holding spacers of scrap 1 x 2-in. stock. Cut to exact length, they will help you locate the cabinets in the right spot while you install the screws.

Finish colors are a matter of individual choice and matching to decor and furniture already in your room. You can finish the Masonite door panels in bright accent colors, using enamel or lacquer and proper primer or undercoat. Follow your paint dealer's recommendations. To prevent warpage from uneven moisture absorption, always finish both sides of a Masonite panel with the same kind of paint or lacquer. Speaker extension lines and connections between the hi-fi units can be run through the aluminum poles. Power

lines should not be installed in the poles unless you pay particular attention to shorting hazards such as sharp corners and tight bends. If you wire your ac lines within the poles, use the best grade of cable, with grommets and strain reliefs at point of entry.

Manufacturer of new 8-in. portable table saw is American Machine and Tool Co., and price including motor is under \$50. Saw produces close cuts on panels.





Once you see—and hear—a sound movie with commentary, music, or lip sync voices of your family and friends, silents forever after seem dull.

# SOUND MOVIES

**N**OW you can convert your 8-mm silent movies to sound, right at home, with an easy-to-use \$75 attachment that provides all the features of sound projectors costing \$250 or more.

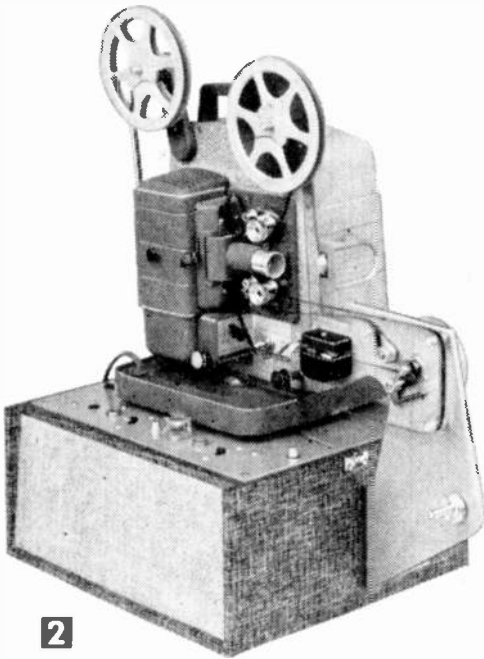
The sound is recorded on a stripe of magnetic oxide along the edge of the 8-mm film. The system works in the same way as a tape recorder; the film passes over a recording head that converts speech or music to a magnetic recording. You can shoot your movies with pre-stripped film, or the stripe can be added to movies already developed and edited, making sound movies out of your old silents. And best of all, the cost is only one quarter that of 16-mm sound.

The sound attachment (Fig. 1) has been tested on dozens of different projectors, some of them over 20 years old, and will produce quality results with all but a few very early makes. The chassis bracket is designed so that it can be used equally well with both basic styles of projectors—those with reel arms at the front (Fig. 2) and those with

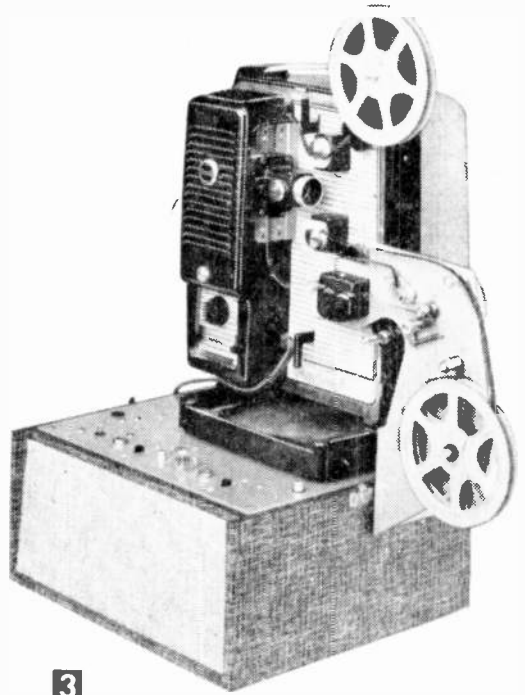
arms arranged overhead front and back (Fig. 3).

**No Sync Problems.** Because the sound track is right on the film, there is no problem in synchronization. You can record and play back at any projection speed that gives you the right screen action. All of the mechanical parts usually built into an expensive 8-mm sound projector are mounted on the chassis bracket (Fig. 5). The film passes through the projector aperture gate, then feeds downward past a roller and over the record-playback head. Next it is pulled between a capstan and pressure roller. The purpose is to pull the film through at uniform speed and to isolate the recording-playback section from the normal intermittent action of the movie projector.

Next, the film passes over a tension roller, feeds back up to the projector's takeup sprocket, then goes on to the takeup reel. Threading is easy—no more difficult than the threading of any sound projector. A youngster can do it rapidly after trying it a few times.



2



3

The S&M Cine-Sync attachment fits both basic types of projectors, whether reels are above the projector (left) or are placed in front of the lens (right). No mechanical alteration of your projector is required to use the kit.

# from your silent projector

**Astounding attachment fits any 8-mm projector, records and plays full-sync sound on magnetic stripe**

By **LOWELL WILKINS**

Inventor of the Fairchild Sound Camera

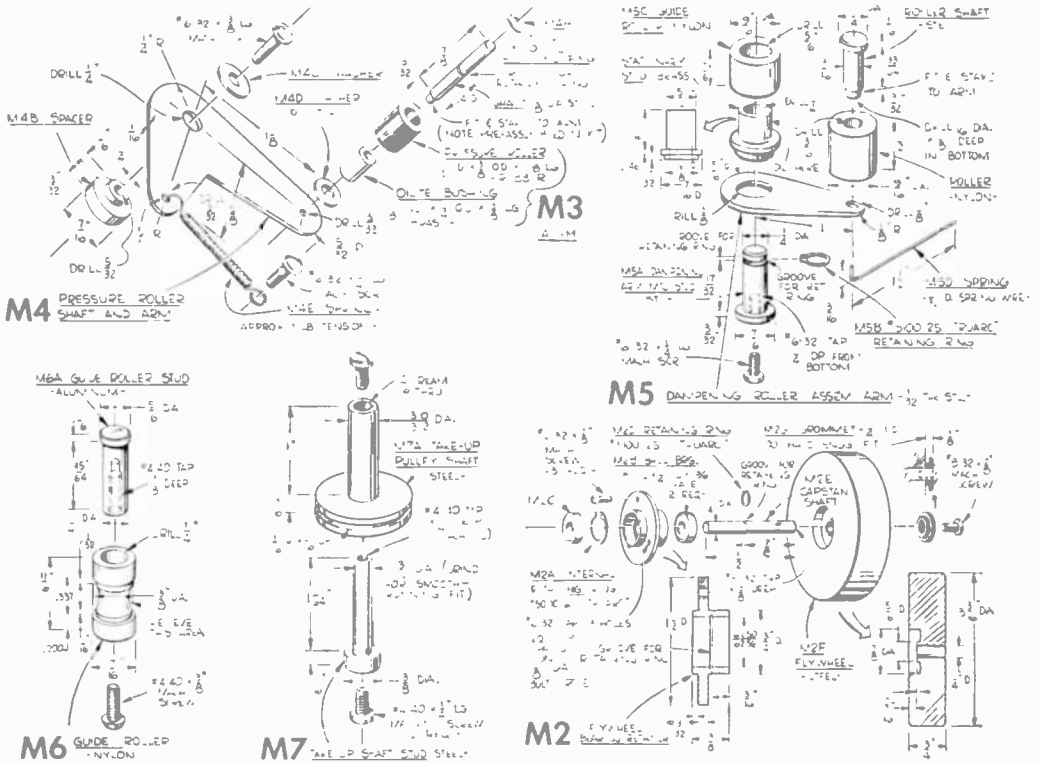
and **LEO O'ROURKE**

Electronics Engineer

The record head is connected to the amplifier case and all controls and jacks are conveniently located on the top panel. For storage, the chassis bracket can be unscrewed from the side of the amplifier case and placed within the cover (Fig. 6). Inside the case is a 5-watt printed circuit amplifier, and a 4-in. speaker. Jacks feed out to the microphone, record head, phono input, and external speaker.

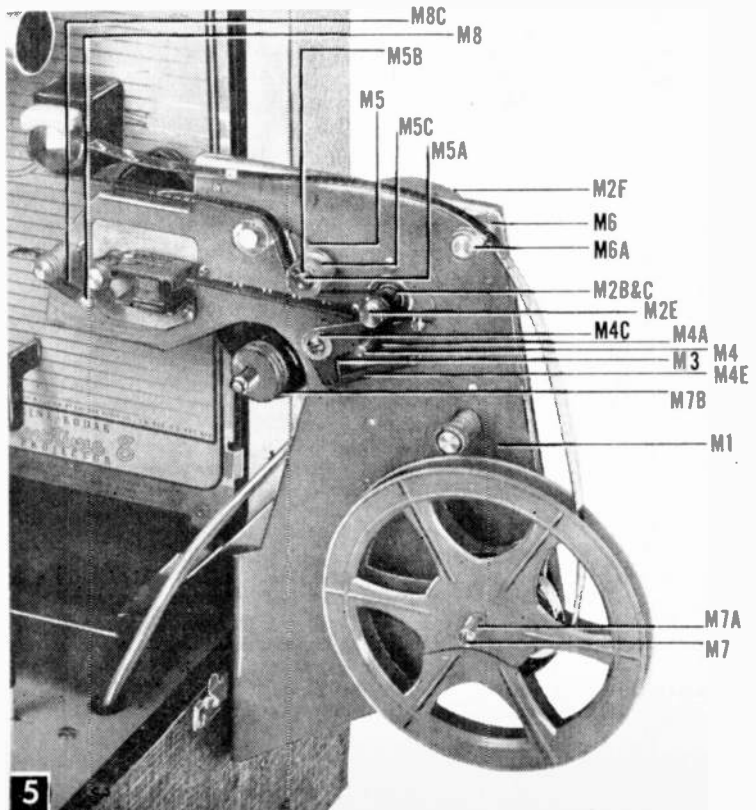
You can build the complete unit, machining the parts and wiring your own amplifier, or you can buy a Cine-Sync kit (\$74.95, S&M Kit Division—see Materials List). To machine your own parts, you will need a metal-working lathe capable of good accuracies. The most critical parts are the recording head, which must be properly aligned with the film track, and the flywheel assembly, which must be mounted in bearings to permit free turning.

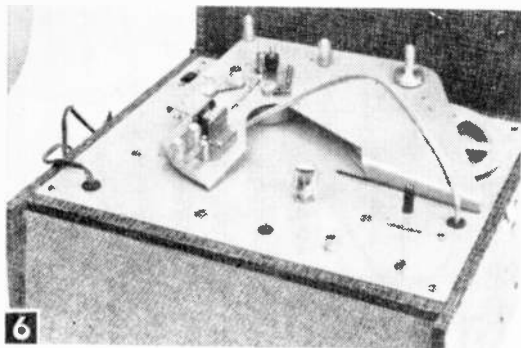




**Parts List, Chassis Bracket Assembly**

Part No.	Size and Description
M1	chassis bracket
M2	fly wheel bearing retainer
M2A	internal retaining ring $5/8"$ od Truarc #5000-62
M2B, C	ball bearings. New Departure #77R4 $5/8$ od x $1/4$ id x $.196"$
M2D	#5100—Truarc retaining ring
M2E	capstan shaft
M2F	fly wheel
M2G	grommet, $1/4"$ id to fit $3/8"$ hole, $1/16"$ panel
M3	pressure roller assembly
M4	pressure roller shaft and arm
M4A	#5100-12 Truarc retaining ring
M4B	pressure roller spacer
M4C	pressure roller washer
M4D	$1/8$ id x $1/4$ od x $.035"$ steel washer
M4E	spring
M5	dampening roller assembly arm
M5A	dampening arm mtg. stud #5100—25 Truarc retaining ring
M5B	
M5C	dampening guide roller
M5D	dampening arm spring
M6	guide roller
M6A	guide roller stud
M7	takeup shaft stud
M7A	takeup pulley shaft
M7B	takeup projector pulley
M7C	15" takeup spring
M8	erase mounting stud
M8A	non-magnetic arm
M8B	erase head spring
M8C	erase magnet





**6** The chassis bracket unscrews from the side of the case and the L-shaped base angle drops into the slot in the top of the panel plate. The entire mechanical chassis assembly fits inside carrying case cover.

because these nylon rollers create no surface friction.

A fourth M6 and M6A roller assembly will be needed at point A (Fig. 4) if your projector (Fig. 2) has the takeup arm at the upper rear. Projectors with both reel arms in front require an auxiliary belt-driven takeup shaft at point B (Fig. 3). Fit takeup shaft stud M7 to chassis panel with a 4-40 x 1/4-in. pan head machine screw. Oil the takeup pulley shaft M7A, place it over the stud, and retain with a 4-40 x 3/16-in. pan head machine screw.

Attach erase magnet mounting stud M8 to chassis with a 4-40 x 1/4 in. pan head machine screw. Place the non-magnetic pressure arm M8A over the mounting stud and put the spring M8B over the stud. Then put the magnetic erase M8C (erase head magnet with red stripe) over the spring. Retain with

a 4-40 x 1/8-in. pan-head machine screw.

Install a 6-32 machine screw in hole C in the chassis bracket to hold the other end of the pressure roller spring. The pressure roller arm spring should not be fastened in place until you are ready to use the unit and should be detached when not in use to keep the rubber roller from flattening.

**Wiring the Amplifier.** The 5-watt record-playback and PA amplifier is designed to be wired on a 4 x 8 1/2-in. printed circuit board that fastens to the top panel of the amplifier case (Fig. 6). You can obtain the amplifier completely wired or order a ready-to-wire kit complete with pre-punched panel, printed circuit board, and all parts. If desired, the advanced electronic hobbyist can order such parts as the circuit board, recording head, function switch, oscillator coil, and transformers separately. All other parts are stock electronic items.

Start construction by laying out all parts on your work table. Identify each resistor by color code value. You will need a small pencil-type soldering iron, a diagonal pliers, and a long nose pliers. Wire the bottom deck function switch connections first, including two 6-in. leads which feed out to the mike jack. *These mike leads must be shielded single-strand cable.* Also connect the head lead. This must be stranded *twin conductor shielded cable*, the kind used for stereo pickup cartridges. For forward arm projectors, you will need a head lead 16 in. long; upward arm projectors require an 8-in. lead cable.

Mount the function switch on the printed circuit chassis. Then mount the output transformer, electrolytic capacitors, tube sockets, volume control, and oscillator coil.

## EDITOR'S NOTE . . . about the author



Lowell Wilkins, president of Cinemagnetics, Inc., has been working in the field of photography and sound recording for 25 years. After 10 years of research he announced in 1950 the first self-contained magnetic recording 16-mm camera, the Cinefonic.

Priced at \$2000, the camera was widely accepted by newsreel cameramen and TV stations. Compact assembly made truly candid newsreel coverage possible for the first time.

In 1958, Wilkins developed the revolutionary Fairchild 8-mm sound camera (\$249). Thousands of these units are now used by amateur movie makers, and in audio visual sales and training programs.

Since 16-mm movies require four times the film area, 8-mm sound movies can now be made for

one-fourth the former cost. Wilkins predicts further cost reduction. He has perfected 8-mm and 16-mm combination camera-projector units that use a common mechanism and lens for shooting and projection.

The project described in this article was developed specially for the Kits Division of SCIENCE and MECHANICS. Dimensions of the film stripe and the film gate-to-head distance are according to SMPTE standard; thus, films recorded with this attachment are interchangeable with those made with commercial 8-mm magnetic cameras and sound recording projectors.

Author Wilkins also has invented a process for applying magnetic sound striping to Kodachrome and Kodachrome II film before processing. His laboratory is the only one in the United States currently offering this service.

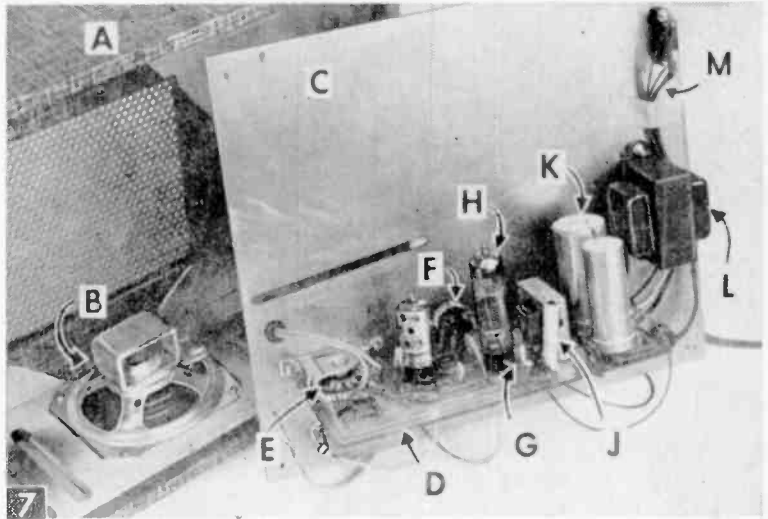
Wilkins Cinemagnetics laboratory offers other services: pre-striping of any unexposed 8- or 16-mm film; striping of customer's film after exposure; reduction printing (16 mm to 8 mm); striping of existing sound films, and the re-recording of duplicate films. His lab also supplies rental 8-mm sound films—educational, sport, entertainment and cartoon.

. . . Bill McHugh

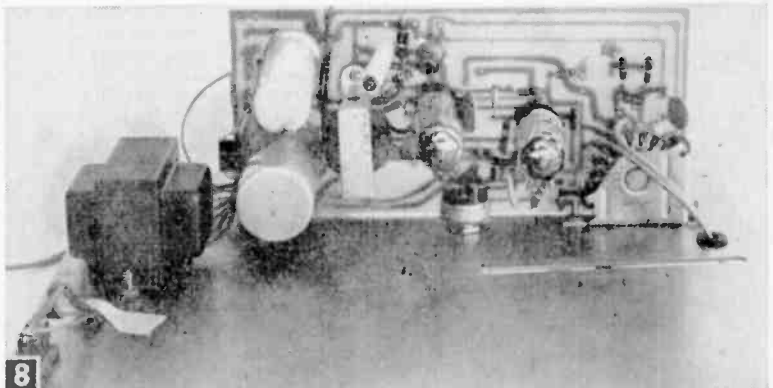
Parts supplied in the kit are printed circuit components designed to fit marked holes in the circuit board. Next, mount all resistors and capacitors. The technique is easy. Use a long nose pliers to grip the lead of the part; bend it to fit into the proper holes and feed through. Then bend the leads over at a right angle. Cut so a bend about  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. long remains on the circuit side of the board.

After all parts are mounted, solder each lead to the printed circuit board. Avoid overheating the joints . . . too much heat can cause the p-c wiring to strip from the base. Then fasten the board to the panel by means of the nuts on the volume control shank and with two 6-32 x  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pan-head screws and nuts. Mount the power transformer on the panel; insert grommets for line cord and record head cable and to hold the neon indicator lamp. Solder cautiously to avoid flowing solder into the spring contacts. Tie in the speaker, and wiring of the amplifier is complete.

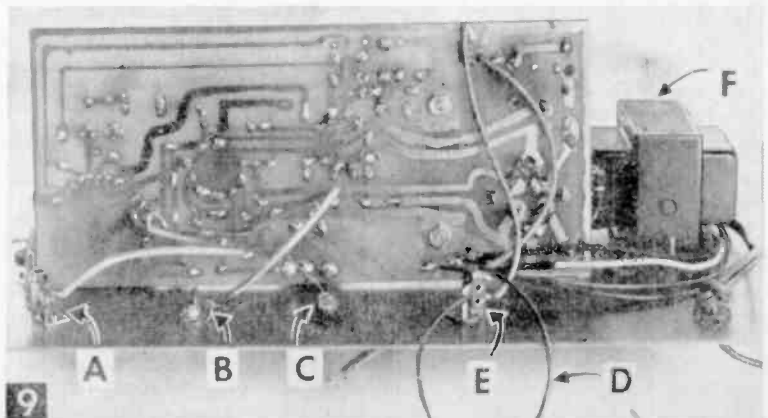
**Amplifier Test.** After checking your wiring, test the amplifier with ac power. Turn volume control wide open with your switch in playback position. A plain hiss should be heard. If you hear a loud hum or no sound at all, recheck connections.



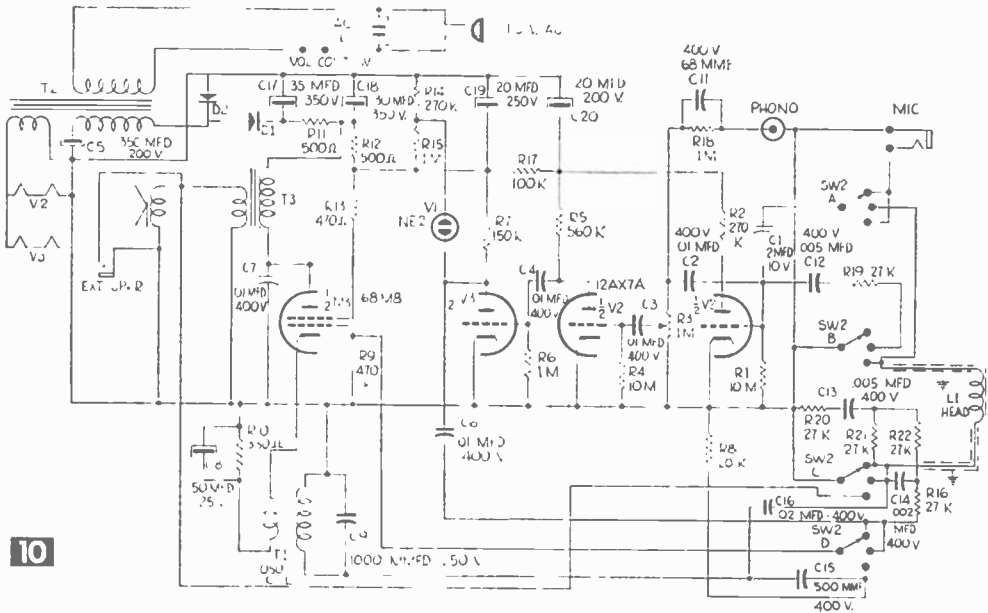
Inside view shows all electronic parts mounted on the printed circuit board except the transformer and ac receptacle. Parts shown are as follows: (A) case; (B) 4-ohm speaker; (C) panel plate; (D) circuit board; (E) mode switch; (F) volume control; (G) oscillator coil; (H) 6BM8 tube; (J) output transformer; (K) filter capacitor; (L) power transformer; (M) ac outlet, and (N) head lead.



Looking down at top side of printed circuit board. Wire the function switch first, then all other parts. The board is fastened to the panel plate at the last.

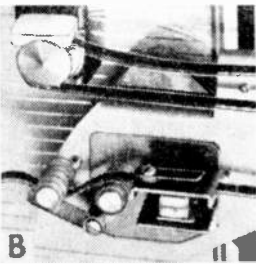


Bottom view of printed circuit board shows how this design makes wiring easy. Connections to the board are as follows: (A) mike input; (B) phono input; (C) volume indicating lamp; (D) internal speaker; (E) external speaker, and (F) power transformer.



## MATERIALS LIST—CINE-SYNC SOUND ADAPTER

Part No.	Size and Description
T-1	oscillator coil Cinemagnetics #C01
T-2	power transformer, Cinemagnetics PT 2 #6.3 fil, 115 v
T-3	output transformer, Cinemagnetics OT3
SW-2	3 position, 4 pole rotary switch Cinemagnetics #SW-2
D1, D2	silicon rectifier, 400 PIV
Resistors	
1 ea.	1/2 watt carbon resistors R1 10 meg; R2 270K; R4 10 meg; R5 560K; R6 1 meg; R7 150K; R8 20K; R9 470K; R10 330; R13 470; R14 270K; R15 1 meg; R16 27K; R17 100K; R18 1 meg; R19 27K; R20 27K; R21 27K; R22 27K
1 ea.	2 watt carbon resistors R11, 500 ohms; R12 500 ohms
1 ea.	R3 1 meg audio taper volume control with printed circuit connections with ac power switch and support lugs
Capacitors	
C17, 18, 19, 20	4 section electrolytic 35 mfd 350; C18 30 mfd 350v; C19 20 mfd 250v; C20 20 mfd 200v
C5	350 mfd 200v
C8	single section electrolytic—50 mfd 25v
1 ea.	disc type ceramic capacitors, C1 .2 mfd-10 v; C2 .01 mfd; C3 .01 mfd; C4 .01 mfd; C6 .01 mfd; C7 .01 mfd; C9 1000 mfd; (C10 omit) C11 68 mmf; C12 .005 mfd; C13 .005 mfd; C14 .002 mfd; C15 500 mmf; C16 .02 mfd
V1	Ne 2 neon lamp or equal
V2	12AX7A tube
V3	6B8M Amperex ECL-82
1 ea.	phono jack for phone input Switchcraft #3501 FP
2 ea.	midget phone jacks, single circuit for mike input and speaker output
1 ea.	Cinch Jones #2R2 a-c power outlet
1	L1 Cinemagnetics record-playback head 700 ohm impedance at 1000 cycles 85,000 ohms at 85 kc
1	printed circuit panel, Cinemagnetics #PC-1 \$2.00
1	top panel, 10 1/16 x 12 1/16 x 1/16" CRS
2 ea.	9 pin printed circuit tube sockets, above chassis type
3 ft.	two conductor twin shielded stereo phono cable
Misc.	tube shields for 12AX7, ac power cord, grommets, hook up wire, single shielded microphone cable, high impedance crystal mike



Here's how you thread the film for normal playback (top). The magnetic stripe passes right over the record head gap. To erase (bottom), you feed the film under the magnetic erase arm.

Next plug in the record head and touch the "hot" lead of the head with your finger. You should immediately hear a loud hum. Plug in the mike. The unit should operate as a PA system. You should be able to hear your own voice loud and clear. But keep the mike away from the speaker or a feedback squeal will result. The neon indicator should glow on speech with volume up and record switch on.

**Mount the Chassis Bracket** on the side of the amplifier case following Fig. 2 or Fig. 3, depending on which type of projector you have. Projectors with reels in front above and below (Fig. 3) generally are built higher and will require that you mount the adapter plate near the top of the amplifier case.

With your projector on top of the amplifier case, hold the chassis bracket so that radius X (Fig. 4-M1) is over the lower reel arm of the

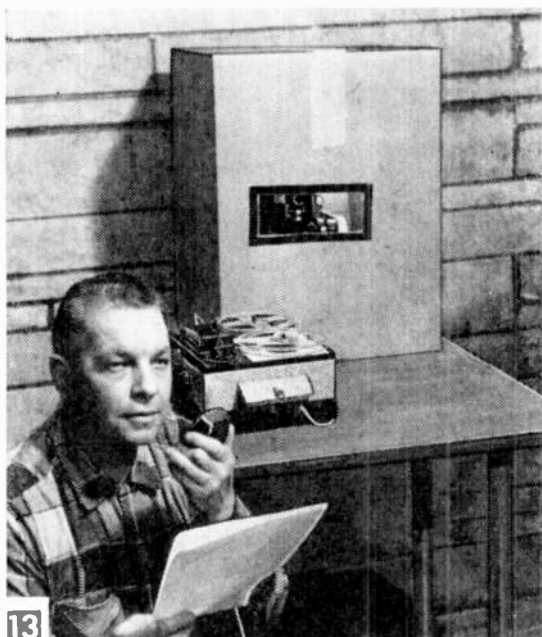




12

Above, a gadget borrowed from Hollywood, is the clap board. Made of scrap lumber, it is used to establish the starting point of tape and sound.

Right, Ed Oswald, Cinemagnetics methods engineer, records travelogue description while he watches the movie. Projector is in sound blimp.



13

projector. This arm should not touch the chassis bracket. Mark the hole positions and screw the chassis bracket to the amplifier case.

Some projectors of this type (Fig. 3) were manufactured with a wooden base that you may have to remove if it interferes with the chassis bracket. Projectors with both reels on top (Fig. 2) will require that the bracket be mounted so the loop between aperture and gate will not interfere with any other parts.

Next connect your record head. Insert the head cable through the hole in the back of the chassis bracket. Fasten the clips on the lead wires to the two pins in back of the sound head. The shield of the cable must be grounded under one of the screws that mount the head to the mechanism plate.

Now thread a roll of striped 8-mm test film into the projector. Move the projector until the film feeds from the film gate to the record head in a straight line. Put two marks on a length of film *exactly*  $8\frac{3}{8}$  in. apart. This distance, the spacing from *aperture center* to the *gap* in the record head, is an SMPTE standard and must be maintained whenever you project, or your recordings will be off sync. Make a strip of paper this long and use it to set the spacing whenever you project or record. To record, remember that you must thread under the roller (Fig. 11B), which simultaneously erases the film. On play, the film must be threaded over the roller. *NOTE: Mis-threading will completely erase a precious, irreplaceable recording.*

A few projectors have small metal arms intended to prevent improper threading. You may find it necessary to remove these arms or get them out of the way by twisting.

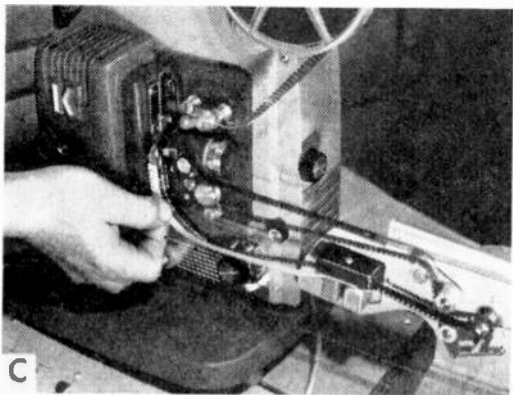
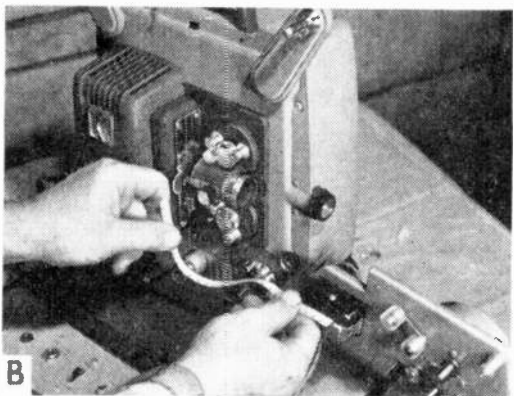
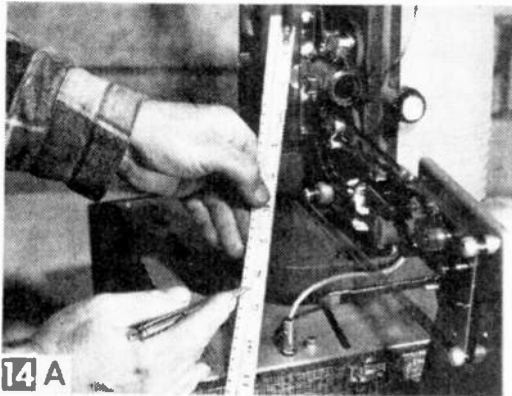
Turn the projector on, with volume half-

way up. Immediately you should hear sound coming from the speaker. Try recording with a piece of striped film. Turn the switch to record, and thread under the roller. To get quality sound, it is important that you use just enough volume and not so much that you over-drive the record head. Talk into the mike and turn volume control until the neon indicator just starts to flash on sharp peaks . . . it should not glow continuously. Practice recording with several voices until you master the technique . . . later on you will be able to add sound effects and music.

**Stripping Your Film.** The magnetic stripe can be applied to 8-mm color or black and white film at any step in the movie-making process: before shooting, after development, or after splicing. Usually the most economical approach is to order film pre-stripped, which you can do at most large camera-equipment stores.

If you shoot vacation trips or family events with your 8-mm camera, you may find that you discard a lot of footage when you edit your final movie. If your ratio of cuttings to finished film is 3 to 1 or more, you'll save by editing first, then taking your film to a photo dealer for stripping.

**Splicing Technique.** If your edited 8-mm film is spliced with ordinary overlap splices (Figs. 14 A and B), you'll find that every time the splice passes under the playback head you get a "wow." If music is recorded at that place, the sound is objectionable. If the track is blank at the splice, there is no effect. If the leading edge feeds into the head (Fig. 14A), the effect is worse than if the overlap is underneath (B). The answer is to splice without overlap (Fig. 14C). *Quick Splice* tapes,



The length of film between sound head and film gate must be exactly  $8\frac{3}{8}$  in. (A). Cut a strip of leader stock exactly this length and use it as a gauge to check the spacing between projector and adapter (B). Whenever you thread your projector, check this spacing and the amount of slack in the film (C).

available in camera stores, are the answer, not only for sound film, but silent as well. As you edit, there is no delay in waiting for cement to dry; the splices consist of perforated tabs of *Mylar* plastic. The material is only 0.0015 in. thick, and as it passes through the projector, there is no effect on picture or sound, provided that you trim away the edge along the sound track.

**Sound Recording** is a well-refined technique in Hollywood studios. About 75% of the sound you hear in a professional movie has been added after the scenes were photographed. About 10% is prepared before photography, with only 15% sync-recorded on the actual set. This consists mostly of close-up scenes where you see the movement of the actor's lips and hear what he is saying at the same instant.

**Lip-Sync Recording.** The easiest way is to record sound at the same time the scene is taken. This can be done with a *Fairchild* 8-mm sound camera. These cameras are available for sale or rental (\$5 to \$10 per day) from the larger photo dealers. The second method is to use a tape recorder. You can record what was said while the scene was shot, then re-record the lines from a script, or you can add the taped sound in sync with the movie.

A clap-board (Fig. 12) is essential. Make it by hinging two 8-in. pieces of 1x2 lumber and fastening them to a piece of Masonite. Write the scene and take numbers on the board with chalk or grease pencil. Then, when you are all set to shoot, start the camera and the tape recorder. Have a helper hold the board in front of the camera, slap the boards together sharply, and say, "Scene 1, Take 1."

After the film is developed, it will be easy to recognize the single frame at which the boards came together. Then, by spotting that frame of film in the projector gate and placing the sound "clap" over the sound head in the tape recorder, you will be able to start projector and recorder simultaneously. If you have reasonably good equipment, the two units should stay in sync long enough for a short scene. If the two mechanisms do not accelerate at the same rate, simply note whether sound or picture is leading and make adjustments in the starting position of the tape over the record head until the sound is in sync.

If your projector has a variable speed control, you can "ride" this control to maintain sync. Or if not, you can slow down either the tape recorder or the projector by applying pressure to the tape capstan, or drive sprocket. A rheostat can be added to some 8-mm projectors to give you variable speed.

**Non-Sync Recording.** Often we watch a movie and hardly realize that the sound is not lip-synchronized.

Take a scene where a cowboy is galloping down the road and yelling, "Hi-O Silver."

It would be impossible to record clear voice over the sound of the horse. The sound cameraman may make a cueing record at the time of the take. The star, back in the sound

studio, watches the scene on a projector and records the words at the right place. The sound of the horse might be simulated by pounding small wooden blocks in a box of gravel. Thus, the realism of your movie is limited only by your imagination. Use your tape recorder to experiment with sound effects. Keep a notebook on how you get the best results for certain sounds.

**Narrative Recording.** Another type of non-sync recording is typical of most travel movies. Recording is limited to vocal description and musical background. All you need is the adapter microphone and either a disk record player or tape recorder. Splice your film into the desired sequences first. Then prepare a script. Jot down the number of each scene, what it is, and roughly what you want to say. Also indicate the places where music will be added.

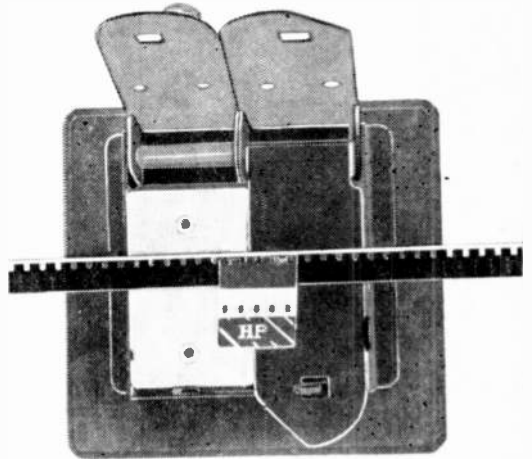
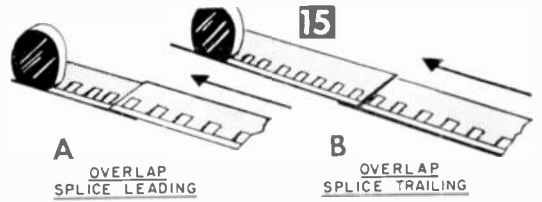
Be sure to preview your music before recording. Choose fairly fast passages, because they record well. Feed the output of the record player or tape recorder into the phono-input of the Cine-Sync amplifier. Set the Cine-Sync volume control at the proper setting for the mike. Then play a bit of the music and turn the volume of the record player up until the neon tube begins to flash. Then back off the record player volume until the neon indicator no longer flashes. Volume (and also fade-in and fade-out effects) must be controlled at the record player or tape recorder, because the adapter has only one control.

In shooting scenes to which sound will be added later, allow enough footage for sound track to describe them. In most cases, you'll find this time is longer than what you might shoot for a silent movie. Narration can eliminate the need for some scenes.

**"Blimping" Your Projector.** Since most 8-mm projector motors are noisy, the amateur producer may need a sound "blimp" to keep projector noise from being recorded.

A blimp (Fig. 13) can be easily made by obtaining a cardboard carton large enough to cover projector, adapter, and reels. Line the inside of the carton with foam plastic, rubber, or insulating material. On a line with the projection lens, cut a hole large enough for the light beam. Cement or tape two pieces of 1/16-in. Plexiglas on each side of the hole. To use the blimp, set all your projector and adapter controls beforehand. Use a 10-ft. length of lamp cord to run out a control switch so you can turn the projector on and off independently of the amplifier unit. The amplifier cord in the adapter is plugged directly into the wall so the tubes will not cool down while the projector is turned off.

**Mike Notes.** When recording with the Cine-Sync adapter, keep the mike as far away from the projector as possible. You can add up to 25 ft. of extension cable to the mike



**C** Three kinds of splices. When the edge of an overlap splice leads into the record head (A) you'll get a "wow" if sound is recorded at that point. An overlap splice with joint trailing is better (B), but a butt joint made with Mylar tape splices (C) is best. This type of splice requires that you trim the splicing plastic so it does not cover the sound track.

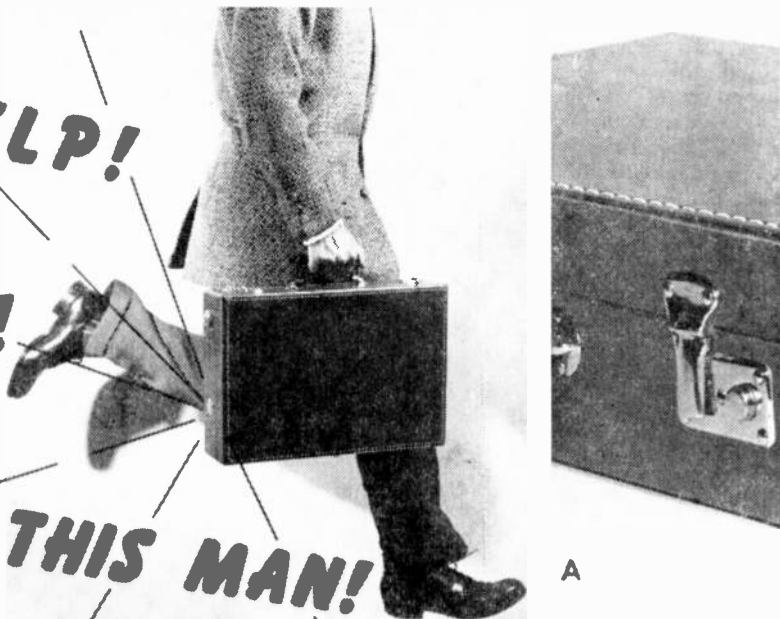
lead. When recording, avoid holding the mike so close to your lips that you pick up the sharp hissing and popping sounds found in some words. Move the mike out too far, and you pick up unwanted sounds. Do not record close to sound-reflective walls or windows.

**Remote Speakers.** Did you ever notice that the sound in most movie theaters comes from behind the screen? A 4-ohm extension speaker placed under your projection screen will aid realism and quality to any sound recording. More than one remote speaker can be added. Two or more will give your movies a feeling of depth.

**MATERIALS LIST—CINE-SYNC SOUND ADAPTER**

Amf. Req.	Size and Description
1	Cine-Sync 8-mm sound adapter kit. (A-8) including complete parts for chassis bracket; 5-watt ready-to-wire amplifier; record-play head; microphone; carrying case, and instructions. Postpaid, \$69.95
1	Cine-Sync 8-mm sound adapter kit (A-8W), including complete parts for chassis bracket; 5-watt, pre-wired amplifier; record-play head; carrying case; microphone, and instructions. Postpaid, \$74.95

Send all orders to: Kits Div., SCIENCE and MECHANICS, Dept. 871, 505 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y. Add \$2 postage for all orders outside the U.S.A.

**HELP!****THIEF!****STOP THIS MAN!**

A

**The Little****SCREAMER**

Here's a portable burglar alarm that protects your brief case, luggage, photo equipment, tape recorder, or tool chest

By **TOMMY THOMAS**

**T**HE moment a thief starts to pick up a valuable suitcase, an inexpensive mercury switch triggers a battery-operated alarm and makes him let go in a hurry!

The idea could be adapted to dozens of unusual applications. You could install the switch and alarm to protect the contents of an automobile compartment that has no lock. Or it could protect surveyor's equipment and tools or contractor's material that often is left unwatched. It could guard merchandise on public display, be the basis of a novel party gadget, or protect your clothes and wallet while you go swimming at the beach.

The alarm requires no ac power, so it can be quickly rigged with a hinge and string to keep intruders out of summer cottages, tents, trailers, and boats.

It is essential that you keep the alarm installation a secret. In the photo case (Fig. 2A) a piece of thin board covers the entire assembly. Cemented above the board are a number of film boxes so there is no inside evidence of anything unusual. To complete the camouflage, paint both the keyhole assembly and sound vent cover to match the case covering. A screened vent lets out maximum sound.

A second design (Fig. 3) requires that the fire alarm buzzer be reversed in its original case. Chisel a hole and solder the alarm in place. This also makes a necessary electrical connection. For peace of mind with this alarm idea, get in the habit of glancing at your switch before you yourself pick up the case. Even if you are the owner it could be embarrassing if the alarm went off.

Assembled as in Fig. 2B, the unit occupies less than 2½ x 8 x 2-in. of space. Length of



Turn the key and the alarm is activated. The perforated metal insert is an electronic vent plug.

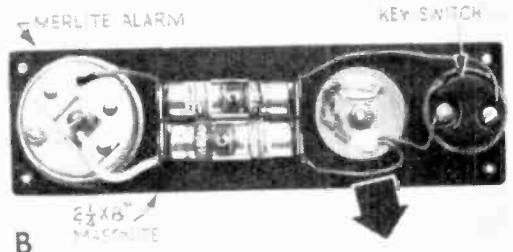
the wires is not critical, so you could scattermount the parts to make the installation even more space-saving.

Key parts (see Materials List) are often available locally, with one exception, the *Merlite* fire alarm buzzer. A number of other low voltage bells and buzzers were tested, but they just aren't loud enough to be heard on a crowded train or on a busy street. The *Merlite* alarm really screams enough to scare any thief.

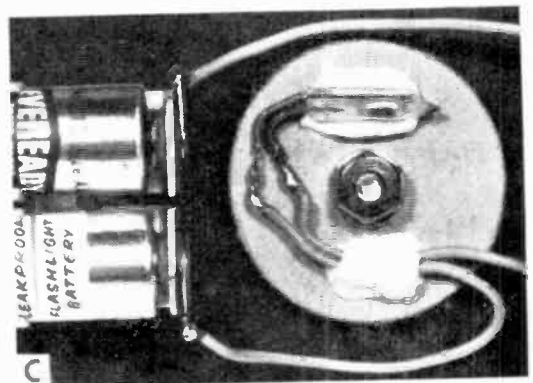
Start planning your installation by taking note of the operating position of the mercury switch. This switch is gravity sensitive, so its mounting angle will depend on the style of case. It must be located so that it will be off when the case is flat. When the case is picked up, the switch angle will change, causing the mercury to flow in the switch to the contacts and turn the circuit on. In most mercury



2 A



B

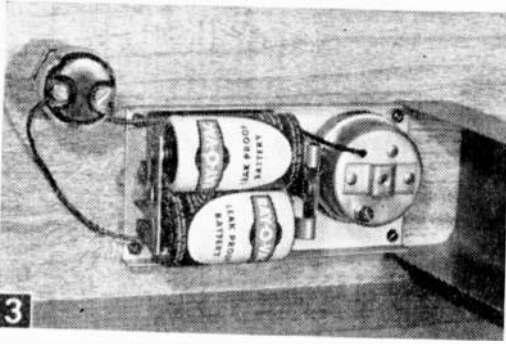


C

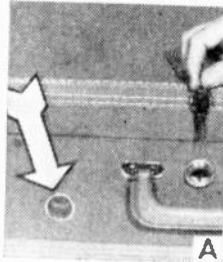
This camera case installation is under a lid that looks like a film box. 2B shows complete installation seen from inside of case. 2C shows epoxy adhesive holding mercury to switch and leads. Also use it to fasten buzzer to masonite.

### MATERIALS LIST—LITTLE SCREAMER

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	Merlite fire alarm unit (\$4.95, Merlite Industries, 114 E. 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y.)
1	micro-miniature mercury switch (Burstein-Applebee, 1012 Magee St., Kansas City 6, Missouri, #17A994) trigger
1	heavy duty lock switch with two keys (LaFayette, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y. #SW-75) shut-off switch
1	4-position slide switch (LaFayette #SW-74) optional switch
1	battery holder, Keystone #140
2	penlight batteries, Size AA
1	vent plug, punched holes, snap-in for 1" holes (General Cement #H334F) sound vent
1 ea.	1/8-in.-thick Masonite, 2 1/4 x 8" rectangle and 1 1/2" circle (exact size not important)
Misc.	epoxy adhesive (heavy-consistency type), screws, nuts and washers, hookup wire, black electrical tape



For a larger case, you can use the entire Merlite fire alarm case. Cut a hole in the case and solder the buzzer in backwards so it faces out.



switches, the contact wires are of different lengths. For greatest sensitivity of mercury movement, plan to mount the switch with the shorter wire on the down side.

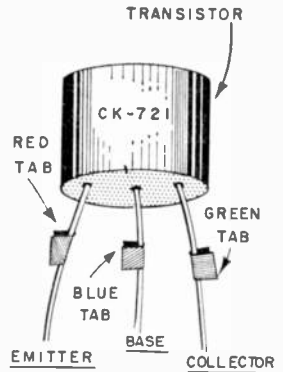
Mount the mercury switch on a 1½-in. disc of *Masonite*. One good method is to imbed it in a gob of epoxy cement. Wiring can also be anchored down in the same way (Fig. 2C). Then fasten the disc to the case or panel with a wood screw or machine screw and nut. By rotating the disc, you can set the alarm for any trip angle desired.

Action of the brief case alarm (Fig. 1) depends on the fact that normally the thief will grab the case by the handle. If the case was picked up upside-down, the alarm would be rendered useless. This probably would never happen, but on other types of cases, you could beat this problem by installing more than one mercury switch in the circuit. Mount them in facing angles and wire in parallel, so the equipment will be protected no matter how the case is picked up.

The lock switch (Fig. 1) is unusual in that the key can be removed in both *on* and *off* positions. Any SPST switch will serve as well, but it must be quiet acting and inconspicuous. You might conceal a slide or miniature switch somewhere on the outside of the case where it isn't likely to be seen. On a tape recorder, the ideal place would be underneath when the tape unit is laid flat. Protecting feet usually keep such cases from touching ground so there would be plenty of room beneath for a switch handle. Four position slide switches are available (see Materials List) that would make it very hard for someone to discover the safe setting even if they know about the switch.

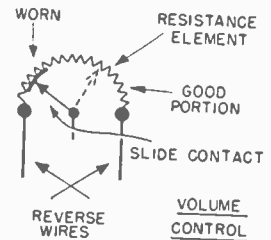
### Color-Code Transistor Leads

• Accidentally connecting the leads of a transistor to the wrong terminals in a circuit may ruin it. Prevent this costly mistake by color-coding each wire lead with a small tab of colored plastic gift-wrapping tape. Use red (hot) tape for the emitter, blue for the base, and green (cold) for the collector.—**J. A. C.**



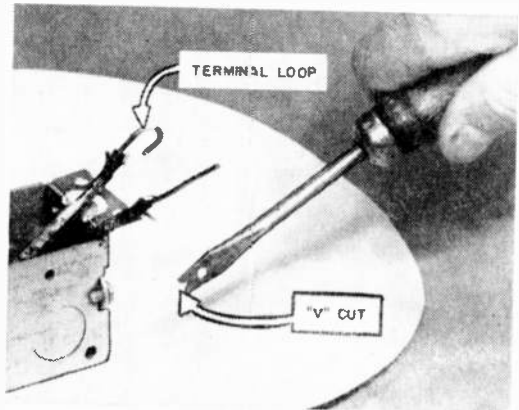
### Salvaging Worn Radio-TV Control

• When a volume, tone, or other radio-TV variable resistance control becomes worn and gives spotty operation that can't be eliminated with control cleaner, try reversing the two outer wire connections (see sketch). This will put the operating range of the control on the least-used portion that is still serviceable and salvage the control for further satisfactory use.—**JOHN A. COMSTOCK.**



### Electrician's Screwdriver

• Rework that spare screwdriver to make a more versatile tool that will still do a passable job of driving screws. Drill a small hole in it to use when shaping wire or forming terminal loops on electrical installations. Then file a "V" in the blade edge to pull small nails and brads as when removing weather stripping, etc. The "V" is also a big help when stripping wire.—**BIL TOMAN.**



nal loops on electrical installations. Then file a "V" in the blade edge to pull small nails and brads as when removing weather stripping, etc. The "V" is also a big help when stripping wire.—**BIL TOMAN.**



This Hallicrafters S-120 world-range receiver is a good example of the kind of equipment a DXer enjoys using.

## SHORT WAVE...

### *Electronics' Fastest-Growing Hobby*

By C. M. STANBURY II

**W**ITHIN 10 years, short wave has progressed from a second-rate communications medium into a versatile and popular pastime. Before, 1950, SW receivers were a novelty item, usually stocked only by dealers in amateur radio equipment; today they can be found in any large appliance store, and most smaller ones, as well.

Why? First, short wave is, or can be, far more than a hobby. It represents a firsthand carrier of news from almost any part of the Earth—not to mention outer space, which is just now opening up for the listener. With the American public becoming more and more international-minded, SW is a gold mine of information.

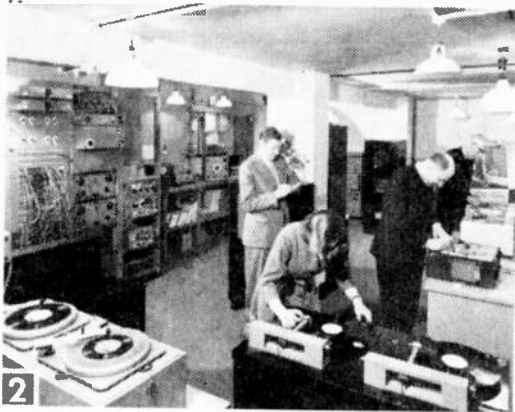
Competition is another important feature, in digging for rare signals like those of Vos-

tok II (DX) or, perhaps, the folk music of every nationality. If you are interested in a foreign language, this is your chance to hear it and practice your understanding of it.

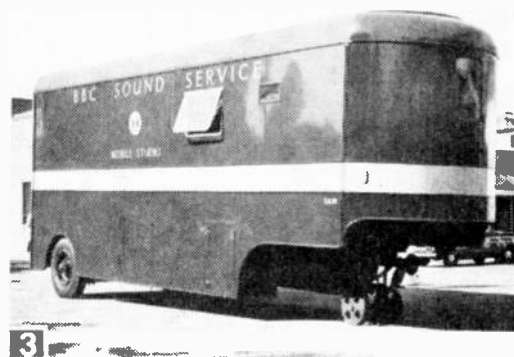
The possibilities are virtually endless. But in order to take advantage of them, you must know exactly what short wave is, and how it sounds and behaves: so let's start from there.

**Technically, Short Wave** simply refers to those frequencies between 3000 and 30,000 kc (3-30 mc). To understand where this lies in the radio spectrum, remember that the standard AM broadcast band runs from 535 to 1605 kc, the lower edge of TV channel 2 is 54 mc, and the FM broadcast band covers 88-108 mc.

SW signals often circle the globe, because of the ionosphere—a region of gases ionized by ultraviolet radiation from the Sun and extending from 50 to 200 miles up. The iono-



2 Most SW programs are taped in advance, but . . .



3 . . . the BBC does have occasional live news coverage.

sphere reflects (or, more precisely, refracts) radio signals; but the lower layers also absorb (and thus weaken) radio signals. Most distant signals below SW are completely absorbed, while signals above it usually pass right through into outer space: maybe they watch U.S. TV on Mars!

When someone mentions short wave, what do you think of—Voice of America, BBC, or Radio Moscow? Well, international broadcasters are the primary interest of many SWLs (short wave listeners), but there are literally thousands of other stations between 3 and 30 mc. Some, like radioteletype (resembling high speed Morse code), telephoto, and telemetering (except when it comes from outer space), represent just so much noise to the average listener. Other non-broadcast stations, however, including aeronautical, marine, and amateur, can provide many hours of fascinating listening.

**International Broadcasters**, ubiquitous and super-powered, are likely to be the first SW stations you will find. In addition to those mentioned above, they include such names as Radio Brazzaville in the French Congo, Portugal's Voice of the West, Radio Habana Cuba, Radio Peking, and many others listed in WHITE'S RADIO LOG (p. 194). All of these transmit programs in English beamed to North America, and because they use many frequencies at once they can nearly always be heard even on the simplest of receivers.

While many such stations operate solely for the purpose of propaganda or to promote a particular nation's tourist trade, they do present another source of news—a way to find out what other peoples or governments are thinking and saying about us. Then, too, much of the world's popular and folk music—the African drum beat, chants of the Near East, Oriental rhythms—can be heard via these powerful transmitters.

**DX Refers** to distant, difficult, and/or rare reception. It is an exciting sport and the key

to successful short wave listening, for when the station that is "impossible" to hear is heard, stations that were previously difficult turn into easy and enjoyable listening. SWLs who DX are no longer limited to those super-powered jobs.

There are a number of factors which may make a particular SW station difficult to hear. First, absorption does not always stop at 3000 kc, but during the day affects frequencies up to 9 mc, and at night to about 6 mc. Upper short wave channels are also subject to "skipping": that is, they sometimes pass through the ionosphere like TV and FM signals using channels above 30 mc.

A final major factor is interference (QRM). Most short wave broadcast stations operate within nine narrow bands (see Table A), and 75% of all international activity is limited at present to four of these: 19, 25, 31, and 49 meters. This means that several stations must use the same frequency; for example, to log VTN2, Tarawa, Gilbert, and Ellis Islands, on 6050 kc during the early morning (EST) hours when absorption drops to a minimum is almost impossible, because HCJB, Quito, Ecuador, also uses the channel at that time.

Other less important considerations are low power, short schedules (on the air only a few hours each day), static on lower frequencies during warm, humid summer months, and ignition noise on the upper frequencies from passing autos, trucks, and buses.

**If You Decide to DX**, you are not limited to short wave by any means. You may try for DX on any frequency range: the AM broadcast band, FM, or even on TV channels. Those interested in DX as a game often prefer non-SW stations, because of the greater challenge: imagine hearing London or Nicaragua right next to a local station!

You should keep a log containing the date, time, frequency, program description, and an account of reception conditions, for each new station heard. Most DXers then try to verify



Fiji Broadcasting Commission

Dear Sir,  
Thank you for your letter of the 1st of August 1954.

We have pleasure in advising that your request is confirmed.

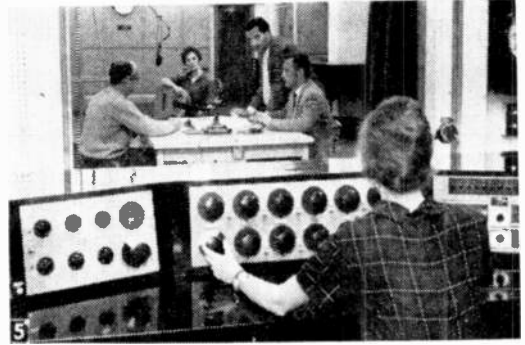
We regret that there is not yet any information to advise as to when we can report.

Yours faithfully,  
Manager



4

QSL card from Fiji; best heard at present on 4755 kc (VRH5).



The British Broadcasting Corp. on the air. BBC is one of the most widely heard short wave broadcasters.

what they have logged. This is done by sending a report consisting of the data from your log book to the station, along with a request for confirmation—a QSL, as it's called by SWLs (Fig. 4).

Broadcasters can usually be addressed simply by name (Radio Centro, Radio Australia), city, and country. Always include return postage; if stamps of the particular country are not available, International Reply Coupons can be purchased for 15¢ at any post office. In addition to proving DX feats, QSLs provide the souvenirs that every world traveler likes to have to show the folks back home.

**Equipment.** It is possible, of course, to DX on any receiver and to listen to short wave on any radio that tunes between 3 and 30 mc, but once the listener really knows he's interested he'll want equipment that will give the best return for his efforts. Following is a list of features, approximately in the order of their importance, by which you should judge a receiver:

- **COVERAGE.** The receiver should tune all frequencies between 535 kc and 30 mc. It will do this by means of a band switch and at least one tuning knob. The dial should be divided into at least four bands: otherwise you will probably lose

selectivity and/or good calibration.

- **SELECTIVITY.** This is the ability to separate stations on frequencies in close proximity; with bands so crowded today, this is extremely important. A top receiver will separate stations of equal strength only 5 kc apart.

- **CALIBRATION.** Good calibration means the ability to find exactly any desired frequency. This is best accomplished by the use of two dials. One, for main tuning, is placed at the top of a small desired segment of the spectrum, say 31 meters; the other is a fine scale known as bandspread, adjusted carefully until the right spot is hit.

- **SENSITIVITY.** How well a receiver pulls in those weak signals depends upon its amplification circuits. A quality superheterodyne receiver will apply at least one stage of amplification to the original frequency, convert it to an intermediate frequency (IF), and follow this up with two stages of IF amplification.

After these there are some useful, non-essential features:

- **NOISE LIMITER.** This is primarily effective against ignition noise.
- **BFO.** This is needed for most Morse code signals.

TABLE A—SWBC FREQUENCY-TIME CHART

Meters	Freq. (kc)	Latin America	Europe-Africa	Asia	So. Pacific
90	3200-3400	Evening, 0600	Sunset, 2400-0200 (Africa only)	0500-sunrise	0400-sunrise
60	4750-5060	Evening, 0600	Sunset, 2400-0200 (Africa only)	0500-sunrise	0400-sunrise
49	5950-6200	Evening, 0600	Late afternoon-0200	0330-sunrise	0230-sunrise
41	7100-7300	None	Late afternoon-0200	0330-sunrise	None
31	9500-9750	Evening	1400-0200	Night	0100-1000
25	11700-11975	Late afternoon, evening	1400-0200	Night	0100-1100
19	15100-15450	0800-2400	1200-2000	Night if open	Night if open
16	17700-17900	Day	Day	Day	Day
13	21450-21750	Day	Day	Day	Day
11	25600-26100	.....	.....	.....	.....

Stations may be heard at hours other than those listed. Times are EST, except sunrise and sunset, which refer to listener's area.



SWLs occasionally log signals from space.

• **AUTOMATIC VOLUME CONTROL.**

This saves wear and tear on the ears, keeps the neighbors happy.

How many of these features you wind up with, even of the major ones, depends on your budget. Assuming you buy a nationally known brand, you will get exactly what you pay for. One thing is sure: No amount of fancy gear can help a lazy or disinterested listener, while an eager and skillful operator can go a long way on comparatively little.

*Certain accessories can be added to your receiver at any time. The most important of these include:*

• **Q MULTIPLIER.** This increases selectivity via the IF circuits.

• **CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR.** If fitted with a 100-kc crystal, this will place a strong, steady reference signal every 100 kc. A crystal of any value may be substituted if other reference frequencies are desired.

Finally, you must have an antenna. It doesn't have to be elaborate: just make it as long and as high as possible.

**How to Listen.** Now you know what short

wave is, what DX means, and what equipment is available. How do you make use of your information?

When a listener first discovers SW and/or DX, he should tune all the frequencies he can, and learn which parts of the world can be received on each band, and when. After this basic training, he is likely to become interested in specific projects—monitoring an unusual propaganda campaign, logging and QSLing a certain country, or bagging a particularly rare station. To tackle these challenges, a regular procedure must be followed.

First, find the right frequency. This can be done by using as guides stations heard regularly and whose frequencies are known. For example, if your target had been Radio Katanga, which used 11875 kc before its destruction on December 6, 1961, you would have checked WHITE's RADIO LOG and found powerful XEHH in Mexico City, operating just 5 kc higher at 11880. Knowing that the best time for Africa on 25 meters starts at 1400 EST (see Table A), you would have checked the channel and kept checking it until all other African signals were gone.

**Did You Hear It?** The answer to that depends on you, your receiver, and how long you stayed at it—days, weeks, or even months. If you were fortunate enough to be using a first-class receiver, the channel was clear at least part of the time. With a less expensive model, you might have expected severe "side-band" QRM from XEHH, which you would have to listen through, using the following method:

Listen for the slightest trace of a signal beneath XEHH: then concentrate on it. After a while, what XEHH is saying will go in one ear and out the other—a real advantage when DXing. At the same time, you will be able to understand portions of the buried station's programming, and pick out its identification. In this case, maybe it turned out to be "Radio Katanga," an announcement which sounds about the same in Flemish, French, or English. (Fortunately, this is true of most identifications, especially after a little practice listening to the appropriate language. The article which follows this one, "Breaking the Short Wave Language Barrier," deals with this subject in detail.)

**Utilities.** Between short wave broadcast bands are the utilities, including aeronautical and marine services. Monitoring these requires a different approach. Unlike broadcasters, whose very existence depends upon a large number of listeners, utilities are not interested in being heard by the general public, and information on frequencies and schedules is much harder to come by: it is almost never announced over the air.

Identification of land stations is by location only, and you will have to listen a while to

determine which service is which. There are many military stations with only tactical calls (Kilroy, Streamer, Creampuff One), and these are virtually impossible to identify.

Despite such obstacles, the utilities offer exciting, firsthand radio. Some SWLs were able to monitor John Glenn as he circled the Earth (15016 kc); many have heard rescue operations on the high seas.

In addition, numerous countries and islands not represented on the SW broadcast bands have either a marine or aeronautical station for you to log and verify. Utilities will often QSL, provided a prepared card is enclosed with your report for the operator to sign and mail back to you. Such locations are likely to be sparsely populated, and a report simply addressed, for example, to Officer in Charge, Seawell Aeradio, Bridgetown, Barbados, would probably be delivered.

The **20 Best Utility Channels** are listed in Table B, along with some details on each. They can be found by trial and error, but are much more easily located with the aid of a crystal calibrator. Unlike broadcasting stations, utilities will often *work together* on the same frequency, and if conditions are right you should have no trouble making 20 or more loggings in one hour.

On these same channels you can hear the mobile stations—ships or aircraft, whichever the particular spot on the dial serves. Aircraft identify by airline and flight number, such as "Eastern 101" (Pan American flights, however, identify as "Clipper"); reports can be addressed to the most convenient office on the plane's route. American addresses are best, as U. S. stamps can then be used for return postage.

TABLE B—THE 20 TOP UTILITY CHANNELS

Freq. (kc)	Use
1755	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
2009	Marine telephone, Calif. south to Galapagos
2034½	Marine telephone, Caribbean and Bahamas
2182	Marine, international calling and distress
2670	Coast Guard calling and distress frequency
2716	U. S. Navy
2760	Cuban navy
2966	Aeronautical, Coribbean
8879½	Aeronautical, South Atlantic
8887½	Aeronautical, South Pacific (no aircraft)
8888	Aeronautical, North Atlantic
8913½	Aeronautical, fringes of North Atlantic
8930½	Aeronautical, Near East
8956	Aeronautical, East Africa
9018	Cuban air force
10021	Aeronautical, Central America
13284½	Aeronautical, North Atlantic
13304½	Aeronautical, Far East
13314½	Aeronautical, western South America
15016	U. S. Air Force
19995	Soviet space vehicles

Unfortunately, addresses for ships must be obtained from expensive reference volumes which become out-of-date all too quickly. Even when the address is known, the percentage of return on ships is very low.

One word of caution: *Do not repeat contents of messages.* To prove your reception (as program description does for broadcast reception), include the station called or contacted and, for a mobile, its position.

Now, to get you started, we've provided a pair of SWL/DX projects, neither too hard nor too easy, designed to test your qualifications as a listener.

**Project No. 1:** Iran, historically better known as Persia, the world's second oldest country. Today, because of its wealth of black gold, Iran is under threat of Communist subversion. In fact, Russia operates a clandestine, revolutionary radio station (approximately 11695 kc at 1200-1250 and 1330-1420 EST) just north of Iran's border, possibly at Tashkent.

Meanwhile, Radio Iran uses 7100 (give or take a couple kc) from approximately 2040 EST on for programs in Persian, and is readily spotted by the cry of a jackal transmitted before sign-off. Despite amateur QRM, Radio Iran is often heard at this time in the U. S.

Even rarer Persian DX is Radio Tabriz, a regional station not far from the Russian border, using 6175 kc (where there's plenty of QRM) starting around 2055. Radio Tabriz can be distinguished by its long periods of uninterrupted Near East music, and identifications which seldom come on the hour or half-hour. East coast broadcast band DXers fortunate enough to own top grade receivers should also watch for this one on 638 kc.

**Project No. 2:** 4VGM, Haiti's Magloire Broadcasting Circuit. When Paul Magloire was dictator of this Caribbean republic (from 1949 through 1956), M.B.C. was a top international broadcaster, with transmitters on 31, 49, and 60 meters, plus the broadcast band.

Today the giant has been laid low, and only operates on 1475 kc. The fact that many U. S. stations are using 1470 and 1480, and that two Central American transmitters—YNAG Radio Cosiguina, Chimenegua, Nicaragua, and TIHCJ Radio Regional, San Carlos, Costa Rica—are on 1475 itself, makes this a tough one. But fortunately 4VGM appears on 2950 kc (multiple of the intended frequency). During the hours of darkness it can be heard throughout North America until sign-off at 2300.

M.B.C. programs are entirely in French, and consist mostly of Haitian music, which is quite distinctive. Reports should be addressed to M. Franck Cl. Magloire, who now owns 4VGM, and the address in Port-au-Prince is 38, Rue Americaine.

Good hunting.

## ***Bothered by Foreign Lingo?***

# **Here's How to Break the Short Wave Language Barrier**

By DONALD N. JENSEN

**P**ERHAPS the most frustrating problem encountered by the radio listener when he begins tuning the short wave bands is that presented by the language barrier.

While a number of the large international broadcasters devote a portion of their transmissions to English language programs, countless other radio voices seldom or never use the King's English. Since many of these stations behind the linguistic curtain are low-powered local outfits, they are tempting game for the DX listener. For the average person who speaks no "foreign language," however, logging these stations may seem to present insurmountable difficulties.

But this need not be the case. A very little study time and a few "tricks of the trade" can soon have you logging and verifying non-English-speaking stations. The two problems involved are (1) identifying the station you are listening to, and (2) obtaining sufficient

data on the programs you hear so that you can write a reception report to the station and get that rare *QSL* card.

**Identifying the Station.** Let's say you are listening to a station in the 60-meter band. It is difficult to know the exact frequency, but you believe your dial is tuned to about 4940 kilocycles. You have been listening to a program of enjoyable music for 10 minutes or so, when a man begins to announce. He could be speaking Martian for all you know . . . it's all "Greek" to you.

After a few minutes of careful listening to this garble of sounds you begin to pick out an occasional word if you can call it that, for these words are meaningless to you. The announcer pauses and then continues. What was that? You catch what sounds like, "eese ahbeedjohn." Ah, you begin to see a bit of light through a chink in the language barrier. You remember that "eese" is actually

### **6-LANGUAGE TRANSLATION CHART**

<b>English</b>	<b>French</b>	<b>German</b>
This is . . .	Ici (ee-see)	Hier ist (heer ist)
Radio station	Radiodiffusion (rahdyo-deefeez-yohn)	Rundfunk (roond-foonk) Kurtzwellensender (kurts-welen-zendair)
Transmitter	Emetteur (aim-et-tour)	Sender (zend-air)
Short wave	Onde courte (awnd-koor)	Kurzwelle (kurts-vel-ah)
Kilocycle	Kilocycle (keelo-seekl)	Kiloherz (keelo-hairtz)
Frequency	Frequence (Fray-kawns)	Frequenz (fray-kwents)
Wave length	Longueur d'onde (lawn-gyour dond)	Wellen lange (welen-lahn-gah)
Frequency band	Bande de frequence (bahnd d-fray-kawns)	Frequenzband (fray-kwents-bahnd)
Program	Programme (praw-grahm)	Programm (pro-grahm)
Listener	Auditeur (oh-dit-tour)	Horer (huhr-air)

the French word *ici*, meaning "this is."

"This is ahbeedjohn," the man said. That must be the French pronunciation of the word Abidjan, the capital city of the Ivory Coast, a French-speaking country on the tropical west coast of Africa. A quick check of your reference log shows that the short wave station at Abidjan does indeed transmit on 4940 kilocycles at this time. By golly, you've logged a new station and never once was an English word spoken.

**Logging Data for Reports.** Late in the evening, you've just tuned in a station that announces as "rahdyo-defuze-ora Venezuc-la." That's easy! It is YVKB, Radiodifusora Venezuela broadcasting in Spanish from Caracas. This business of careful listening and learning key words in several languages seems to be the ticket. You understand they have a fine QSL card, so you get pencil and paper to make some notes about program content for a reception report.

But what is the program about? You only know a few key words in Spanish. How can you get enough data on the program to convince the station's officials that you actually heard them?

Well, just listen again, carefully. What did he say? It sounded like "Khrushchev." You'd recognize that in any language! Then he mentioned "Kennedy," and now, "Katanga" and "Castro." He must be reading a news report. Names in the news sound much the same in many languages and stand out like a beacon in a foreign broadcast.

The announcer continues talking. He says something like "prograhm-ah day mew-sikah day ahmerika lah-tina." Latin American music, eh? Sure enough, the orchestra is beginning to play a cha-cha. Make a note of that for your report. It is followed by a tango; "El Choclo," you believe, is its title. Now they are playing that old favorite, "La Paloma." Note that, too. You seem to be getting quite a lot of detailed information for your reception report.

Thus, the fact that you speak only English need not be a handicap when you tune the short wave dial. But you don't have to stop here. Perhaps your interest is only whetted. You may make the plunge and actually try to learn one or more foreign language. Night school courses, books, and records are all available. Many short wave stations, themselves, offer language courses by radio from English to Hungarian, Russian to Spanish.

If you don't have the time or inclination to study, you may spend several sessions just listening to foreign broadcasts of the Voice of America or the British Broadcasting Corp. (B.B.C.). Before long you'll find you will begin to recognize the various languages by sound even though you cannot actually understand them. In time you will be able to recognize "by ear" the difference between such similarly sounding languages as Spanish and Portuguese, Arabic, and German, and many others.

So, listen carefully and you, too, can break through the language barrier.

**(Pronounce as Given in Parentheses)**

Portuguese	Russian	Spanish
Aqui (ah-key)	Goverit (go-vuh-reet)	Aqui (ah-key)
Radiodifusao (rah-dyoh-defuze-sow)	Radiyo (stantsiya) (rahdyo-stahn-tsee-yah)	Radiodifusora (rah-dyoh-defuze-ora) Estacion (ehs-tah-thyon)
Transmisora (trans-mees-ora)	Peredacik (pear-eh-dah-chek)	Transmisora (trans-mees-ora)
Onda curta (on-dah kur-tah)	Korotkaja volna (koh-roht-ka-yah volna)	Onda corta (on-dah kor-tah)
Kilociclo (keelo-seek-lo)	Kilogercov (keelo-gair-kof)	Kilociclo (keelo-seek-lo)
Frecuencia (free-kwen-seeah)	Castota (kabs-toe-tah)	Frecuencia (free-kwen-seeah)
Longura de onda (loan-gyour-ah day on-dah)	Diina volni (dleen-ah wahl-nee)	Longitud de onda (loan-jeet-you'd day on-dah)
Banda de frecuencia (bahndah day free-kwen-seeah)	Dicpazon castoti (deah-pa-shown kans-toe-tee)	Banda de frecuencia (bahndah day free-kwen-seeah)
Programa (pro-grahm-ah)	Programa (pruh-grah-muh)	Programa (pro-grahm-ah)
Radio ouvinte (rahdyo aw-veen-tay)	Prijomnij ljubitelj (prae-yohm-nee lyoub-bit-elyee)	Radio Oyente (rahdyo aw-yen-tay)

# Salt Water Powers Radio

The longer the antenna, the better the reception. Yet the test model worked all stations with a bench light reflector used as an antenna.



Battery made of scrap metal and a pill vial runs for months!

By ROBERT E. KELLAND

**T**HE salt-water cell powering this transistor radio has all the advantages of a dry cell, costs only pennies to make, and lasts for months. The complete radio receiver, with battery but less earphones, can be built for \$3 or less.

As shown in the photos, the battery delivers about three-tenths of a volt. The radio consumes only 12 microamps while running, and in actual tests ran three days continuously without any detectable dip in volume. Originally designed as an emergency receiver for Civil Defense use, the battery-radio combination offers reliability and unlimited use, because very little of the metal electrodes is consumed. As the battery ages, the plates corrode slightly, but all you need to do is clean them and replace the salt water.

**Start Building the Battery** by cutting the copper and aluminum electrodes from 24-gauge sheet metal. The  $\frac{7}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. size is recommended for the 4-dram vial shown (Fig. 4), but plate size has no bearing on voltage produced. Larger electrodes would produce more amperage, and experimenters may

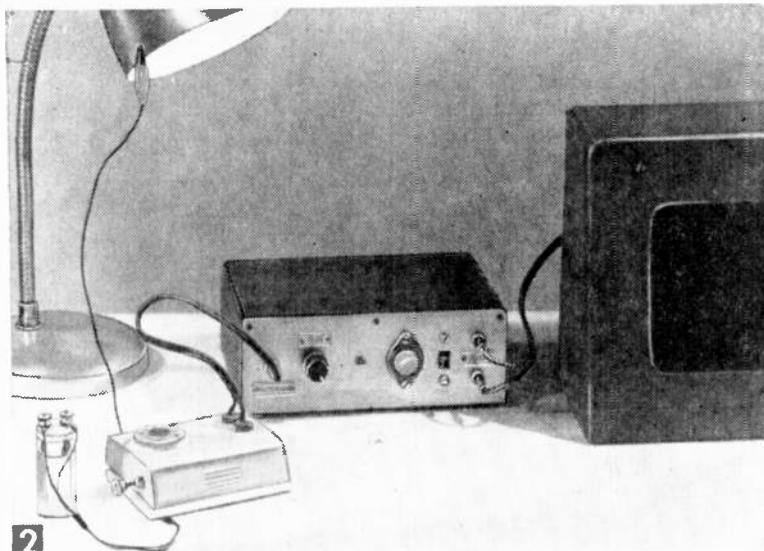
want to try metallic foils. Make the binding posts from two 8-32  $\times \frac{3}{4}$ -in. brass screws. Use a vise and fine hacksaw to cut off the heads of the screws, then saw slots about  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. deep. Insert the electrodes in these slots. If the fit is loose, pinch the slots together in a vise and force the electrode in.

The glass vial is available at any drug store for a few cents. Get the type that has a close fitting plastic top. A plastic vial could be used as well, but the glass has a cleaner appearance. Drill two  $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. holes in the cap spaced about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. apart on a diameter line. In the center of the cap, you can drill or pin-punch a tiny hole to allow gas generated by the chemical action of the cell to escape. The vent hole should be very small so that the surface tension of the water will prevent leakage. If you use a power drill, make the holes as quickly as possible to avoid melting the plastic.

Now screw the two electrodes into the underside of the cap until the screws extend through about  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. and add washers and binding nuts. The fit should be tight and

earphone jacks and music came through surprising clear and free of background noise.

Drill the holes for the tuning capacitor, antenna coil, and head-phone jacks and mount as in Fig. 4. The miniature capacitors must be kept clean and handled carefully to avoid damaging the plates. You can use a socket for the transistor or simply solder it into the circuit as shown. Make sure you use a heat sink to dissipate soldering heat. Hold the iron to the joints only long enough to make a good connection, otherwise the parts may be ruined.

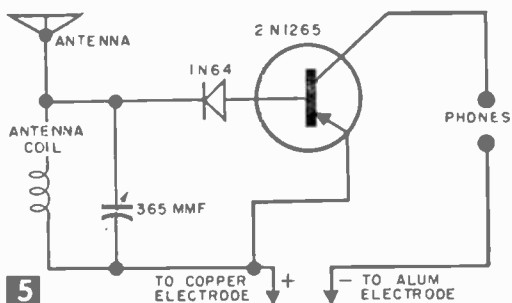


2

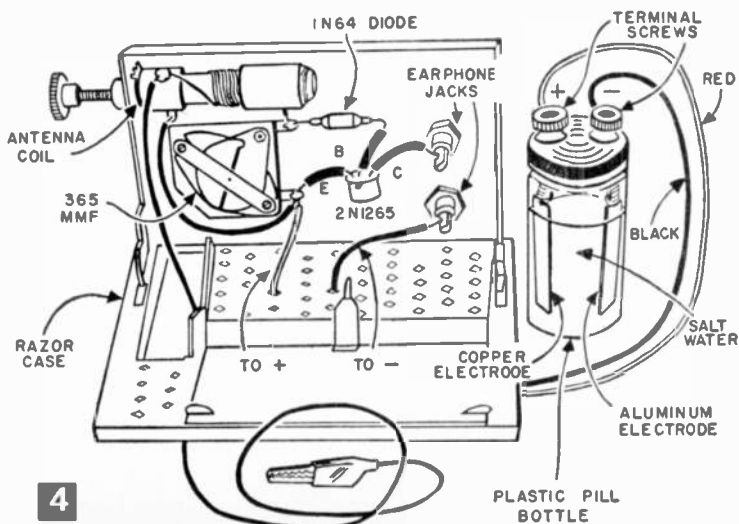
S&M lab staff connected radio to author Art Trauffer's battery-operated transistor amplifier (Radio-TV Experimenter #576). Music on AM stations in Chicago area came through with crystal clear tone and very little static.

waterproof. To test the battery, fill the vial about three-quarters full with clean water and add a pinch of salt. Check output with a VOM. Though it may not seem like a large current, you'll find it adequate to operate may low current projects. Provided that resistance of the circuit is kept high, the battery will be surprisingly constant.

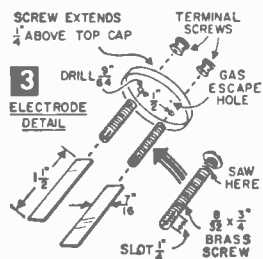
**The Transistor Radio** uses a minimum of parts and can be assembled in half an hour. The author used a 2N1265 transistor and an IN64 diode, but you can substitute other general purpose units (See Materials List). Editor's Note: *The assembly shown in the photos was tested in a basement lab, with the antenna lead clipped to the reflector of a lamp. After tuning the ferrite coil, reception was crisp on all Chicago-area stations. The radio ran constantly for 85 hours. An amplifier was connected to the*



5



4



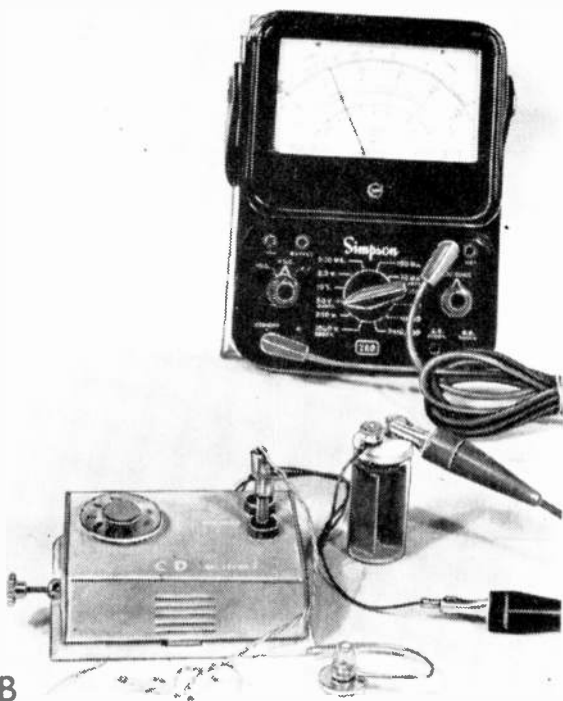
3

ELECTRODE DETAIL



6 A

VOM shows 0.3 volts across battery terminals. Microammeter in series with battery and radio read 12  $\mu$ a. Author Kelland rates battery at 0.1-ma output for 100 hours. Original battery continued to power radio after nine months with same electrodes.



B

#### MATERIALS LIST—SALT WATER POWERED RADIO SALT WATER BATTERY

Amt. Req.	Size and Description:
1	glass vial with tight fitting cover, 1" dia. x 2 1/8" high (available drug stores)
2	8-32 x 3/4" brass screws for binding posts
1 pc.	7/16 x 1 1/2" 24 ga. copper
1 pc.	7/16 x 1 1/2" 24 ga. aluminum
2	8-32 knurled binding post knuts (salvage from old battery)

#### TRANSISTOR RADIO

1	PNP transistor, any general purpose type such as 2N1265, CK 722 etc. Lafayette #SP-171 (\$.49)*
1	diode, general purpose type such as 1N 34A, 1N64 etc. Lafayette #ST-148 (\$.19)
1	antenna coil, Superex Vari-Loopstick or equal, Lafayette #MS 287 (\$.88)
1	miniature variable capacitor, 365 mmf with dial Lafayette MS 445 (\$.59)
1	plastic box, utility type or Gillette Razor case. Lafayette MS 160 (\$.20)
1	high impedance earphone, 2000 ohm or more Lafayette #AR-50 (\$1.39)

Misc. small alligator clip, phone jacks, hookup wire

\* Lafayette Nos. refer to catalog of Lafayette Radio Electronics, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset L. I., New York.

Feed the battery and antenna wires through holes in the top of the back of the box. Color code the battery leads red, positive (to copper); and black, negative (to aluminum), and attach a small alligator clip to the antenna lead wire so it can easily be hooked to various antennas you may want to try.

Test the radio by connecting the battery

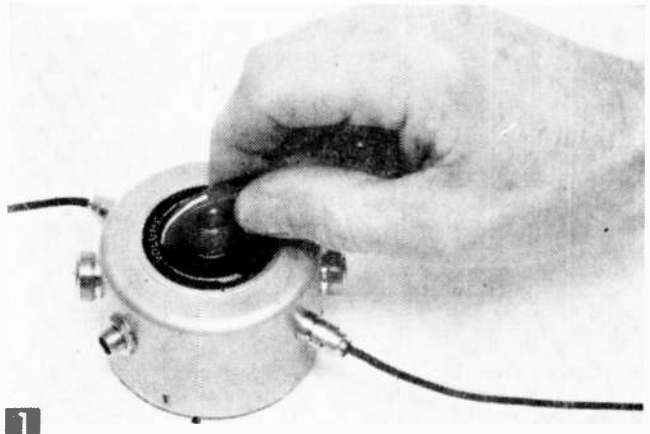
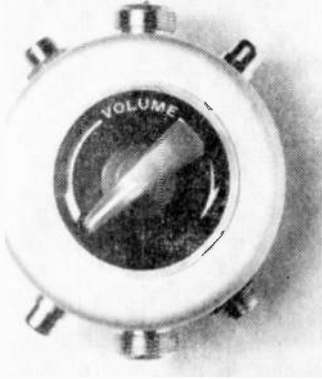
and plugging in a high-impedance (2000 ohms or more) earphone or headset. Be sure battery polarity is correct. If you connect backwards, you won't harm the transistor, and may actually get reception, but it will be far lower in volume. Clip the antenna lead to any suitable ungrounded metal object such as a bare spot on a telephone dial, a bed spring or a metal clothesline and tune for a station. If your connections are correct and all components working properly, you should be getting plenty of earphone volume on one salt-water cell. Adjust the antenna coil by setting the tuning condenser to a known station, then turn the knob on the ferrite core until the volume is at a peak.

Once the ferrite core is set for a certain antenna, the set should require no further adjustment. An on-off switch is not provided because the battery circuit breaks when you pull one of the phone plugs. Leaving the radio on will run the battery down after a few days, but the effect is not permanent. Clean the metal plates, replace the salt water and the battery is as good as new.

#### Solder Spool Carries Flux Can

• Attach a cork to the lid of your can of soldering paste and set your spool of solder down over the plug as a means for keeping the can of flux handy. It will always go wherever the spool of solder goes and will also serve as a base to keep the spool from tipping over and rolling off the bench.—J. A. C.





1

This control enables you to control output volume from the microphone position. For the photo, cables were shortened for sake of clarity. In practice, this control could be used on 50-ft. P.A. system lines in an auditorium.

## Remote Volume Control for mike, earphones, and speakers

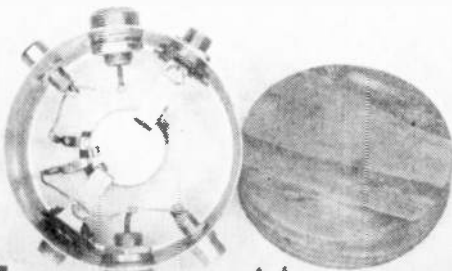
A HALF-MEG volume control mounted in a shielded box with a set of jacks and plugs gives you a handy versatile unit for audio and experimental work. Depending on your ability to shop for parts, the unit should cost only \$3 or less.

The control is ideal for use between the mike and amplifier, and it's especially handy when audio howl breaks out. You can connect it between a crystal phono pickup and an amplifier that has no gain control, or you can use it between the output of an FM or AM tuner and a pair of earphones. If you listen to a radio or TV set with earphones, use the control to regulate volume from your easy chair.

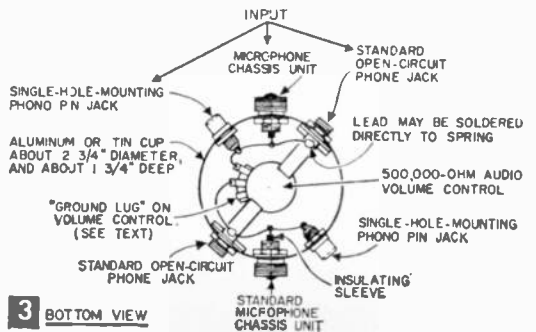
If you use floor stand or table stand mikes, mount the control box right onto the upright with a Paine pipe clamp and wood screws. These pipe straps are available in plumbing stores or at Sears Roebuck.



2



3



3 BOTTOM VIEW

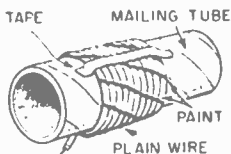
## MATERIALS LIST—REMOTE VOLUME CONTROL

Amt.	Req.	Size and Description
1		500,000-ohm volume control, audio taper Centralab B-60, C2 or equal
2		standard microphone chassis units Amphenol 75-PC1M or equal
2		standard single-open-circuit phone jacks, Switchcraft 11, or equal
2		single-hole phono-pin jacks, Switchcraft 3501FP or equal
1		knob with pointer to fit volume control shaft
1		round panel-mounting dial plate
1		aluminum or tin cup about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter
1		4 x 4 x $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood
3		roundhead woodscrews $\frac{1}{4}$ " long
Misc.		copper hook-up wire, spaghetti

The author used a 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.-diameter round aluminum cup trimmed off to a depth of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. You may be able to find a suitable metal can with a friction lid, which would eliminate the plywood disk shown in Fig. 3. Cement a disk of felt or "non-skid" carpet base rubber to the back of the cup.

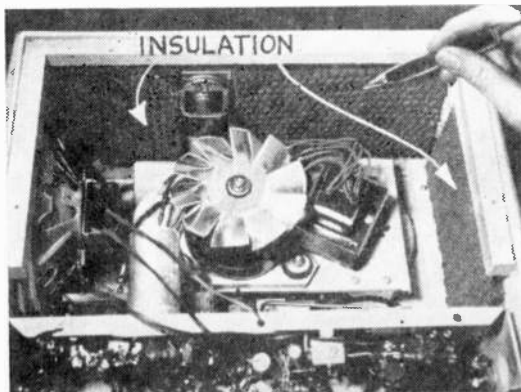
## Color-Coding Wires

• When you need some color-coded wires for a circuit and only plain-colored wires are on hand, color-code your own. To do this, wrap lengths of the wire around a mailing tube, broom handle or other suitable form, and paint diagonal lines across the coil with different-colored paints. Apply the paint sparingly with a cotton swab or piece of cotton on the end of a match. Use tape to hold the coil in place until the paint dries.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.



## Tape Recorder Improvement

• To improve the frequency response of your tape recorder and eliminate medium and high frequency reverberations, tack or cement sound-absorbing material to the inside of the case. Use regular fiber-glass insulation or thin strips of sponge rubber. The acoustic insulation damps out the speaker's back wave and also absorbs motor rumble noise.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.



The easiest way to make the holes in the aluminum case is to start with the point of a sharp knife blade and then enlarge up to size with a rat tail file. Use lock washers, usually supplied with the parts, to prevent the volume control and jacks from turning in their holes. Bend the ground lug on the volume control around the solder to a large lug that fits over the shaft of the control. This automatically connects the ground lug of the control to the metal cup and to the chassis side of the jacks (Fig. 3). Be sure to use insulated wire on the mike chassis leads to prevent shorts.

When wiring is complete, cement a piece of aluminum foil over the wood disk. Just as a microphone line must be shielded, the entire assembly of volume control and plugs must also be shielded to prevent ac hum pickup.—ART TRAUFFER.

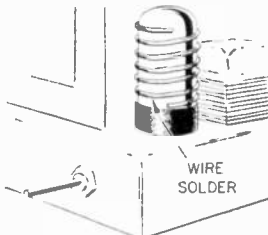
## Kitchenware for UHF Experimentation

• Plastic food containers make good looking low-loss chassis and cabinets for various ultra-high-frequency assemblies. Many of these containers are made of Styron, a member of the polystyrene family and a very good insulator. Containers are cheaper than sheet polystyrene, and come already formed. Photo shows two styles which are especially handy. The round one is an experimental FM crystal set using a germanium diode, which slope-detects close-by FM stations.—A. T.



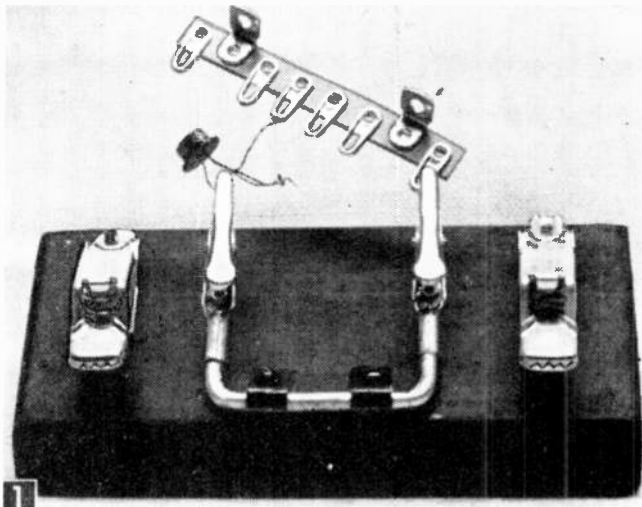
## Solder Silences Noisy Tube

• When a tube in a radio, TV, audio amplifier or other electronic device becomes microphonic and produces an undesirable howl or ringing sound from the speaker, don't throw the tube away. Wrap the glass envelope with several turns of wire solder or heavy uninsulated copper wire. The added weight and support will often damp out the vibrations that set the tube elements oscillating.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.



## Build a Better THIRD HAND

In operations such as soldering transistors to tie points, the clips not only replace long-nosed pliers to hold the leads but also will divert heat from the iron away from the transistors.



OUT of wood and wire scrap and some inexpensive clips, you can fashion a helping hand far superior to the usual stunt of nailing two spring-type wooden clothespins to a board or your workbench.

It's more convenient, useful, and versatile and has a far more workmanlike appearance. Especially good for soldering applications (Fig. 1), you can move it at will to work with very light or heavy gauge wire, then fold it flat for quick storage when the job is finished.

To build my "third hand," I began by cutting a piece of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. scrap stock to the dimensions in Fig. 2, beveling all edges and then sanding the piece smooth. This became a base for two different pairs of clips.

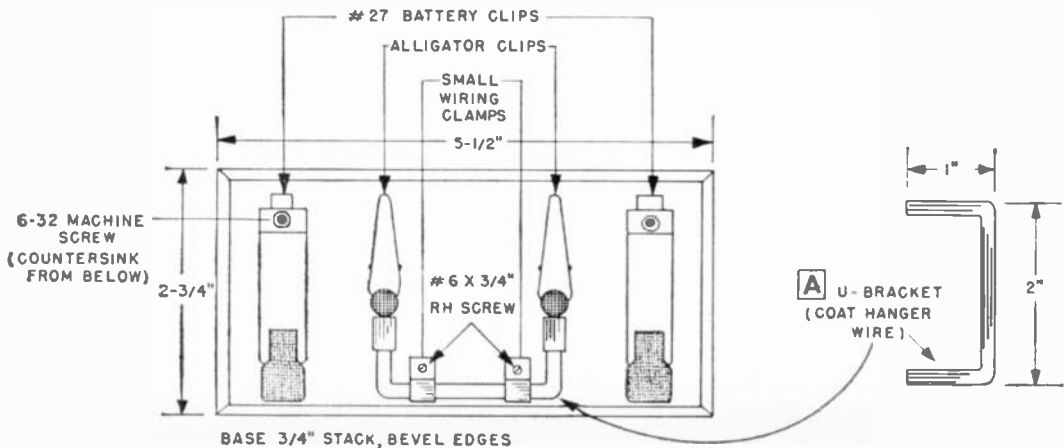
I installed two Mueller #27 battery clips on the base, attaching one near each end as in Fig. 2 with the help of a #6-32 machine screw countersunk from below. These serve to hold

splices in larger wire or to tin the ends of stranded wire.

Next, I formed a U-shaped bracket as in Fig. 2A from a scrap of #4 wire, but you can just as easily cut it out of a wire coat hanger. Solder a Mueller series 60 alligator clip on each end of the bracket, then center the bracket between the battery clips and well to the front of the base as in Fig. 2A. Secure it in place with two small wiring clamps of the single-hole, hookover type and tighten the clamps just enough for the bracket to be moved up and down and remain in any desired position.

The alligator clips are ideal when working with small wire or for holding small parts which persist in jumping all over the bench.

All four clips are available at mail order electronic houses for about 40¢ and the wiring clamps can be had at hardware or variety stores for a few pennies.—HOWARD S. PYLE.



**2** TOP VIEW OF "THIRD HAND"

# Putting the RIGHT Radio in Your Car

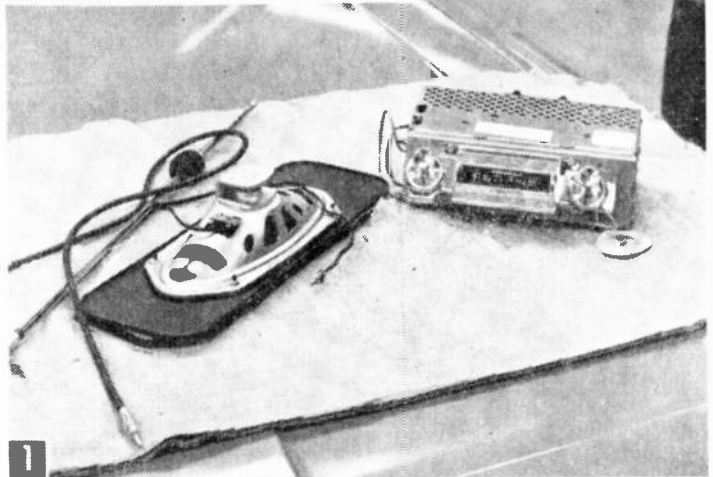
**I**T DOESN'T matter whether you drive a new sports car with a small dash panel or a 10-year-old family sedan.

You can do a radio installation job yourself that will turn out like a professional job. You'll save money by choosing the best buy in a radio that fits your need exactly. And by following a few simple tips from "pros," you'll enjoy clear, noise-free reception with repair bills kept to a minimum.

The radio makers offer you a choice of two basically different kinds of car radios, the custom type (Fig. 2) made specially to fit dash cutouts of a certain make and year of car, and the universal type (Fig. 3), a radio so dimensioned that it can be used on any car, new or old.

**Custom Radios** are easiest to install because all the holes and cutouts are already in the car. All you do is follow the detailed instructions packed with the radio. They even tell you which cables may have to be disconnected to get into the radio compartment. If your car is less than three years old, you'll have no problem in finding a custom set in radio stores, automobile accessory stores, or in mail order catalogs. But if your car is less youthful, you may have trouble buying the radio, since most makers stop production as soon as the hardware is outdated by new dashboard designs. Still, there's no need to rule out custom fitted-in-the-dash installations.

Several radio manufacturers make univer-



The average car radio installation can be completed in three hours or less. On the hood are an antenna, radio and speaker with adapter panel supplied in a typical kit.

**How to buy it, install it, and get  
trouble-free performance . . .  
. . . and save money doing it!**

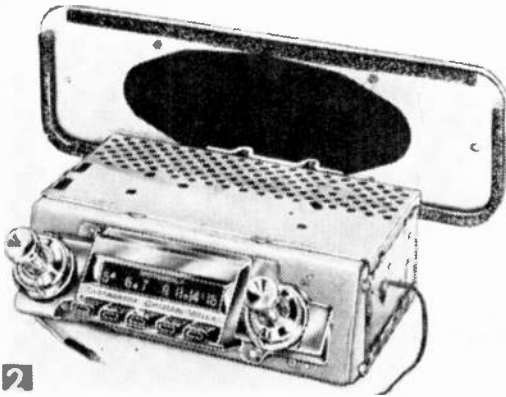
**By LOTHAR STERN**

sal receivers with dimensions to fit practically any car, while other firms market special trim-plate kits to adapt universal receivers to various dashboards. Chances are that if your car is new enough to deserve a good radio, there's either a custom model or a universal type with a trim-plate kit (Fig. 3).

**Sports Car and Import "bug"** owners may not have enough room on the dash for instruments, let alone a radio. If that's your problem, you'll probably settle for an under-dash installation (Fig. 4). This isn't apologetic. The under-dash installation has a lot to recommend it on *any* car, and it should even be

considered for cars where custom radios are readily obtainable.

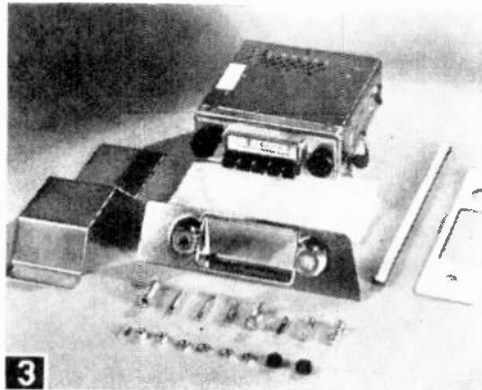
When you trade in a car, the radio adds little resale value. With dash variations so widely prevalent, it would be pure luck if a custom radio for one car fitted the dash of another. With a custom radio you have to resign yourself to the loss of your radio investment when you get around to upgrading your transportation. But with the under-dash installation, you can quickly install the radio rig without mutilating the dash. And you can



Above, Typical custom radio designed to fit dash cutouts of 1961 Chevrolet.

Right, Universal-type radios along with adapter kits (Control shown) can be used to make good looking in-dash installations in recent model cars.

Below, right, A compact transistor set mounted under dash is the answer for small import and sports cars where space is limited.



remove it just as fast and reuse it in any other car you buy.

Another good reason for under-dash radios is that service costs on the radio itself are a lot lower. It takes much less time to get the chassis out of the car and onto the radio service bench. And if you like to tinker with radios yourself, you'll appreciate that pull-out feature.

**Operating Features.** Fundamental to the radio hookup is your car's battery voltage. When you buy a custom receiver, it automatically is right for your car's electrical system.

With the universal radios, you'll have to check to see whether you have 6 or 12 volt, negative or positive ground wiring in the car. Remember this if you plan to salvage a radio and switch it over to another car.

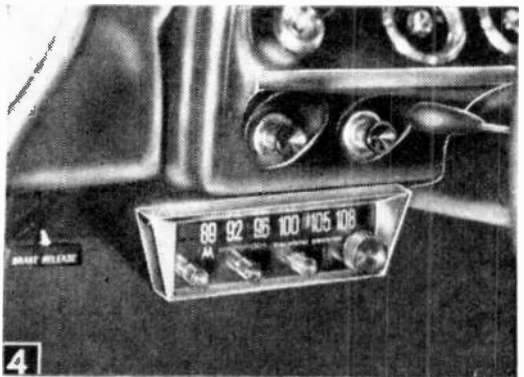
Station pushbuttons are important for safety, especially if you drive expressways and need traffic forecasts. Manual tuning is not only annoying, but can cause an accident in crowded traffic. The added cost of \$10 to \$15 for buttons is well worth it unless you are mainly a rural driver.

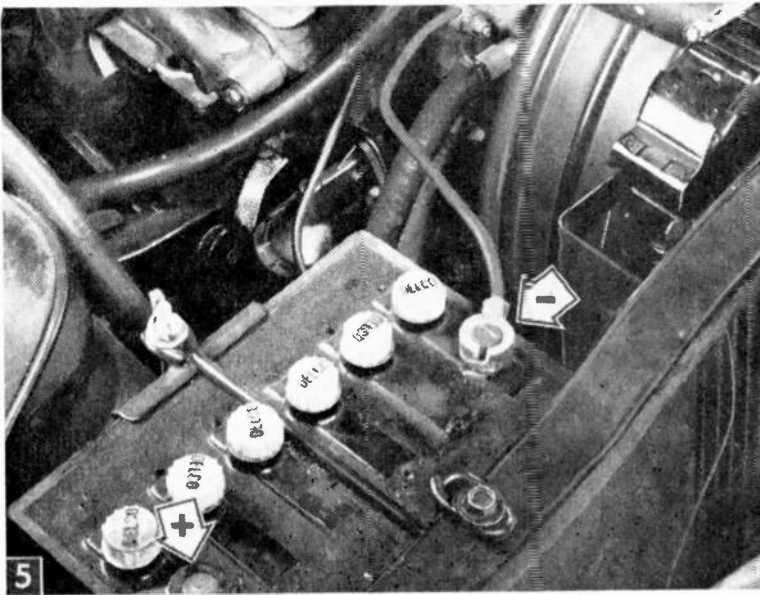
**The Tube vs. Transistor** argument wouldn't have come up five years ago. Up to that time the vacuum tube was the only amplifying device available, and a mechanical vibrator was necessary to deliver the stepped up d-c power to the tubes. When transistors became practical, you had the first big improvement in car radios in 20 years, and the vibrator's death note was sounded. Consisting of a set of metal contacts opening and closing fast, much like an ignition distributor, the vibrator had a higher rate of failure than any other part in the radio.

Other transistor advantages: no heat producing power-wasting filaments, more circuit efficiency, and better reliability. But they are more expensive than tubes, though the extra cost is offset by reduced battery drain and

longer life. This year, most car radios use transistors to replace the audio driver and output tubes, while using tubes for the r.f. and i.f. sections.

Several manufacturers are even offering completely transistorized car radios, and though they cost more than the hybrid sets, they do give you instant warmup, low current drain, compactness, and high reliability. It's likely these



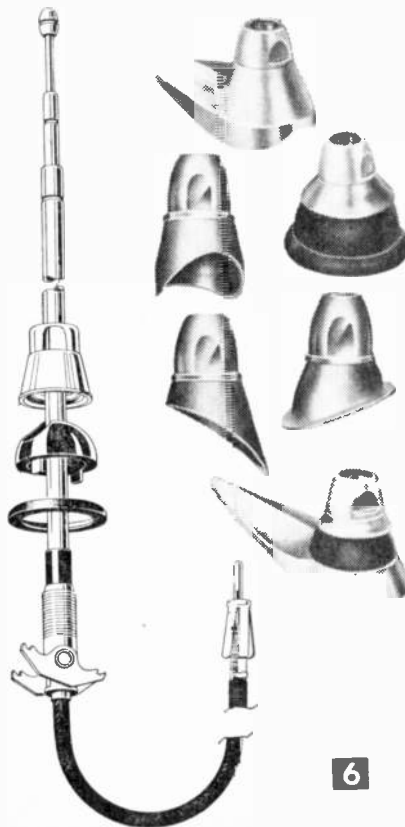


sets will run for many years with no repair expenses.

Loudspeakers are easy to install in all recent-vintage American cars, since dash cutouts covered with metal grille are built in. Most custom and universal radios come with separate speakers that either fit the dash cutouts directly, or with an adapter board.

Many import cars have no dash provision for mounting speakers, so some universal-type radios come with built-in speakers. Such receivers can be used with any kind of car, but audio quality usually suffers. With a dash mounted speaker, the dash acts as a baffle to improve sound quality and distribution.

The difference can easily be heard by listening to both kinds of installations. If your radio has a built-in speaker, an additional extension speaker mounted on the dash or rear deck will make a big improvement.



You can order your antenna with any one of many bases that fit the curves of a wide variety of cowl and fenders.

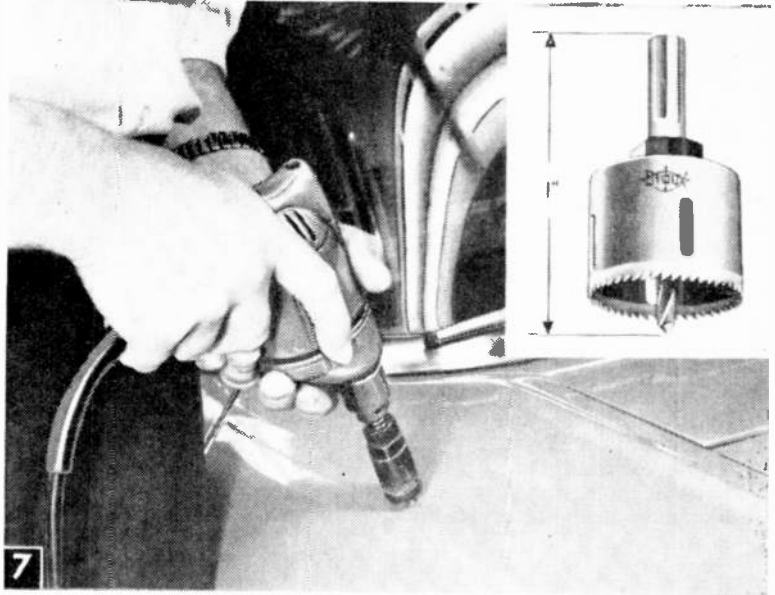
If a strap connects from the negative battery pole to the car frame, your wiring system is negative ground. If it connects from the positive pole, the car is wired positive ground.

The Antenna is a vital part of the receiving circuit in your car. Physically, there are few obvious differences among various brands. Unless you confine your driving to large cities where maximum range is not needed, avoid the so-called "economy" antennas which may be considerably shorter than the 54-58-in. fully extended length required for full signal pickup. Mechanical strength, rain proofing, and installation ease are factors you can check in the manufacturer's literature. Your antenna need not be identical in appearance to the kind used by the car manufacturer. But if you have a late model car, you could request that your dealer order an antenna duplicating the appearance of factory-installed equipment. It's a matter of style and does not affect the radio performance.

**Installation Instructions.** Start with the antenna. It's the most painful part of the job because you'll be drilling a hole in the car body. With a little caution there's no real chance of an error.

Most car antennas mount in a single 1-in. hole in the fender or top cowl of the car. Buy the right antenna and the entire job shouldn't take more than a half hour. Even if the hole you cut (Fig. 7) isn't perfect,

With the special hole sawing attachment, it takes only seconds to drill the antenna hole through the fender.

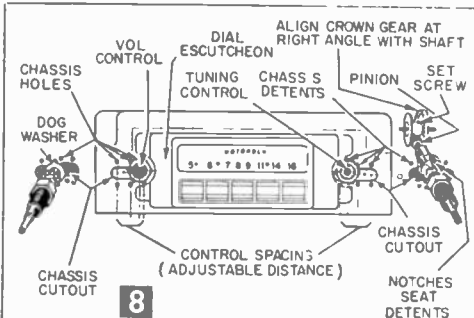


it won't matter because the antenna mount will cover many sins.

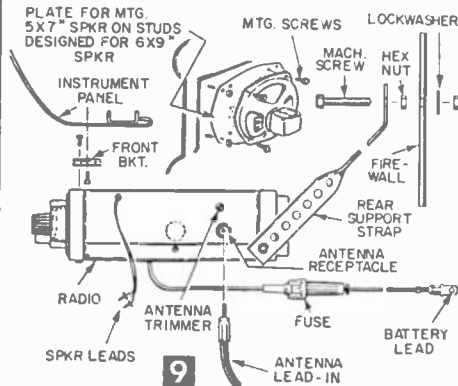
Take a look at factory-installed antennas on cars of the same vintage to determine just where to mount the antenna. That's to make sure you won't run into trouble drilling the hole. Use a 1/4-in. electric drill with a 1-in. step up bit designed for metal. Or start with small drills and enlarge the hole with a metal reamer. Even better if you don't mind spending a few dollars or borrowing the tool is to use a circular hole saw (Fig. 7). For any method, be sure to centerpunch the hole before starting the drill.

On some cars, the antenna connecting lead feeds in through the engine compartment. Others are arranged so the lead-in enters the car on the dash side of the firewall between the fender and the side kick pad. This means you temporarily remove the kick pad, and fish the lead through under the floor mat to the radio location.

**The Radio Installation** requires that you consider the layout of other accessories in the car. Custom radio installations are simplified by step-by-step instructions. If you are a timid do-it-yourselfer and a preliminary look at the dash indicates difficulties, then write the manufacturer for a manual before you



A unique feature of one make of universal receiver permits shifting the control shaft locations to match most existing panel cutouts.



Exploded view, under-dash installation.

buy the radio. Usually these instructions are sent free and help you to appraise the job.

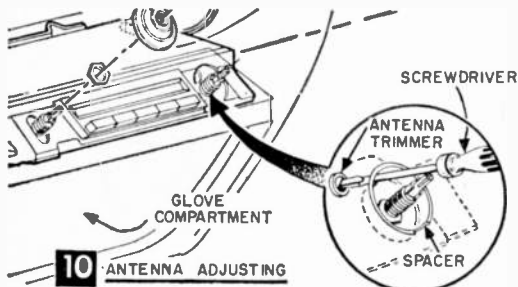
Some domestic cars have speaker wells designed for a certain size speaker frame. If you select a certain radio, the speaker may be the wrong size. However, this won't be a problem since the dealer can supply an adapter board, or he may be willing to exchange the speaker for one that fits.

Whether in-dash or under-dash installation is easiest depends on the make of your car. On domestic cars with straight dash panels, universal radios often can be used without any modification. Some receivers are supplied with an optional matching trim-plate to fit most cars. One set (Fig. 8) has adjustable shaft centers which permit shifting controls to left or right for an exact match of the control cutouts on the dash. The head of the

radio fits most openings and the trim plate lends a custom appearance. A typical installation (Fig. 9) shows how the radio is held in place by control mounting nuts in front, and a strap (included in kit) fastened to the firewall. Before you drill any holes through your firewall, check the opposite side to prevent damage to parts mounted there.

On some domestic cars, the dash panel is curved so much that the rectangular trim plate of the radio does not fit. Or the radio cover plate may cover a large gaping cutout rather than individual holes for radio controls and dial. Either way, the universal radio will require a custom-type trim kit made by such companies as Cartrol, Porter Dietsch or Metra, if an under-dash installation is desired.

To save expense use the simpler under-dash installation (Fig. 4). You'll have to drill two small holes in the lip of the dashboard and another one in the firewall of the car. The radio shown is one of several makes that will



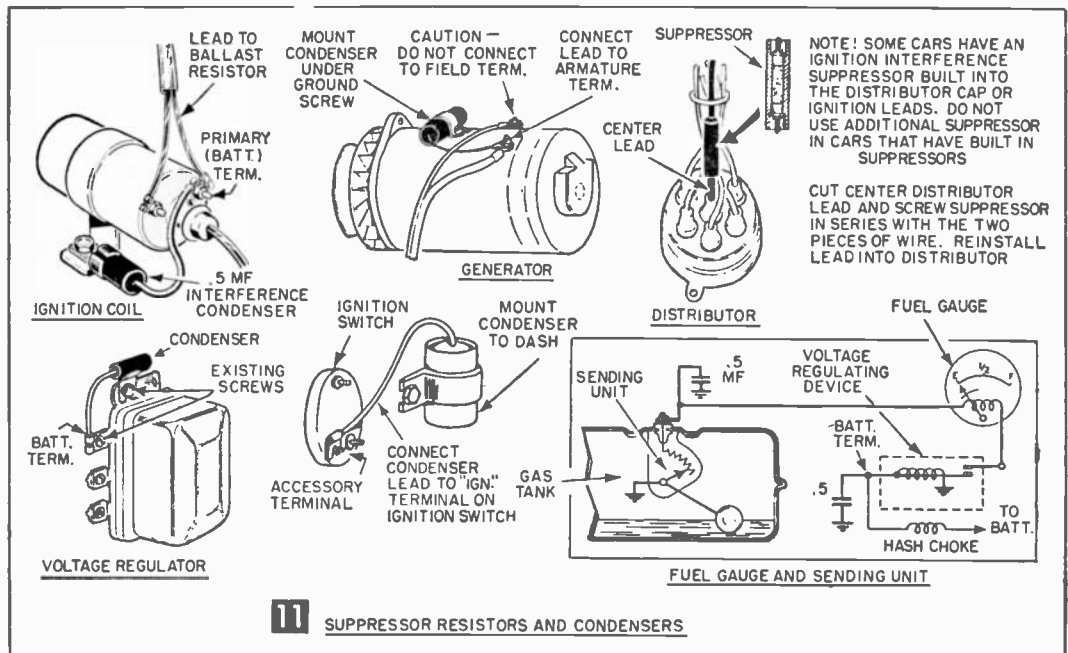
fit a large percentage of sport and import model cars.

Only Three Electrical Connections are required. The antenna has a pin plug already connected to the end of the lead-in wire. Simply plug it into the receptacle on the receiver. Push the two speaker wire leads into the lugs on the speaker. Then fasten the radio's "A" lead to the accessory side of the ignition switch or to any other line from the battery.

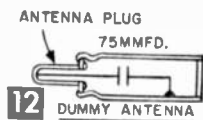
Radio adjustment is simple, but often overlooked even in commercially installed sets. Every car radio has an adjustment screw labeled *Antenna Trimmer*. The trimmer tunes the antenna to match the receiver input so that you get maximum signal transfer.

On some receivers such as the 500 XA (Motorola), a knurled knob extends through the receiver housing. On others, a hole in the housing permits screwdriver access. Extend the antenna to its full length, tune the receiver off-station near the high end of the band, 1400 KC on the dial, and adjust the trimmer for maximum noise volume. Failure to make this adjustment causes weak reception, increased interference, and poor performance.

**Solving Interference Problems.** Because most cars on the road are equipped with radios, the manufacturers now take measures to reduce interference. Despite built-in interference suppressors in the distributor cap, special resistor spark plugs, and resistance wire or by-pass capacitors at various critical points, interference often mars performance of even the best radios. Proper counter measures will reduce or completely eliminate the trouble.







Radio interference is caused mostly by arcing or sparking within the car's electrical system. Distributor rotors and voltage regulators are the worst offenders. The problem is to track the trouble and neutralize it. Some of the interference that plagues any AM radio is caused by atmospheric conditions, power lines, or other external sources. For these there is no remedy. Only the increase in noise when the engine is running over what you hear with motor dead can be reduced.

One simple remedy, if the manufacturer has not already used resistance wire leading to the distributor, is to cut the lead and add a distributor resistor (Fig. 11). Or you can replace the entire distributor lead and replace it with one made of resistance wire.

If the interference persists, give the spark plugs the same treatment. If you need new plugs anyhow, replace them with special type resistor spark plugs.

If these remedies are not entirely effective, sleuthing is in order. You'll need to find out whether the trouble is actually caused within the car or if it is coming in through the antenna. Unplug the antenna and replace it with a homemade dummy antenna consisting of a 75 mmfd mica or ceramic capacitor wired to an antenna plug (Fig. 12).

If interference drops, you know it is radiated from an outside source, and your wiring is not at fault. But if it remains the same, try wiring in .5 or 1.0 mfd. by-pass capacitors at one or more points (Fig. 11). Often a single capacitor will do the trick.

First try mounting the capacitor at the accessory terminal of the ignition switch. Then try the accessory terminal battery of the ignition coil. If neither location reduces the noise, move the capacitor to the voltage regulator's battery terminal and finally to the armature terminal of the generator. Generator noise is usually a high-pitched whine varying with engine speed. If a capacitor at one place reduces the noise partially, it should be left in place and others added elsewhere.

Noise entering the radio through the ignition wiring usually can be identified since it does not change in volume when the vol-



Metallic straps are available in various lengths for grounding parts in the engine compartment.

ume control of the radio is varied. For this, use a 100 mfd. capacitor at the battery terminal of the ignition coil.

**More Countermeasures.** In rare cases, one or more faulty grounds on the car will cause trouble. For example an antenna may be mounted on a fender which does not have perfect electrical contact with the body. Or the engine itself may not be well grounded to the frame. Special copper-braid grounding straps are available (Fig. 12). Best locations are found by trial and error.

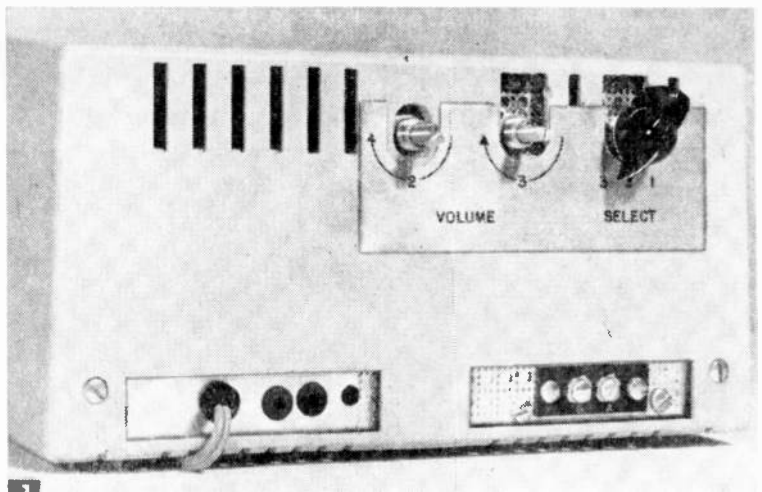
Other accessories can produce noise. Most radios require little if any interference reduction. But in some cases, you'll have a real headache. It may take hours to find the trouble, but take comfort in the fact that it will probably take an experienced technician just as long to do the job, and you are saving money.

**Fuel Gage Problems.** Some fuel gage sending units produce noise whenever the car bounces causing the float mechanism to change position. Check by pushing up and down on the rear bumper to move the mechanism. Remedy is installing a 0.5 mfd capacitor on the sending mechanism usually located on the floor of the car trunk. This will also cure certain noise heard when the engine is off but your key is turned in the ignition switch.

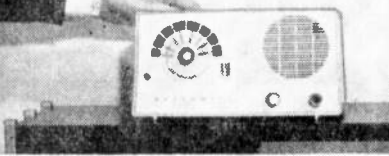
If you get noise by jarring the dash panel, the trouble may be arcing in the fuel gage regulator contacts. Again, use a 0.5 mfd capacitor from the regulator's battery connection to ground.

The temperature gage can be a noisemaker too. The sending unit is on the engine block. Disconnect for a moment to confirm your suspicion, and remedy with the 0.5 mfd capacitor connected from the wire to ground. Any set of electrical contacts including those in your stop and turn signals can produce noise, usually a popping sound. The capacitor is the remedy.

Sparking of electrical contacts is certainly a common cause of intermittent popping noise. But in older cars, you can sometimes apply the capacitor remedies and the noise may not be cured. Check electrical connections that are supposed to be solid and are not. Loose or corroded lugs and terminal screws, and even worn lamp sockets can cause the noise.



1



Switch tuning controls were installed on the back of this Heathkit AM receiver. If cabinet space in your set permits, controls could be installed on the front or side of the cabinet.

# Add Switch Tuning To Your Radio

By JOHN E. TURNER

## MATERIALS LIST—SWITCH TUNED AM RECEIVER

Amt. Req.	Description	Use
1	single-gang switch, Mallory, 4-pole, 3-position, type 3243J (BA 12A366)*	switching
2	ceramic trimmer, 8-50 uuf, Erie type N750 (BA 15B666)	antenna circuit
2	ceramic trimmer, 5-25 uuf, Erie type NPO (BA 15B644)	oscillator circuit
4	disc ceramic, Erie type ED (values to be determined by test) (BA 15B121)	shunting capacitors
2	midget volume control, 1 meg (BA 18B710)	level control
1	bakelite sheet, 6 x 6 x 1/16 (BA 11A179)	component board
4	fahnestock connector, type 10 (BA 12A1090)	test setup
1	aluminum sheet, perforated, Reynolds item 33	mounting bracket
misc.	machine screws, washers, nuts, hookup wire, solder	

Estimated cost for all components and materials: \$6.85.

\* BA Nos. refer to catalog of Burstein-Applebee Co. 1012-14 McGee Street, Kansas City 6, Mo.

ONE of the most useful extras ever built into home radios was the push button tuner. Just a few years ago, it was offered on many expensive sets, but manufacturers competing for a price market have eliminated the push button. It is now found only on car radios—where driver ease in tuning stations is considered a safety necessity.

The average listener tunes to only two or three stations regularly. But when he wants a certain station, he often needs to tune quickly so as not to miss an important news broadcast, the morning weather, or a traffic report. Maybe you have a clock radio and like to wake up to music? That usually means that if you want a certain station to come on automatically in the morning, you have to pre-set the volume and tuning the night before.

Why shouldn't the radio listener have the same advantage as the TV viewer who can change channels by merely rotating a switch? This AM receiver modification does the trick and has the added feature of individual pre-set volume controls for each station, compensating for differences in station output.

**Small and Convenient.** Though push-button auto radio tuners are available from electronic sup-

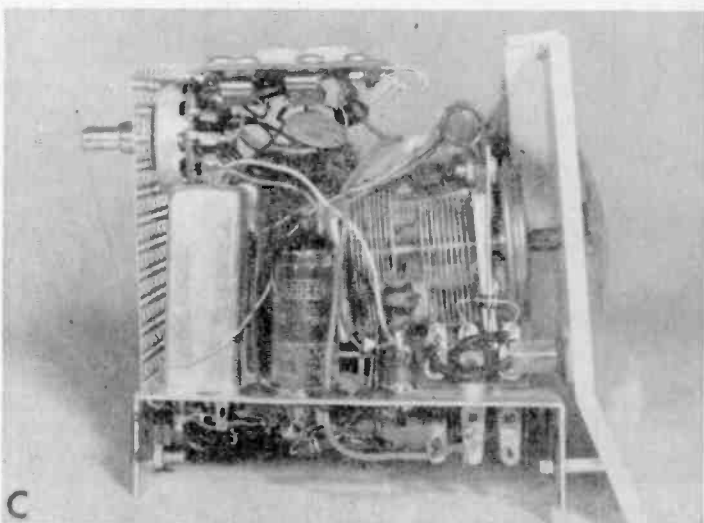
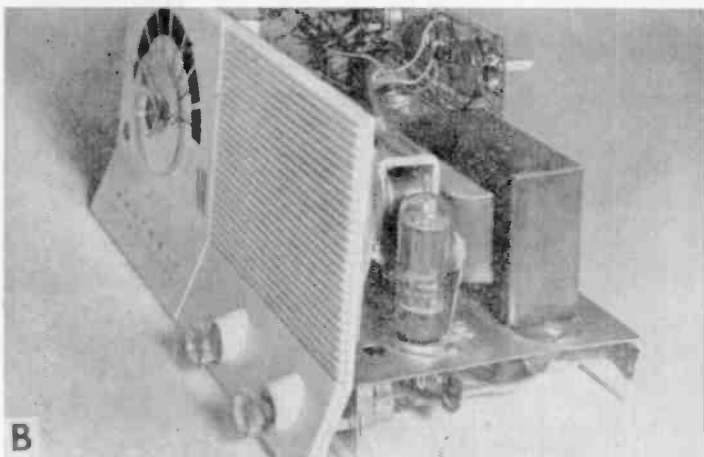
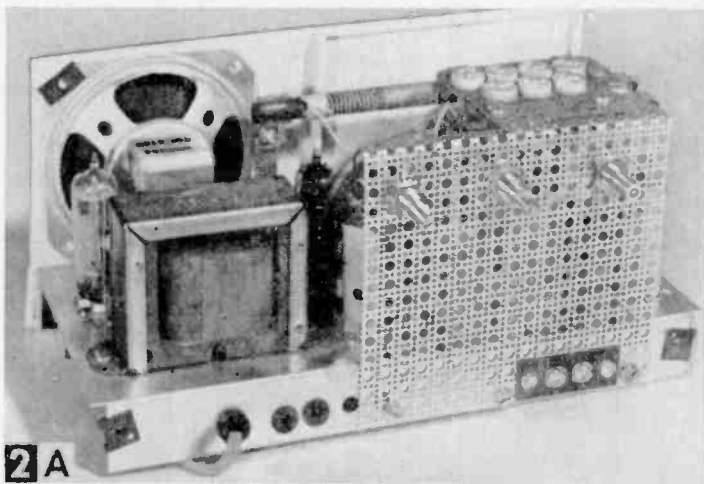
pliers and surplus dealers, these mechanisms are bulky and will require a special housing. The modification in Fig. 1 is small enough to fit in the existing cabinet of most small receivers. Extra controls are shown on the rear so as not to affect the styling of the radio itself. You may prefer to mount the controls in a more convenient location, consistent with mechanical and electronic considerations.

The most expensive part you will need is a four-pole three-position rotary switch. If you want to add more stations, buy a switch with more positions. Also, you will need trimmer capacitors and an assortment of fixed capacitors in values up to 300 *mmf* in 20-30 *mmf* steps, several pots, and hardware. Mount the switch and level controls on an aluminum bracket attached to the rear of the chassis with 6-32 screws and nuts. Exact dimensions are not given because they will vary with the individual set.

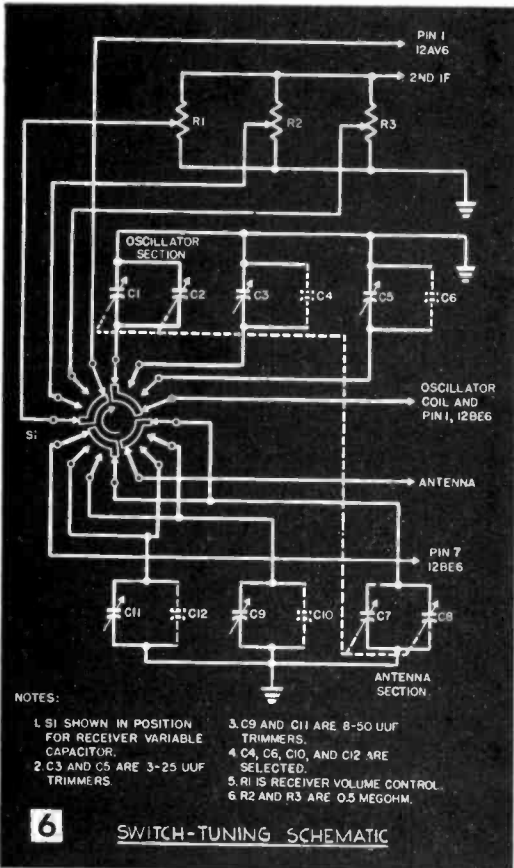
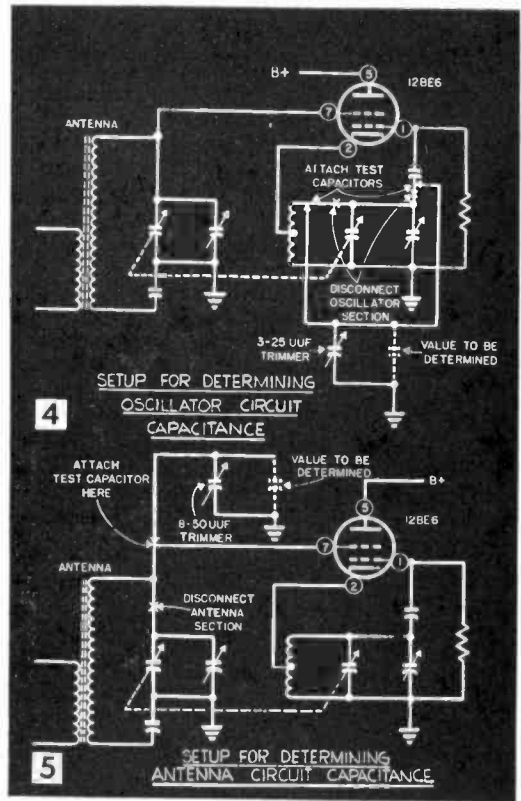
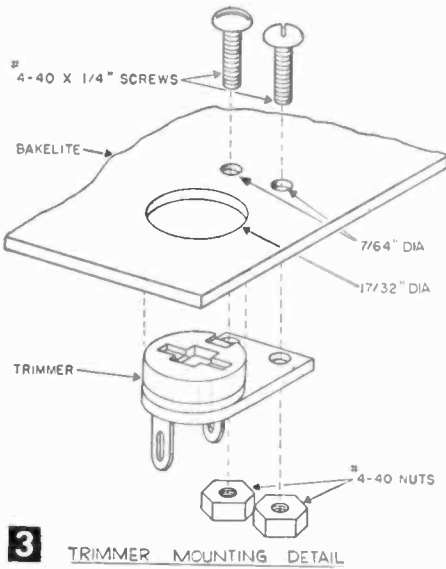
Locate the rotary switch as close as possible to the converter, oscillator coil, and variable capacitor. It is very important to keep leads between the antenna and oscillator circuits, converter, and rotary switch as short as you can to minimize RF losses and oscillator detuning. If leads are too long, you may find it impossible to tune stations above 1450 kc.

The accessory tuning circuits are designed around pairs of trimmer capacitors mounted on a board for convenience. You may mount some spares for adding more tuned stations later on. With this particular set, a 3-25 *mmf* trimmer worked out well for the oscillator circuit with an 8-50 *mmf* trimmer for the antenna section. These values are not critical, but have given good results.

Install Two Pairs of Fahnestock clips on the board. Wire one set across the oscillator trimmer and



Top, Rear view shows components mounted on perforated metal bracket. Center, Right side of chassis shows level controls wired parallel with volume control. Bottom, Note that rotary switch must be located as close as possible to converter and variable capacitor.

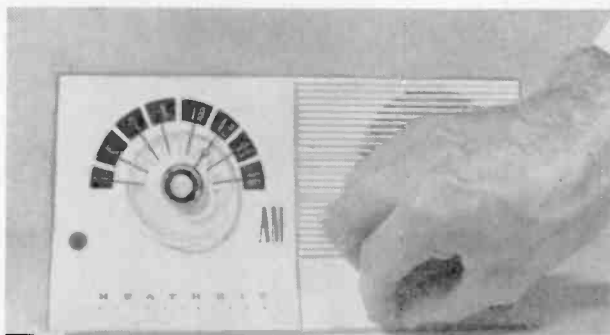


(Fig. 6) represents the RF circuitry up through the converter in a typical AM receiver. You may need to make a few alterations to adapt the arrangement to your set. Essentially, two additional sets of capacitors are set up in parallel with the antenna section of the original variable capacitor, and two capacitors are in parallel with the oscillator section. Two circuits have to be switched for the antenna section, and a single for the oscillator.

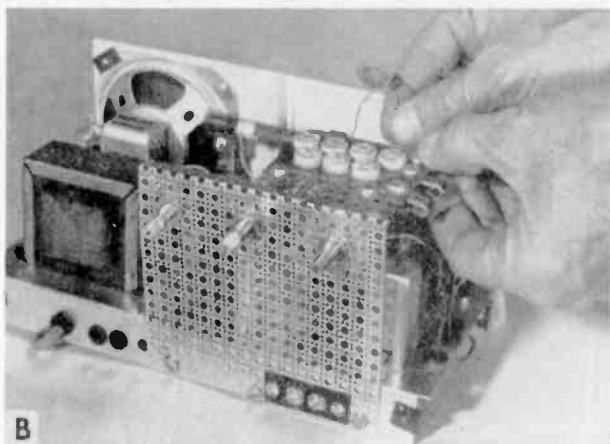
Wire the level controls in parallel. The circuit between the tap and pin 1 of the detector is switched simultaneously with the corresponding RF circuit. Two 1/2-megohm pots in parallel with a 1-meg control in the receiver produced satisfactory results on the model shown. Input loading of the detector was not adversely affected by any combination of pots with values varying from 1/2 to 1 megohm. The ends of the shafts may be slotted for screwdriver adjustment, or you can install knobs.

**Finishing Up.** To determine the fixed capacitor values for shunting the trimmers, use the test setups shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5. It is best to select the value of the oscillator capacitor first. Simply disable the oscillator section of the variable and connect the antenna section to the circuit you are testing. Rotate the dial to the station you are testing. Insert a test capacitor in the Fahnestock

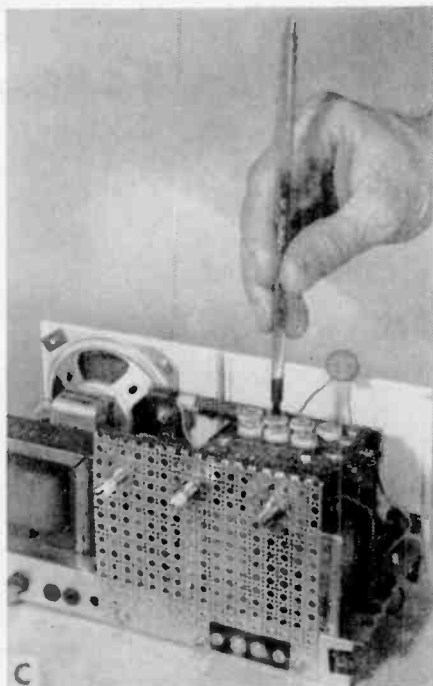
the other set parallel to the corresponding antenna trimmer. These clips are used in the test setups to determine the values of shunting fixed capacitors. A schematic diagram



7A



B



C

Top left, First test step is to disable one section of variable capacitor, and substitute one of the trimmers. Bottom left, insert test capacitor in Fahnestock clip. Above, Tune station by adjusting trimmer.

clips, and adjust the trimmer for maximum response. The trimmers listed had enough range to tune between 1450 and 1600 kc without adding fixed shunting capacity. As examples of other points on the dial, a 27 mmf capacitor in parallel with the 3-25 mmf trimmer for the local oscillator, combined with the 8-50 mmf trimmer for the antenna section tuned in a local station at 890 kc. The bottom of the dial required a 300-mmf capacitor in parallel with the 3-25 mmf trimmer to pull in a station at 600 kc. To tune a station at 890 kc the antenna circuit in the model resonated above the oscillator circuit, which is opposite to the usual condition. As long as the IF is 455 kc., it seems to make little difference which circuit resonates above the other.

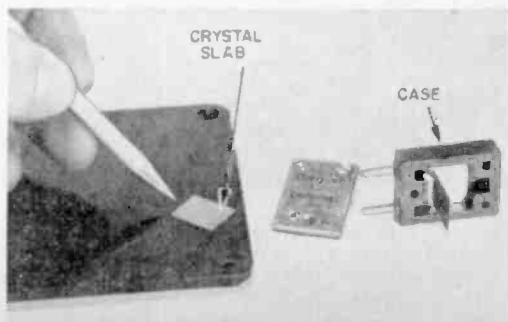
After selecting the oscillator capacitor values, reconnect the oscillator section of the variable, disable the antenna section, and follow the same method to determine the values of antenna capacitance.

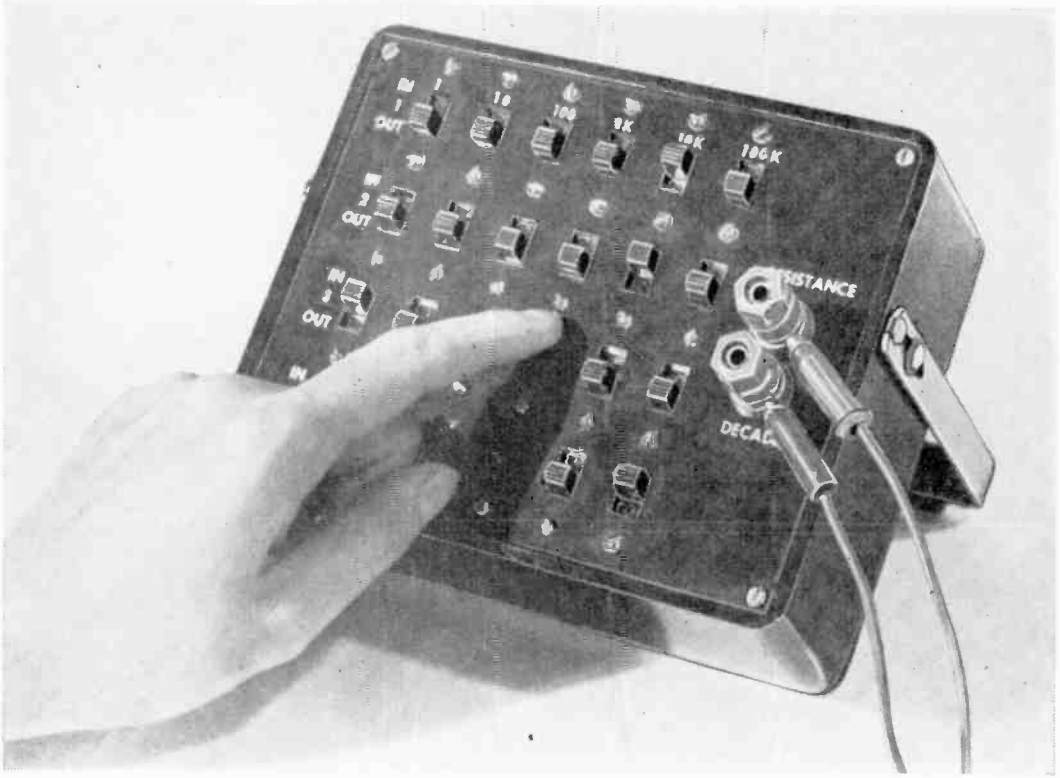
With wiring and alignment completed, drill holes in the rear of the cabinet for the controls. A plate, with markings adds a final touch. One feature of this design is that in addition to semi-automatic tuning for three stations at all times, one switch position is still continuously variable. You have not interfered with the basic design of the receiver

but have extended its usefulness. You can change the pre-selected stations at any time, and in the event of a CD emergency, the instant tuning feature would prove very useful.

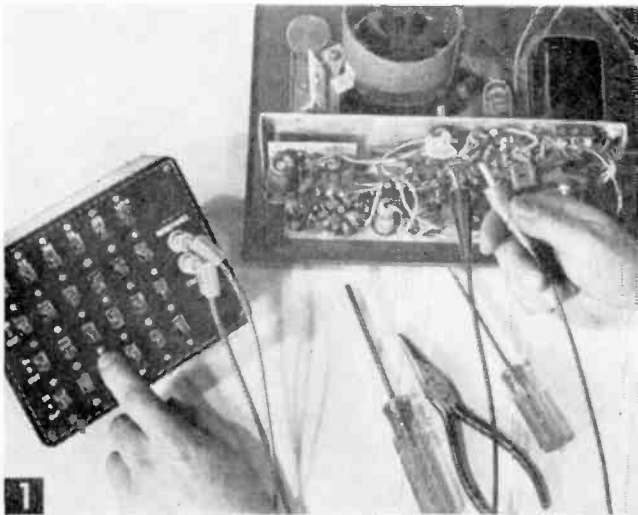
### Improving Crystal Performance

• Crystals that are sluggish in operation or fail to oscillate at all, can often be restored to duty by careful cleaning. First remove the crystal slab from the case, gently wash it in water and household detergent, then rinse. Hold the clean, dry crystal on the end of a strip of paper when replacing it in the case to prevent leaving oily deposits on the slab by handling it with your fingers.—LEN BUCKWALTER.





## Low Cost *DECADE BOX*



At the flip of a finger, you get any value of resistance you want at 1% accuracy. Service of TV sets, radios and audio equipment is simplified . . . because you know the exact value of the part needed to get the circuit working.

New design uses 10¢ slide switches and performs like its \$80 cousins—but is handier and has an extra decade

By BRICE WARD

**N**OW you can own a precision decade box for little more than the price of a good substitution box. Cost has been pared to the bone by using a novel switching arrangement that allows the number of precision resistors to be reduced and eliminates high cost rotary switches. The box gives resistance values from 0 to 1,111,110 ohms in 1-ohm steps, at 1% accuracy, with a



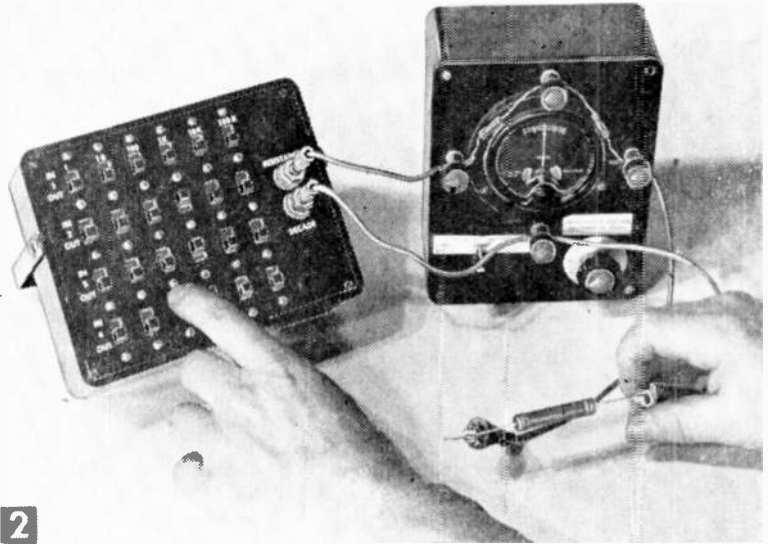
switching layout that's fast to use.

Construction is easy. First lay out the switch mounting holes, Fig. 6. Carefully disassemble one slide switch if you are working from scratch, and—using the shell as a template—lay out the thumb-button holes. Drill the mounting holes for 4-40 screws and drill a starter hole in the corner of each thumb-button cut-out. Cut these holes out with a coping saw or jigsaw and smooth up with a file. Lay out and drill the binding post holes. (Kits are supplied with pre-drilled panels).

The switches should be checked with an ohmmeter to insure that they are in the *off* position (open), then mounted with the thumb-buttons at the IN position. Mount the switches, allowing the tabs to overlap, and secure them with screws and nuts.

Connect the resistors directly across each switch starting with the 1-ohm resistor at the top right of Fig. 4. Connect a piece of wire from the red binding post to the top contact of  $S_1$  and solder it to

You can also use the box with a standard VOM. The VOM acts as a comparator telling you whether the unknown resistor is more or less than the value set on the box.



2

Using the decade box as the known "leg" of a home-made Wheatstone bridge, you can check resistors for exact value.

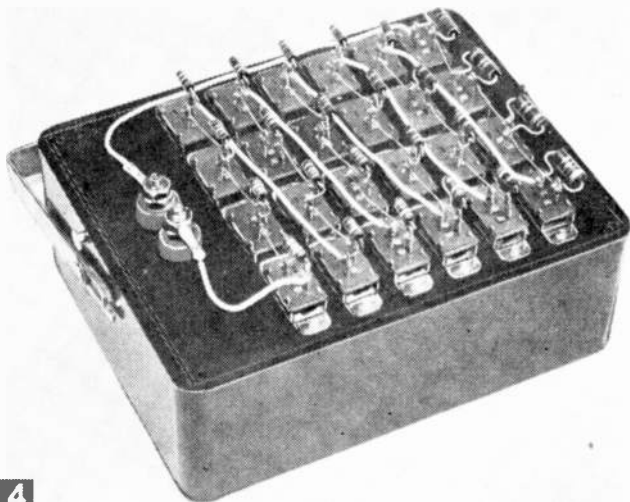
MATERIALS LIST—DECADE BOX

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	plastic case, Davies type 260, $6\frac{1}{16} \times 5\frac{9}{32} \times \frac{1}{2}$ " or equivalent cover for above $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ ". Allied #86P289
1	SPST slide switches, Carling 560A, Allied #34B422
24	resistors, 10, 20, 30, 1 and 40.2 ohms $\frac{1}{2}$ watt, 1%, IRC Type DCC, Allied #1MM492
4	resistors, 100, 200, 301, 402, 1000, 2000 3010, 4020, 10K, 20K, 30.1K, 40.2K, 100K, 200K, 301K and 402K ohms, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt, 1%, IRC Type DCC, Allied #1MM493, or equal
16	resistors, 1, 1, 2, 3, and 3 ohms (1 and 3 in series for 4 ohms), 1 watt, 1%, Dalohm FS-1B, or equal, Allied #2MM904
5	resistors, 1, 1, 2, 3, and 3 ohms (1 and 3 in series for 4 ohms), 1 watt, 1%, Dalohm FS-1B, or equal, Allied #2MM904
1	red binding post, H. H. Smith Type 220R, Allied #41H330
1	black binding post, Allied #41H335

NOTE: By special arrangement with manufacturers all of the above items are available as a complete kit with instructions. Send \$14.95 for Kit A-11 to Kits Dept., SCIENCE and MECHANICS, Dept. 872, 505 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y. This unit may also be purchased completely assembled and tested for \$18.95. Resistors supplied in kits will be 1% military or equal spec. types.

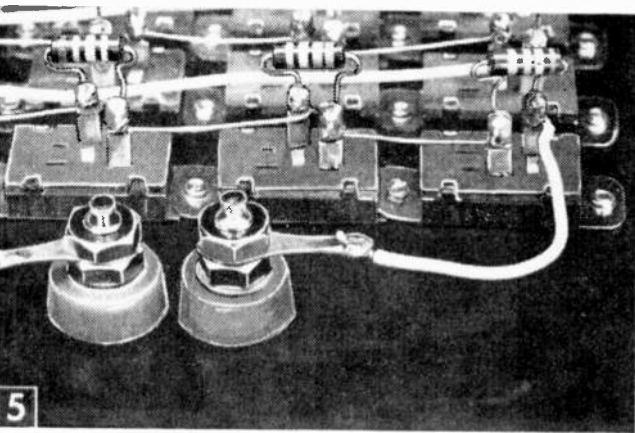


3

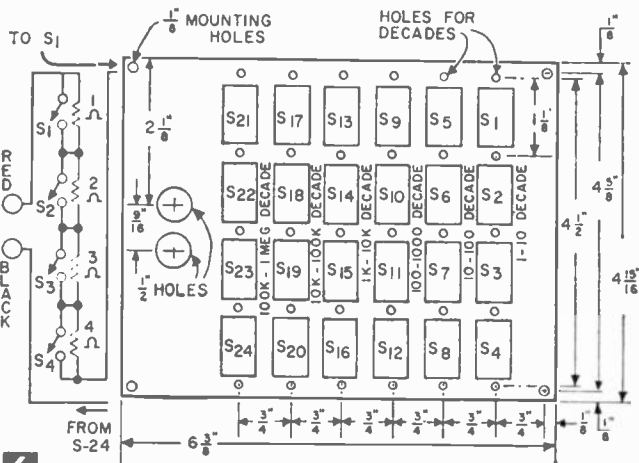


4

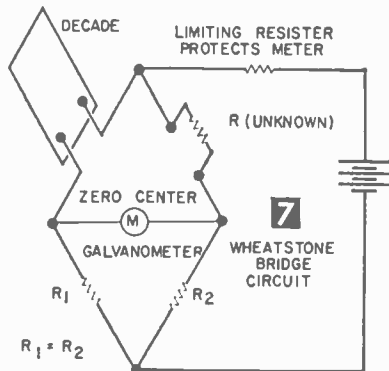
Above, Parts shown on this test model of the box are standard 10% commercial resistors. S&M Kits are supplied with 1% military type resistors. Below, How the assembly goes together. Be sure to use high quality solder and a clean hot iron. Cold joints can cause error.



5



6 DECADE BOX PANEL LAYOUT FROM BENEATH



Wheatstone bridge circuit can be built for \$5, and has dozens of uses in the electronic lab. Principle is that when currents in each arm of the "diamond" are equal, the zero center galvanometer in the middle will read zero. R1 and R2 must be of equal value and for accuracy should be in the same range as unknown resistor Rx.

one resistor (1-ohm) lead. Put a jumper between the bottom contact of S<sub>1</sub> and the top contact of S<sub>2</sub>, and solder both of these with proper resistor leads. Continue in this way to the bottom, then run a jumper from the bottom contact of S<sub>1</sub> to the top contact of S<sub>2</sub>. Wire the remainder of the decades in the same way. The bottom of S<sub>24</sub> is connected back to the black binding post.

Counting with the box is simple. First place all switches in the OUT position. An ohmmeter should read zero when placed across the terminals. Now placing switch 1 to IN gives 1 ohm. Switching 1 OUT and 2 IN, gives 2 ohms. Two OUT and 3 IN gives 3 ohms and so forth. When 4 is reached, leave it in and put 1 back IN to get 5 ohms. Following this procedure makes it possible to switch swiftly in 1-ohm steps.

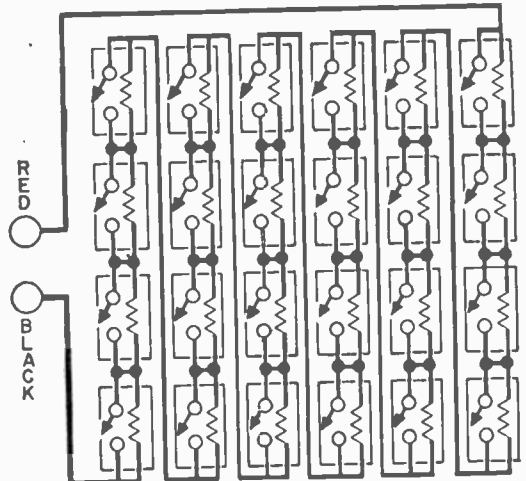
The same counting method is used on all decades, and counting down can be done by simply reversing this procedure.

To use the decade as one leg of a Wheatstone bridge (Fig. 7), get a rough determination of the resistance by switching the top switch of each decade in and out. If the meter deflects to one side of zero with 10K in and to the other side with 100K in, you can be sure the unknown resistance is between the two. Start at 10K then and count up. When the



needle moves to the opposite side of zero, reduce the resistance by 10K and move to the 1K decade and repeat the procedure. This way you can determine the resistance of the unknown to within 1 ohm. Using the reactance formulas and a 1000-cycle oscillator in place of the battery, you can also determine capacity and inductance values. Charts will be needed here. Also, by computing the values and using a high sensitivity null detector for which several circuits have been published, you can determine capacitor and inductor values with 1 to 2% accuracy.

Setting a desired amount of resistance when using the decade as a substitution box is no problem. For example, to set 571.1K ohms, first throw all switches to the OUT position. Then set 400 and 100K in the 100K row to IN. On the 10K decade set 40K and 30K. Set 1K on the 1K row, and 100 on the 100 ohm row. After a little practice, you'll find this method beats using a potentiometer in bread-boarding circuits. Without measuring with an ohmmeter, you know immedi-



8 DECADE BOX SCHEMATIC-VIEW FROM BENEATH

ately what your best resistance value is for the circuit under test.



"Go home, get some sleep, don't worry. Everything will be o.k. right."

# Electronic Toy Telephones

**For youngsters who can't afford to pay monthly rates**

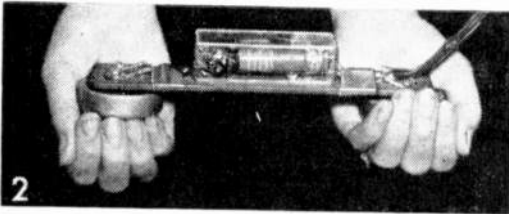
By HOMER L. DAVIDSON

**S**INCE the volume on most toy telephones is quite low, youngsters have to talk exceptionally loud in order to use them. This is not one of the best ways to keep peace in the household. By making a set of these transistor telephones, however, your ordinarily quiet and understanding children will not have to yell anywhere near as hard, and the household sound level will be much more comfortable—theoretically.

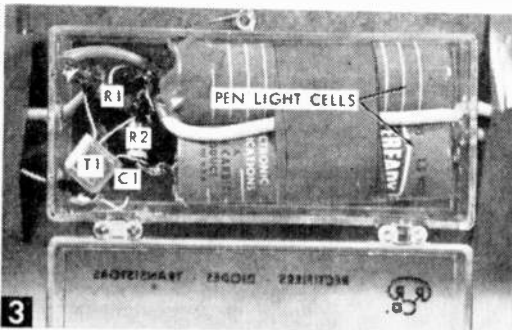
These handsets are built from regular receiver units which can be purchased for less than \$1 a pair (see Materials List). The remaining parts are readily available, and two complete units can be quickly built for less than \$7.

One receiving unit is used as a mike and the other as a receiver (Fig. 2). The mike receiver is capacity-coupled to the base of a low-priced audio transistor such as a 2N107, CK722, or ET3.

Resistor R1 furnishes the bias voltage for transistor T1, and two penlight cells supply



2 The mike and receiver mount on one side of the Masonite board, and the amplification box mounts on the other side.



3 Internal assembly of parts.



1 Children will be able to talk for hours on these toy telephones without running up your monthly bill.

the collector voltage. These cells are wired in series to a flat, 3-wire cable which, when connected by means of plug and jack to the other unit, turns the units on. If the volume is too loud, it can be decreased by increasing the resistance of R2 and R3 (see Fig. 7).

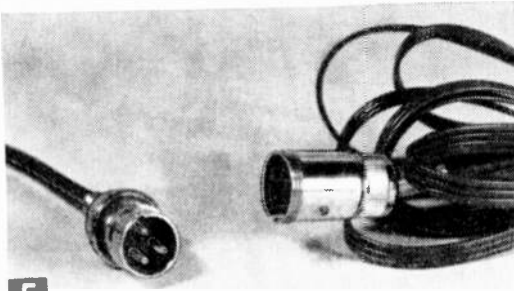
**House the Components** in a small plastic box as in Fig. 3. Tape the two penlight cells together, and place them in one end of the box. Solder transistor T1, capacitor C1, and resistors R1, R2 together, and place them in the remaining area of the box.

Use spaghetti and plastic tape to insulate the parts from shorting against one another. Also, in order to mount the plastic box to the handle, you will have to make some mounting holes in the box with the tip of your soldering iron. Complete the wiring by soldering the transistor circuit in series with the penlight cells.

**Mount Each Mike and Receiver** on a tempered piece of Masonite 2x6 in., which can usually be found in a scrap pile. In back of



4 The amplification box should be bolted to the board, and the external wires taped. None of the parts or sizes is critical.



5

Three-wire rotator cable and male and female connectors join the handsets together to activate them.

MATERIALS LIST—TOY TELEPHONES

Desig.	Description
C1	2 mfd. 6-volt miniature electrolytic capacitor
C2	2 mfd. 6-volt miniature electrolytic capacitor
R1	10K. 1/2 watt carbon resistor
R2	47K. 1/2 watt carbon resistor (see schematic)
R3	47K. 1/2 watt carbon resistor (see schematic)
R4	10K. 1/2 watt carbon resistor
T1	2N107, CK722 or ET3 transistor
T2	2N107, CK722, or ET3 transistor
J	penlight cells (Eveready 1015)
2	plastic cases (Lafayette MS157)
Misc.	3 prong male and female connectors, scrap pieces of Masonite for handles, nuts and bolts, 30 ft. or more of 3-wire rotator cable.

The above parts can be purchased from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.

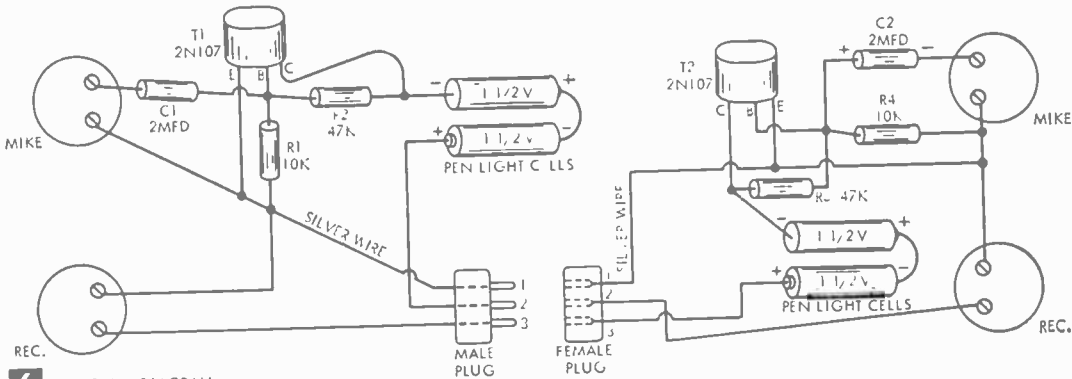
4 receiver phono units (AS568) available from Olson Electronics, 260 S. Forge St., Akron 8, Ohio; or Burstein-Apolebe Co., 1012 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

each receiving unit, you'll find two hookup screws with which to fasten the receiving unit to the Masonite handle. If they are not long enough, select a pair of longer screws and hold them in place by means of wire eyelets and washers.

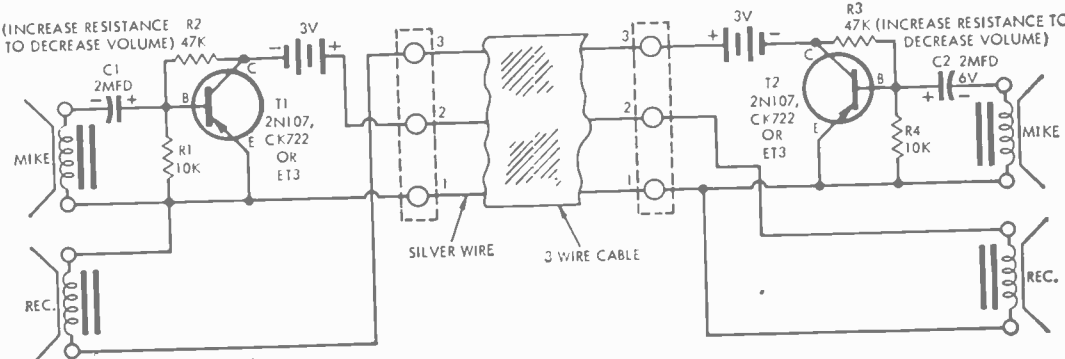
Bolt the plastic box to the opposite side of the receiving units, and be sure to place the flat heads inside the box so that the batteries will fit snugly on top of them. Complete the wiring by connecting the amplification box to the receiver units, and then recheck the wiring with the schematic in Fig. 7. There

is nothing more discouraging than to try out a newly built unit that does not work the first time.

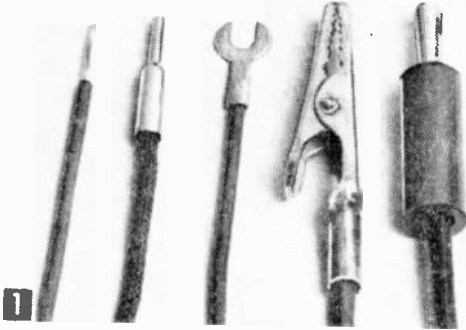
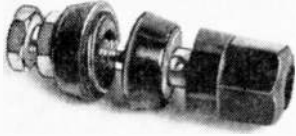
Since there is no on-and-off switch, or a talk-and-receive switch like that found on an intercom unit, simply plug the female and male connectors together, and the electronic telephones are ready to use. The current drain is very low, and the batteries will last for a long time. Even though the phones are primarily designed for kiddies, they can be used by anyone who wants to talk room to room, floor to floor, or house to house.



6 PICTORIAL DIAGRAM



7 SCHEMATIC



1 Typical 25c binding post designed to take the five types of connectors shown below it. Connectors are (left to right): wire lead, phone-cord-tip, spade lug, alligator clip, and banana plug.

## Universal Adapters for Quick Connections

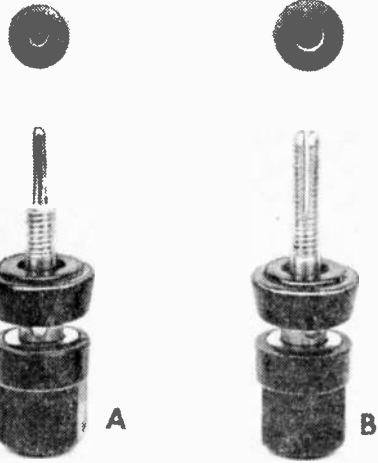
WITH these simple adapters, various types of leads and connectors can be instantly connected to phone-tip-jacks and banana jacks.

The adapters are made of five-way binding posts with their threaded shanks altered to fit the jacks. The binding posts plug into the jacks and various types of leads and connectors are then fastened to the posts. It's wise to make two of each type of adapter because the jacks are almost always used in pairs.—ART TRAUFFER.

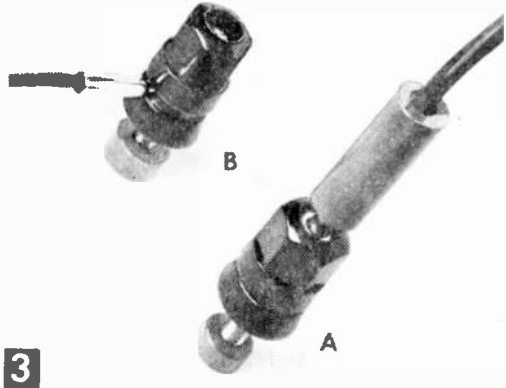
Two of several possible connections using these adapters: (A) An adapter allows a banana plug to be connected to a standard phone-tip-jack. (B) An adapter allows a phone-cord-tip to be connected to a standard banana jack. Wires, spade lugs, and alligator clips also may be connected to either jack.

### Test for Capacitor Ground Lead

- To determine which lead of an unmarked paper capacitor is the "ground" or outer-foil lead, try this kink. Connect the capacitor across the input of an operating audio amplifier, touch your finger to the lead connected to chassis-ground and note the hum output of the amplifier. Reverse the capacitor and again touch the lead connected to the chassis-ground, and note the hum from the speaker. The lead giving the least hum output is the ground lead of the capacitor.



2 How to make two types of adapters by making simple alterations on the brass threaded shanks of the posts. For post A, remove the loose hardware that comes with it and file the end of the threaded shank to the same diameter as the end of a phone-cord-tip. This allows the five-way post to be plugged into a standard phone-tip-jack. For post B, saw a lengthwise slot in the threaded shank of the post with a narrow-blade, fine-tooth hacksaw. Then file off a few threads so the shank makes a snug fit in a standard banana jack.



3

### Keeping Tube Numbers Readable

- After tubes used in experimental circuits have been handled for some time, the type numbers on the glass envelope wear away and are almost impossible to read. To prevent this and keep numbers readable indefinitely, apply clear fingernail polish to the numerals when tubes are new. If the numbers on older tubes are illegible, apply ammonia with a piece of cotton and let it dry to bring numbers out clearly.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.



1

Weighing only three ounces, the hearing aid fits comfortably in a shirt pocket. Amplification is 42 db or more, adequate for 75% of all cases of partial deafness.

# Pocket-Size Hearing Aid

A low-cost answer for 15 million Americans  
who are hard of hearing

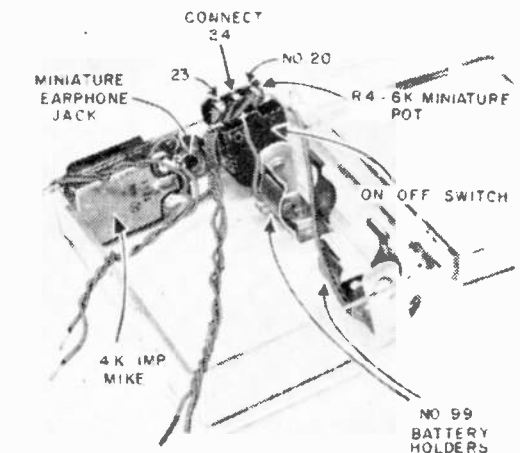
By MORT FRIEDMAN

Sidco Electronics

THREE transistors mounted on a printed circuit board provide a minimum of 42 decibels of gain in this new hearing aid design, yet the case is smaller than a king-size cigarette pack.

Based on 8 hours of use per day, the circuit, powered by a 10¢ pen light flashlight cell will operate for three days or more—a cost of only a third of a cent per hour. The hearing aid case has a switch for turning power off when not in use and a control that lets you adjust the volume to a comfortable sound level.

The microphone fits inside the case and has a frequency response of 300 to 4,000 cycles, providing satisfactory tone response for all but the most discriminating music lover. Such persons, if they are afflicted with poor hearing, are advised to use recently intro-



2

duced stereo earphones coupled directly into hi-fi output lines.

The **Tiny Amplifier** has uses other than the remedy of partial deafness. With the microphone mounted on a probe, the unit will do a fine job as a doctor's or mechanic's electronic stethoscope. You can hear the local sounds of defective parts within an engine or even pinpoint a water leak in a wall. Hunters have

used hearing aids of similar amplification to detect the faint sounds of game at a distance, and a similar technique (mike in waterproof bag) has been used by fishermen to locate distant sounds of fish splashes.

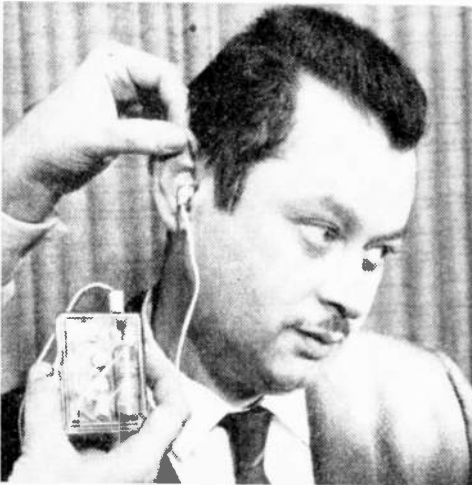
The hearing aid can be built with stock electronic parts or by ordering a special **SCIENCE and MECHANICS Kit** (see Materials List). The case supplied with the kit is a high-

## The Use of Hearing Aids

By **MARVIN B. WOLF, M. D.**  
and  
**MILTON J. SNEIDER, M. D.**



Many doctors use this kind of tuning fork to compare the sensitivity to sound of each ear.



If you normally listen to the telephone with your left ear, use the hearing aid on the right side.

**T**HE human ear is a complex organ. From the outer ear to the auditory nerve, every section of the ear must be in good condition, or a loss of hearing may result. Thus, there are many causes of total or partial deafness.

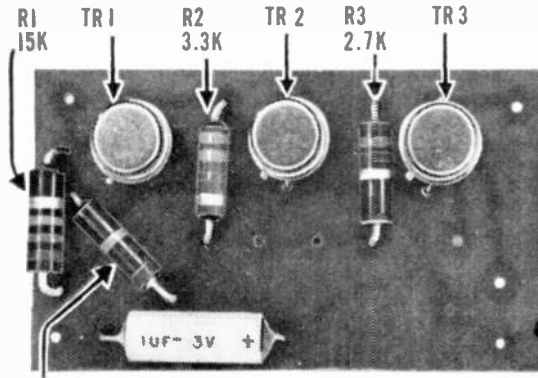
Injury or infection of any part of the outer, middle, or inner ear can cause deafness. Damage to the outer ear, usually from accidents or insect and animal bites, will reduce the ability of the outer ear to catch the sound waves. Damage or perforation of the ear drum by accident or infection will affect the vibratory movements of the drum and thus reduce hearing. Injury to the three small bones in the middle ear will interfere with the transmission of vibratory movements of the ear drum to the inner fluid in the cochlea and thus cause a loss of hearing. Injury to the auditory nerve, or damage to the nerve by poisons or toxins, as well as inflammation by germ infection, will reduce the transmission of nerve impulses to the hearing center of the brain.

Physicians use an electronic instrument called an audiometer to measure the exact amount of hearing loss in both ears. As a general rule anyone with a hearing loss of 35 db or more (standard unit expressing relative power of sound) in the speech frequency in both ears is a suitable subject for a hearing aid. If hearing loss in the speech frequencies (cps) is 80 db or more, the patient usually will not benefit from artificial aid.

When impairment is moderate and the person is able to satisfactorily use an ordinary telephone, the hearing aid should be prescribed for the ear not used in telephoning. The aid should always be fitted to the better hearing ear.

Air-conduction hearing aids (of the type shown in this article) should always be used in preference to bone-conduction aids, even in cases where tests show hearing for bone is better than air. The air-type aid is normally more efficient, especially in amplifying the higher frequencies. Thus, the sound is more natural, and the amplifier requires less power.

Bone-conduction aids are used in cases with perforation of the ear drums and suppuration, provided loss does not exceed 60 db in the speech frequency range.



R5  
(See Text)

**3 A PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD**

TRANSISTOR SEEN FROM ABOVE

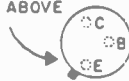
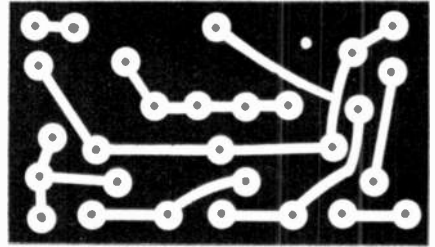
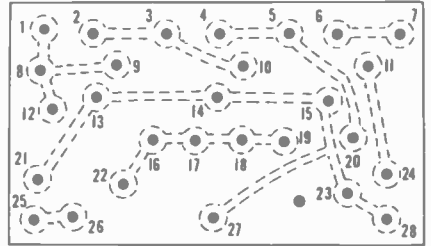


TABLE A

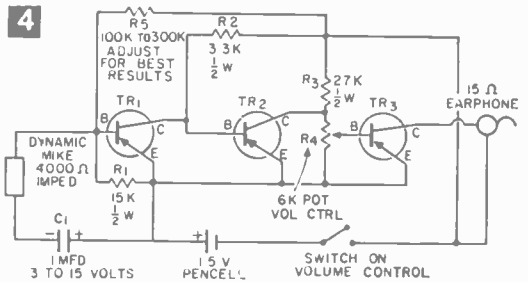
Part No.	PC Hole No.
R1 (15K brown, green, orange)	8, 21
R2 (3.3K orange, orange, red)	3, 16
R3 (2.7K red, purple, red)	5, 19
R4 (6K pot)	24 to center lug
R5 (100-300K) see text	23, 20. See Fig. 2
C1 1-mfd, 3-volt	12, 22
	plus to 27
	neg to 26
TR1	C to 2
	B to 9
	E to 13
TR2	C to 4
	B to 10
	E to 14
TR3	C to 6
	B to 11
	E to 15
Mike Leads	1, 25
Earphone jack tip lead	7
Earphone jack outer lead	18
Switch leads	17, Neg. Bat. Clip
+ Battery lead	28



**B PRINTED CIRCUIT (BOTTOM)**



**C PRINTED CIRCUIT (TOP VIEW)**



**4**

impact colored plastic and comes pre-drilled. If you decide to use your own parts, the first step is to drill the holes (Fig. 5). The microphone requires only one 1/4-in. hole, but it is very essential that you mount it on a small piece of sponge rubber so that the mike does not press directly against the case at any point. The reason for this is that it would cause the mike to pick up surface noise.

Strip 1/4-in. insulation from nine 3 1/2-in. lengths of insulated 24- or 26-gauge light,

flexible, plastic-covered hook-up wire. Be sure to use a high quality printed circuit solder and a low wattage (25-40 watt) soldering iron to avoid overheating parts and printed circuit board. Solder two wires to the mike lugs; solder two lead wires to the earphone jack, three leads to the volume control lugs, and two leads to the switch on the back of the volume control.

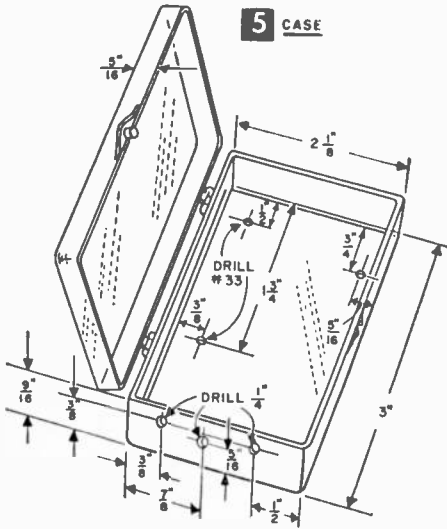
**MATERIALS LIST—MINIATURE HEARING AID**

Amt. or No.	Size and Description
R1	15K, 1/2 watt 10% carbon resistor
R2	3.3K, 1/2 watt 10% carbon resistor
R3	2.7K, 1/2 watt 10% carbon resistor
R4	6K miniature volume control, audio taper CTS #KX1214 or equal (\$9.95) with on-off switch
R5	100 to 300K 1/2 watt 10% carbon resistor (Select value for best volume and tone. See text)
C1	1-mfd, 3-volt sub miniature electrolytic capacitor
TR1, TR2, TR3	transistors, PNP audio type, Sylvania #2N1265 or equal (\$1.77)
1	4000-ohm miniature hearing aid microphone Knowles #1321 (\$11.95)
1	15-ohm single midget earset; response 500-4000 cps
2	Keystone #99 Space Saver Battery holders

Amt. or No.	Size and Description
1	Eveready #915 penlight flashlight cell, or equal
1	1 1/2 x 2 3/16" printed circuit board, HR3 (\$1.95)
1	miniature earphone jack
1	plastic case, 7/8 x 2 1/8 x 3 in.
Misc.	3-4-40 mtg. screws and bolts, microphone cable (optional, see text) printed circuit solder, knob

NOTE: By special arrangement with manufacturers all of the above items are available as a complete kit with instructions. Send \$24.95 for Kit A9 to Kits Div., SCIENCE and MECHANICS, Dept. 873, 505 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y. This unit may also be purchased completely assembled and tested for \$34.95.

\* The above parts are available separately from Sidco Sales, 4749 N. Rockwell, Chicago 25, Ill., postpaid.



Now install the miniature volume control and the earphone jack in the case. Cut a  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$ -in. piece of  $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.-thick sponge rubber. Use a sharp knife or razor to cut a  $\frac{3}{16}$ -in.-diameter hole in the center. Use rubber cement to glue the sponge rubber washer to the microphone and the other side of the case. Mount the battery holders (Fig. 2) with two 4-40 x  $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. pan head machine screws.

**Optional Note:** If you want to use the mike at a remote point, run a shielded cable out through a hole in case instead of the installation shown.

**Assemble and Wire** the printed circuit board in the sequence of Table A. The final steps are connections of mike, earphone,

switch, and battery. Install the battery. Polarity must be correct; if you accidentally install the battery backward, though, no damage will result. The unit will just not work. Plug in the earphone, turn on the volume control, and you should hear good amplification of sounds in the room. If there is no sound, check all connections and soldered joints to find the mistake. Too hot a soldering iron can cause cracking or a rise of the thin layer of copper on the printed circuit board. The effect is the same as a broken wire. Find the break and overlay with a thin layer of solder.

Resistor R5, due to sensitivity variation in transistors, is not specified in the circuit. Kit parts are delivered tested and matched. If you are building your own, use a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -meg volume control and a 0-50 millimeter to run this test. Complete all wiring except R5. Insert the volume control across terminals 12 and 22 and wire milliammeter in series with battery. Adjust for maximum volume and clarity, at a current of 15 to 20 mils on the meter with the built-in volume control R6 set on full. The lower the reading on the milliammeter, the longer the battery life. Read the setting on the volume control with an ohmmeter and use this value for resistor R5.

Kit #A9 which includes all parts necessary to build the S&M Pocket Hearing Aid is available at \$24.95. Send check or money order to Kits Div., Dept. 873, SCIENCE and MECHANICS, 505 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y. All S&M kits are unconditionally guaranteed and may be returned for full refund if unsatisfactory within 10 days.



"Usually my husband can get it working again with a little kick."



# The Companion

A number of old 45-rpm records can be used to house a small radio that serves as a mate to the record changer of a young rock 'n' roller

By HOMER L. DAVIDSON

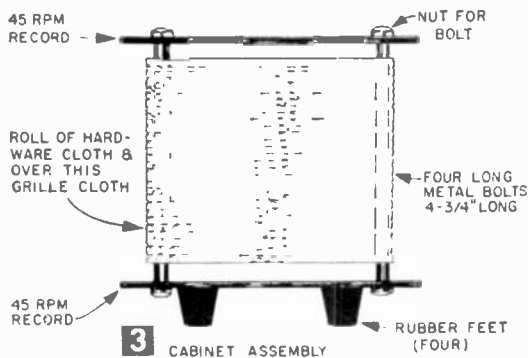


**D**ESIGNED for the young teenager who wants to hear all of those up-to-the-minute records is this little one-tube radio, the Companion. It combines good performance with a snappy-looking cabinet built up from a stack of last year's worn out and overplayed records. Of course, it can also serve as an extra radio in order not to tie up Mother's kitchen radio and her favorite programs. Who knows—maybe Dad needs an extra radio to hear the ball games.

The Companion will pull in your local stations with just a small insulated wire strung around the room. By hooking a large outdoor antenna to it, you will be able to hear stations within a radius of 1000 miles.

**How It Works.** The circuit of the small radio is very simple to follow. The 12AT7 tube employs one triode section as a regenerative detector and the second triode as an audio amplifier stage. A ferrite antenna coil in the grid circuit tunes with a 365-mfd variable capacitor, and a .0015-mfd capacitor couples the antenna to the antenna coil. This capacitor is very important for two reasons. It isolates the 117-vac line from a grounded antenna wire, providing the ac plug is plugged in the socket right. Also, if the antenna wire is hooked directly to the antenna coil, it will

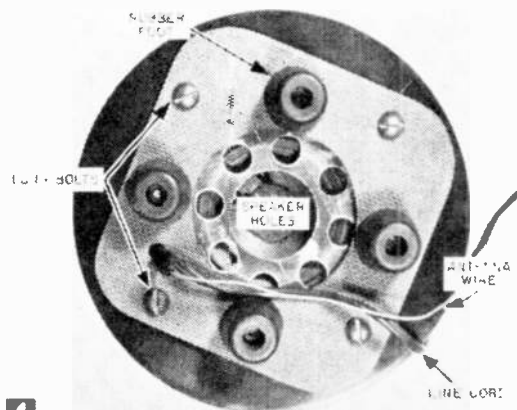
pacitor, and a .0015-mfd capacitor couples the antenna to the antenna coil. This capacitor is very important for two reasons. It isolates the 117-vac line from a grounded antenna wire, providing the ac plug is plugged in the socket right. Also, if the antenna wire is hooked directly to the antenna coil, it will



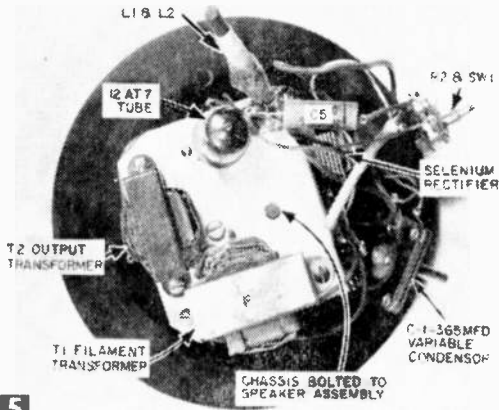
3 CABINET ASSEMBLY



Station letters rather than numbers can be pasted on for dial convenience.



Bottom view showing mounting of speaker.



**5** Interior view showing placement of parts and wiring.

load down the circuit and only local stations will be available for selection.

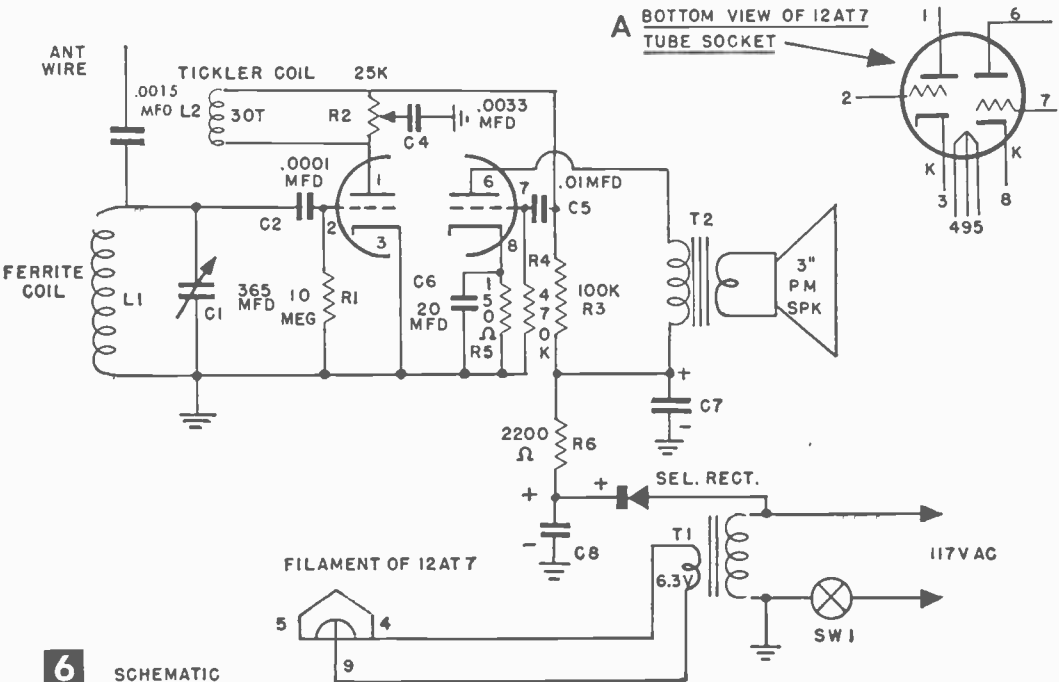
The antenna coil is modified by adding a small tickler winding L2. Close wind approximately 30 turns of #28 enameled wire on the middle of the antenna coil. First place a layer of cellulose tape over L1 winding, looping the end to hold the beginning of coil L2. Leave the L2 coil ends about 3 in. long so they can be wired directly to the circuit. The size of the wire is not too critical. After the second winding is wound on the antenna coil, fasten it securely with cellulose tape.

Regenerative detection takes place between C2 and R1 and the first triode section of the 12AT7 tube. The tickler winding hooks di-

rectly to the plate of pin #1. Feedback is controlled by R2, and this was found to be the smoothest type of regeneration control. A .01-mfd audio capacitor couples the rectified signal to the second grid of the tube. R5 and capacitor C6 biases and filters the cathode voltage for the output stage. The plate circuit, pin #6, has an output transformer in the circuit to match the plate impedance of the audio stage. A 3-in. speaker is used here because of its small size and good volume.

The dc power supply consists of a small 65-ma selenium rectifier and resistor-capacitor network, and no 60-cycle hum is noted in the output of the small speaker. A small 6.3-volt power transformer is used as a step-down filament voltage source. In some cases a 10-watt resistor could be used here but, with a few more cents, better voltage regulation, less heat disintegration, and longer tube life can be had with a step-down transformer.

**Wiring and Parts Mounting.** Before wiring the parts into the circuit, mount them on the small metal chassis. For the speaker, I used a small 3-in. *Quam* permanent magnet type, since two small-tapped screw holes are provided in the rear of the PM assembly. Of course, another type of speaker could be used if the small chassis were made to bend down over the two speaker mounting holes. Make the small chassis out of aluminum holes and bend in an L shape as shown in Fig. 5. Drill all the holes, including those for the tube and variable capacitor, which can be reamed to suit their type mounting. A small drill can be employed, drilling a lot of small holes in



**6** SCHEMATIC

MATERIALS LIST—THE COMPANION

Desig.	Description
C1	365 mfd variable tuning capacitor (Lafayette MS-214)
C2	.0001 mfd ceramic capacitor
C3	.0015 mfd ceramic capacitor
C4	.0033 mfd ceramic capacitor
C5	.01 mfd ceramic capacitor
C6	20 mfd, 25 WVDC electrolytic capacitor
C7	40 mfd, 150 WVDC electrolytic capacitor
C8	50 mfd, 150 WVDC electrolytic capacitor
R1	10 men. 1/2 watt carbon resistor
R2	25K pot. linear taper (IRC Q11-120) with SPST switch (IRC 76-1)
R3	100K, 1/2 watt carbon resistor
R4	470K, 1/2 watt carbon resistor
R5	150 ohm, 1/2 watt carbon resistor
R6	2200 ohm, 1/2 watt carbon resistor
L1	ferrite antenna coil (Lafayette MS-11)
L2	30 turns of #28 enamel wire wound over L1
T1	6.3-volt step down ac transformer (Stancor P6134)
T2	output transformer, 5000 ohms primary impedance, 3.2 ohms secondary impedance (Stancor A3877)
V1	12AT7 electron tube
1	3-in. PM speaker (Quam)
Misc.	old 45 rpm records, metallic strip, cardboard, chassis, nuts and bolts, hookup wire, grille cloth

a circle and punching out the small disk. Then take a round file or rattail file and smooth the edges.

Don't mount the antenna coil until last, as it is very easily broken off. Wire small capacitors and resistors into the circuit underneath the chassis, using the schematic (Fig. 6) as a guide. The antenna tuning condenser should have long leads soldered to them and wired to coil L1. Do this before mounting the antenna coil. Place insulator spaghetti on all bare wires. After the chassis has been wired, place it into position upon the speaker assembly and fasten securely with two small bolts.

**Tuning Up.** It is always advisable to check over the wiring three times before the unit is fired up. If an ohmmeter is handy, check the resistance between C7 and ground to make certain that there is no short in the small power supply. The resistance should be above 5000 ohms. Visibly inspect the wiring around the speaker terminals to see that they are not pushed down against the metal frame.

At this point the small record radio is ready to be tried out. Simply plug the ac cord into the socket and turn on the switch. A small rush should be heard from the small speaker. Fasten a 20-ft. piece of wire to the antenna terminal and turn the tuning condenser. You should be able to hear local stations. Advance the regeneration control and a squeal should be heard about halfway through its rotation. If not, reverse the two tickler coil leads. This will create correct feedback to coil L1 from the plate circuit. When the squeal is heard, turn the regeneration control down a small amount. The station should now be audible. A few tries will make one an expert in operating the regeneration control. It is surprising how many stations will come in with loud speaker volume. Adjust the ferrite coil for complete band coverage by pushing it up and down.

**Cabinet Construction.** The cabinet for the

small radio is very unique since the major part of it is constructed from old 45-rpm records. Drill holes around the center hole of the record so that the sound from the speaker will pass through (Fig. 4).

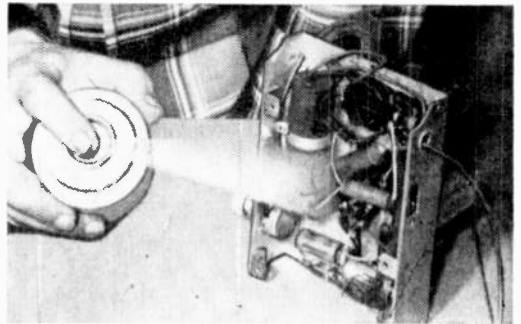
Fasten a Masonite board here to hold the four small legs. Four long bolts with aluminum spacers hold the records and cardboard spacers together. The cardboard spacers are the same size as the aluminum tape or binding material. This material can be bought at most hardware and dime stores. The aluminum spacers should also be of the same width as cardboard spacers. The records that are mounted in the center will have to have their centers cut out so the radio will set down inside.

Before you assemble the records to the cabinet, they should be cleaned and then finished with a clear spray or varnish, such as Krylon. Attach the small radio chassis to the bottom assembly before mounting the records and cardboard spacers. Mount the top record last, and attach the two small knobs.

Station letters were applied to the tuning dial instead of numbers. These can be taken from the daily newspaper and glued on the dial. Spray on a coat of Krylon or varnish, and the radio is ready to use.

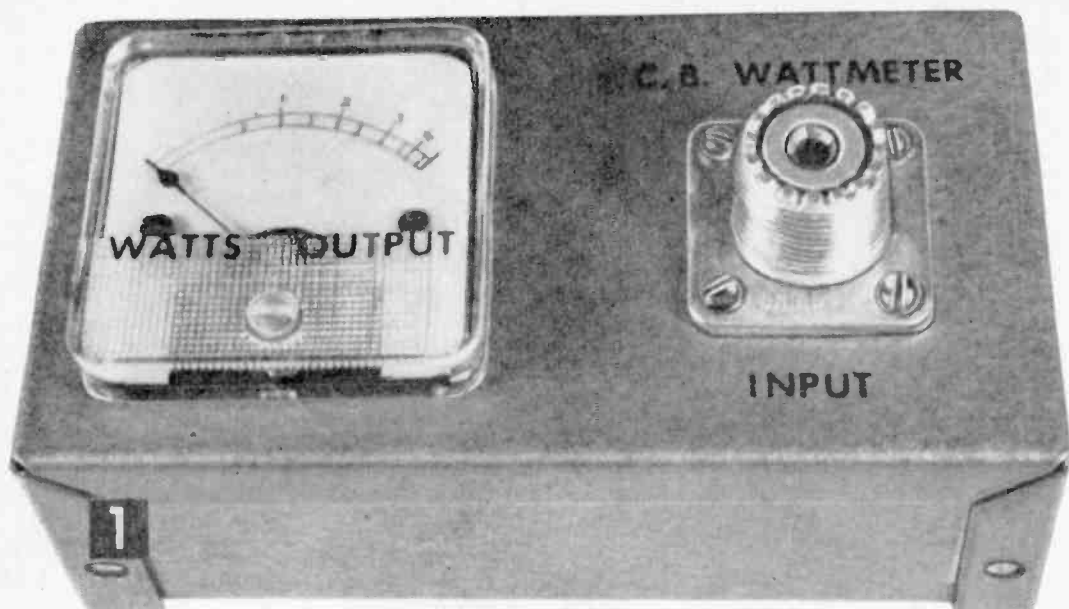
**Fire Extinguisher Chases Radio Bugs**

• The chilling effect of a carbon dioxide fire extinguisher will help you locate a defective part in a radio circuit that plays erratically. Often a set works fine for a few minutes after you turn it on, and then suddenly misbe-

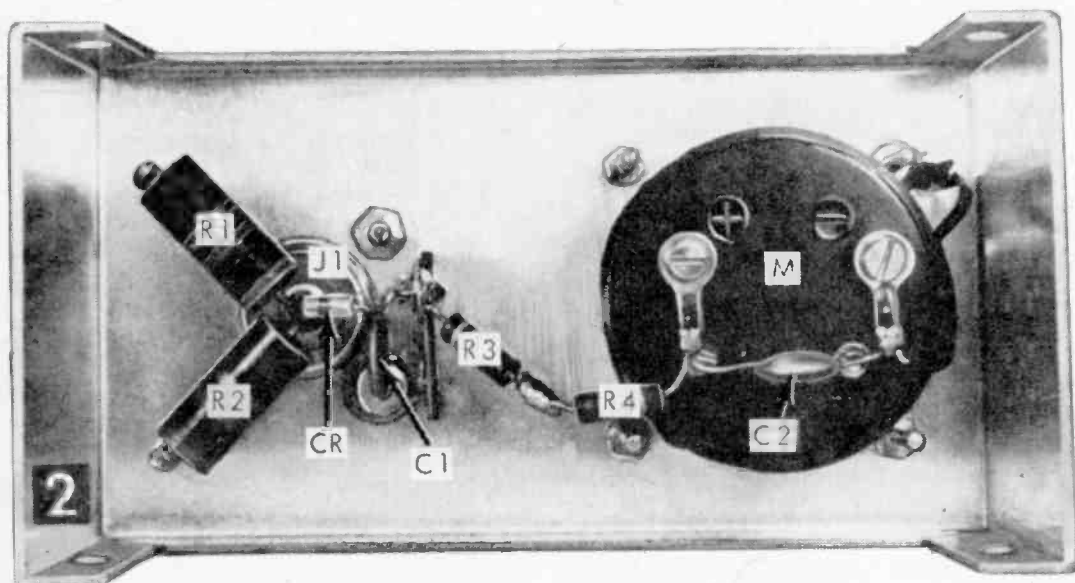


haves or goes dead. The trouble may be a part that expands with heat after current has been flowing through for a few moments. Spray suspicious parts with CO<sub>2</sub> gas one at a time. The intense cold will contract a defective component so it can work normally.

You can also use Charg-A-Can Freon #12 with a suitable adapter (sold by refrigeration supply houses). However do not use carbon tetrachloride fire extinguishers since the fumes are highly toxic.—T. A. BLANCHARD.



This compact wattmeter gives a direct reading of transmitter output when connected in place of the antenna.



Interior view of wattmeter showing placement of components.

## A Citizens Band Wattmeter

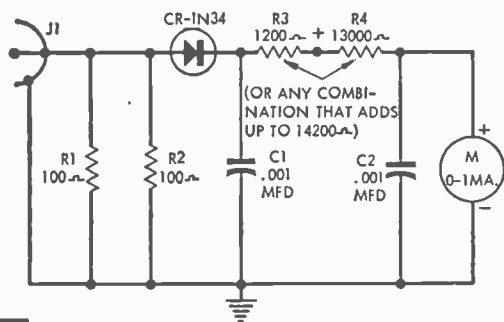
To determine the efficiency and performance of low power transmitters

By JOE A. ROLF, K5JOK

**I**F YOU have ever wanted to know how efficiently your low power transmitter is operating, this handy Citizens Band wattmeter will prove a valuable accessory. It is easily constructed at a cost of less than \$15.

By connecting the wattmeter in place of the antenna, your transmitter can be adjusted for maximum output into an impedance of the correct value.

Briefly, let's discuss the advantage of using



**3** SCHEMATIC

a wattmeter. Class D service presently is limited to an input of 5 watts to the transmitter's final stage of amplification, and it is extremely important that the transmitter be as efficient as possible in converting this power into RF energy. For consistent range, it is equally important that this efficiency be maintained.

Commercially built vacuum tube transceivers are designed to operate at about 50% to 80% efficiency. This means that only 2.5 to 4 watts of RF power is available at the antenna terminals. While there is not much you can do about improving the efficiency that a manufacturer has designed into his

CALIBRATION CHART	
Watts Output	Meter Reading
4.0	1.0 ma
3.5	.93
3.0	.86
2.5	.79
2.0	.72
1.5	.61
1.0	.50
.5	.35

creates the developed voltage. Since the power and resultant voltage are directly related, the meter can be calibrated in watts to show the transmitter output.

**Construct the Wattmeter** from Figs. 1 and 2. Mount the components in a 1½ x 2¼ x 4¼-in. Minibox. It is important to keep the leads of the load resistors, R1 and R2, and the diode, CR, as short as possible.

For accuracy, all resistors should be at least 5% tolerance. R3 and R4 are ½-watt 5% resistors with a total resistance of 14200 ohms. Any combination of available values totaling 14200 ohms can be substituted here. If available, 1% resistors will greatly improve the accuracy of 5% to 7% that can be expected from 5% values. Connect the wattmeter to the transmitter by means of a short piece of RG-58/U coaxial cable and proper fittings.

**Calibrate the Meter** with the aid of the calibration chart. If you wish, clip the chart out and paste it to the back of the Minibox. If you do this, it is a good idea to give the chart a coat of clear fingernail polish or other clear plastic coating for protection.

**MATERIALS LIST—CB WATTMETER**

Desig.	Description
C1	.001 mfd, 600-volt ceramic disk capacitor
C2	.001 mfd, 600-volt ceramic disk capacitor
CR	1N34 diode
J1	coax chassis jack (Amphenol 83-1R) or equivalent
M	0-1 ma meter (Calrad CM0-32-2) or equivalent
R1	100 ohm, 2 watt, 5% composition resistor
R2	100 ohm, 2 watt, 5% composition resistor
R3	1200 ohm, ½ watt, 5% composition resistor
R4	13000 ohm, ½ watt, 5% composition resistor
Note: R3 and R4 may be any combination of values which equals 14200 ohms	
Misc.	1½ x 2¼ x 4¼" Minibox (Bud CU-2116A), 1 single terminal tie strip, 2 small soldering lugs, 4 mounting screws, wire, and 1 connector to transmitter output consisting of short length of RG 58/U coaxial cable, 1 Amphenol 83-1SP connector or equivalent, and plug to match transmitter output

unit, you can periodically make checks on this efficiency to ensure that it is maintained.

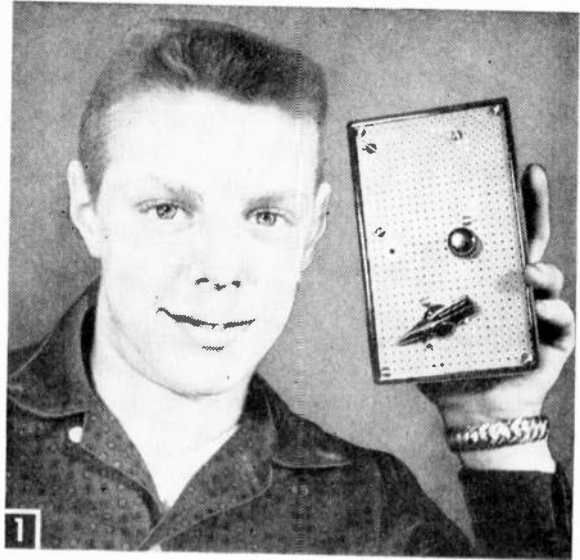
For instance, if you establish with a wattmeter that your transmitter is capable of 4 watts output, and a subsequent check reveals an output of only 3 watts, you know immediately that something has happened. Perhaps tubes are beginning to age, or the unit is no longer tuned properly. Reduction in efficiency, nonetheless, can be quickly determined with the use of a wattmeter, and without removing the transceiver from its cabinet.

The circuit shown in Fig. 3 is basically a dummy load 50-ohm antenna (resistors R1 and R2), and a simple RF voltmeter. When power from the output of the transmitter is applied to the 50-ohm load, the meter indi-

**Tracing Radio Interference**

• Radio interference can often be traced to motor-driven electrical apparatus. Determine which one through a systematic method of elimination; that is, pull the switch on one appliance at a time and note whether the disturbing radio noise disappears. When the source has been located, you can decide upon the method of silencing. If the interference is a steady buzzing sound, a noise filter should be installed in the circuit. An intermittent noise would indicate the presence of static electrically caused by the movements or rotation of some part of the machine, within or against another. This type of interference can be silenced by grounding the machine frame to motor frame with a length of copper wire. Be sure to scrape clean the spaces where the wire will make contact at each end and fasten securely with bolts.—KEN HADENFELDT.

Here's the transistor portable you've been waiting for. It operates on ordinary pen-lite cells, drives a loudspeaker with plenty of volume, has phone jack output for private listening, automatic volume control for smooth volume, and plenty of sensitivity. No outside antenna is required—and it can also be used as a tuner for a larger amplifier



Small, but powerful, that's the transistorized superhet for which step-by-step building instructions are given in this article.

# Three-Transistor Superhet Portable

By FORREST H. FRANTZ, SR.

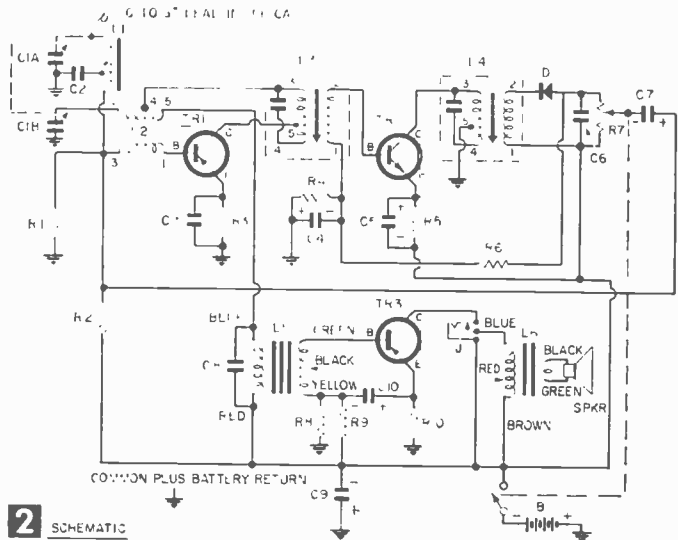
THE circuit diagram of this three-transistor superhet is shown in Fig. 2. The transistor TR1, RCA 2N412, does triple duty. The RF signal (550 to 1500 kc) which it receives from the antenna loop L1 and antenna tuning capacitor C1A is amplified and mixed with the oscillator signal. The oscillator signal, also generated by TR1, is always 455 kc above the received RF signal.

stage TR3 which amplifies the audio signal for speaker or headphone output.

The oscillator tuning capacitor C1B is ganged to the antenna tuning capacitor so that oscillator and antenna tuning track. The signal through L3 is amplified by the IF amplifier transistor TR2. This transistor is a high-gain, high-frequency GE 2N168A. Diode D detects the signal after it passes through L4. Capacitor C6 filters out the RF signal components so that the signal across volume control R7 is audio frequency (AF). The signal is then passed through R6 and the audio is filtered out so that a dc bias proportional to the strength of the received signal is provided to control the gain of the IF amplifier TR2. The stronger the signal, the lower the gain of TR2. Thus, fading is minimized for reasonably strong signals. This is the automatic volume control (AVC).

This receiver has several outstanding features that make exceptional performance possible with only three transistors. The advantage of making TR1 do several jobs, for instance, is apparent. Further, the antenna loop L1 is the Miller 2003 high-Q loop which has a Q of 500 and this

The slider on volume control R7 picks off the audio signal for audio amplification. Transistor TR1 performs its third job as the first audio amplifier. It's possible to use the same transistor for the mixing oscillator and audio amplifier functions, since the frequencies are widely separated. The amplified audio output of TR1 appears across transformer L5 and is transferred to the audio output



unusually high Q builds up the signal and allows the tuning capacitor to select the desired station with considerable discrimination against interfering signals before the transistors even begin to go to work.

The audio output stage TR3 is transformer coupled to TR1—and two transformer-coupled audio stages have almost as much gain as three! Actually, a considerable

amount of the available audio gain of TR1 is not exploited since the emitter bias resistor R3 of TR1 is not bypassed by a large capacitor. A large capacitor would increase the gain but would degrade the fidelity and create a tendency for the receiver to go into regeneration.

**Preparing Parts for Assembly.** First, cut out and prepare the front panel and the circuit board (Fig. 3). Cut the tuning capacitor (C1) shaft to a length of 1/2 in., the volume control (R7) shaft to a length of 1/4 in. Remove the antenna loop from its mounting by cutting off the ends of the fiber retainer with tin snips; fasten the output transformer (L6) on the loudspeaker (see Fig. 5) by bending the transformer mounting lugs to fit around the magnet frame. A few drops of Pliobond or a similar cement placed under the transformer prior to mounting will steady it against the magnet frame.

Next, solder the connection lugs of the battery holder for series connection as shown in Fig. 4. Use rosin core solder only! Mark the battery end polarities to avoid making mistakes in connections or inserting batteries. Rotate the battery lugs with a pair of pliers and simply solder them together to make connections, and then fill with solder the surfaces of the eyelets which will contact the batteries.

Figure 5 shows the parts and wiring on the back of the front panel. Mount the loudspeaker (SPKR), volume control (R7) and the phone jack (J), and complete wiring as shown. Be cautious in soldering; too much heat can damage the volume control. The same precaution applies to the other components, especially transistors, in subsequent soldering.

**The Wiring Board.** Top and bottom views of the assembled wiring board are shown in Fig. 6. Fasten L3 and L4 by inserting them in the holes and bending the mounting lugs against the back of the board.

Next, you will mount C1, L1 and L2. (Be careful not to let the screws which hold C1 pass

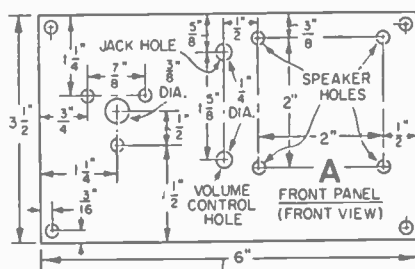
through far enough to touch the plates of the capacitor; use washers or spacers if necessary.) Fasten L1 and L2 with Duco cement, give the cement time to set, then fasten L5 and T1 to the board.

The next step is to solder B of TR1 to terminal 1 on L2, C to terminal 5 of L3, pass E through the circuit board, and fasten TR1 against the case of L3 with a rubber band.

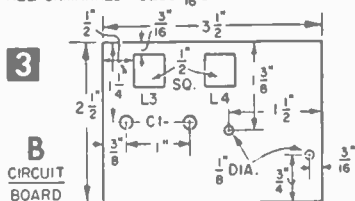
The remaining components are fastened to the circuit board as the wiring progresses. Be sure to connect the frame of C1 and the cases of L3 and L4 to the common plus battery return (designated by the "ground" symbol in Fig. 2). When circuit board wiring is completed, connect a lead 6 in. long to the common return for later connection to the plus terminal of the 9-1 battery. The other lead

from the circuit board is a 6 to 8 in. length of wire connected to C1A. The other end of this lead hangs free inside of the case after final assembly. This lead is essentially a short antenna which gives the set additional pick-up.

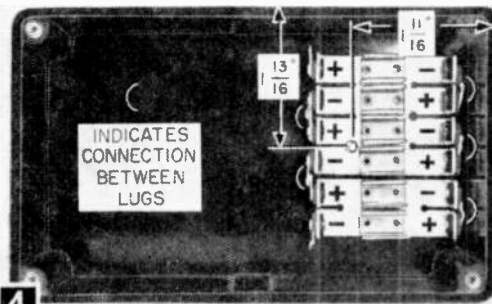
**Final Assembly.** There are five lead ends extending from the front panel (Fig. 5). The lead from the switch will connect to the minus terminal of the battery. The other four leads connect to the circuit board. The circuit board is joined to



ALL UNMARKED HOLES 3/16" DIA.



**3**  
CIRCUIT BOARD



**4**  
Battery-holder mounting in case, and connections.

the front panel by the tuning capacitor's (C1) three mounting screws. Place fiber washers or cardboard spacers 1/16-in. thick between C1 and the front panel when you join panel and circuit board.

Check for clearance between the circuit board components and the panel components. Particular items to watch are interference of TR2 with J, C9 with S on R7 and L6 with SPKR. Place the assembly in the cabinet to check fit and make any necessary adjustments in parts placement.

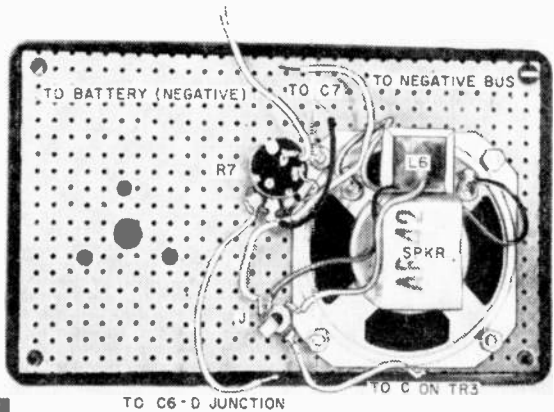
The leads from the front panel connect as follows: 1) The lead from the junction of R7, S and J connects to the circuit board minus line. 2) The lead from J connects to C of T3. 3) The lead from the "hi" terminal of R7 connects to the junction of D, C6, and R6. 4) The center

terminal lead of R7 connects to the minus terminal of C7.

With these connections completed, adjust the slug of L2 flush with or just slightly below the coil form viewed from the back of the assembly. There are two trimmers on C1 which were intentionally eliminated from Fig. 2 to avoid confusion. These trimmers in parallel with C1A and C1B are provided to align the antenna and oscillator circuits respectively for proper high-frequency tracking. Open the antenna trimmer till the trimmer tension is nearly released (minimum trimmer capacity). Turn the oscillator trimmer full closed (maximum trimmer capacity), and then back the screw off 1/2 turn. Place the knobs on C1 and R7. (You can provide a calibrated dial made of paper and covered with plastic for C1 later if you wish). With S off, connect the leads from the assembly to the battery to complete wiring and assembly. These leads should be about 6 in. long to allow easy removal of the assembly from the case. To prevent the screws which hold the battery holders in place from scratching furniture, fasten rubber grommets to the back of the case with Pliobond cement.

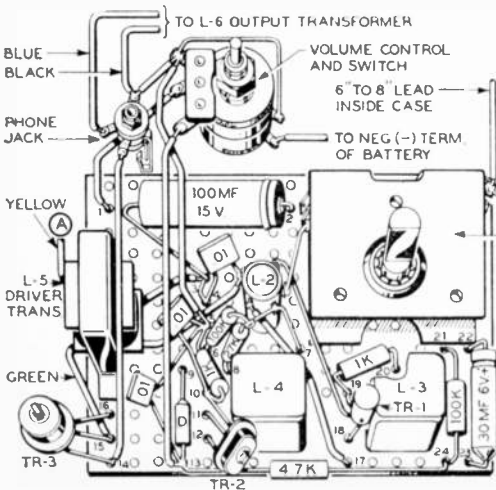
**Tune-Up.** If you have a milliammeter, connect it across the terminals of switch S. The meter should read between 6 and 15 ma if all is well. Don't worry if the set motorboats when you make this measurement. If the current exceeds 15 ma, look for a short or an incorrect connection. If the current is less than 6 ma, the trouble is probably low battery voltage or an incorrect connection.

Assuming all is well at this point—or that you don't have a meter to make this measurement—

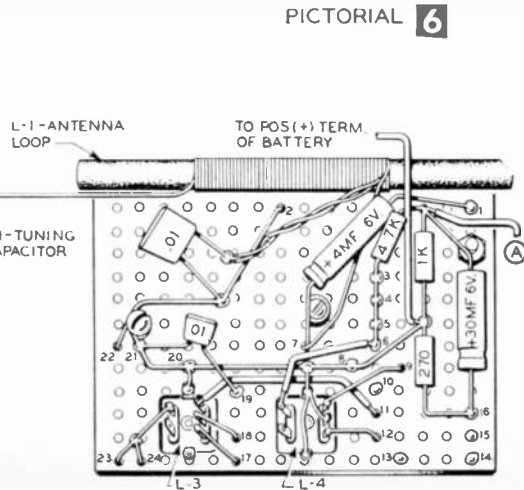


Back of front-panel view, showing connections.

turn the set on and turn the volume control about 7/8ths up (clockwise). Maximum volume does not occur at the full clockwise position of the volume control. This is a normal characteristic of the reflex circuit. (The term reflex is applied to a receiver which uses one transistor or tube to amplify both RF or IF and AF signals). With the volume control turned approximately 7/8ths full clockwise, rotate the tuning dial slowly. If you're in a metropolitan area or within about 10 or 15 miles of a large station, you'll probably pick up a signal even though the set is not accurately aligned. But if you don't pick a station up, there's no cause for alarm because the IF transformers (L3 and L4) may be way out of adjustment. If you pick up a station you can feel reasonably sure the wiring is correct. If you can't pick up a station, the presence of noise of any kind from the speaker indicates that at least part of the audio is working properly. In either case; you're ready to try alignment.



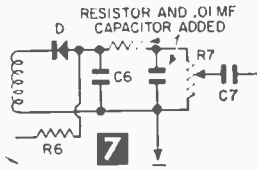
TOP VIEW OF PERFORATED BAKELITE MOUNTING BOARD



BOTTOM VIEW OF PERFORATED BAKELITE MOUNTING BOARD

PICTORIAL 6





The steps in the alignment procedure are: 1) Adjust the IF transformers. 2) Adjust the tuning capacitor trimmers at the high frequency end of the broadcast band. 3) Adjust the oscillator coil slug at the low frequency end of the band. 4) Repeat step 2. A signal source is required to carry out the alignment procedure. This source may be an RF signal generator or it may be an ordinary broadcast receiver if you don't have, or can't borrow a signal generator.

To adjust the IF transformers, connect the high side of the signal source through a .01 mfd capacitor to the stator of C1A (the antenna terminal), and the low side to set ground. With the signal source tuned to 455 kc., adjust the slugs of L3 and L4 for maximum output. Keep the signal from the source so weak that you can barely hear it (to minimize AVC action). Adjust the volume control to the point where the signal is loudest. The slugs of L3 and L4 are accessible through the holes in their bottoms. Use a small screwdriver, preferably one with very little metal in it such as a radio-TV serviceman's alignment tool.

After IF alignment is completed, disconnect the signal source.

You should easily be able to complete the remainder of the alignment procedure with broadcast station signals. Tune in a weak station between 1300 and 1450 kc. Increase the antenna trimmer capacity. If this increases the speaker output, adjust this trimmer for maximum speaker output. If the volume decreases, repeat the procedure.

Next, tune the receiver to a station between 550 and 650 kc. Detune C1 slightly to one side and adjust the slug of L2 for maximum output. If this output is greater than the previous output, repeat the process till the most sensitive point is found.

If the output is less than the previous output, detune C1 in the other direction and adjust L2 till the point of maximum output is found.

Finally, repeat the alignment procedure at the high-frequency end of the band. This is necessary since the adjustment of L2 has some influence on the high frequency end of the band, too. Capacitor C1 may be tracked across the broadcast band by bending the outer plates of C1A, but the process is tedious and not always worth the effort.

You may experience oscillation at high volume control settings, but this oscillation will occur beyond the actual maximum volume point and is therefore harmless. But if you wish to eliminate it, add a resistor and .01 mfd capacitor in the volume control circuit as shown in Fig. 7. The

**MATERIALS LIST—THREE-TRANSISTOR PORTABLE SUPERHET**

Design.	Description
R10	270 ohms
R3, R5, R8	1K
R6, R9	4.7K
R1	27K
R2, R4	100K
(all resistors, 1/2 watt, ±20%)	
R7-S	5K miniature volume control with switch (Lafayette VC-27)
C2, C3, C5, C6, C8	.01 mfd subminiature square capacitor (Lafayette C-612)
C7	4 mfd, 6v ultraminiature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette CF-101)
C4, C10	30 mfd, 6v ultraminiature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette CF-104)
C9	100 mfd, 15v ultraminiature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette CF-126)
C1	2-gang tuning capacitor, A-123 mmfd, B-78 mmfd (Lafayette MS-261)
L1	miniature antenna loop (Miller 2003)
L2	transistor oscillator coil (Lafayette MS-265)
L3	1st IF transformer, 455 kc (Lafayette MS-268)
L4	output IF transformer, 455 kc (Lafayette MS-269)
L5	transistor driver transformer 10K:500 ohms (Lafayette TR-96)
L6	transistor output transformer 500:3.2 ohms (Lafayette TR-95)
TR1	transistor (RCA 2N-112)
TR2	transistor (GE 2N168A)
TR3	transistor (GE 2N241A)
D	diode (Raytheon 1N66)
B	9v battery—6 penlite cells in series (RCA VSC-74)
J	miniature phone jack (Lafayette MS-282)
SPKR	2 1/2" PM speaker, 3.2 ohm (Lafayette SK-65)
1	2-cell battery holder (Lafayette M-138)
1	4-cell battery holder (Lafayette MS-170)
1	miniature perforated board for front panel (Lafayette MS-305)
1	miniature perforated board for chassis (Lafayette MS-304)
1	miniature knob (Lafayette MS-185)
1	pointer knob (Lafayette KN-40)
1	2 x 3 3/4 x 6 1/4" Bakelite case (Lafayette MS-216)
	For earphone listening, use a 2K earphone (Lafayette MS-268)

Parts available from Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, New York.

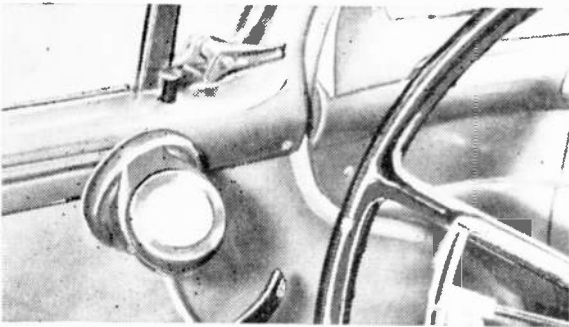
resistance value should be determined experimentally. It will be between 500 ohms and 1K in most cases.

This three-transistor portable may be used as an amplifier tuner by connecting a 10K resistor from C of TR3 to the negative voltage line. This resistor provides dc return for the collector of TR1 when a plug is inserted in the jack. If the amplifier to be used with the tuner does not have a capacitor in series with the input, provide one of about 0.1 mfd capacity. The connection of the 10K resistance will have negligible effect on the loudspeaker or headphone performance of the set. The Lafayette MS-281 plug fits the jack and should be used in making the amplifier connection cable.

The receiver may be equipped with a calibrated dial to simplify station finding. The calibrations may be painted on the panel face or many be placed on paper with India ink. A sheet of celluloid or clear plastic placed over the dial scale will protect it.

Both the scale and its plastic protector can be held in place by the three screws which fasten the variable capacitor.

The tone and volume of the set can be improved by placing a thin sheet of cardboard between the back of the panel and the components.

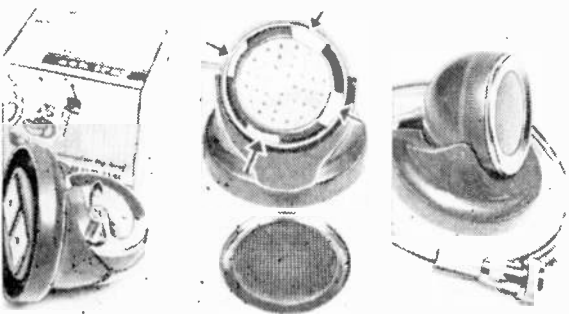


# Mobile Mike Mounts Anywhere

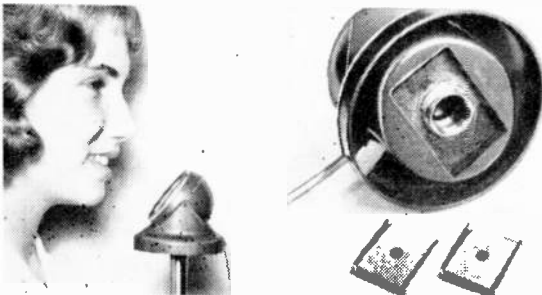
A 98c magnetic ash tray  
makes the base

By ART TRAUFFER

Use a layer of thin tape over the magnet surfaces to keep from marring metal surfaces. Location of the mike improves CB transmission.



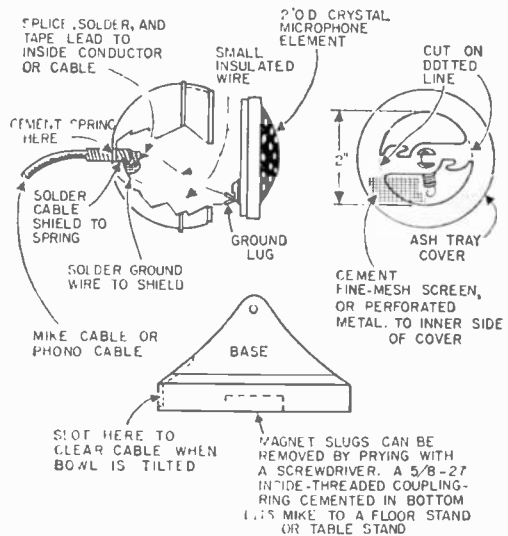
The mobile ash trays (left) come in various colors. Shock mount the mike (center) with four small pieces of powder puff plastic foam. Completed unit (right) shows slot cut in rear of base to clear cable.



To mount the mike on a table or floor stand, remove the magnets and install a  $\frac{3}{8}$ "-27 inside threaded cable connector coupling ring.

## MATERIALS LIST—MOBILE MIKE

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	mobile magnetic ash tray (Sears, Roebuck Stores, 98¢)
1	2" diameter crystal mike element or phono cable (Lafayette Radio PA-27, \$1.49)
1	lengths of light-weight mike cable (Belden #8411)
1	Amphenol 75-MC1F mike cable connector, or equal
4"	22 or 24 ga. flexible, insulated wire (for connecting mike element to cable)
1"	$\frac{3}{16}$ " O.D. spring (cut from dime store curtain spring)
2"	square of fine-mesh screen, or perforated metal
Opt.	coupling-ring having $\frac{3}{8}$ "-27 inside threads, removed from mike cable connector



Solder the mike to the cable first. Then slip the spring over the cable and feed through the hole in back of the bowl from the inside. Use sponge rubber or foam to shock mount the mike. Wire the cable connector last.

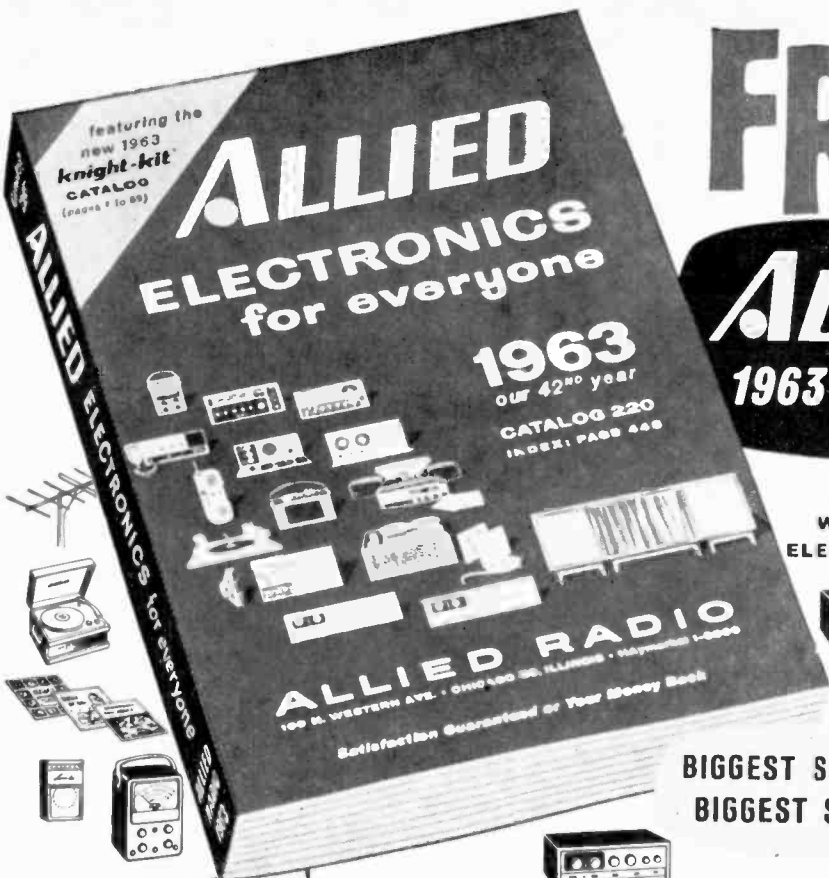
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# Dry Battery Tester-Charger

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By W. F. GEPHART

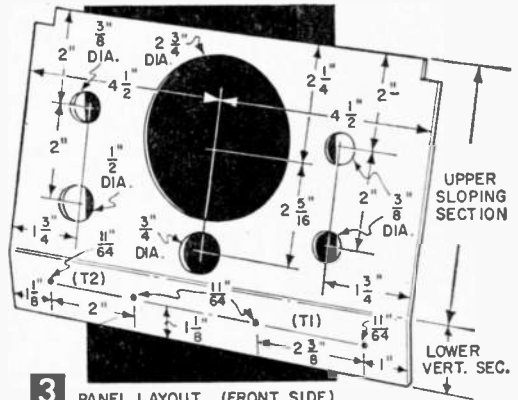


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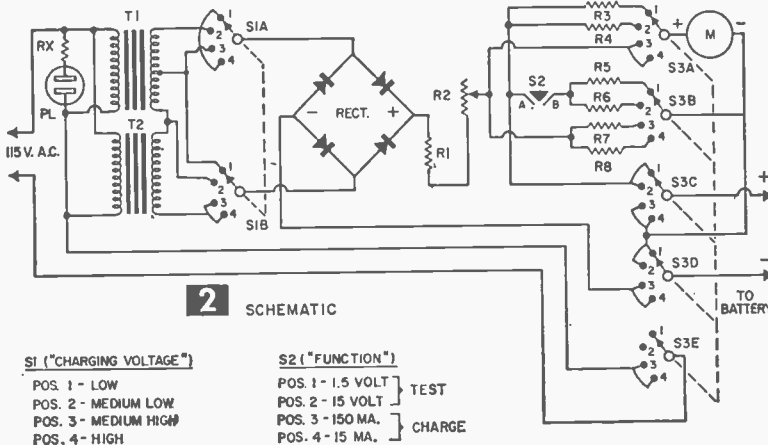
Overall view of charger. Battery clip arrangement may be varied to meet individual needs.

RECHARGING or boosting small dry batteries can be worthwhile if you have several flashlights, battery radios or other battery-powered equipment. Properly used, a charger can triple or quadruple the life of batteries, making the investment in a charger worthwhile. The unit shown in Fig. 1 also includes a tester to show when "recharging" is desirable. (Since dry batteries are essentially primary cells in which a chemical reaction takes place, true recharging is not possible. However, rejuvenation, which will extend the life of the cells, is possible. We'll call this recharging.)

Recharging must be done before the battery is completely exhausted. New batteries usually read about 1.5 v per cell (without load) on the average meter. Under normal load (about 25 ma for a battery made up of penlight cells, and about 150 ma for the larger flashlight batteries) the voltage of a fresh cell should not drop more than 10%. Thus, a type "D" flashlight battery in top condition ought to test at 1.5 v or better without load, and not less than 1.35 v with a 150



3 PANEL LAYOUT (FRONT SIDE)



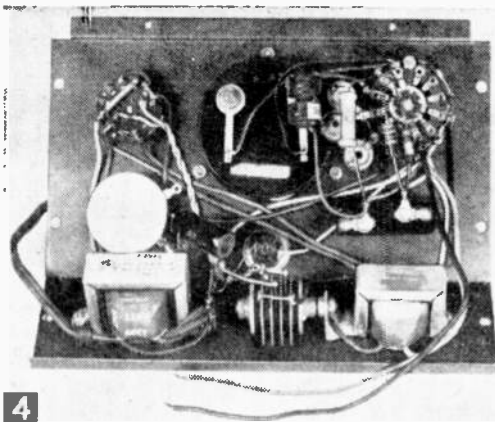
2 SCHEMATIC

S1 ("CHARGING VOLTAGE")  
 POS. 1 - LOW  
 POS. 2 - MEDIUM LOW  
 POS. 3 - MEDIUM HIGH  
 POS. 4 - HIGH

S2 ("FUNCTION")  
 POS. 1 - 1.5 VOLT } TEST  
 POS. 2 - 15 VOLT }  
 POS. 3 - 150 MA. } CHARGE  
 POS. 4 - 15 MA. }

ma load. When it drops below these levels, it should be recharged. Recharging is not too effective when the voltage (with or without load) is below two-thirds of the new-condition voltage.

Bear in mind, too, that the battery must be placed in service promptly after recharging. The shelf life of recharged batteries is short (probably due to the limited chemical action that takes



4 Inside view of unit. All parts are mounted on back of front panel.

place). Even so, the drop in voltage after charging is the greatest in the first 24 hours.

No one seems quite sure what actually happens in dry battery recharging, and some experimenters claim the best results with *ac* charging voltages, some with *dc*, and some with a combination. This unit uses unfiltered, fluctuating *dc*, which seems to give the best results in the shortest time. Filtered *dc* (secured by placing a large capacitor across rectifier output) seems to give about the same results, but requires a charging time of 12-20 hours.

Here are some results with unfiltered *dc* and an hour's charging time:

Type Battery & Service		Before Charge	Immediately After Charge	2-5 Days Later*
Two "D" Cells (Flashlight)	No Load	1.35 v	1.52 v	1.40 v
	Load	1.20 v	1.37 v	1.35 v
Three "D" Cells (Stroblight)	No Load	1.33 v	1.40 v	1.35 v
	Load	1.15 v	1.33 v	1.30 v
Two "C" Cells (Flashlight)	No Load	1.35 v	1.60 v	1.45 v
	Load	1.15 v	1.50 v	1.35 v
9 v Transistor (Radio)	No Load	7.5 v	8.7 v	8.0 v
	Load	2.0 v	7.2 v	6.0 v

\* shelf life time; not in service  
 ‡ charged at 9 ma; all others charged at 100 ma

We see that particularly in the case of the transistor battery, recharging is not too effective when the battery nears exhaustion. The charging rate must be fairly low, with a range of 5-30 *ma* recommended for batteries made up of penlight cells, and a range of 50-200 *ma* for the larger cells, such as "C", "D", and "A" cells.

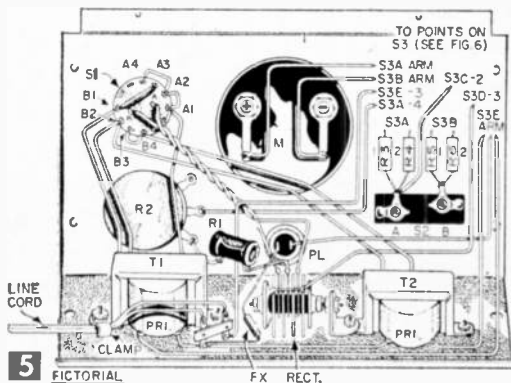
Schematic Fig. 2 shows that switch *S*<sub>1</sub> controls the function of the unit. On Positions 1 and 2, used for testing, proper meter multipliers are switched into the circuit for reading the battery voltages, and load resistors are cut in by pressing switch *S*<sub>2</sub>. When switch *S*<sub>1</sub> is on Positions 3 and 4, *ac* power is on, and the *dc* output is fed through the meter (with proper current shunts) to the

MATERIALS LIST—BATTERY CHARGER

- | Desig. | Description   |
|--------|---|
| Rx     | 56K, 1/2 watt (required only if not included in PL)   |
| R1     | 20 ohm, 1 watt  |
| R2     | 200 ohm, 4 watt potentiometer (Mallory M200PK)  |
| R3     | 1500 ohm 1% precision (see text)  |
| R4     | 15K 1% precision (see text)   |
| R5     | 10 ohm, 1/2 watt  |
| R6     | 330 ohm, 1/2 watt   |
| R7     | .66 ohm 1% precision (see text)   |
| R8     | 7.14 ohm 1% precision (see text)  |
| S1     | two-pole, 4-position rotary switch (Mallory 3226J)  |
| S2     | SPST push button, normally open   |
| S3     | five-pole, 4-position rotary switch (Mallory 1335L)   |
| T1     | 6.3v CT 1 amp filament transformer (Merit P-2944)   |
| T2     | 6.3v 1/2 amp filament transformer (Merit P-2964)  |
| Rect.  | bridge-connected selenium rectifier: a-c input—15 v maximum, at 200 ma (Federal 1016)   |
| PL     | pilot light holder for NE-51 lamp (Dialco Series 95408X and 942208 have built-in resistor Rx)   |
| M      | 0-1 milliammeter<br>Steel cabinet, 6 1/2 x 7 1/4 x 9" (Bud C-1585), NE-51 lamp, 3 knobs, 2 binding posts, battery holders as desired, line cord, miscellaneous hardware |

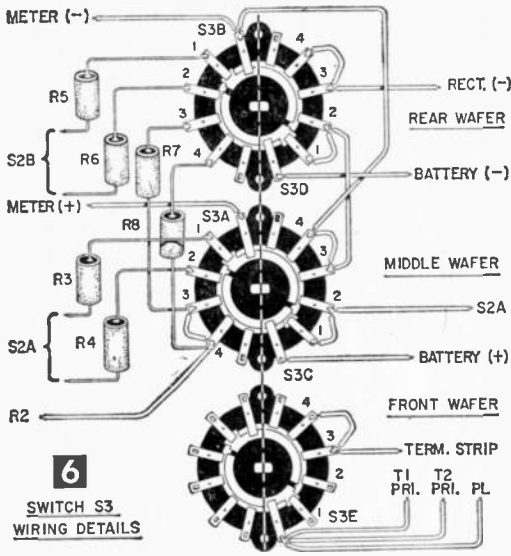
battery, with terminal polarity reversed. The proper charging voltage and current is selected by switch *S*<sub>1</sub> and rheostat *R*<sub>2</sub>. Two filament transformers, with their secondaries wired in series through *S*<sub>1</sub>, provide *ac* input voltages to the rectifier of 3.15, 6.3, 9.45, and 12.6, which are sufficient for all batteries up to 9 volts. Resistor *R*<sub>1</sub> is a limiting resistor to prevent the current from reaching excessive levels.

All parts (except battery holders and terminals) are mounted on the front panel of a small sloping-front cabinet, as shown in



Figs. 4 and 5. The layout for the panel is shown in Fig. 3, except for the meter mounting screw holes, which should be drilled to fit the meter being used.

The values shown for resistors *R*<sub>3</sub>, *R*<sub>4</sub>, *R*<sub>7</sub> and *R*<sub>8</sub> are applicable only to a 0-1 *ma* meter with an internal resistance of 100 ohms. This is a standard 1000 ohms/volt movement, but values for other meter movements can be calculated with the formulas at top of the next page for the ranges shown on Fig. 2:



$$R3 = \frac{15 - (I_m \times R_m)}{I_m} \quad R4 = \frac{15}{I_m}$$

$$R7 = \frac{I_m \times R_m}{.014} \quad R8 = \frac{I_m \times R_m}{.150}$$

$I_m$  is the full scale deflection of meter in amperes,  $R_m$  is the internal resistance of meter in ohms.

Wire the primaries of the transformers and pilot light first. Then check polarity of the

secondary leads of the transformers so that series wiring will give 12.6 v. If the polarity is incorrect, the two secondaries will buck each other, and give no output voltage when wired in series. Complete the wiring.

The selection of the number and types of battery holders mounted on the cabinet will depend on individual needs. Two binding posts, wired in parallel with the battery holders, are also provided. Several sets of leads, using the most often needed battery plugs can then be used with the binding posts for those batteries that do not fit in the holders.

To use the unit, plug it in, turn  $S_1$  to "Low",  $R_2$  to full counterclockwise position, and  $S_3$  to "15V Test." Put the batteries in the proper holder (or attach to leads), and switch  $S_3$  to the appropriate scale and read the no-load voltage. Then press  $S_2$  to read the voltage under load. Resistor  $R_5$  provides a 150 ma load with 1.5 v, and  $R_6$  provides a load of about 14 ma at 4.5 v, 18 ma at 6 v, and 27 ma at 9 v. Next, switch  $S_3$  to the desired charging current range, and set the charging rate by adjusting  $S_1$  and  $R_3$ .

Generally, charging for an hour or two at the rates mentioned above will be effective. The rate may be increased, but under no conditions should the battery be permitted to get warm. Longer charging times can be used, with varying effectiveness, depending on the charging rate and battery condition, but the unit should be watched. Sometimes excessive charging, either in current rate or time, seems to break the cell down, and the current rises, increasing the damage.

# Flash!

## RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER

### Goes Quarterly in '63

Watch for the Big Spring Edition

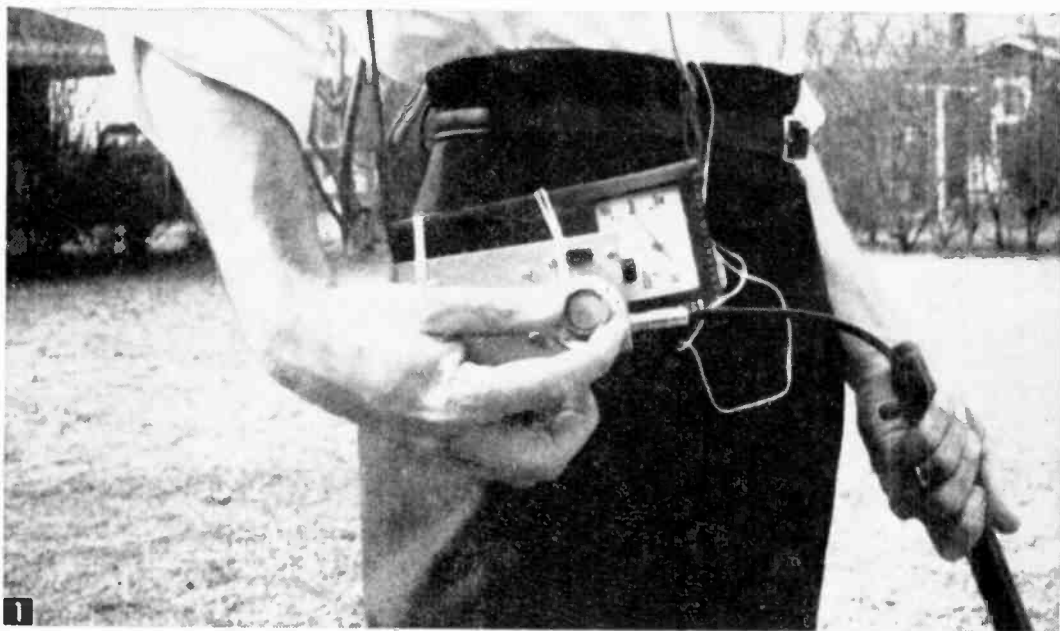
On Sale January 7, 1963

Succeeding Issues Will Appear in April, July, and October

# Piggy-Back Metal Locator

A one-transistor project for finding loose gold and other buried treasures

By JOE A. ROLF, K5JOK



1 A simple generator and probe combine with a portable transistor radio to make this locator.

**E**VEN the novice builder should be able to complete this simple transistorized metal locator in a few hours, yet it is sensitive enough to detect metal objects buried under 6 in. of earth—coupled with any inexpensive transistorized portable radio. The cost of the entire project will be less than \$8.

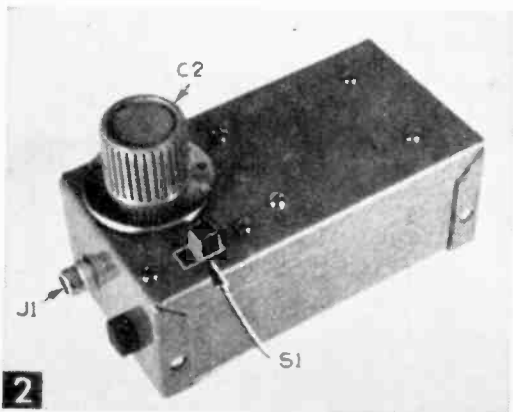
Basically, all metal locators consist of three elements: an RF generator with a sensing

probe, a reference oscillator, and a detector-amplifier system. In operation, the frequency of the generator is changed when the probe is brought near a metal object and moves away from the frequency of the reference oscillator. This change in frequency between the two signal sources is detected and indicated by the detection-amplifier portion of the circuit.

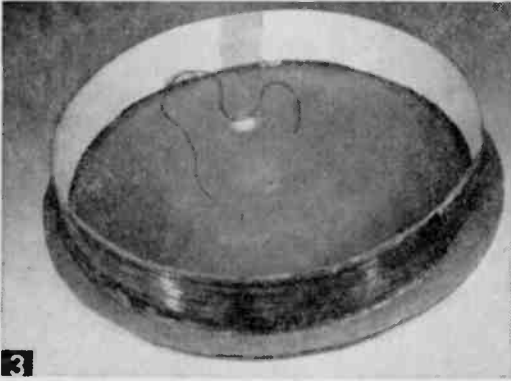
From this explanation, it can be seen that even a simple metal locator stands a good chance of becoming an awesome piece of circuitry—that is, until you stop and realize that a transistorized radio already contains most of what you need. If a local radio station is used as the reference oscillator, and the receiver as the detector-amplifier section, the generator and probe is all that you need in order to build a fairly good metal locator.

**Construct the Probe Assembly First.** This portion, which consists of L2 and a connecting cable, will determine the overall sensitivity of the completed unit. In fact, you may want to experiment by designing your own probe.

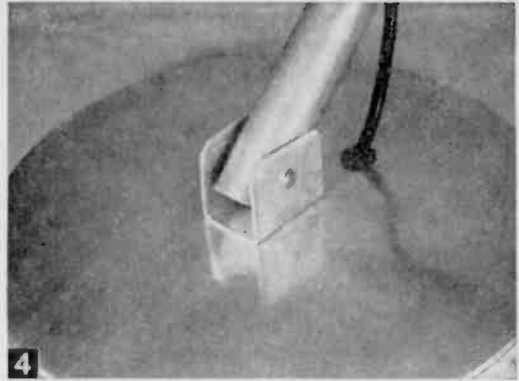
Wrap a layer of wax paper around a 7-in. cylinder and tape in place at the edges. Next, cut a strip of heavy cardboard, or poster pa-



2 The entire generator fits into a handy Bud Minibox.



3 Wind the sensing coil of the probe on a cardboard form and place it in a 9-in. cake pan.



4 Make a bracket for the handle and attach it to the cake pan.

per into a 1¼-in. strip and tape over the wax paper to make a 7-in. dia. coil form for L2. When secured, close-wind 40 turns of #26 enameled wire on the form, starting about ¼ in. from one edge. As turns are added, secure them with small pieces of tape. Tape the beginning and end leads in place, leaving them about 6 in. long, and give the completed coil several coats of Q-dope. When the coil has dried sufficiently, the wax paper will allow the form to be slipped off the cylinder easily. Glue the completed coil to a 7¾-in. cardboard disk as shown in Fig. 3.

Mount the disk inside a 9-in. aluminum cake pan, and secure it by means of the washer and screw which mount the handle bracket shown in Fig. 4. Next, attach a 4-ft. broom or other handle to the probe.

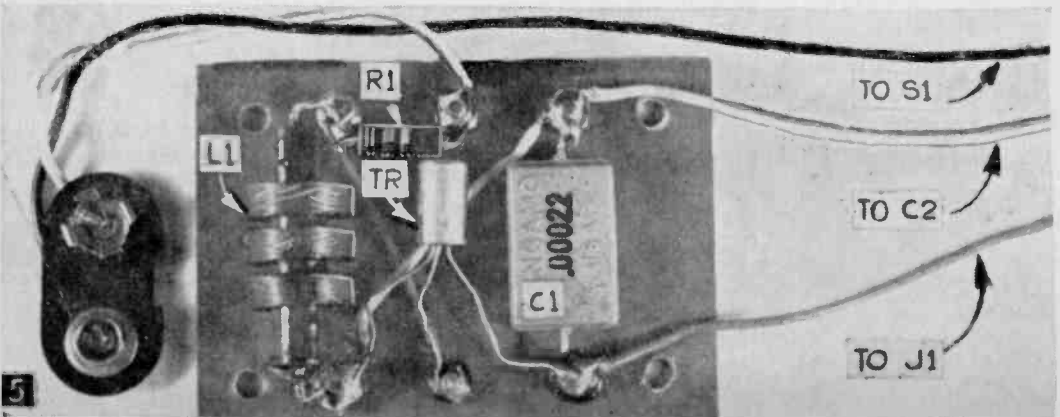
**The Cable**, which connects the probe to the RF generator, is a 3½-ft. piece of RG-59/U 72-ohm coax. It connects to the leads of L2 at one end, and plugs into the generator at the other by means of a phono plug. This cable forms part of the capacity of the probe and should not be longer than 4 ft. at the maximum. Tape the cable to the handle of the probe to prevent it from becoming tangled

in operation.

**Construct the Generator** with the help of Figs. 5 and 6. Mount the transistor, L1, R1, and C2 on a Bakelite terminal board as shown in Fig. 5. Then bolt the board to the bottom of the box. The terminals are 2—56 x ¼-in. screws secured to the board.

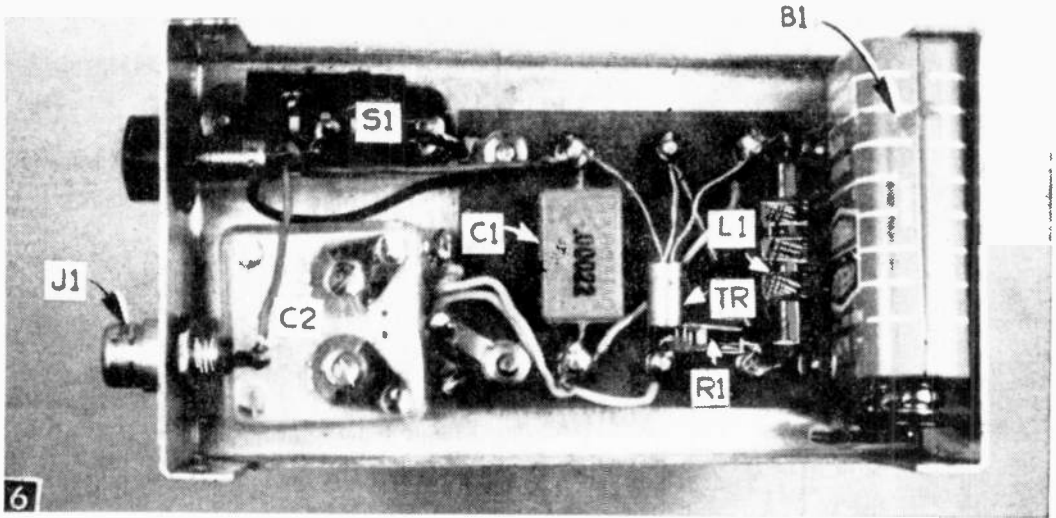
Mount the tuning capacitor C2 and the on-off switch S1 side by side, and J1 to the end plate of the box. Note particularly the pin jack next to J1. This jack can be omitted, but was included as a possible means of coupling to the receiver when needed. It is not necessary to make a direct circuit connection to this jack, as sufficient coupling will be obtained by placing the lead from J1 nearby. The battery B1 fits snugly at the opposite end of the Minibox.

**Testing the Unit.** When wiring is completed, plug the probe into J1 and turn the unit on. The circuit can be checked by tuning the transistor radio to a moderately strong station at the low end of the broadcast band and rotating C1 slowly back and forth. A whistle will be heard when the oscillator is tuned across the station, indicating that the unit is functioning properly.

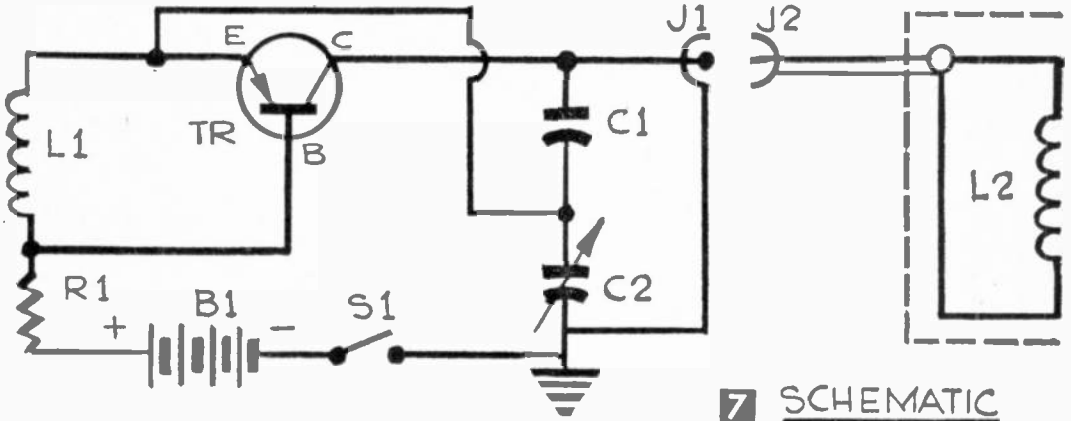


5 Mount the parts on the Bakelite board before putting it into the cabinet.





Internal view showing components and wiring.



7 SCHEMATIC

MATERIALS LIST—METAL LOCATOR	
Desig.	Description
B1	9-v. transistor battery (Eveready #216) or equivalent
C1	220-mmf mica or ceramic capacitor
C2	365-mmf variable capacitor, miniature transistor type (Argonne) or equivalent
J1	female phono chassis jack (Switchcraft 3501-FP) or equivalent
J2	male phono plug (Switchcraft 3502) or equivalent
L1	1-mh RF choke (National R-50 1 mh) or equivalent
L2	40 turns #26 enamel wire closewound on 7-in. form as described in text
R1	1000 ohm, 1/2 watt carbon resistor
S1	SPST slide switch
TR	2N412 RCA transistor, or equivalent
4-5 ft.	RG-59/U coaxial cable
1	phone tip jack
1	CU-2116 Bud Minibox, or equivalent
1	bakelite board, 1/8 x 1 5/8 x 2 1/4 in.
Misc.	2/56 x 1/4-in. screws, scrap aluminum, knob, 9-in. cake pan, small battery clip with leads

The generator can be attached piggy-back to the transistorized receiver by means of two heavy rubber-bands. Tune the receiver to a station at the low end of the broadcast band, as when testing, and rotate C1 back and forth until the generator signal is zeroed

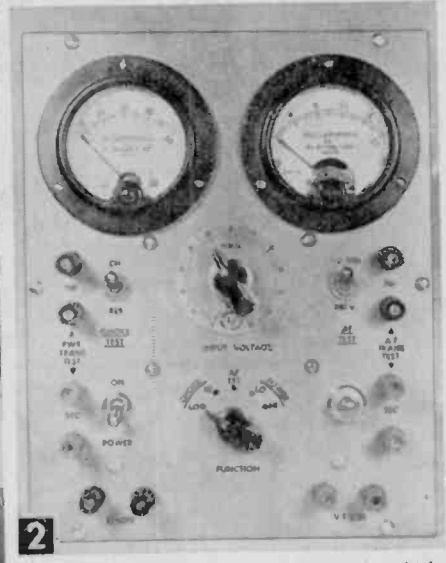
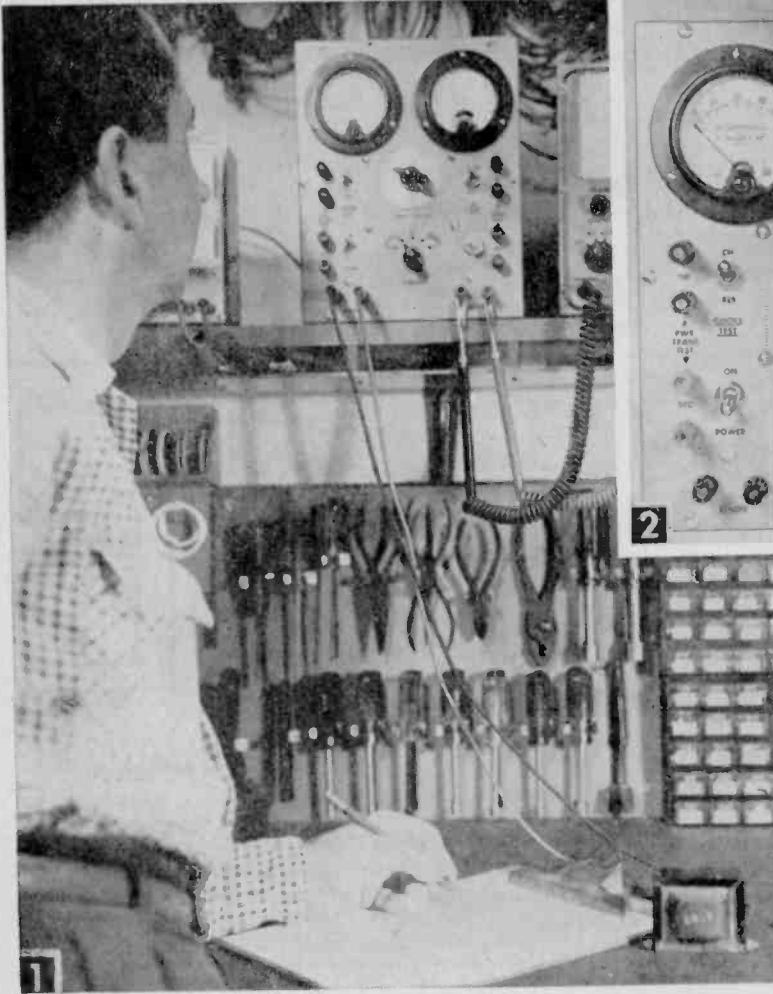
with the station's frequency. This will be evident when the whistle disappears, but reappears when C1 is moved either way.

Next, slowly move the probe back and forth over a fairly large metal object. You will note that the whistle will reappear as the probe approaches the metal. A little practice in tuning the oscillator and moving the probe will be necessary for the best results. In some cases, sensitivity will be improved if the antenna jack of the receiver is connected to the pin jack with a short piece of insulated wire.

The depth at which objects can be detected with this locator is determined by the type of earth and the size of the object. Large metal objects can be detected at greater depths than smaller objects. Greater depths will be possible in dry sandy earth than in heavy moist earth. With practice, however, it is actually possible to get an idea of how deep and how large the object is that you've located—a good thing to know in case you care to dig it up!

# Iron-Core Choke and Transformer Meter

Home-built unit will measure inductance, saturation currents, and impedance ratios accurately



Front view of unit which, with VTVM, will make various iron core component measurements.

Testing a filter choke by recording the voltage at various currents and plotting an inductance curve.

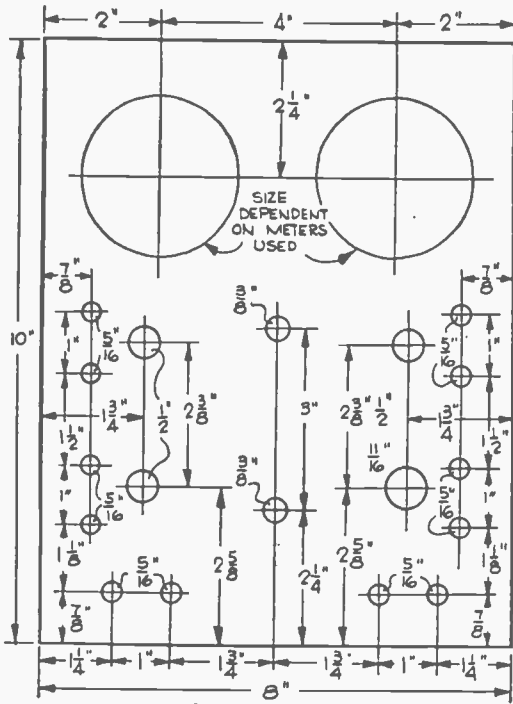
By W. F. GEPHART

**I**RON core chokes and transformers, used in practically all types of electronic equipment, present some real problems to the designer and serviceman, which can be solved by the meter in Fig. 2. When current is flowing through a choke or a transformer, inductance and impedance are somewhat difficult to measure. Furthermore, manufacturing tolerances are broad in most cases, and actual values are often appreciably different than labeled values.

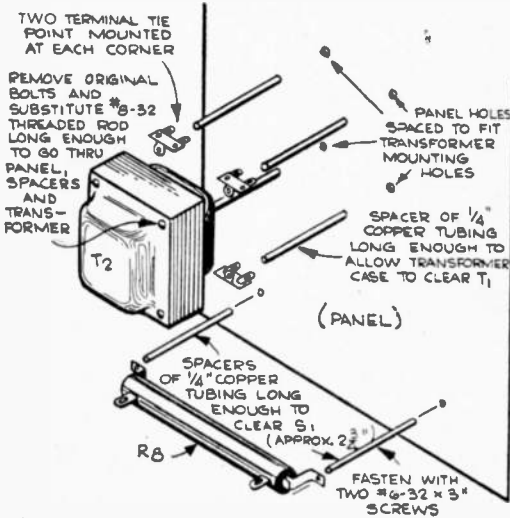
In power supply filter design, it is impor-

tant to know the inductance of filter chokes at the current to be drawn, and also to know the exact inductance of chokes and reactors when designing low frequency resonant circuits. One circuit in the unit will permit the measurement of inductance at various currents.

Another problem frequently encountered is the measurement of AF transformer impedances. The primary impedance depends on the load impedance across the secondary; and printed ratings, when available, usually refer to a specific primary or secondary impedance. Junk box or unlabeled transformers can be



**3** PANEL LAYOUT



**4** T2 AND R8 MOUNTING DETAIL

nal VTVM can be wired-in easily enough. The unit in Fig. 2 includes internal milliammeters, but can be built to use external ones. The extra functions are by-products of the components required for the inductance-measuring circuit, and require few additional parts.

**Construction.** The most expensive part of the unit is the variable autotransformer, which is used for all its functions. Most of the remaining parts can be found in a junk box. Meters used in this model are surplus, but low-cost moving vane meters can be used, since a high degree of meter accuracy is not required.

Build the unit according to the panel layouts (Figs. 3 and 4), the schematic (Fig. 5), and the pictorial wiring diagrams (Figs. 6, 7, and 8). The power transformer mounts on studs behind the panel. This eliminates the need for a chassis and related wire holes and grommets. All other parts are panel-mounted or connected between tie points.

**NOTE:** In making tests, the unit being tested should be isolated from other equipment, since the voltage on the power transformer binding posts is connected directly to the ac line.

**Inductance-Measuring.** The simplified inductance-measuring circuit, with the actual circuit as related to the unit (Fig. 9), consists of a variable, unfiltered dc voltage source, a milliammeter, and a load resistor. The choke being measured is connected across the voltage output in series with the resistor and milliammeter. The exact voltage available is unimportant; any amount sufficient to cause readable current to flow through the resistance of the choke and resistor will do. Any power transformer furnishing around 250-350 volts dc at the maximum current to be tested will work.

To make the test, measure the ac voltages across the choke and across the resistor with an ac VTVM. (This voltage is the ac component of the fluctuating, unfiltered dc from the power supply.) The inductance of the choke at the particular dc current indicated can then be calculated by the following formula:

$$L = \frac{E_L \times R}{E_R \times 2\pi - f}$$

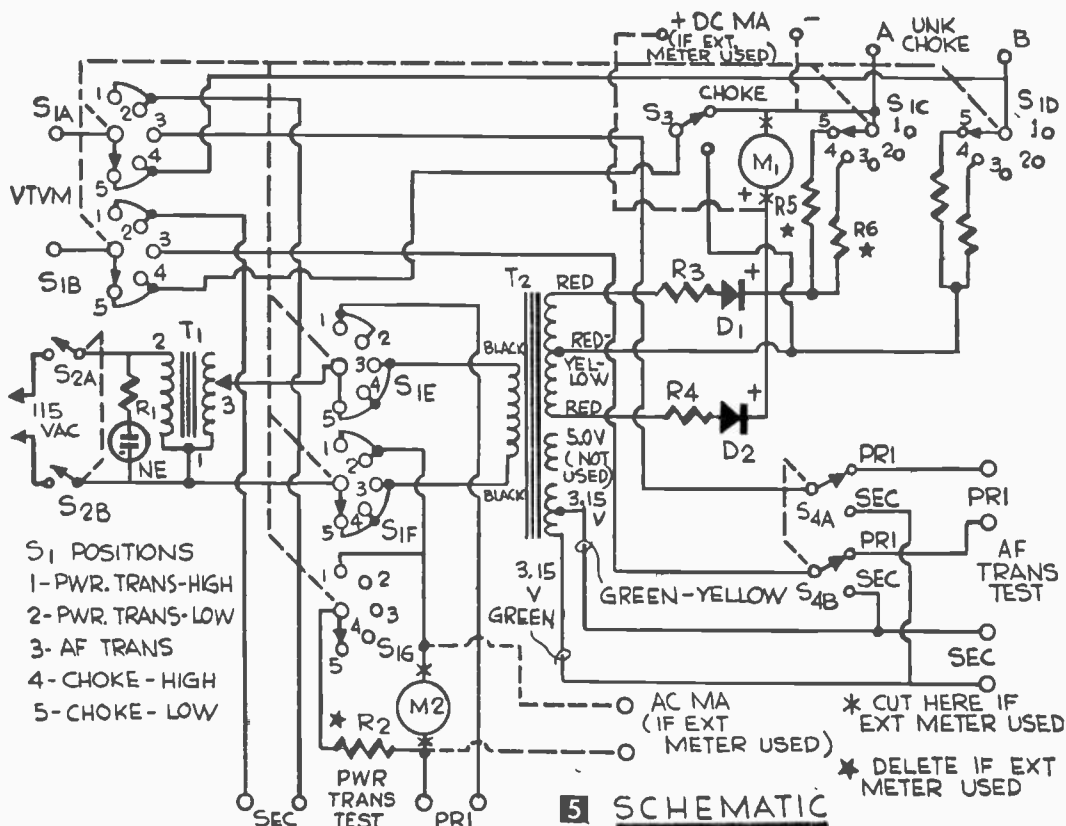
- $E_L$ —voltage across choke
- $E_R$ —voltage across resistance
- $R$ —resistor ohms
- $f$ —120 cycles
- $\pi$ —3.1416

The accuracy of this formula requires that the resistor have a resistance 3-6 times the dc resistance of the choke. It must also be large enough in ohms to provide easily-readable voltage drops, and large enough in wattage to carry the maximum current to be used in the test. For these reasons, two resistors were provided, as shown in Figs. 5 and 9.

used for various purposes if their impedance ratio can be determined. A second circuit in the unit permits this measurement.

The unit also provides a circuit for testing power transformers and other transformers that might be used as power transformers. In transistor circuits for instance, small audio or surplus transformers are often used as power transformers.

Although the transformer meter is designed to be used with an external VTVM, an inter-



The high current range (up to 200 ma) uses a 1000-ohm resistor, and is primarily used for filter chokes where the dc resistance is usually 350 ohms or less. The low current range (up to 20 ma) has a 30,000-ohm resistor, for use with audio reactors, whose resistance may go as high as 1000 ohms. While this ratio is in excess of that mentioned above, the high value is needed to get readable voltage readings at low currents.

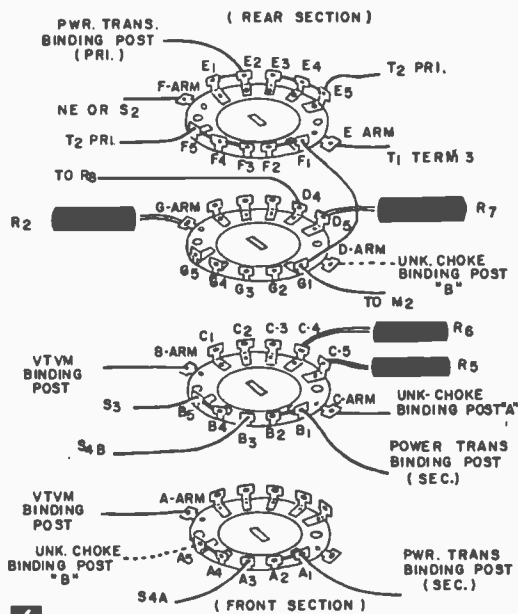
With these two ranges, meter M1 and related shunts, R5 and R6, were chosen to give full scale readings at 20 and 200 ma. Other ranges (0-15 and 0-150 ma, 0-25 and 0-250 ma, etc.) may be used if other meters or shunts are available.

Since the resistance values are fixed, and the value of  $2\pi f$  (for 120 cycles) is 753.98, the formula can be simplified to:

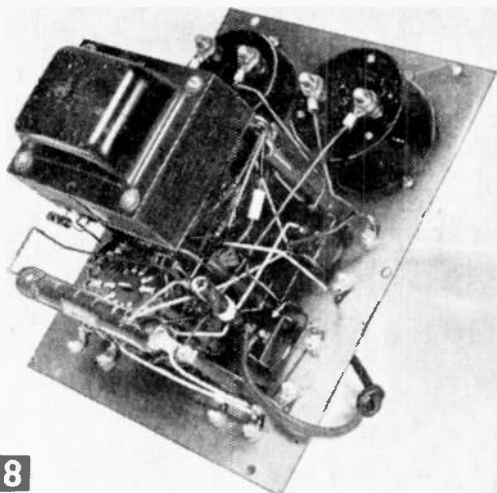
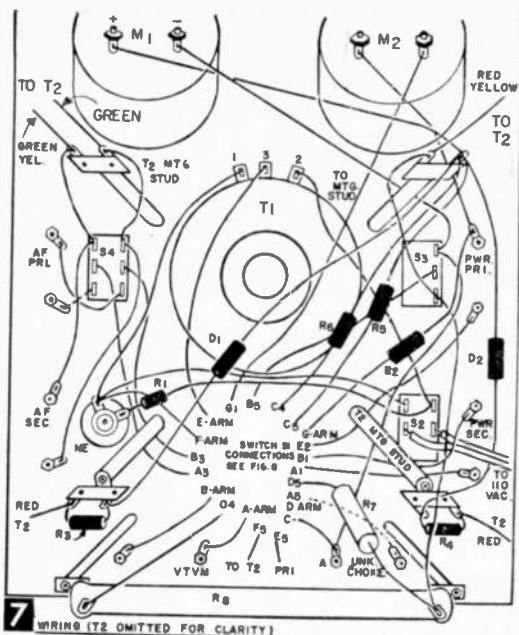
$$L = \frac{E_L}{E_R} \times K \quad K = \frac{\text{Resistance of R}}{753.98}$$

To determine the value for K for each range, use the actual measured value of the resistor instead of the marked value. Final results will depend on:

1. The accuracy of the resistance measurement used in determining K.
2. The linearity of the VTVM used, particularly when switching from one range to another.



3. The accuracy of the readings taken and the calculations made.
- The results of these tests may be substan-



8 Back-of-panel view showing chassis-less construction.

tially different than the values marked on chokes. Figure 12 shows the results of a test on a standard production run filter choke, showing the measured inductance (at rated current) about 10% under the rated value. However, in view of manufacturing tolerances, stated by one company to be "from -15% to +50%," these results seem to be in line, and are probably more accurate than marked value.

**Impedance-Measuring.** The simplified impedance-measuring circuit and actual circuit, is shown in Fig. 11. Connect 1 volt ac across the secondary, which is set by T1, and read on the VTVM when S4 is on "Sec" ("1v STD" on panel). Throw the switch to "Pri" and read the voltage across the primary. The square of this voltage reading is the impedance ratio of the transformer, and the impedance required across one winding to match a certain impedance in the other winding may be determined by the following formula.

$$Z_p = (V)^2 \times Z_n \text{ or } Z_n = \frac{Z_p}{(V)^2}$$

- Z<sub>p</sub>—primary impedance
- Z<sub>n</sub>—secondary impedance
- V—voltage reading across primary with 1.0 volt ac across secondary

For example, with 1 volt across the secondary of an unmarked output transformer, suppose you get a reading of 38 volts across the primary. This squared equals 1444. If this transformer uses a 3.5-ohm speaker, use the formula for Z<sub>p</sub>, above, and multiply 1444 times 3.5. This equals 5054, which would indicate a proper primary impedance around 5000 ohms. Readings made this way may not equal

marked values, since manufacturing tolerances, except for some hi-fidelity transformers, are high.

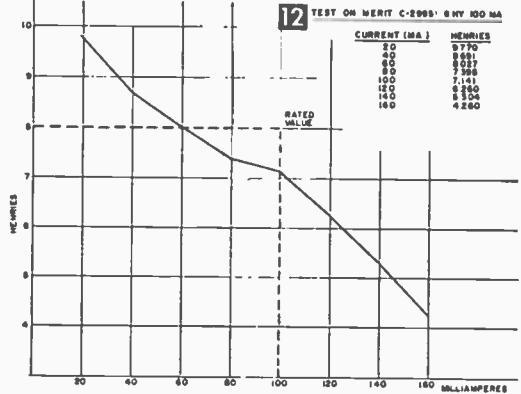
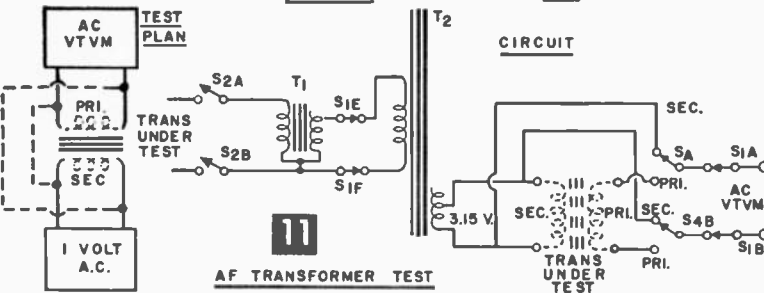
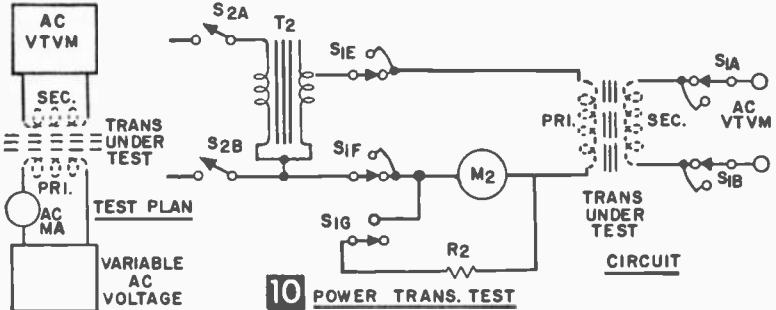
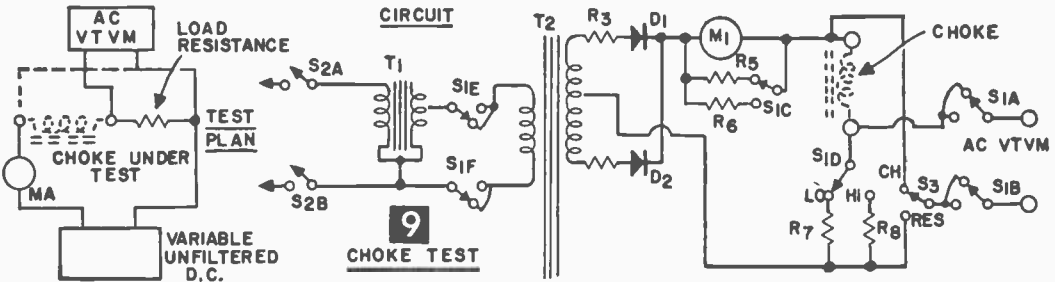
**Variable AC Voltages.** The third circuit in the unit is shown in simplified form in Fig. 10. This merely supplies a metered, variable ac voltage for transformer checks, which can be used in several ways.

Often audio transformers can be used as power transformers for low current transistorized devices. For example, take an output transformer with a 5000-ohm, 50-ma primary and several secondary taps, such as 4, 8, 16, and 500 ohms. By rather involved calculations, the standing primary current could be determined if connected across the ac line, and the output voltage from the secondary taps.

It is much easier, however, to connect the primary to the ac line through the variable transformer, connect the VTVM to the secondary, and read the output voltage. As the input voltage is increased toward the line voltage, you can also read the no-load primary current to make sure that it does not exceed rated value.

In this test, the scale on the autotransformer dial shows the approximate input voltage as it is increased. In hybrid equipment, you can sometimes secure transistor power voltages by connecting an audio transformer to filament windings of the regular power transformer in order to get odd ac voltages.

The surplus market includes many 400-cycle transformers that overheat if used at rated voltage on 60-cycle current. However, they may be used at lower voltages when the iron core does not become saturated. To determine the permissible input voltages for these units, connect one winding to the variable input voltage terminals, and gradually increase the voltage, watching the current



- MATERIALS LIST—CHOKE METER**
- | Desig. | Description  |
|--------|--|
| D1, D2 | 1N2484 diodes (or Sarkes-Tarzan F-6)   |
| M1     | dc milliammeter (see text)   |
| M2     | 0-20 ac milliammeter (see text)  |
| PL     | NE-51 lamp   |
| R1     | 56K, 1/2-watt carbon resistor (if not included in PL holder)                         |
| R2     | see text   |
| R3, R4 | 27-ohm, 1-watt carbon resistors  |
| R5, R6 | see text   |
| R7     | 30K, 5-watt wire wound resistor  |
| R8     | 1000-ohm, 50-watt wire wound resistor  |
| S1     | 8 pole, 5 position rotary switch (Mallory 1345L)                                     |
| S2     | DPST toggle switch   |
| S3     | SPDT toggle switch   |
| S4     | DPDT toggle switch   |
| T1     | variable autotransformer 0-135 volts, 1.5 amps (Ohmite VT-2)                         |
| T2     | power transformer (see text)   |
| Misc.  | 12 binding posts, 2 knobs, 7 x 8 x 10-in. cabinet (Bud CU-880), tie points, hardware |

being drawn. When the current levels off and stops increasing (as the voltage is increased) the core is saturated, and the maximum 60-cycle voltage is being applied.

In this test (and in the choke test), where current ratings are unknown, watch for heating of the unit being checked. Generally speaking, an iron-core unit can be operated at any current that does not cause excessive heating. If the windings, after five minutes' operation, are only warm (as opposed to hot)

to the touch, the current is probably within operating range. In cased units, remove the cover, and feel the actual windings for this "touch" test.

A dual-range ac milliammeter is best for this latter test, and the unit shown uses a 0-50 ac milliammeter M2 with a shunt R2 to give a 0-100 ma scale. If both low (0-20 ma) and high (0-100 ma) currents are to be read, two ranges are desirable because of the non-linearity of ac scales, and the crowding at the lower end.

# Get a Third More from Your Meter for \$1.50

Experimenter's most commonly used checking instrument, the vacuum-tube voltmeter, is even more useful when used with an RF crystal probe.

By JOE A. ROLF, K5JOK



FEW experimenters would be without a VOM or VTVM for long, yet how many ever use these instruments to full advantage? The accessory probe in Fig. 2 costing as little as \$1.50 will add a third range to your meter and enable it to do some rather amazing things.

This time-proven RF crystal probe can be easily constructed or purchased at your local supply house. Here is a brief description of its circuit, as well as information on how to build your own probe:

The two most widely used circuits are shown in Fig. 3. In Fig 3A, the .01 *mfd* capacitor is a dc isolating capacitor that permits only ac to appear across the 1N34 diode which rectifies the signal so that only positive peaks are present at the resistor. The 5-megohm resistor in series with the 10-megohm internal resistance of the VTVM forms a voltage divider and .707 of the peak voltage (RMS value) appears across the VTVM input. Distributed capacity of the cable and filtering action of the resistor provide pulse

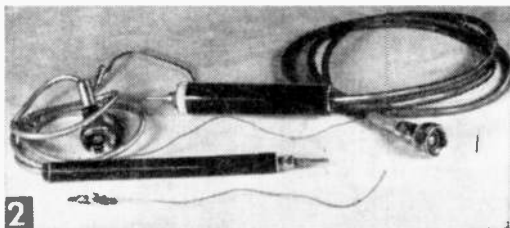
smoothing and the RMS voltage from the probe can be read on the VTVM dc scales.

This circuit, designed for use with a VTVM, is the most practical and useful of the two shown. RF voltages of up to 20 volts at frequencies up to 200 *mc* can be measured with 10% accuracy. This probe features low input capacity (3.5 *mmfd*), plus high ac input resistance. Input resistances will range from .25 megohm at 500 *kc* to about 25,000 ohms at 100 *mc*. This means that when used in RF circuits, there is a minimum of loading or detuning.

The circuit in Fig. 3B is used with VOMs of 5,000 to 20,000 ohms-per-volt sensitivity. As in the preceding description, the 500 *mmfd* capacitor is for dc blocking, but the 1N34 diode in this probe allows positive peaks to charge the .005 *mfd* capacitor, which in turn discharges through the VOM to give a current reading.

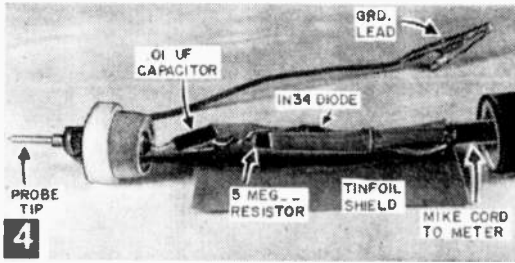
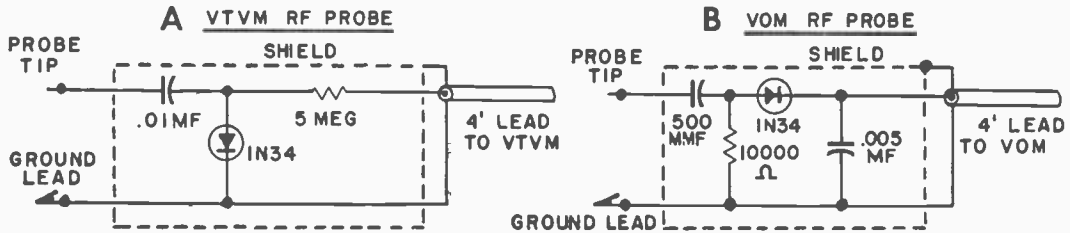
The circuit has two serious disadvantages. It must be calibrated to read voltage and its input resistance is quite low as compared to the VTVM probe. It is still a very handy VOM probe, however, since it will indicate the presence of an irregular voltage of almost any waveshape and will show changes in the amplitude of such a voltage.

**Housing for the Probes.** Each unit in Fig. 2 was built for less than \$1.50 each. One was constructed and slipped inside a piece of 1/2-in. ID bakelite tubing; the other, using the circuit in Fig. 3A, was housed in an empty plastic "Bioket" throat lozenge bottle. Interior of this probe is shown in Fig. 4. Either circuit can be housed in a metal container to



Two crystal probes constructed by the author. They will measure impedance, resonance, and stage gain, as well as troubleshoot receivers and transmitters.

### 3 MOST POPULAR CIRCUITS



Home-built probe as it appears with housing removed.

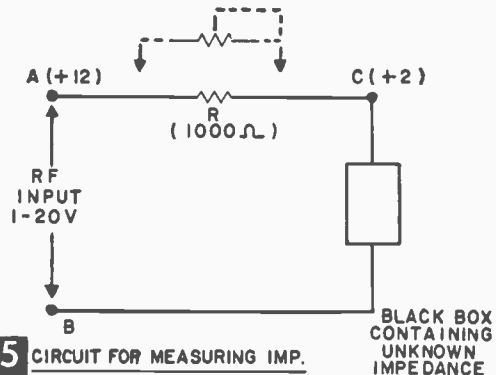
simplify shielding, but there is increased danger of shorting the components when used in tight places.

The main construction considerations are insulation of components from one another and shielding. With the smaller probe, the author slipped a large piece of insulated tubing over the probe components, then inserted everything into a length of shielding from RG/8U coax. Components of the larger probe were insulated and wrapped in a piece of tin-foil as in Fig. 4. With careful construction, a home-built probe will be as effective as the commercial version at a fraction of the cost.

Now let us examine a few applications in which the RF crystal probe can be used. In the following examples, the procedures outlined are for use with a VTVM and probe, or with the VTVM ac probe at audio frequencies. Where a relative reading is required, or where small ratios or differences in percentage are involved, a VOM with probe can be used with fair accuracy. Remember, however, that the low input resistance of the VOM will result in circuit loading which must be taken into account.

**Measuring Impedance.** Figure 5 shows a simple, but very useful method of measuring impedance. The impedance to be determined is shown as a "black box," since it can be any type of circuit having impedance . . . an antenna, transformer, choke, or even the input of an amplifier. A resistor, usually 1K, 10K, or 100K, is connected in series with the unknown impedance across an ac source capable of delivering 1-20 volts.

Assume that the ac input is a 1 mc signal and that voltage measured between points A



5 CIRCUIT FOR MEASURING IMP.

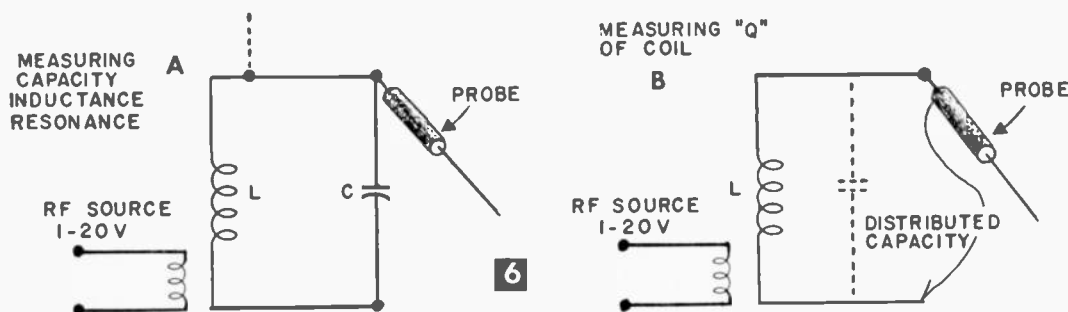
and B with the probe is 12 volts. Next measure the voltage between points C and B. It will be 2 volts. These readings indicate a 2-volt drop across the unknown impedance, and 10-volt drop across the 1000-ohm series resistor. Voltage drop across the resistor is five times the voltage drop across the unknown impedance. Therefore, the unknown impedance must be one-fifth the resistance of the 1,000-ohm resistor, or 200 ohms, at 1 mc. To vary this circuit, you can insert a variable resistor in place of R and adjust it for an equal voltage drop with the "black box." The resistance of R is then equal to the impedance of the box.

**Resonance, Capacity, Inductance.** By measuring the voltage across a tuned circuit, you can determine the resonant frequency of the circuit, since voltage is greatest at resonance. In Fig. 6A a variable RF source with from 1-20 volts output is coupled to the circuit by a small link. When the generator is tuned to the resonant frequency of the circuit, there will be a large increase in voltage.

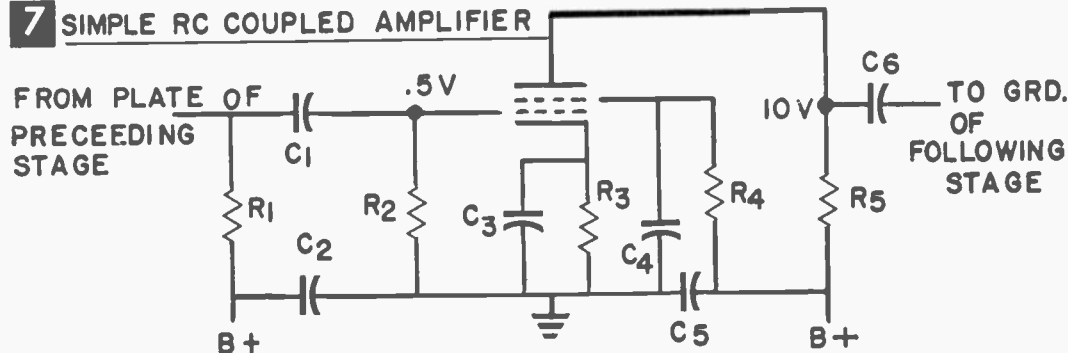
Assume, though, you have a tuned circuit which is resonant somewhere near 50 mc, but an RF generator that will tune only to 30 mc. The resonant frequency of the circuit can still be determined by tuning the generator from 20 to 30 mc. The generator's second harmonic (40 to 60 mc) will give sufficient indication when resonance is reached.

With the above method, it follows that unknown capacity and inductance can also be determined. If a 10-mmfd capacitor and an unknown inductance resonate at 50 mc, it is





## 7 SIMPLE RC COUPLED AMPLIFIER



a simple matter to calculate the unknown inductance, or vice versa.

A modification of this particular circuit is the field strength meter. If the tuned circuit is shielded and a short antenna is attached at point A, the circuit plus the probe and meter compromise a simple but effective field strength meter for antenna measurements and transmitter adjustment.

**Determining "Q".** An RF probe and RF generator can be used as in Fig. 6B to determine the "Q" of a coil or tuned circuit. This method is not as accurate as could be desired, but is quick and easy, and will give a good approximation. Couple a 1- to 20-volt RF source to the coil under test, with the probe measuring voltage across the inductance. Tune the generator until maximum voltage reading indicates the resonant frequency of the inductance with distributed capacity. Then tune the generator down in frequency until the voltage drops to 71% of its maximum value.

Note the difference in frequency and tune the generator above the resonant point until the voltage again is 71% of the maximum value. Add this frequency difference to the one previously noted and divide the sum into the resonant frequency. The resulting quotient is the "Q" of the coil.

**Measuring Amplifier Gain.** The actual gain of an amplifier, a valuable piece of information for design and service work, can be determined with an RF crystal probe. Figure 7 shows a simple RC coupled amplifier. Suppose that the probe shows .5 volt RF

present across the grid input resistor R2, and 10 volts RF across the load resistor R5. Output of this particular amplifier is 20 times the input, meaning that the stage has a voltage gain of 20.

In service work, this figure can be compared with the manufacturer's service information to determine how well the amplifier is functioning. In design, this figure can be used for comparison with other circuits, or to determine overall gain of several stages.

**Troubleshooting.** Condition of the bypass capacitors in Fig. 7 can be checked by measuring the RF voltage across them with the RF probe. If you place the probe across C3, and find that RF is present between R3 and ground, there is evidence that C3 is either open or too small, since the purpose of this capacitor is to bypass all RF to ground. You can similarly check C1, C2, C4, C5, and C6.

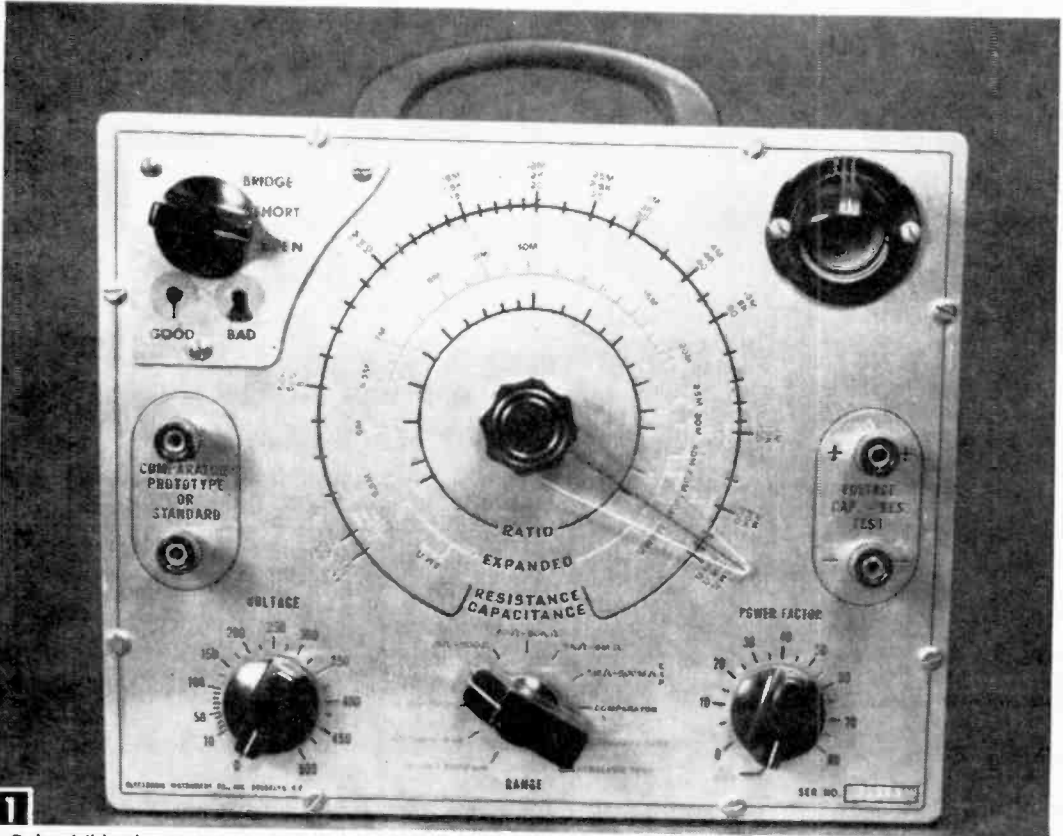
Measurement of RF voltages in receiver converter stages, or in the oscillator-driver stages of transmitters, can be helpful both in troubleshooting and tuning. To determine if an oscillator is functioning, connect the ground lead of the probe to the chassis and bring the tip near the oscillator circuit. The probe will detect any RF present, and the stage can be tuned for maximum performance without circuit detuning.

Only the most common applications of the RF crystal probe have been covered. In any case, you can see that addition of such a probe to your meter is a good investment in that it extends the meter's usefulness far beyond its normal range.

# In-the-Circuit Testing for RC Bridges

A simple modification to increase the versatility of your condenser checker

By W. F. GEPHART



Only visible change on a modified Eico 950 RC checker is the small aluminum plate and switch at upper left on panel.

**M**ANY shops and experimenters have tuning-eye condenser checkers which can have greatly increased utility with a few simple changes in their circuits (Figs. 1 and 2).

Such units as the Heathkit C-3 and Eico 950 provide an accurate means of measuring capacitance, leakage, and shorted condensers *out of the circuit*. Due to resistance that may be in parallel with the condenser, however, other units such as the Heathkit CT-1 or Eico 955 are required to check condensers *in the circuit*.

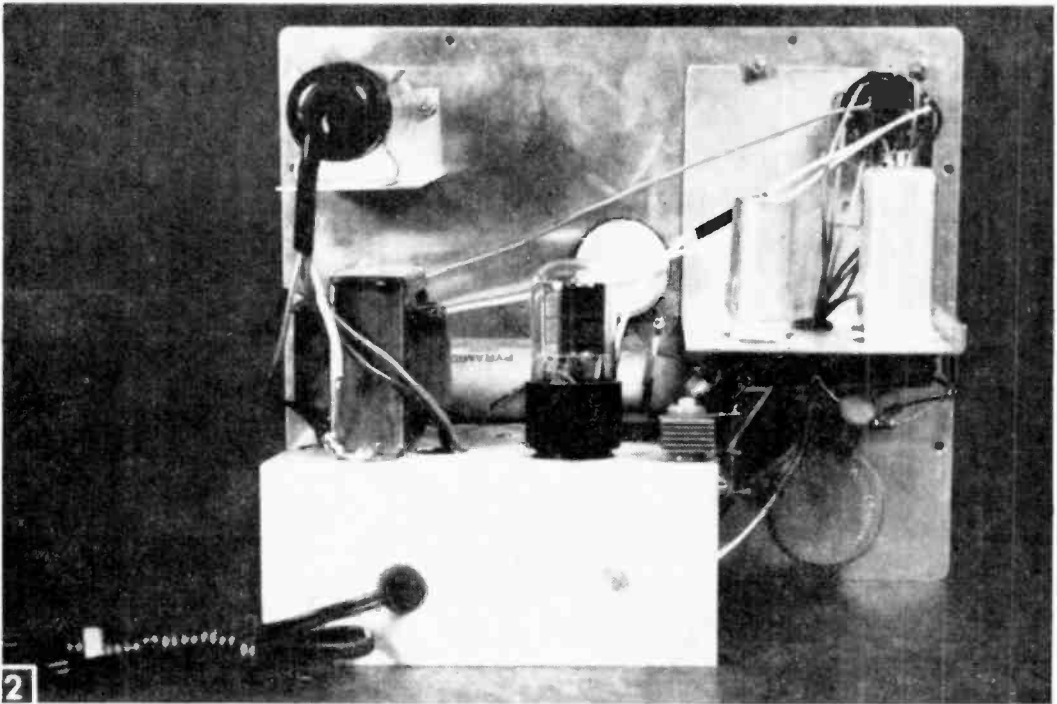
Changes you can make will enable the regular checkers to do the in-circuit testing and still retain their original advantages of ver-

satility and accuracy for the out-of-circuit measurements.

**Short and Open Tests.** The in-circuit test principles are shown in Fig. 3.

In the short test, the grid of the eye tube is connected to a voltage divider with high voltage across it, while the condenser under test is connected between grid and ground. If the condenser is good, there will be a voltage drop between grid and ground (across the condenser), causing the eye to close. If it's shorted, the grid is at ground potential and the eye will open.

In the open test, connect a high frequency signal to the grid through the condenser under test. If the condenser is good, it will



A look behind the panel of same checker discloses that most parts required for the modification are mounted on an aluminum angle in upper right corner.

pass the signal and place an RF voltage on the grid, causing the eye to close. If it's open, the signal will not pass, there will be no voltage on the grid and the eye will open.

Resistance in parallel with the condenser will have little effect on these tests, as long as it has an appreciable value of 25 ohms or more. In the short test, the resistance is merely in parallel with the grid resistors, while in the open test, the reactance of a good condenser to the high frequency signal would be much less than any appreciable resistance.

**Requirements of the Modification** include a tube, coil, rotary switch, choke, and a few condensers and resistors. In addition, the Heathkit C-3 needs a small transformer to

provide filament voltage without overloading the existing transformer windings.

The schematic in Fig. 4 indicates connections for both the Heathkit C-3 and Eico 950. The same circuit may also be used with such testers as the Knight 503, Cornell-Dubilier BF-60, Pace C-20, etc., by referring to points of connection of the three-position switch. Essentially, these switch connections are:

Arm of A section: common capacity binding post.

Terminal 1 of A section: wires that went to the above.

Arm of B section: positive capacity binding post.

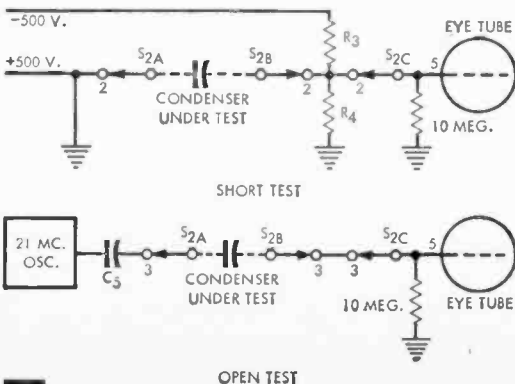
Terminal 1 of B section: wires that went to the above.

Arm of C section: grid pin of eye tube.

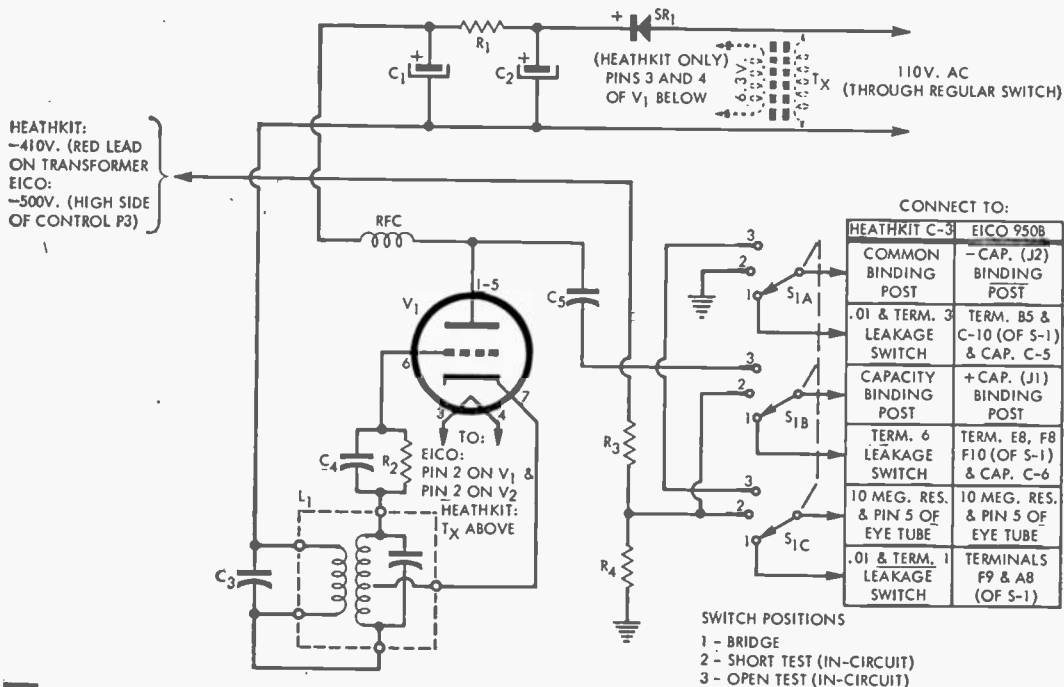
Terminal 1 of C section: wires that went to the above.

**Mounting the New Parts.** In the Eico 950, the switch was mounted in the upper left corner of the panel, as in Fig. 1. You can make an aluminum plate to cover the lettering on the panel, and place decals on the plate for the new lettering. A small aluminum chassis mounts on the back of the panel as in Fig. 2 to hold the tube and coil. The switch holds it in place.

Modifying the Heathkit C-3 is more difficult in that drilling must be done on the original chassis. You can mount the switch between the eye tube and the power factor control. Mount the tube and coil on the original chas-



3 TEST PRINCIPLES



4 MODIFICATION SCHEMATIC

MATERIALS LIST—IN-CIRCUIT MODIFICATION

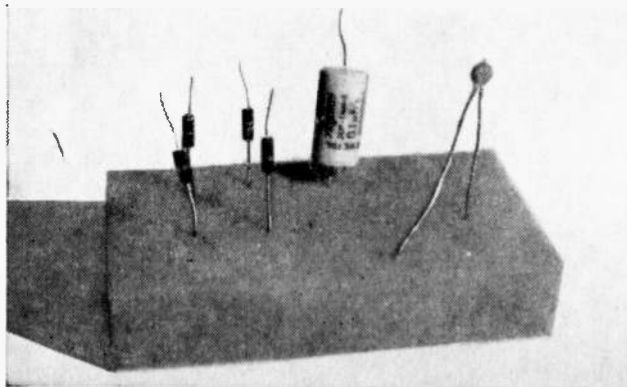
Desig.	Size and Description
R1	2000-ohm, 1-watt wirewound resistor
R2	1-megohm, 1/2-watt resistor
R3	.47-megohm, 1/2-watt resistor
R4	10K, 1/2-watt resistor
C1, C2	20 mfd, 150-volt electrolytic capacitors
C3	7.5-mmfd ceramic disk capacitor
C4	200-mmfd ceramic disk capacitor
C5	.01-mfd, 200-volt capacitor
L1	21.8-mc converter IF transformer (Miller #6185)
RFC	2.5-mh RF choke
SR1	65-ma, selenium rectifier
S1	3-pole, 3-position rotary switch (Mallory 3234J)
V1	6C4 tube
Tx	Part below required for Heathkit C-3 and other units where original transformer filament winding is insufficient for additional tube: 6.3-volt, .5-amp filament transformer (Merit P-2964)

sis in a front-to-back line between the eye tube and main control. The small filament transformer can be installed in a vacant space under the chassis, in back.

**Operation.** Hold the test prods across the condenser being tested, by plugging them into the regular CAP terminals. Set the new switch to "short," and then to "open." If the eye tube shadow opens in either case, the condenser is bad—either shorted or open, depending on the position of the switch.

To measure capacity, leakage, or resistance as originally provided for by the bridge, set the new switch at "bridge." When making this test, the condenser being checked should be disconnected from the equipment.

Parts Holder



• A work bench can become a cluttered mess during the course of a construction project. As a result small parts become misplaced and frequently become hidden under schematics and tools. To avoid lost time, stick resistors, capacitors, and other small parts in plastic foam. This precaution will also prevent small parts from being pushed off the bench accidentally during the conduct of a construction effort. Plastic foam is also useful for parts storage.—F. H. FRANTZ.

## LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS

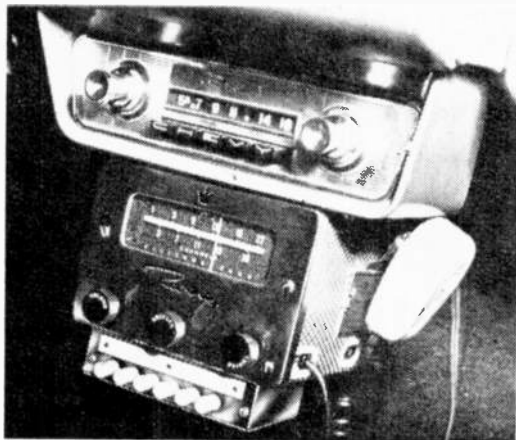
### Superhet CB Transceiver

An improved version of the HE-15 series citizens band transceivers is the Model HE-15B with eight crystal-controlled transmitting channels accessible by removing a small front plate. Unit has 5 watts input, 3-way function switch, planetary vernier tuning, variable noise limiter, indicators for power "on" and RF power, connections for 115-volt ac line and 6- or 12-volt dc external power supply.

Receiver is tunable over entire 23-channel band. The transceiver measures  $10\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{8}$  in. and tubes include 2 6AU8A/6E8A, 6AL5, 6V6, 12AX7, and 6AW8. Priced at \$59.50.—Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp.,



Dept. RTE, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.



### CB Crystal Switcher

This new crystal switcher increases available transmitting channels on citizens band transceivers. The Model CS-6 switcher has quick pushbutton selection, with a plastic "channel identification" plate above the buttons so that user can identify each channel by marking in the number with a crayon. Plate can be wiped clean and remarked if crystal is changed.

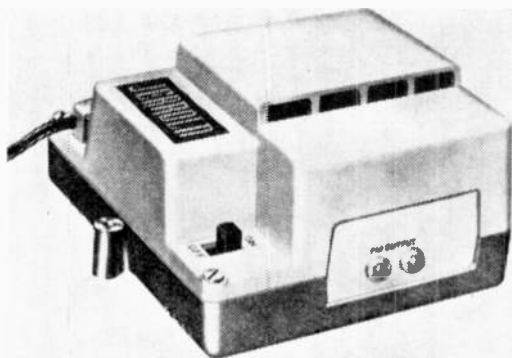
Unit attaches to either fixed or mobile Regency transceiver, includes case with satin nickel-plate finish and measures  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide, 3 in. deep and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. high. Priced at \$19.95 net, without crystals.—Regency Electronics Inc., Dept. RTE, 7900 Pendleton Pike, Indianapolis 26, Ind.

### FM Range Extender

Primary reception area of FM tuners and FM radios is said to be doubled by this new FM antenna amplifier, to improve the new multiplex reception and add characteristics of high fidelity sound to inexpensive tuners. Offering a high gain of 20 db minimum over the entire FM band, the Model FMX one-tube antenna amplifier eliminates background noise and signal drift.

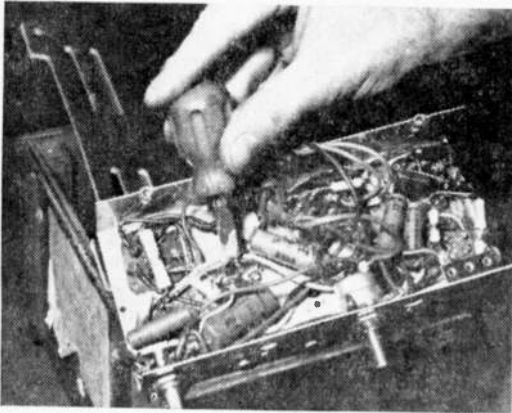
The unit is intended for home installation anywhere between antenna and tuner—in attic, closet, or on any wall or flat surface where a 117-volt 60-cycle outlet is available. It is designed for all-day continuous operation on current similar to that used by a clock.

Weighing slightly more than 2 lbs., the amplifier uses the new 6DJ8 frame grid tube



and has a shut-off switch for disconnection when not in use for a long period. Priced at \$29.95.—Jerrold Electronics Corp., Dept. RTE, 15th and Lehig Ave., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

## LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS



### Epoxy Compound Cold Solder

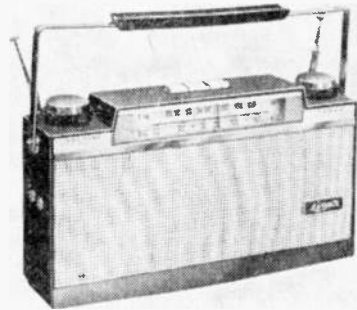
A silver conductive epoxy compound solder that cures in four hours has been developed for use at low temperature on components which are sensitive to heat. Anchor *Shurbond 102* bonds firmly to metallic or non-metallic surfaces, has claimed shear strength of 3200 psi and volume resistivity approaching that of metals.

Since no flux is used, there is no contamination or residue problem. Available in paste form with liquid hardener, it offers new bonding possibilities with dissimilar metals in applications where conventional soldering or brazing have proved ineffective.—Anchor Alloys, Dept. RTE, 968 Meeker Ave., Brooklyn 22, N. Y.

### Portable FM-AM Radio

Powered by four C-type cells, this nine-transistor, portable FM-AM radio features pushbutton controls for "off," FM, and AM, a high-ratio slide rule dial, 3 x 5-in. speaker, earphone, and built-in handle. Two 22-in. collapsible telescopic antennas are used for FM, built-in ferrite loop for AM.

In addition to the nine transistors, the circuit includes four diodes and a varistor. Unit is sized at 9 $\frac{1}{8}$  x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., and priced at \$49.95.—Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp., Dept. RTE, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.



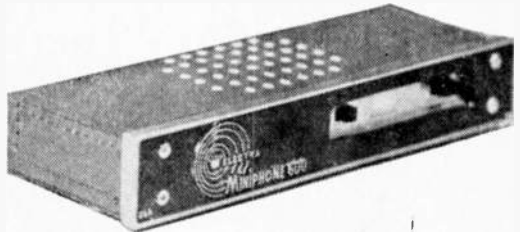
### No-License 2-Way Radio

New desk model *Miniphone 600* makes it possible to transmit and receive messages between your office or switchboard and any number of men carrying *Miniphone 400* shirt pocket walkie-talkies up to three miles away, and without FCC licenses.

Fully transistorized units operate on single low-cost battery, have crystal-control transmitter and superhet receiver, automatic noise limiters, and unbreakable metal cases.

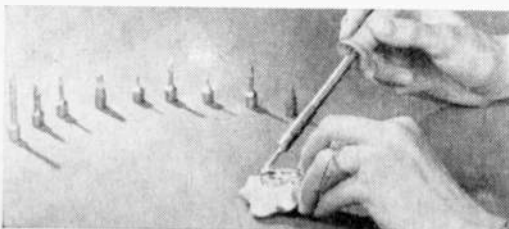
The "600" uses a plug-in antenna which can be placed inside to obtain greater range. The "400" may be used with a snap-on flexible antenna for pocket paging or with a built-

in telescoping antenna for longer range. The units are priced at \$99.50 for the "600" and \$89.75 for the "400," which is only 1 in. thick and weighs but 10 oz.—Electra International Co., Dept. RTE, 1346 Foothill Blvd., La Canada, Calif.



### 20-Tip Soldering Iron

Originally developed for electronic equipment manufacturers, the versatile *Penline-120* is now available to home craftsmen through major dealers. Its 40-watt heater assembly is featured as ready for use with 20 different, interchangeable tips.—General Electric Co., Dept. RTE, Schenectady 5, N. Y.



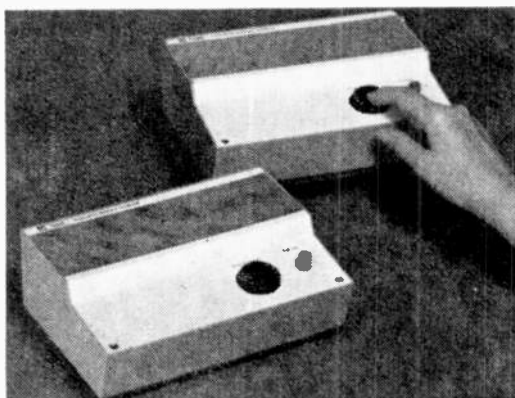
## LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS

### Transistor Wireless Intercom

Completely transistorized and portable, this wireless intercom draws no more electric power per station than an electric clock. Operating from any ac outlet or dc power source, it serves as a two-way communicator in home, factory, office, or between nearby buildings on the same power line. It can also be used as an electronic baby sitter by setting the press-to-talk button on "lock." To prevent missed calls, the volume control cannot be turned below an audible level.

Due to the low power and a "squelch" circuit, this new *Knight-Kit* needs no on-off switch, has no hum, and is virtually heat-free. Each unit is a "master," housed in an egg-shell white or oxford gray moulded plastic case, 3 x 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  in. Additional units may be added to the system.

The two-unit kit (#83Y991) is priced at \$45.90, including all parts, construction man-



ual, wire, and solder. Single-unit kits (#83Y992), to expand the system, are offered at \$22.95—Allied Radio Corp., Dept. RTE, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.



### Noise Eliminator

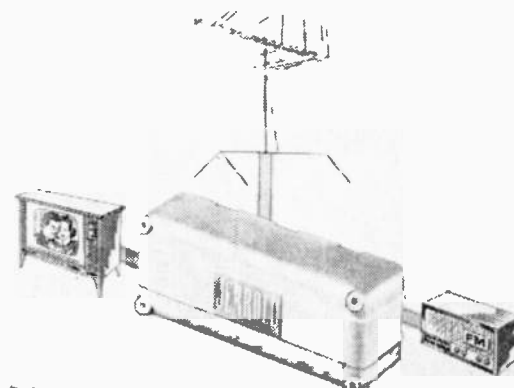
Planned as a noise eliminator for all super-het transceivers or receivers, the "Squelcher" effectively reduces noise from ignition systems and other sources, and quiets the receiver when no signal is being received. The Model HE-55 is especially designed to increase sensitivity of mobile transceivers when operating in traffic. Circuit is considered hum-free and uses two tubes: 6AL5 and 12AX7.

The blue-gray perforated case has a satin aluminum faceplate and weighs 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Unit is furnished with instructions for installation and operation, plus cable, for \$10.95.—Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp., Dept. RTE, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.

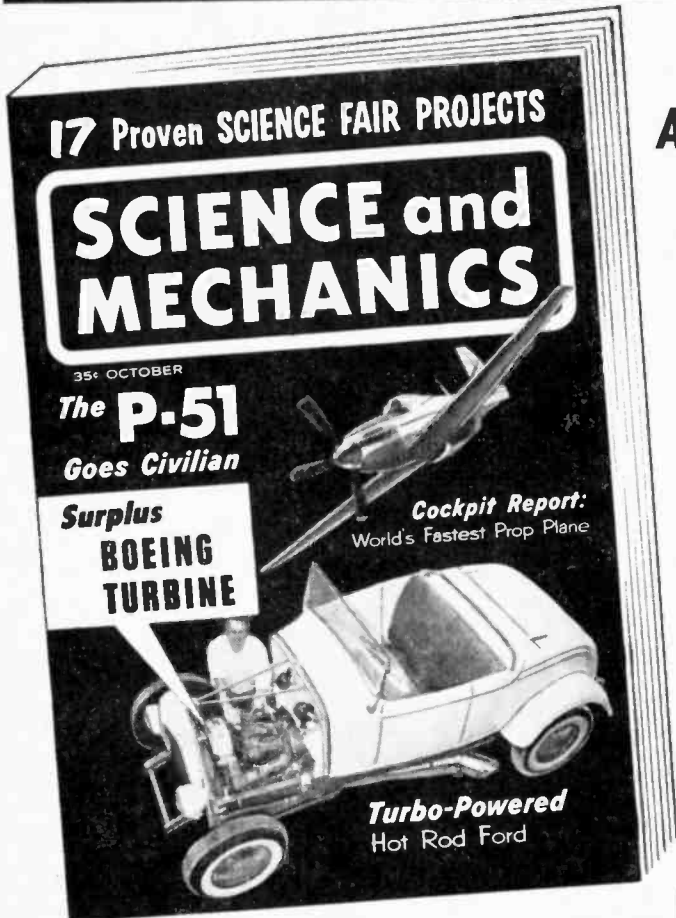
### TV-FM Antenna Splitter

Simultaneous reception for television and an FM receiver from a common antenna, without interference or loss of signal to either set, is offered by the Model TX-FM antenna splitter.

This small band pass filter in an unbreakable housing, separates FM from television frequencies, and filters the FM frequencies (88 to 108 mc) through to the FM set. The unit is intended for use with an ordinary broad band VHF television antenna and designed to provide a high degree of signal isolation. Price \$5.95.—Jerrold Electronics Corp., Dept. RTE, 15th and Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia 32, Pa.



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1R5 5CL8A	6BF5	6H8	7C5
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1T4 5J6	6BH6	6J6A	7FB
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1U5 5U4G	6BJ6 A	6L6QA/B/	7X7
1X2 5U4GA/B	6BP5	C	XXFM
2AF4 5U8	6BH7A B	60GT	7Y4
2B4 5V4G	6L7GT/A	654	7Z4
2CV5 5X8	6BN6	65A7	8A05 A
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3BC5 6AGT	6BL8	65H7	8C07
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3B8U 6AC7	6BQ7/A	65K7	8CM7
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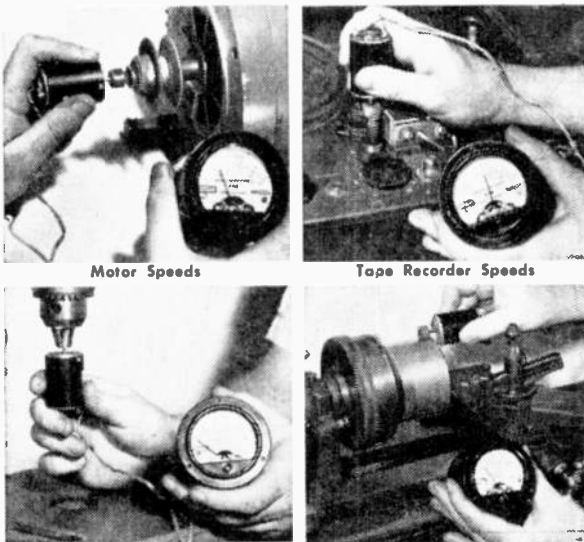
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KDED	El Cajon, Calif.	5000	KKIN	Aitkin, Minn.	1000	WHAK	Rogers City, Mich.	5000	KSCV	Richfield, Utah	5000
KEWB	Oakland, Calif.	1000	WSLI	Jackson, Miss.	5000	KLTF	Little Falls, Minn.	5000	WFHG	Bristol, Va.	5000
KEXR	Omaha, Calif.	1000	KWOC	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	1000	WABG	Greenwood, Miss.	1000	WFKB	Chase City, Va.	5000
KPOF	Nr. Denver, Colo.	5000	KOFI	Kapispell, Mont.	5000	KFVS	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	5000	KLUJ	Littleton, Wash.	5000
WHAY	New Britain, Conn.	5000	KOGA	Ogallala, Nebr.	5000	KNEE	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	5000	WHAW	Waston, Mo.	1000
WPLA	Plant City, Fla.	1000	WNNH	Rochester, N.H.	5000	KWYK	Farlington, N. Mex.	1000	WCWG	Manitowoc, Wis.	1000
WGAF	Valdosta, Ga.	5000	WPTN	Patuxent, N.Y.	5000	WEAV	Plattsburg, N.Y.	5000	WPRE	Prairie du Chien, Wis.	1000
KBGN	Caldwell, Ida.	1000	WBJR	Johnstown, N.Y.	1000	WAAK	Dallas, N.C.	1000	<b>990-328.8</b>		
WAKO	Lawrenceville, Ill.	5000	WOSC	Charlotte, N.C.	5000	WFTC	Kinston, N.C.	5000	CBW	Winnipeg, Man.	5000
WSUI	Iowa City, Iowa	5000	WITN	Washington, N.C.	5000	WSTW	Wooster, Ohio	1000	CBY	Corner Brook, Nfld.	1000
WLCS	Baton Rouge, La.	1000	WEOY	Elyria, Ohio	1000	KGWA	Enid, Okla.	1000	WEIS	Center, Ala.	250
WABI	Bangor, Maine	5000	WOLY	Oklahoma City, Okla.	5000	KLAD	Klamath Falls, Ore.	5000	W WWF	Fayette, Ala.	1000
WDFD	Flint, Mich.	5000	KAGI	Grants Pass, Ore.	5000	WHY	Carlisle, Pa.	5000	WTCB	Homaton, Ala.	5000
WCOC	Meridian, Miss.	5000	WCNR	Bloomingsburg, Pa.	1000	WADP	Kane, Pa.	1000	KTKT	Tucson, Ariz.	1000
KOYN	Billings, Mont.	1000	KSDN	Aberdeen, S.D.	1000	WATS	Sayre, Pa.	1000	KKIS	Pittsburg, Calif.	5000
KYSS	Missoula, Mont.	1000	WSEV	Selwerville, Tenn.	5000	WBEO	Beaufort, S.C.	1000	KGUO	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1000
KBIM	Roswell, N. Mex.	5000	KDET	Center, Tex.	1000	WBMC	McMinville, Tenn.	5000	KLIR	Denver, Colo.	1000
WLAS	Jacksonville, N.C.	5000	KITE	San Antonio, Tex.	5000	KIMP	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	1000	WBVZ	Torrington, Conn.	1000
KCJB	Minot, N. Dak.	1000	KENY	Bellingham-Ferndale Wash.	1000	KGKL	San Angelo, Tex.	5000	WFBM	Miami, Fla.	5000
WFPB	Midland, Ohio	1000	WSAZ	Huntington, W. Va.	5000	KOVO	Provo, Utah	5000	WHOO	Orlando, Fla.	1000
KGLC	Miami, Okla.	1000	KROE	Sheridan, Wyo.	1000	WDBJ	Roanoke, Va.	5000	WDWD	Dawson, Ga.	1000
KURY	Brookings, Ore.	1000	WLBL	Auburndale, Wis.	5000	KALE	Richland, Wash.	1000	WGML	Hinsdale, Ga.	2500
WAVL	Apollo, Pa.	1000	<b>940-319.0</b>			WTCH	Shawano, Wis.	1000	KTRR	Honolulu, Hawaii	1000
WGBI	Seranton, Pa.	1000	CBM	Montreal, Que.	5000	<b>970-309.1</b>			WCZA	Carthage, Ill.	1000
WSBA	York, Pa.	5000	CJGX	Yorkton, Sask.	1000	CKCH	Hull, Que.	5000	WITZ	Jasper, Ind.	1000
WRPR	Ponce, P.R.	5000	CJJB	Vernon, B.C.	1000	KNEA	Jonesboro, Ark.	1000	KAYL	Storm Lake, Iowa	2500
WNCG	North Charleston, S.C.	5000	KOBY	Tucson, Ariz.	250	KBIS	Bakersfield, Calif.	1000	KRSL	Russell, Kans.	2500
WORD	Spartanburg, S.C.	5000	KFRE	Fresno, Calif.	5000	KCHV	Coachella, Calif.	1000	WJMR	New Orleans, La.	2500
WCWJ	Johnson City, Tenn.	5000	WINZ	Miami, Fla.	5000	KBEF	Mesa, Calif.	5000	KRIH	Rayville, La.	2500
WEPG	S. Pittsburg, Tenn.	5000	WMAZ	Macon, Ga.	5000	KFEL	Pueblo, Colo.	1000	WCRM	Clare, Mich.	2500
KNAF	Fredericksburg, Tex.	1000	WMIX	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	5000	WFLA	Tampa, Fla.	5000	WABC	Wabash, Mo.	2500
KRIO	McAllen, Tex.	5000	KIDA	Des Moines, Iowa	1000	WIIA	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	KRMO	Monett, Mo.	2500
KRRV	Sherman, Tex.	1000	WMEW	Baltimore, Md.	1000	WVOP	Vidalia, Ga.	5000	KSPV	Artesia, N. Mex.	1000
KALL	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	WJRH	South Haven, Mich.	1000	KHBC	Hilo, Hawaii	1000	WEEB	Southern Pines, N.C.	5000
WRRJ	White River Junction, Vermont	1000	KSWM	Aurora, Mo.	5000	KAYT	Rupert, Idaho	1000	WJEH	Gallipolis, Ohio	1000
WRNL	Richmond, Va.	5000	KVSH	Valentine, Nebr.	5000	WMAJ	Springfield, Ill.	1000	WTIG	Massillon, Ohio	2500
WHYE	Roanoke, Va.	1000	WFNC	Fayetteville, N.C.	1000	WAVE	Louisville, Ky.	5000	KABG	Albany, Ore.	2500
KORD	Pasco, Wash.	1000	KGRL	Bend, Ore.	1000	KSYL	Alexandria, La.	1000	WIBY	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000
KUDY	Seattle, Wash.	1000	WPEF	Charleston, Pa.	2500	WCSH	Portland, Maine	5000	WYSC	Sumner, Pa.	5000
KISN	Vancouver, Wash.	1000	WGRP	Greenville, Pa.	1000	WAND	Aberdeen, Md.	500	WPRR	Mayaguez, P.R.	1000
WHSM	Hayward, Wis.	5000	WIPR	San Juan, P.R.	1000	WESO	Southbridge, Mass.	1000	WLKW	Providence, R.I.	5000
WDDR	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	1000	KIXZ	Amarillo, Tex.	5000	WJAN	Ishpeming, Mich.	5000	WAKN	Aiken, S.C.	1000
<b>920-325.9</b>			KTON	Barton, Tex.	1000	WKHM	Jackson, Mich.	1000	WNOX	Knoxville, Tenn.	1000
CJCH	Halifax, N.S.	1000	KATQ	Texarkana, Tex.	1000	KQAQ	Austin, Minn.	5000	KWAM	Beaumont, Tex.	1000
CJGJ	Woodstock, N.B.	1000	<b>950-315.6</b>			KKOK	Billings, Mont.	5000	KWNC	Winston-Salem, N.C.	2500
CKCY	Sault St. Marie, Ont.	1000	CKNB	Campbellton, N.B.	1000	KVWG	Las Vegas, Nev.	5000	KNIN	Wichita Falls, Tex.	1000
CKNX	Whigham, Ont.	2500	CKBB	Barrie, Ont.	1000	WJRH	Newark, N.J.	5000	KOYL	Tooele, Utah	1000
WCTA	Adulasia, Ala.	5000	WRMA	Montgomery, Ala.	1000	WEBR	Buffalo, N.Y.	5000	WNRV	Narrows, Va.	1000
WWRW	Russellville, Ala.	1000	KXJK	Forrest City, Ark.	5000	WCHN	Norwich, N.Y.	5000	WANT	Richmond, Va.	1000
KARK	Little Rock, Ark.	5000	KXJZ	Fort Smith, Ark.	5000	WRCS	Asheville, N.C.	1000	WKLP	Sparta, Wis.	250
KDES	Palm Springs, Calif.	1000	KANI	Auburn, Calif.	1000	WCHN	Clinton, N.C.	1000	<b>1000-299.8</b>		
KVEE	San Diego, Calif.	1000	KMIN	Denver, Colo.	5000	WDAY	Fargo, N. Dak.	5000	CKB	Bridgewater, N.S.	1000
KREX	Grd. Junction, Colo.	5000	WNUE	Ft. Walton Sdch., Fla.	1000	WRED	Ashtabula, Ohio	5000	KFCO	Chicago, Ill.	5000
KLMR	Lamar, Colo.	1000	WLOF	Orlando, Fla.	5000	WATH	Athens, Ohio	1000	KFTA	Okla. City, Okla.	5000
WMEG	Eau Gallie, Fla.	1000	WGTA	Summerville, Ga.	5000	KAKC	Tulsa, Okla.	1000	KSTA	Coleman, Tex.	2500
WNET	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	WGOV	Valdosta, Ga.	5000	KOIN	Portland, Ore.	5000	KGRI	Henderson, Tex.	2500
KAHU	Waipahu, Hawaii	1000	KBBB	Boise, Idaho	5000	WWSW	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5000	WHWB	Rutland, Vt.	1000
WGNU	Granite City, Ill.	5000	KBER	Burlington, Idaho	1000	WMXK	Florence, S.C.	5000	WBNB	Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands	1000
WMOK	Metropolis, Ill.	1000	KFER	Fresno, Idaho	5000	KASE	Austin, Tex.	5000	KOMO	Seattle, Wash.	5000
WBAW	W. Lafayette, Ind.	1000	WAAF	Chicago, Ill.	1000	KNOK	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1000	<b>1010-296.9</b>		
KFNF	Shenandoah, Iowa	1000	WXLW	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000	WIVI	Christiansted, V.I.	1000	CBX	Calgary, Alta.	5000
WTCW	Whitesburg, Ky.	1000	KOEL	Delwein, Iowa	1000	WYPR	Danville, Va.	1000	CFRB	Toronto, Ont.	5000
WBOV	Bogalusa, La.	1000	KJRG	Newtown, Kans.	5000	WRVV	Waynesboro, Va.	5000	KEAC	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000
KTCO	Jonesboro, La.	1000	WBVL	Bourbonville, Ky.	1000	KREM	Spokane, Wash.	5000	KYNC	Winslow, Ariz.	1000
WPTX	Lexington Pk., Md.	5000	WAGM	Presque Isle, Maine	5000	WYVO	Pineville, W. Va.	1000	KLRA	Little Rock, Ark.	1000
WMPH	Hancock, Mich.	1000	WRLB	Boston, Mass.	5000	WGL	Superior, Wis.	5000	KHJJ	Delano, Calif.	5000
KOHL	Faribault, Minn.	1000	KRSI	St. Louis Park, Minn.	1000	<b>980-305.9</b>			KCMJ	Palm Spngs., Calif.	1000
WKAD	Waco, Minn.	1000	WBKH	Hattiesburg, Miss.	5000	CKNW	New Westminster, Brit. Columbia	1000	KSAJ	San Fran., Calif.	1000
KRAM	Las Vegas, Nev.	1000	KLIJ	Jefferson City, Mo.	5000	CFPL	London, Ont.	1000	WGNU	Windsor, Ontario	1000
KOLO	Reno, Nev.	1000	KLHS	Lordsburg, N. Mex.	1000	CKGM	Montreal, Que.	1000	WZRO	Jacksonville Beach, Fla.	2500
KQEO	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1000	WBFB	Rochester, N.Y.	1000	CKFM	Quebec, Que.	5000	WUNQ	Tampa, Fla.	5000
WTTM	Trenton, N.J.	1000	WIBX	Utica, N.Y.	5000	CBV	Quebec, Que.	5000	WING	Decatur, Ga.	5000
WKRT	Cortland, N.Y.	1000	WPRF	Fresno, N.C.	5000	CHEX	Peterboro, Ont.	5000	KATN	Boise, Idaho	1000
WGHR	Kingston, N.Y.	5000	KYES	Fresno, Ore.	1000	CKRM	Regina, Sask.	1000	WCSI	Columbus, Ind.	5000
WIRD	Lake Placid, N.Y.	1000	WNCN	Barnesboro, Pa.	5000	CKRN	Regina, Sask.	1000	WKFN	Keosauqua, Iowa	1000
WBBB	Burlington, N.C.	5000	WPEN	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000	WXLL	Big Delta, Alaska	100	WVND	Independence, Kans.	2500
WNMI	Columbus, Ohio	500	WSPA	Spartanburg, S.C.	5000	KINS	Eureka, Calif.	5000	KSLA	Deridder, La.	1000
KGAL	Lebanon, Ore.	1000	KWAT	Watertown, S. Dak.	1000	KEAP	Fresno, Calif.	5000	WSDT	Baltimore, Md.	1000
WKVA	Lewistown, Pa.	1000	WAGG	Franklin, Tenn.	1000	KFBW	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	WIRT	Lansing, Mich.	5000
WJAR	Providence, R.I.	5000	KDSX	Denison, Tex.	5000	KLGN	Greenwood Spngs., Colo.	1000	WIOX	Meridian, Miss.	1000
WTND	Orangeburg, S. Dak.	1000	KRCO	Colorado, Tex.	5000	WSUB	Groton, Conn.	1000	KCHI	Chillicothe, Mo.	2500
KEZU	Rapid City, S. Dak.	1000	KSEL	Lubbock, Tex.	5000	WRG	Washington, D.C.	5000	KXEN	Festus, Mo.	5000
WLIV	Livingston, Tenn.	1000	WXGI	Richmond, Va.	5000	WDVH	Gainesville, Fla.	5000	KRVN	Lexington, Nebr.	2500
KELP	El Paso, Tex.	1000	KJR	Seattle, Wash.	1000	WTOT	Marianna, Fla.	1000	WINS	New York, N.Y.	5000
KCLCK	Odesa, Tex.	1000	WERL	Eagle River, Wis							

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WITT	Lewisburg, Pa.	250d	WFLI	Lookout Mtn., Tenn.	1000d	KRMS	Osage Beach, Mo.	1000d	KLWP	Union, Mo.	1000d
WHIN	Gallatin, Tenn.	1000d	WDIA	Memphis, Tenn.	5000d	KSEN	Shelby, Mont.	1000	WKBK	Keene, N.H.	1000d
WORM	Savannah, Tenn.	250d	KOPY	Alice, Tex.	1000	KDEF	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1000	WGNV	Newburgh, N.Y.	5000d
KBUY	Amerville, Tex.	5000	WKOW	Madison, Wis.	1000d	WBUN	Utica, N.Y.	5000	WSQO	N. Syracuse, N.Y.	1000d
KODA	Houston, Tex.	1000d	<b>1080—277.6</b>			WBAO	Burlington, N.C.	1000d	WKMT	Kings Mtn., N.C.	1000d
KAWA	Marlin, Tex.	1000d	CHED	Edmonton, Alta.	1000d	WGBR	Goldsboro, N.C.	5000	WREY	Reidsville, N.C.	1000d
WELK	Charlottesville, Va	1000d	KSCO	Santa Cruz, Calif.	1000d	WCUE	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	1000d	KEYD	Oakes, N.C.	1000d
WMEV	Marion, Va.	1000d	WTIC	Hartford, Conn.	5000d	WIMA	Lima, Ohio	1000d	WGAR	Cleveland, Ohio	5000d
WPMH	Portsmouth, Va.	5000d	WLKO	Louisville, Ky.	5000	KNED	McAlester, Okla.	1000	WERT	Van Wert, Ohio	5000d
WCST	Berkeley Spngs., Va.	250d	WDAP	Owosso, Mich.	250d	KAGD	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	5000	KGYN	Guymon, Okla.	1000d
WSPT	Stevens Pt., Wis.	1000d	WUFO	Amherst, N.Y.	1000	WHUN	Huntingdon, Pa.	5000d	KBLV	Goldbeach, Oreg.	1000d
<b>1020—293.9</b>			WEWO	Laurinburg, N.C.	1000d	WYNS	Lighthouse, Pa.	1000d	KAPT	Salem, Oreg.	1000
KGBS	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000d	WYRE	Portland, Oreg.	1000d	WKPA	New Kensington, Pa.	1000d	WUIN	Mexico, Pa.	1000d
WCIL	Carbondale, Ill.	1000d	WRJD	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1000d	WORA	Mayaguez, P.R.	5000	WALD	Walden, N.C.	1000d
WPED	Peoria, Ill.	1000d	KRLD	Dallas, Tex.	5000d	WDIX	Orangeburg, S.C.	1000d	WFWL	Camden, Tenn.	250d
KDKA	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5000d	<b>1090—275.1</b>			WTVY	Rock Hill, S.C.	1000d	WCPC	Etawah, Tenn.	1000d
<b>1030—291.1</b>			CHCC	Lethbridge, Alta.	5000	WSNW	Seneca Township, South Carolina	1000d	WHEY	Millington, Tenn.	250d
WBZ	Boston, Mass.	5000d	CHIC	Brampton, Ont.	250	KIMM	Rapid City, S.Dak.	5000d	KVLL	Livingston, Tex.	250d
WBZA	Springfield, Mass.	1000	CHRS	St. Jean, Que.	1000	WCRK	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1000	KZEE	Weatherford, Tex.	250d
KCTA	Corpus Christi, Tex.	5000d	KTHS	Little Rock, Ark.	5000d	WTAW	Bryan, Tex.	1000	WLSB	Big Stone Gap, Va.	1000d
<b>1040—288.3</b>			WCRA	Emmigham, Ill.	250d	KCTC	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1000d	WFLY	Falls Church, Va.	5000d
KHVM	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000	KHAI	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000	KIZZ	El Paso, Tex.	1000d	KASY	Amherst, Va.	250d
WHD	Des Moines, Iowa	5000d	KNWS	Waterloo, Iowa	1000d	KVIL	Highland Park, Tex.	1000d	KOZI	Chelan, Wash.	1000d
KIXL	Dallas, Tex.	1000d	KWAL	Baltimore, Md.	5000d	KPNP	Port Neches, Tex.	500d	WRNE	Wis. Rapids, Wis.	500d
<b>1050—285.5</b>			WILD	Boston, Mich.	1000d	KQUN	Quanah, Tex.	1000d	CFWV	Camrose, Alta.	1000d
CFGP	Grande Prairie, Alta.	1000d	WMSU	Muskogean, Mich.	1000d	KBER	San Antonio, Tex.	1000d	CFHC	Churchill, Man.	250
CKSB	St. Boniface, Man.	1000d	WJVS	Wausau, Wis.	250	KOFE	Pulman, Wash.	1000d	CFK	Schoffville, Ariz.	250
CJIC	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1000d	KING	Seattle, Wash.	5000d	KAYD	Seattle, Wash.	5000	CFGR	Gravelbourg, Sask.	250
CHUM	Toronto, Ont.	5000	<b>1100—272.6</b>			KKEY	Vancouver, Wash.	1000d	CFHR	Hwy River, Nwt.	100
WRFS	Alexander City, Ala.	1000d	KFXA	San Francisco, Calif.	5000d	WABH	Deerfield, Va.	1000d	CFYT	Dawson City, Yukon T.	100
KVRI	Scottsboro, Ala.	250d	WLBB	Carrollton, Ga.	250d	WELC	Welch, W.Va.	1000d	CFPA	Port Arthur, Ont.	1000
WCWM	Shaw Low, Ariz.	1000d	WHLI	Hempstead, N.Y.	1000d	WCXX	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	5000d	CKLD	Theftford Mines, Que.	250
KVLC	Little Rock, Ark.	1000d	KYW	Cleveland, Ohio	5000d	WISN	Milwaukee, Wis.	5000	CKMP	Midland, Ont.	250
KOFY	San Mateo, Calif.	1000d	WGPA	Batavia, Pa.	250d	WJJD	Chicago, Ill.	5000d	WVLA	Valdosta, Ga.	1000
KWSD	Waco, Calif.	1000d	<b>1110—270.1</b>			KSL	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000d	CKVD	Val D'Or, Que.	1000
KLMO	Longmont, Colo.	1000d	CFML	Cornwall, Ont.	1000	WJDD	Chicago, Ill.	5000d	WAUD	Auburn, Ala.	1000
WJSB	Crestview, Fla.	1000d	CFTJ	Galt, Ont.	250	WJLD	Chicago, Ill.	5000d	WJBB	Haleyville, Ala.	1000
WIVY	Jacksonville, Fla.	1000d	WALT	Tampa, Fla.	5000d	CFNS	Saskatoon, Sask.	1000	WBHP	Huntsville, Ala.	1000
WHBO	Tampa, Fla.	250d	KIPA	Hilo, Hawaii	1000	WCDF	Montgomery, Ala.	1000d	WOLS	Florence, Ala.	1000
WRMF	Titusville, Fla.	5000d	WMBI	Chicago, Ill.	5000d	KCBQ	San Diego, Calif.	5000d	WNUZ	Taladega, Ala.	250
WAUG	Augusta, Ga.	5000d	KFAB	Omaha, Nebr.	5000d	KLOK	San Jose, Calif.	1000	KIFW	Sitka, Alaska	250
WBIE	Marionetta, Ga.	250d	WBT	Charlotte, N.C.	5000d	KOHQ	Honolulu, Hawaii	1000d	KSWN	Sioux, Ariz.	250
WPMZ	Montezuma, Ga.	5000d	KBND	Band, Oreg.	5000d	WLBN	Mattoon, Ill.	250d	KAAA	Kingman, Ariz.	250
WDZ	Decatur, Minn.	1000d	WNAR	Norristown, Pa.	5000d	KSTT	Davenport, Iowa	1000d	KRIZ	Phoenix, Ariz.	250
KNCO	Garden City, Kans.	1000d	WVJP	Caguas, P.R.	250	KVUD	Tulsa, Okla.	5000d	KATO	Safford, Ariz.	250
WNES	Central City, Ky.	5000d	WHIM	Providence, R.I.	1000d	WLEO	Pence, P.R.	250	KCON	Conway, Ark.	250
KLPL	Lake Providence, La.	250d	<b>1120—267.7</b>			KPLG	Sellingham, Wash.	1000d	KPWS	Portland, Ore.	1000
CKIJ	Shreveport, La.	250d	WUST	Bethesda, Md.	250d	WWVA	Wheeling, W.Va.	5000d	KBTM	Jenabero, Ark.	1000
KVPI	Villa Platte, La.	250d	KMOX	St. Louis, Mo.	5000d	<b>1180—254.1</b>			KEEB	Bakersfield, Calif.	500
WQMR	Silver Spngs., Md.	1000d	WQOL	Burling, N.Y.	1000d	WLDS	Jacksonville, Ill.	1000d	KWTC	Barstow, Calif.	1000
WVAB	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1000d	KCLE	Cleburne, Tex.	250d	WHAM	Rochester, N.Y.	5000d	KIBS	Bishop, Calif.	1000
KLOH	Pipestone, Minn.	1000d	<b>1130—265.3</b>			<b>1190—252.0</b>			KXO	El Centro, Calif.	250
WACR	Columbus, Miss.	1000d	CKWX	Vancouver, B.C.	5000d	KZON	Tolleson, Ariz.	250	KDAC	Fl. Bragg, Calif.	250
KMIS	Portageville, Mo.	250d	KROU	Diinaba, Calif.	1000	KZNY	Anshaim, Calif.	1000	KDCA	San Diego, Calif.	250
KSIS	Sedalia, Mo.	250d	KSDO	San Diego, Calif.	5000	KNBA	Vallejo, Calif.	250d	KRPL	Paso Robles, Calif.	1000
KLVC	Las Vegas, Nev.	500d	KLEI	Kailua, Hawaii	1000	WOWO	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	5000d	KRDG	Redding, Calif.	250
WBNC	Conway, N.H.	1000d	KKWH	Kailua, Hawaii	1000	WANN	Annapolis, Md.	1000d	KWG	Stockton, Calif.	250
WSEN	Baldwinsville, N.Y.	250d	WCAR	Detroit, Mich.	5000d	KWOF	Framingham, Mass.	1000d	KEXO	Grand Junc., Colo.	250
WSSA	Massena, N.Y.	250d	WDGY	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000d	WLJB	New York, N.Y.	1000d	KBRN	Leadville, Colo.	250
WHDN	New York, N.Y.	5000d	WNEW	New York, N.Y.	5000d	WLEO	Pence, P.R.	250	KDZA	ueblo, Colo.	250
WBTL	Farmville, N.C.	250d	<b>1140—263.0</b>			WKEP	Portland, Ore.	5000d	KWIN	Manchester, Conn.	1000
WFSC	Franklin, N.C.	1000d	CFTK	Terrace, B.C.	1000	KLIF	Dallas, Tex.	5000d	WGGG	Gainesville, Fla.	1000
WLON	Lincolnton, N.C.	1000d	CRXL	Calgary, Alta.	1000d	<b>1200—249.9</b>			WONN	Lakeland, Fla.	250
WVGP	Sanford, N.C.	1000d	CBIS	Sydney, S.A.	5000	WQAI	San Antonio, Tex.	5000d	WMAF	Madison, Fla.	1000
KFCO	Lawton, Okla.	250d	KRAK	Sacramento, Calif.	5000d	<b>1210—247.8</b>			WSSB	New Smyrna Bch., Fla.	1000
KFMJ	Tulsa, Okla.	1000d	WMIE	Miami, Fla.	1000d	WCNT	Centralla, Ill.	1000d	WVNY	Pensacola, Fla.	1000
WBR	Pendleton, Oreg.	1000d	KGEM	Boise, Idaho	1000d	WKNC	Saginaw, Mich.	1000d	WCNH	Quincy, Fla.	1000
KEED	Springdale, Oreg.	1000d	WVSI	Pekin, Ill.	1000d	WADE	Wadesboro, N.C.	1000d	WJNO	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	250
WBUT	Butler, Pa.	1000d	KLPR	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1000d	WADI	Dayton, Ohio	250d	WBIA	Augusta, Ga.	1000d
WLYC	Williamsport, Pa.	1000d	WITA	San Juan, P.R.	500	WBLJ	Dalton, Ga.	1000d	WBLJ	Dalton, Ga.	1000d
WSMT	Sparta, Tenn.	1000d	KSDO	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1000d	WXLI	Dublin, Ga.	250d	WVNY	Marionetta, Ga.	1000
KLEN	Killeen, Tex.	250d	KORC	Corcoran Wells, Tex.	250d	WSDA	San Diego, Calif.	250	WVSA	Savannah, Ga.	1000
KWLD	Liberty, Tex.	250d	WRVA	Richmond, Va.	5000d	WAYX	Waycross, Ga.	1000	KBAR	Burley, Idaho	250
KPLA	Plainview, Tex.	1000d	<b>1150—260.7</b>			CJOC	Lethbridge, Alta.	1000d	KORT	Grangeville, Idaho	250
WLAS	Slaton, Tex.	250d	CKSA	Lloydminster, Alta.	1000d	CKDA	Victoria, B.C.	1000d	KRXK	Rexburg, Idaho	1000
WGAT	Ga. City, Va.	250d	CHSJ	St. John, N.B.	1000d	CJRL	Kenora, Ont.	1000d	WJBC	Bloomington, Ill.	1000
WBRG	Lynchburg, Va.	1000d	CKOC	Hamilton, Ont.	1000d	CKCW	Moncton, N.B.	1000d	WQUA	Quincy, Ill.	1000
WCMS	Norfolk, Va.	1000d	CKX	Brandon, Man.	1000d	CJSS	Cornwall, Ont.	1000d	WHIC	Chicago, Ill.	250
KNBX	Kirkland, Wash.	1000d	CKTR	Truro, N.S.	1000d	CKSM	Shawinigan, Quebec	1000d	WJOB	Hammond, Ind.	1000
WCEF	Parkersburg, W.Va.	1000d	WBCA	Bay Minnetta, Ala.	1000d	WZCB	Birmingham, Ala.	1000d	WSAL	Logansport, Ind.	1000
WECL	Eau Claire, Wis.	1000d	WGEA	Geneva, Ala.	1000d	WPRN	Butler, Ala.	1000d	WTCJ	Tell City, Ind.	250
WLIP	Kenosha, Wis.	250d	WJRD	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5000	WABF	Fairhope, Ala.	1000d	WBOW	Torre Haute, Ind.	1000d
KWIV	Douglas, Wyo.	250d	KCKY	Coolidge, Ariz.	1000	KVSA	McGehee, Ark.	1000d	KFJB	Marshalltown, Iowa	1000d
<b>1060—282.8</b>			KXLR	No. Little Rock, Ark.	5000	KLIP	Fowler, Calif.	250d	WHIB	Bartholomew, Ky.	1000d
CFCN	Calgary, Alta.	1000d	KFSG	Los Angeles, Calif.	250d	KIBE	Palo Alto, Calif.	1000d	WHOP	Cumers, Marie, Ky.	1000
WQR	Quosbo, Que.	1000d	KJAX	San Jose, Calif.	5000d	KNAR	Pomona, Calif.	250d	WMLF	Pineville, Ky.	1000d
KUPD	Tempe, Ariz.	1000d	KGMC	Englewood, Colo.	1000d	WDEE	Denver, Colo.	1000d	KLIC	Monroe, La.	250
KPAY	Chico, Calif.	1000d	WCN	Middleton, Conn.	500d	WQTY	Arlington, Fla.	1000d	WJBW	New Orleans, La.	1000d
WNOE	New Orleans, La.	5000d	WDEL	Wilmington, Del.	5000	WKBX	Kissimmee, Fla.	1000d	KSLO	Opelousas, La.	250
WHFB	Benton Harbor, Mich.	1000d	WDBD	Daytona Bch., Fla.	1000d	WMET	Miami, Fla.	250d	WQDY	Calais, Maine	250
WVNY	Pensacola, Fla.	1000d	WTMP	Tampa, Fla.	5000d	WSAF	Sarasota, Fla.	1000d	WTHI	Baltimore, Md.	1000
WCNH	Quincy, Fla.	1000	WFPM	Fort Valley, Ga.	1000d	WCLB	Camilla, Ga.	1000d	WUCM	Cumers, Marie, Md.	1000
WJNO	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	250	WJEM	Valdosta, Ga.	5000d	WPLK	Rockmart, Ga.	500d	WMNB	No. Adams, Mass.	250
WBIA	Augusta, Ga.	1000d	WJRH	Rockford, Ill.	5000	WFTT	Thomaston, Ga.	250d	WESX	Salem, Mass.	1000
WBLJ	Dalton, Ga.	1000d	WKWY	Des Moines, Iowa	1000	WLPO	LaSalle, Ill.	1000d	WNEB	Worcester, Mass.	1000
WXLI	Dublin, Ga.	250d	KSAL	Salina, Kans.	5000	WKRK	Waukegan, Ill.	1000d	WJEF	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1000
WVNY	Marionetta, Ga.	1000	WMST	Mt. Sterling, Ky.	5000	WSLM	Salem, Ind.	1000d	WIKB	Loper River, Mich.	1000
WSDA	San Diego, Calif.	250	WLDC	Mumfordsville, Ky.	1000d	KJAN	Atlantic, Iowa	250d	WMPG	Casper, Mich.	250
WAYX	Waycross, Ga.	1000	WBO	Baton Rouge, La.	5000	KOUR	Independence, Iowa	250d	WSTR	Sturgis, Mich.	1000d
KBAR	Burley, Idaho	250	WGH	Waltham, Mass.	5000d	KOFO	Ottawa, Kans.	250d	WTKL	Cloquet, Minn.	1000d
KORT	Grangeville, Idaho	250	WHMC								





Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
KWCL	Oak Grove, La.	500d	WAVZ	New Haven, Conn.	1000	CJSO	Sorel, P.Q.	1000	<b>1340—223.7</b>		
WEIM	Fitchburg, Mass.	5000	WRKT	Cocoa Beach, Fla.	500d	CKKW	Kitchener, Ont.	1000	CFBG	Goose Bay, Nfld.	1000
WFYC	Alma, Mich.	1000d	WVFG	Marathon, Fla.	500d	WAGF	Dothan, Ala.	1000	CJAF	Cabano, Que.	1000
WTCN	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000	WSOL	Tampa, Fla.	5000d	WENN	Birmingham, Ala.	5000d	CESL	Weyburn, Sask.	1000
KVOX	Noorhead, Minn.	1000	WNTA	Moultrie, Ga.	5000d	KBLU	Yuma, Ariz.	500d	CFYK	New Milf, N.W.T.	250
KDKO	Clinton, Mo.	1000d	WNEM	Newman, Ga.	500	KWHN	Fort Smith, Ark.	5000	CHAD	Amos, N.W.T.	250
KYAL	St. Louis, Mo.	5000d	WIND	Winder, Ga.	1000d	KRLW	Walnut Ridge, Ark.	1000d	CJLS	Yarmouth, N.S.	250
KCNL	Broken Bow, Nebr.	1000d	KOZE	Lewiston, Idaho	5000	KHSH	Hemet, Calif.	500d	CHRD	Drummondville, Que.	250
KTOD	Henderson, Nev.	5000d	WTAQ	LaGrange, Ill.	1000d	KLAN	Leamore, Calif.	1000d	CJQC	Quebec, Que.	250
WHBI	Newark, N.J.	2500	WFRX	W. Frankfort, Ill.	1000d	KUDE	Oceanside, Calif.	500	CKAR-I	Parry Sound, Ont.	250
KRZE	Farmington, N.Mex.	5000d	WHLT	Huntington, Ind.	500d	KCRA	Sacramento, Calif.	5000	CKOX	Woodstock, Ont.	250
WADO	New York, N.Y.	5000	WMFT	Terre Haute, Ind.	500d	KAVI	Rocky Ford, Colo.	1000d	KWUL	Cullman, Ala.	250
WROC	Rochester, N.Y.	5000d	KGLO	Mason City, Iowa	5000	WATR	Waterbury, Conn.	5000	WJOF	Frederick, Md.	250
WSAT	Salisbury, N.C.	1000	WBLG	Lexington, Ky.	1000	WGNH	Hollywood, Fla.	1000d	WGFC	Seima, Ala.	250
WYSL	Scotland Neck, N.C.	5000d	WIBR	Baton Rouge, La.	1000	WZCK	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000	WGWB	Sylacauga, Ala.	250
WONW	Defiance, Ohio	1000	WVB	Shreveport, La.	1000d	WAMR	Venice, Fla.	500d	KIBH	Seward, Alaska	250
WLMJ	Jackson, Ohio	1000d	WFRB	Baltimore, Md.	5000	WHIE	Griffin, Ga.	5000d	KIKO	Miami, Ariz.	250
KLCO	Poteau, Okla.	1000d	WJDA	B Quincy, Mass.	1000d	WKAN	Kankakee, Ill.	1000	KNOG	Nogales, Ariz.	250
KERG	Eugene, Oreg.	5000	WOOD	Grand Rapids, Mich.	5000	KMAQ	Maquoketa, Iowa	500d	PGE	PAGE, Ariz.	250
WBRX	Berwick, Pa.	500d	WRBC	Jackson, Miss.	5000	KLWN	Lawrence, Kans.	5000	KENT	Prescott, Ariz.	250
WHVR	Hanover, Pa.	5000	KMMO	Marshall, Mo.	1000d	WBRF	Randolph, N.C.	1000d	KBTA	Batesville, Ark.	1000
KWST	New Castle, Pa.	1000	KBRM	Coconut, Nebr.	1000d	WBGD	Greensboro, N.C.	5000	KKAB	Hot Springs, Ark.	500d
WCHN	Arcata, P.R.	1000	WAAT	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	KHAL	Homer, La.	1000d	KBRN	Springdale, Ark.	250
WNSN	Anderson, S.C.	5000	WOSC	Fulton, N.Y.	1000d	WICO	Salisbury, Md.	1000d	KENL	Arcata, Calif.	250
WJAY	Mullins, S.C.	1000d	WEEE	Rensselaer, N.Y.	5000d	WARA	Attleboro, Mass.	1000	KMAK	Fresno, Calif.	250
WMCP	Columbia, Tenn.	1000d	WGOL	Goldsboro, N.C.	1000d	WILS	Lansing, Mich.	5000	KDOL	Mojave, Calif.	100
WDNT	Dayton, Tenn.	1000d	WLNC	Laurensburg, N.C.	500	WRMJ	Marquette, Mich.	5000d	KSFE	Needles, Calif.	250
KNIT	Abiene, Tex.	500d	WSYD	Nt. Airy, N.C.	5000	WDRJ	Picayune, Miss.	1000d	KATY	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	1000
KWHI	Brenham, Tex.	1000d	WERE	Cleveland, Ohio	5000	KLW	Clayton, Mo.	1000d	KIST	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1000
KLAN	Longview, Tex.	1000d	WMBW	Wilmington, Ohio	500	WOLG	Wellsburg, Nebr.	5000d	KONY	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1000
KRUE	Morion, Tex.	500	KOME	Tulsa, Okla.	5000	WQSR	Solvay, N.Y.	500d	KDEN	Denver, Colo.	250
KNAK	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	KDQV	Medford, Oreg.	5000d	WAGY	Forest City, N.C.	1000	KWSL	Grand Junction, Colo.	250
WKDE	Altavista, Va.	500d	KACI	The Dalles, Oreg.	1000d	WCOG	Greensboro, N.C.	5000	KVHR	Salida, Colo.	1000
WYVE	Wytheville, Va.	1000d	WCHC	Clarion, Pa.	500d	WEW	Washington, N.C.	5000	WNHC	Watsonville, Conn.	1000
KUDY	Spokane, Wash.	5000d	WTHT	Hazleton, Pa.	1000d	KQDY	Minot, N.Dak.	1000d	WOK	Washington, D.C.	250
KIT	Yakima, Wash.	5000	WTL	Mayaguez, P.R.	1000d	WHCK	Wheaton, Ohio	1000d	WSLG	Clermont, Fla.	250
WRAN	Richwood, W.Va.	1000d	WKSC	Kershaw, S.C.	500d	KWOE	Clinton, Okla.	1000d	WTAN	Clearwater, Fla.	250
WNAM	Neenah, Wis.	1000	KOLY	Mobridge, S.Dak.	1000d	KATR	Eugene, Oreg.	1000d	WDRR	Daytona Bch., Fla.	1000
<b>1290—232.4</b>			WMTN	Morristown, Tenn.	5000d	WKAP	Allentown, Pa.	5000	WDSR	Lake City, Fla.	1000
CFAM	Altona, Man.	10000	WMAK	Nashville, Tenn.	5000	WGET	Gettysburg, Pa.	1000	WTFY	Marianna, Fla.	1000
CKSL	London, Ont.	5000	KVET	Austin, Tex.	1000d	WJAS	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5000	WQXT	Palmdale, Calif.	250
WTHG	Jackson, Ala.	1000d	KTFY	Brownfield, Tex.	1000d	WSCR	Scranton, Pa.	5000	WSEB	Sebring, Fla.	250
WSHF	Sheffield, Ala.	1000d	KGNS	Grado, Tex.	500d	WRFB	Winston-Salem, P.R.	1000	WNSM	Valparaiso-Niceville, Fla.	250
WMLS	Sylacauga, Ala.	1000d	KKAS	Giltshe, Tex.	5000	WIOC	Wichita, Kan.	5000	WAKE	Atlanta, Ga.	1000
KEDS	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1000	KSTU	Logan, Utah	1000	KELO	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	5000	WGAU	Athens, Ga.	1000
KWLN	Tucson, Ariz.	5000	KOL	Seattle, Wash.	5000	WKIN	Kingsport, Tenn.	5000d	WBDJ	Augusta, Ga.	1000
KDMS	El Dorado, Ark.	5000d	WCLG	Morgantown, W.Va.	1000d	WMNR	Manchester, Tenn.	1000d	WGAA	Cedarhurst, Ga.	1000
KUOA	Siloam Springs, Ark.	5000d	WKLC	St. Albans, W.Va.	1000d	KVMC	Colo. City, Tex.	1000d	WOKS	Columbus, Ga.	1000
KHSL	Chico, Calif.	5000	<b>1310—228.9</b>			KXYZ	Houston, Tex.	5000	WBBT	Lyons, Ga.	250
KPER	Gilroy, Calif.	5000d	CKDY	Ottawa, Ont.	5000	CKPK	Lake City, Utah	5000	WTFI	Tifton, Ga.	1000
KMEN	San Bernardino, California	5000	CFGM	Richmond Hill, Ont.	1000	WDMR	Lynchburg, Va.	1000	KWLW	Wampa, Idaho	1000
KACL	Santa Barbara, Calif.	5000	WHEP	Foley, Ala.	1000d	WEET	Richmond, Va.	1000d	KPST	Preston, Idaho	250
WCCG	Hartford, Conn.	5000	CHGB	St. Anne-de-la-Pocatiere, Quebec	5000d	KXRO	Aberdeen, Wash.	1000	WSDY	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1000
WTUX	Wilmington, Del.	1000d	WJAM	Marion, Ala.	5000d	KHIT	Walla Walla, Wash.	1000d	WJOF	Decatur, Ill.	1000
WTMC	Ocala, Fla.	5000	KBUZ	Mesa, Ariz.	5000d	WQMN	Superior, Wis.	1000d	WJPF	Herrin, Ill.	250
WSCM	Panama City Beach, Florida	500d	KBOK	Galvorn, Ark.	1000d	WFHR	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	5000	WJOL	Joliet, Ill.	250
WIRK	W. Palm Bch., Fla.	5000	KBOT	Bartow, Fla.	1000d	<b>1330—225.4</b>		WBIW	Bedford, Ind.	1000	
WDEC	Americus, Ga.	1000d	KPOD	Crescent City, Calif.	1000d	WROS	Scottsboro, Ala.	1000d	WTRC	Elkhart, Ind.	1000
WABC	Canton, Ga.	1000d	KDIA	Oakland, Calif.	1000d	KMOP	Tucson, Ariz.	500d	WIBC	Stuncle, Ind.	1000
WTOC	Savannah, Ga.	5000	KTKR	Taft, Calif.	5000	KVEE	Conway, Ark.	5000	KROB	Rockford, Iowa	1000
KSNB	Pocatello, Idaho	1000d	KFKA	Greeley, Colo.	1000	KFCAC	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	KLIL	Estherville, Iowa	100
WIRL	Peoria, Ill.	5000	WICH	Norwich, Conn.	5000	KLBS	Los Banos, Calif.	5000	CKKN	Kansas City, Kans.	250
KPRT	Pratt, Kansas	5000	WOOD	Deland, Fla.	5000d	KARH	Redding, Calif.	5000d	KSEK	Pittsburg, Kans.	250
WJBL	Benton, Ky.	5000d	WALA	Albany, Fla.	5000	WAPL	El Paso, Tex.	5000d	WCMJ	Ashland, Ky.	250
KCFE	Jennings, La.	1000d	WBRO	Waynesboro, Ga.	1000d	WYSE	Lakeland, Fla.	1000d	WBGW	Bowling Green, Ky.	250
WHRG	Houghton, Lake, Mich.	1000	WBMK	West Point, Ga.	1000d	WEBY	Milton, Fla.	5000d	WNBS	Murray, Ky.	250
WGNR	Niles, Mich.	500d	KLIX	Twin Falls, Idaho	5000	WMEN	Tallahassee, Fla.	5000d	KVOB	Bastrop, La.	250
WOIA	Saline, Mich.	5000	WISH	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000	WMLT	Dublin, Ga.	5000d	KRMD	Shreveport, La.	250
KBMO	Benson, Minn.	5000	KDLS	Perry, Iowa	5000	WEAW	Evanston, Ill.	5000d	WFAU	Augusta, Maine	1000
WBLE	Batesville, Miss.	1000d	KOKX	Koosuk, Iowa	1000	WRAM	Monmouth, Ill.	1000d	WHOU	Houlton, Maine	1000
KALM	Thayer, Mo.	1000d	WTL	Madisonville, Ky.	500d	WRRR	Rockford, Ill.	1000d	WGAW	Gardner, Mass.	1000
KGVO	Missoula, Mont.	5000	WABT	Wilmington, Ky.	5000d	WWRB	Waltham, Mass.	5000	WNBH	New Bedford, Mass.	1000
KOIL	Omaha, Nebr.	5000	KIKS	Sulphur, La.	5000	KWVL	Waterloo, Iowa	5000	WLEW	Bad Axe, Mich.	250
WKEA	Keosauqua, Mo.	1000d	KUZN	W. Monroe, La.	1000d	KFH	Wichita, Kans.	5000	WLAW	Grand Rap., Mich.	1000
KSRC	Socorro, N.M.	1000d	WLOB	Portland, Maine	1000d	WYGO	Corbin, Ky.	5000d	WCSR	Hillsdale, Mich.	1000
WGLI	Babylon, N.Y.	1000	WORC	Worcester, Mass.	5000	WMOR	Morehead, Ky.	1000d	WMTA	Manistee, Mich.	1000
WNBF	Binghamton, N.Y.	5000	WKMM	Dearborn, Mich.	5000	KVOL	Lafayette, La.	1000	WAGN	Menominee, Mich.	250
WHKY	Hickory, N.C.	5000	WCCW	Traverse City, Mich.	1000d	WASA	Harve deGrace, Md.	1000d	WMBN	Petoskey, Mich.	1000
WEYF	Sanford, N.C.	1000d	KRBT	St. Peter, Minn.	1000d	WTRX	Waltham, Mass.	5000	WEXL	Royal Oak, Mich.	250
WOMP	Bellaire, Ohio	1000d	WXXK	Johnston, Miss.	1000d	WLOL	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000	KDLM	Detroit Lakes, Minn.	1000
WDNT	Dayton, Ohio	5000	KFSB	Hopkins, Mo.	5000	WJPR	Greenville, Miss.	1000d	WEVE	Eveleth, Minn.	1000
KUMA	Pendleton, Oreg.	5000d	KFTB	Great Falls, Mont.	5000	WDAL	Meridian, Miss.	1000d	KROC	Rochester, Minn.	1000
KLIQ	Portland, Oreg.	5000d	WJMK	Asbury Park, N.J.	250	KUKU	Willow Springs, Mo.	1000d	KWLM	Willmar, Minn.	1000
WFBG	Altoupa, Pa.	5000	WJAM	Camden, N.J.	250	KGAK	Gallup, N.Mex.	5000	WJMB	Brookhaven, Miss.	250
WICE	Previdere, R.I.	5000	WBNY	Binghamton, N.M.	1000d	WYIP	Mid. City, N.Y.	5000d	WAML	Laurel, Miss.	250
WFIG	Sumter, S.C.	1000	WTLB	Utica, N.Y.	1000	WPOW	New York, N.Y.	5000	WEDT	Elm Hill, Mont.	1000
WATO	Oak Ridge, Tenn.	1000d	WISE	Asheville, N.C.	5000	WBOE	Owego, N.Y.	1000d	KLID	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	250
WATL	Big Lake, Tex.	1000d	WKTC	Charlotte, N.C.	1000	WHAZ	Troy, N.Y.	1000	KSMO	Salem, Mo.	1000
KIVY	Crockett, Tex.	500d	WTKC	Durham, N.C.	1000	WHOT	Campbell, Ohio	500	KICK	Springfield, Mo.	250
KRGV	Weslaco, Tex.	5000	WTK	Durham, N.C.	1000	WFN	Findlay, Ohio	1000d	KCAP	Helena, Mont.	250
KTRN	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000	KNOX	Grand Forks, N.Dak.	5000	WFN	Findlay, Ohio	1000d	KPRK	Livingson, Mont.	1000
WPVA	Colonial Hots., Va.	5000d	WFH	Hillsdale, Ohio	1000d	KPOJ	Portland, Ind.	5000	KATI	Miles City, Mont.	1000
WAGE	Leesburg, Va.	1000d	KNPT	Newport, Oreg.	5000	WBLF	Bellefonte, Pa.	500	KQTE	Missoula, Mont.	250
WKWS	Rocky Mount, Va.	1000d	WBFD	Bedford, Pa.	5000d	WICU	Erie, Pa.	5000	KHUB	Fremont, Nebr.	500
WOW	London, W.Va.	5000	WGSA	Ephrata, Pa.	5000d	WLAT	Conway, S.C.	5000d	KGFV	Kearney, Nebr.	1000
KAPY	Port Angeles, Wash.	1000d	WNAE	Warren, Pa.	5000d	WFBC	Greenville, S.C.	5000	KSID	Sidney, Nebr.	1000
WML	Milwaukee, Wis.	1000d	WDKD	Kingstree, S.C.	5000d	WAEW	Crossville, Tenn.	1000d	KORK	Las Vegas, Nev.	250
WCOP	Sparta, Wis.	5000d	WDDD	Chattanooga, Tenn.	5000	WTRO	Dyersburg, Tenn.	500d	KBET	Reno, Nev.	1000
KOWB	Laramie, Wyo.	5000	WDXI	Jackson, Tenn.	5000	KCHL	Camden, Tex.	5000	WDGR	Hanover, N.H.	1000
<b>1300—230.6</b>			WBNT	Wilmington, N.C.	1000d	KSWA	Graham, Tex.	5000	WKND	Atlantic City, N.J.	10

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WOKF	Oxford, N.C.	1000	WFLT	Bedford, Va.	1000	WDEF	Chattanooga, Tenn.	5000	WKRK	Murphy, N.C.	1000
W00W	Greenville, N.C.	1000	WFLC	Fredricksburg, Va.	5000	WDXE	Lynchburg, Tenn.	1000	WEED	Rocky Mount, N.C.	5000
WGNI	Wilmington, N.C.	1000	WVNA	Norton, Va.	5000	WRGS	Rogersville, Tenn.	1000	WADA	Shelby, N.C.	5000
WAIR	Winston-Salem, N.C.	250	WAVY	Portsmouth, Va.	5000	W00E	Austin, Tex.	1000	WJRM	Troy, N.C.	5000
KGPC	Grafton, N.Dak.	1000	W00R	Portage, Wis.	1000	KFR0	Longview, Tex.	1000	KLPM	Minot, N.Dak.	5000
W00C	Ashland, Ohio	250	<b>1360—220.4</b>			KUK0	Past, Tex.	5000	W00H	Bellefontaine, Ohio	5000
W00B	Athens, Ohio	250	W00W	Jasper, Ala.	1000	K00P	Salt Lake City, Utah	1000	W00P	Middleport-Pemroy, Ohio	1000
W00Z	Springfield, Ohio	250	W00X	Mobile, Ala.	5000	W00T	Bennington, Vt.	1000	WFMJ	Youngstown, Ohio	5000
W00V	Steubenville, Ohio	1000	W00Y	Monroeville, Ala.	1000	W00U	Martinsville, Va.	5000	KCRC	Enid, Okla.	1000
K00H	Hugo, Okla.	250	W00Z	Roanoke, Va.	5000	W00S	South Hill, Va.	5000	KSLM	Salem, Oreg.	5000
K00G	Oklahoma City, Okla.	250	W00A	Roanoke, Va.	5000	W00R	Delaney, Wash.	5000	WLAN	Lancaster, Pa.	1000
K00F	Oklahoma City, Okla.	250	KRUX	Glendale, Ariz.	5000	W00Q	Moundsville, W.Va.	1000	WRSC	State College, Pa.	5000
K00E	Sand Springs, Okla.	250	KLYR	Clarksville, Ark.	5000	W00N	Moundsville, W.Va.	1000	WISA	Isabella, P.R.	1000
K00D	Enterprise, Oreg.	250	KFFA	Helena, Ark.	1000	W00M	Neillsville, Wis.	5000	WBEL	Belton, S.C.	5000
K00C	Hood River, Oreg.	250	KFIV	Modesto, Calif.	1000	KVVO	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1000	WCSC	Charleston, S.C.	5000
K00B	North Bend, Oreg.	1000	KRCK	Ridgecrest, Calif.	1000	<b>1380—217.3</b>			KJAM	Madison, S.D.	5000
K00A	Connellsville, Pa.	250	KGB	San Diego, Calif.	5000	CFDA	Victoriaville, Que.	1000	WTJS	Jackson, Tenn.	5000
WSAJ	Greenville, Pa.	1000	WDRG	Hartford, Conn.	5000	CKPK	Brantford, Ont.	1000	KULP	El Campo, Tex.	5000
W00Z	Oil City, Pa.	1000	W00S	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000	CKLC	Kingston, Ont.	5000	KBC	Waxahachie, Tex.	5000
W00Y	Reading, Pa.	1000	WKAT	Miami Beach, Fla.	5000	W00V	Arab, Ala.	1000	KLGN	Lagan, Utah	1000
W00X	Tyrene, Pa.	250	W00U	Sanford, Fla.	5000	W00W	Greenville, Ala.	1000	WEAM	Arlington, Va.	5000
W00V	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1000	W00T	Winter Haven, Fla.	1000	KDXE	N. Little Rock, Ark.	1000	W00D	Lynchburg, Va.	5000
W00U	Williamsport, Pa.	250	W00S	Waza Bainbridge, Ga.	1000	KBVM	Lancaster, Calif.	1000	KLDQ	Yakima, Wash.	1000
W00T	Aguadilla, P.R.	250	W00R	Lawrenceville, Ga.	1000	KGMS	Sacramento, Calif.	1000	<b>1400—214.2</b>		
W00S	Charleston, S.C.	1000	W00Q	Metter, Ga.	5000	K00V	Saltinas, Calif.	5000	CKBC	Bathurst, N.B.	250
W00R	Rock Hill, S.C.	1000	W00P	DeKalb, Ill.	1000	KFLJ	Walsenburg, Colo.	1000	KDHD	Amherst, N.S.	250
W00Q	Sumter, S.C.	1000	W00O	McMurtrei, Ill.	5000	W00S	Wilmington, Del.	3000	CJFR	Pierre-du-Loup, Que.	1000
K00J	Huron, S.D.	250	W00N	Watska, Ill.	1000	W00R	Ormond Beh., Fla.	1000	KCRN	Rouyn, Que.	250
K00I	Rapid City, S.Dak.	1000	K00G	Watska, Ill.	1000	W00Q	St. Petersburg, Fla.	5000	KCRW	Swift Current, Sask.	1000
WBAC	Cleveland, Tenn.	1000	K00F	Sioux City, Iowa	5000	W00P	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	WMSL	Decatur, Ala.	250
W00R	Columbia, Tenn.	1000	K00E	El Dorado, Kans.	1000	W00O	Ocala, Fla.	5000	WXAL	Opelousas, La.	250
W00Q	Greenville, Tenn.	250	W00D	Monticello, Ky.	1000	W00N	Beloit, Ind.	5000	W00A	Fort Payne, Ala.	250
W00P	Knoxville, Tenn.	1000	K00C	Mansfield, La.	1000	W00M	Brazil, Ind.	5000	W00D	Wilmington, Ala.	1000
W00O	Memphis, Tenn.	1000	K00B	Indianapolis, La.	1000	W00L	Wayne, Ind.	5000	KSEW	Sitka, Alaska	250
W00N	Winchester, Tenn.	1000	K00A	Tallulah, La.	5000	K00M	Carroll, Iowa	1000	KCLF	Clifton, Ariz.	250
K00K	Abilene, Tex.	250	W00B	Dundalk, Md.	1000	K00L	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	5000	KXIV	Phoenix, Ariz.	250
K00J	Burnett, Tex.	250	W00A	Lynn, Mass.	5000	K00K	Washington, Iowa	5000	K00C	Tucson, Ariz.	250
K00I	Kand Corsicana, Tex.	250	W00Z	Kalamazoo, Mich.	5000	W00J	WMTA Central City, Ky.	5000	K00B	Yuma, Ariz.	250
K00H	KSet El Paso, Tex.	250	W00Y	Kalamazoo, Mich.	5000	W00I	Winchester, Ky.	1000	K00A	Keld E Dorado, Ark.	1000
K00G	Lubbock, Tex.	250	W00X	Mountaintop Grove, Mo.	1000	W00H	Baton Rouge, La.	5000	K00Z	Clinton, Ark.	1000
K00F	Lufkin, Tex.	250	W00W	McCook, Neb.	1000	W00G	Farmington, Me.	1000	K00Y	Wynne, Ark.	1000
K00E	Port Arthur, Tex.	250	W00V	Newton, N.J.	1000	W00F	Port Huron, Mich.	1000	K00X	Berkeley, Calif.	1000
K00D	San Angelo, Tex.	250	W00U	Vineland, N.J.	1000	W00E	Greenville, Mich.	5000	K00W	Redding, Calif.	250
K00C	N. of Victoria, Tex.	250	W00T	Wichita, Kan.	1000	W00D	Brainerd, Minn.	1000	K00V	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	250
W00B	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	1000	K00Z	Charlot Amalie, V.I.	250	K00C	Wineburg, Minn.	5000	K00U	Santa Paula, Calif.	250
W00A	Charlotte Amalie, V.I.	250	W00Y	Covington, Va.	1000	K00B	Indianola, Miss.	5000	K00T	Truckee, Calif.	1000
W00Z	Hopewell, Va.	1000	W00X	Hopewell, Va.	1000	W00A	Kansas City, Mo.	1000	K00S	Visalia, Calif.	250
W00Y	Orange, Va.	1000	W00W	Orange, Va.	1000	K00Z	St. Louis, Mo.	5000	K00R	Canon City, Colo.	250
W00X	Anacortes, Wash.	250	W00V	Anacortes, Wash.	250	K00Y	Heldredge, Nebr.	500	K00Q	Delta, Colo.	250
W00W	Pasco, Wash.	250	W00U	Clarkburg, W.Va.	250	W00X	Portsmouth, N.H.	1000	K00P	Fort Morgan, Colo.	250
W00V	Kapa Raymond, Wash.	250	W00T	Martinsburg, W.Va.	250	W00W	Zarephath, N.J.	5000	K00O	La Junta, Colo.	250
W00U	KMEL Wenatchee, Wash.	250	W00S	Martinsburg, W.Va.	250	W00V	New York, N.Y.	5000	K00N	Stamford, Conn.	1000
W00T	Wharfton, W.Va.	250	W00R	Montgomery, W.Va.	250	W00U	Ashville, N.C.	5000	K00M	Wilmington, Conn.	1000
W00S	Wagon Wheel, W.Va.	1000	W00Q	Wagon Wheel, W.Va.	1000	W00T	Winston-Salem, N.C.	5000	K00L	Waverly, Ohio	1000
W00R	Ladysmith, Wis.	1000	W00P	Ladysmith, Wis.	1000	W00S	Lorain, Ohio	5000	K00K	Lawton, Okla.	1000
W00Q	Milwaukee, Wis.	250	W00O	Milwaukee, Wis.	250	W00R	Waverly, Ohio	1000	K00J	Muskogee, Okla.	1000
W00P	Wheatland, Wyo.	250	W00N	Wheatland, Wyo.	250	W00Q	Waverly, Ohio	1000	K00I	Ocean Lake, Minn.	1000
W00O	Worland, Wyo.	250	W00M	Worland, Wyo.	250	W00P	Waverly, Ohio	1000	K00H	Ontario, Oreg.	5000
<b>1350—222.1</b>			W00L	Harrisonburg, Va.	5000	W00Q	Waverly, Ohio	1000	W00O	Kittanning, Pa.	1000
CH0V	Pembroke, Ont.	1000	W00K	Harrisonburg, Va.	5000	W00R	Waverly, Ohio	1000	W00N	Milton, Pa.	1000
CJLM	Joliet, Que.	1000	W00J	Grand Coulee, Wash.	1000	W00S	Waverly, Ohio	1000	W00M	Waynesboro, Pa.	1000
CKLB	Oshawa, Ont.	1000	W00I	Tacoma, Wash.	1000	W00T	Waverly, Ohio	1000	W00L	Woonsuck, R.I.	1000
CKEN	Kentville, N.S.	1000	W00H	Matawan, W.Va.	1000	W00U	Waverly, Ohio	1000	W00K	Bishopville, S.C.	1000
WELB	Elba, Ala.	1000	W00G	Ravenswood, W.Va.	1000	W00V	Waverly, Ohio	1000	W00J	New Britain, S.C.	5000
W00A	Gadsden, Ala.	1000	W00F	Green Bay, Wis.	5000	W00W	Waverly, Ohio	1000	W00I	Rapid City, S.Dak.	5000
W00Z	Bakersfield, Calif.	1000	W00E	Virouqua, Wis.	5000	W00X	Waverly, Ohio	1000	W00H	Clinton, Tenn.	1000
W00Y	San Bernardino, Calif.	5000	W00D	Menomonie, Wis.	1000	W00Y	Waverly, Ohio	1000	W00G	Millington, Tenn.	5000
W00X	Santa Rosa, Calif.	5000	KVRS	Reek Springs, Wyo.	1000	K00T	Waverly, Ohio	1000	K00S	Beaumont, Tex.	1000
W00W	Pueblo, Colo.	5000	<b>1370—218.8</b>			K00R	Waverly, Ohio	1000	K00R	Brownwood, Tex.	1000
W00V	Norwalk, Conn.	500	W00C	Calera, Ala.	1000	K00Q	Waverly, Ohio	1000	K00Q	Crane, Tex.	1000
W00U	Putnam, Conn.	1000	W00B	Volleyfield, P.Q.	1000	K00P	Waverly, Ohio	1000	K00P	El Paso, Tex.	1000
W00T	Cocoa, Fla.	1000	W00A	Prescott, Ark.	5000	K00O	Waverly, Ohio	1000	K00O	Ocean Lake, Minn.	1000
W00S	Dade City, Fla.	1000	K00Z	Prescott, Ark.	5000	K00N	Waverly, Ohio	1000	K00N	Pleasanton, Tex.	1000
W00R	Blackshock, Ga.	5000	K00Y	San Jose, Calif.	5000	K00M	Waverly, Ohio	1000	K00M	Rutland, Vt.	5000
W00Q	Cleveland, Ga.	1000	K00X	Tulare, Calif.	1000	K00L	Waverly, Ohio	1000	K00L	Richmond, Va.	5000
W00P	Warner Robins, Ga.	5000	K00W	Blountstown, Fla.	5000	K00K	Waverly, Ohio	1000	K00K	Everett, Wash.	5000
W00O	Kelvinston, Idaho	5000	K00V	Ocala, Fla.	5000	K00J	Waverly, Ohio	1000	K00J	Spokane, Wash.	5000
W00N	Peoria, Ill.	1000	W00Z	Pensacola, Fla.	5000	K00I	Waverly, Ohio	1000	K00I	Beloit, Wis.	5000
W00M	Salem, Ill.	5000	W00Y	Vero Beach, Fla.	1000	K00H	Waverly, Ohio	1000	<b>1390—215.7</b>		
W00L	Kokomo, Ind.	5000	W00X	Jesup, Ga.	5000	CKLN	Nelson, B.C.	1000	CKLN	Nelson, B.C.	1000
W00K	Des Moines, Iowa	5000	W00W	Manchester, Ga.	1000	WHMA	Anniston, Ala.	5000	KADK	Lake Charles, La.	250
W00J	Manhattan, Kans.	5000	W00V	Washington, Ga.	1000	KDQN	DeQueen, Ark.	5000	WLDL	Wilmington, Minn.	250
W00I	Louisville, Ky.	5000	W00U	Lincoln, Ill.	1000	KAMO	Rogers, Ark.	1000	WIDE	Biddeford, Maine	1000
W00H	New Orleans, La.	5000	W00T	Bloomington, Ind.	5000	KGER	Long Beach, Calif.	5000	W00I	Baltimore, Md.	250
W00G	Ellsworth, Me.	1000	W00S	Gary, Ind.	1000	KCEY	Turlock, Calif.	5000	W00H	Fall River, Mass.	5000
W00F	Howell, Mich.	500	W00R	Dubuque, Iowa	5000	K00V	Denver, Colo.	1000	W00G	Lowell, Mass.	5000
W00E	Ortonville, Minn.	1000	W00Q	Dodge City, Kans.	5000	W00U	Avon Park, Fla.	1000	W00F	Norhampton, Mass.	1000
W00D	Pine City, Minn.	1000	W00P	Ida, Kans.	5000	W00T	Avon Park, Fla.	1000	W00E	Battle Creek, Mich.	250
W00C	Kosciusko, Miss.	5000	W00O	Graysville, Ky.	5000	W00S	Galveston, Tex.	5000	W00D	Houghton, Mich.	250
W00B	Charleston, Mo.	1000	W00N	Tompkinsville, Ky.	1000	W00R	Chicago, Ill.	5000	W00C	Houghton, Mich.	250
W00A	O'Neill, Nebr.	1000	W00M	Marksville, La.	1000	W00Q	Fairfield, Ill.	5000	W00B	Munising, Mich.	250
W00Z	Laconia, N.H.	5000	W00L	Bradocks Hts., Md.	5000	W00P	Seymour, Ind.	1000	W00A	Saginaw, Mich.	250
W00Y	Princeton, N.J.	5000	W00K	Leonardtown, Md.	1000	W00O	Clinton, Iowa	1000	W00Z	St. Joseph, Mich.	250
W00X	Albuquerque, N.M.	5000	W00J	Grand Haven, Mich.	5000	K00C	Des Moines, Iowa	1000	W00Y	Traverse City, Mich.	250
W00W	Corning, N.Y.	1000	W00I	Fairmont, Minn.	1000	K00B	Concordia, Kans.	5000	K00V	Long Prairie, Minn.	250
W00V	Rome, N.Y.	5000	W00H	Wadena, Minn.	5000	W00A	Albany, Ky.	1000	W00X	Wadena, Minn.	250
W00U	Black Mountain, N.C.	5000	W00G	Boonville, Mo.	1000	W00Z	Hazardsville, Conn.	5000	W00W	Mpls. S. Paul, Minn.	1000
W00T	Whip Moore, N.C.	1000	W00F	Caruthers							

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
KBMI	Henderson, Nev.	250	WSET	Glen Falls, N.Y.	1000d	WFOB	Fostoria, Ohio	1000	WTNT	Tallahassee, Fla.	1000
KVNA	Winnemucca, N.V.	1000	W07T	Watertown, N.Y.	5000	WCIT	Newark, Ohio	5000	WGPC	Albany, Ga.	1000
WTSL	Hanover, N.H.	1000	WEGC	Concord, N.C.	1000d	KALV	Alva, Okla.	5000	WHEF	Cartersville, Ga.	250
KTRC	Santa Fe, N.Mex.	250	WRSO	Durham, N.C.	1000d	KELI	Tulsa, Okla.	5000	WCON	Cornelia, Ga.	250
KCHS	Truth or Consequences, New Mexico	250	WING	Dayton, Ohio	5000	KGAY	Salem, Oreg.	5000d	WKEU	Grimm, Ga.	1000
KTNM	Tucumcari, N. Mex.	250	KPAM	Portland, Oreg.	5000d	WVAM	Altosna, Pa.	1000	WVMG	Milledgeville, Ga.	5000
W00N	Pleasantville, N.J.	1000	WLSH	Lansford, Pa.	5000d	WFR A	Franklin, Pa.	5000	WBYG	Savannah, Ga.	1000
W00Y	Albany, N.Y.	1000	KQV	Pittsburg, Pa.	5000	WNEL	Cagus, P.R.	1000	WVLD	Valdosta, Ga.	1000
WYSL	Buffalo, N.Y.	250	W0PC	Clinton, S.C.	1000d	WBLR	Batesburg, S.C.	5000d	KEOK	Payette, Idaho	250
WYSLB	Ogdensburg, N.Y.	1000	W0YC	Manning, S.C.	1000d	WATP	Marion, S.C.	1000d	KEEP	Twin Falls, Idaho	250
W0BMA	Beaufort, N.C.	1000	W0MT	Martin, Tenn.	1000d	KGRK	Brookings, S. Dak.	1000d	W0HF	Carro, Ill.	1000
W0BGA	Greensboro, N.C.	1000	KBUD	Athens, Tenn.	1000d	W0CT	Fountain City, Tenn.	1000d	WKEL	Kewanee, Ill.	1000
W0SIC	Statesville, N.C.	1000	KBAN	Bowie, Tex.	500d	WENO	Nadison, Tenn.	5000d	W0CVS	Springfield, Ill.	1000
W0LSE	Wallace, N.C.	250	KXVL	Cleveland, Tex.	500	WHER	Memphis, Tenn.	1000	WANE	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	250
W0HCC	Waynesville, N.C.	1000	WKIT	Dalhart, Tex.	500d	KSTB	Breckenridge, Tex.	1000d	W0XVW	Jeffersonville, Ind.	250
W0NFF	Weldon, N.C.	250	KAD0	Marshall, Tex.	500	KEES	Gladeater, Tex.	1000d	W0ASK	Lafayette, Ind.	250
KEYJ	Jamestown, N. Dak.	1000	KRIG	Odessa, Tex.	1000	KCOH	Houston, Tex.	1000d	W0A0V	Vincennes, Ind.	250
W0MAN	Mansfield, Ohio	1000	KBAL	San Saba, Tex.	500d	KLO	Ogden, Utah	5000	KPIG	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	250
W0PAY	Portsmouth, Ohio	1000	KNAL	Victoria, Tex.	500	W0IC	Ashland, Va.	1000d	KWBW	Hutchinson, Kans.	250
W0N	Bartlesville, Okla.	250	W0RIS	Roanoke, Va.	5000d	KBR C	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	500	W0TCO	Campbellsville, Ky.	250
K0TMC	McAlester, Okla.	250	W0KBH	LaCrosse, Wis.	5000	W0EIR	Wetmore, W. Va.	1000	W0PAD	Manchester, Ky.	1000
K0NOR	Norman, Okla.	250	W0KYO	Sheridan, Wyo.	1000	W0BEV	Beaver Dam, Wis.	1000d	W0XPL	Paducah, Ky.	1000
K0NND	Cottage Grove, Oreg.	250							KSIG	Crowley, La.	1000
W0NEE	Easton, Pa.	250	1420-211.1			1440-208.2			KNOC	Natchitoches, La.	1000
W0JET	Erie, Pa.	250	CKPT	Peterborough, Ont.	1000	CFCP	Courtenay, B.C.	1000	W0NPS	New Orleans, La.	250
W0HGB	Harrisburg, Pa.	250	CJMT	Chicoutimi, Que.	1000	WHHY	Montgomery, Ala.	5000	W0WRK	Rockland, Maine	250
W0KBI	St. Marys, Pa.	1000	WACT	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5000d	K0HFN	Sierra Vista, Ariz.	1000d	W0WKT	South Paris, Maine	250
W0KIC	Seranton, Pa.	1000	K0KPC	Pocahontas, Ark.	1000d	K0K0Y	Little Rock, Ark.	1000d	W0WMA	Springfield, Mass.	1000
W0WRAK	Williamsport, Pa.	1000	K0KSTN	Stockton, Calif.	5000	K0KVN	Yona, Calif.	500	W0WATZ	Alpena Township, Michigan	1000
W0WCS	Columbia, S.C.	1000	W0LIS	Old Saybrook, Conn.	500d	K0KRO	Riverside, Calif.	1000	W0WHTC	Holland, Mich.	1000
W0W0T	Georgetown, S.C.	1000	W0BRD	Bradenton, Fla.	1000	K0COY	Santa Maria, Calif.	1000	W0WMIQ	Iron Mt., Mich.	250
W0W0Z	Spartanburg, S.C.	1000	W0DBF	Delray Beach, Fla.	5000d	W0BIS	Bristol, Conn.	500d	W0WIBM	Jackson, Mich.	1000
W0W0ZM	Clarksville, Tenn.	1000	W0ETH	St. Augustine, Fla.	1000d	W0BWR	Winter Park, Fla.	5000	W0WKL	Judgington, Mich.	250
W0WHUB	Cookeville, Tenn.	1000	W0FRB	Tallahassee, Fla.	5000d	W0BGC	Green, Ga.	1000d	W0WHL	Pauls, Mich.	250
W0WSB	Copper Hill, Tenn.	1000	W0W0V	Waynesville, Ga.	1000d	W0WRAJ	Anna, Ill.	5000	W0KATE	Albert Lea, Minn.	250
W0W0P	Marvillet, Tenn.	1000	W0WEP	Louisville, Ga.	1000d	W0WIK	Normal, Ill.	1000	W0KBUN	Bemidji, Minn.	250
W0W0HAL	Shelbyville, Tenn.	1000	W0WLET	Turkey, Ga.	5000d	W0WIPRS	Paris, Ill.	1000d	W0KBMW	Breckenridge, Minn.	250
W0KRUN	Baininger, Tex.	250	W0WINI	Murfreesboro, Ill.	500d	W0W0GEM	Quincy, Ill.	1000	W0WELY	Ely, Minn.	1000
W0KYBG	Big Spring, Tex.	250	W0WIMS	Michigan City, Ind.	5000d	W0W0R0K	Rockford, Ill.	5000	W0KFAM	St. Cloud, Minn.	1000
W0KUNO	Corpus Christi, Tex.	250	W0WJCK	Junction City, Kans.	1000d	W0W0R0K	Rockford, Ill.	5000	W0W0R0X	Clarkdale, Miss.	250
W0KILE	Nr. Galveston, Tex.	250	W0W0TRC	Trinidad, Ky.	5000d	W0W0K0E	Portland, Ind.	500d	W0W0CJL	Chattanooga, Miss.	250
W0K0VL	Greenville, Tex.	250	W0W0HBN	Harrisburg, Ky.	1000d	W0W0K0E	Topeka, Kans.	500d	W0W0WJXN	Jackson, Miss.	250
W0KEBE	Jacksonville, Tex.	1000	W0W0VJS	Owensboro, Ky.	5000	W0W0K0LX	Paris, Ky.	1000d	W0W0K0K	Meridian, Miss.	250
W0KIUN	Pecos, Tex.	1000	W0W0KPEL	Lafayette, La.	1000	W0W0W0EJ	Williamsburg, Ky.	1000d	W0W0W0NAT	Natchez, Miss.	250
W0KEYE	Perryton, Tex.	250	W0W0K0W	Brookton, Mass.	1000d	W0W0W0MB	Monroe, La.	5000	W0W0W0R0B	West Point, Miss.	250
W0K0V0P	Plainview, Tex.	250	W0W0BSM	New Bedford, Mass.	5000	W0W0W0W0B	Westbrook, Me.	5000d	W0W0W0R0B	Wetmore, Miss.	250
W0K0DW	Stamers, Tex.	250	W0W0W0B	Pittsfield, Mass.	1000	W0W0W0W0A	Ware, Mass.	5000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0K0TEM	Temple, Tex.	250	W0W0W0M	Flint, Mich.	1000d	W0W0W0W0B	Waynesville, Mass.	5000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0K0TFS	Tarkenton, Tex.	250	W0W0W0K	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1000d	W0W0W0W0C	Worcester, Mass.	1000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0K0V0U	Uvalde, Tex.	250	W0W0W0T	K0E Mankato, Minn.	5000	W0W0W0W0D	Downing, Mich.	5000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0K0IXX	Provo, Utah	250	W0W0W0S	St. Cloud, Minn.	1000d	W0W0W0W0C	W0E	1000d	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0D0T	Burlington, Vt.	1000	W0W0W0K	Lafayette, La.	1000	W0W0W0W0E	Golden Valley, Minn.	5000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0W0A	Charlottesville, Va.	1000	W0W0W0Q	Vicksburg, Miss.	1000	W0W0W0W0H	Luedale, Miss.	1000d	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0W0H	Hillsville, Va.	250	W0W0W0B	Neosho, Mo.	500d	W0W0W0W0S	Pontotoc, Miss.	1000d	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0W0H	Portsmouth, Va.	250	W0W0W0O	Omaha, Neb.	1000d	W0W0W0W0M	Millville, N.J.	1000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0W0H	So. Boston, Va.	1000	W0W0W0K	Santa Rosa, N. Mex.	1000d	W0W0W0W0B	Babylon, N.Y.	1000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0W0I	Winchester, Va.	1000	W0W0W0A	Herkimer, N.Y.	1000d	W0W0W0W0S	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0W0K	Longview, Wash.	250	W0W0W0C	Watkinsburg, N.Y.	500	W0W0W0W0S	Oswego, N.Y.	1000d	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0R0C	0thello, Wash.	1000	W0W0W0L	Walworth, N.Y.	500	W0W0W0W0B	Elizabethtown, N.C.	1000d	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0T	Tacoma, Wash.	1000	W0W0W0N	Peckskill, N.Y.	1000d	W0W0W0W0B	Lexington, N.C.	5000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0Y	Clarksburg, W. Va.	1000	W0W0W0M	Mayodan, N.C.	500	W0W0W0W0K	Gold Fork, N.C.	1000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0N	Ronover, W. Va.	1000	W0W0W0G	S. Gastonia, N.C.	5000	W0W0W0W0H	Warren, Ohio	5000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0P	Spencer, W. Va.	1000	W0W0W0T	Wilson, N.C.	1000	W0W0W0W0M	Medford, Oreg.	5000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0K	Wheeling, W. Va.	250	W0W0W0K	Cleveland, Ohio	5000	W0W0W0W0D	Medford, Oreg.	5000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0B	Williamson, W. Va.	1000	W0W0W0T	0hobart, Okla.	1000d	W0W0W0W0K	The Dalles, Oreg.	1000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0W	Ashland, Wis.	1000	W0W0W0K	Coatesville, Pa.	5000	W0W0W0W0C	Carbondale, Pa.	5000d	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0Z	Eau Claire, Wis.	1000	W0W0W0C	Coatesville, Pa.	5000	W0W0W0W0B	Lansdale, Pa.	5000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0D	Green Bay, Wis.	250	W0W0W0O	Coatesville, Pa.	5000	W0W0W0W0G	Red Lion, Pa.	5000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0N	Racine, Wis.	250	W0W0W0E	Ponce, P.R.	1000	W0W0W0W0Q	Greenville, S.C.	5000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0R	Reedsburg, Wis.	250	W0W0W0C	Cheraw, S.C.	1000d	W0W0W0W0W	Cowan, Tenn.	1000d	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0I	Wausau, Wis.	250	W0W0W0A	Aberdeen, S.D.	1000d	W0W0W0W0H	McKenzie, Tenn.	500d	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0K	Casper, Wyo.	1000	W0W0W0M	Erwin, Tenn.	5000d	W0W0W0W0S	Amarillo, Tex.	5000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
W0W0D	Cody, Wyo.	1000	W0W0W0K	Pulaski, Tenn.	1000d	W0W0W0W0Y	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			W0W0W0F	Newham, Tex.	250d	W0W0W0W0K	Denton, Tex.	5000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			W0W0W0N	Lufkin, Tex.	1000	W0W0W0W0L	Livingston, Tex.	5000d	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			W0W0W0G	New Braunfels, Tex.	1000d	W0W0W0W0W	Blacksburg, Va.	5000d	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			W0W0W0K	San Angelo, Tex.	1000d	W0W0W0W0H	Bluffton, W. Va.	5000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			W0W0W0S	St. Albans, Vt.	1000d	W0W0W0W0A	Morgantown, W. Va.	5000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			W0W0W0D	Gloucester, Va.	5000d	W0W0W0W0P	Green Bay, Wis.	5000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			W0W0W0W	Warrenton, Va.	1000d				W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			W0W0W0K	Cherish, Wash.	1000d	1450-206.8			W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			W0W0W0J	Walla Walla, Wash.	5000	CFBM	Brochet, Man.	100	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			W0W0W0P	Plymouth, Wis.	5000	CBG	Gander, Nfld.	250	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			1430-209.7			CFAB	Windsor, N.S.	250	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			CKFH	Toronto, Ont.	1000d	CFJR	Brookville, Ont.	1000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			W0FHK	Pell City, Ala.	1000d	CFE	Franklin, P.Q.	1000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			K0HBM	Monticello, Ark.	1000d	W0A	Armidale, Va.	1000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			K0AMP	El Centro, Calif.	1000d	W0YAM	Bessemer, Ala.	1000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			K0ARM	Fresno, Calif.	5000	W0D	Dothan, Ala.	1000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			K0KAL	Pasadena, Calif.	5000	W0F	Funtunville, Ala.	250	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			K0K0S	Anderson, Ind.	5000	W0W	Waynesville, N.C.	1000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			W0SDB	Homestead, Fla.	5000	W0W0F	Muscle Shoals City, Ala.	1000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			W0LAK	Lakeland, Fla.	5000	W0W0W	Alabama	1000	W0W0W0W0K	Wolfe Point, Mont.	1000
			W								

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
KDXU	St. George, Utah	250	WNAU	New Albany, Miss.	500d	KTOB	Petaluma, Calif.	250	KNEL	Brady, Tex.	250
WSNO	Barr, Va.	1000	KGHM	Brookfield, Mo.	1000d	KBLF	Red Bluff, Calif.	1000	KSAM	Huntsville, Tex.	250
WTSA	Brattleboro, Vt.	1000	KTCB	Malden, Mass.	1000d	KDB	Santa Barbara, Calif.	250	KVOZ	Laredo, Tex.	250
WFR	Front Royal, Va.	250	WTKO	Ithaca, N.Y.	1000d	KSYC	Yreka, Calif.	1000	KZZN	Littlefield, Tex.	250
WENZ	Highland Springs, Va.	250	WPDM	Potsdam, N.Y.	1000d	KBOL	Boulder, Colo.	1000	KPLT	Paris, Tex.	250
WREL	Lexington, Va.	250	WBIG	Greensboro, N.C.	5000	KBUC	Gunnison, Colo.	250	KGKB	Tyler, Tex.	250
WMVA	Martinsville, Va.	1000	WPNC	Plymouth, N.C.	1000d	KCMS	Manitou Sprgs., Colo.	1000	KVWC	Vernon, Tex.	250
KBKW	Aberdeen, Wash.	1000	WTOE	Spruce Pine, N.C.	1000d	KQLR	Sterling, Colo.	250	KVUG	Ogden, Utah	1000
KCLX	Collax, Wash.	1000	WOHO	Toledo, Ohio	1000	WTOR	Torrington, Conn.	250	KWVT	Brattleboro, Vt.	250
KONR	Santa Rosa, Wash.	1000	KVLH	Valley, Okla.	2500	WTR	Bradenton, Fla.	250	KWIK	Newport, Vt.	1000
KAYE	Puyallup, Wash.	1000	KVLA	Vinita, Okla.	5000	WJBS	Dalton, Ga.	250	KWVA	Culpeper, Va.	250
WPAR	Parkersburg, W.Va.	250	KRAF	Albany, Oreg.	5000d	WMBM	Miami Beach, Fla.	250	WVEC	Hampton, Va.	250
KFIZ	Fond du Lac, Wis.	250	WSAN	Allentown, Pa.	1000d	WSRA	Milton, Fla.	250	WAYB	Waynesboro, Va.	250
WDLB	Marshfield, Wis.	1000	WFAF	Fairfax, Pa.	1000d	WRGR	Starke, Fla.	250	KBRD	Bremerton, Wash.	1000
WPFF	Park Falls, Wis.	1000	WWML	Portage, Pa.	5000	WTTB	Verde Beach, Fla.	250	VLDO	Kelso, Wash.	250
WRCO	Richland Center, Wis.	1000	WQLX	Columbia, S.C.	5000d	WSIR	Winter Haven, Fla.	250	KENE	Tenopish, Wash.	250
KBBS	Buffalo, Wyo.	250	WEAG	Aleca, Tenn.	1000d	WMOG	Brunswick, Ga.	250	KTEL	Walla Walla, Wash.	250
KVOW	Riverton, Wyo.	250	WVOL	Berry Hill, Tenn.	5000	WMJM	Cordelo, Ga.	1000	WTCS	Fairmont, W.Va.	250
<b>1460-205.4</b>			WRBC	Abilene, Tex.	5000	WSFB	Quitman, Ga.	250	WLOH	Princeton, W.Va.	250
CJOY	Guelph, Ont.	10000	KWNY	Henderson, Tex.	5000	WSNT	Sandersville, Ga.	250	WGEZ	Beloit, Wis.	250
CKRB	Ville St. Georges, Quebec	10000	KWNY	Henderson, Tex.	5000	WSYL	Sylvania, Ga.	250	WLXC	LaCrosse, Wis.	1000
CJNB	N. Battleford, Sask.	10000	KELA	Centralia, Wash.	5000	KTOH	Lihua, Hawaii	1000	WISM	Medford, Wis.	1000
WFNH	Cullman, Ala.	5000d	KSEM	Moses Lake, Wash.	5000	KCID	Caldwell, Idaho	1000	WOSH	Oshkosh, Wis.	250
WPMX	Phenix City, Ala.	5000	WHNY	Huntington, W.Va.	5000d	KWRO	Cairo, Ill.	250	KIML	Gillette, Wyo.	250
KZOT	Marianna, Ark.	500	WJBT	Wheeling, W.Va.	5000	WDAN	Anaheim, Fla.	1000	KLFC	Framing, Wyo.	1000
KKCL	Paris, Ark.	500d	WBKV	West Bend, Wis.	1000d	WBBR	East St. Louis, Ill.	500	KRTR	Thermopylae, Wyo.	250
KTYM	Inglewood, Calif.	5000d	KTWO	Casper, Wyo.	5000	WOPA	Oak Park, Ill.	1000	KGOS	Torrington, Wyo.	1000
KDON	Sallinas, Calif.	5000d	<b>1480-202.6</b>			WZOE	Princeton, Ind.	100	<b>1500-199.9</b>		
KVRE	Santa Rosa, Calif.	10000	WARI	Abilene, Ala.	1000	WKBV	Richmond, Ind.	2500	CHUC	Port Hope, Ont.	1000
KYSN	Colo. Sprgs., Colo.	1000	WBTS	Bridgeport, Ala.	1000d	WNDU	South Bend, Ind.	2500	KXRX	San Jose, Calif.	5000
WBAR	Bartow, Fla.	1000d	WIXI	Irontdale, Ala.	5000d	KBUR	Burlington, Iowa	1000	WTOP	Washington, D.C.	5000d
WZEP	DeFuniak Springs, Fla.	1000d	WABB	Mobile, Ala.	5000	WDBQ	Dubuque, Iowa	250	WKIZ	Key West, Fla.	250
WMBR	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000	KHAT	Phoenix, Ariz.	500	KRIB	Macon, Ga.	1000	WKDK	Detroit, Mich.	10000
WDMF	Buford, Ga.	1000d	KGLU	Safford, Ariz.	1000	KKAA	Phillipsburg, Kans.	250	WPKB	St. Paul, Minn.	5000d
WROY	Carmi, Ill.	1000d	KTCN	Berryville, Ark.	1000	WKFY	Frankfort, Ky.	250	KPIR	Eugene, Ore.	10000d
WIXN	Dixon, Ill.	1000d	KWUN	Concord, Calif.	5000	WKAY	Glasgow, Ky.	1000	WMNT	Manati, P.R.	250
WJAM	Crofton, Ind.	1000d	KRED	Eureka, Calif.	5000	WOMI	Owensboro, Ky.	1000	KTXO	Sherman, Tex.	250
WJCH	North Vernon, Ind.	1000d	KYOS	Yonkers, N.Y.	5000	WSP	Paintsville, Ky.	1000	KANI	Wharton, Tex.	500
KSO	Des Moines, Iowa	5000	KWIZ	Santa Ana, Calif.	5000	WIKC	Bogalusa, La.	1000	<b>1510-199.1</b>		
WRKB	Chanute, Kans.	1000d	KSEE	Santa Maria, Calif.	1000	KKAE	Eunice, La.	250	CKOT	Tillsonburg, Ont.	1000d
KVRC	Mt. Vernon, Ky.	500d	KTXU	Pueblo, Colo.	1000d	KGLH	Houma, La.	1000	KASK	Ontario, Calif.	1000
WAIL	Baton Rouge, La.	5000	WSOR	Windsor, Conn.	5000	KRUS	Ruston, La.	250	KIRV	Fresno, Calif.	500
KBSF	Springhill, La.	1000d	WAPG	Arcadia, Fla.	1000d	WFOR	Portland, Maine	1000	KTIM	San Rafael, Calif.	1000d
WDET	Easton, Md.	5000	WTHR	Panama Beach, Fla.	5000	WTVL	Waterville, Maine	1000	KMOR	Littleton, Colo.	1000
WBEN	Broomfield, Mass.	1000d	WYXZ	Windemere, Fla.	1000d	WARK	Hagerstown, Md.	1000	WNLC	New London, Conn.	5000
WBRN	Big Rapids, Mich.	1000d	WRDW	Augusta, Ga.	5000	WHAV	Haverhill, Mass.	250	WKAI	Macomb, Ill.	250d
WPON	Pontiac, Mich.	1000	WGSB	Geneva, Ill.	1000	WHXC	Wilmington, Mass.	1000	WLMX	Boston, Mass.	5000
KDMA	Montevideo, Minn.	1000	WJBM	Jerseyville, Ill.	5000	WABC	Adrian, Mich.	1000	WLKM	Three Rivers, Mich.	5000
WELZ	Belzoni, Miss.	1000d	WBTH	Terre Haute, Ind.	1000	WMDN	Midland, Mich.	1000	KANS	Independence, Mo.	1000d
KADY	St. Charles, Mo.	5000d	WRSW	Warsaw, Ind.	5000	WCBQ	Whitehall, Mich.	1000	WRAN	Dover, N.J.	1000
KRNY	Kearney, Nebr.	5000d	KLEE	Ottumwa, Iowa	5000	KXRA	Alexandria, Minn.	250	WLWJ	Warren, Penn.	5000d
KENO	Las Vegas, Nev.	1000	KBEA	Mission, Kans.	1000d	KOZY	Grand Rapids, Minn.	250	KCTX	Childress, Tex.	250d
WKDO	Albany, N.Y.	5000	KLEO	Wichita, Kans.	1000d	KLGR	Redwood Falls, Minn.	1000	KSTV	Stephenville, Tex.	250d
WDOX	New Rochelle, N.Y.	5000	WKOA	Wichita, Kans.	1000d	WCLD	Cleveland, Miss.	250	KGA	Spokane, Wash.	5000d
WHCC	Recheater, N.Y.	5000	WNKY	Neenah, Ky.	1000d	WHOC	Philadelphia, Miss.	250	WAUX	Waukesha, Wis.	10000d
WFVG	Fuquay Sprgs., N.C.	1000d	WTLO	Somersett, Ky.	1000d	WTUP	Tupelo, Miss.	250	<b>1520-197.4</b>		
WRKB	Kannapolis, N.C.	5000	KANV	Jonesville, La.	5000	WVIM	Vicksburg, Miss.	250	KGHT	Hollister, Calif.	500
WMMH	Marshall, N.C.	5000	KJSE	Shreveport, La.	1000d	KDMO	Carthage, Mo.	250	KACY	Port Huensme, Calif.	10000
WBNS	Columbus, Ohio	5000	WSAR	Fall River, Mass.	5000	KTRR	Rolla, Mo.	1000	WLOW	Wichigan	5000d
WPVL	Painesville, Ohio	5000	WMAX	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1000d	KTRR	Rolla, Mo.	1000	WSVL	Shelbyville, Ind.	250
KELR	El Reno, Okla.	500	WIOS	Tawas City, Mich.	1000d	KTRR	Rolla, Mo.	1000	KSIB	Creston, Iowa	1000d
KROW	Dallas, Okla.	5000	KAUS	Austin, Minn.	1000d	KSED	Seda, Mo.	1000	WRSL	Stanford, Ky.	500d
WMBM	Ambridge, Pa.	5000	KGCX	Sidney, Mont.	5000	KBOB	Butte, Mo.	1000	KXKW	Lafayette, La.	500
WCMB	Harrisburg, Pa.	5000	KLMS	Lincoln, Nebr.	1000	WBDB	Atlantic City, N.J.	250	WKBY	Buffalo, N.Y.	5000d
WBCU	Union, S.C.	1000	KWEW	Hobbs, N. Mex.	5000	KRSN	Los Alamos, N.Mex.	1000	KOMA	Ocala, Fla.	5000d
WGOG	Walhalla, S.C.	5000	WLEA	Hornell, N.Y.	1000d	KRTN	Raton, N.Mex.	250	KGBT	Garland, Tex.	1000d
WJAK	Jackson, Tenn.	5000d	WHOM	New York, N.Y.	5000d	WGSJ	St. Joseph, Mo.	250	WWWV	Rio Piedras, P.R.	250
WEEN	Lafayette, Tenn.	1000d	WRBY	Buffalo, N.Y.	5000d	WKNY	Kingston, N.Y.	1000	<b>1530-196.1</b>		
KBRZ	Freeport, Tex.	1000d	WVOK	Charlotte, N.C.	1000d	WICY	Malone, N.Y.	1000	KFKB	Sacramento, Calif.	5000d
KLLL	Lubbock, Tex.	1000d	WYRN	Louisburg, N.C.	5000	WDLF	Port Jervis, N.Y.	250	KMAM	Butler, Mo.	250
WACO	Waco, Tex.	1000	WMSJ	Sylva, N.C.	5000d	WOLF	Syracuse, N.Y.	250	WENG	Englewood, Fla.	1000
WPRW	Manassas, Va.	5000	WHBC	Canton, Ohio	5000	WSSB	Durham, N.C.	250	WKCY	Cincinnati, Ohio	5000d
WRAD	Radford, Va.	5000	WCIN	Cincinnati, Ohio	5000	WFBL	Fayetteville, N.C.	250	WQVA	Quantico, Va.	5000d
WLPM	Suffolk, Va.	5000	WTRA	Latrobe, Pa.	5000	WRFB	Fayetteville, N.C.	250	<b>1540-195.0</b>		
KCDI	Kirkland, Wash.	5000d	WDSB	Salisburg, Pa.	5000	WRFB	Fayetteville, N.C.	250	ZNS	Nassau, B.W.I.	10000
KIMA	Yakima, Wash.	5000	WISL	Shillington, Pa.	1000d	WRNB	New Bern, N.C.	1000	KPOL	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000d
WRAC	Racine, W.Va.	5000	WSHP	Shippensburg, Pa.	5000	WRMT	Rocky Mount, N.C.	250	WSMI	Litchfield, Ill.	1000d
WTMB	Tomah, Wis.	1000d	KSDR	Waterson, S.D.	1000d	WSTP	Salisbury, N.C.	250	WBNI	Bonville, Ind.	250d
<b>1470-204.0</b>			WJFC	Jefferson City, Tenn.	5000	WSVM	Valdese, N.C.	250	WLOI	LaPorte, Ind.	250d
CHOW	Welland, Ontario	1000	WLOK	Memphis, Tenn.	5000d	KNDC	Hettinger, N.Dak.	250	KXEL	Waterloo, Iowa	5000d
CFXO	Pointe Claire, Que.	5000	KBOX	Dallas, Tex.	5000	KQVC	Valley City, N.Dak.	250	KLKC	Parsons, Kans.	250d
WBLO	Evergreen, Ala.	1000d	KLVL	Pasadena, Tex.	5000	WCRF	Chillicothe, Ohio	1000	WDON	Wheaton, Md.	1000
KZNG	Hot Springs, Ark.	1000d	KONE	Spanish Fork, Utah	1000d	WMOA	Cleveland Heights, Ohio	250	WPTR	Albany, N.Y.	5000d
KRMX	Coalinga, Calif.	5000	WCFR	Springfield, Vt.	1000d	WMOA	Marletta, Ohio	1000	WIFM	Elkin, N.C.	250d
KUTY	Palmdale, Calif.	5000	WBBL	Richmond, Va.	5000	WWRN	Marion, Ohio	1000	WABQ	Cleveland, Ohio	1000d
KXMA	Sacramento, Calif.	5000	WLEE	Richmond, Va.	5000	KWRW	Guthrie, Okla.	100	WJMJ	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000d
KMMW	Meriden, Conn.	1000d	WBLU	Salem, Va.	5000d	KBIX	Muskogee, Okla.	250	WPTS	Pittston, Pa.	1000d
WPOM	Pompano Beach, Fla.	5000	KFHA	Lakewood, Wash.	1000d	KBKR	Baker, Oreg.	250	WPME	Punxsutawney, Pa.	1000d
WRBB	Tarpon Sprgs., Fla.	5000d	KVAN	Vancouver, Wash.	1000d	WRB	Redwood, Oreg.	1000	WDLK	Newport, R.I.	1000d
WAAG	Adel, Ga.	1000d	WISN	Wisconsin, Wis.	5000	KBYZ	Salerno, Oreg.	1000	WKUL	Fort, Tex.	5000d
WDOL	Athens, Ga.	1000d	KRAE	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1000d	WESB	Bradford, Pa.	250	KBVU	Bellevue, Wash.	1000
WCLA	Claxton, Ga.	1000	<b>1490-201.2</b>			WAZL	Hazleton, Pa.	250	WTKM	Hartford, Wis.	500d
WRGA	Rome, Ga.	5000	CFMR	Fort Simpson NWT.	250	WARD	Johnstown, Pa.	1000	<b>1550-193.5</b>		
WMPF	Chicago Heights, Ill.	1000d	CFRC	Kingston, Ont.	100	WGAL	Lancaster, Pa.	250	CBE	Windsor, Ont.	10000
WMBD	Peoria, Ill.	5000	CKCR	Kitchener, Ont.	1000	WBCE	Levittown, Pa.	1000	WBHM	Birmingham, Ala.	5000d
WHUT	Anderson, Ind.	1000d	CKEM	Montgomery, Que.	1000	WWRP	Levittown, Pa.	1000	WAAY	Huntsville, Ala.	5000
KTRI	Sioux City, Iowa	5000	WAAA	Anniston, Ala.	5000	WMCW	Westville, Pa.	250	WMOA	Meriden, Conn.	5000d
KWVY	Waverly, Iowa	1000d	WAJF	Deatur, Ala.	1000	WNBT	Wellsboro, Pa.	250	KFFI	Tucson, Ariz.	5000d
KARE	Atchison, Kans.	1000	WRLD	Latent, Ala.	250	WMDA	Fajardo, P.R.	250	KKHI	San Fran., Calif.	10000
KLIB	Liberal, Kans.	500d	WHBB	Selma, Ala.	1000	WSTB	Beaufort, S.C.	100	KDAB	Arvada, Colo.	10000d
WSAC	Fort Knox, Ky.	1000d	KYCA	Prescott, Ariz.	1000	WGCD	Chester, S.C.	250	WRIZ	Coral Gables, Fla.	10000d
KPLC	Lake Charles, La.	50									

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WZST	Tampa, Fla.	10000D	WKKS	Vanceburg, Ky.	2500D	WPMP	Pasagoula-Moss Point, Mississippi	1000D	WJSO	Jonesboro, Tenn.	5000D
WSMA	Myrna, Ga.	10000D	WABL	Amite, La.	5000D	KCGM	Columbia, Mo.	2500D	WDBL	Springfield, Tenn.	1000D
WJIL	Jacksonville, Ill.	10000D	KLMA	Leaville, La.	1000D	KESM	Eldorado Springs, Mo.	2500D	KGCS	Carthage, Tex.	1000D
WCTW	New Castle, Ind.	250D	KMAR	Winnsboro, La.	1000D	KNIM	Maryville, Mo.	2500D	KERC	Eastland, Tex.	1000D
KEDD	Dodge City, Kans.	10000D	WAQE	Towson, Md.	5000D	WNJH	Hammond, N.J.	2500D	KINT	E Paso, Tex.	1000D
WIRV	Irvine, Ky.	10000D	WPEP	Taunton, Mass.	1000D	WCRV	Washington, N.J.	5000D	KYOK	Houston, Tex.	5000D
WMSK	Morganfield, Ky.	5000D	WMLO	Beverly, Mass.	5000D	KRAZ	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	10000D	KCDB	Lubbock, Tex.	1000D
WYNE	Baton Rouge, La.	5000D	WDEW	Westfield, Mass.	1000D	WPAC	Patchogue, N.Y.	10000D	KBMS	Mexia, Tex.	5000D
KREB	Shreveport, La.	10000D	WMFR	Flint, Mich.	10000D	WPKY	Albany, N.C.	2500D	KTGD	Sinton, Tex.	1000D
WSHN	Freemont, Mich.	10000D	WFUR	Grand Rapids, Mich.	10000D	WPYB	Benson, N.C.	5000D	WRLA	Luray, Va.	5000D
KBLR	Bolivar, Mo.	250D	KUXL	Golden Valley, Minn.	5000D	WVKO	Columbus, Ohio	10000D	WRKM	Richmond, Va.	5000D
KGMO	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	5000D	WONA	Winona, Miss.	5000D	KLTR	Blackwell, Okla.	2500D	KETO	Seattle, Wash.	5000D
KKJO	St. Joseph, Mo.	5000D	KLEX	Lexington, Mo.	2500D	WCOW	Columbia, Pa.	5000D	WIKX	New Richmond, Wis.	5000D
WCGR	Canadaigua, N.Y.	250D	WAFS	Amsterdam, N.Y.	1000D	WEND	Ebensburg, Pa.	10000D	WSWV	Platteville, Wis.	5000D
WBAB	Zion, N.Y.	5000D	WFLR	Dundee, N.Y.	10000D	WANB	Waynesburg, Pa.	2500D	WTRW	Two Rivers, Wis.	1000D
WBVM	Utica, N.Y.	1000D	WBUZ	Fredonia, N.Y.	2500D	WORG	Orangeburg, S.C.	10000D	WAWA	West Allis, Wis.	1000D
WTYN	Tryon, N.C.	10000D	WAPC	Riverhead, N.Y.	10000D	WYCL	York, S.C.	2500D	KCHY	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1000D
WTEG	Winston-Salem, N.C.	10000D	WTLL	Taylorville, N.C.	500D	WSKT	Colonial Village, Tenn.	2500D			
KUTT	Fargo, N.D.	5000D	WNCA	Siler City, N.C.	1000D	WSKT	South Knoxville, Tenn.	250D			
WDLR	Delaware, Ohio	5000D	WCLM	Mansfield, Ohio	1000D	KGAF	Gainesville, Tex.	250D			
KMAD	Madiill, Okla.	250D	WPTW	Piqua, Ohio	250D	KIRT	Mission, Tex.	10000D			
WLOA	Braddock, Pa.	10000D	KTAT	Frederick, Okla.	250D	KTLU	Rusk, Tex.	5000D			
WTTCT	Towanda, Pa.	5000D	KOLS	Fryor, Okla.	10000D	KWED	Seguin, Tex.	10000D			
WKFE	Yauco, P.R.	2500D	KGGG	Forest Grove, Oreg.	1000D	KBYP	Shamrock, Tex.	2500D			
WBSC	Bennetsville, S.C.	10000D	KOHU	Hermiston, Oreg.	1000D	WBGO	Waco, Tex.	1000D			
WTHB	N. Augusta, S.C.	10000D	WBUX	Doylestown, Pa.	10000D	WILA	Danville, Va.	5000D			
KVPH	Canyon, Tex.	1000D	WSHH	Latrobe, Pa.	10000D	WPLV	Pulaski, Va.	5000D			
KWBC	Navasota, Tex.	2500D	WFGN	Gaffney, S.C.	250D	WTTN	Watertown, Wis.	10000D			
WTPI	Cookville, Tenn.	2500D	WJES	Johnston, S.C.	250D						
WKPT	Kingsport, Tenn.	10000D	WLBC	Loris, S.C.	1000D						
WKBA	Vinton, Va.	10000D	WHLP	Centerville, Tenn.	10000D						
WBOF	Virginia Beach, Va.	5000D	WCLE	Cleveland, Tenn.	10000D						
WXVA	Charleston, W. Va.	5000D	WTRB	Ripley, Tenn.	10000D						
KOQT	Bellingham, Wash.	10000D	KZOL	Farwell, Tex.	2500D						

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CHVC	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1000D	WHEW	Rivera Beach, Fla.	1000D	WHRV	San Arbor, Mass.	5000D
WEUP	Huntsville, Ala.	5000D	WOKB	Winter Garden, Fla.	10000D	WTRU	Muskegon, Mich.	5000D
WAPX	Montgomery, Ala.	1000D	WNGA	Nashville, Ga.	1000D	WKDL	Clarksdale, Miss.	1000D
KXEW	Tucson, Ariz.	1000D	WCGO	Chicago Hgts., Ill.	1000D	WFFL	Columbia, Miss.	5000D
KGST	Fresno, Calif.	1000D	WMCW	Harvard, Ill.	5000D	KATZ	St. Louis, Mo.	5000D
KRWG	Pomona, Calif.	1000D	WBTO	Linton, Ind.	5000D	KATT	Trenton, Mo.	5000D
KHER	Santa Maria, Calif.	5000D	WBRU	Waterbury, Conn.	5000D	KNCY	Nebraska City, Nebr.	5000D
KLB	Yuba City, Calif.	5000D	WOWY	Clewiston, Fla.	5000D	KRFS	Superior, Nebr.	5000D
KLAK	Lakewood, Colo.	5000D	WILZ	St. Petersburg Beach, Fla.	10000D	WHCR	Oneida, N.Y.	1000D
WKEN	Dover, Del.	5000D	WELE	S. Daytona Beach, Fla.	10000D	WNSG	Sag Harbor, N.Y.	500D
WKTJ	Atlantic Beach, Fla.	10000D	WALG	Albany, Ga.	1000D	WKKW	Troy, N.Y.	500D
WKWF	Kay West, Fla.	500D	WLFA	Lafayette, Ga.	5000D	WRLR	Woodside, N.Y.	5000D
WHEW	Rivera Beach, Fla.	1000D	WTGA	Thomason, Ga.	5000D	WGVG	Charlotte, N.C.	1000D
WOKB	Winter Garden, Fla.	10000D	WNMP	Evanston, Ill.	10000D	WFDU	Fayetteville, N.C.	1000D
WNGA	Nashville, Ga.	1000D	WAIK	Galesburg, Ill.	5000D	WRFC	Reidsville, N.C.	1000D
WCGO	Chicago Hgts., Ill.	1000D	WGEE	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000D	KDKA	Washington, N.Dak.	5000D
WMCW	Harvard, Ill.	5000D	WPCO	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	1000D	WBLY	Springfield, Ohio	1000D
WBTO	Linton, Ind.	5000D	WBG	Boone, Ia.	1000D	WTTT	Tiffin, Ohio	5000D
WBRU	Waterbury, Conn.	5000D	KVGB	Great Bend, Kans.	5000D	WCSH	Cushing, Okla.	1000D
WOWY	Clewiston, Fla.	5000D	WLBN	Lebanon, Ky.	1000D	KASH	Eugene, Oreg.	1000D
WILZ	St. Petersburg Beach, Fla.	10000D	KEVL	White Castle, La.	10000D	KSTH	St. Helens, Oreg.	1000D
WELE	S. Daytona Beach, Fla.	10000D	WETT	Ocean City, Md.	1000D	WHOL	Allentown, Pa.	5000D
WALG	Albany, Ga.	1000D	WTVB	Coldwater, Mich.	5000D	WEZN	Elizabethtown, Pa.	5000D
WLFA	Lafayette, Ga.	5000D	WDOG	Marine City, Mich.	10000D	WFIS	Fountain Inn, S.C.	1000D
WTGA	Thomason, Ga.	5000D	WMIC	St. Helen, Mich.	5000D	WBT	Harrisburg, Tenn.	5000D
WNMP	Evanston, Ill.	10000D	KRAD	E. Grand Forks, Minn.	10000D	WVBC	Windsor, Va.	1000D
WAIK	Galesburg, Ill.	5000D	WOKJ	Jackson, Miss.	5000D	WMAE	McKinney, Tex.	1000D
WGEE	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000D	KDEX	Dexter, Mo.	10000D	KOGT	Orange, Tex.	1000D
WPCO	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	1000D	KPRS	Kansas City, Mo.	10000D	KBCC	Centerville, Utah	1000D
WBG	Boone, Ia.	1000D	KCLU	Rolla, Mo.	10000D	WHLL	Wheeling, W. Va.	5000D
KVGB	Great Bend, Kans.	5000D	WSMN	Nashua, N.H.	5000D	WCWC	Ripon, Wis.	5000D
WLBN	Lebanon, Ky.	1000D	WEA	Akron, Ohio	5000D			
KEVL	White Castle, La.	10000D	WAUB	Auburn, N.Y.	5000D			
WETT	Ocean City, Md.	1000D	WEHH	Elmira Heights-Horseheads, N.Y.	5000D			
WTVB	Coldwater, Mich.	5000D	WGGO	Salamanca, N.Y.	5000D			
WDOG	Marine City, Mich.	10000D	WVOE	Chadburn, N.C.	1000D			
WMIC	St. Helen, Mich.	5000D	WGTC	Greenville, N.C.	5000D			
KRAD	E. Grand Forks, Minn.	10000D	WRO	High Point, N.C.	10000D			
WOKJ	Jackson, Miss.	5000D	WSWB	Hillsboro, Ohio	5000D			
KDEX	Dexter, Mo.	10000D	KHEN	Henryetta, Okla.	5000D			
KPRS	Kansas City, Mo.	10000D	KTIL	Tillamook, Oreg.	1000D			
KCLU	Rolla, Mo.	10000D	WZUM	Carnegie, Pa.	1000D			
WSMN	Nashua, N.H.	5000D	WCBG	Chambersburg, Pa.	5000D			
WEA	Akron, Ohio	5000D	WEZE	Chester, Pa.	1000D			
WAUB	Auburn, N.Y.	5000D	WXRF	Guayama, P.R.	1000D			
WEHH	Elmira Heights-Horseheads, N.Y.	5000D	WYNG	Warwick, R.I.	1000D			
WGGO	Salamanca, N.Y.	5000D	WABY	Abbeville, S.C.	1000D			
WVOE	Chadburn, N.C.	1000D	WACA	Camden, S.C.	1000D			
WGTC	Greenville, N.C.	5000D	KCCR	Pierre, S.Dak.	1000D			
WRO	High Point, N.C.	10000D						
WSWB	Hillsboro, Ohio	5000D						
KHEN	Henryetta, Okla.	5000D						
KTIL	Tillamook, Oreg.	1000D						
WZUM	Carnegie, Pa.	1000D						
WCBG	Chambersburg, Pa.	5000D						
WEZE	Chester, Pa.	1000D						
WXRF	Guayama, P.R.	1000D						
WYNG	Warwick, R.I.	1000D						
WABY	Abbeville, S.C.	1000D						
WACA	Camden, S.C.	1000D						
KCCR	Pierre, S.Dak.	1000D						

## U. S. and Canadian AM Stations by Location

Abbreviations: C.L., call letters; Kc., frequency in kilocycles; N.A., network affiliation—A: American Broadcasting Co.; C: Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.; M: Mutual Broadcasting System; N: National Broadcasting Co., Inc.

Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.
Abbeville, Ala.	WARI	1480		Alexandria, Minn.	KXRA	1490	A	Alexandria, Va.	WPIK	730	M
Abbeville, La.	KROF	960		Albama, Iowa	KLGA	1600		Allice, Tex.	KOPY	1070	
Abbeville, S.C.	WABV	1590		Aiken, S.C.	WAKN	990		Allenton, Mich.	WVAC	1290	
Aberdeen, Md.	WAMP	970		Aitkin, Minn.	KKIN	1000	D	Allenton, Pa.	WHOL	1800	
Aberdeen, Miss.	WMPA	1240		Akron, Ohio	WAKR	1590	A	Altoona, Pa.	WABP	790	
Aberdeen, S.Dak.	KABR	1420			WADC	1350	C		WKEP	1320	
	WBDI	1230			WCUE	1150	M		WSAN	1470	N
Aberdeen, Wash.	KBKW	1450			WHLO	640	M		WKAW	1400	
	KXRO	1320		Alamogordo, N.M.	KALG	1230	M		WKDE	1240	M
	KRBC	1470	A		KRAC	1270			WFAH	1310	
	KCAD	1560		Alamosa, Colo.	KGIW	1450	M		WGM	1400	
	KNIT	1280		Albama, Ga.	WALG	1590	A		WYFC	1280	
	KWKX	1240	M		WGPC	1450	C				
Abingdon, Va.	KSDN	1330	A		WJAZ	980					
Ada, Okla.	KADA	1230	A	Albany, Ky.	WANY	1390					
Adel, Ga.	WAAG	1470		Albany, Minn.	KASM	1150					
Adrian, Mich.	WABJ	1490	A	Albany, N.Y.	WABY	1400					
Aguadilla, P.R.	WABA	850			WOKO	1480	M				
					WPTL	1540	A				
					WROW	590					
				Albany, Oreg.	KWIL	790	M				

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Alturas, Calif.	WVAM 1430 C	Augusta, Maine	WRDW 1400 C	Belton, S.C.	WHPP 1390	Braddocks Heights, Md.	WMHI 1370
Altus, Okla.	WCNO 570	WROD 1480 C	Belton, Tex.	KTRN 940	Bradenton, Fla.	WTRL 1490	
Alva, Okla.	KWHW 1450	WFAU 1340 M	Belzoni, Miss.	WELZ 1460	WBRD 1420		
Amarillo, Tex.	KALV 1430	KOSI 1430 M	Bemidji, Minn.	KBUN 1450 M	Bradford, Pa.	WESB 1490 M	
	KBUY 1010 M	WORO 1280	Bend, Oreg.	KBND 1110 A	Brady, Tex.	KNEL 1490	
	KFDA 1440 A	WKKD 1580	Bennetsville, S.C.	KGRJ 940	Brainerd, Minn.	KIIZ 1380	
	KGNC 710 N	KSWM 940	Bennington, Vt.	WBSC 1550 M	Brampton, Ont.	CHIC 1080	
	KIKZ 1400 C	KKAUS 1480 M	Benson, Minn.	WOTN 1370	Brandon, Man.	CKX 1150	
	KRAY 1360	KQAQ 970	Benson, N.C.	KWMO 1290	Eranson, Me.	KBHM 1220	
Ambridge, Pa.	KZIP 1310	KNOW 1490 A	Benton, Ark.	KBBA 690	Erantford, Ont.	CKPC 1380	
Americus, Ga.	WMBA 1460	KASE 970	Benton, Ky.	WCBL 1290	Erattloro, Vt.	WWSA 1450 N	
Ames, Iowa	WDEC 1290	KTBC 590 C	Benton Harbor, Mich.	WHFB 1060	KVTV 1490		
	KSAI 1430	KOKE 1370	Berkeley, Calif.	KRE 1400	Brewley, Calif.	KROP 1300 A	
	W01 640	KVET 1300 M	Berkeley Springs, W.Va.	WCST 1010	Breckenridge, Minn.	KBMM 1450	
Amherst, N.S.	CDH 1400	KBIG 740	Berlin, N.H.	WMOU 1230	Breckenridge, Tex.	KSTB 1430	
Amherst, N.Y.	WUFO 1080	WAVP 1390	Berry Hill, Tenn.	WVOL 1470	Bremen, Ga.	WGCC 1440	
Amite, La.	WABL 1570	Avondale Estates, Ga.	WV0L 1430	Berryville, Ark.	KTCN 1480	Bremerton, Wash.	KBR0 1490
Amory, Miss.	WAMY 1580	Aztec, N. Mex.	KNDE 1420	Berwick, Pa.	WBXX 1280	Brenham, Tex.	KWHI 1280
Amos, Que.	CHAD 1340	Babylon, N.Y.	WBAB 1440 M	Bessemer, Ala.	WYAM 1450	Brevard, N.C.	WPNF 1240 M-N
Amsterdam, N.Y.	WAFS 1570	Bad Axe, Mich.	WGLI 1290	Bethesda, Md.	WUST 1120	Brewton, Ala.	WESB 1240 M
	WCSS 1490	Bainbridge, Ga.	WLEW 1340	Bethlehem, Pa.	WGPA 1100	Bridgeport, Ala.	WOP1 1430 N
Anaconda, Mont.	KANA 1230	Bainbridge, Ga.	WNGR 930	Bethlehem, Pa.	WGPA 1100	Bridgeport, Conn.	WICC 600 M
Anacortes, Wash.	KACT 1340	Baker, Oreg.	WAZA 1360	Beverly, Mass.	WBTV 1370	WNB 1450 A-M	
Anaheim, Calif.	KAGZ 1390	Bakersfield, Calif.	KBRK 1300	Biddleford, Maine	WIDE 400 M		
Anchorage, Alaska	KKBR 1270		KBIS 970	Big Delta, Alaska	WXLL 980		
	KFGD 730 C-A		KERN 1410 C	Big Lake, Tex.	KBLT 1290		
	KENI 550 A-M-N		KGEE 1230	Big Rapids, Mich.	WBRR 1460		
Andalusia, Ala.	WCTA 920		KUZZ 800	Big Sprs., Tex.	KBST 1490 A		
Anderson, Calif.	KPON 1580		KLYD 1350		KBYG 1270 M		
Anderson, Ind.	WHUT 1470 M		KWAC 1490	Big Stone Gap, Va.	WLSB 1250		
	WHBU 1240 C		KPMC 1560 A	Biloxi, Miss.	WLO 1450 M		
Anderson, S.C.	WJMN 1230 C		KPIU 1070 M		WVMJ 570		
	WANS 1280 M		WSEN 1050	Billings, Mont.	KBMY 1240 M		
Andrews, Tex.	KACT 1360		WBAL 1090 N		KGHL 790 N		
Annapolis, Md.	WANN 1190		WMEW 940		KDQV 970 C		
	WABW 810		WBMD 750		KOYN 910		
	WNAV 1430		WCAO 600		KULR 730 M		
Ann Arbor, Mich.	WHRV 1600 M		WCBR 580	Binghamton, N.Y.	WBRB 960 N		
	WPAG 1050		WFBP 1300		WNBZ 1290 C		
Anna, Ill.	WFAJ 1440		WIFR 1300	Birmingham, Ala.	WAPI 1070 N		
Anniston, Ala.	WANA 1490		WITB 1230 M		WBHM 1560		
	WDNG 1450 A		WISD 1010		WBRC 960 A		
	WHMA 1390		WWIN 1400 A-M		WCBT 1260 A		
Anoka, Minn.	KANO 1470	Bamberg, S.C.	WBBD 790		WCRZ 1260 A		
Ansonia, Conn.	WADS 690 M	Bangor, Maine	WABI 910 A-M		WEZB 1220		
Antigo, Wis.	WJFK 900		WGUJ 1250 C		WELN 1320 M		
Antigonish, N.S.	CATX 580		WHP 1490 N		WATV 900 C		
Apple, Pa.	WALB 910	Banning, Calif.	KPAS 920		WGN 610		
Apple Valley, Cal.	KAVR 960	Barboursville, Ky.	WBVL 950		WGSN 910		
Appleton, Wis.	WAPL 1570	Bardston, Ky.	WBRT 1320		WYDE 850		
	WHBY 1230 M	Barnesboro, Pa.	WNCC 950		WYOK 690		
Arab, Ala.	WRAB 1380	Barnwell, S.C.	WBAA 740	Bisbee, Ariz.	KSUN 1230 A		
Aradia, Fla.	WENL 1480	Barre, Vt.	WSNO 1450	Bishop, Calif.	KIBS 230 A		
Areata, Calif.	KAPG 1340	Barrie, Ont.	CKBB 950	Bishopville, S.C.	WAGS 1980		
Ardenmore, Okla.	KVSD 1240 A	Barstow, Calif.	KWTC 1230 A	Bismarek, N.Dak.	KFYR 550 N		
Ardecibo, P.R.	WMIA 1070		KIOT 1310	Bismarck-Mandan, N.Dak.	KQD1 1350		
	WNIK 1230	Bartlesville, Okla.	KWON 1400 M		KBOM 1270		
Arkadelphia, Ark.	KVRC 1240 M	Barlow, Fla.	WBAR 1460	Black Mountain, N.C.	WBMT 1350		
Arkan. City, Kans.	KSDK 1280	Bassett, Va.	WODY 900		WBRT 1350		
Arlington, Fla.	WQTY 1220	Bastrop, La.	KTRY 730	Black River Falls, Wis.	WUIS 1260		
Arlington, Va.	WGAU 760	Batavia, N.Y.	KVDB 1340		WVH5 1260		
	WEAM 1390	Batesburg, S.C.	WBRL 1430	Blackfoot, Idaho	KBLI 690		
Artesia, N.M.	KSVP 990 M	Batesville, Ark.	KBTA 1340	Blackshear, Ga.	WBSG 1350		
Arvada, Colo.	KDAB 1550	Batesville, Miss.	WBLE 1290	Blackstone, Va.	WKLV 1440		
Ashburn, Ga.	WMES 1570	Bath, Maine	WMMS 730	Blackwell, Okla.	KLTR 1580		
Ashbury Park, N.J.	WJLK 1310	Bathurst, N.B.	CKBC 1400	Blaine, Wash.	KARI 550		
Asheboro, N.C.	WGWR 1260	Baton Rouge, La.	WMAI 1460 M	Blakely, Ga.	WBBB 1260		
Asheville, N.C.	WISE 1310		WYME 550	Blanding, Utah	KUTV 790		
	WLOS 1380 M-A		WYNK 1380	Blind River, Ont.	CJNR 730		
	WSKY 1230		WIBR 1300	Bloomington, Ill.	WJBC 1230 A		
	WWNC 570 C		WJBO 1150 N	Bloomington, Ind.	WTTT 370 A		
Ashland, Ky.	WCMI 1340 C		WLCS 910	Bloomsburg, Pa.	WCNR 930		
	WTCR 1420		WXOK 1260		WHLM 550		
Ashland, Ohio	WNC0 1340		WBCK 950	Blountstown, Fla.	WKMK 1370 M		
Ashland, Oreg.	KWIN 1400 M	Battle Creek, Mich.	WEL 1400 A	Bluefield, W.Va.	WKY 1440 N		
	WVBC 1350		WHAB 1260		KYOR 1450 A		
Ashland, Va.	WIVE 1430	Baxley, Ga.	WBGM 1440 A	Blythe, Calif.	KYOR 1450 A		
Ashland, Wis.	WATW 1400	Bay City, Mich.	WBGM 1440 A	Rhytheville, Ark.	KLCN 910		
Ashtabula, Ohio	WREO 970		WBGM 1440 A	Boaz, Ala.	WBSA 1390 N		
Astoria, Oreg.	KAST 1370	Bay City, Tex.	KIOX 1270 M	Bogalusa, La.	WIKC 1480 N		
	KIAL 1230	Bay Minette, Ala.	WBGA 1150		WBOX 920		
Atchison, Kans.	KARE 1470	Bayamon, P.R.	WRSI 1560	Boise, Idaho	KATN 1010		
Atchens, Ga.	WDOL 1470 C	Baytown, Tex.	WBTA 1360		KBOI 950 C		
	WRFC 960	Beacon, N.Y.	WBNR 1260		KEST 790		
Athens, Ohio	WATH 970	Beardstown, Ill.	WRMS 790		KGEM 1140 M		
	W0UB 1340	Beatrice, Nebr.	KWBE 1450		KIDO 630 N		
	WLAR 1450 M	Beaufort, N.C.	WBMA 1400		KYME 740		
Athens, Tenn.	KBUD 1410	Beaufort, S.C.	WBEU 960	Bolivar, Mo.	KBLR 1560		
Athens, Tex.	KWDM 1340 C	Beaumont, Tex.	WRSB 1490	Bonham, Tex.	KRF 1420		
Atlanta, Ga.	WAKD 1430		KRIC 1450 A	Boone, Iowa	KFFQ 260		
	WAOK 1380		KTRM 990		KWBG 1590		
	WERD 860	Beaver Dam, Wis.	WBEV 1430	Boone, N.C.	WATA 1450		
	WGKA 1600	Beaver Falls, Pa.	WBVP 1230	Boonville, Ind.	WBNI 1450		
	WGST 920 A	Beckley, W. Va.	WJLS 560 C		KWRT 1370		
	WJIN 970		WNR 620	Booneville, Miss.	WBIP 1400 A		
	WQX 790	Bedford, Ind.	WDFW 1340	Booneville, N.Y.	KUZ 1490 M		
	WBSB 750 N	Bedford, Pa.	WBFD 1310	Borger, Tex.	KBBB 1600		
	WYZE 1480 C	Bedford, Va.	WBLT 1350	Boston, Mass.	WBZ 1030		
Atlanta, Tex.	KALT 900	Beeville, Tex.	KIBL 1490		WCOP 1150		
Atlantic, Iowa	KJAN 1220	Belen, N.Mex.	KARS 860		WILD 1090		
Atlantic Beach, Fla.	WKTX 1600	Belgrade, Mont.	KGWV 630		WNAO 690		
Atlantic City, N.J.	WFGP 1450 C	Belleaire, Ohio	WDMF 1290 M	Boulder, Colo.	KBDL 1490 M		
	WMD 1340 M	Bellefontaine, Ohio	WDMF 1290 M	Bowie, Tex.	KBAN 1410		
	WMD1 1340 A	Bellefonte, Pa.	WBLF 1330	Bowling Green, Ky.	WBCN 1430		
Atmore, Ala.	WATM 1590	Bell Fourche, S.Dak.	KBFS 1450		WLBJ 1410 M		
Attleboro, Mass.	WARA 1320	Belle Glade, Fla.	WSWN 900	Bowl, Green, Ohio	WMG6 730		
Auburn, Ala.	WAUD 1230 A	Belleville, Ont.	CJBO 800	Bozeman, Mont.	KXXL 1450 N		
Auburn, Calif.	KAHI 950	Belleville, Ill.	WIBV 1260		KBMN 1230		
Auburn, N.Y.	WMBO 1340 M	Bellevue, Wash.	KFKF 1390	Bradbury Hgts., Md.	WPGC 1580		
	WAUB 1590	Bellingham, Wash.	KPGU 1170 M	Braddock, Pa.	WDA 1550		
	KASY 1240		KGMI 790 A				
Auburnndale, Fla.	WTWB 1570		KOQT 1550				
Auburndale, Wis.	WLBL 930		Bellingham-Ferndale, Wash.				
Augusta, Ga.	WAUG 1050		KENY 930				
	WBBO 1340 M	Belmont, N.C.	WCQG 1270 M-A				
	WBA 1280 N	Beloit, Wis.	WGEZ 1490 M				
	WGAC 1590 A						

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Canton, N.C.	WVIT 970	WCFI 1000	Columbia, Pa.	WCOY 1580	Dallas, Tex.	KRLD 1080 C	
Canton, Ohio	WCNS 900 M	WCRW 1240	Columbia, S.C.	WCDS 1400 A		KIXL 1040	
	WHDG 1060	WEDG 1240		WIS 560 N		KSKY 660	
	WBC 1480 A	WEGE 1390		WDIG 1320 C		KLIF 1190	
Canyon, Tex.	KVPH 1550	WGN 720 M		WNOK 1230 M		WFAA 570 A	
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	KFVS 960	WIND 560		WQXL 1470 M		WFAA 820 N	
	KGMO 1550	WJJD 1160		WMPG 1280		KBOX 1480	
Carbondale, Ill.	WCIL 1020	WLS 890 A		WKRM 1340		WRR 1310 M	
Carbondale, Pa.	WCDD 1440	WMAQ 670 N		WDAK 540 N		KACI 1300 A	
Caribou, Maine	WFST 600	WMBI 1110		WRBL 1420 C		KODL 1440 A	
Carlisle, Pa.	WYF 1460	WMBE 1160		WRGE 1270 M		WJLI 1230 M	
Carlsbad, N.Mex.	KAVE 1240	WMBW 1160		WLS 1580		WRCD 1430	
	KPBM 740	WMPP 1470		WOKS 1340		WLAD 800	
Carmel, Calif.	KRML 1410	WKCO 1560		WCSI 1010		WDAN 1490 C	
Carmel, Ill.	WROY 1460	WKHL 1290 C		WACR 1050		WITY 980	
Carnegie, Pa.	WZUM 1590	KPAY 1060		WCBJ 550 M		WHIR 1230 M	
Caro, Mich.	WWRD 1360	WACE 730		KJIS 900 M		WBTM 1330 A	
Carrington, N.Dak.	KDAK 1600	WCB 1580		WENS 1460 C		WDVA 1250 M	
Carrizo Springs, Tex.	KBEN 1450	CJMT 1420		WCOL 1230 A		WILA 1580	
Carroll, Iowa	KCIM 1380	KCHS, Tex.	KCTX 1510	WMI 920 A		WILA 1580	
Carrollton, Ala.	WRAG 590	Chillicothe, Mo.	KCHI 1010	WOSU 820		WDAR 1350	
Carrollton, Ga.	WLBB 1100	Chillicothe, Ohio	WBEX 1490 A	WTVN 610		WYPR 970	
Carrollton, Mo.	KAOJ 1430		WCHI 1359	WVVO 1580		WOC 1420 N	
Carson City, Nev.	KPTL 1300	Chilliwack, B.C.	CHWK 1270	KCVL 1270		KWNT 1480	
Cartersville, Ga.	WBRW 1400 M	Chilpey, Fla.	WBGC 1240	WESL 1460 C		KWZP 1460	
	WWRW 1270	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	WAXX 1150	WKUR 1480		WDWD 990	
Carthage, Ill.	WCZA 990	Christiansburg, Va.	WBGR 1260	WKXL 1450 C		CFYT 1230 M	
Carthage, Mo.	KDMO 1490	Christiansted, V.I.	WIVI 970	WEGO 1410		CJDC 560	
Carthage, Tenn.	WRKM 1350	Church Hill, Tenn.	WMCH 1260	WKNK 1390		WHIO 1290 C	
Carthage, Tex.	KGAS 1590	Churchill, Man.	CHAF 1230	KFRM 550 A		WING 1410	
Cartersville, Mo.	KCAR 1370	Ciara, Ill.	WHFC 1450	WVOW 1360		WONE 980	
Casa Grande, Ariz.	KDAB 1600	Cincinnati, Ohio	WKCY 1530 M	WCVI 1450		WAWI 1210	
Casper, Wyo.	KTWO 1470 C		WCIN 1480	WCNB 1580		WDNT 1280	
	KATI 1400		WCPO 1230	WCON 900		WDBA 1580	
	KVOC 1230 A-M		WKRC 550 C	KCON 1280		WNDB 1150 M-A	
Cayce, S.C.	WCAY 620 C		WLV 700 N-A	KVEE 1330		WMBF 1450	
Cedar City, Utah	KSUB 590 C		WBAI 1180	WBNC 1050		WRD 1340	
Cedar Falls, Iowa	WCDF 1250	Clanton, Ala.	WKLF 980	WBNS 1460 M		WZP 1460	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	KCRG 1600 A	Clare, Mich.	WCRM 990	WHUB 1400 C		WKMH 1310 M	
	KHAK 1380	Claremont, N.H.	WTSJ 1230	WTPI 1550		WHOS 800	
	KPIG 1450	Claremore, Okla.	KWPR 1270	KCKY 1150 C		WJAF 1490	
	WMT 600 C	Claron, Pa.	WCCH 1300	KOOS 1230 M		WMSL 1400 M	
Cedartown, Ga.	WGAA 1340	Clarksburg, W.Va.	WBDO 1400 N	KYNG 1420		WGUN 1010 A	
Center, Ala.	WEIS 980		WHAR 1340 M	KWRO 330		WVZ 1050	
Center, Tex.	KMET 980		WPDX 750	WRIZ 1550		WZL 1340 C	
Centerville, Iowa	KCOG 1400		WROX 1450 M	WCGC 1070		KDEC 1420	
Centerville, Tenn.	WHLP 1570		WKDL 1600	WCTT 680 M		KWLC 1240	
Centerville, Utah	KBBC 1600		KLYR 1360	WYGO 1330		WABH 1150	
Central City, Ky.	WNES 1050		WJZM 1400 M	WVJ 1450		WDNP 1280	
	WMTA 1380		WDXN 540	WVMA 1230		WONW 1460	
Centralia, Ill.	WCNT 1210		WCL 1470	WCMA 1230		WDBP 1280	
Centralia & Chehalis, Wash.	KELA 1470		WCLA 1470	WCNA 1450		WLBK 1360	
Centerville, Miss.	WGLO 1580		WGHC 1570	WCNB 1580		WJBS 1490	
Chadburn, N.C.	WVOE 1590		KFUO 850	CFCB 570		WOOO 1310	
Chadron, Nebr.	KCSR 1450		KLMX 450	KCCB 1260		KCHJ 1010	
Chambersburg, Pa.	WCBA 800		WCPA 900	WCBA 1350		WDL 1550	
	WCBG 1590		WTAN 1340	WCST 1450 A		WZP 1460	
Champaign, Ill.	WDWR 1500 C		WAZE 860	CJSS 1220		KOLK 1230	
Chanute, Kans.	KCRB 1460		WZL 1490	CFML 1110		KDTA 1400	
Chapel Hill, N.C.	WCHE 1360		WCLD 1490	KBCU 1370		KOTA 1230	
Charleroi, Pa.	WESA 940		WVW 1490	Corpus Christi, Tex.		KWXP 1400 M	
Charles City, Iowa	KCHA 1580		WRWH 1350	KCTA 1030 M		Denham Sprgs., La.	WLB1 1220
Charleston, Ill.	WEIC 1270		WVW 1490	KCCO 1150		KDSN 1580	
Charleston, Mo.	KCHR 1350		WDXK 1410	KEYS 1440		KSI 1450	
Charleston, S.C.	WCSC 1380 C		KYV 1100	KRY5 1360 N		DNNT 1430	
	WOKI 1340 A-M		WDOK 1260 M	KSIX 1230 A-M		KDEN 1340	
	WPAL 780		WERE 1300	KUNO 1400		KFML 1390	
	WQSN 1450		WGAR 1220 C	WOTR 1370		KHOW 630 A	
	WTMA 1250 N		WHK 1420	KAND 1340		KIMN 950 A	
Charleston, W.Va.	WCBS 580		WABC 1340	Cortez, Colo.		KLIR 990	
	WTGR 1490 A		WJW 850 N	Cortland, N.Y.		KLW 560 C	
	WKAZ 950 N		WBAC 1340 M	Covallis, Oreg.		KOAC 550	
	WTPJ 1240 M		WCLE 1570			KFLY 1240	
	WXVA 1550		KVLB 1410			KLOO 1350	
Charlotte, Mich.	WGER 1390		WJMO 1490			WVNS 1360	
Charlotte, N.C.	WB11 100 C		WOW 1590			WVOW 1360	
	WAYS 610 M		KCLF 1400 A			WVOW 1360	
	WGV 1600		Clifton Forge, Va.			KVRD 1240	
	WKTC 1810		Clintco, Va.			WFRM 600	
	WSOC 930 M		Clinton, Ill.			WVOW 1360	
	WIST 1240 N		Clinton, Iowa			WVOW 1360	
	WDDK 1480		Clinton, Mo.			WVOW 1360	
Charlotte Amalie, V.I.	WSTA 1340		Clinton, N.C.			WVOW 1360	
	WBND 1000		Clinton, Okla.			WVOW 1360	
Charlottesville, Va.	WCHV 1260 A		Clinton, S.C.			WVOW 1360	
	WELK 1010		Clinton, Tenn.			WVOW 1360	
	WVIA 1400 M		Cloquet, Minn.			WVOW 1360	
Charlottesville, P.E.I.	WVIA 1400 M		Clovis, N.Mex.			WVOW 1360	
	WVIA 1400 M		Coahoma, Calif.			WVOW 1360	
Chase City, Va.	WMEK 980		Coalinga, Calif.			WVOW 1360	
Chatham, Ont.	CFCO 630		Coatesville, Pa.			WVOW 1360	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	WMOC 1450 A		Cocoa, Fla.			WVOW 1360	
	WAO 1150 A-M		Cocoa Beach, Fla.			WVOW 1360	
	WDEF 1370 N		Cody, Wyo.			WVOW 1360	
	WDD 1310 C		Coeur d'Alene, Ida.			WVOW 1360	
	WDXB 1490		Coffeyville, Kans.			WVOW 1360	
	WNOO 1260		Colby, Kans.			WVOW 1360	
Cheboygan, Mich.	WCBY 1240		Coldwater, Mich.			WVOW 1360	
Cheektowaga, N.Y.	WNIA 1230		Coleman, Tex.			WVOW 1360	
Chehalis, Wash.	KITI 1420		Colfax, Wash.			WVOW 1360	
Chelan, Wash.	KOZI 1220		College Park, Ga.			WVOW 1360	
Cheraw, S.C.	WCHE 1440		Colonial Heights, Va.			WVOW 1360	
Cherokee, Iowa	KCSM 980		Colonial Village, Tenn.			WVOW 1360	
Chester, Ill.	WEEZ 1590		Colorado City, Tex.			WVOW 1360	
Chester, Pa.	WVCH 740		Colorado Springs, Colo.			WVOW 1360	
	WGED 1480					WVOW 1360	
Chester, S.C.	WCHE 1240 A					WVOW 1360	
Cherry, N.Y.	KCHY 1590					WVOW 1360	
	KRAE 1480					WVOW 1360	
	KVWO 1370 M					WVOW 1360	
	WAAF 950					WVOW 1360	
	WAIT 820 M					WVOW 1360	
Chicago, Ill.	WBBM 780 C					WVOW 1360	



Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Drumheller, Alta.	CJDV 910	Ephrata, Wash.	KULF 730	Geneva, Ill.	WGSB 1480	Geneva, Ill.	WGSB 1480
Drummondville, Que.	CHRD 1340	Erie, Pa.	WVYN 1260 A	Geneva, N.Y.	WGVA 1240 A	Georgetown, Del.	WJWL 900
Dublin, Ga.	WMLT 1330		WICU 1330 N	Georgetown, S.C.	WAXU 1580	Georgetown, S.C.	WTGN 1400 M
Du Bois, Pa.	WCED 1420 C	Erwin, Tenn.	WLEU 1400 M	Gettysburg, Pa.	WGTT 1320 M	Gillette, Wyo.	WJWL 900
Dubuque, Iowa	KDTH 1370 A	Escanaba, Mich.	WEMB 1480 M	Gillette, Wyo.	WJWL 900	Gilroy, Calif.	WJWL 900
Duluth, Minn.	WDBB 1490 M	Escondido, Calif.	WBOC 920 M	Glendale, Ariz.	WJWL 900	Glendale, Ariz.	WJWL 900
	KDAI 610 C	Estevan, Sask.	WLS 600 A	Glendale, Calif.	KIEV 870	Glendale, Ariz.	KRUX 1360
	WBCB 560	Estevan, Sask.	KOWN 1450	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Dumas, Tex.	KAOH 1390	Estevan, Sask.	CJSL 1280	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Duncan, Okla.	KDDO 800	Estherville, Iowa	KLIL 1340	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Dundaik, Md.	KRDD 1350 M	Etawah, Tenn.	WCPH 1220	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	WAYE 860	Eufaula, Ala.	WULA 1240 M	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	WBBB 1360	Eugene, Oreg.	KORE 1450 M	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Dundee, N.Y.	WFLR 1570		KPIR 1500	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Dunkirk, N.Y.	WDOB 1410		KASH 1600 A	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Dunn, N.C.	WCKB 780		KATR 1320	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Du Quoin, Ill.	WDOQ 1580		KERG 1280 C	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Durango, Colo.	KIUP 980		KUGN 590 N	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	KDGO 1240		KEUN 1490 M	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	KDGO 1240		KINS 980 C	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Durant, Okla.	KDGO 1240		KDAN 790	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Durham, N.C.	WDNC 620 C		KRED 1480 M	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	WSRC 1410		WCSO 1240	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	WSSB 1490		WCAW 1330	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	WTKI 1310 A		WNMP 1590	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Dyersburg, Tenn.	WDSG 1450		WROD 1400 C	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	WTRQ 1330		WGBF 1280 N	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Eagle Pass, Tex.	KEPS 1270		WKY 820	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Eagle River, Wis.	WERL 950		WJPS 1330 A	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Easley, S.C.	WELP 1360		WEVE 1340 M	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
E. Grand Forks, Minn.	KWAD 1590		KEKE 1580	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	KERC 1590		KWYZ 1230	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Eastland, Tex.	KERC 1590		WBLO 1470	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
E. Lansing, Mich.	WKAR 870		KBFA 610 A-M-N	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
E. Liverpool, Ohio	WOHI 1490 A		KFRB 900 C-A	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
East Longmeadow, Mass.	WTYM 1600		KGNT 1310	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	WPFE 1560		WEL 1310	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Eastman, Ga.	WTYM 1600		WFIL 390	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
E. Moline, Ill.	WFLM 960		WFMJ 1250	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
E. Point, Ga.	WFLM 960		WFWI 390	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
E. St. Louis, Ill.	WBBR 1490 A		WKMD 1570	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Easton, Md.	WEMD 1460		WABF 1270	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Easton, Pa.	WEXE 1230		WFMT 1320 M	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	WEST 1400 N		WFMO 860	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Eatontown, N.J.	WHTG 1410		WMMN 920 C	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Eau Claire, Wis.	WEAG 790 N		WTCG 1490 A	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	WFCB 1400 M		WTFX 1230	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	WEQ 1050		WDAY 970 N	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Eau Claire, Wis.	WEAG 790 N		WFW 900	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Ebensburg, Pa.	WMEG 920		KUT 1550	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Edenton, N.C.	WEND 1580		KFGD 790 A	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Edinburg, Tex.	WCDJ 1260		KDHL 920	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Edmonds, Wash.	KURV 710		KWKT 1380	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Edmond, Okla.	KGDN 630		KREI 800	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Edmonton, Alta.	CBXA 740		KENN 1390	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	CHFO 1260		KWVK 960	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	CHFA 680		KRZE 1280	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	CJCA 930		WBTL 1050	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	CKUA 580		WBTB 1050	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	CJEM 570		WFLD 1250	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Edmundston, N.C.	WCRA 1090		WFAR 1470	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Emeryham, Ill.	WCRA 1090		WZOL 1570	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Elba, Ala.	WRCB 1340		WVW 990	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Elberton, Ga.	WSSG 1400		KKDG 1440	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
El Cajon, Calif.	KDEO 910 A		KFAV 1250 M	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
El Campo, Tex.	KULP 1390		KFAI 1250 M	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
El Centro, Calif.	KXD 1230 M		KFW 900	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	KAMP 1436		KFB 900	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
El Dorado, Ark.	KDMS 1290		KIRV 1510	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	KEL 1400 A		KEAP 980	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Eldorado, Kans.	KBTO 1360		KFRE 940 C	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Eldorado Springs, Mo.	KESM 1580		KGST 1600	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	WRMN 1410		KMAK 1340	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Elizabeth City, N.C.	WCNC 1240		KYNO 1800	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	WRCB 1340		WFRF 1450 M	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Elizabethton, Tenn.	WBET 1240		WFRB 740	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Elizabethtown, Ky.	WIEL 1400		WFUL 1270	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Elizabethtown, N.C.	WBLA 1440		WFB 900	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	WEZN 1600		WFSH 1550	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	KBK 1240 A		KHUB 1340	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	WCMR 1270		KIR 900	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Elkin, N.C.	WIFM 1540		KAR 1430 A	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Elkins, W.Va.	WDNE 1240		KBF 900	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Elko, Nev.	KELK 1240 M		KIRV 1510	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Ellensburg, Wash.	KXLE 1240		KEAP 980	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Ellsworth, Me.	WDEA 1350		KFRE 940 C	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Elmira, N.Y.	WELM 1410 A-C		KGST 1600	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	WENY 1230 N		KMAK 1340	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Elmira Heights-Horsesheds, N.Y.	WEHH 1590 M		KYNO 1800	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	KROD 600 C		WFRF 1450 M	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
El Paso, Tex.	KELP 920		WFRB 740	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	KHLY 690		WFUL 1270	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	KINT 1590		WFB 900	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	KIZZ 1150		WFSH 1550	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	KSET 1340 M		KHUB 1340	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
El Reno, Okla.	KTSM 1380 N		KIR 900	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	KELR 1460		KAR 1430 A	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Ely, Minn.	WELY 1450 M		KBF 900	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Ely, Nev.	KELY 1230		KIRV 1510	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Elyria, Ohio	WYEL 930		KEAP 980	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Eminec, Ky.	WSTL 1600		KFRE 940 C	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Emporia, Kans.	KVOE 1400		KGST 1600	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Emporia, Va.	WEVA 860		KMAK 1340	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Emporium, Pa.	WLEM 1250		KYNO 1800	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Endicott, N.Y.	WENE 1430 A		WFRF 1450 M	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Englewood, Colo.	KGMC 1150		WFRB 740	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Englewood, Fla.	WENG 1530		WFUL 1270	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Enid, Okla.	KCRC 1390 A		WFB 900	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
	KGWA 960 M		WFSH 1550	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Enterprise, Ala.	WIRB 600		KHUB 1340	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Enterprise, Oreg.	KWVR 1340		KIR 900	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
Ephrata, Pa.	WGSA 1310		KAR 1430 A	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KBF 900	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KIRV 1510	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KEAP 980	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KFRE 940 C	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KGST 1600	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KMAK 1340	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KYNO 1800	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			WFRF 1450 M	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			WFRB 740	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			WFUL 1270	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			WFB 900	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			WFSH 1550	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KHUB 1340	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KIR 900	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KAR 1430 A	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KBF 900	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KIRV 1510	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KEAP 980	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KFRE 940 C	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KGST 1600	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KMAK 1340	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360
			KYNO 1800	Glendale, Calif.	KRUX 1360		





Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Moscow, Idaho	KRPL 1400	Newnan, Ga.	WETZ 1330 M	Ogden, Utah	KLO 1430 M	Parsons, Kans.	KLKC 1540
Moses Lake, Wash.	KSEM 1470	New Orleans, La.	WCOH 1400 M		KANN 1250	Pasadena, Calif.	KALI 1430
Moultrie, Ga.	KWIQ 1260		WNEA 1300		KSVN 730		KPPC 1240
	WMTM 1300		WDSU 1280 N		KVQG 1490	Pasadena, Tex.	KWKV 1300
Moundsville, W. Va.	WMOD 1370		WJWB 1230		WSLB 1400 M		KLVL 1460
Mountain Grove, Mo.	KLRS 1360		WJMR 990 M		WKRZ 1340		KIKK 650
Mountain Home, Ark.	KTLO 1360		WBOK 800		WOKC 1570	Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.	WPMP 1580 A
Mt. Airy, N.C.	WPAQ 740		WNOE 1060		OKeeha, Fla.		WTRT 530 A
	WSDY 1300 M		WNPS 1450		OKeeha, Fla.		KPKW 1340
Mt. Carmel, Ill.	WVCM 1360		WTIX 690		OKeeha, Fla.		KPRL 1230 M
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	WBRB 1430		WWL 870 C		OKeeha, Fla.		KPTL 1340 M
	WMDP 1580		WWOM 600		OKeeha, Fla.		KUM 1050
Mt. Jackson, Va.	W51G 790		WYLD 940 M		OKeeha, Fla.		KUM 1290 A
Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	W51P 1310	Newport, Ark.	KNBY 1280	Okmulgee, Okla.	KOKL 1240	Paterson, N.J.	WPAT 1580
Mt. Olive, N.C.	WDJS 1430	Newport, Ky.	KNBP 740	Old Saybrook, Conn.	WLIS 1420	Pauls Valley, Okla.	KVLH 1470
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	WCEN 1150	Newport, N.H.	KNCL 1010	Olden, N.Y.	WMNS 1360	Payette, Idaho	WTRT 530 A
Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	KIMP 960	Newport, Ore.	KNPT 1310	Olney, Ill.	WHDL 1450 A	Peace River, Alta.	KEDK 1450
Mt. Shasta, Calif.	KWSD 620	Newport, R.I.	WADK 1540	Olympia, Wash.	KGY 1240 M	Pecos, Tex.	KIUN 1400 M
Mt. Sterling, Ky.	WMST 1150	Newport, Tenn.	WLK 1270		KITN 920	Peekskill, N.Y.	WLNA 1420
Mt. Vernon, Ill.	WMIX 940	Newport, Vt.	WIK 1490	Omaha, Nebr.	KBON 1490	Pekin, Ill.	WSIV 1140
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	WPCV 1530	Newport News, Va.	WGH 1310 A		KFAB 1110 N	Pell City, Ala.	WFHK 1430
Mt. Vernon, Ky.	WRVK 1460		WTID 1270		KLND 1290	Pembroke, Ont.	CHOV 1350
Mt. Vernon, Ohio	WMVO 1300	New Richmond, Wis.	W1XK 1590		KOD 1420	Pendleton, Ore.	KUBE 1050
Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBRC 1430	New Rochelle, N.Y.	WVOX 1460		KMEC 660 M		KUMA 1290 A
Muleshoe, Tex.	KMUL 1380	New Smyrna Beach, Fla.	WWSB 1230 M	Omaha, Wash.	KOMW 680	Pennington Gap, Va.	WSWV 1570
Muncie, Ind.	WJAY 1280		W5BB 1250	Oneida, N.Y.	WMCR 1600	Pensacola, Fla.	WBOP 980
Munroe, S.C.	WLBC 1340		W550 1530	Oneida, Tenn.	WBNT 1310		WDBE 610
Murphyville, Ky.	W51P 1310	Newton, Iowa	KCOB 1280	Oneida, Nebr.	K350 1350		WTRT 530 A
Murrisville, Mich.	WMAB 1400	Newton, Miss.	WBKN 1410	Oneonta, Ala.	KZLN 630		WNVY 1230 A
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	WCEN 1450	Newton, N.J.	WNNJ 1360	Oneonta, N.Y.	WDDS 730		WCOA 1370 N
	WMTS 860	Newton, N.C.	WNNC 1230	Ontario, Calif.	KASK 1510		WPFA 790
	WCPV 600	New Uim, Minn.	KNUJ 860	Ontario, Ore.	KSRV 1380	Penticton, B.C.	CKOK 800
	WKRK 1390	New Westminster, B.C.	CKNW 980	Opelika, Ala.	WPHO 1400 M	Peoria, Ill.	WAMP 1350 N
Murphysboro, Ill.	W1N 1420		WAPC 770 A	Opelousas, La.	WSMO 1230 A		WMBD 1470 C
Murray, Ky.	WNBS 1340	New York, N.Y.	WBXN 1370 A	Opportunity, Wash.	KALM 860		WPED 1020 M
Murray, Utah	KMUR 1230		WCBS 880 C	Orange, Mass.	WCAT 1390	Perry, Fla.	WPY 1400
Muscateine, Iowa	KWPC 860		WEVD 1330	Orange, Tex.	KOGT 1600	Perry, Ga.	WPGA 980
Muscle Shoals City, Ala.	WLAY 1450		WHOM 1480	Orange, Va.	WJMA 1340	Perry, Iowa	KDLS 1310
	WKKBZ 950 A		WINS 1010 M	Orangeburg, S.C.	WDIX 1150 A	Perryton, Tex.	KEYE 1400 M
Muskegon, Mich.	WTRU 1600		WL1B 190		WORG 1580	Peru, Ind.	WARU 1600
	WMUS 1090		WMCA 570	Orange Park, Fla.	WTND 920	Petaluma, Calif.	KTOB 1490
Muskogee, Okla.	KBIX 1490 A		WNEW 1130	Oregon City, Ore.	KGON 1520 M	Peterborough, Ont.	CKPT 1420
	KMUS 1380		WNYC 830	Orillia, Ont.	CFOR 1570		WSSV 1240 M
Myrtle Beach, S.C.	WMBY 1450		WOR 710	Orlando, Fla.	WDBO 580 C		WMBN 1340
Naacogoches, Tex.	KEEE 1230 A		WADO 1280		WH1Y 1270	Petersburg, Va.	WPNX 1460 A
	K5FA 860		WPOW 1330	Ormond Beh., Fla.	WLOF 950	Petoskey, Mich.	WHOC 1490 C
Nampa, Idaho	KFXD 580		WQXR 1560	Orono, Idaho	KLER 950	Phenix City, Ala.	WPHX 1460 A
	KWLW 1340		W680 680 N	Ortonville, Minn.	KDIO 1350	Philadelphia, Miss.	WHOC 1490 C
Nanalmo, B.C.	CHUB 1570	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	WHL 1270	Osage Beh., Mo.	KRMS 1150	Philadelphia, Pa.	WCAU 1210 C
Nanticoke, Pa.	WNAK 730		WJLL 1440 M	Oseola, Ark.	KOSE 860		WFL 900
Napa, Calif.	KVON 1440	Niagara Falls, Ont.	CHVC 1600	Oshawa, Ont.	KDSE 1350		WFLN 900
Naples, Fla.	WNOG 1270	Nicholasville, Ky.	WNVL 1250	Oshkosh, Wis.	W410 1490 A		WHTAT 1340
Narrows, Va.	WNRV 990	Niles, Mich.	WNIL 1290	Oskaloosa, Iowa	KBOE 740		WIBG 900
Nashua, N.H.	WOTW 900	Nogales, Ariz.	KNQG 1340 A	Oswego, N.Y.	WSDG 1440		WIP 610
	W1N 1520	Noma, Alaska	K1G 850	Othello, Wash.	KRSC 1400		WJCV 1540
Nashville, Ark.	KBHC 1260	Norfolk, Nebr.	WJAG 780	Otsego, Mich.	WDMC 980		WPC 1550 M
Nashville, Ga.	WNGA 1600	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C	Ottawa, Ill.	WCMY 1420		WRCJ 1060 N
Nashville, Tenn.	WKDA 1240		WCMS 1050	Ottawa, Kans.	KOFO 1220	Philipsburg, Pa.	WPHB 1260
	WLAC 1510 C	Normal, Ill.	WNOR 1230	Ottawa, Ont.	K910 910	Phillipsburg, Kans.	KKAN 1440
	WMAK 1300	Norman, Okla.	WNAD 640		CFRA 580	Phoenix, Ariz.	K1FN 860
	WNAH 1360 M	Norman Wells, North west Territory	CFNW 1240	Ottawa, Ont.	CKOY 1310		KXIV 1400
	WSIX 860 A		WNAR 1110	Ottumwa, Iowa	KBIZ 1240 A		KHEP 1280
	WSN 650 N		WNMN 1230		KLEE 1480		KCAC 1010
Natchez, Miss.	WNMS 1240 N		WNBB 1380	Owatonna, Minn.	KRF0 1390		KOY 550 A
	WNAT 1450 M		WTHB 1550	Owego, N.Y.	WEB0 1330		KOOL 960 C
Natchitoches, La.	KNOC 1450 M		W550 1530	Owensboro, Ky.	WOM 1420 A		KPHO 910 A
Naugatuck, Conn.	WOWW 860	N. Adams, Mass.	WGNB 1230		W1N 1420 A		KRIJ 1230
Navasota, Tex.	KWBC 1550	N. Augusta, S.C.	WGUS 1380	Owen Sound, Ont.	CFOS 560	Picayune, Miss.	WRJW 1320
Nebraska City, Nebr.	KNCF 1600	N. Battleford, Sask.	CJNB 1460	Owosso, Mich.	WOAP 1080	Piedmont, Ala.	WPID 1280
	K5FE 1340	North Bay, Ont.	CFNB 600	Oxford, Miss.	WSUH 1420	Pierre, S. Dak.	KGFS 1390
Needles, Calif.	KNFY 1340	North Bend, Ore.	CFIR 1340 C	Oxford, N.C.	WOXF 1340		KCCR 1580
Neenah, Wis.	WNAM 1280	North Charleston, S.C.	WNCG 910	Oxnard, Calif.	KOXR 910	Pikeville, Ky.	K900 900
Nellisville, Wis.	WCEN 1370	Northfield, Minn.	WNGF 770	Ozark, Ala.	W0ZK 900		WPKE 1240 M
Nelson, B.C.	CKLN 1390	Northampton, Mass.	WHMP 1400 M	Paducah, Ky.	WKYB 570 M		KCLA 1400
Neon, Ky.	WNKY 1480	N. Little Rock, Ark.	KDXE 1380 A		WPAD 1450 C		KADL 1270
Neosho, Mo.	KBTN 1420	North Platte, Nebr.	KILT 970	Page, Ariz.	KPGE 1340		KOTN 1490 M
Nevada, Mo.	KNEM 1240		KODY 1240 M	Pahokee, Fla.	WR1N 1250		KPBA 1590
New Albany, Ind.	WOWV 1570	No. Syracuse, N.Y.	WSDQ 1220 N	Painesville, Ohio	WPVL 1460	Pine City, Minn.	WCMP 1550
New Albany, Miss.	WNAU 1470	No. Vancouver, B.C.	CKLG 730	Paintsville, Ky.	W510 1460	Pineville, Ky.	WMLF 1230
Newark, Del.	WWRK 1260	No. Vernon, Ind.	WOCH 1460	Pataskala, Fla.	WUTY 860	Pineville, W. Va.	WVVO 970
Newark, N.J.	W1RZ 970	No. Wikesboro, N.C.	CK80 810	Palatka, Fla.	WSUZ 800	Pipestone, Minn.	KLOH 1050
	W1B1 1280	Norton, Va.	WNVA 1350 M	Palatine, Tex.	KNET 1450	Piqua, Ohio	WPTW 1570
	W1R3 1280	Norwalk, Conn.	WNLK 1350	Palm Beh., Fla.	WXQT 1340 A	Pittsburg, Calif.	KKIS 990
	W1R4 1280	Norwich, Conn.	W1CH 1310	Palm Sprgs., Calif.	KCMJ 1010 C	Pittsburg, Kans.	K900 900
	W1R5 1280	Norwich, N.Y.	WCNH 970		KDES 920		KDKA 1020
	W1R6 1280	Oakdale, La.	KREH 900	Palm Springs, Calif.	KPLT 1450		KQV 1410 A
	W1R7 1280	Oakes, N. Dak.	KEYD 1220	Palm Springs, Calif.	KPLT 1450		WAMO 860
	W1R8 1280	Oak Grove, La.	KWLD 1280	Palo Alto, Calif.	K1BE 1220		WJAS 1320 N
	W1R9 1280	Oak Hill, W. Va.	WOA 860	Pampa, Tex.	KPHH 1230		WPIT 730
	W1R10 1280	Oakland, Calif.	KALB 960		KDND 1340 M		WRYT 1250
	W1R11 1280		KDIA 1310	Panama City, Fla.	WDLF 590		WYRE 1080 M
	W1R12 1280		KDIA 1310		WPCF 1430 A		WWSW 970
	W1R13 1280		KDIA 1310	Panama City Beach, Fla.	WTHR 1480	Pittsfield, Ill.	WBBA 1580
	W1R14 1280		KDIA 1310		W5CM 1290	Pittsfield, Mass.	WBEC 1420 A
	W1R15 1280		KDIA 1310	Paradise, Calif.	KMET 930		WBRK 1340 M
	W1R16 1280		KDIA 1310	Paragould, Ark.	KDRS 490	Pittston, Pa.	WRTS 1540
	W1R17 1280		KDIA 1310	Paris, Ark.	KCLL 1460	Plainfield, N.J.	WFR 1290
	W1R18 1280		KDIA 1310	Paris, Ill.	WPRL 1440	Plainview, Tex.	KVPA 1050 M
	W1R19 1280		KDIA 1310	Paris, Ky.	WKTX 1440		KPLA 1400
	W1R20 1280		KDIA 1310	Paris, Tenn.	WR7 710	Plant City, Fla.	WPLA 910
	W1R21 1280		KDIA 1310	Paris, Tex.	KPLT 1490 A	Plantville, Wis.	WSWV 1590
	W1R22 1280		KDIA 1310		KFTV 1250	Plattsburg, N.Y.	WEAY 960 A-N
	W1R23 1280		KDIA 1310	Parkersburg, W. Va.	WCEF 1050		W1R 1340 M
	W1R24 1280		KDIA 1310		WPAA 1450 C	Pleasanton, Tex.	KBP 1380
	W1R25 1280		KDIA 1310		WTAP 1230 A-M	Pleasantville, N.J.	WOND 1400
	W1R26 1280		KDIA 1310		WPFF 1450	Plymouth, Mass.	WPLM 1390
	W1R27 1280		KDIA 1310		CKAR 1 1340	Plymouth, N.C.	WPNC 1470
	W1R28 1280		KDIA 1310			Plymouth, Wis.	WPLY 1420
	W1R29 1280		KDIA 1310				
	W1R30 1280		KDIA 1310				
	W1R31 1280		KDIA 1310				
	W1R32 1280		KDIA 1310				
	W1R33 1280		KDIA 1310				
	W1R34 1280		KDIA 1310				
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	W1R59 1280		KDIA 1310				
	W1R60 1280		KDIA 1310				
	W1R61 1280		KDIA 1310				
	W1R62 1280						

Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.
Peachontas, Ark.	KPOC	1420		Pulaski, Va.	WPUV	1580		WHEC	1460	C		St Petersburg Beach, Fla.	WLCY	1380	M
Pocatello, Idaho	KSEJ	930	N	Pullman, Wash.	WKWC	1250		WRVM	680			St. Thomas, Ont.	CHLO	680	
	KWIK	1240	M		KOFE	1150		WSAY	1370			Salamanca, N.Y.	WGGO	1580	
	KSNM	1290		Punxsutawney, Pa.	WPME	1540		WROC	1280	N		Salmon, Ill.	WJBD	1550	
Pocomoke City, Md.	WDMV	540		Putnam, Conn.	WINY	1350		WROK	1440	A		Salem, Ind.	WLSM	1220	
Pointe Claire, Que.	CFOX	1470		Puyallup, Wash.	KAYE	1450		WJRL	1150			Salem, Mass.	WBSX	1230	
Pomona, Calif.	KWQV	1600		Quahog, Tex.	KOLJ	1150		WRRR	1390			Salem, Mo.	WLSM	1150	
	KKAR	1220		Quantico, Va.	WQVA	1530		WTRC	1150	M		Salem, Ore.	KSLM	1990	
Pompano Beach, Fla.	WL0D	980		Quebec, Que.	CBV	980		WHBF	1270	C			KAPT	1220	A
	WPOM	1470	A		CHRC	800		WRKD	1450	A			KBZY	1490	N
Ponca City, Okla.	WBSZ	1230	M		CJLR	1060		WPLK	1220			Salem, Va.	WBLU	1480	
Ponce, P.R.	WPRP	910		Quenesel, B.C.	GKQC	570		WVRS	1360	A-M		Salida, Colo.	KFRH	1500	M
	WEUC	1420		Quincy, Fla.	WGMN	1290	M	WRK5	1400			Salina, Kans.	KSLI	1150	M
	WPAB	550		Quincy, Ill.	WTAD	1300	C	WRK6	1400			Salinas, Calif.	KDDN	1460	
	WLOD	1170		Quincy, Mass.	WJDA	930		WKAV	1320			Saline, Mich.	W01A	1290	
	WISO	1260		Quincy, Wash.	KPOR	1370		WEED	1390	A		Salisbury, Md.	WBOC	960	
Pontiac, Mich.	WPON	1460		Racine, Wis.	WSFB	1490		WRMT	1490				WICD	1320	A
Pontotoc, Miss.	WSEL	1440		Radford, Va.	WRJN	1460	A	WKWS	1290				WJDY	1470	
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	KWOC	930		Raleigh, N.C.	WKIX	850	A	WYI	1570			Salisbury, N.C.	WSPN	1500	M
	KLID	1340			WPTF	680	N	WYK	1570			Salmon, Idaho	WSAT	1280	A
Portage, Pa.	WVML	1470			WLLS	570		WRGS	1370			Salt Lake City, Utah	KALL	910	A
Portage, Wis.	WDR3	1350			WRAL	1240		WROL	710				KCPX	1320	N
Portage la Prairie, Man.	CFRY	1570			WRAL	1240		WRWA	1470	C			KKAK	1280	
	KMIS	1050		Rapid City, S.Dak.	KOTA	1380	C	WRXN	1450	A			KNSP	1510	C
	KAPY	1050	D		KIMM	1150		WRXN	1450	A			KNSP	1510	C
	KOPB	1450			KRSD	1340		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	KFPA	1380			KEFL	920		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Port Arthur, Ont.	KOLE	1340			KRTN	1490	A	WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Port Arthur, Tex.	KPAC	1250	M		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	KPAC	1250	M		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Porterville, Calif.	KTIP	1450	A		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Port Hope, Ont.	CHUC	1500			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Port Huron, Mich.	KACY	1520			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	WHLS	1450			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Port Jervis, N.Y.	WDLC	1490			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Port Lavaca, Tex.	KGUL	1560			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Portland, Ind.	WPWG	1440			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Portland, Maine	WCSS	970	N		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	WGAN	560	C		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	WLOB	1310			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	WLOB	1310			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Portland, Ore.	KBPS	1450	M		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	KBEV	1010			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	KLIQ	1290			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	KEX	1190			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	KGW	620	N		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	KOIN	970	C		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	KPAB	1410			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	KPDQ	800			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	KPOJ	1330			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	KWJ	1080	A		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	KXL	750			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Port Neches, Tex.	KPNG	1150			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Portsmouth, N.H.	WBXB	1380			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Portsmouth, Ohio	WPAY	1400	C		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Portsmouth, Va.	WH1H	1400	A-M		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	WPMH	1010			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	WAVY	1350	N		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Post, Tex.	KUKO	1370			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Potsdam, Okla.	KLCO	1280			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Potosi, Mo.	KYRO	1280			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Potsdam, N.Y.	WPDM	1470			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Pottstown, Pa.	WPAZ	1370			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Pottsville, Pa.	WPAM	1450			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	WPPA	1360	M		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	WEOK	1390			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Powell, Wyo.	KPOW	1260	A-M		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Poynette, Wis.	WIBU	1240			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Prairie du Chien, Wis.	WPRE	980			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	KWSK	1570			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	KPRT	1280			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Prescott, Ariz.	KENT	1340	N		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	KNOT	1450	A		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Prescott, Ark.	KTPA	1370			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Presque Isle, Me.	WAGM	950			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	WEGP	1390			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Preston, Idaho	KPST	1340			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Prestonsburg, Ky.	WDOC	1310			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Price, Utah	KOAL	1230	M		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Prichard, Ala.	WAIP	1270			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Prince Albert, Sask.	CKBI	900			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Prince George, B.C.	CKPG	350			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Prince Rupert, B.C.	CFPR	1240			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Princeton, Ind.	WRAY	1250			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Princeton, Ky.	WPKY	1580			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Princeton, N.J.	WHWH	1350			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Princeton, W.Va.	WLOH	1490	A		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Prineville, Ore.	KRCO	690			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Prosser, Wash.	KARY	1310			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Providence, R.I.	WEAN	790	C		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	WHIM	1110			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	WICE	1290			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	WIAR	920	N		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	WLKW	990			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	WPRO	630			WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	WRIB	1220	M		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
Provo, Utah	KIXX	1400	A		WMOV	1360		WRXN	1450	A			KNSX	930	
	KEYY	1450	A		WMOV	1360									





C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KBIM	Roswell, N.Mex.	910	KCLN	Clinton, Iowa	1390	KELD	El Dorado, Ark.	1470	KGA	Spokane, Wash.	1510
KBIS	Bakersfield, Calif.	1400	KCLQ	Leavenworth, Kans.	1410	KELI	Tulsa, Okla.	1430	KGAF	Gainesville, Tex.	1580
KBIX	Muskogee, Okla.	1490	KCLR	Claremont, Ark.	1590	KELK	Elko, Nev.	1240	KGAK	Gallup, N.Mex.	1330
KBIZ	Ottumwa, Iowa	1240	KCLU	Rolla, Mo.	1590	KELM	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1320	KGAL	Lebanon, Oreg.	1390
KBJT	Fordyce, Ark.	1570	KCLV	Clovis, N.Mex.	1240	KELN	El Paso, Tex.	1320	KGAS	Carthage, Tex.	1590
KBKR	Baker, Oreg.	1490	KCLW	Hamilton, Tex.	900	KELR	El Reno, Okla.	1450	KGAT	Salmon, Oreg.	1430
KBKW	Aberdeen, Wash.	1490	KCLX	Coxfax, Wash.	1450	KELY	Ely, Nev.	1230	KGB	St. Paul, Minn.	1360
KBLA	Burbank, Calif.	1490	KCMC	Texarkana, Tex.	1230	KENA	Mena, Ark.	1450	KGBC	Galveston, Tex.	1530
KBLF	Red Bluff, Calif.	1490	KCMJ	Palm Spgs., Calif.	1010	KENE	Toppenish, Wash.	1480	KGBS	Los Angeles, Calif.	1020
KBLI	Blackfoot, Idaho	1550	KCMO	Kansas City, Mo.	810	KENI	Anchorage, Alaska	550	KGBT	Harlingen, Tex.	1530
KBLR	Bolivar, Mo.	1490	KCMS	Manitou Sprgs., Colo.	1290	KENJ	Arcata, Calif.	1340	KGBX	Springfield, Mo.	1260
KBLT	Big Lake, Tex.	1290	KCMI	Broken Bow, Nebr.	1290	KENN	Portales, N.Mex.	1450	KGCC	Rugby, N.D.	1450
KBLU	Yuma, Ariz.	1320	KCMN	Alturas, Calif.	570	KENK	Farmington, N.M.	1460	KGCK	Sidney, Mont.	1480
KBLY	Gold Beach, Oreg.	1220	KCMO	San Marcos, Tex.	1470	KENO	Las Vegas, Nev.	1460	KGCL	Edmonds, Wash.	630
KBMM	Henderson, Nev.	1400	KCOB	Newtown, Iowa	1280	KENS	San Antonio, Tex.	680	KGEE	Bakersfield, Calif.	1290
KBMN	Bozeman, Mont.	1230	KCOG	Centerville, Iowa	1400	KENY	Bellingham-Ferndale, Wash.	930	KGEK	Stirling, Colo.	1230
KBMO	Benson, Minn.	1290	KCOH	Houston, Tex.	1430	KEOK	Payette, Idaho	1450	KGEM	Boise, Idaho	1140
KBMW	Breakings, Minn.	1470	KCOK	Tulare, Calif.	1410	KEPR	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1230	KGEN	Tulare, Calif.	1370
KBMX	Coalinga, Calif.	1490	KCON	At. Collins, Colo.	1410	KEPS	Kennebeck, Wash.	1270	KGER	Long Beach, Calif.	1390
KBMY	Billings, Mont.	1240	KCON	Conway, Ark.	1230	KEPS	Eagle Pass, Tex.	1290	KGEZ	Kalispell, Mont.	600
KBND	Bend, Oreg.	1110	KCOR	San Antonio, Tex.	1350	KERB	Kermit, Tex.	600	KGFI	Shawnee, Okla.	1450
KBOA	Kennett, Mo.	850	KCOW	Alliance, Nebr.	1400	KERC	Eastland, Tex.	1400	KGFL	Roswell, N.Mex.	1400
KBOE	Oskaloosa, Iowa	740	KCOY	Santa Maria, Calif.	1400	KERG	Eugene, Oreg.	1280	KGFW	Kearney, Nebr.	1340
KBOI	Boise, Idaho	950	KCPX	Salt Lake City, Utah	1320	KERN	Bakersfield, Calif.	1410	KGFX	Pierre, S.Dak.	630
KBOL	Boulder, Colo.	1310	KCRA	Sacramento, Calif.	1460	KERV	Kerrville, Tex.	1230	KGFF	Coffeyville, Kans.	690
KBOM	Bismark-Mandan, N. Dak.	1470	KCRC	Chanute, Kans.	1390	KESB	El Dorado Sprgs., Mo.	1580	KGFG	Forest Grove, Oreg.	1570
KBON	Omaha, Nebr.	1490	KCRG	Mid. Okla.	1600	KETO	Seattle, Wash.	1500	KGGM	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	610
KBOP	Pleasanton, Tex.	1380	KCRS	Crane, Tex.	1390	KETX	Livingston, Tex.	1490	KGHL	Billings, Mont.	1290
KBOR	Brownsville, Tex.	1600	KCRM	Midland, Tex.	550	KEUN	Unice, La.	1490	KGHM	Brookfield, Mo.	1470
KBOT	Butte, Mont.	1490	KCRT	Trinidad, Colo.	1240	KEVL	White Castle, La.	1580	KGHT	Hollister, Calif.	1230
KBOX	Dallas, Tex.	1480	KCSR	Caruthersville, Mo.	1570	KEWA	Wesley, Ariz.	610	KGIV	Las Vegas, Colo.	1450
KBOY	Medford, Oreg.	730	KCSB	Hebilo, Colo.	590	KEWB	Oakland, Calif.	1440	KGKB	Tyler, Tex.	1490
KBPS	Portland, Oreg.	1490	KCTA	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1030	KEWI	Topeka, Kans.	1440	KGKL	San Angelo, Tex.	960
KBRC	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	1430	KCTI	Gonzales, Tex.	1450	KEWP	Portland, Oreg.	1230	KGLO	Miami, Okla.	910
KBRI	Brinkley, Ark.	1570	KCTX	Childress, Tex.	1510	KEYO	Grand Junc., Colo.	1230	KGLN	Glenwood Sprgs., Colo.	980
KBRK	Brookings, S.Dak.	1430	KCUB	Tucson, Ariz.	1290	KEYD	Oakes, N.Dak.	1220	KGLO	Mason City, Iowa	1300
KBRL	McDonough, Mo.	1300	KCUE	Red Wing, Minn.	1250	KEYE	Perryton, Tex.	1400	KGLU	Safford, Ariz.	1480
KBRR	Brighton, Colo.	800	KCVL	For. Worth, Tex.	1540	KEYJ	Jamestown, N.Dak.	1400	KGMB	Honolulu, Hawaii	760
KBRO	Bremerton, Wash.	1490	KCVR	Corvallis, Wash.	1270	KEYL	Long Beach, Minn.	1450	KGMC	Englewood, Colo.	1150
KBRR	Leadville, Colo.	1230	KCYL	Lodi, Calif.	1450	KEYS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1440	KGMI	Bellingham, Wash.	790
KBRS	Springdale, Ark.	1340	KDAB	Lampas, Colo.	1550	KEYZ	Williston, N.Dak.	1360	KGMO	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	1220
KBRY	Soda Spgs., Ida.	540	KDAC	Fort Bragg, Calif.	1230	KEZU	Rapid City, S.Dak.	920	KGMS	Sacramento, Calif.	1310
KBRX	O'Neill, Nebr.	1350	KDAD	Weed, Calif.	800	KEZY	Anaheim, Calif.	1190	KGMT	Fairbury, Nebr.	1380
KBRY	Fresno, Texas	1460	KDAK	Carrington, N.D.	1600	KEZA </td <td>Alameda, Nebr.</td> <td>1330</td> <td>KGNB</td> <td>New Braunfels, Tex.</td> <td>1420</td>	Alameda, Nebr.	1330	KGNB	New Braunfels, Tex.	1420
KBSE	Springfield, La.	1490	KDAL	Duluth, Minn.	510	KFAC	Los Angeles, Calif.	1900	KGND	Dodge City, Kans.	1570
KBST	Big Spring, Tex.	1490	KDAK	Eureka, Calif.	790	KFAL	Fulton, Mo.	1400	KGNS	Laredo, Tex.	1390
KBTA	Batesville, Ark.	1340	KDAB	Lubbock, Tex.	1580	KFAM	St. Cloud, Minn.	1450	KGGO	San Francisco, Calif.	810
KBTM	Jonesboro, Ark.	1230	KDAY	Santa Monica, Calif.	580	KFAR	Fairbanks, Alaska	610	KGON	Oregon City, Oreg.	1520
KBTN	Neosho, Mo.	1420	KDBA	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1490	KFBX	San Francisco, Calif.	1100	KGOS	Torrington, Wyo.	1490
KBTO	El Dorado, Kans.	1310	KDBC	Mansfield, La.	1360	KFBY	Fayetteville, Ark.	1250	KGPC	Grandon, N.Dak.	1340
KBTR	Denver, Colo.	760	KDBM	Dillon, Mont.	800	KFCB	Great Falls, Mont.	1310	KGPD	Henderson, Tex.	1040
KBUC	Corona, Calif.	1370	KDBS	St. Louis, La.	800	KFCB	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1410	KGRL	Bend, Oreg.	980
KBUD	Athens, Tex.	1410	KDDO	Dumas, Tex.	1410	KFBA	Sacramento, Calif.	1530	KGRN	Rinnell, Iowa	1410
KBUH	Brighton City, Utah	1490	KDED	Decorah, Iowa	1240	KFCA	Amarillo, Tex.	1440	KGRS	Gresham, Oreg.	1290
KBUN	Bemidji, Minn.	1450	KDEF	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1150	KFDV	Van Buren, Ark.	1580	KGRT	Las Cruces, N.Mex.	1570
KBUR	Burlington, Iowa	1490	KDEN	Denver, Colo.	1340	KFDM	Beaumont, Tex.	560	KGST	Fresno, Calif.	600
KBUS	Mexia, Tex.	1510	KDEO	El Cajon, Calif.	910	KFDR	Grand Coulee, Wash.	1360	KGTA	Honolulu, Hawaii	760
KBUT	Amarillo, Tex.	1090	KDES	El Paso, Tex.	920	KFEU	Pueblo, Colo.	970	KGUN	Cunison, Colo.	1490
KBVZ	Mesa, Ariz.	1310	KDET	El Paso, Tex.	920	KFEQ	St. Joseph, Mo.	680	KGUD	Santa Barbara, Calif.	990
KBVM	Lancaster, Calif.	1380	KDEX	Dexter, Mo.	1590	KFFA	Helena, Ark.	1360	KGUL	Port Lavaca, Tex.	1560
KBVU	Bellevue, Wash.	1540	KDGO	Durango, Colo.	1240	KFGG	Fargo, N.O.	790	KGVL	Greenville, Tex.	1400
KBWD	Brownwood, Tex.	1380	KDHI	Twenty-nine Palms, California	1250	KFGH	Boone, Iowa	1260	KGVO	Missoula, Mont.	1290
KBYE	Oklahoma City, Okla.	890	KDHL	Faribault, Minn.	920	KFHW	Wichita, Kans.	1330	KGVV	Belgrade, Mont.	630
KBYG	Big Spring, Tex.	1480	KDIA	Oakland, Calif.	1310	KFIF	Los Angeles, Calif.	640	KGWA	Portland, Oreg.	620
KBYP	Shamrock, Tex.	1500	KDIB	Oroville, Minn.	1350	KFJF	Tucson, Ariz.	1550	KGWB	East, Okla.	960
KBZR	Sheridan, Alaska	1270	KDID	Oroville, Minn.	1350	KFJG	Wesley, Ariz.	1360	KGWV	Olympia, Wash.	1240
KBZZ	Lajunta, Colo.	1490	KDIX	Duluth, Minn.	1280	KFJH	Fond du Lac, Wis.	1450	KGYN	Guymon, Okla.	1220
KCAC	Phoenix, Ariz.	1060	KDJI	Holbrook, Ariz.	1270	KFJL	Marshalltown, Iowa	1230	KAHJ	Honolulu, Hawaii	1090
KCAD	Abilene, Tex.	1510	KDKA	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1020	KFJM	Grand Forks, N.Dak.	1370	KHAK	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1380
KCAL	Redlands, Calif.	1410	KDKD	Clinton, Mo.	1280	KFJZ	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1270	KHAL	Homerville, La.	1300
KCAL	Helena, Mont.	1340	KDLA	Red Rider, La.	1010	KFKA	Greely, Colo.	1310	KHAR	Anchorage, Alaska	590
KCAP	Clarksburg, Tex.	1350	KDLB	Del Rio, Tex.	1230	KFKB	Bellevue, Wash.	1350	KHAS	Hastings, Nebr.	1230
KCAS	Slaton, Iowa	1050	KDLM	Detroit Lakes, Minn.	1240	KFKU	Lawrence, Kans.	1240	KHBC	Hillsboro, Ariz.	1490
KCBC	Des Moines, Iowa	1390	KDLS	Perley Lake, N.Dak.	1310	KFLD	Floydada, Ark.	1240	KHIC	Hilo, Hawaii	970
KCBD	Lubbock, Tex.	1570	KDMS	Montevideo, Minn.	1450	KFLY	Walsenburg, Colo.	1380	KHBM	Monticello, Ark.	1430
KCBQ	San Diego, Calif.	1490	KDMD	Carthage, Mo.	1490	KFLV	Mountain Home, Ida.	1240	KHBR	Hillsboro, Tex.	1260
KCBS	San Fran., Calif.	740	KDMS	El Dorado, Ark.	1290	KFLW	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	1450	KHEM	Big Springs, Tex.	1570
KCCL	Paris, Ark.	1460	KDNT	Denton, Tex.	1440	KFLX	Corvallis, Oreg.	1240	KHEN	Henryetta, Okla.	1590
KCCO	Lawton, Okla.	1590	KDNY	Taylor, Tex.	1350	KFMB	San Diego, Calif.	540	KHEP	Phoenix, Ariz.	1280
KCCR	Pierre, S.Dak.	1050	KDOL	Wojcik, Calif.	1340	KFMD	Fulshear, Tex.	1390	KHER	Henderson, Wash., Calif.	600
KCCP	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1150	KDOM	Windom, Minn.	1580	KFML	Denver, Colo.	1390	KHEY	El Paso, Tex.	690
KCDI	Kirkland, Wash.	790	KDON	Salinas, Calif.	1230	KFNO	Flat River, Mo.	1240	KHFF	Fry, Ariz.	1420
KCEE	Tucson, Ariz.	1390	KDOT	Reno, Nev.	1230	KFNV	Shenandoah, Iowa	920	KHHH	Pampa, Tex.	1230
KCEA	Tullock, Calif.	1390	KDOV	Medford, Oreg.	1300	KFNW	Ferriday, La.	1600	KHIT	Walla Walla, Wash.	1320
KCFY	Spokane, Wash.	1600	KDQW	DeQueen, Ark.	1390	KFNW	Fargo, N.Dak.	900	KHJL	Los Angeles, Calif.	930
KCFH	Cuscuta, Tex.	1230	KDRA	Radford, Mo.	1490	KFOL	Lincoln, Nebr.	1280	KHJL	Honolulu, Hawaii	1090
KCFI	Cedar Falls, Iowa	1580	KDRS	Paragard, Ark.	1240	KFOL	Long Beach, Calif.	1280	KHLS	Hempstead, Wash.	1320
KCGM	Columbia, Mo.	1490	KDSJ	Deadwood, S.Dak.	980	KFPF	Ft. Smith, Ark.	730	KHSL	Chico, Calif.	1390
KCHA	Charles City, Iowa	1580	KDSN	Denison, Iowa	1580	KFRD	Anchorage, Alaska	730	KHOG	Fayetteville, Ark.	1440
KCHE	Cherokee, Iowa	1440	KDSX	Denison, Tex.	950	KFRA	Franklin, La.	930	KHOK	Hoquiam, Wash.	1560
KCHI	Chillicothe, Mo.	1010	KDTA	Delta, Colo.	1400	KFRB	Fairbanks, Alaska	1300	KHOT	Madera, Calif.	1250
KCHJ	Delano, Calif.	1010	KDTH	Dubuque, Iowa	1370	KFRD	San Francisco, Calif.	610	KHOW	Denver, Colo.	630
KCHR	Charleston, Mo.	1350	KDUA	Dubuque, Iowa	1370	KFRD	Roseburg, Tex.	980	KHOZ	Harrison, Ark.	900
KCHS	Truth or Consequences, N. Mex.	1500	KDUZ	Hutchinson, Minn.	1340	KFRS	Fresno, Calif.	600	KHSA	Spokane, Wash.	590
KCHV	Coachella, Calif.	970	KDWB	St. Paul, Minn.	630	KFRM	Kansas City, Mo.	550	KHSH	Hemet, Calif.	1320
KCHY	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1590	KDWT	Stamford, Tex.	1200	KFRN	Langview, Tex.	1370	KHST	Chico, Calif.	1250
KCID	Caldwell, Idaho	1490	KDXE	No. Little Rock, Ark.	1380	KFRU	Columbia, Mo.	1400	KHTN	Houston, Mo.	1250
KCII	Washington, Iowa	1380	KDXU	St. George, Utah	1450	KFSA	Ft. Smith, Ark.	950	KHUB	Freemont, Nebr.	1340
KCJH	Shreveport, La.	1030	KDYL	Toledo, Ohio	1290	KFSB	Joplin, Mo.	1310	KHUM	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1590
KCJL	Houma, La.	1490	KDZA	Pueblo, Colo.	1240	KFSF	Denver, Colo.	1220	KHUZ	Borger, Tex.	1480
KCIM	Carroll, Iowa	1380	KDZB	Brownwood, Tex.	1490	KFSD	San Diego, Calif.	600	KHWB	Honolulu, Hawaii	1040
KCIN	Vinotville, Calif.	1590	KEAP	Fresno, Calif.	980	KFSG	Los Angeles, Calif.	1150	KIAT	Astoria, Oreg.	1230
KCJB	Minot, N.Dak.	910	KEBE	Jacksonville, Tex.	1400	KFTF	Ft. Steketon, Tex.	880	KIBE	Palo Alto, Calif.	1220
KCJH	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1280	KECK	Odesa, Tex.	1520	KFTM	Ft. Morgan, Colo.	1400	KIBS	Seward, Alaska	1340
KCKC	San Bernardino, Cal.	1350	KEDD	Dodge City, Kans.	950	KFTV	Paris, Tex.	1250	KIBL	Beaville, Tex.	1490
KCKG	Senora, Tex.	1240	KEDO	Longview, Wash.	1400	KFUN	Las Vegas, N.Mex.	1230	KIBD	Bishop, Calif.	1230
KCKN	Kansas City, Kans.	1340	KEED	Longview, Oreg.	1050	KFLD	St. Louis, Mo.	850	KICS	Spencer, Iowa	1240
KCKY	Coalgate, Ariz.	1150	KEEE	Nacogdoches, Tex.	720	KFSB	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	960	KICK	Springfield, Mo.	1450
KCLA	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1400	KEEL	Shreveport, La.	1400	KFSW	Los Angeles, Calif.	980	KICM	Golden, Colo.	1240
KCLE	Cleburne, Tex.	1120	KEEN	San Jose, Calif.	1370	KFXD	Nampa, Idaho	580	KICX	Castle, Calif.	1500
KCLF	Clifton, Ariz.	1400	KEEP	Twin Falls, Idaho	1450	KFXM	San Bernardino, Calif.	590	KICY	Nome, Alaska	850
			KEES	Gladewater, Tex.	1430	KFYN	Bonham, Tex.	1420			
			KEKO	Kailua, Hawaii	1130	KFYU	Lubbock, Tex.	790			
			KELA	Centralia, Wash.	1470	KFYV	Bismark, N.Dak.	550			



C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KID	Idaho Falls, Idaho	590	KLIR	Denver, Colo.	990	KNIM	Maryville, Mo.	1580	KPDN	Pampa, Tex.	1340
KIDO	Monterey, Calif.	630	KLIX	Twin Falls, Idaho	1310	KNIN	Wichita Falls, Tex.	990	KPDP	Portland, Oreg.	990
KIDO	Boise, Idaho	690	KLIZ	Brainerd, Minn.	1380	KNIT	Abilene, Tex.	1280	KPEG	Spokane, Wash.	1380
KIEV	Glendale, Calif.	870	KLKC	Parsons, Kans.	1540	KKND	Cottage Grove, Oreg.	1400	KPEP	Dayton, La.	1420
KIFI	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1280	KLLE	Leesville, La.	1570	KKNC	Natchitoches, La.	1450	KPER	San Angelo, Tex.	1420
KIFN	Phoenix, Ariz.	860	KLLB	Lubbock, Tex.	1490	KMOE	Moore, La.	1390	KPET	Lamesa, Tex.	690
KIFW	Sitka, Alaska	1230	KLME	Lawrence, Mo.	1460	KNOG	Ft. Worth, Tex.	970	KPGE	Page, Ariz.	1340
KIHN	Hugo, Okla.	1340	KLMO	Longmont, Colo.	1490	KNOR	Norman, Okla.	1400	KPHO	Phoenix, Ariz.	910
KIHR	Hood River, Oreg.	1340	KLMR	Lamar, Colo.	920	KNOT	Prescott, Ariz.	1450	KPIC	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1450
KIJY	Huron, S.Dak.	1340	KLMS	Lincoln, Nebr.	1480	KNOW	Austin, Tex.	1490	KPKC	Colo. Springs, Colo.	1580
KIKI	Honolulu, Hawaii	830	KLMX	Clayton, N.Mex.	1430	KNOX	Grand Forks, N.Dak.	1310	KPKN	Canon, Ariz.	1260
KIKK	Pasadena, Tex.	650	KLOD	Ogden, Utah	1450	KNPT	Newport, Ore.	1310	KPKR	Eugene, Wash.	1500
KIKO	Miami, Ariz.	1340	KLOE	Goodland, Calif.	1240	KNUJ	W. Minn.	860	KPKW	Pasco, Wash.	1340
KIKS	Sulphur, La.	1310	KLOG	Keise, Wash.	740	KNVH	Houston, Tex.	1290	KPLA	Plainview, Tex.	1050
KILE	Galveston, Tex.	1400	KLOH	Pipestone, Minn.	1170	KNWC	Sioux Falls, S.D.	1270	KPLC	Lake Charles, La.	1470
KILO	Grand Forks, S.Dak.	1410	KLOK	San Jose, Calif.	1070	KNWS	Waterloo, Iowa	1090	KPLT	Paris, Tex.	1490
KILT	Houston, Tex.	1440	KLOO	Corvallis, Oreg.	1350	KNX	Los Angeles, Calif.	1070	KPLY	Union, Mo.	1220
KIMA	Yakima, Wash.	1460	KLOQ	Yakima, Wash.	1390	KOAC	Denver, Colo.	850	KPLY	Crescent City, Calif.	1240
KIMB	Kimball, Nebr.	1260	KLOS	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1580	KOAL	Price, Utah	850	KPMC	Bakersfield, Calif.	1560
KIMM	Rapid City, S.D.	1150	KLOU	Lake Charles, La.	1450	KOAM	Pittsburg, Kans.	1230	KPNC	Port Neches, Tex.	1150
KIML	Gillette, Wyo.	1490	KLOW	Loveland, Colo.	1450	KOAL	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	770	KPOB	Poahontas, Ark.	1420
KIMO	Denver, Colo.	950	KLPL	Lake Providence, La.	1460	KOBE	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	770	KPOD	Crescent City, Calif.	1310
KIMN	Hilo, Hawaii	850	KLPM	Madison, S.Dak.	1050	KOBS	Las Cruces, N.Mex.	850	KPOF	Denver, Colo.	910
KIMP	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	860	KLPR	Okla. City, Okla.	1140	KOBH	Hot Springs, S.Dak.	580	KPOI	Honolulu, Hawaii	1380
KIND	Independence, Kans.	1010	KLPW	Union, Mo.	1220	KOCA	Kilgore, Tex.	1240	KPOJ	Portland, Oreg.	1330
KINE	Kingsville, Tex.	1330	KLRA	Little Rock, Ark.	1010	KOCY	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1340	KPOK	Scottsdale, Ariz.	1440
KING	Seattle, Wash.	1090	KLRS	Mountain Grove, Mo.	1360	KODA	Houston, Tex.	1010	KPOL	Los Angeles, Calif.	1580
KINS	Eureka, Calif.	980	KLTF	Little Falls, Minn.	960	KODJ	Cody, Wyo.	1400	KPON	Portland, Calif.	1450
KINT	El Paso, Tex.	1590	KLTR	Blackwell, Okla.	1580	KODL	The Dalles, Oreg.	1400	KPOR	Quincy, Wash.	1370
KINY	Juneau, Alaska	800	KLTZ	Glasgow, Mont.	1240	KODY	North Platte, Nebr.	1420	KPOW	Powell, Wyo.	1260
KIOA	Des Moines, Iowa	940	KLUB	Salt Lake City, Utah	1580	KOEY	Keokuk, Iowa	950	KPPC	Pasadena, Calif.	1240
KIOD	Barstow, Calif.	1510	KLUD	Las Vegas, Nev.	1050	KOFA	Yuma, Ariz.	1240	KPRB	Redmond, Oreg.	1240
KIOX	Bay City, Tex.	1270	KLUE	Longview, Tex.	1280	KOFE	Pullman, Wash.	1150	KPRC	Houston, Tex.	950
KIPA	Hilo, Hawaii	1110	KLUK	Evanson, Wyo.	1240	KOFI	Kalispell, Mont.	930	KPRK	Livingston, Mont.	1580
KIQS	Willows, Calif.	1560	KLUV	Haynesville, La.	1580	KOFJ	Ottawa, Kans.	1220	KPRP	Paso Robles, Calif.	1230
KIRL	Wehita, Kans.	1070	KLVL	Pasadena, Tex.	1480	KOFY	San Mateo, Calif.	1050	KPRQ	Portland, Calif.	1440
KIRO	Seattle, Wash.	710	KLVT	Loveland, Tex.	1230	KOGA	Osage, Nebr.	930	KPRS	Kansas City, Mo.	1590
KIRT	Mission, Tex.	1580	KLWN	Lawrence, Kans.	1310	KOGT	Orange, Tex.	1600	KPRT	Pratt, Kans.	1290
KIRX	Kirksville, Mo.	1450	KLWT	Lebanon, Mo.	1320	KOH	Reno, Nev.	630	KPSO	Farfurrias, Tex.	1260
KISO	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1230	KLVJ	Bakersfield, Calif.	980	KOHU	Honolulu, Hawaii	1170	KPST	Preston, Idaho	1340
KISN	Vancouver, Wash.	910	KLVY	Hamilton, Mont.	1230	KOIL	Hermiston, Oreg.	1570	KPTL	Carson City, Nev.	1300
KIST	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1340	KLYK	Spokane, Wash.	1360	KOIM	Omaha, Nebr.	1290	KPUG	Bellingham, Wash.	1170
KIT	Yakima, Wash.	1280	KLYR	Clarksville, Ark.	1360	KOIN	Portland, Oreg.	970	KQAA	Austin, Minn.	970
KITE	San Antonio, Tex.	930	KLZ	Denver, Colo.	560	KOJM	Havre, Mont.	610	KQD	Spokane, Wash.	1260
KITI	Chehalis, Wash.	1420	KMA	Shenandoah, Iowa	960	KOKA	Shreveport, La.	980	KQOI	Wheat, N.D.	1350
KITN	Olympia, Wash.	920	KMAC	San Antonio, Tex.	1240	KOKE	Austin, Tex.	1370	KQDY	Minot, N.Dak.	1250
KIUL	Garden City, Kans.	1240	KMAD	Madrid, Okla.	1550	KOKL	Okmulgee, Okla.	1240	KQEN	Roseburg, Oreg.	1290
KIUN	Peos, Tex.	1400	KMAE	McKinney, Tex.	1460	KOKO	Warrensburg, Mo.	1440	KQEO	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	920
KIUP	Orange, Colo.	930	KMAK	Keokuk, Iowa	1530	KOKX	Keokuk, Iowa	1310	KQIK	Lakeview, Oreg.	1230
KIXL	Dallas, Tex.	1040	KMAM	Butler, Mo.	1350	KOKY	Little Rock, Ark.	1440	KQMS	Redding, Calif.	1400
KIXX	Provo, Utah	1400	KMAN	Manhattan, Kans.	1350	KOL	Seattle, Wash.	1300	KQTE	Missoula, Mont.	1340
KIXZ	Amarillo, Tex.	940	KMAQ	Maquoketa, Iowa	1320	KOLE	Tucson, Ariz.	1450	KQV	Pittsburg, Pa.	1040
KIZZ	El Paso, Tex.	1350	KMAR	Winnboro, La.	1570	KOLE	Park Arthur, Tex.	1346	KQYX	Joplin, Mo.	1270
KJAM	Madison, S.Oak.	1390	KMBC	Kansas City, Mo.	980	KOLP	Quartz, Tex.	1150	KRAC	Alamogordo, N.M.	1260
KJAN	Atlantic, Iowa	940	KMBL	Junetion, Tex.	1450	KOLO	Reno, Nev.	920	KRAD	E. Grand Forks, Minn.	1590
KJAX	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1150	KMBO	Tucson, Ariz.	1240	KOLR	Sterling, Colo.	1490	KRAE	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1480
KJBC	Midway, Tex.	1150	KMCK	Bakersfield, Calif.	1570	KOLS	Pryor, Okla.	1570	KRAI	Craig, Colo.	550
KJCF	Festus, Mo.	1400	KMCD	Fairfield, Iowa	1260	KOLT	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	1320	KRAK	Stockton, Calif.	1140
KJCK	Junetion City, Kans.	1420	KMCM	McMinville, Oreg.	900	KOLM	Midbridge, S.Dak.	1300	KRAL	Rawlins, Wyo.	1240
KJEF	Jennings, La.	1290	KMCO	Conroe, Tex.	1600	KOMA	Okla. City, Okla.	1520	KRAM	Las Vegas, Nev.	920
KJEM	Oklahoma City, Okla.	800	KMDO	Ft. Scott, Kans.	1440	KOMO	Tulsa, Okla.	1300	KRAN	Merton, Tex.	1280
KJET	Beaumont, Tex.	1380	KMED	Medford, Oreg.	1400	KOMO	Seattle, Wash.	1000	KRAY	Amarillo, Tex.	1360
KJFJ	Webster City, Iowa	970	KMEN	San Bernardino, California	1290	KOMW	Omak, Wash.	680	KRAZ	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1580
KJIN	Ft. Stevens, Mo.	870	KMEO	Omaha, Nebr.	660	KOMY	Watsonville, Calif.	1340	KRBA	Lufkin, Tex.	1340
KJLT	North Platte, Nebr.	970	KMET	Paradise, Calif.	930	KONE	Reno, Nev.	1450	KRBC	Billens, Tex.	1470
KJNO	Juneau, Alaska	630	KMFR	Medford, Ore.	860	KONG	Visalia, Calif.	1460	KRBI	St. Peter, Minn.	1310
KJOE	Shreveport, La.	1480	KMHT	Marshall, Tex.	1450	KONI	Spanish Fork, Utah	1480	KRBN	Red Lodge, Mont.	1590
KJOY	Stockton, Calif.	1280	KMIL	Cameron, Tex.	930	KOND	San Antonio, Tex.	1450	KRCO	Prineville, Oreg.	690
KJPW	Waynesville, Mo.	1390	KMIN	Grants, N.M.	1050	KOOK	Billings, Mont.	970	KROG	Redding, Calif.	1230
KJR	Seattle, Wash.	950	KMIS	Portage, Wis.	580	KOOL	Phoenix, Ariz.	960	KROO	Colo. Springs, Colo.	1240
KJRG	Newton, Kans.	950	KMIS	Fort Collins, Colo.	1440	KOOO	Omaha, Nebr.	1420	KROP	Reedsport, Oreg.	1470
KJRK	Kenosha, Nebr.	900	KMLB	Monroe, La.	1440	KOOS	Coos Bay, Oreg.	1230	KROU	Olinda, Calif.	1240
KKAN	Phillipsburg, Kans.	1490	KMNS	Grand Island, Nebr.	750	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	550	KRE	Berkeley, Calif.	1400
KKAR	Pomona, Calif.	1220	KMNS	Sioux City, Iowa	620	KOPY	Alice, Tex.	1070	KREB	Shreveport, La.	1400
KKAS	Silsbee, Tex.	1300	KMO	Taoma, Wash.	1560	KOQT	Bellingham, Wash.	1230	KRCB	Shreveport, La.	1480
KKCN	Ukiah, Calif.	1300	KMON	Great Falls, Mont.	950	KOR	Bryant, Ark.	1240	KREH	Oakdale, La.	900
KKEY	Vancouver, Wash.	1150	KMOP	Tucson, Ariz.	1330	KORC	Mineral Wells, Tex.	1140	KREI	Farmington, Mo.	800
KKHI	San Francisco, Calif.	1530	KMOX	St. Louis, Mo.	1120	KORO	Pasco, Wash.	910	KREM	Spokane, Wash.	970
KKID	Penetration, Oreg.	1240	KMPC	Los Angeles, Calif.	710	KORE	Eugene, Oreg.	1430	KREO	Indio, Calif.	1400
KKIN	Aitkin, Minn.	990	KMRC	Morgan City, La.	1430	KORK	Las Vegas, Nev.	1340	KREW	Sunnyside, Wash.	1230
KKIS	Pittsburg, Calif.	990	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1230	KORN	Mitchell, S.Dak.	1480	KREX	Grand Junction, Colo.	920
KKIT	Taos, N.Mex.	1340	KMSL	Ukiah, Calif.	1250	KORT	Greenville, Idaho	1230	KRF	Owatonna, Minn.	1600
KKJO	St. Joseph, Mo.	1550	KMUL	Muleshoe, Tex.	1380	KOSA	Odesa, Tex.	860	KRFS	Superior, Nebr.	1390
KKOK	Lompoc, Calif.	1410	KMUR	Murray, Utah	1230	KOBI	Aurora, Colo.	1450	KRG	Grand Island, Nebr.	1430
KKAL	Los Angeles, Calif.	570	KMUS	Murphy, Okla.	1380	KOSY	Texarkana, Ark.	790	KRGV	Westlake, Tex.	1290
KKAD	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	960	KMUS	Murphy, Okla.	1380	KOTA	Rapid City, S.Oak.	1380	KRHO	Duncan, Okla.	1350
KKAK	Lakeland, Colo.	1600	KMVI	Wailuku, Hawaii	550	KOTE	Fergus Falls, Minn.	1250	KRIB	Mason City, Iowa	1490
KKAN	Lemore, Calif.	1450	KMYC	Marysville, Calif.	1410	KOTN	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1490	KRIC	Beaumont, Tex.	1450
KLAS	Las Vegas, Nev.	1230	KMYT	Clayton, Mo.	1320	KOTS	Deming, N.M.	1230	KRID	Ossau, Tex.	1410
KLBM	La Grande, Oreg.	1340	KNAF	Fredericksburg, Tex.	910	KPAK	Midland, N.M.	1230	KRIH	Rayville, La.	980
KLBS	Los Banos, Calif.	1330	KNAK	Salt Lake City, Utah	1280	KPAC	Portland, Ore.	1420	KRIJ	McAllen, Tex.	910
KLCB	Libby, Mont.	1230	KNAL	Victoria, Tex.	1410	KPAC	Palmer, Ariz.	1450	KRIZ	Wainwright, Ariz.	1230
KLCN	Blytheville, Ark.	910	KNEB	Vallejo, Calif.	680	KPAE	Portland, Oreg.	1410	KRKC	King City, Calif.	1570
KLOC	Potomac, Md.	1280	KNEC	Hickory Creek, Calif.	1240	KPAF	Portland, Oreg.	1410	KRKD	Los Angeles, Calif.	1150
KLEA	Livingston, N.Mex.	630	KNEE	Kanab, Utah	1050	KPAP	Redford, Tex.	1270	KRKO	Everett, Wash.	1380
KLEE	Ottumwa, Iowa	1480	KNEB	Kirkland, Wash.	1050	KPAP	Redding, Calif.	1490	KRLC	Lewiston, Idaho	1350
KLEI	Kailua, Hawaii	1240	KNEB	Newport, Ark.	1280	KPBB	Banning, Calif.	1480	KRLD	Dallas, Tex.	1080
KLEM	LeMars, Iowa	1040	KNEC	Concordia, Kans.	1390	KPAY	Chicago, Ill.	1060	KRLN	Canon City, Colo.	1400
KLEN	Killeen, Tex.	1050	KNCM	Moberly, Mo.	1230	KOYL	Odesa, Tex.	1310	KRLW	White River, Ark.	1320
KLEO	Wichita, Kans.	1480	KNCY	Garden City, Kans.	1050	KOYN	Billings, Mont.	910	KRMD	Shreveport, La.	740
KLER	Orofino, Idaho	1450	KNCY	Nearaska City, Nebr.	1090	KOZE	Lewiston, Idaho	1300	KRMG	Tulsa, Okla.	1340
KLEX	Lexington, Mo.	1570	KNOC	Hickory, N.Dak.	1490	KOZI	Cheban, Wash.	1220	KRML	Carmel, Calif.	1410
KLFO	Litchfield, Minn.	1410	KNOE	Aztec, N.Mex.	1340	KOZY	Grand Rapids, Minn.	1450	KRMN	Monett, Mo.	990
KLGA	Algonia, Iowa	1600	KNOI	Honolulu, Hawaii	1270	KPAF	Port Arthur, Tex.	1250	KRMS	Osage Beach, Mo.	1150
KLGN	Logan, Utah	1390	KNOY	Marysville, Kans.	1570	KPAK	Midland, N.M.	1230	KRNO	San Bernardino, Calif.	1240
KLGR	Redwood Falls, Minn.	1490	KNEY	Jonesboro, Ark.	970	KPAL	Palmer, Ariz.	1450	KRNS	Roseburg, Oreg.	1490
KLHS	Lordsburg, N.M.	950	KNEB	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	960	KPAM	Portland, Oreg.	1410	KRNT	Rand, Mo.	1850
KLIB	Liberal, Kans.	1470	KNEO	McAlester, Okla.	1150	KPAN	Herford, Tex.	860	KRNY	Kearney, Nebr.	1460
KLIC	Lincoln, Mo.	1230	KNEL	Brady, Tex.	1490	KPAP	Redding, Calif.	1490	KROO	Recheater, Minn.	1340
KLID	Monroe, La.	1340	KNEW	Hewitt, Mo.	1240	KPBB	Banning, Calif.	1480	KROE	El Paso, Tex.	600
KLIF	Dallas, Tex.	1190	KNEP	Palestine, Tex.	790	KPBE	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1060	KROE	Sheridan, Wyo.	930
KLIK	Jefferson City, Mo.	950	KNEW	Spokane, Wash.	1540	KPCB	Marked Tree, Ark.	1580			
KLIL	Estherville, Iowa	1340	KNEP	McPherson, Kans.	1400						
KLIN	Lincoln, Nebr.	1400	KNEZ	Lompoc, Calif.	960						
KLIP	Fowler, Calif.	1220	KNGS	Hanford, Calif.	820						
KLIQ	Portland, Oreg.	1290	KNIA	Knoxville, Iowa	1320						

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KROF	Abbeville, La.	960	KSYL	Alexandria, La.	970	KUTT	Fargo, N. Dak.	1450	KWNO	Winona, Minn.	1230
KROP	Brawley, Calif.	1300	KSYX	Santa Rosa, N. Mex.	1420	KUTY	Palmdale, Calif.	1570	KWNT	Davenport, Iowa	1580
KROS	Clinton, Iowa	1340	KTAC	Tacoma, Wash.	850	KUVR	Holdrege, Nebr.	1380	KWQA	Worthington, Minn.	730
KROW	Dallas, Ore.	1460	KTAE	Taylor, Tex.	580	KUZZ	Golden Valley, Minn.	1310	KWQK	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	930
KROX	Crookston, Minn.	1260	KTAN	Tucson, Ariz.	580	KUZN	W. Monro, La.	800	KWQE	Benton, Okla.	1320
KROY	Sacramento, Calif.	1240	KTAR	Phoenix, Ariz.	620	KVAN	Vancouver, Wash.	1480	KWQF	Baltimore, Okla.	1480
KRPL	Moscow, Idaho	1400	KTAT	Frederick, Okla.	1570	KVCK	Wolf Point, Nebr.	1450	KWOR	Worldway, Wyo.	1300
KRRR	Ruidoso, N. Mex.	1340	KTBB	Tyler, Tex.	600	KVCL	Winnfield, La.	1270	KWOS	Jefferson City, Mo.	1240
KRRV	Sherman, Tex.	910	KTCB	Austin, Tex.	590	KVCC	Winnfield, La.	1270	KWOW	Pomona, Calif.	1600
KRSC	Ohello, Wash.	1400	KTCB	Balden, Mo.	1470	KVEC	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	920	KWPC	Muscateine, Iowa	860
KRSD	Rapid City, S. Dak.	1340	KTCI	Troy, Nebr.	690	KVEE	Conway, Ark.	600	KWPM	West Plains, Mo.	1450
KRSI	St. Louis Park, Minn.	950	KTCN	Berryville, Ariz.	1480	KVEG	Las Vegas, Nev.	970	KWRV	Claremore, Okla.	1270
KRSL	Russell, Kans.	990	KTCR	Minneapolis, Minn.	690	KVEL	Vernal, Utah	1250	KWRD	Hadersen, Okla.	1400
KRSN	Los Alamos, N. Mex.	1490	KTCS	Fort Smith, Ark.	1410	KVEN	Ventura, Calif.	1450	KWRG	Warrenton, Mo.	730
KRSY	Roswell, N. Mex.	1230	KTDO	Toledo, Ore.	1230	KVER	Clovis, N. Mex.	900	KWRH	Warren, Ark.	860
KRTN	Raton, N. Mex.	1490	KTEE	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1490	KVET	Austin, Tex.	1300	KWRW	Boonville, Oreg.	630
KRTR	Thermopolis, Wyo.	1490	KTEL	Wallia Wallia, Wash.	1490	KVFC	Cortez, Colo.	740	KWRV	McCook, Nebr.	1360
KRUN	Ballinger, Tex.	1490	KTEM	Temple, Tex.	1400	KVFD	Fort Dodge, Iowa	1400	KWRW	Goodrich, Okla.	1390
KRUS	Ruston, La.	1490	KTEO	San Angelo, Tex.	1340	KVGB	Great Bend, Kans.	1590	KWSC	Pullman, Wash.	1250
KRUX	Glendale, Ariz.	1390	KTER	Terrill, Tex.	1570	KVIC	Victoria, Tex.	1840	KWSD	Midwest City, Okla.	620
KRVC	Asland, Oreg.	1350	KTFI	Twin Falls, Idaho	1270	KVIL	Highland Park, Tex.	1500	KWSH	Wewaka-Seminole, Okla.	1260
KRVN	Lexington, Nebr.	1010	KTFD	Seminole, Tenn.	1250	KVIN	Vinita, Okla.	1360	KWSK	Pratt, Kans.	1570
KRXX	Rexburg, Idaho	1230	KTFS	Texarkana, Tex.	1400	KVIN	Redding, Calif.	540	KWSL	Grand Junction, Colo.	1340
KRYS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1360	KTFY	Brownfield, Tex.	1300	KVKM	Monahans, Tex.	1330	KWSO	Wasco, Calif.	1050
KRZE	Farmington, N. Mex.	1280	KTHE	Thermopolis, Wyo.	1240	KVKN	Clarendon, Tex.	1410	KWTC	Bartstow, Calif.	1230
KRZY	Grand Prairie, Tex.	730	KTIS	Little Rock, Ark.	1090	KVLC	Clearwater, Fla.	1050	KWTF	Springfield, Mo.	1450
KSAC	Manhattan, Kans.	980	KTKA	Houston, Tex.	710	KVLF	Little Rock, Ark.	1590	KWUX	Waco, Tex.	1230
KSAL	Salina, Kans.	1150	KTKB	Thibodaux, La.	630	KVLG	Alpine, Tex.	1240	KWVN	Concord, Calif.	1480
KSAM	Huntsville, Tex.	1490	KTKL	Tillamook, Oreg.	1590	KVLS	LaGrange, Tex.	1570	KWVR	Enterprise, Oreg.	1390
KSAN	San Francisco, Calif.	1450	KTKM	San Rafael, Calif.	1510	KVMA	Paul Valley, Okla.	1470	KWVY	Waverly, Iowa	1430
KSAY	San Francisco, Calif.	1010	KTKP	Porterville, Calif.	1450	KVMB	Magnolia, Ark.	630	KWVY	Waterloo, Iowa	1370
KSBB	Salinas, Calif.	1380	KTKS	Minneapolis, Minn.	900	KVMD	Colony, W. Va.	1320	KWVY	Farmington, N. Mex.	960
KSBL	Liberal, Kans.	600	KTKT	Tulsa, Okla.	1420	KVME	Sonora, Ariz.	1450	KWVY	Wynona, Ark.	1400
KSBJ	St. Louis, Mo.	1450	KTKU	Tulsa, Okla.	990	KVNA	Flagstaff, Ariz.	690	KWVY	Sheridan, Wyo.	1400
KSCD	Santa Cruz, Calif.	1080	KTKV	Tululoh, La.	1360	KVNC	Winslow, Ariz.	1010	KWVY	Winnetka, S. Dak.	1260
KSD	St. Louis, Mo.	550	KTKW	Denver, Colo.	1280	KVNI	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1240	KWVY	Everett, Wash.	1230
KSDN	Aberdeen, S. Dak.	930	KTKX	Mtn. Home, Ark.	1490	KVNU	Logan, Utah	610	KXAR	Hope, Ark.	1490
KSDO	San Diego, Calif.	1130	KTKY	Tahlequah, Okla.	1350	KVNB	Bastrop, La.	1340	KXEL	Waterloo, Iowa	1340
KSDR	Waterson, S. Dak.	1480	KTKZ	Sand Spring, Okla.	920	KVNC	Casper, Wyo.	1230	KXEL	St. Louis, Mo.	1540
KSEE	Santa Maria, Calif.	1480	KTLW	Texas City, Tex.	920	KVOD	Albuquerque, N. M.	1400	KXEO	Mexico, Mo.	1300
KSEI	Pocatello, Idaho	930	KTMA	McAlester, Okla.	1400	KVOP	Emporia, Kans.	1400	KXEW	Tucson, Ariz.	1600
KSEK	Pittsburg, Kans.	1340	KTMS	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1250	KVOR	Okla. Springs, Colo.	1300	KXGI	Ft. Madison, Iowa	1360
KSEL	Lubbock, Tex.	950	KTNC	Falls City, Nebr.	1230	KVOW	Uvalde, Tex.	1400	KXGN	Glendive, Mont.	1400
KSEM	Moses Lake, Wash.	1470	KTNM	Tucumcari, N. Mex.	1400	KVOW	Riverton, Wyo.	940	KXGN	Idaho City, Iowa	800
KSEN	Shelby, Mont.	1150	KTNA	Tacoma, Wash.	1400	KVOX	Moorhead, Minn.	1280	KXIN	Dalhousie, Tex.	1410
KSEO	Durant, Okla.	750	KTOD	Hot Springs, La.	920	KVOY	Yuma, Ariz.	1490	KXIV	Fort Worth, Tex.	1400
KSET	El Paso, Tex.	1340	KTOA	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1590	KVUZ	Laredo, Tex.	1490	KXJF	Forsyth City, Ark.	950
KSFB	Sitka, Alaska	1400	KTOD	Sinton, Tex.	1420	KVVR	Arkadelphia, Ark.	1240	KXKW	Lafayette, La.	1520
KSEY	Seymour, Tex.	1230	KTOE	Mankato, Minn.	860	KVVS	Clarendon, Tex.	1400	KXLF	Portland, Oreg.	1240
KSFA	Nacogdoches, Tex.	860	KTOH	Lihue, Hawaii	1490	KVVC	Salida, Colo.	1360	KXLF	Ellensburg, Wash.	1240
KSFE	Needles, Calif.	1340	KTOK	Okla. City, Okla.	1000	KVVO	Riverton, Wyo.	1450	KXLF	Butte, Mont.	1370
KSFD	San Francisco, Calif.	560	KTON	Belton, Tex.	940	KVVO	Moorhead, Minn.	1280	KXLL	Helena, Mont.	1240
KSGM	Chester, Ill.	980	KTOD	Henderson, Nev.	1280	KVOY	Yuma, Ariz.	1490	KXLL	Missoula, Mont.	1450
KSIB	Creston, Iowa	1520	KTOP	Topeka, Kans.	1490	KVW	Laredo, Tex.	1550	KXLL	Missoula, Mont.	1450
KSID	Sidney, Nebr.	1340	KTOW	Wadsworth, Okla.	1370	KVPI	Ville Platte, La.	1000	KXLL	St. Louis, Mo.	1230
KSIG	Crowley, Tex.	1450	KTPA	Prescott, Ariz.	1370	KVRC	Arkadelphia, Ark.	1240	KXLL	Little Rock, Ark.	1150
KSIL	Silver City, N. Mex.	1340	KTRB	Modesto, Calif.	860	KVRO	Cottonwood, Ariz.	1240	KXLL	Clayton, Mo.	950
KSIM	Sikeston, Mo.	1400	KTRC	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1400	KVRS	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1460	KXLY	Spokane, Wash.	920
KSIR	Wichita, Kans.	900	KTRD	Lufkin, Tex.	1420	KVRS	Salida, Colo.	1360	KXMA	El Centro, Calif.	1230
KSIS	Sedalia, Mo.	1050	KTRF	Thief River Falls, Minn.	1230	KVRS	Rock Springs, Wyo.	1360	KXMA	Sacramento, Calif.	1470
KSIX	Woodward, Okla.	1450	KTRG	Honolulu, Hawaii	990	KVRS	McGehee, Ark.	1220	KXMA	St. Louis, Mo.	630
KSLW	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1230	KTRH	Houston, Tex.	740	KVRS	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1260	KXMA	Sweetwater, Tex.	1240
KSLB	Jamesburg, N. Dak.	600	KTRI	Sioux City, Iowa	1470	KVRS	Ardmore, Okla.	940	KXMA	Alexandria, Minn.	1490
KSKI	San Valley, Idaho	1340	KTRM	Beaumont, Tex.	990	KVRS	Sherman, Tex.	1050	KXMA	Russellville, Ark.	1490
KSKY	Dallas, Tex.	660	KTRN	Walla Walla, Wash.	1290	KVRS	Sherman, Tex.	1050	KXMA	Aberdeen, Wash.	1320
KSL	Salt Lake City, Utah	1160	KTRY	Bastrop, La.	730	KVRS	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1370	KXMA	San Jose, Calif.	1500
KSLM	Salem, Oreg.	1390	KTSA	San Antonio, Tex.	530	KVRS	Walden, Calif.	1490	KXMA	Bozeman, Mont.	1450
KSLQ	Opeolunas, La.	1230	KTSL	Burnett, Wis.	1340	KVRS	Wadena, Minn.	920	KXMA	Idaho Falls, Idaho	730
KSLV	Monte Vista, Colo.	1240	KTSM	El Paso, Tex.	1010	KVRS	Stuttgart, Ark.	1240	KXMA	Houston, Tex.	1320
KSMW	Santa Maria, Calif.	1400	KTTN	Trenton, Mo.	1600	KVRS	Wallace, Idaho	1490	KXMA	Prescott, Ariz.	1490
KSMN	Mason City, Iowa	1450	KTTR	Rolla, Mo.	1490	KVRS	Watertown, S. Dak.	950	KXMA	Yreka, Oreg.	950
KSMO	Salem, Mo.	1340	KTTS	Springfield, Mo.	1400	KVRS	Baytown, Tex.	1360	KXMA	Redford, Oreg.	1230
KSNB	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1290	KTUC	Tucson, Ariz.	1400	KVRS	Whitita, Kans.	1410	KXMA	Medford, Oreg.	1230
KSNM	Pocatello, Ida.	1290	KTUE	Tulia, Tex.	1260	KVRS	Wichita, Kans.	1410	KXMA	Idaho Falls, Idaho	740
KSNY	Snyder, Tex.	1450	KTUX	Pueblo, Colo.	1480	KVRS	Beatrice, Nebr.	1590	KXMA	Coos Bay, Oreg.	1420
KSO	Des Moines, Iowa	1460	KTVA	Van Wert, Ohio	1480	KVRS	Boone, Iowa	1420	KXMA	Fresno, Calif.	1300
KSOA	Arkansas City, Kans.	1280	KTWC	Seattle, Wash.	1250	KVRS	Hutchinson, Kans.	1450	KXMA	Yankton, S. Dak.	1450
KSON	San Diego, Calif.	1240	KTWD	Seattle, Wash.	1250	KVRS	Oak Grove, La.	1280	KXMA	Houston, Tex.	1590
KSOX	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1140	KTWE	Casper, Wyo.	1470	KVRS	Chickasha, Okla.	1560	KXMA	Elythe, Calif.	1450
KSPD	Salt Lake City, Utah	1370	KTWF	Jasper, Tex.	1350	KVRS	Rockwell, Minn.	1270	KXMA	Yreka, Calif.	1480
KSDX	Raymondville, Tex.	1240	KTXJ	Sherman, Tex.	1500	KVRS	Seguin, Tex.	1580	KXMA	Greely, Colo.	1450
KSPA	Santa Paula, Calif.	1400	KTXK	Sherman, Tex.	1500	KVRS	Weiser, Idaho	1460	KXMA	Potosi, Mo.	1280
KSPI	Stillwater, Okla.	780	KTYM	Inglewood, Calif.	1460	KVRS	Midland, Tex.	1600	KXMA	Mankato, Minn.	1230
KSPD	Diboll, Tex.	1260	KUAM	Agana, Guam	610	KVRS	Hobbs, N. Mex.	1480	KXMA	Colorado Sprrgs., Colo.	1460
KSPF	Sandwich, Idaho	1400	KUBA	Yuba City, Calif.	1690	KVRS	San Angelo, Tex.	1260	KXMA	Yuma, Ariz.	960
KSRA	Salm, Idaho	960	KUBC	Montross, Colo.	580	KVRS	Wichita Falls, Tex.	1230	KXMA	Galif., Calif.	1230
KSRC	Socorro, N. Mex.	1290	KUBD	Pendleton, Oreg.	1050	KVRS	Stockton, Calif.	1230	KXMA	Cleveland, Ohio	1100
KSRD	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1350	KUDE	Oceanside, Calif.	1320	KVRS	Hutchinson, Kans.	1260	KXMA	Weatherford, Tex.	1220
KSRV	Ontario, Oreg.	1380	KUOI	Great Falls, Mont.	1450	KVRS	Fort Smith, Ark.	1320	KXMA	Tyler, Tex.	690
KSSS	Colorado Springs, Colo.	740	KUOK	Kansas City, Mo.	1380	KVRS	Salt Lake City, Utah	860	KXMA	Fort Collins, Colo.	600
KSTB	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	1230	KUDY	Yentura, Calif.	1590	KVRS	Altus, Okla.	1450	KXMA	Hot Springs, Ark.	1490
KSTA	Columbia, Mo.	1000	KUEN	Yentura, Calif.	1590	KVRS	San Antonio, Calif.	1400	KXMA	Prescott, Ariz.	1490
KSTC	Breckenridge, Tex.	1430	KUEN	Wenatchee, Wash.	900	KVRS	Pocahontas, Idaho	1240	KXMA	Farwell, Tex.	1570
KSTL	St. Louis, Mo.	690	KUEN	Phoenix, Ariz.	740	KVRS	Albany, Oreg.	790	KXMA	Tolleson, Ariz.	1190
KSTH	St. Helen's, Oreg.	1600	KUGN	Eugene, Oreg.	590	KVRS	Ashland, Oreg.	580	KXMA	Marianna, Ark.	1460
KSTN	Stockton, Calif.	1420	KUIG	Hillsboro, Oreg.	1560	KVRS	Merced, Calif.	1580	KXMA	Ward, Okla.	1240
KSTP	St. Paul, Minn.	1500	KUJ	Walla Walla, Wash.	1420	KVRS	Moses Lake, Wash.	1260	KXMA	Opportunity, Wash.	630
KSTQ	Grand Junction, Colo.	620	KUKA	San Antonio, Tex.	1250	KVRS	Douglas, Wyo.	1050	KXMA	Littlefield, Tex.	1490
KSTW	Davenport, Iowa	1400	KUKB	Ukiah, Calif.	1400	KVRS	Portland, Oreg.	1240	KXMA	Winston-Salem, N.C.	980
KSTV	St. Stephensville, Tex.	1510	KUKO	Post, Tex.	1370	KVRS	Merced, Calif.	1580	KXMA	Worcester, Mass.	1440
KSUB	Cedar City, Utah	590	KUKU	Willow Springs, Mo.	1330	KVRS	Moses Lake, Wash.	1260	KXMA	Chicago, Ill.	950
KSDU	W. Memphis, Ark.	730	KULA	Honolulu, Hawaii	690	KVRS	Douglas, Wyo.	1050	KXMA	Adel. Ga.	1470
KSUE	Susanville, Calif.	1240	KULE	Ephrata, Wash.	730	KVRS	San Antonio, Calif.	1400	KXMA	Dallas, N.C.	960
KSUM	Fairmont, Minn.	1370	KULP	El Campo, Tex.	1390	KVRS	Portland, Oreg.	1240	KXMA	Peoria, Ill.	1350
KSUN	Bixbee, Ariz.	1230	KUMA	Pendleton, Oreg.	1290	KVRS	St. Louis, Mo.	1380	KXMA	St. Joseph, Mo.	940
KSUT	Richfield, Utah	980	KUNO	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1290	KVRS	Abilene, Tex.	1340	KXMA	Lawton, Okla.	1380
KSVN	Ogden, Utah	930	KUOA	Siloam Springs, Ark.	1290	KVRS	Abilene, Tex.	1340	KXMA	Gadsden, Ala.	570
KSPV	Artesia, N. Mex.	990	KUPD	Minneapolis, Minn.	770	KVRS	Abilene, Tex.	1340	KXMA	Huntsville, Ala.	1550
KSWA	Graham, Tex.	1330	KUPP	Tempe, Ariz.	1060	KVRS	Nampa, Idaho	1340	KXMA	Avondale, P. Rico	850
KSWC	Tucson, Ariz.	1550	KUPI	Idaho Falls, Idaho	980	KVRS	Fort Dodge, Iowa	1450	KXMA	Mobile, Ala.	1480
KSWI	Council Bluffs, Iowa	1560	KURM	Moab, Utah	1450	KVRS	Winnemucca, Nev.	1400	KXMA	New York, N.Y.	770
KSWM	Aurora, Mo.	940	KURB	Billings, Mont.	730						
KSWO	Lawton, Okla.	1380	KURC	Urbana, Ill.	710						
KSWX	Salt Lake City, Utah	630	KURD	Brookings, Oreg.	910						
KSYC	Yreka, Calif.	1490	KURV	Vermillion, S. Dak.	690						
			KUSH	Cushing, Okla.	1600						
			KUSN	St. Joseph, Mo.	1270						
			KUTA	B							

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WABF	Fairhope, Ala.	1220	WATP	Marion, S.C.	1430	WBMC	McMinville, Tenn.	960	WCKI	Greer, S.C.	1300
WABG	Greenwood, Miss.	960	WATQ	Waterbury, Conn.	1320	WBMD	Baltimore, Md.	750	WCKM	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1250
WABH	Deerfield, Va.	1150	WATS	Sayre, Pa.	960	WBME	West Point, Ga.	1310	WCKY	Miami, Fla.	618
WABI	Bangor, Maine	910	WATT	Cadillac, Mich.	1240	WBML	Macon, Ga.	1240	WCKY	Cincinnati, Ohio	1530
WABJ	Adrian, Mich.	1490	WATV	Birmingham, Ala.	900	WBMT	Black Mountain, N.C.	1350	WCLA	Claixton, Ga.	1420
WABL	Amite, La.	1570	WATW	Ashland, Wis.	1400	WBNB	Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands	1000	WCLB	Camilla, Ga.	1270
WABO	Waynesboro, Miss.	990	WATZ	Alpena, Mich.	1450	WBNC	Conway, N.H.	1050	WCLC	Jamestown, Tenn.	1260
WABQ	Cleveland, Ohio	1540	WAUA	Auburn, N.Y.	1590	WBND	Boonville, Ind.	1310	WCLD	Cleveland, Miss.	1490
WABR	Winter Park, Fla.	1440	WAUC	Waukegan, Ill.	1310	WBNE	Beacon, N.Y.	1260	WCLE	Cleveland, Tenn.	1570
WABT	Tuskegee, Ala.	580	WAUD	Aurora, Ill.	1230	WBNS	Columbus, Ohio	1460	WCLF	Cincinnati, W.Va.	1300
WABV	Abbeville, S.C.	1590	WAUG	Augusta, Ga.	1050	WBNT	Oneida, Tenn.	1310	WCLI	Corning, N.Y.	1450
WABW	Annapolis, Md.	810	WAUX	Waukesha, Wis.	1510	WBNU	New York, N.Y.	1380	WCLS	Janesville, Wis.	1230
WABY	Albany, N.Y.	1400	WAVL	Louisville, Ky.	970	WBOW	Galax, Va.	1360	WCLT	Columbus, Ga.	1580
WABZ	Albemarle, N.C.	1010	WAVM	Dayton, Ohio	1210	WBPC	Salisbury, Md.	960	WCLW	Newark, Ohio	1450
WACA	Camden, S.C.	1590	WAVN	Apollo, Pa.	910	WBPD	Virginia Beach, Va.	1550	WCMA	Mansfield, Ohio	1570
WACB	Kittanning, Pa.	1380	WAVO	Stillwater, Minn.	1220	WBPK	New Orleans, La.	800	WCMB	Corinth, Miss.	1230
WACE	Chilopee, Mass.	730	WAVP	Avondale Estates, Ga.	1420	WBPP	Pensacola, Fla.	980	WCMA	Harrisburg, Pa.	1460
WACK	Newark, N.Y.	1420	WAVQ	Avon Park, Fla.	1390	WBOS	Terre Haute, Ind.	1600	WCME	Windsor, N.J.	1230
WACL	Waycross, Ga.	570	WAVU	Albertville, Ala.	630	WBOW	Errol, N.H.	1230	WCMI	Brunswick, Maine	900
WACO	Waco, Tex.	1460	WAVY	Portsmouth, Va.	1350	WBOW	Terre Haute, Ind.	1230	WCML	Ashtland, Ky.	1340
WACR	Columbus, Miss.	1050	WAVZ	New Haven, Conn.	1300	WBOY	Clarksburg, W.Va.	1400	WCMP	Arcadio, P.R.	1280
WACT	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1420	WAWA	West Allis, Wis.	1590	WBPZ	Lock Haven, Pa.	1230	WCNN	Pine City, Minn.	1350
WADA	Shelby, N.C.	1390	WAWK	Kendallville, Ind.	1570	WBRB	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	1430	WCNR	Elkhart, Ind.	1270
WADC	Akron, Ohio	1350	WAWZ	Zarephath, N.J.	1380	WBRC	Birmingham, Ala.	960	WCNS	Norfolk, Va.	1050
WADE	Wadesboro, N.C.	1210	WAXE	Verona Beach, Fla.	1370	WBRE	Bradenton, Fla.	1420	WCMT	Martin, Tenn.	1410
WADK	Newport, R.I.	1540	WAXG	Georgetown, Ky.	1580	WBRL	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1340	WCMY	Ditama, Ill.	1430
WADO	New York, N.Y.	1280	WAXH	Chickawa Falls, Wis.	1410	WBRR	Lynchburg, Va.	1050	WCND	Middletown, Ind.	1580
WADP	Kane, Pa.	960	WAYB	Waynesboro, Va.	1450	WBRS	Pittsfield, Mass.	1340	WCNE	Elizabeth City, N.C.	1240
WADS	Ansonia, Conn.	690	WAYE	Dundalk, Md.	860	WBRS	Marion, N.C.	1460	WCNF	Weldon, N.C.	1400
WAEB	Allentown, Pa.	1490	WAYN	Rockingham, N.C.	900	WBRT	Big Rapids, Mich.	1460	WCNH	Quincy, Fla.	1230
WAEL	Mayaguez, P.R.	600	WAYR	Orange Park, Fla.	550	WBRT	Waynesboro, Va.	1310	WCNL	Newport, N.H.	1010
WAFB	Staunton, Va.	900	WAYS	Charlotte, N.C.	610	WBRT	Barstow, Ky.	1320	WCNR	Blountsburg, Pa.	930
WAFS	Amsterdam, N.Y.	1570	WAYX	Waycross, Ga.	1230	WBRY	Boonville, N.Y.	900	WCNT	Centralla, Ill.	1210
WAGE	Leesburg, Va.	1370	WAYZ	Waynesboro, Va.	1380	WBRY	Werkick, Pa.	1390	WCNV	Crestview, Fla.	1010
WAGF	Dothan, Ala.	1320	WAZB	Bainbridge, Ga.	1360	WBRY	Williamson, Conn.	1590	WCOW	Connersville, Conn.	1150
WAGG	Franklin, Tenn.	950	WAZC	Clearwater, Fla.	860	WBRY	Bozaz, Ala.	1900	WCDA	Pensacola, Fla.	1370
WAGM	Presque Isle, Maine	950	WAZF	Yazoo City, Miss.	1230	WBSC	Blacksville, S.C.	1550	WCDC	Meridian, Miss.	910
WAGN	Menominee, Mich.	1340	WAZL	Hazelton, Pa.	1490	WBSC	Blackshear, Ga.	1350	WCDE	Greensboro, N.C.	1320
WAGR	Lumberton, N.C.	580	WAZY	Lafayette, Ind.	1410	WBSM	New Bedford, Mass.	1420	WCDE	Newman, Ga.	1400
WAGS	Bishopville, S.C.	1380	WBAE	West Lafayette, Ind.	920	WBTC	Charlotte, N.C.	1110	WCDF	Coatsville, Pa.	1420
WAGY	Forest City, N.C.	1320	WBAE	Babylon, N.Y.	1440	WBTA	Batavia, N.Y.	1490	WCDF	Columbus, Ohio	1230
WAHK	Galesburg, Ill.	1480	WBAG	Burlington, N.C.	1150	WBTA	Batavia, N.Y.	1490	WCDF	Corneilla, Ga.	1450
WAHL	Batesville, La.	1460	WBAL	Baltimore, Md.	1090	WBTL	Farmville, N.C.	1050	WCOP	Waco, Tex.	1340
WAIM	Anderson, S.C.	1230	WBAM	Montgomery, Ala.	740	WBTM	Danville, Va.	1330	WCOR	Lebanon, Tenn.	900
WAIN	Columbia, Ky.	1270	WBAP	Ft. Worth, Tex.	570, 820	WBTO	Bennington, Vt.	1370	WCOS	Columbia, S.C.	1400
WAIP	Prichard, Ala.	1270	WBAR	Barlow, Fla.	1480	WBTO	Linton, Ind.	1600	WCOW	Lewiston, Maine	1120
WAIR	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1340	WBAT	Marion, Ind.	1400	WBTS	Bridgeport, Ala.	1480	WCOW	Montgomery, Ala.	1170
WAIT	Chicago, Ill.	820	WBAT	Marion, Ind.	1400	WBUC	Buchanan, W.Va.	1460	WCOW	Sparta, Wis.	1290
WAJF	Decatur, Ala.	1490	WBAY	Carroll, S.C.	740	WBUD	Frenton, N.J.	1260	WCOW	Columbia, Pa.	1580
WAJR	Morgantown, W.Va.	1490	WBAY	Green Bay, Wis.	1360	WBUD	Frederick, Md.	1050	WCOW	Camden, N.J.	1340
WAKE	Atlanta, Ga.	1340	WBAY	Kingston, N.Y.	1550	WBUX	Doylesstown, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Wheatfield, Miss.	1320
WAKI	McMinville, Tenn.	1230	WBBA	Pittsfield, Ill.	1580	WBUX	Lexington, N.C.	1440	WCPC	Etowah, Tenn.	1220
WAKN	Aiken, S.C.	990	WBBC	Burlington, N.C.	920	WBVJ	Frederonia, N.Y.	1570	WCPC	Cumberland, Ky.	1280
WAKO	Lawrenceville, Ill.	910	WBBC	Rochester, N.Y.	950	WBVL	Barbourville, Ky.	950	WCPO	Cincinnati, Ohio	1230
WAKR	Akron, Ohio	1590	WBBI	Abingdon, Va.	1230	WBVM	Utica, N.Y.	1550	WCPS	Tarboro, N.C.	760
WAKY	Louisville, Ky.	790	WBBL	Blairsville, Ga.	1230	WBVP	Beaver Falls, Pa.	1230	WCPS	Alma, Ga.	1400
WALA	Mobile, Ala.	1410	WBBL	Birmingham, Ala.	1480	WBVE	Calera, Ala.	1370	WCRA	Emtham, Ill.	1090
WALB	Waterbury, S.C.	1400	WBBL	Birmingham, Ala.	1480	WBVT	Salt Lake City, Utah	1230	WCRA	Ware, Mass.	1340
WALE	Fall River, Mass.	1400	WBBL	Birmingham, Ala.	1480	WBVS	Canton, Ill.	1560	WCRA	Cheraw, S.C.	1420
WALG	Albany, Ga.	1590	WBBO	Forest City, N.C.	780	WBZ	Boston, Mass.	1030	WCRI	Scottsboro, Ala.	1050
WALK	Patchogue, N.Y.	1370	WBBA	Augusta, Ga.	1340	WBZA	Springfield, Mass.	1030	WCRI	Morrisstown, Tenn.	1150
WALL	Middletown, N.Y.	1340	WBBC	E. St. Louis, Ill.	1490	WBZY	Torrington, Conn.	990	WCRI	Oneonta, Ala.	1570
WALM	Albion, Mich.	1260	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Norfield, Minn.	770	WCRL	Clare, Mich.	990
WALO	Humacao, P.R.	1240	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WALT	Tampa, Fla.	1110	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WALY	Hartford, Conn.	1450	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAMD	Aberdeen, Md.	970	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAME	Miami, Fla.	1260	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAMI	Opp, Ala.	860	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAML	Laurel, Miss.	1340	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAMM	Flint, Mich.	1420	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAMO	Homestead, Pa.	860	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAMP	Atlanta, Ga.	1320	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAMS	Wilmington, Del.	1380	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAMW	Washington, Ind.	1580	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAMY	Amory, Miss.	1580	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WANA	Annisson, Ala.	1490	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WANB	Waynesburg, Pa.	1580	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAND	Canton, Ohio	900	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WANF	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1450	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WANP	Annapolis, Md.	1190	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WANR	Anderson, S.C.	1280	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WANR	Richmond, Va.	990	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WANW	Albany, Ky.	1390	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAOK	Atlanta, Ga.	1380	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAQV	Vincennes, Ind.	1450	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAPA	San Juan, P.R.	680	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAPC	Wayne, Pa.	1570	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAPF	Jacksonville, Fla.	690	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAPP	McComb, Miss.	980	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAPG	Arcadia, Fla.	1480	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAPI	Birmingham, Ala.	1070	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAPL	Appleton, Wis.	1570	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAPO	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1150	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAPR	Waterford, Ala.	1690	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WAQE	Towson, Md.	1570	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WARA	Attleboro, Mass.	1320	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WARB	Covington, La.	730	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WARD	Johnstown, Pa.	1490	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WARE	Ware, Mass.	1250	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WARF	Jasper, Ala.	1240	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WARH	Abbeville, S.C.	1480	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WARK	Hartstown, Md.	1490	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WARL	Arlington, Va.	780	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WARM	Seranton, Pa.	1330	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WARO	Canonsburg, Pa.	540	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WARU	Peru, Ind.	1600	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WASA	Havre de Grace, Md.	1330	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WATL	Lafayette, La.	1450	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WATA	Boone, N.C.	1450	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WATC	Gaylord, Ind.	900	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WATE	Knoxville, Tenn.	620	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WATH	Athens, Ohio	970	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WATM	Antigo, Wis.	900	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230
WATK	Attmore, Ala.	1590	WBBD	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBZ	Camden, N.J.				

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WDEC	Americus, Ga.	1290	WELE	S. Daytona, Fla.	1590	WFPA	St. Augustine, Fla.	1240	WGUS	North Augusta, S.C.	1380
WDEE	Hamden, Conn.	1220	WELI	New Haven, Conn.	960	WFPO	Fort Payne, Ala.	1400	WGYU	Bangor, Maine	1250
WDEF	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1370	WELK	Charlotteville, Va.	1010	WFGP	Atlantic City, N.J.	1450	WGVV	Geneva, N.Y.	1240
WDEH	Sweetwater, Tenn.	800	WELM	Elmira, N.Y.	1400	WFRV	Fort Valley, Ga.	1150	WGVN	Greenville, Miss.	1260
WDEL	Wilmington, Del.	1150	WELP	Tupelo, Miss.	580	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430	WGWG	Selma, Ala.	1340
WDEV	Waterbury, Vt.	550	WELR	Easley, S.C.	1360	WFRF	Frostburg, Md.	740	WGWV	Ashboro, N.C.	1260
WDEW	Westfield, Mass.	1570	WELS	Ronoke, Ala.	1360	WFRG	Reidsville, N.C.	1600	WGWY	Schenectady, N.Y.	810
WDGY	Minneapolis, Minn.	1130	WELT	Kinston, N.C.	1010	WFRH	Freeport, Ill.	1570	WGYV	Greenville, Ala.	1380
WDIA	Memphis, Tenn.	1070	WELY	Eliz. Minn.	1450	WFRM	Freeport, Pa.	600	WHAB	Madison, Wis.	970
WDIC	Dallas, Fla.	1450	WELZ	Georgetown, Miss.	1460	WFRN	Fremont, Ohio	900	WHAI	Greenfield, Mass.	1260
WDIX	Orangeburg, S.C.	1150	WEMB	Bay, Tenn.	1420	WFRS	West Frankfort, Ill.	1300	WHAK	Rogers City, Mich.	960
WDJS	Mt. Olive, N.C.	1430	WEMD	Eaton, Mo.	1460	WFSF	Franklin, N.C.	1050	WHAL	Shelbyville, Tenn.	1400
WDKD	Kingstree, S.C.	1210	WEMJ	Laconia, N.H.	1490	WFTC	Caribou, Maine	600	WHAR	Rosester, N.Y.	1180
WDKN	Dickson, Tenn.	1260	WEMP	Milwaukee, Wis.	1250	WFTD	Kinston, N.C.	960	WHAP	Haines City, Fla.	930
WDLA	Walton, N.Y.	1270	WENA	Bayamon, P.R.	1560	WFTG	London, Ky.	1400	WHOP	Hopewell, Va.	1360
WDLB	Marshall, Wis.	1450	WENC	Whiteville, N.C.	1220	WFTL	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	1400	WHAR	Clarkburg, W.Va.	1340
WDLR	Port Jervis, N.Y.	1490	WEND	Edensburg, Pa.	1580	WFTM	Maysville, Ky.	1240	WHAS	Louisville, Ky.	640
WDLR	Delaware, Ohio	1550	WENE	Endicott, N.Y.	1430	WFTV	Front Royal, Va.	1450	WHAT	Philadelphia, Pa.	1340
WDLM	E. Meoline, Ill.	960	WENK	Union City, Tenn.	1240	WFTW	Ft. Walton Beach, Fla.	1260	WHAV	Haverhill, Mass.	1490
WDLT	Indianola, Miss.	1380	WENN	Birmingham, Ala.	1320	WFUL	Fulton, Ky.	1270	WHAY	Weston, W.Va.	980
WDLP	Panama City, Fla.	590	WENO	Madison, Tenn.	1430	WFUN	Huntsville, Ala.	1450	WHBY	New Britain, Conn.	910
WDMC	Otsego, Mich.	980	WENT	Gloversville, N.Y.	1340	WFOR	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1570	WHB	Kansas City, Mo.	710
WDMF	Buford, Ga.	1460	WENY	Elmira, N.Y.	1230	WFVA	Fredericksburg, Va.	1230	WHB	Selma, Ala.	1490
WDMG	Douglas, Ga.	860	WEOK	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	1390	WVFG	Fuquay Sprngs., N.C.	1460	WHBC	Canton, Ohio	1480
WDMH	Marquette, Mich.	1320	WEOJ	Elyria, Ohio	930	WVFM	Camden, Tenn.	1220	WHBF	Rock Island, Ill.	1270
WDMY	Pocomok, N.C.	1320	WEOK	S. Painesville, Tenn.	910	WVFC	Wm. S. Hooper, W.Va.	1280	WHBG	Harrisonburg, Va.	1360
WDNC	Durham, City, Md.	820	WEPW	Martinsburg, W.Va.	1340	WVFC	Altoona, Pa.	1220	WHBK	Newark, N.J.	1280
WDNE	Elkins, W.Va.	1240	WERP	Plainfield, N.J.	1590	WVGA	Cedar town, Ga.	1340	WHBL	Sheboygan, Wis.	1330
WDNG	Anniston, Ala.	1450	WERD	Atlanta, Ga.	860	WVGC	Augusta, Ga.	580	WHBN	Wattsburg, Ky.	930
WDNT	Dayton, Tenn.	1280	WERE	Cleveland, Ohio	1900	WVGD	Gadsden, Ala.	1350	WHBP	Tampa, Fla.	1050
WDOB	Canton, Miss.	1370	WERH	Hamilton, Ala.	970	WVGE	Valdosta, Ga.	910	WHBQ	Memphis, Tenn.	560
WDDC	Presburg, Ky.	1310	WERI	Wesley, R.I.	1230	WVGI	Elizabeth City, N.C.	580	WHBT	Harrison, Tenn.	1600
WDDO	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1410	WERL	Castle Rock, Wis.	950	WVGL	Lawson, Pa.	1220	WHBU	Anderson, Ind.	1240
WDOE	Dunkirk, Ky.	1410	WERT	West York, Ohio	1420	WVGN	Portland, Maine	560	WHBY	Appleton, Wis.	1230
WDOG	Marine City, Mich.	1590	WESA	Charleroi, Pa.	940	WVGP	Maryville, Tenn.	1400	WHCC	Asheville, N.C.	1400
WDOK	Cleveland, Ohio	1260	WESB	Bradford, Pa.	1490	WVGS	Cleveland, Ohio	1220	WHCA	Sparks, N.Y.	1230
WDOL	Athens, Ga.	1470	WESC	Greenville, S.C.	660	WVGS	S. Gastonia, N.C.	1420	WHCO	Ithaca, N.Y.	620
WDON	Wheaton, Md.	1540	WESN	N. Augusta, S.C.	1550	WVGT	Gate City, Va.	1050	WHDF	Houghton, Mich.	1470
WDOR	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	910	WESQ	Southbridge, Mass.	970	WVHA	Athens, Ga.	1340	WHDH	Boston, Mass.	850
WDOS	Onondaga, N.Y.	730	WESR	Sasley, Va.	1430	WVHC	Wilmington, N.C.	1340	WHDL	Olean, N.Y.	1450
WDOT	Burlington, N.Y.	1400	WESV	Salisbury, Md.	1230	WVHE	Columbus, Ga.	1340	WHDM	McKenzie, Tenn.	1440
WDVO	Dover, Del.	1410	WESX	Salena, Miss.	1580	WVHF	Evansville, Ind.	1280	WHHP	Portsmouth, N.H.	750
WDVO	Dowagiac, Mich.	1440	WESY	Leland, Miss.	1580	WVHG	Greensboro, N.C.	1400	WHIC	Rock Hill, N.Y.	1370
WDQN	QuQuin, Ill.	1580	WETB	Johnson City, Tenn.	790	WVHI	Scranton, Pa.	910	WHIE	Syracuse, N.Y.	620
WDRC	Hartford, Conn.	1380	WETC	Wendell-Zebulon, N.C.	540	WVHL	Goldboro, N.C.	1150	WHIF	Stuart, Va.	1270
WDRS	Dillon, S.C.	800	WETH	St. Augustine, Fla.	1420	WVHM	Washington, D.C.	710	WHIP	Foley, Ala.	1310
WDRY	Dyersburg, Tenn.	1450	WETO	Gadsden, Ala.	930	WVHN	Chester, S.C.	1490	WHMR	Memphis, Tenn.	1430
WDSK	Cleveland, Ohio	1410	WETT	York, Md.	1590	WVHO	Gulfport, Miss.	1240	WHNB	River Hill, Tenn.	1600
WDSM	Superior, Wis.	710	WETU	Wetumpka, Ala.	1250	WVHP	Indianapolis, Ind.	1590	WHNC	Clarendon, Mich.	1060
WDSP	DeFuniak Springs, Fla.	1280	WETZ	New Martinsville, West Virginia	1390	WVHS	Geneva, Ala.	1150	WHBF	Harrisburg, Pa.	1400
WDSR	Lake City, Fla.	1340	WEUC	Ponce, P.R.	1420	WVHT	Indianapolis, Ind.	1590	WHGR	Houghton L., Mich.	1290
WDSU	New Orleans, La.	1280	WEUP	Hempville, Va.	1600	WVHW	Warren, Ohio	1490	WHHT	Lucedale, Miss.	1440
WDUX	Gainesville, Ga.	1240	WEUR	Emporia, Va.	860	WVIA	Chicago, Ill.	1390	WHHV	Hillsville, Va.	1400
WDUX	Waynesboro, N.Y.	800	WEVD	West York, N.Y.	1380	WVIB	Chicago, Ill.	1390	WHWH	Montgomery, Ala.	1440
WDUJ	Green Bay, Wis.	1400	WEVE	Eveloth, Minn.	1340	WVIG	Gattysburg, Pa.	1390	WHIC	Wilmington, Tenn.	1320
WDVA	Danville, Va.	1250	WEW	St. Louis, Mo.	770	WVIZ	Beloit, Wis.	1490	WHIH	Portsmouth, Va.	1400
WDVH	Gainesville, Fla.	980	WEWO	Laurinburg, N.C.	1080	WVJ	Watska, Ill.	1360	WHIL	Medford, Mass.	1430
WDVL	Vineand, N.J.	1270	WEXL	Royal Oak, Mich.	1340	WVKA	Covington, Ga.	1430	WHIM	E. Providence, R.I.	1110
WDWD	Dawson, Ga.	990	WEYE	Sanford, N.C.	1290	WVKG	Gainesville, Fla.	1230	WHIN	Gallatin, Tenn.	1010
WDWB	Champaign, Ill.	1400	WEZB	Birmingham, Ala.	1220	WVGL	Centerville, Miss.	1580	WHIP	Dayton, Ohio	1350
WDXB	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1490	WEZC	Barnstable, Mass.	1260	WVGM	Babylon, N.Y.	1290	WHIR	Hempstead, N.Y.	1100
WDXE	Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	1370	WEZJ	William, Ky.	1440	WVGN	Halsburg, Pa.	1320	WHIS	Wheaton, N.C.	1280
WDXI	Jackson, Tenn.	1310	WEZN	Elizabethtown, Pa.	1600	WVGO	Salamanca, N.Y.	1150	WHIT	Bluefield, W.Va.	1440
WDXL	Lexington, Tenn.	1490	WEZY	Cocoa, Fla.	1350	WVGR	Newport News, Va.	1310	WHIS	New Bern, N.C.	1450
WDXX	Clarksville, Tenn.	540	WFAA	Dallas, Tex.	570, 820	WVGS	Clayton, Ga.	1570	WHIZ	Orlando, Fla.	1270
WDXR	Paducah, Ky.	1560	WFBM	Miami, Fla.	990	WVGT	Kecoga, Ga.	1150	WHJ	Zanesville, Ohio	1240
WDXY	Sumter, S.C.	1240	WFBG	Farmville, N.C.	1250	WVHD	Kingston, N.Y.	1370	WHJB	Greensburg, Pa.	620
WDEZ	Deatur, Ky.	1050	WFAH	Alliance, Ohio	1310	WVHE	Grand Haven, Mich.	1370	WHJC	Watawan, W.Va.	1380
WEAB	Great S. N.Y.	800	WFAI	Fayette, N.C.	1290	WVHF	Chicago, Ill.	1400	WHJK	Cleveland, Ohio	1450
WEAG	Aleca, Tenn.	1470	WFAJ	Fayette, N.C.	1470	WVHG	Manchester, N.H.	610	WHKP	Hendersonville, N.C.	1420
WEAM	Arlington, Va.	1390	WFAK	White Plains, N.Y.	1230	WVHI	Charlotte, N.C.	1600	WHKY	Hickory, N.C.	1290
WEAN	Providence, R.I.	790	WFAU	Augusta, Me.	1340	WVHL	Atlanta, Ga.	1600	WHLB	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1470
WEAQ	Eau Claire, Wis.	790	WFAV	Falls Church, Va.	1220	WVHM	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1250	WHLF	South Boston, Va.	1400
WEAS	College Park, Ga.	1570	WFBG	Greenville, S.C.	1310	WVHN	Centerville, Miss.	1580	WHLL	Hempstead, N.Y.	1100
WEAW	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	850	WFBG	Altoona, Pa.	1290	WVHO	Babylon, N.Y.	1290	WHLM	Healing, W.Va.	1600
WEAV	Buffalo, N.Y.	970	WFBH	Altoona, N.Y.	1390	WVHP	Halsburg, Pa.	1320	WHLN	Bloomburg, Pa.	550
WEAV	Evansville, Ind.	1330	WFBM	Indianapolis, Ind.	1390	WVHR	Danville, Ky.	1280	WHLO	Harlan, Ky.	1410
WEBB	Baltimore, Md.	1560	WFBP	Baltimore, Md.	1300	WVHS	Bluefield, W.Va.	1440	WHLP	Akron, Ohio	840
WEBC	Duluth, Minn.	560	WFCT	Fountain City, Tenn.	1430	WVHT	White New Bern, N.C.	1450	WHLC	Centerville, Tenn.	1570
WEBJ	Brewton, Ala.	1240	WFDF	Flint, Mich.	910	WVHU	Orlando, Fla.	1270	WHLS	Port Huron, Mich.	1450
WEBO	Owego, N.Y.	1330	WFDR	Manchester, Ga.	1370	WVHW	Zanesville, Ohio	1240	WHLT	Huntington, Ind.	1300
WEBQ	Harrisburg, Ill.	1240	WFEA	Manchester, N.Y.	1370	WVIA	Indianapolis, Ind.	1590	WHMA	Anniston, Ala.	1390
WEBR	Buffalo, N.Y.	970	WFEB	Sylva, N.C.	1340	WVIB	Chicago, Ill.	1390	WHMC	Gaithersburg, Md.	1150
WEBY	Milton, Fla.	1330	WFEC	Miami, Fla.	1220	WVIC	Chicago, Ill.	1400	WHML	Howell, Mich.	1350
WECL	Eau Claire, Wis.	1050	WFEE	Columbia, Miss.	1600	WVIG	Newburgh, N.Y.	1220	WHMP	Hartford, Conn.	1340
WECD	Chicago, Ill.	1240	WFEG	Marathon, Fla.	1300	WVIL	Buffalo, N.Y.	550	WHNY	New York, N.Y.	1050
WEDO	McKeesport, Pa.	810	WFFG	Fitchburg, Mass.	960	WVIR	Buffalo, N.Y.	790	WHNC	Henderson, N.C.	820
WEEB	Southern Pines, N.C.	990	WFGN	Gaffney, S.C.	1570	WVJ	Atlanta, Ga.	1600	WHNY	McComb, Miss.	1250
WEED	Rocky Mount, N.C.	1390	WFHG	Bristol, Va.	980	WVKA	Atlanta, Ga.	1600	WHOD	Des Moines, Iowa	1040
WEER	Rosemead, N.Y.	1390	WFHK	Pitt City, Ala.	1430	WVKG	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1250	WHOS	San Juan, P.R.	870
WEES	Boston, Mass.	930	WFIA	Fayette, Wis.	1490	WVGL	Centerville, Miss.	1580	WHOC	Philadelphia, Miss.	1480
WEEL	Fairfax, Va.	1310	WFIF	Sumter, S.C.	1290	WVGM	Greenville, S.C.	1350	WHOK	Chillicothe, Ohio	1320
WEEN	Lafayette, Tenn.	1460	WFIL	Philadelphia, Pa.	560	WVGN	Greenville, Tenn.	1340	WHOL	Allentown, Pa.	800
WEER	Warrenton, Va.	1570	WFIN	Findlay, Ohio	1330	WVGR	Greenville, Tenn.	1340	WHOM	New York, N.Y.	1480
WEET	Richmond, Va.	1320	WFIS	Fountain Inn, S.C.	1600	WVGY	Gary, Ind.	1370	WHOP	Orlando, Fla.	990
WEU	Reading, Pa.	850	WFIV	Fairfield, Ill.	1390	WVHA	Atlanta, Ga.	1600	WHOR	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1230
WEV	Washington, N.C.	1320	WFKN	Franklin, Ky.	1220	WVHC	Wilmington, N.C.	1450	WHOS	Deatur, Ala.	800
WEVA	Easton, Pa.	1330	WFKY	Franklin, Ky.	1220	WVHD	Kingston, N.Y.	1370	WHOC	Campbell, Ohio	1340
WEZ	Chester, Pa.	1490	WFLA	Tampa, Fla.	970	WVHE	Chicago, Ill.	1400	WHOU	Hartford, Conn.	1340
WEGO	Concord, N.C.	1410	WFLB	Fayetteville, N.C.	1490	WVHG	Manchester, N.H.	610	WHOW	Clinton, Ill.	1520
WEGP	Presque Isle, Maine	1390	WFLI	Lookout Mtn., Tenn.	1070	WVHL	Atlanta, Ga.	1600	WHPT	Harrisburg, Pa.	580
WEH	Elmira Heights, N.Y.	1590	WFLN	Philadelphia, Pa.	900	WVHM	Atlanta, Ga.	1600	WHPS	Belton, S.C.	1390
WEIC	Charlestone, N.Y.	1590	WFLP	Farmville, Va.	870	WVHN	Atlanta, Ga.	1600	WHPT	High Point, N.C.	1070
WEIM	Fitchburg, Mass.	1270	WFLR	Dundee, N.Y.	1570	WVHO	Atlanta, Ga.	1600	WHRT	Hartsville, Ala.	860
WEIR	Wilton, W.Va.	830	WFLS	Fredricksburg, Va.	1350	WVHP	Harrisburg, Pa.	1400	WHRR	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1600
WEIS	Center, Ala.	990	WFLM	Monticello, Ky.	1360	WVHS	Greenville, S.C.	1350	WHSC	Hartsville, S.C.	1430
WEJL	Seranton, Pa.	630	WFMC	Goodboro, N.C.	950	WVHT	Hartford, Conn.	1340	WHBY	Hartsville, S.C.	1430
WEKR	Fayetteville, Tenn.	1240	WFMD	Frederick, Md.	930	WVHU	New York, N.Y.	1050	WHBY	Hartsville, S.C.	1430
WEKY	Richmond, Ky.	1340	WFMH	Cullman, Ala.	1460	WVHW	Zanesville, Ohio	1240	WHBY	Hartsville, S.C.	1430
WEKZ	Monroe, Wis.	1260	WFMI	Youngstown, Ohio	1390	WVIA	Indianapolis, Ind.	1590	WHBY	Hartsville, S.C.	1430
WEL	Elba, W.Va.	1350	WFMO	Fairmont, N.C.	860	WVIB	Chicago, Ill.	1390	WHBY	Hartsville, S.C.	1430
WELC	Wales, W.Va.	1150	WFNW	Winston-Salem, N.C.	750	WVIC	Chicago, Ill.	1400	WHBY	Hartsville, S.C.	1430
WELD	Fisher, W.Va.	690	WFNC	Fayetteville, N.C.	1480	WVIG	Newburgh, N.Y.	1220	WHBY	Hartsville, S.C.	1430
			WFOD	Foster, Ohio	1480	WVIL	Buffalo, N.Y.	550	WHBY	Hartsville, S.C.	1430

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WHTG	Coatstown, N.J.	1410	WIXK	New Richmond, Wis.	1590	WKBV	Richmond, Ind.	1490	WLAW	Lawrenceville, Ga.	1360
WHUB	Eatonville, Tenn.	1400	WXLH	Rixon, Ill.	1460	WKBW	Buffalo, N. Y.	1520	WLBY	Muscle Shoals, Ala.	1450
WHUC	Hudson, N. Y.	1230	WZZE	Springfield, Ohio	1340	WKBK	Buffalo, N. Y.	1220	WLBA	Gainesville, Ga.	1580
WHUM	Reading, Pa.	1240	WIRZ	Johnstown, N.Y.	930	WKBZ	Muskegon, Mich.	1100	WLBT	Marlinton, Ga.	1580
WHUN	Huntington, Pa.	1150	WJZZ	Streator, Ill.	1250	WKCT	Bowling Green, Ky.	930	WLBC	Muncie, Ind.	1340
WHUT	Anderson, Ind.	1470	WJAB	Westbrook, Me.	1440	WKCV	Warrington, Va.	1420	WLBE	Laesburg, Fla.	790
WHVW	Wausau, Wis.	1230	WJAC	Johnstown, Pa.	850	WKDA	Nashville, Tenn.	1240	WLBG	Laurens, S.C.	860
WHVH	Henderson, N.C.	1450	WJAG	Norfolk, Nebr.	780	WKDE	Altavista, Va.	1280	WLBH	Mattoon, Ill.	1170
WHVR	Hanover, Pa.	1280	WJAK	Jackson, Tenn.	1460	WKDK	Newberry, S.C.	1240	WLBI	Denham Springs, La.	1220
WHWB	Rutland, Vt.	1000	WJAM	Marion, Ala.	1310	WKDL	Clarksdale, Miss.	1600	WLBJ	Bowling Green, Ky.	1410
WHWH	Princeton, N.J.	1350	WJAN	Ann Arbor, Mich.	970	WKDN	Camden, N.J.	800	WLBK	DeKalb, Ill.	1360
WHYE	Roanoke, Va.	910	WJAR	Providence, R.I.	1220	WKDQ	Waco, N.C.	1400	WLBL	Stevens Point, Wis.	930
WHYL	Carlisle, Pa.	960	WJAS	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1320	WKEE	Huntington, W. Va.	800	WLBN	London, Ky.	1590
WHYN	Springfield, Mass.	1060	WJAT	Swainsboro, Ga.	800	WKEI	Kewanee, Ill.	1450	WLBK	Labanon, Pa.	1270
WIAC	San Juan, P.R.	740	WJAX	Jacksonville, Fla.	930	WKEN	Dever, Del.	1600	WLBR	Bangor, Maine	620
WIAM	Williamstown, N.C.	900	WJAY	Mullins, S.C.	1280	WKEL	Griffin, Ga.	1450	WLCS	Scottsville, Ky.	1250
WIAB	Madison, Wis.	1310	WJAZ	Albany, Ga.	960	WKEL	Covington, Va.	1340	WLCO	Lancaster, S.C.	1360
WIAB	Macon, Ga.	1280	WJBB	Haleyville, Ala.	1230	WKFD	Wickford, R.I.	1370	WLCO	Laurensburg, N.C.	1300
WIBC	Indianapolis, Ind.	1070	WJBC	Bloomington, Ill.	1230	WKGN	Knoxville, Tenn.	1350	WLCO	Eustis, Fla.	1240
WIBG	Philadelphia, Pa.	990	WJBD	Salem, Ill.	1350	WKHM	Jackson, Miss.	1390	WLCS	Baton Rouge, La.	910
WIBM	Jackson, Mich.	1450	WJBK	Detroit, Mich.	1500	WKIC	Hazard, Ky.	1390	WLCS	La Crosse, Wis.	1490
WIBR	Baton Rouge, La.	1300	WJBL	Holland, Mich.	1260	WKID	Urbana, Ill.	1580	WLCT	St. Petersburg, Fla.	1380
WIBU	Poynette, Wis.	1240	WJBM	Jerseyville, Ill.	1480	WKIG	Glenville, Ga.	1580	WLDB	Atlantic City, N.J.	1490
WIBY	Bellefonte, Ill.	1260	WJBW	Baton Rouge, La.	1150	WKIK	Leonardtown, Md.	1370	WLDS	Jacksonville, Ill.	1180
WIBW	Topeka, Kans.	580	WJBS	DeLand, Fla.	1490	WKIN	Kingsport, Tenn.	1320	WLDT	Ladysmith, Wis.	1340
WIBX	Utica, N.Y.	950	WJBT	Wheeling, W. Va.	1470	WKIP	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	1450	WLDS	Waynesville, N.C.	1480
WICD	Bridgeport, Conn.	1070	WJBW	New Orleans, La.	1230	WKIS	Orlando, Fla.	746	WLEC	Sandusky, Ohio	1450
WICE	Providence, R.I.	1290	WJCD	Seymour, Ind.	1390	WKIS	Raleigh, N.C.	658	WLEE	Richmond, Va.	1480
WICH	Norwich, Conn.	1310	WJCM	Sebring, Fla.	960	WKIZ	Key West, Fla.	1500	WLEM	Emporium, Pa.	1240
WICK	Seranton, Pa.	1400	WJCV	Johnson City, Tenn.	910	WKJB	Mayaguez, P.R.	710	WLEP	Fort P.R.	1170
WICO	Salisbury, Md.	1320	WJDA	Quincy, Mass.	1300	WKJG	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1388	WLGS	Lawrenceville, Va.	1580
WICU	Erie, Pa.	1330	WJDB	Thomasville, Ala.	630	WKKD	Aurora, Ill.	1588	WLET	Toccoa, Ga.	1420
WICY	Malone, N.Y.	1490	WJDX	Jackson, Miss.	620	WKKO	Cocoa, Fla.	868	WLUE	Erie, Pa.	1450
WIDE	Biddeford, Maine	1400	WJDY	Salisbury, Md.	1470	WKKS	Vaneburg, Ky.	1578	WLUG	Bad Axe, Mich.	1340
WIDU	Fayetteville, N.C.	1600	WJEF	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1230	WKLA	Ludington, Mich.	1451	WLFA	Lafayette, Ga.	1590
WIEL	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1400	WJEN	Galena, Ohio	1420	WKLB	St. Albans, W. Va.	1301	WLFB	Little Falls, N.Y.	1230
WIFM	Elkin, N.C.	1540	WJEM	Hagerstown, Md.	1240	WKLE	Washington, D.C.	1374	WLFI	New York, N.Y.	1190
WIGL	Superior, Wis.	970	WJEL	Valdosta, Ga.	1150	WKLK	Clanton, Ala.	968	WLFL	Shelbyville, Tenn.	1580
WIGM	Medford, Wis.	1490	WJER	Dover, Ohio	1450	WKLJ	Sparta, Wis.	994	WLK	Newport, Tenn.	1270
WIIN	Atlanta, Ga.	970	WJES	Johnston, S.C.	1570	WKLK	Cloquet, Minn.	1234	WLKN	Lenoir, Tenn.	730
WIKB	Iron River, Mich.	1230	WJET	Erie, Pa.	1400	WKLM	Wilmington, N.C.	989	WLKP	Kenosha, Wis.	1050
WIKC	Bogalusa, La.	1490	WJFC	Jefferson City, Tenn.	1480	WKLU	Louisville, Ky.	1088	WLQ	Mobile, Ala.	1360
WIKF	Newport, Vt.	1490	WJHB	Talladega, Ala.	1580	WKLK	Blackstone, Va.	1443	WLIS	Old Saybrook, Conn.	1420
WIKY	Evansville, Ind.	1430	WJHC	Detroit, Mich.	1420	WKLK	Paris, Ky.	1443	WLIS	Livingston, Tenn.	920
WIL	St. Louis, Mo.	1430	WJHD	Turkey, Tenn.	740	WKLK	Hartsville, Ga.	984	WLKZ	Lake Worth, Fla.	1510
WILA	Danville, Va.	1580	WJIL	Jacksonville, Ill.	1550	WKLZ	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1479	WLKW	Providence, Mich.	1380
WILD	Boston, Mass.	1090	WJIM	Lansing, Mich.	1240	WKMC	Roaring Spres., Pa.	1370	WLKX	Providence, R.I.	990
WILE	Cambridge, Ohio	1270	WJIV	Savannah, Ga.	900	WKMF	Flint, Mich.	1473	WLLE	Raleigh, N.C.	570
WILI	Williamamite, Conn.	1400	WJWC	Commerce, Ga.	1270	WKMH	Dearborn, Mich.	1310	WLH	Lowell, Mass.	1400
WILK	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	980	WJJD	Chicago, Ill.	1160	WKMI	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1368	WLLY	Wilson, N.C.	1350
WILU	Urbana, Ill.	580	WJJK	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1440	WKMK	Blountstown, Fla.	1370	WLMJ	Jackson, Ohio	1280
WILM	Wilmington, Del.	1450	WJLM	Levittown, Pa.	1490	WKMT	Kings Mtn., N.C.	1228	WLNA	Peekskill, N.Y.	1420
WILO	Frankfort, Ind.	1570	WJLB	Detroit, Mich.	1400	WKNE	Keene, N.H.	1280	WLNG	Sag Harbor, N.Y.	1600
WIS	Lansing, Mich.	1320	WJLD	Homewood, Ala.	1400	WKNS	Saginaw, Mich.	1210	WLNH	Lancaster, Pa.	1350
WILZ	St. Petersburg Beach, Fla.	1590	WJLK	Asbury Park, N.J.	1310	WKNY	Kingston, N.Y.	1490	WLOA	Bradford, Pa.	1310
WIMA	Lima, Ohio	1150	WJLS	Beckley, W. Va.	560	WKOA	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1480	WLOP	Portland, Maine	1310
WIMD	Windom, Ga.	1300	WJMA	Orange, Va.	1340	WKOB	Sunbury, Pa.	1240	WLOC	Munfordville, Ky.	1150
WIMS	Michigan City, Ind.	1420	WJMB	Brookhaven, Miss.	1340	WKOP	Binghamton, N.Y.	1360	WLOD	Pompano Beach, Fla.	980
WINA	Charlottesville, Va.	1400	WJMC	Rice Lake, Wis.	1240	WKOS	Ocala, Fla.	1370	WLDF	Leaksville, N.C.	1490
WINC	Winchester, Va.	1400	WJMI	Waco, Pa.	1540	WKOT	Chesapeake, Ohio	1330	WLDO	Orlando, Fla.	950
WIND	Chicago, Ill.	560	WJMJ	Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	1490	WKOW	Madison, Wis.	1070	WLDP	Logan, W. Va.	1230
WINF	Manchester, Conn.	1230	WJMS	New Orleans, La.	990	WKOX	Framingham, Mass.	1190	WLOH	High Point, N.C.	1460
WING	Dayton, Ohio	1410	WJMT	Ironwood, Mich.	630	WKOY	Bluefield, W. Va.	1240	WLPI	LaPorte, Ind.	1540
WINH	Murphysboro, Ill.	1420	WJMW	Athens, S.C.	730	WKOZ	Kosciusko, Miss.	1350	WLOK	Memphis, Tenn.	1480
WINK	Fort Myers, Fla.	1240	WJMX	Florida, S.C.	970	WKPA	New Kensington, Pa.	1150	WLOL	Minneapolis, Minn.	1330
WINN	Louisville, Ky.	1240	WJNC	Jacksonville, N.C.	1240	WKPC	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1420	WLOS	Lincolnton, N.C.	1050
WINQ	Tampa, Fla.	1010	WJND	Punta Gorda Beach, Fla.	1230	WKPD	Kingsport, Tenn.	1400	WLOP	Ashville, N.C.	1380
WINR	Binghamton, N.Y.	680	WJNE	Hammonton, Ind.	1010	WKPE	Clinton, N.C.	710	WLOQ	Louisville, Ky.	1350
WINS	New York, N.Y.	1010	WJNF	Ward Ridge, Fla.	1570	WKRF	Mobile, Ala.	710	WLOP	Walla Walla, W. Va.	1460
WINT	Winter Haven, Fla.	1360	WJOG	Florence, Ala.	1340	WKRR	Murphy, N.C.	1390	WLPM	Suffolk, Va.	1460
WINX	Rockville, Md.	1600	WJOL	Joliet, Ill.	1340	WKRM	Columbia, Tenn.	1340	WLPS	LaSalle, Ill.	1220
WINY	Futsum, Conn.	1350	WJON	St. Cloud, Minn.	1240	WKRO	Cairo, Ill.	1490	WLPO	Lehighton, Pa.	1150
WINZ	Manassas, Va.	940	WJOR	South Haven, Mich.	940	WKRS	Wauegan, Ill.	1220	WLS	Chicago, Ill.	890
WI01	New Boston, Ohio	1010	WJOT	Lake City, S.C.	1260	WKRT	Cortland, N.Y.	920	WLSB	Copper Hill, Tenn.	1400
WI0K	Normal, Ill.	1440	WJOU	Burlington, Vt.	1230	WKRT	Clintonville, Ga.	1330	WLSL	St. George Gap, Va.	1220
WI0N	Ionian, Mich.	1430	WJPA	Washington, Pa.	1450	WKRS	Oil City, Pa.	1340	WLSM	Walpole, N.C.	1410
WI0S	Tawas City, Mich.	1480	WJPD	Ishpeming, Mich.	1240	WKSB	Millford, Del.	1390	WLSN	Lansford, Pa.	1410
WI0U	Kokomo, Ind.	1350	WJPF	Herrin, Ill.	1340	WKSC	Kershaw, S.C.	1600	WLSI	Pikeville, Ky.	900
WI0P	Philadelphia, Pa.	610	WJPG	Green Bay, Wis.	1440	WKSK	W. Jefferson, N.C.	1420	WLSM	Louisville, Miss.	1270
WI0C	Lake Wales, Fla.	1280	WJPS	Greenville, Miss.	1330	WKST	New Castle, Pa.	1280	WLSN	Escanaba, Mich.	600
WI0R	San Juan, P.R.	940	WJPR	Evansville, Ind.	1400	WKTC	Charlotte, N.C.	1310	WLSV	Wellsville, N.Y.	790
WI0S	Ticonderoga, N.Y.	1250	WJQS	Jackson, Miss.	760	WKTE	Thomasville, Ga.	730	WLSY	Gastonia, N.C.	1370
WI0A	Fort Pierce, Fla.	1400	WJRT	Detroit, Mich.	1150	WKTF	Farmington, Maine	1380	WLV	Cincinnati, Ohio	590
WI0B	Enterprise, Ala.	600	WJRD	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1150	WKTL	Sheboygan, Wis.	950	WLWC	Williamsport, Pa.	1050
WI0C	Hickory, N.C.	630	WJRI	Lenoir, N.C.	1340	WKTM	South Paris, Maine	1450	WLYN	Lyons, Mass.	1360
WI0D	Lake Placid, N.Y.	920	WJRL	Rockford, Ill.	1150	WKTK	Atlantic Beach, Fla.	1600	WMB	Union, Mich.	1400
WI0E	Indianapolis, Ind.	1430	WJRM	Troy, N.C.	1390	WKTY	LaCrosse, Wis.	580	WMAC	Netter, Ga.	1360
WI0F	Humboldt, Conn.	740	WJRN	Newark, N.J.	970	WKUL	Cullman, Ala.	920	WMAC	Madison, Fla.	1230
WI0G	Palmetto Beach, Fla.	1290	WJRS	Crestview, Fla.	1050	WKUL	Lowiston, Pa.	810	WMAG	Forest, Miss.	860
WI0H	Ironton, Ohio	1290	WJST	Jonesboro, Tenn.	1590	WKVM	Clinton, Pa.	1490	WMAG	Springfield, Pa.	1450
WI0I	Irving, Ky.	1550	WJTB	East Land, N.Y.	1400	WKVT	Brattleboro, Vt.	1600	WMAG	Nashville, Tenn.	1300
WI0J	Plattsburg, N.Y.	1340	WJUD	St. Johns, Mich.	1580	WKWF	Key West, Fla.	1600	WMAL	Washington, D.C.	630
WI0K	Yuba, S.C.	560	WJVA	South Bend, Ind.	1580	WKWK	Wheeling, W. Va.	1400	WMAM	Marinette, Wis.	570
WI0L	Isabella, P.R.	1390	WJWC	Cleveland, Ohio	850	WKWS	Rocky Mount, Va.	1450	WMAN	Mansfield, Ohio	1400
WI0M	Ashville, N.C.	1310	WJWD	Georgetown, Del.	900	WKXL	Concord, N.H.	900	WMAP	Monroe, N.C.	1060
WI0N	Indianapolis, Ind.	1310	WJWS	South Hill, Va.	1370	WKY	Knoxville, Tenn.	990	WMAS	Chicago, Ill.	670
WI0M	Shamokin, Pa.	1480	WJWX	Lackland, Miss.	1450	WKY	Dumas, Okla.	930	WMAS	Springfield, Mass.	1450
WI0S	Madison, Wis.	1480	WJYM	Clarksville, Tenn.	1400	WKYB	Parasul, Ky.	570	WMAS	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1480
WI0N	Milwaukee, Wis.	1150	WKAI	Macomb, Ill.	1510	WKYN	Rio Piedras, P.R.	630	WMAY	Springfield, Ill.	970
WI0P	Ponce, P.R.	1260	WKAL	Rome, N.Y.	1450	WKYR	Keyser, W. Va.	1270	WMAC	Macon, Ga.	940
WI0P	Kinston, N.C.	1230	WKAN	Kankakee, Ill.	1320	WKYV	Louisville, Ky.	990	WMBA	Ambridge, Pa.	1460
WI0R	Butler, Pa.	680	WKAP	Allentown, Pa.	1320	WKZD	Kalamazoo, Mich.	580	WMBC	Macon, Miss.	1400
WI0T	Charlottesville, N.C.	1240	WKAQ	Easton, Pa.	580	WLAC	Nashville, Tenn.	1310	WMBC	Peoria, Ill.	1470
WI0V	Virouqua, Wis.	1360	WKAR	Easton, Pa.	580	WLAD	Danvers, Conn.	800	WMBD	Richmond, Va.	1480
WI0A	San Juan, P.R.	1140	WKAT	Miami Beach, Fla.	1360	WLAF	LaFollette, Tenn.	1450	WMBI	Chicago, Ill.	1110
WI0E	Brazil, Ind.	1380	WKAY	Glasgow, Ky.	1490	WLAK	Lakeland, Fla.	1240	WMBL	Worhead City, N.C.	740
WI0H	Baltimore, Md.	1230	WKAZ	Charleston, W. Va.	950	WLAM	Leviston, Maine	1470	WMBM	Miami Beach, Fla.	1490
WI0I	Lewisburg, Pa.	1010	WKBC	N. Wilkesboro, N.C.	810	WLAN	Lancaster, Pa.	1390	WMBN	Potoski, Mich.	1340
WI0W	Washington, N.C.	980	WKBH	La Crosse, Wis.	1410	WLAX	Lexington, Ky.	600	WMBO	Auburn, N.Y.	1340
WI0Y	Danville, Ill.	890	WKBI	St. Mary's, Pa.	1400	WLAY	Atmore, Ga.	1410	WMBR	Jacksonville, Fla.	1460
WI0Z	Jasper, Ind.	890	WKBJ	Keene, N.H.	1220	WLAR	Atlanta, Tenn.	1450	WMC	Uniontown, Pa.	590
WI0E	Ashland, Va.	1430	WKBL	Covington, Tenn.	1250	WLAS	Jacksonville, N.C.	910	WMB	Memphis, Tenn.	790
WI0V	Christiansburg, V.I.	970	WKBN	Youngstown, Ohio	570	WLAT	Xonay, S.C.	1380			
WI0K	Knoxville, Tenn.	880	WKBO	Harrisburg, Pa.	1230	WLAV	Laurel, Miss.	1600			
WI0V	Vieques, P.R.	1370	WKBR	Manchester, N.H							

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WMCA	New York, N.Y.	570	WNAK	Naticook, Pa.	730	WORM	Savannah, Tenn.	1010	WQVA	Quantico, Va.	1250
WMCP	Church Hill, Tenn.	1260	WNAW	Neenah, Wis.	1280	WORT	New Smyrna Beach, Fla.	1550	WQXI	Atlanta, Ga.	790
WMCR	Oneida, N.Y.	1600	WNAZ	Norristown, Pa.	1110	WORX	Madison, Ind.	1270	WQXL	Columbia, S.C.	1320
WMDC	Harvard, Ill.	1600	WNAU	Natchez, Miss.	1450	WOSC	Fulton, N.Y.	1490	WQXK	Ormond Bch., Fla.	1380
WMDD	Hazlehurst, Miss.	1220	WNAV	Annapolis, Md.	1430	WOSH	Oskosh, Wis.	820	WQXR	New York, N.Y.	1560
WMDF	Fajardo, P.R.	1580	WNAW	Yankton, S.Dak.	570	WOSU	Columbus, Ohio	1370	WQXT	Palm Beach, Fla.	1340
WMFN	Mount Dora, Fla.	1490	WNBX	New York, N.Y.	650	WOTR	Corry, Pa.	1410	WRAA	Luray, Va.	1330
WMGD	Midland, Mich.	920	WNBZ	Binghamton, N.Y.	1290	WOTW	Watertown, N.Y.	900	WRAB	Arab, Ala.	1380
WMGE	Eau Claire, Fla.	980	WNBB	New Bedford, Mass.	1470	WOTW	Nashua, N.H.	1340	WRAC	Racine, Wis.	1460
WMFK	Chase City, Va.	920	WNBP	Newburyport, Mass.	1340	WOUB	Athens, Ohio	1340	WRAD	Radford, Va.	590
WMEN	Tallahassee, Fla.	1330	WNBS	Murray, Pa.	1490	WOVE	Welch, W.Va.	1430	WRAG	Carrollton, Ala.	1440
WMEV	Marion, Va.	1010	WNBZ	Saranac Lake, N.Y.	1240	WOWE	Omaha, Nebr.	1580	WRAK	Williamsport, Pa.	1480
WMEW	Baltimore, Md.	940	WNCA	Siler City, N.C.	1570	WOWI	Albany, Ind.	1240	WRAL	Raleigh, N.C.	1240
WMBX	Weston, Mass.	1560	WNCC	Barnesboro, Ohio	1340	WOWL	Florence, Ala.	1190	WRAM	Monmouth, Ill.	1330
WMBF	Monroeville, Ala.	630	WNCG	N. Charleston, S.C.	1340	WOWM	Wayne, Ind.	860	WRAN	Dover, N.J.	1350
WMBD	Wilmington, N.C.	1240	WNCO	Ashland, Ohio	1150	WOWW	Naugatuck, Conn.	5000	WRAP	Norfolk, Va.	840
WMBH	Hibbing, Minn.	1240	WNDB	Daytona Beach, Fla.	1260	WOXV	Wayne, Fla.	1340	WRAY	Reading, Pa.	1270
WMBJ	Daytona Beach, Fla.	1230	WNDR	Syracuse, N.Y.	1260	WOXZ	Oxford, N.C.	1340	WRBB	Tarpon Springs, Fla.	1470
WMBR	High Point, N.C.	1430	WNBU	South Bend, Ind.	1490	WPAB	Ponce, P.R.	550	WRBC	Jackson, Miss.	1300
WMBT	Terre Haute, Ind.	1300	WNEB	Worcester, Mass.	1230	WPAC	Patchogue, N.Y.	1580	WRBL	Columbus, Ga.	1420
WMCJ	Moultrie, Ga.	1400	WNEG	Tacoma, Ga.	630	WPAD	Paducah, Ky.	1450	WRD	Dalton, Ga.	910
WMCN	Bainbridge, Ga.	930	WNER	Live Oak, Fla.	1250	WPAG	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1050	WRDC	Tusculum, Ala.	1450
WMCW	Bowling Green, Ohio	1490	WNES	Central City, Ky.	1130	WPAL	Palan, S.C.	1370	WRDE	Richland, S.C.	970
WMCX	Meadville, Pa.	800	WNEW	New York, N.Y.	1400	WPAN	Charleston, S.C.	1450	WRDU	Augusta, Ga.	1400
WMG	Montgomery, Ala.	1400	WNEX	Macon, Ga.	1600	WPAP	Pottsville, Pa.	1570	WRDW	Augusta, Ga.	930
WMID	Atlantic City, N.J.	1400	WNGO	Mayfield, Ky.	1320	WPAP	Panama, Fla.	1590	WRFB	Holyoke, Mass.	600
WMIE	Miami, Fla.	1140	WNHC	New Haven, Conn.	1340	WPAX	Thomasville, Ga.	1240	WRFC	Memphis, Tenn.	1450
WMIK	Middlesboro, Ky.	1290	WNIA	Cheektowaga, N.Y.	1290	WPAY	Pertsmouth, Ohio	1400	WRFD	Richmond, Va.	1590
WMIL	Milwaukee, Wis.	1200	WNIR	Newark, N.J.	1430	WPAZ	Pottstown, Pa.	980	WRFG	Ashtabula, Ohio	970
WMIN	Mpls.-St. Paul, Minn.	1400	WNLC	New London, Conn.	1510	WPCC	Minneapolis, Minn.	1400	WRGH	Greenville, S.C.	1430
WMIS	Iron Mountain, Mich.	1240	WNLK	Norwalk, Conn.	1590	WPCC	Clinton, S.C.	1490	WRIC	Richlands, Va.	540
WMIS	Natchez, Miss.	940	WNMP	Evansville, Ill.	1290	WPDM	Potsdam, N.Y.	1470	WRID	Wausau, Wis.	1400
WMIX	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	1490	WNNE	Newton, N.J.	690	WPDM	Potsdam, N.Y.	1470	WRIF	Atenas, Ga.	880
WMJ	Cordele, Ga.	1430	WNNO	Newark, N.J.	1060	WPDR	Portage, Wis.	1350	WRIG	Alexander City, Ala.	1050
WMLE	Pineville, Ky.	1290	WNOC	Naples, Fla.	1270	WPDX	Clarksburg, W.Va.	1550	WRIG	Rome, Ga.	1470
WMLO	Beverly, Mass.	1290	WNOK	Columbia, S.C.	1230	WPEH	Louisville, Ga.	1250	WRIM	Richmond, Va.	1590
WMLS	Sylacauga, Ala.	1330	WNOD	Chatanooga, Tenn.	1260	WPEL	Philadelphia, Pa.	950	WRIR	Richmond, Va.	1590
WMLT	Dublin, Ga.	1240	WNOP	Newport, Ky.	1230	WPEL	Philadelphia, Pa.	950	WRIS	Princeton, N.J.	1220
WMMB	Melbourne, Fla.	1460	WNOR	Norfolk, Va.	1250	WPEP	Taunton, Mass.	1570	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMMH	Marion, N.C.	1260	WNOS	High Point, N.C.	1250	WPET	Greensboro, N.C.	950	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMMI	Westport, Conn.	920	WNOW	New York, Pa.	990	WPGA	Brady Hghts., Md.	1580	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMMN	Fairmont, W.Va.	1470	WNPK	Knoxville, Tenn.	1450	WPGF	Portland, Ind.	1440	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMMS	Bath, Maine	730	WNPS	New Orleans, La.	1280	WPHB	Philipsburg, Pa.	790	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMMW	Meriden, Conn.	1470	WNPT	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1250	WPIA	Sharon, Pa.	1280	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMNA	Gretna, Va.	1230	WNPU	Lansdale, Pa.	1280	WPIA	Piedmont, Ala.	730	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMNB	No. Adams, Mass.	1430	WNRK	Grundy, Va.	1260	WPKA	Alexandria, Va.	680	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMNC	Morgantown, W.Va.	1370	WNRR	Newark, Del.	1260	WPKB	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMNE	Memphis, Wis.	1360	WNRI	Woonsocket, R.I.	1380	WPKC	Pikeville, Ky.	1240	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMNF	Columbus, Ohio	920	WNRS	Warrens, W.Va.	860	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMNS	Olean, N.Y.	1360	WNLS	Laurels, Miss.	1260	WPKA	Princeton, Ky.	1580	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMNT	Manati, P.R.	1560	WNSM	Valparaiso-Niceville, Fla.	1340	WPKB	Pikeville, Ky.	1240	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMNZ	Montezuma, Ga.	1490	WNTT	Tazewell, Tenn.	950	WPKC	Pikeville, Ky.	1240	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMOA	Marionetta, Ohio	1450	WNUF	Fort Walton Beach, Fla.	1230	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMOB	Monticello, Tenn.	1450	WNUZ	Tallahassee, Fla.	1230	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMOE	Mobile, Ala.	1550	WNVF	Vernon, Va.	1350	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMOG	Brunswick, Ga.	1490	WNVL	Nicholasville, Ky.	1250	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMOH	Hamilton, Ohio	1450	WNVY	Pensacola, Fla.	1230	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMOK	Metropolis, Ill.	920	WNXT	Portsmouth, Ohio	1260	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMON	Montgomery, W.Va.	900	WNYN	New York, N.Y.	1200	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMOP	Ocala, Fla.	1330	WOAI	San Antonio, Tex.	1080	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMOR	Morehead, Ky.	1230	WOAP	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMOS	Berlin, N.H.	1230	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMOY	Raymond, W.Va.	1360	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMOX	Meridian, Miss.	1240	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WNHJ	Hammonton, N.J.	1580	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMOZ	Mobile, Ala.	1490	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMPC	Aberdeen, Miss.	1230	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMPL	Lapeer, Mich.	920	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMPL	Hamlet, Iowa	920	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMPM	Sanfield, N.C.	1270	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMPD	Middleport-Pomroy, Ohio	1390	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMPP	Chicago Heights, Ill.	1470	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMPS	Memphis, Tenn.	680	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMPT	St. Williamsport, Pa.	1450	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMRB	Greenville, S.C.	1490	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMRC	Milford, Mass.	1490	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMRE	Easton, Ga.	1490	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMRF	Lewistown, Pa.	1490	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMRI	Marion, Ind.	860	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMRN	Marion, Ohio	1240	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMRO	Aurora, Ill.	1570	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMRP	Flint, Mich.	1310	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMAT	Lansing, Mich.	1040	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMSA	Nashville, N.Y.	1480	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMSJ	Sylva, N.C.	1480	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMSK	Morganfield, Ky.	1550	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMSL	Decatur, Ala.	1400	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMSR	Manchester, Tenn.	1150	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMST	Mt. Sterling, Ky.	600	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMTC	Central City, Ky.	1380	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMTC	Vanderbilt, N.C.	730	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMTE	Manistee, Mich.	1340	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMTL	Leitchfield, Ky.	1580	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMTL	Moultrie, Ga.	1300	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMTN	Morristown, Tenn.	1250	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMTR	Morristown, Tenn.	860	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMTS	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1090	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMUS	Muskegon, Mich.	1260	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMVA	Greenville, S.C.	1450	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMVA	Martinsville, Va.	1440	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMVB	Milville, N.J.	1440	WOAY	Oakoso, Mich.	1440	WPKD	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRIS	Richlands, Va.	540
WMVG	Milledgeville, Ga.	1450	WOAY								

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WSAI	Cincinnati, Ohio	1360	WSRW	Hillsboro, Ohio	1590	WTOJ	Tomah, Wis.	1460	WWHG	Hornell, N.Y.	1320
WSAJ	Grove City, Pa.	1400	WSSB	Durham, N.C.	1490	WTOE	Toledo, Ohio	1230	WWHY	Huntington, W.Va.	1470
WSAL	Lagansport, Ind.	1340	WSSO	Sumter, S.C.	1340	WTOF	Staunton, Va.	1240	WWIL	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	1580
WSAM	Saginaw, Mich.	1470	WSSV	Starkville, Miss.	1230	WTOP	Washington, D.C.	1500	WWIN	Baltimore, Md.	1400
WSAN	Allentown, Pa.	1470	WSSW	Starkburg, Va.	1240	WTOG	Warrington, Conn.	1490	WWIS	Black River Falls, Wis.	1260
WSAR	Fall River, Mass.	1480	WSTC	Stamford, Conn.	1400	WTOH	Washington, D.C.	1500			
WSAT	Nr. Salisbury, N.C.	1280	WSTK	Woodstock, Va.	1230	WTPA	Cookeville, Tenn.	1550	WWIT	Canton, N.C.	970
WSAU	Wausau, Wis.	550	WSTL	Eminence, Ky.	1600	WTPR	Paris, Tenn.	710	WWIZ	Lorain, Ohio	1370
WSAV	Savannah, Ga.	630	WSTP	Salisbury, N.C.	1490	WTRA	Latrobe, Pa.	1480	WWJ	Detroit, Mich.	950
WSAY	Rochester, N.Y.	1370	WSTR	Sturgis, Mich.	1230	WTRB	Ripley, Tenn.	1570	WWJB	Brookville, Fla.	1450
WSAZ	Huntington, W.Va.	930	WSTS	Massena, N.Y.	1050	WTRC	Elkhart, Ind.	1340	WWKY	Winchester, Ky.	1390
WSB	Atlanta, Ga.	750	WSTU	Warf., Fla.	1450	WTRD	Bradenton, Fla.	1490	WWL	New Orleans, La.	870
WSBA	York, Pa.	910	WSTV	Stearnsville, Ohio	1340	WTRY	Tyrene, Pa.	1340	WWML	Portage, Wis.	1470
WSBB	New Smyrna Beach, Florida	1230	WSUB	Groton, Conn.	980	WTRP	Dyersburg, Tenn.	820	WWNC	Asheville, N.C.	570
WSBC	Chicago, Ill.	1240	WSUH	Oxford, Miss.	1420	WTRR	Langrange, Ga.	1400	WWNH	Rochester, N.H.	930
WSBS	Gt. Barrington, Mass.	860	WSUI	Iowa City, Iowa	910	WTRU	Sanford, Fla.	1400	WWNS	Statesboro, W.Va.	1240
WSBT	South Bend, Ind.	960	WSUN	St. Petersburg, Fla.	620	WTRV	Tru Muckegon, Mich.	1600	WWNY	Watertown, N.Y.	790
WSBM	Panama City Beach, Florida	1290	WSUX	Seaford, Del.	1280	WTRX	Flint, Mich.	1330	WWOD	Lynchburg, Va.	1390
WSBR	Seranton, Pa.	1320	WSVA	Palatka, Fla.	800	WTRY	Troy, N.Y.	980	WWOK	Charlotte, N.C.	1480
WSDB	Homestead, Fla.	1430	WSVL	Harrisonburg, Va.	1520	WTSY	Bratleboro, Vt.	1450	WWOL	Buffalo, N.Y.	1120
WSDR	Sterling, Ill.	1240	WSVN	Shelville, Ind.	1490	WTSB	Lumina, N.C.	1340	WWON	New Orleans, La.	600
WSEB	Sterling, Fla.	1340	WSVS	Valdese, N.C.	800	WTSI	Hanover-Labannon, N.H.	1400	WWOW	Waco, R.I.	1240
WSEL	Pentote, Miss.	1440	WSWN	Belle Glade, Fla.	900	WTSN	Dover, N.H.	1270	WWPA	Williamsport, Pa.	1340
WSEN	Baldwinsville, N.Y.	1050	WSWW	Pennington Gap, Va.	1570	WTSV	Claremont, N.H.	1230	WWPF	Palatka, Fla.	1260
WSET	Glen Falls, N.Y.	1410	WSWV	Platteville, Wis.	1590	WTTB	Verona Beach, Fla.	1490	WWRJ	White River, R.I.	1450
WSEV	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WSYB	Rutland, Vt.	1380	WTTT	Towanda, Pa.	1550	WWRK	White River, Vt.	910
WSEB	Quitman, Ga.	1490	WSYD	Mt. Airy, N.C.	1490	WTTM	Tiffin, Ohio	1600	WWRW	Woodside, N.Y.	1600
WSFC	Somerset, Ky.	1240	WSYK	Sylvania, Ga.	1490	WTTN	Port Huron, Mich.	1380	WWRX	Caro, Mich.	1360
WSFR	Sanford, Fla.	1360	WSYR	Syracuse, N.Y.	1490	WTTL	Madisonville, Ky.	1310	WWSG	Glen Falls, N.Y.	1450
WSFT	Thomason, Ga.	1220	WTAB	Tabor City, N.C.	1370	WTTM	Trenton, N.J.	920	WWSR	St. Albans, Vt.	1420
WSGA	Savannah, Ga.	1400	WTAC	Flint, Mich.	600	WTTN	Watertown, Wis.	1580	WWST	Waco, Ohio	980
WSGO	Elberton, Ga.	1400	WTAD	Quincy, Ill.	930	WTTT	Westminster, Md.	1470	WWSW	Pittsburgh, Pa.	970
WSGN	Birmingham, Ala.	810	WTAG	Warecester, Mass.	580	WTTU	Bloomington, Ind.	1370	WWVA	Wheeling, W.Va.	1170
WSGO	Oswego, N.Y.	1440	WTAL	Tallahassee, Fla.	1270	WTVF	Mobile, Ala.	840	WWVB	Jasper, Ala.	1360
WSGW	Saginaw, Mich.	790	WTAP	Clearwater, Fla.	1340	WTVL	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	790	WWWF	Fayette, Ala.	990
WSHF	Sheffield, Ala.	1290	WTAR	Parkersburg, W.Va.	1230	WTVB	Port Vernon, Mich.	1490	WWWR	Russellville, Ala.	920
WSHN	Latrobe, Pa.	1570	WTAT	Langrange, Ill.	1300	WTVX	Wilmington, Del.	1290	WWXC	Rice Piedras, P.R.	1450
WSHH	Fremont, Mich.	1550	WTAW	Norfolk, Va.	790	WTVY	Caldwater, Mich.	1590	WWXL	Manchester, Ky.	1450
WSHP	Shilppenburg, Pa.	1480	WTAX	Bryan, Tex.	1150	WTVZ	Waterville, Maine	1490	WWYN	Erie, Pa.	1260
WSIB	Beaufort, S.C.	1490	WTAY	Springfield, Ill.	1240	WTVN	Columbus, Ohio	610	WWYO	Pineville, W.Va.	970
WSIC	Stateville, Ill.	1400	WTBB	Troy, Ala.	1570	WTVW	Thomson, Ga.	1240	WXAL	Demopolis, Ala.	1400
WSID	Baltimore, Md.	1010	WTBF	Troy, Ala.	1570	WTVX	Auburndale, Fla.	1570	WXG	Richmond, Va.	950
WSIG	Mount Jackson, Va.	790	WTBG	Union, Ala.	1490	WTVY	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	1340	WXIG	Windsor, Fla.	1480
WSIP	Paintsville, Ky.	1490	WTBH	Cumberland, Md.	1450	WTVZ	Easton, Pa.	1490	WXLL	Big Delta, Alaska	980
WSIR	Winter Haven, Fla.	1490	WTBI	Flemington, N.J.	990	WTVW	Rock Hill, S.C.	1150	WXLM	Indianapolis, Ind.	950
WSIV	Pekin, Ill.	1140	WTBJ	Shawano, Wis.	960	WTVY	East Longmeadow, Mass.	1600	WXMT	Merrill, Wis.	730
WSIX	Nashville, Tenn.	980	WTCK	Tell City, Ind.	1230	WTVN	Tryon, N.C.	1550	WXOK	Baton Rouge, La.	1260
WSJC	Magee, Miss.	1280	WTCL	Traverse City, Mich.	1400	WTVS	Marianna, Fla.	1340	WXRF	Guyana, P.R.	1590
WSJM	St. Joseph, Mich.	1400	WTCT	Minneapolis, Minn.	1280	WTFD	Amherst, N.Y.	1080	WXRN	Lexington, Miss.	1150
WSIS	Winston-Salem, N.C.	600	WTCC	Campecheville, Ky.	1290	WTFB	Ufaula, Ala.	1240	WXTR	Pawtucket, R.I.	550
WSKI	Montpelier, Barre, Vt.	1240	WTCS	Ashland, Ky.	1420	WTFM	Baton Rouge, La.	1510	WXVA	Charleston, W.Va.	1530
WSKP	Miami, Fla.	1450	WTCS	Fairmont, W.Va.	1490	WTFN	Lockport, N.Y.	1340	WXVV	Jeffersonville, Ind.	1450
WSKT	Colonial Village, Tennessee	1580	WTCT	Whitesburg, Ky.	920	WTFB	Bethesda, Md.	1120	WXXX	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1310
WSKY	Asheville, N.C.	1230	WTGA	Thomason, Ga.	1590	WVAM	Altoona, Pa.	1430	WXYJ	Jamestown, N.Y.	1340
WSLB	Ondesora, N.Y.	1400	WTGL	Philadelphia, Pa.	860	WVAR	Richwood, W.Va.	1290	WXXY	Detroit, Mich.	1270
WSLG	Clermont, Fla.	1340	WTGR	Charleston, W.Va.	1490	WVCC	Coral Gables, Fla.	1070	WYAL	Seaford Neck, N.C.	1280
WSLI	Jackson, Miss.	930	WTHT	Terra Haute, Ind.	1480	WVCE	Chester, Pa.	1490	WYAM	Beesmer, Ala.	1450
WSLM	Salem, Ind.	1220	WTHR	Panama City Fla.	1490	WVCF	Hickory, Va.	1480	WYBE	Birmingham, Ala.	1580
WSLS	Ronoke, Va.	610	WTHI	Hazleton, Pa.	1300	WVFM	Vicksburg, Miss.	1490	WYCB	Corbin, Ky.	1330
WSM	Nashville, Tenn.	650	WTHC	Hartford, Conn.	1080	WVFP	Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	1110	WYLD	New Orleans, La.	940
WSMA	Smyrna, Ga.	1550	WTHD	Newport News, Va.	1270	WVJ	Caguas, P.R.	1420	WYMB	Manning, S.C.	1410
WSMB	New Orleans, La.	1350	WTFI	Tifton, Ga.	1240	WVJ	Owensboro, Ky.	1160	WYND	Sarasota, Fla.	1280
WSME	Sanford, Maine	1220	WTFJ	Marionville, Ohio	900	WVKC	Columbus, Ohio	1580	WYNG	Warwick-East Greenwich, R.I.	1590
WSMG	Greenville, Tenn.	1450	WTFK	Church, N.C.	1310	WVKD	Valdosta, Ga.	1580	WYNN	Flarene, S.C.	540
WSMI	Litchfield, Ill.	1540	WTFM	Marygaev, P.R.	1300	WVLA	London, Ky.	590	WYPR	Danville, Va.	970
WSMN	Nashua, N.H.	1590	WTFN	Taylorville, Ill.	1410	WVLM	Olney, Ill.	740	WYRE	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1080
WSMT	Sparta, Tenn.	1050	WTFP	Charleston, W.Va.	1240	WVNI	Biloxi, Miss.	870	WYRN	Louisburg, N.C.	1480
WSNJ	Cummings, Ga.	1410	WTFQ	New Orleans, La.	1260	WVNA	Tuscumbia, Ala.	1590	WYSE	Lakeford, Fla.	1330
WSNJ	Nr. Bridgeton, N.J.	1240	WTFJ	East Point, Ga.	1260	WVNI	Newark, N.J.	620	WYSL	Waynesville, N.C.	1380
WSND	Barre, Vt.	1450	WTFK	Jackson, Tenn.	1390	WVOC	Chadron, N.C.	1590	WYTC	Clinton, Tenn.	1480
WSNT	Sandersville, Ga.	1490	WTFL	Charleston, W.Va.	1470	WVOK	Birmingham, Ala.	690	WYVA	Buffalo, N.Y.	1300
WSNW	Seneca Twpsh., S.C.	1150	WTFM	Utica, N.Y.	1310	WVOM	Iuka, Miss.	1270	WYSR	Franklin, Va.	1250
WSNY	Schenectady, N.Y.	1240	WTFN	Taylorville, N.C.	1570	WVOP	Valdiala, Ga.	970	WYTH	Madison, Ga.	1250
WSOC	Charlotte, N.C.	930	WTFP	Wilmington, N.C.	1480	WVOS	Liberty, N.Y.	1240	WYTI	Rocky Mount, Va.	1570
WSOK	Savannah, Ga.	1230	WTFQ	Taliese, Ala.	1250	WVOT	Wilson, N.C.	1420	WYVE	Wytheville, Va.	1280
WSOL	Tampa, Fla.	1300	WTFR	Charleston, S.C.	1390	WVOX	New Rochelle, N.Y.	1460	WZEP	DeFuniak Sprngs, Fla.	1460
WSOB	Henderson, Ky.	860	WTFB	Charleston, S.C.	1390	WVPC	Somerset, Pa.	980	WZOB	Ft. Payne, Ala.	1490
WSOD	Sit. Ste. Marie, Mich.	1230	WTFM	Bethesda, Md.	1120	WVVC	Stratburg, Pa.	840	WZOE	Ft. Payne, Ala.	1490
WSOO	No. Syracuse, N.Y.	1220	WTFN	Ocala, Fla.	1290	WVW	Grafton, W.Va.	1280	WZOK	Jacksonville, Fla.	1320
WSOR	Windsor, Conn.	1480	WTFM	Milwaukee, Wis.	1290	WVWB	Bay City, Mich.	1250	WZOP	Princeton, Ill.	1250
WSOY	Decatur, Ill.	1340	WTFM	Louisville, Ky.	620	WVWB	Bamberg, S.C.	790	WZOK	Jacksonville, Fla.	1320
WSPA	Spartanburg, S.C.	950	WTFM	Tampa, Fla.	1150	WVWB	Vineland, N.J.	1360	WZOO	Spartanburg, S.C.	1400
WSPB	Sarasota, Fla.	1450	WTFM	Thomsville, N.C.	920	WVCA	Gary, Ind.	1270	WZOH	Zephyr Hills, Fla.	1400
WSPD	Toledo, Ohio	900	WTFM	Orangeburg, S.C.	820	WVCC	Bremen, Ga.	1440	WZRO	Jacksonville Beach, Florida	1010
WSPR	Saratoga Sprngs, N.Y.	1370	WTFM	Thomason, Ga.	1590	WVCH	Shelbyville, Tenn.	1240	WZST	Tampa, Fla.	1550
WSPF	Springfield, Mass.	1270	WTFM	Tomah, Wis.	1490	WVCF	Sanford, N.C.	1050	WZYX	Cawan, Tenn.	1440
WSPJ	Stevens Pt., Wis.	1010	WTFM	Taliese, Ala.	1250	WVCG	Pointe Claire, Que.	1470	XETRA	Los Angeles, Calif.	690
WSPZ	Spencer, W.Va.	1400	WTFM	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1380	WVCS	Tifton, Ga.	1430			
WSRA	Milton, Fla.	1490	WTFM	Savannah, Ga.	1290						
WSRC	Durham, N.C.	1410	WTFM	Toledo, Ohio	1560						
WSRO	Marlborough, Mass.	1470	WTFM	Sepron Pine, N.C.	1470						

## Canadian AM Stations by Call Letters

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
CBA	Sackville, N.B.	1070	CBF	Corner Brook, Nfld.	990	CFGB	Goose Bay, Nfld.	990	CFPL	London, Ont.	980
CBAF	Moncton, N.B.	1300	CFAB	Windsor, N.S.	1450	CFGM	Richmond Hill, Ont.	1310	CFPR	Pineau Rupert, B.C.	1240
CBE	Windsor, Ont.	1550	CFAC	Calgary, Alta.	960	CFGP	Grande Prairie, Alta.	1050	CFQC	Saskatoon, Sask.	800
CBF	Montreal, Que.	690	CFAM	Altona, Man.	1290	CFGR	Gravelbourg, Sask.	1230	CFRA	Ottawa, Ont.	560
CBG	Gander, Nfld.	1450	CFAN	Flin Flon, Man.	590	CFGT	St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.	1270	CFRB	Toronto, Ont.	1010
CBH	Halifax, N.S.	790	CFAX	Victoria, B.C.	810	CFIC	Kamloops, B.C.	910	CFRC	Kingston, Ont.	1490
CBJ	Sydney, N.S.	1140	CFBB	Saint John, N.B.	950	CFJR	Breeville, Ont.	1450	CFRG	Gravelbourg, Sask.	710
CBK	Chicoutimi, Que.	1580	CFBC	Brantford, Ont.	1450	CFKL	Sherbrooke, Que.	1230	CFRN	Edmonton, Alta.	1260
CBK	Regina, Sask.	540	CFBR	Sudbury, Ont.	1450	CFLL	Corwall, Ont.	1240	CFRS	Simeon, Ont.	1560
CBL	Toronto, Ont.	740	CFB	Corner Brook, Nfld.	570	CFML	Carleton Place, Ont.	1110	CFST	Portage la Prairie, Man.	1570
CBM	Montreal, Que.	940	CFCH	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	600	CFNB	Fredericton, N.B.	550	CFST	Wayburn, Sask.	1540
CBN	St. John's, Nfld.	640	CFCH	North Bay, Ont.	600	CFNS	Saskatoon, Sask.	1170	CFTK	Terrace, B.C.	1140
CBQ	Ottawa, Ont.	990	CFCL	Timmins, Ont.	620	CFNW	Norman Wells, Northwest Territory	1240	CFUN	Vancouver, B.C.	1410
CBT	Grand Falls, Nfld.	910	CFCH	Calgary, Alta.	1080	CFOB	Fort Frances, Ont.	800	CFWH	Whitehorse, Yukon T.	1240
CBU	Vancouver, B.C.	890	CFCH	Edmonton, Alta.	1440	CFOS	Orillia, Ont.	1570	CFYK	Yellowknife, N.W.T.	1340
CBV	Quebec, Que.	980	CFCH	Courtenay, B.C.	1250	CFPX	Pointe Claire, Que.	1470			
CBW	Winnipeg, Man.	990	CFCH	Camrose, Alta.	580	CFPA	Port Arthur, Ont.	1250			
CBX	Edmonton, Alta.	1010	CFCH	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	600						
CBXA	Edmonton, Alta.	740	CFCH	Victoria, Que.	1380						









Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>											
Allentown	WFMZ	100.7							Cheney	KEWC-FM	'89.9
Altoona	WAEB-FM	104.1				Houston	KHGM	102.9	Edmonds	KGFM	105.7
Beaver Falls	WBVP-FM	106.7					KHUL	95.7	Lynden	KLYN-FM	106.3
Bethlehem	WGPA-FM	95.1					KFKM	97.9	Opportunity	KZUN-FM	96.1
Bloomsburg	WHLM-FM	106.5					KODA-FM	99.1	Seattle	KING-FM	98.1
Boyetown	WBVC-FM	107.5					KARO	94.5		KETO-FM	101.3
Braddock	WLOA-FM	96.9					KOST	100.3		KGMJ	95.7
Butler	WBUT-FM	97.7					KRBE	104.1		KIRO-FM	100.7
Carlisle	WNYL-FM	102.3					KXYZ-FM	96.5		KISW	99.9
Chambersburg	WCHA-FM	97.5					KTRH-FM	101.1		KLSN	96.5
Dubois	WCED-FM	102.1					KUH5	'91.3		KMCS	98.9
Easton	WEST-FM	107.9					KRKH-FM	93.7		KOL-FM	94.1
Erie	WEEX-FM	99.9					KBFM	96.3		KUOW	94.9
Glenside	WVY-FM	99.9					KTMT-FM	'91.9		KREM-FM	92.9
Harrisburg	WHF-FM	97.3					KXFM	97.3		KXLY-FM	96.1
Haverstown	WHSP	94.9					KNFM	98.5		KHQ-FM	97.3
Hazleton	WHHS	'89.3					KIMP-FM	96.1		KCP5	90.9
Jenkintown	WAZL-FM	97.9					KQIP	96.7		KLAY-FM	106.3
Johnstown	WBFB	103.9					KWMO	99.1		KTNT-FM	97.3
	WARD-FM	92.1					KBMF-FM	100.3		KTOY	'91.7
	WJAC-FM	95.5					KHBL	'88.1		KTWR	103.9
	WGAL-FM	101.3					KFM5	93.3		KNDX-FM	106.3
	WWDAC	94.5					KIS	98.5			
	WLAN-FM	95.1					KEEZ	97.3			
	WLBR-FM	100.1					KAKI-FM	98.1			
	WMGW-FM	100.3					KITY	92.9			
	WPEL-FM	96.5					KTOD-FM	101.3			
	WDJR	92.5					KTAL-FM	98.1			
	WJRW	98.1					KSLT	93.1			
	WCAB-FM	98.1					KFC5	95.5			
	WPBS-FM	105.3					WACO	99.9			
	WDAS-FM	105.3									
	WFIL-FM	102.1									
	WFLN	95.7									
	WHAT-FM	96.5									
	WHYY	'90.9									
	WIFI	92.5									
	WIBB-FM	94.1									
	WICP	93.1									
	WPN-FM	102.9									
	WPWT	'91.7									
	WQAL	106.1									
	WRTI-FM	'90.1									
	WXPN	'88.9									
	KDKA-FM	92.9									
	WVAZ	105.9									
	WRYT-FM	96.1									
	WDUQ	'91.5									
	WINE	107.9									
	WILY	105.9									
	WJAS-FM	99.7									
	WKJF	93.7									
	WPIT-FM	'91.1									
	WWSW-FM	94.5									
	WPPA-FM	101.9									
	WGCB-FM	96.1									
	WGBI-FM	101.3									
	WUSV	'88.9									
	WPC-FM	102.9									
	WDFN	'91.1									
	WKOK-FM	94.7									
	WTTC-FM	92.1									
	WGMR-FM	101.1									
	WRRN	92.3									
	WJPA-FM	104.3									
	WAYZ-FM	101.5									
	WBRS	98.5									
	WYZZ	103.3									
	WLYC-FM	105.1									
	WRAK-FM	100.3									
	WNOW-FM	105.7									
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>											
Cranston	WLOV	99.9									
Providence	WPJB-FM	105.1									
	WICE-FM	107.7									

## U. S. FM Stations by Call Letters

Abbreviation: (s)—broadcasts stereo

C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location
KAAR	Oxnard, Calif.	KBBI	Los Angeles, Calif.	KCMB-FM	Wichita, Kans.	KEAX	National City, Calif.
KABC-FM	Los Angeles, Calif.	KBBL	Wichita, Kans.	KCMI	Los Angeles, Calif.	KEBJ	Phoenix, Ariz.
KACE-FM	Riverside, Calif.	KBBM	Hayward, Calif.	KCMK	Kansas City, Mo.	KEBR	Sacramento, Calif.
KAO1	St. Louis, Mo.	KBBW	San Diego, Calif.	KCMS-FM	Kansas City, Mo. (s)	KEBS	San Diego, Calif.
KAFE	Oakland, Calif.	KBCA	Los Angeles, Calif.	KCMO-FM	Manitou Springs, Colo.	KEED-FM	Springfield-Eugene, Oregon
KAFI	Auburn, Calif.	KBCF-LM	Shreveport, La.	KCOM	Omaha, Nebr.	KEEN-FM	San Jose, Calif.
KAFM	Salina, Kans.	KBCD	San Francisco, Calif.	KCPA-FM	Dallas, Tex.	KEEZ	San Antonio, Tex.
KAIM-FM	Honolulu, Hawaii	KBEF-FM	Modesto, Calif.	KCPX-FM	Salt Lake City, Utah	KEFC	Waco, Tex.
KAJC-FM	Alvin, Tex.	KBEY	Kansas City, Mo.	KCRA-FM	Sacramento, Calif.	KEFW	Oklahoma City, Okla.
KAJ5	Newport Beach, Calif.	KBFJ	Boise, Idaho	KCRW	Santa Monica, Calif.	KEFW	Honolulu, Hawaii
KAKC	Tulsa, Okla.	KBFM	Lubbock, Tex.	KCSM	San Mateo, Calif.	KELE	Phoenix, Ariz.
KAKI	San Antonio, Tex.	KBIM-FM	Roswell, N. Mex.	KCU1	Pella, Ia.	KELT	Harlingen, Tex.
KALB-FM	Alexandria, La.	KBIQ	Los Angeles, Calif.	KCUR-FM	Kansas City, Mo.	KEMO	St. Louis, Mo.
KALH	Denver, Kans.	KBMS	Los Angeles, Calif.	KCVR-FM	Los Angeles, Calif.	KERN-FM	Bakersfield, Calif.
KALW	San Francisco, Calif.	KBOA-FM	Kennett, Mo.	KCVR-FM	Lodi, Calif.	KETO-FM	Seattle, Wash. (s)
KAMS	Mammoth Spring, Ark.	KBO1-FM	Boise, Idaho	KDB-FM	Santa Barbara, Calif.	KEYM	Fanta Maria, Calif. (s)
KANG	St. Louis, Mo.	KBOY-FM	Medford, Oreg.	KDDF-FM	Dumas, Tex.	KEZE	Anaheim, Calif.
KANT-FM	Lancaster, Calif.	KBTM-FM	Jonesboro, Ark.	KDEF-FM	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	KFAB-FM	Omaha, Nebr.
KANU	Lawrence, Kans. (s)	KBUZ-FM	Wesa, Ariz.	KDEN-FM	Denver, Colo.	KFCB-FM	Los Angeles, Calif.
KANW	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	KBYR-FM	Anchorage, Alaska (s)	KDFC	San Francisco, Calif.	KFAM-FM	St. Cloud, Minn.
KAPP	Redondo Beach, Calif.	KBYU-FM	Provo, Utah	KDCA-FM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	KFBK-FM	Sacramento, Calif.
KARK	Little Rock, Ark.	KCAL-FM	Redlands, Calif.	KDMC	Corpus Christi, Tex.	KFCA	Phoenix, Ariz.
KARM-FM	Fresno, Calif.	KCBH	Beverly Hills, Calif. (s)	KDMI	Des Moines, Iowa (s)	KFGQ-FM	Boone, Iowa
KARO	Houston, Tex.	KCBS-FM	San Francisco, Calif.	KDNT-FM	Denton, Tex.	KFH-FM	Wichita, Kans.
KASK-FM	Ontario, Calif.	KCFM	St. Louis, Mo. (s)	KDPS	Des Moines, Iowa	KFIL	Santa Ana, Calif.
KASU	Jonesboro, Ark.	KCHV-FM	Coechella, Calif.	KDOU	Riverside, Calif. (s)	KFJC	Mountainview, Calif.
KATT	Woodland, Calif.	KCIB-FM	Fresno, Calif.	KDVR	Sioux City, Ia.		
KATY-FM	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	KCJ3	Kansas City, Kans.	KDVO	West Covina, Calif.		
KAZZ	Austin, Tex.	KCLE-FM	Cleburne, Tex.	KEAR	San Francisco, Calif.		

C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location
KFJZ	Fort Worth, Tex.	KODA	FM Houston, Tex.	KUDU	FM Ventura-Oxnard, Calif.	WBCE	FM Levittown-Fairless Hills, Pa.
KFMB	FM San Diego, Calif.	KOGM	FM Tulsa, Okla.	KUER	Salt Lake City, Utah	WBCE	FM Williamsburg, Va.
KFMC	Portland, Ore.	KOGO	San Diego, Calif.	KUFM	El Cajon, Calif.	WBCE	FM Bay City, Mich.
KFMD	Colorado Springs, Colo.	KOIN	FM Portland, Ore.	KUFY	Redwood City, Calif.	WBCE	Boston, Mass.
KFMK	Houston, Tex.(s)	KOKH	Oklahoma City, Okla.	KUGM	FM Eugene, Ore.	WBCE	FM Buffalo, N.Y.
KFMI	FM Denver, Colo.	KOPB	FM Phoenix, Ariz.	KUHJ	FM Honolulu, Hawaii	WBCE	FM Rochester, N.Y.
KFMN	Tucson, Ariz.	KONG	FM Visalia, Calif.(s)	KUHD	FM Duluth, Minn.	WBCE	FM Chillicothe, Ohio
KFMN	Arlene, Tex.	KOOL	FM Phoenix, Ariz.	KUOA	FM Siloam Springs, Ark.	WBCE	Chicago, Ill.
KFMP	Port Arthur, Tex.(s)	KORL	Las Vegas, Nev.	KUOH	Honolulu, Hawaii	WBCE	Detroit, Mich.
KFMQ	Lincoln, Nebr.	KOSE	FM Osceola, Ark.	KUOW	Seattle, Wash.	WBCE	New York, N.Y.
KFMO	Los Angeles, Calif.(s)	KOST	Dallas, Tex.	KUPD	FM Tempe, Ariz.	WBCE	Buffalo, N.Y.
KFMV	Minneapolis, Minn.	KOSU	FM Stillwater, Okla.	KUSC	Los Angeles, Calif.	WBCE	Newark, N.J.
KFMW	San Bernardino, Calif.	KOTN	FM Pine Bluff, Ark.	KUT-FM	Austin, Tex.	WBCE	Bowling Green, Ohio
KFMX	San Diego, Calif.	KOYF	FM Phoenix, Ariz.	KUTE	FM Glenview, Ill.	WBCE	FM Waukegan, Ill.
KFMY	Eugene, Ore.(s)	KOZE	FM Lewiston, Idaho	KVCR	San Bernardino, Calif.	WBCE	FM Knoxville, Tenn.
KFNB	Oklahoma City, Okla.	KPAT	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	KVEC	FM San Luis Obispo, Calif.	WBCE	Wethersfield, N.Y.
KFOX	FM Long Beach, Calif.	KPCS	Pasadena, Calif.	KVEN	FM Ventura, Calif.	WBCE	Baltimore, Md.
KFRC	FM San Francisco, Calif.	KPDQ	FM Portland, Ore.	KVFM	San Fernando, Calif.	WBCE	West Bend, Wis.
KFOU	FM Clayton, Mo.	KPEN	Atherton, Calif.(s)	KVIL	Highland Pk., Tex.	WBCE	Beckley, W.Va.
KGAF	FM Gainesville, Tex.	KPFA	Berkeley, Calif.	KVOF	FM El Paso, Tex.	WBCE	Lexington, Ky.
KGB	FM San Diego, Calif.(s)	KPFB	Berkeley, Calif.	KVOT	FM Honolulu, Hawaii	WBCE	FM Spocket, Ohio
KGBN	FM Caldwell, Idaho	KPFL	Los Angeles, Calif.	KVOP	FM Plainview, Tex.	WBCE	Meriden, Conn.
KGBM	Edmonds, Wash.	KPFM	Portland, Ore.(s)	KVOR	FM Colorado Springs, Colo.	WBCE	Columbus, Ohio(s)
KGGK	Garden Grove, Calif.(s)	KPGM	Los Altos, Calif.	KVSC	Logan, Utah	WBCE	Cleveland, Ohio
KGLA	Los Angeles, Calif.	KPLR	FM St. Louis, Mo.	KVTT	Dallas, Tex.	WBCE	Brunswick, Maine
KGMG	Portland, Ore.(s)	KPOL	FM Honolulu, Hawaii	KWAR	Waverly, Iowa	WBCE	Brookline, Mass.
KGMI	Bellingham, Wash.	KPOL	FM Portland, Ore.	KWAX	Eugene, Ore.	WBCE	FM Mt. Clemens, Mich.
KGNC	FM Amarillo, Tex.	KPOL	FM Los Angeles, Calif.	KWDF	Minneapolis, Minn.(s)	WBCE	Birmingham, Ala.
KGO	FM San Francisco, Calif.	KPPS	FM San Francisco, Calif.	KSWG	FM St. Louis, Mo.	WBCE	FM Waukegan, Ill.
KGPD	Grand Rapids, Mich.	KPRI	San Diego, Calif.(s)	KWGS	Tulsa, Okla.	WBCE	FM New Bedford, Mass.
KGUD	FM Santa Barbara, Calif.	KPRN	Seattle, Wash.	KWIX	St. Louis, Mo.	WBCE	Muncie, Ind.
KHAK	FM Cedar Rapids, Iowa	KPSD	Dallas, Tex.	KWIZ	FM Santa Ana, Calif.	WBCE	Buffalo, N.Y.
KHBL	Plainview, Tex.	KPSR	Palm Springs, Calif.	KWJB	FM Globe, Ariz.	WBCE	Boston, Mass.
KHBR	FM Hillsboro, Tex.	KQAL	FM Omaha, Nebr.(s)	KWKH	FM Shreveport, La.	WBCE	Butler, Pa.
KHCB	Houston, Tex.	KQBY	FM San Francisco, Calif.	KWM	Walnut Creek, Calif.(s)	WBCE	FM Lexington, N.C.
KHFI	Austin, Tex.	KQCA	Portland, Ore.	KWMO	Oak Ridge, Va.	WBCE	FM Beaver Falls, Pa.
KHFM	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	KQIP	Odesa, Tex.	KWOA	FM Worthington, Minn.	WBCE	Berea, Ohio
KHFR	FM Monterey, Calif.	KQRO	Dallas, Tex.	KWOC	FM Poplar Bluff, Mo.	WBCE	Boston, Mass.
KHGM	Beaumont, Tex.(s)	KQUE	Houston, Tex.	KWPC	FM Muscatine, Iowa	WBCE	Anderson, S.C.
KHIP	San Francisco, Calif.	KQXR	Bakersfield, Calif.	KWPM	FM West Plains, Mo.	WBCE	Baltimore, Md.
KHJ	FM Los Angeles, Calif.	KRAK	FM Stockton, Calif.	KXFM	Fort Worth, Tex.	WBCE	Philadelphia, Pa.
KHMS	El Paso, Tex.	KRAM	FM Las Vegas, Nev.	KXJK	FM Forrest City, Ark.	WBCE	Columbus, Ohio
KHNF	Los Angeles, Calif.	KRBE	Houston, Tex.(s)	KXLA	Los Angeles, Calif.	WBCE	Baltimore, Md.
KHOM	FM Tulsa, Okla.	KRCO	Colorado Springs, Colo.	KXDA	Sacramento, Calif.	WBCE	FM Hartford, Conn.
KHPC	Brownwood, Tex.	KRCW	Santa Barbara, Calif.	KXQR	Fresno, Calif.(s)	WBCE	Charlottesville, Va.
KHQ	FM Spokane, Wash.	KRE	FM Berkeley, Calif.	KXRR	Sacramento, Calif.	WBCE	Dubuque, Pa.
KHSC	Arcata, Calif.	KREM	FM Spokane, Wash.	KXTR	Kansas City, Mo.	WBCE	FM Chambersburg, Pa.
KHUL	Houston, Tex.	KREX	FM Grand Junction, Colo.	KXYZ	FM Houston, Tex.	WBCE	Detroit, Mich.
KHVR	Biljoo, Calif.	KRFM	Fresno, Calif.	KYA	FM San Francisco, Calif.	WBCE	FM Miami, Fla.
KHYI	Fremont, Calif.	KRHM	Los Angeles, Calif.(s)	KYFM	Phoenix, Ariz.	WBCE	Cleveland, Tenn.
KICN	Omaha, Nebr.	KRIC	FM Colorado Springs, Colo.	KYK	Oklahoma City, Okla.	WBCE	Corning, N.Y.
KIEM	Eureka, Calif.	KRCW	Santa Barbara, Calif.	KYSM	FM Mankato, Minn.	WBCE	Chicago, Ill.
KIHI	Tulsa, Okla.	KRE	FM Berkeley, Calif.	KYW	FM Cleveland, Ohio	WBCE	Rossville, Wis.
KIMP	FM Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	KREM	FM Spokane, Wash.	KZAM	Seattle, Wash.	WBCE	Newtown, Mass.
KING	FM Seattle, Wash.	KREX	FM Grand Junction, Colo.	KZFM	Cortez, Colo.	WBCE	FM Rochester, N.Y.(s)
KIOO	Oklahoma, Okla.	KRFM	Fresno, Calif.	KZDM	Oklahoma City, Okla.	WBCE	Ashtand, Ky.
KIRO	FM Seattle, Wash.	KRHM	Los Angeles, Calif.(s)	KZUN	FM Opportunity, Wash.	WBCE	Marietta, Ohio
KISD	San Antonio, Tex.	KRIS	FM San Antonio, Tex.	WAAB	FM Waltham, Mass.	WBCE	FM Elkhart, Ind.
KISS	San Antonio, Tex.	KRIS	FM San Antonio, Tex.	WAAM	FM Parkersburg, W.Va.	WBCE	FM Canton, Ohio(s)
KISW	Seattle, Wash.(s)	KRIS	FM Santa Barbara, Calif.	WABC	FM New York, N.Y.	WBCE	Richmond, Va.
KITH	Phoenix, Ariz.	KROY	FM Sacramento, Calif.	WABE	Atlanta, Ga.	WBCE	Newman, Ga.
KITT	San Diego, Calif.	KRPM	San Jose, Calif.	WABI	FM Bangor, Maine	WBCE	Columbus, Ohio
KITY	San Antonio, Tex.	KRPS	FM San Jose, Calif.	WABQ	Cleveland, Ohio	WBCE	Boston, Mass.
KIXL	FM Dallas, Tex.(s)	KRSN	FM Las Alamos, N.Mex.	WABX	Detroit, Mich.	WBCE	Columbia, S.C.
KJAF	Alameda, Calif.	KRSN	FM Las Alamos, N.Mex.	WABZ	FM Amarillo, N.C.	WBCE	FM Waltham, Maine
KJEM	FM Oklahoma City, Okla.	KRYM	Eugene, Ore.	WACO	Waco, Tex.	WBCE	FM Lowell, Mass.
KJLM	San Diego, Calif.	KSCD	Santa Cruz, Calif.	WABE	FM Cincinnati, Ohio	WBCE	FM Cincinnati, Ohio
KJML	Sacramento, Calif.	KSBW	FM Salinas, Calif.	WAEE	Syracuse, N.Y.	WBCE	FM Tarbor, N.C.
KJPO	Fresno, Calif.	KSDA	La Sierra, Calif.	WAER	Syracuse, N.Y.	WBCE	Waltham, Mass.(s)
KJRG	Newton, Kans.	KSDB	FM Manhattan, Kans.	WAEZ	Miami Beach, Fla.	WBCE	Cleveland, Ohio
KJSB	Houston, Tex.	KSDS	San Diego, Calif.	WAHR	FM Miami Beach, Fla.	WBCE	Birmingham, Ala.
KLAC	FM Los Angeles, Calif.	KSEI	FM San Diego, Calif.	WAIC	San Juan, P.R.	WBCE	FM Charleston, S.C.
KLAF	Alameda, Calif.	KSEI	FM San Diego, Calif.	WAIF	FM Indianapolis, Ind.	WBCE	FM Columbia, Ind.
KLBN	FM Blytheville, Ark.	KSEO	FM Durant, Okla.	WAIV	Indianapolis, Ind.	WBCE	Central Square, N.Y.
KLBF	Beverly Hills, Calif.	KSFM	Oallas, Tex.(s)	WAJ	Indianapolis, Ind.	WBCE	Andalusia, N.Y.
KLIR	FM Denver, Colo.	KSFR	San Francisco, Calif.	WAJM	Montgomery, Ala.	WBCE	New Brunswick, N.J.
KLIZ	FM Brainerd, Minn.	KSFX	San Francisco, Calif.	WAJP	Joliet, Ill.	WBCE	Eaton, Ohio
KLOA	FM Ridgecrest, Calif.	KSHC	FM Crested Butte, Colo.	WAJR	FM Morgantown, W.Va.	WBCE	New Castle, Ind.
KLOB	Long Beach, Calif.	KSHS	Colorado Springs, Colo.	WAKR	FM Akron, Ohio	WBCE	Akron, Ohio
KLRO	San Diego, Calif.	KSJO	FM San Jose, Calif.(s)	WAKF	FM Waukegan, Ohio	WBCE	FM Waukegan, Ohio
KLSN	Seattle, Wash.(s)	KSL	FM Salt Lake City, Utah	WALK	FM Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	WBCE	FM Cleveland, Ohio
KLUB	FM Salt Lake City, Utah	KSLA	Seattle, Wash.(s)	WAMC	Albany, N.Y.	WBCE	FM Cleveland, Ohio
KLYD	FM Bakersfield, Calif.	KSLH	St. Louis, Mo.	WAMF	Amherst, Mass.	WBCE	FM Cleveland, Ohio
KLYN	FM Lynden, Wash.	KSLT	Tyler, Tex.	WAMU	FM Washington, D.C.	WBCE	FM Cleveland, Ohio
KMAK	FM Fresno, Calif.	KSM	FM Santa Maria, Calif.	WAPI	FM Birmingham, Ala.	WBCE	FM Cleveland, Ohio
KMAX	Sierra Madre, Calif.	KSD	FM Des Moines, Iowa	WAPF	Akron, Ohio	WBCE	FM Cleveland, Ohio
KMCP	Portland, Ore.	KSPC	Clemson, Calif.	WAPR	FM Annapolis, Md.(s)	WBCE	FM Cleveland, Ohio
KMCS	Seattle, Wash.	KSPI	FM Stillwater, Okla.	WARD	FM Johnston, Va.	WBCE	FM Cleveland Hts., Ohio
KMER	Fresno, Calif.	KSPF	FM Diboll, Tex.	WARL	FM Arlington, Va.	WBCE	Williamsburg, Va.
KMFM	Tulosa, N. Mex.	KSRF	Santa Monica, Calif.	WARN	FM Fort Pierce, Fla.	WBCE	Lancaster, Pa.
KMHT	Marshall, Tex.	KSTE	Emporia, Kans.	WASA	FM Havre De Grace, Md.	WBCE	Tampa, Fla.
KMJ	FM Fresno, Calif.	KSTL	FM St. Louis, Mo.	WASH	Washington, D.C.(s)	WBCE	FM Philadelphia, Pa.
KMLA	Los Angeles, Calif.(s)	KSTP	FM St. Paul, Minn.	WATF	FM Waterbury, Conn.	WBCE	Roanoke, Va.
KMLB	Los Angeles, Calif.	KSTU	Iowa City, Iowa	WAUG	FM Augusta, Ga.	WBCE	FM Dubuque, Iowa
KMMK	Little Rock, Ark.	KSWI	FM Omaha, Nebr.	WAUX	FM Waukesha, Wis.	WBCE	Hamden, Conn.
KMOX	FM St. Louis, Mo.	KSYN	Joplin, Mo.	WAVI	FM Dayton, Ohio	WBCE	Syracuse, N.Y.
KMUW	Wichita, Kans.	KTAL	Texasarkana, Tex.	WAVQ	Atlanta, Ga.	WBCE	FM Wilmington, Del.
KMYC	FM Marysville, Calif.	KTAP	Tucson, Ariz.	WAVU	FM Albertville, Ala.	WBCE	Detroit, Mich.
KMUC	Santa Barbara, Calif.(s)	KTAP	FM Phoenix, Ariz.	WAVY	FM Portsmouth, Va.	WBCE	FM State College, Pa.
KNBC	FM San Francisco, Calif.	KTBS	FM Boston, Wash.	WAWZ	FM Zarephath, N.J.	WBCE	FM Cleveland, Ohio
KND	FM Yakima, W. Mex.	KTCF	Cedar Falls, Iowa	WAYL	Minneapolis, Minn.	WBCE	FM Gower, N.J.(s)
KNEB	FM Scottsbluff, Nebr.	KTEC	Oreoch, Oreg.	WAYZ	FM Waynesboro, Pa.	WBCE	Chicago, Ill.
KNER	Dallas, Tex.	KTGM	Denver, Colo.	WAZL	FM Hazelton, Pa.	WBCE	FM Memphis, Tenn.
KNEV	Reno, Nev.	KTIM	San Rafael, Calif.	WAZZ	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WBCE	Atlanta, Ga.
KNEF	FM Scottsbluff, Nebr.	KTIS	FM Minneapolis, Minn.	WBAA	FM W. Lafayette, Ind.	WBCE	Oil City, Pa.
KNF	Midland, Tex.	KTJO	FM Ottawa, Kans.	WBAB	FM Babylon, N.Y.	WBCE	FM Statesville, N.C.
KNIK	FM Anchorage, Alaska	KTNT	FM Trenton, N.J.	WBAP	FM Ft. Worth, Tex.	WBCE	Prestonsburg, Ky.
KNOF	St. Paul, Minn.	KTOP	FM Topeka, Kans.	WBBC	FM Burlington, N.C.(s)	WBCE	FM Chattanooga, Tenn.
KNX	FM Los Angeles, Calif.	KTOY	Tacoma, Wash.	WBBC	Jackson, Mich.	WBCE	Cleveland, Ohio
KOA	FM Denver, Colo.	KTRB	FM Modesto, Calif.	WBBC	FM Rochester, N.Y.	WBCE	Dover, Del.
KOAP	FM Portland, Ore.	KTRH	FM Houston, Tex.	WBBC	FM Chicago, Ill.	WBCE	Hartford, Conn.
KOCW	Tulsa, Okla.	KTRK	FM Kansas City, Mo.	WBBC	FM Chicago, Ill.	WBCE	FM Columbia, S.C.
		KTRW	FM Tacoma, Wash.	WBBC	FM Augusta, Ga.	WBCE	New Ohio, La.
		KTXF	FM Lubbock, Tex.	WBBC	FM E. St. Louis, Ill.	WBCE	Detroit, Mich.(s)
		KTYM	FM Ingwood, Calif.	WBBS	Crawfordsville, Ind.	WBCE	Detroit, Mich.
		KUDE	FM Oceanside, Calif.	WBBS	FM Youngstown, Ohio	WBCE	Granville, Ohio

**C.L. Location**  
 WDUZ-FM Gainesville, Ga.  
 WDUQ Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 WDUZ-FM Green Bay, Wis.  
 WDWS-FM Champaign, Ill.  
 WEAV-FM Plattsburgh, N.Y.  
 WEAW-FM Evanston, Ill.  
 WEBB Chicago, Ill.  
 WEBQ-FM Harrisburg, Ill.  
 WEBR-FM Buffalo, N.Y.  
 WECW Elmira, N.Y.  
 WEDK Springfield, Mass.  
 WEEC Springfield, Ohio  
 WEED-FM Rocky Mount, N.C.  
 WEEL-FM Boston, Mass.  
 WEEP-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 WEEF-FM Easton, Pa.  
 WEFA Waukegan, Ill.  
 WEFM Chicago, Ill. (s)  
 WEGO-FM Concord, N.C.  
 WEHS Chicago, Ill.  
 WEIV Ithaca, N.Y.  
 WEKZ-FM Monroe, Wis.  
 WELF Glen Ellyn, Ill.  
 WELG Elgin, Ill.  
 WEMC Harrisonburg, Va.  
 WEMP-FM Waukegan, Wis.  
 WENR-FM Chicago, Ill.  
 WEOK-FM Poughkeepsie, N.Y.  
 WEOL-FM Elyria, Ohio  
 WEPM-FM Martinsburg, W.Va.  
 WEPS Elgin, Ill.  
 WEQR Goldsboro, N.C.  
 WERC-FM Erie, Pa.  
 WERF-FM Canton, Ohio  
 WERI-FM Western, R.I.  
 WERS Boston, Mass.  
 WESC-FM Greenville, S.C.  
 WEST-FM Easton, Pa.  
 WETL South Bend, Ind.  
 WETN Wheaton, Ill.  
 WEVY Evansville, Ind.  
 WEVD-FM Dayton, N.C.  
 WEWO-FM Laurinburg, N.Y.  
 WFAA-FM Dallas, Tex.  
 WFAB-FM Alliance, Ohio  
 WFAN Washington, D.C.  
 WFAS-FM White Plains, N.Y.  
 WFAD-FM Augusta, Maine  
 WFAW-FM Atkinson, Wis.  
 WFCB-FM Greenville, S.C.  
 WFBE Flint, Mich.  
 WFBG-FM Altoona, Pa.  
 WFBM-FM Indianapolis, Ind.  
 WFBF-FM Winston-Salem, N.C.  
 WFCI Franklin, Ind.  
 WFCM Miamisburg, Ohio  
 WFCR Amherst, Mass.  
 WFDL-FM Baltimore, Md.  
 WFFM Cincinnati, Ohio  
 WFGM-FM Fitchburg, Mass.  
 WFHA-FM Red Bank, N.J.  
 WFR-FM Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.  
 WFID Rio Rico, P.R.  
 WFIG Sumter, S.C.  
 WFIL-FM Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WFIN-FM Findlay, Ohio (s)  
 WFIU Bloomington, Ind.  
 WFLA-FM Tampa, Fla.  
 WFLM Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. (s)  
 WFLN-FM Philadelphia, Pa. (s)  
 WFLO Farmville, N.C.  
 WFLT-FM Franklin, Tenn.  
 WFLY Troy, N.Y.  
 WFMA Rocky Mount, N.C.  
 WFMB Nashville, Tenn.  
 WFMD-FM Frederick, Md.  
 WFME Detroit, Mich.  
 WFMF Chicago, Ill.  
 WFMG Gallatin, Tenn.  
 WFHH-FM Cullman, Ala.  
 WFMI Montgomery, Ala.  
 WFML Washington, Ind.  
 WFMF-FM Baltimore, Md.  
 WFMQ Chicago, Ill. (s)  
 WFMG Indianapolis, Ind.  
 WFMT Chicago, Ill. (s)  
 WFMU East Orange, N.J.  
 WFMW-FM Madisonville, Ky.  
 WFMX Statesville, N.C.  
 WFMZ Allentown, Pa.  
 WFN-C-FM Fayetteville, N.C.  
 WFNQ Hartford, Conn.  
 WFNBS-FM Burlington, N.C.  
 WFOB-FM Fostoria, Ohio  
 WFOL Hamilton, Ohio  
 WFOF South Norfolk, Va.  
 WFK Louisville, Ky.  
 WFKP Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.  
 WFKM San Juan, P.R.  
 WFRD-FM Fremont, Ohio  
 WFST-FM Caribou, Maine  
 WFSU-FM Tallahassee, Fla.  
 WFUL-FM Fulton, Ky.  
 WFR-FM Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 WFRV New York, N.Y.  
 WFAV-FM Fredericksburg, Va.  
 WGA-FM Lancaster, Pa.  
 WGAR-FM Cleveland, Ohio  
 WGAU-FM Athens, Ga.  
 WDAY Silver Spring, Md.  
 WGBH-FM Cambridge, Mass.  
 WGBL-FM Scranton, Pa.  
 WGBS-FM Miami, Fla.  
 WGBF-FM Red Lion, Pa.  
 WGSF Goshen, Ind.  
 WGF-FM Quincy, Ill. (s)  
 WGFN Shenectady, N.Y. (s)  
 WGG Glasgow, Ky.  
 WGGM Taylorville, Ill.

**C.L. Location**  
 WGH-FM Newport News, Va.  
 WGHF Newton, Conn.  
 WGHJ Lawrence, Mass.  
 WGLA-FM Atlanta, Ga.  
 WGLR Richmond, Ind.  
 WGMR Tyrone, Pa.  
 WGMSS-FM Washington, D.C.  
 WGNB St. Petersburg, Fla.  
 WGNCF-FM Gastonia, N.C.  
 WGPC-FM Bethlehem, Ga.  
 WGPM Detroit, Mich.  
 WGPS Greensboro, N.C.  
 WGTB-FM Buffalo, N.Y.  
 WGRE Greencastle, Ind.  
 WGRV-FM Greenville, Tenn.  
 WGTB-FM Washington, D.C.  
 WGST-FM Takoma Park, Md.  
 WGUC Cincinnati, Ohio  
 WGV Gary, Ind.  
 WGVW-FM Asheville, N.C.  
 WGYA Interlochen, Mich.  
 WHA-FM Madison, Wis.  
 WHAD Delafield, Wis.  
 WHAI-FM Greenfield, Mass.  
 WHAT-FM Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WHAV-FM Haverhill, Mass.  
 WHBC-FM Canton, Ohio  
 WHCF-FM Island, Ill. (s)  
 WHCI Hartford City, Ind.  
 WHCN Hartford, Conn.  
 WHCU-FM Ithaca, N.Y.  
 WHDH-FM Boston, Mass.  
 WHDL-FM Allegheny, N.Y.  
 WHEN-FM Syracuse, N.Y.  
 WHFB-FM Canton Harbor, Mich.  
 WHFI West Paston, N. J.  
 WHFM Rochester, N.Y.  
 WHFS Bethesda, Md. (s)  
 WHHI Highland, Wis.  
 WHHS Havertown, Pa.  
 WHIM-FM Providence, R.I.  
 WHIG-FM Dayton, Ohio  
 WHIZ-FM Greenville, Ohio  
 WHK-FM Cleveland, Ohio  
 WHKP-FM Hendersonville, N.C.  
 WHKW Chilton, Wis.  
 WHKY-FM Hickory, N.C.  
 WHLA Holmen, Wis.  
 WHLD-FM Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 WHLI-FM Hempstead, N.Y.  
 WHLM-FM Bloomburg, Pa.  
 WHMA-FM Anniston, Ala.  
 WHNC-FM Henderson, N.C.  
 WHD-FM Des Moines, Iowa  
 WHOH Hamilton, Ohio  
 WHOK-FM Lancaster, Ohio  
 WHOM-FM New York, N.Y.  
 WHOO-FM Orlando, Fla. (s)  
 WHOS-FM Decatur, Ala.  
 WHPP-FM Harrisburg, Pa.  
 WHPE-FM High Point, N.C.  
 WHPR Highland Park, Mich.  
 WHPS High Point, N.C.  
 WHRB-FM Cambridge, Mass.  
 WHRF-FM Wausau, Wis.  
 WHSA Highland Twp., Wis.  
 WHSR-FM Winchester, Mass.  
 WHTG-FM Eatontown, N.J.  
 WHUS Storrs, Conn.  
 WHWC Colfax, Wis.  
 WHYL-FM Carlisle, Pa.  
 WHYN-FM Springfield, Mass.  
 WHYI Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WIAL Eau Claire, Wis.  
 WIAN Indianapolis, Ind.  
 WIBA-FM Madison, Wis.  
 WIBC-FM Indianapolis, Ind.  
 WIBG-FM Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WIBC Ithaca, N.Y.  
 WIFE Buffalo, N.Y.  
 WIFL Glenside, Pa.  
 WIFM-FM Elkin, N.C.  
 WIKY-FM Evansville, Ind.  
 WIL-FM St. Louis, Mo.  
 WILL-FM Urbana, Ill.  
 WINA-FM Chicago, Ill.  
 WINA-FM Charlottesville, Va.  
 WINE-FM Kenmore, N.Y.  
 WINF-FM Manchester, Conn.  
 WINZ-FM Miami, Fla.  
 WIP-FM Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WIPR-FM San Juan, P.R.  
 WIRA-FM Pierce, Md.  
 WIRQ Rochester, N.Y.  
 WISH-FM Indianapolis, Ind. (s)  
 WISK Medford, Mass.  
 WISN-FM Milwaukee, Wis.  
 WISZ-FM Madison, Wis.  
 WITA-FM San Juan, P.R.  
 WITB-FM Timonium, Md.  
 WITZ-FM Jasper, Ind.  
 WIUS Christiansted, V.I.  
 WJAC-FM Johnston, Pa. (s)  
 WJAS-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 WJAX-FM Jacksonville, Fla.  
 WJBC-FM Bloomington, Ill.  
 WJBF-FM Detroit, Mich.  
 WJBL-FM Holland, Mich.  
 WJBO-FM Baton Rouge, La.  
 WJBR Wilmington, Del. (s)  
 WJCD-FM Seymour, Ind.  
 WJDX-FM Jackson, Miss.  
 WJEF-FM Grand Rpts., Mich. (s)  
 WJEH-FM Grand Rapids, Mich. (s)  
 WJEJ-FM Hagerstown, Md.  
 WJGG Houghton, Mich.  
 WJHL-FM Johnson City, Tenn.  
 WJIM-FM Lansing, Mich.  
 WJIV Cherry Valley, N.Y.

**C.L. Location**  
 WJJD-FM Chicago, Ill.  
 WJLK-FM Asbury Park, N.J.  
 WJLN Birmingham, Ala.  
 WJMC-FM Rice Lake, Wis.  
 WJDF Athens, Ala.  
 WJOL-FM Jacksonville, Ill.  
 WJR-FM Detroit, Mich.  
 WJRW Newark, N.J.  
 WJTN-FM Jamestown, N. K.  
 WJWF-FM Cleveland, Ohio  
 WJWR Palmyra, Pa.  
 WJZZ Bridgeport, Conn.  
 WKAK Kankakee, Ill.  
 WKAQ-FM San Juan, P.R.  
 WKAR-FM E. Lansing, Mich.  
 WKAT-FM Miami, Fla.  
 WKAY-FM Glasgow, Ky.  
 WKAZ-FM Charleston, W.Va.  
 WKBC-FM Winston-Salem, N.C.  
 WKBW-FM Youngstown, Ohio  
 WKBW-FM Manchester, N.H.  
 WKBV-FM Richmond, Ind.  
 WKCQ Berlin, N.H.  
 WKCR-FM New York, N.Y.  
 WKCS Knoxville, Tenn.  
 WKDN-FM Camden, N.J.  
 WKEE-FM Huntington, W.Va.  
 WKFC Chicago, Ill. (s)  
 WKIC-FM San Juan, P.R.  
 WKIP-FM Poughkeepsie, N.Y.  
 WKIS-FM Orlando, Fla.  
 WKIX-FM Raleigh, N.C.  
 WKJF Pittsburgh, Pa. (s)  
 WKLF-FM Clanton, Ala.  
 WKLJ Marietta, Ga.  
 WKLW-FM Rapid Rapids, Mich.  
 WKMH-FM Danbury, Mich.  
 WKNA Charleston, W.Va. (s)  
 WKOF Hopkinsville, Ky.  
 WKOK-FM Sunbury, Pa.  
 WKOP-FM Binghamton, N.Y.  
 WKOX-FM Framingham, Mass.  
 WKPT-FM Kingsport, Tenn.  
 WKRF-FM Danbury, Conn.  
 WKRG-FM Mobile, Ala.  
 WKRT-FM Cortland, N.Y.  
 WKSD Kewanee, Ill.  
 WKSU-FM Kent, Ohio  
 WKTM-FM Mayfield, Ky.  
 WKVK-FM Wheeling, W.Va.  
 WKWD-FM Lehigh, Pa.  
 WLAD-FM Danbury, Conn.  
 WLAG-FM LaGrange, Ga.  
 WLAF-FM Lancaster, Pa.  
 WLAP-FM Lexington, Ky.  
 WLAV-FM Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 WLBG-FM Laurens-Clinton, S.C.  
 WLBF-FM Trenton, Ill.  
 WLBR-FM Lebanon, Pa.  
 WLDM Oak Park, Mich. (s)  
 WLDS-FM Jacksonville, Ill.  
 WLEC-FM Sandusky, Ohio  
 WLET-FM Toccoa, Ga.  
 WLFP Appleton, Wis.  
 WLIN Merrill, Wis.  
 WLIR Hickory, N.Y. (s)  
 WLLH-FM Lowell, Mass.  
 WLNA-FM Peekskill, N.Y.  
 WLOA-FM Braddock, Pa. (s)  
 WLOB-FM Portland, Maine  
 WLOE-FM Leaksville, N.C.  
 WLOF-FM Minneapolis, Minn.  
 WLOM Chattahoochee, Ga.  
 WLOS-FM Asheville, N.C.  
 WLOV Cranston, R.I.  
 WLRJ Roanoke, Va.  
 WLVL Louisville, Ky.  
 WLYC-FM Williamsport, Pa.  
 WMA-FM Washington, D.C.  
 WMAF-FM Madison, Wis.  
 WMAQ-FM Chicago, Ill.  
 WMAF-FM Springfield, Mass.  
 WMAX-FM Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 WMAZ-FM Macon, Ga.  
 WMBD-FM Peoria, Ill.  
 WMBI-FM Chicago, Ill.  
 WMBM Miami Beach, Fla.  
 WMBQ-FM Auburn, N.Y.  
 WMBR-FM Jacksonville, Fla.  
 WMCF Memphis, Tenn.  
 WMCO New Concord, Ohio  
 WMCR Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 WMCS Greensboro, N.C. (s)  
 WMEF-FM Marion, Va.  
 WMEV-FM Marion, Va.  
 WMFM Madison, Wis.  
 WMFP Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.  
 WMFR-FM High Point, N.C.  
 WMGW-FM Meadville, Pa.  
 WMHC South Hadley, Mass.  
 WME Toledo, Ohio  
 WMIL-FM Milwaukee, Wis.  
 WMIT Marion, N.C.  
 WMIV S. Bristol, N.Y.  
 WMIX-FM Mt. Vernon, Ill.  
 WMLS-FM Sylacauga, Ala.  
 WMLW Milwaukee, Wis.  
 WMAN-FM Miami, Fla.  
 WMPS-FM Memphis, Tenn.  
 WMRI-FM Marion, Ind.  
 WMRN-FM Marion, Ohio  
 WMRO-FM Aurora, Ill.  
 WMRT Lansing, Mich.  
 WMSP Parkersburg, Ohio  
 WMTH Parkersburg, Ohio  
 WMTI Norfolk, Va.  
 WMTW-FM Mt. Washington, N.H.  
 WMUA Amherst, Mass.  
 WMUB Oxford, Ohio

**C.L. Location**  
 WMUL Huntington, W.Va.  
 WMUN Muncie, Ind.  
 WMUO-FM Greenville, S.C.  
 WMUZ Detroit, Mich.  
 WMVA-FM Martinsville, Va. (s)  
 WMVF-FM Millville, N.J.  
 WMVO-FM Mount Vernon, Ohio  
 WMZK Detroit, Mich.  
 WNAD-FM Norman, Okla.  
 WNAS New Albany, Ind.  
 WNAV-FM Annapolis, Md.  
 WNBC-FM New York, N.Y.  
 WNBK-FM Binghamton, N.Y.  
 WNBW-FM Mt. Bedford, Mass.  
 WNEN New York, N.Y.  
 WNCO-FM Ashland, Ohio  
 WNDA Huntsville, Ala.  
 WNDB-FM Daytona Beach, Fla.  
 WNEB-FM Bay City, Mich.  
 WNES-FM Central City, N.Y.  
 WNEW-FM New York, N.Y.  
 WNEP-FM Macon, Ga.  
 WNGO-FM Mayfield, Ky.  
 WNHC-FM New Haven, Conn.  
 WNIB Chicago, Ill.  
 WNIC DeKalb, Ill.  
 WNJ-FM Newton, N.J.  
 WNOB Cleveland, Ohio (s)  
 WNOF-FM High Point, N.C.  
 WNOF-FM High Point, N.C.  
 WNOF-FM High Point, N.C.  
 WNOF-FM High Point, N.C.  
 WNSH Highland Park, Ill.  
 WNSL-FM Laurel, Miss.  
 WMTW Winnetka, Ill.  
 WNTI Hackettstown, N.J.  
 WNUR Evansville, Ind.  
 WNYC-FM New York, N.Y.  
 WNYE New York, N.Y.  
 WOAK Royal Oak, Mich.  
 WOAY-FM Oak Hill, W.Va.  
 WOBW Westerville, Ohio  
 WOC-FM Davenport, Iowa  
 WOC-FM Weymouth, Mass.  
 WOHF-FM Shelby, N.C.  
 WOIF-FM Ames, Iowa  
 WOIO Cincinnati, Ohio  
 WOIV De Ruyter, N.Y.  
 WOKZ-FM Altton, Ill.  
 WOLF-FM Washington, D.C.  
 WOMB Royal Oak, Mich. (s)  
 WOFI-FM Mayboro, Ky.  
 WOMP-FM Bellaire, Ohio  
 WOON Syracuse, N.Y.  
 WOOD-FM Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 WOPA-FM Oak Park, Ill.  
 WOPI-FM Bristol, Tenn.  
 WOR-FM New York, N.Y.  
 WOR-FM New York, N.Y.  
 WORX-FM Madison, Ind.  
 WOSC-FM Fulton, N.Y.  
 WOSJ-FM Atlantic City, N.J.  
 WOSU-FM Columbus, Ohio  
 WOTW-FM Nashua, N.H.  
 WOUB-FM Athens, Ohio  
 WOUB-FM Athens, Ohio  
 WOXR Oxford, Ohio  
 WPCAF-FM Patchogue, N.Y.  
 WPAD-FM Paducah, Ky.  
 WPAT-FM Paterson, N.J.  
 WPAF-FM Portsmouth, Ohio (s)  
 WPHB-FM Minneapolis, Minn.  
 WPBF-FM Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WPEL-FM Montrose, Pa.  
 WPEN-FM Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WPEX-FM Pensacola, Fla. (s)  
 WPFB-FM Middletown, Ohio (s)  
 WPFM Providence, R.I. (s)  
 WPGD-FM Massbury Hts., Md.  
 WPGI Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 WPGF-FM Sharon, Pa.  
 WPIT-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 WPJB-FM Providence, R.I.  
 WPKM Tampa, Fla.  
 WPLM-FM Plymouth, Mass.  
 WPLD-FM Atlanta, Ga.  
 WPPA-FM Pottsville, Pa.  
 WPRB Princeton, N.J.  
 WPRK Winter Park, Fla.  
 WPRM San Juan, P.R.  
 WPRO-FM Providence, R.I.  
 WPRS-FM Paris, Ill.  
 WPSR-FM Massassa, Va.  
 WPSR Evansville, Ind.  
 WPTF-FM Raleigh, N.C.  
 WPTH Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 WPTW-FM Piqua, Ohio  
 WPWT Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WQAL Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WQBF-FM Highland, Mich.  
 WQFM Milwaukee, Wis.  
 WQMS Hamilton, Ohio  
 WQRS-FM Detroit, Mich.  
 WQXI-FM Atlanta, Ga.  
 WQXR-FM New York, N.Y. (s)  
 WQXT-FM Palm Beach, Fla.  
 WQY-FM Atlanta, Ga.  
 WRAC-FM Rana, Ill.  
 WRAL-FM Raleigh, N.C.  
 WRAY-FM Princeton, Ind.  
 WRBL-FM Columbus, Ga.  
 WRBS Baltimore, Md.  
 WRCS-FM Washington, D.C.  
 WRCS-FM Washington, D.C.  
 WRED Youngstown, Ohio

C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location
WREO-FM	Ashtabula, Ohio	WSEI	Emmham, Ill.	WTHI-FM	Terre Haute, Ind.	VWNJ-FM	Newark, N.J.
WREF-FM	Reidsville, N.C.	WSEY-FM	Sedwerville, Tenn.	WTHS	Miami, Fla.	VWOT-FM	Wilson, N.C.
WRFD-FM	Worthington-Columbus, Ohio	WSFM	Birmingham, Ala.(s)	WTIC-FM	Hartford, Conn.	VWOX-FM	New Rochelle, N.Y.
WRFK	Richmond, Va.	WSHS	Floral Park, N.Y.	WTJS-FM	Jackson, Tenn.	VWSH	Huntington, Ind.
WRFL	Winchester, Va.	WSID	Baltimore, Md.	WTJU	Charlottesville, Va.	VWST	St. Petersburg, Fla.
WRFM	Woodside, N.Y.	WSIU	Carbondale, Ill.	WTMA-FM	Charleston, S.C.	VWTS	Terre Haute, Ind.
WRFS-FM	Alexander City, Ala.	WSJG	Hallandale, Fla.	WTMJ-FM	Milwaukee, Wis.	VWCF	Greenfield, Wis.
WRHS	Park Forest, Ill.	WSJS-FM	Winston-Salem, N.C.	WTNC-FM	Thomasville, N.C.	VWCD-FM	Waterbury, Conn.
WRIT-FM	Milwaukee, Wis.	WSJF	Washash, Ind.	WTOA	Trenton, N.J.	VWDC-FM	Washington, D.C.
WRJN-FM	Racine, Wis.	WSJF-FM	Nashville, Tenn.	WTOC-FM	Savannah, Ga.	VWGP-FM	Sanford, N.C.
WRJR	Lewiston, Maine	WSLM-FM	Salem, Ind.	WTOF	Canton, Ohio	VWHG-FM	Hornell, N.Y.
WRKO-FM	Boston, Mass.	WSLN	Delaware, Ohio	WTOL-FM	Toledo, Ohio	VWHI	Muncie, Ind.
WRLB	Long Branch, N.J.(s)	WSLS-FM	Roanoke, Va.	WTOP-FM	Washington, D.C.	VWIL-FM	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
WRLX	Hopkinsville, Ky.	WSMC-FM	Collegedale, Tenn.	WTOS	Wauwatosa, Wis.	VWJ-FM	Detroit, Mich.
WRLO-FM	Laurett, Ala.	WSMD-FM	Waldorf, Md.	WTRC-FM	Eikhart, Ind.	VWKS	Macomb, Ill.
WRMI-FM	Morris, Ill.	WSMI-FM	Litchfield, Ill.	WTRT	Toledo, Ohio	VWMT	New Orleans, La.
WRNJ	Atlantic City, N.J.	WSNJ-FM	Brigeton, N.J.	WTSB-FM	Lumberton, N.C.	VWOD-FM	Lynchburg, Va.
WRNL-FM	Richmond, Va.	WSNW-FM	Senez, S.C.	WTSV-FM	Claremont, N.H.	VWOL-FM	Buffalo, N.Y.
WRNW	Mount Kisco, N.Y.	WSOC-FM	Charlotte, N.C.	WTTT-FM	Towanda, Pa.	VWON-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WROC-FM	Rochester, N.Y.	WSOM	Salem, Ohio	WTRR-FM	Westminster, Md.	VWPB	Miami, Fla.
WROK-FM	Rockford, Ill.	WSOF-FM	Henderson, Ky.	WTTV-FM	Bloomington, Ind.	VWST-FM	Woodsboro, Ohio
WROW-FM	Albany, N.Y.	WSOU	S. Orange, N.J.	WTUN	Tampa, Fla.	VWSW-FM	Pittsburgh, Pa.
WROY-FM	Carmi, Ill.	WSOY-FM	Ocaatur, Ill.	WTVB-FM	Coldwater, Mich.	WWTY-FM	Wilmington, N.C.
WRP	Troy, N.Y.	WSPA-FM	Sparksburg, S.C.(s)	WTVN-FM	Columbus, Ohio	VWVA-FM	Wheeling, W.Va.
WRPN-FM	Ripon, Wis.	WSPF-FM	Teledo, Ohio	WUCB-FM	Chicago, Ill.	VWWS	Greenville, N.C.
WRR-FM	Dallas, Tex.	WSPE	Springville, N.Y.	WULX-FM	Richmond, Ind.	VWYV	Erie, Pa.
WRRN	Warren, Pa.	WSPY-FM	Stevens Point, Wis.	WUNC	Chapel Hill, N.C.	VWXC	Providence, R.I.
WRSW-FM	Warsaw, Ind.	WSRW-FM	Hillsboro, Ohio	WUOA	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	VWXF	Elmwood Park, Ill.
WRTC-FM	Hartford, Conn.	WSTC-FM	Stamford, Conn.	WUOM	Ann Arbor, Mich.	VWXR	Cambridge, Mass.
WRTI-FM	Philadelphia, Pa.	WSTP-FM	Salisbury, N.C.	WUOT	Knoxville, Tenn.	VWXP	Philadelphia, Pa.
WRTN-FM	Wilmington, N.C.	WSTW-FM	Sturgis, Mich.	WUPT	Lynn, Mass.	VWXT	Annapolis, Md.
WRUN-FM	Utica, N.Y.	WSTA-FM	Sturtevant, Ill.	WUSC-FM	Columbia, S.C.	VWXT-FM	Grand Rapids, Mich.
WRVA-FM	Richmond, Va.	WSTA-FM	Springfield, Ill.	WUST-FM	Bethesda, Md.	VWXR-FM	Media, Pa.
WRVB-FM	Madison, Wis.	WSTS-FM	St. Louis, Mo.	WUSV	Seranton, Pa.	VWYZ-FM	Detroit, Mich.
WRVC	Norfolk, Va.	WTSV-FM	Crewe, Va.	VVAM-FM	Altoona, Pa.	VWYA	Sarasota, Fla.(s)
WRVP	New York, N.Y.	WTSY-FM	East Lansing, Mich.(s)	VVBR-FM	Ithaca, N.Y.	VWYB-FM	New Haven, Conn.
WRWR	Port Clinton, Ohio	WTAO-FM	Quincy, Ill.	VVCC-FM	Coral Gables, Fla.	VWYC	Hammond, Ind.
WRXO-FM	Roxboro, N.C.	WTAG-FM	Worcester, Mass.	VVCF-FM	Camden, N.J.	VWYD	Warwick, R.I.
WRYT	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WTNH	Norfolk, Va.(s)	VVGR-FM	Grand Rapids, Mich.	VWYR	York-Hanover, Pa.
WSAB	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	WTX-FM	Springfield, Ill.	VVHC	Hempstead, N.Y.	VWYF	Norfolk, Va.(s)
WSAI-FM	Cincinnati, Ohio	WTBC-FM	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	VVJS-FM	Owensboro, Ky.	VWYF	Charlotte, N.C.
WSAM-FM	Saginaw, Mich.	WTBO-FM	Cumberland, Md.	VVKC-FM	Galesburg, Ill.	VWYF	Winston-Salem, N.C.
WSB-FM	Atlanta, Ga.	WTBS	Cambridge, Mass.	VVKO-FM	Columbus, Ohio	VWYS	Yellow Springs, Ohio
WSBC-FM	Chicago, Ill.(s)	WTCX	St. Petersburg, Fla.	VVLN-FM	Olney, Ill.	VWYZ	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
WSBF-FM	Clemson, S.C.	WTOS	Toledo, Ohio	VVMC-FM	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	VWZK	Jacksonville, Fla.
WSCB	Springfield, Mass.	WTFM	Babylon, N.Y.	VVNA-FM	Tusculumbia, Ala.	VZIP-FM	Cincinnati, Ohio

## Canadian FM Stations by Location

Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.
Brampton, Ont.	CHIC-FM	102.1	Kitchener, Ont.	CKKC-FM	99.5	Ottawa, Ont.	CBO-FM	103.3	Vancouver, B.C.	CFRB-FM	99.9
Brantford, Ont.	CKPC-FM	92.1	Lethbridge, Alta.	CKWS-FM	96.3	Quebec, Que.	CFMO-FM	93.9		CFHI-FM	98.1
Cornwall, Ont.	CJSS-FM	104.5	London, Ont.	CKCR-FM	96.7	Rimouski, Que.	CFRC-FM	98.1		CJRT-FM	91.1
Edmonton, Alta.	CFRN-FM	100.3	Montreal, Que.	CHEC-FM	100.9	St. Catharines, Ont.	CJBR-FM	101.5		CHQM-FM	103.5
Ft. William, Ont.	CJCA-FM	99.5	Oshawa, Ont.	CFPL-FM	95.9	Sherbrooke, Que.	CKTB-FM	97.7	Verdun, Que.	CKVL-FM	96.9
Hallifax, N.S.	CKUA-FM	98.1		CFB-FM	100.7	Timmins, Ont.	CHLT-FM	102.7	Victoria, B.C.	CKDA-FM	98.5
Kingston, Ont.	CKPR-FM	94.3		CFM-FM	106.5	Toronto, Ont.	CKGB-FM	94.5	Windsor, Ont.	CKLA-FM	93.9
	CHNS-FM	96.1		CKLB-FM	93.5		CBK-FM	99.1	Winnipeg, Man.	CJOB-FM	97.5
	CFRC-FM	91.9									

## Canadian FM Stations by Call Letters

C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location
CBC-FM	Toronto, Ont.	CFRB-FM	Toronto, Ont.	CJCA-FM	Edmonton, Alta.	CKLK-FM	Kingston, Ont.
CBF-FM	Montreal, Que.	CFRC-FM	Kingston, Ont.	CJCB-FM	Sydney, N.S.	CKLW-FM	Windsor, Ont.
CBM-FM	Montreal, Que.	CFRN-FM	Edmonton, Alta.	CJOB-FM	Winnipeg, Man.	CKFC-FM	Brantford, Ont.
CBQ-FM	Ottawa, Ont.	CHEC-FM	Lethbridge, Alta.	CJRT-FM	Toronto, Ont.	CKPR-FM	Ft. William, Ont.
CBU-FM	Vancouver, B.C.	CHFI-FM	Toronto, Ont.	CJSS-FM	Cornwall, Ont.	CKSE-FM	Cornwall, Ont.
CFCC-FM	Montreal, Que.	CHLT-FM	Sherbrooke, Que.	CKCR-FM	Kitchener, Ont.	CKTF-FM	St. Catharines, Ont.
CFPL-FM	London, Ont.	CHNS-FM	Halifax, N.S.	CKDA-FM	Victoria, B.C.	CKUA-FM	Edmonton, Alta.
CFRA-FM	Ottawa, Ont.	CHRC-FM	Quebec, Que.	CKGB-FM	Timmins, Ont.	CKVL-FM	Verdun, Que.
		CJBR-FM	Rimouski, Que.	CKLB-FM	Oshawa, Ont.	CKWS-FM	Kingston, Ont.

## U. S. Television Stations

Territories and possessions follow states. Chan., channel number; asterisk (\*) indicates educational station.

Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.
<b>ALABAMA</b>			<b>ARKANSAS</b>			<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			<b>DIST. OF COLUMBIA</b>		
Andalusia	WDIO	*2	Tucson	KGUN-TV	9	Oakland	KTTV	11	Bridgeport	WICC-TV	43
Birmingham	WAPI-TV	13		KOLD-TV	13	Redding	KVP-TV	7	Hartford	WTIC-TV	3
	WBQI	*10	Yuma	KVDA-TV	4	Sacramento	KXTV	10		WHCT-TV	18
	WBRC-TV	6		KUAT	*6		KCRATV	3	New Britain	WHNB-TV	30
Ocaatur	WMSL-TV	23		KIVA	11		KVUE	4	New Haven	WNHC-TV	8
Dothan	WTYY	4					KVIE	*6	Waterbury	WATR-TV	53
Florence	WOWL	15	El Dorado	KTYE	10	Salinas	KSBW-TV	8			
Huntsville	WAFG-TV	31	Ft. Smith	KFSA-TV	5	San Bernardino	KCHU-TV	18			
Mobile	WALA-TV	10	Hot Springs	KFOY-TV	9	San Diego	KFMB-TV	6			
	WKRQ-TV	5	Little Rock	KARK-TV	4		KOBD-TV	10			
Montgomery	WCOV-TV	20		KATV	11	(Tijuana, Mex.)	XETV	6	Washington	WETA-TV	26
	WSFA-TV	3	Texarkana	KATV	7	San Francisco	KGO-TV	7		WMAL-TV	7
Munford	WCQI	*7		KCMC-TV	6		KPIX	5		WRC-TV	4
Selma	WSLA	8					KQED	*9		WTOP-TV	9
<b>ALASKA</b>			<b>CALIFORNIA</b>				KREZ-TV	4		WTTG	5
Anchorage	KENI-TV	2	Bakersfield	KBAK-TV	29	San Jose	KNTV	11			
	KTVB	11		KERO-TV	10	San Luis Obispo	KSBJ-TV	6			
Fairbanks	KFAR-TV	2		KLYD-TV	17	Santa Barbara	KEY-TV	3	Daytona Beach	WESH-TV	2
	KTVF	11	Chico	KHSL-TV	12	Stockton	KOVR	13	Fort Pierce-Vero Beach	WFTV	19
Juneau	KINY-TV	8	El Centro	XEM-TV	3	Visita	KICV-TV	12	Fort Myers	WINK-TV	11
			Eureka	KIEM-TV	3				Gainesville	WUFT	*5
			Fresno	KVIQ-TV	3				Jacksonville	WFGA-TV	12
				KFRE-TV	30					WJCT	*7
				KAIL	53					WJXT	4
				KJED	47	Colorado Springs	KKTV	11		WCKT	7
				KMJ-TV	24	Denver	KRDO-TV	13	Miami	WLBW-TV	*10
				KDAS-TV	21		KBTB	9		WTHS-TV	2
				KABC-TV	3		KLZ-TV	7		WTVJ	4
				KCPQ	13		KOA-TV	4		WTVT	9
				KHJ-TV	9		KRMA-TV	*6	Orlando	WDBO-TV	6
				KNXT	2		KTVR	2		WLOF-TV	9
				KRCR	4	Grand Junction	KREX-TV	5		WPTV	5
				KTLA	5	Montrose	KREY-TV	10		WJDM-TV	7
						Pueblo	KCSJ-TV	51	Pensacola	WEAR-TV	3

Location	C.L. Chan.
St. Petersburg	WSUN-TV 38
Tallahassee	WFSU-TV *11
Tampa	WFLA-TV 8 WEDU-TV *3 WFTS-TV 13 WTVT-TV 12
W. Palm Beach	WEAT-TV 12

### GEORGIA

Albany	WALB-TV 10
Athens	WGTV *8
Atlanta	WAGA-TV 5 WSB-TV 2 WETV *30 WLW-A 11
Augusta	WJBF 6 WRDW-TV 12
Columbus	WRBL-TV 3 WTVM 7
Macon	WMAZ-TV 13
Savannah	WSAV-TV *9 WEGA-TV *9 WTOG-TV 11
Thomasville	WCTV 6
Waycross	WEGS-TV *8

### HAWAII

Hilo	KHBC-TV 9 KHJK 13
Honolulu	KGMB-TV 9 KONA 2 KHVH-TV 4
Waifuku	KMAU 3 KALA 7 KMVI-TV 12

### IDAHO

Boise	KBOI-TV 2 KTVE 7 KID-TV 3
Idaho Falls	KIFI-TV 8 KLEW-TV 3
Lewiston	KCIX-TV 6
Nampa	KLIX-TV 11
Twin Falls	

### ILLINOIS

Carbondale	WSIU-TV *8
Champaign	WCIA 3 WCHU 35
Chicago	WBBM-TV 2 WBKB 9 WGN-TV 9 WNBO 5 WTTW *11 WICD 24 WTVT 17
Danville	WSIL-TV 35
Desatur	WEEK-TV 43
Harrisburg	WMBD 31
La Salle	WTVH 19
Peoria	WMBD 31
Quincy	WGM-TV 10
Rockford	WREX-TV 13 WTFD 39
Rock Island	WHBF-TV 4
Springfield	WICS 20
Urbana	WILL-TV *12

### INDIANA

Bloomington	WTTV 4
Elkhart	WSJV-TV 28
Evansville	WFIE-TV 14 WEHT 50 WTVW 7
Ft. Wayne	WANE-TV 15 WKJG-TV 33 WPTA 21
Indianapolis	WFBN-TV 6 WLWI 13 WISH-TV 8
Lafayette	WFAM-TV 18
Muncie	WLBC-TV 49
South Bend	WNUD-TV 16
Terre Haute	WSBT-TV 22 WTHI-TV 10

### IOWA

Ames	WOI-TV 5
Cedar Rapids	KCRG-TV 9 WMT-TV 2 WOC-TV 8
Davenport	KRDS-TV 8
Des Moines	KRDS-TV *11 WHO-TV 13 KQT 21
Fort Dodge	KQTV 15
Mason City	KGLO-TV 3
Ottumwa	KTVQ 3
Sioux City	KTIV 4 KTV 7
Waterloo	KWWL-TV 7

### KANSAS

Ensign	KTVG 6
Garden City	KGLD 11
Goodland	KWHT-TV 10
Great Bend	KCT 7
Hays	KAYS-TV 7
Hutchinson	KTVH 12
Pittsburg	KOAM-TV 7
Topeka	WIBW-TV 13
Wichita	KAKE-TV 10 KARD-TV 8

Location	C.L. Chan.
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	
Lexington	WLEX-TV 18 WKYT 27
Louisville	WAVE-TV 15 WFPI-TV 11 WHAS-TV 41 WXLN-TV 11 WPSD-TV 6

### LOUISIANA

Alexandria	KALB-TV 5
Baton Rouge	WAFB-TV 9 WBRZ 2
Lafayette	KLFY-TV 10
Lake Charles	KPLC-TV 7
Monroe	KTAG-TV 25 KNOE-TV 3 KLSE 13
New Orleans	WDSU-TV 6 WVUE 13 WWL-TV 4 WYES *8
Shreveport	KSLA-TV 12 KTBS-TV 3

### MAINE

Augusta	WCBB 10
Bangor	WABI-TV 5 WLBZ-TV 5
Poland Spring	WMTW-TV 6
Portland	WCSH-TV 8 WGAN-TV 13 WAGM-TV 8
Presque Isle	

### MARYLAND

Baltimore	WJZ-TV 13 WBAL-TV 11 WMAR-TV 16
Salisbury	WBOC-TV 2

### MASSACHUSETTS

Adams	WCDC 19
Boston	WBZ-TV 4 WGBH-TV 5 WHDH-TV 5 WNAAC-TV 7 WRLP 32 WHYN-TV 40 WWLP 22 WWOR-TV 14
Greenfield	
Springfield	
Worcester	

### MICHIGAN

Bay City	WNEM-TV 5
Cadillac	WTV 13
Cheboygan	WCOM-TV 4
Detroit	WJLB-TV 2 WTVS *56 WWJ-TV 4 WXVZ-TV 7 CKLW-TV 9
(Windsor, Ont.)	
Flint	WOOD-TV 12
Grand Rapids	WKZD-TV 3
Kalamazoo	WJIM-TV 6
Lansing	WLUC-TV 6
Marquette	
Onondaga	WILX-TV/WMSB 10
Saginaw	WKNX-TV 57
Traverse City	WPBN-TV 7

### MINNESOTA

Alexandria	KCMT 7
Austin	KMMT 7
Duluth	KDAL-TV 9 WDSM-TV 6 KEYC-TV 12 KMSP 9 WCCO-TV 4 WTCN-TV 11 KRCC-TV 10
Mankato	
Minneapolis	
Rochester	KSTP-TV 5
St. Paul	KTCA-TV *2

### MISSISSIPPI

Columbus	WCBI-TV 4
Greenwood	WABG-TV 6
Jackson	WJTV 12 WLBT 3 WDAM-TV 7 WTOK-TV 11 WCOB-TV 30 WTVW 9
Laurel	
Meridian	
Tupelo	

### MISSOURI

Cape Girardeau	KFVS-TV 12
Columbia	KOMU-TV 8
Hannibal	KHQG-TV 7
Jefferson City	KRCG-TV 13
Joplin	KODE-TV 12
Kansas City	KCMO-TV 5 KCSD-TV *19 KWBCT-TV 4 WDAF-TV 4 KTVO 3 KPOB-TV 15 KFQE-TV 2 KETS *9 KMOX-TV 4 KSD-TV 2 KTVI 2 KPLR-TV 11 KMOS-TV 6 KTTS-TV 10 KYTT 8
Kirksville	
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	
St. Joseph	
St. Louis	
Sedalia	
Springfield	

Location	C.L. Chan.
<b>MONTANA</b>	
Billings	KOOK-TV 2 KGHL-TV 8 KXLF-TV 4 KXGN-TV 15 KFBB-TV 5
Butte	KRTV 3
Glendive	
Great Falls	KBLT-TV 12
Helena	KULR 9
Kalispell	
Missoula	KMSO-TV 13

### NEBRASKA

Grand Island	KGIN-TV 11
Hastings	KHAS-TV 5
Hay Springs	KDHU-TV 4
Haves Center	KHPL-TV 6
Kearney	KHOL-TV 13
Lincoln	KOLN-TV 10 KUON-TV *12 KOMC 8 KNOP 2 KMTV 3 KETV 7 WOW-TV 6 KSTF 12
North Platte	
Omaha	
Scottsbluff	

### NEVADA

Henderson	KLRJ-TV 2
Las Vegas	KLAS-TV 8 KSHO-TV 13 KOLQ-TV 8
Reno	

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Durham	WENH-TV *11
Manchester	WMUR-TV 9

### NEW JERSEY

Newark	WNDT-TV 13
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### NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque	KGGM-TV 13 KNME-TV *5 KOAT-TV 7 KOB-TV 4 KAVE-TV 6 KVER-TV 6 KSWB-TV 8
Carlsbad	
Clovis	
Roswell	

### NEW YORK

Albany	WTEN 10 WAST 13 WTRI 35 WCDA 41 WINR-TV 40 WNBF-TV 12 WBEU-TV 4 WLED-TV *17 WGR-TV 2 WKBW-TV 7 WCNY-TV 7 WSYE-TV 18 WABC-TV 7 WUHF-TV 31 WROU-TV 2 WBCS-TV 9 WOR-TV 11 WPX 9 WNBC-TV 4 WPTZ-TV 5 WHEC-TV 10 WROC-TV 10 WVE-TV 10 WVRB 6 WHEN-TV 8 WSYR-TV 3 WKT 2
Binghamton	
Buffalo	
Carthage	
Elmira	
New York	
Plattsburg	
Rochester	
Schenectady	
Syracuse	
Utica	

### NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville	WISE-TV 62 WLOS-TV 13 WUNC-TV *4 WBT 3 WSOC-TV 9 WTVD 11 WFMY-TV 2 WNCT 5 WRAL-TV 9 WITN 7 WECT 6 WSJS-TV 12
Chapel Hill	
Charlotte	
Durham	
Greensboro	
Greenville	
Raleigh	
Washington	
Wilmington	
Winston-Salem	

### NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck	KXMB-TV 12 KFYR-TV 5 KDI-TV 6 WDAY-TV 2 KXGO-TV 11 KNOX-TV 10 KXMC-TV 13 KMOT 10 KNDV-TV 12 KXJB-TV 4 KUMV-TV 8
Dickinson	
Fargo	
Grand Forks	
Minot	
Pembina, N.D.	
Valley City	
Williston	

### OHIO

Akron	WAKR-TV 49 WCET *48
Cincinnati	WCPO-TV 9 WKRC-TV 12 WLW-TV 5 WCIN-TV 54

Location	C.L. Chan.
<b>Cleveland</b>	
	KYW-TV 3 WEWS 5 WJW-TV 8 WBNS-TV 10 WLW-C 4 WOSU-TV *34 WTVN-TV 5 WHIO-TV 6 WLW-D 2 WIMA-TV 35 WMUB-TV 14 WSTV-TV 9 WPBD-TV 13 WTOE-TV *30 WTVL-TV 11 WFMJ-TV 21 WKBN-TV 27 WKST-TV 33 WHIZ-TV 18

### OKLAHOMA

Ada	KTEN 10
Ardmore	KXII 12
Enid	KOCO-TV 5
Lawton	KSWO-TV 7
Oklahoma City	KETA *13 KOKI-TV *25 KWTW 8 WKY-TV 4 KOTV 6 KOED-TV *11 KTUL-TV 8 KVOO-TV 2
Tulsa	

### OREGON

Coos Bay	KCBY-TV 11
Corvallis	KOAC-TV *7
Eugene	KVAL-TV 13 KEZI-TV 9 KOTI 2
Klamath	KBES-TV 5
Medford	KMED-TV 10 KGW-TV 6 KOAP-TV *10 KATU-TV 2 KOIN-TV 6 KPTV 12 KPIC 4
Portland	
Roseburg	

### PENNSYLVANIA

Alltoona	WFBG-TV 10
Erie	WICU 12
Harrisburg	WSEE-TV 35 WHP-TV 21 WTPA 27 WARD-TV 56 WJAC-TV 6 WGLT-TV 8 WLTV-TV 15 WPBZ-TV 32 WKST-TV 33 WCAU-TV 10 WFIL-TV 6 WHYY-TV *35 WPCV-TV 17 WRBC-TV 3 KDKA-TV 2 WIC 11 WQED *13 WTAE 4 WNEP-TV 16 WALY-TV 22 WBRE-TV 3 WSBA-TV 43
Johnstown	
Lancaster	
Lebanon	
Lockhaven	
New Castle	
Philadelphia	
Pittsburgh	
Seranton	
Wilkes-Barre	
York	

### RHODE ISLAND

Providence	WJAR-TV 10 WPRO-TV 12
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### SOUTH CAROLINA

Anderson	WAIN-TV 40
Charleston	WCSC-TV 5 WUSN-TV 2 WSBF-FM *68.1 WIS-TV 10 WCCA-TV 25 WNOK-TV 67 WBT 8 WFBZ-TV 4 WSPA-TV 7
Clemson	
Columbia	
Florence	
Greenville	
Spartanburg	

### SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen	KXAB-TV 9
Deadwood	KDSI-TV 5
Flerence	KDLO-TV 3
Mitchell	KORN-TV 5
Rapid City	KOTA-TV 3 KRSD-TV 7 KPLD-TV 8 KLEO-TV 11 KSDO-TV 13 KUSD-TV *2
Reliance	
Sioux Falls	
Vermilion	

### TENNESSEE

Chattanooga	DEF-TV 12 WRGP-TV 3 WTVG 9 WDXL-TV 7 WJHL-TV 11 WATE-TV 16 WBR-TV 10
Jackson	
Johnson City	
Knoxville	

Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.
Memphis	WTVK 26 WHBQ-TV 13 WKNO 10 WMCX 5 WREC-TV 3 WLAC-TV 3 WSIX-TV 4 WSM-TV 8	Lufkin Midland Monahans Odessa Port Arthur-Beaumont Richardson San Angelo San Antonio	KTRE-TV 9 KMID-TV 8 KDCC-TV 18 KVKM-TV 9 KOSA-TV 7 KPAC-TV 4 KRET-TV 23 KCTV 8 KACB-TV 3 KUAL-TV 41 KENS-TV 5 KLRN 9 KONO-TV 12 WOAI-TV 4	Hampton Harrisonburg Lynchburg Norfolk Petersburg Portsmouth Richmond Roanoke	WVEC-TV 13 WSVA-TV 3 WLVA-TV 13 WHRO-TV 15 WJAR-TV 3 WXEX-TV 8 WAVY-TV 10 WRVA-TV 12 WTVR 6 WDBJ-TV 7 WLSL-TV 10	Parkersburg Wheeling	WTAP-TV 15 WTRF-TV 7
<b>TEXAS</b>							
Abilene Alpine Amarillo Austin Beaumont Big Spring Bryan Corpus Christi Dallas El Paso Ft. Worth Harlingen Houston Laredo Lubbock	KRBC-TV 9 KULF-TV 12 KFDA-TV 10 KGNC-TV 4 KVII 7 KTBC-TV 7 KFDM-TV 6 KEDY-TV 4 KBTX-TV 3 KRIS-TV 6 KZL-TV 10 KERA-TV 13 WFAA-TV 8 KELP-TV 13 KRDD-TV 4 KTSM-TV 9 XEJ-TV 5 KTVT 11 WBAP-TV 5 KGBT-TV 4 KPRC-TV 2 KTHQ-TV 11 KTRK-TV 13 KUHT 8 KGNS-TV 8 KCBN-TV 11 KDUB-TV 13	Sweetwater Temple Texarkana Tyler Waco Weslaco Wichita Falls	KSWB-TV 9 KVCW-TV 18 KLOR-TV 11 KSL-TV 5 KCPX-TV 7 KUED 7 KUTV 2	Spokane Tacoma Yakima	KVOS-TV 12 KEPR-TV 19 KNDD-TV 25 KCTS-TV 9 KING-TV 5 KIRO-TV 7 KOMO-TV 4 KID-TV 2 KREM-TV 2 KXLY-TV 4 KTNT-TV 11 KPEC-TV 56 KTPS 62 KTWV 13 KIMV-TV 29 KNDQ-TV 23	Eau Claire Green Bay La Crosse Madison Marinette Milwaukee Wausau	WEAU-TV 13 WYAT-TV 2 WFRV 5 WLUK-TV 11 WKBT 8 WHA-TV 21 WISC-TV 27 WKOW-TV 33 WMBV-TV 11 WISN-TV 12 WITI-TV 6 WMVS-TV 10 WTMJ-TV 4 WXIX 18 WSAU-TV 7
<b>UTAH</b>							
		Ogden Provo Salt Lake City	KVGG-TV 9 KWCS-TV 18 KLOR-TV 11 KSL-TV 5 KCPX-TV 7 KUED 7 KUTV 2				
<b>VERMONT</b>							
		Burlington	WCAX-TV 3				
<b>VIRGINIA</b>							
		Bristol	WCYB-TV 5				
<b>WASHINGTON</b>							
		Bellingham Pasco Richland Seattle Spokane Tacoma Yakima	KVOS-TV 12 KEPR-TV 19 KNDD-TV 25 KCTS-TV 9 KING-TV 5 KIRO-TV 7 KOMO-TV 4 KID-TV 2 KREM-TV 2 KXLY-TV 4 KTNT-TV 11 KPEC-TV 56 KTPS 62 KTWV 13 KIMV-TV 29 KNDQ-TV 23				
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>							
		Bluefield Charleston Clarksburg Fairmont Huntington Oak Hill	WHIS-TV 6 WCHS-TV 8 WBOY-TV 12 WJPB-TV 5 WHTN-TV 13 WSAZ-TV 3 WOAY-TV 4				
<b>WYOMING</b>							
		Casper Cheyenne Riverton	KTWO-TV 2 KFBC-TV 5 KWRB-TV 10				
<b>PUERTO RICO</b>							
		Aquadilla Caguas Mayaguez Ponce San Juan	WOLE-TV 12 WKBM-TV 11 WORA-TV 5 WIPM-TV 3 WRIK-TV 7 WSUR-TV 9 WAPA-TV 4 WIPR-TV 6 WKAQ-TV 2				

## Canadian Television Stations

Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.		
<b>ALBERTA</b>									
Burmis Calgary Drumheller Edmonton Lethbridge Lloydminster Medicine Hat Pivot Red Deer	CJLH-TV-3 3 CHCT-TV 2 CFCN-TV 8 CFCN-TV-1 8 CBXT-TV 3 CFRN-TV 5 CJLH-TV 7 CHSA-TV 2 CHAT-TV 6 CHAT-TV 4 CHCA-TV 2 CHCA-TV-2 10	<b>LABRADOR</b>							
		Goose Bay	CFLA-TV 8						
<b>MANITOBA</b>									
Baldy Mountain Brandon Winnipeg	CKOS-TV-1 8 CKX-TV 5 CBWT 3 CBWFT 6 CJAY-TV 7								
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>									
Campbellton Moncton Saint John Upsalquitch Lake	CRCD-TV 7 CKAM-TV 2 CBFT 11 CHSL-TV 4 CKAM 12								
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>									
Argonia Corner Brook Grand Falls St. John's Stephenville	CJOX-TV 10 CBY-TV 2 CHEK-TV 4 CJCN-TV 4 CJON-TV 6 CFSN-TV 8								
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>									
Antigonish Halifax Inverness Liverpool New Glasgow Shelburne	CFXU-TV 9 CBHT 3 CICH-TV 5 CJCB-TV 1 6 CBHT-1 12 CFCY-TV-1 7 CBHT-2 8								
<b>ONTARIO</b>									
Barrie Cornwall Elk Lake Elliott Lake Hamilton Kapuskasung Kenora Kingston Kitchener London North Bay Parry Sound Pembroke Peterborough Ottawa Port Arthur Sault Ste. Marie Sturgeon Falls Sudbury Timmins Toronto Windsor Wingham	CKYR-TV 11 CJSS-TV 8 CFCL-TV-2 2 CKSO-TV-1 3 CHCH-TV 11 CFCL-TV-1 3 CBWAT 5 CKWS-TV 8 CKCO-TV 13 CFPL-TV 10 CKGN-TV 10 CKVR-TV 11 CHOV-TV 3 CHEX-TV 2 CBOFT 9 CBOT 4 CJOH-TV 13 CKPR-TV-1 2 CJIC-TV 2 CHSL-TV 7 CBST 7 CKOS-TV 5 CFCL-TV 2 CBLT 6 CFTO-TV 9 CKLW-TV 9 CKNX-TV 8								
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</b>									
Charlottetown	CFCY-TV 13								
<b>QUEBEC</b>									
Carleton Clermont Estouper Jenouire Matane Montreal New Carlisle Quebec Rimouski Riviere du-Loup Roym Sherbrooke Three Rivers	CHAU-TV 5 CJAO-TV-1 80 CHSM-TV 7 CFCV-TV-1 75 CJES-TV-1 70 CKRS-TV 12 CKBL-TV 9 CBFT 2 CFCF-TV 12 CFTM-TV 10 CBMT 6 CHAU-TV 5 CFCM-TV 4 CKMI-TV 5 CJBR-TV 3 CKRT-TV 7 CKRN-TV 4 CHLT-TV 7 CKTM-TV 13								
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>									
Carlyle Lake East End Moose Jaw Nipawin Prince Albert Regina Saskatoon Swift Current Val Marie Wanganui Yorkton	CKDS-TV-2 7 CJFB-TV 2 CHAB-TV 4 CKBI-TV-4 2 CKBI-TV-1 2 Regina CKCK-TV 2 Saskatoon CFCO-TV 8 Swift Current CJFB-TV 5 Val Marie CJFB 2 Wanganui CKBI-TV-2 7 Yorkton CKOS-TV 7								

## World-Wide Short-Wave Stations

Most international broadcasting is done within frequency limits agreed upon at international conventions. These frequency ranges are listed here, at the right, expressed both in frequency and by meter bands (wave-length).

Reception in the various bands varies according to the time of day and season of the year. Reception in the 60, 49 and 41 meter bands is best at night during the winter months. Reception in the 31 and 25 M. bands is best at night, but all year. Reception in the 19, 16, 13 and 11 M. bands is best during the day, also at night during the summer in the 16 and 19 M. bands. This listing includes only SWBC often heard in the U.S. and Canada, exclusive of those in the continental U.S.

Abbr.: AIR—All India Radio; RAI—Radiotelevisione Italiana; RTF—Radiodiffusion Television Francaise; VOA—Voice of America; RFE—Radio Free Europe. \*denotes stations beaming evening (U.S. time) broadcasts to the U.S., †morning or afternoon broadcasts, V—varies.

### METER BANDS

4750 to 5060 kc/s (60 meter band)
5950 to 6200 kc/s (49 meter band)
7100 to 7300 kc/s (41 meter band)
9500 to 9775 kc/s (31 meter band)
11700 to 11975 kc/s (25 meter band)
15100 to 15450 kc/s (19 meter band)
17700 to 17900 kc/s (16 meter band)
21450 to 21750 kc/s (13 meter band)
25600 to 26100 kc/s (11 meter band)

### Kcs. Call and Location

4630 HCGBI, Quito, Ecu.
4725 Rangoon, Burma
4765 HJEF, Cali, Col.
4770 ELWA, Monrovia, Lib.
4770 YVMW, Punte Fiji, Ven.
4780 YVLA, Valencia, Ven.

### Kcs. Call and Location

4790 YVQN, Puerto La Cruz, Ven.
4805 ZYS8, Manaus, Braz.
4810 YVMG, Maracaibo, Ven.
4830 YVOA, San Cristobal, Ven.
4835 HJKE, Bogota, Col.
4840V Loureano Marques, Mez.
4840 YV01, Valera, Ven.

### Kcs. Call and Location

4845 HJGF, Bucaramanga, Col.
4850 YVMS, Barquisimeto, Ven.
4870 Cotonou, Dahomey Rep.
4880 YVKF, Caracas, Ven.
4885 Dakar, Senegal
4885 ZYR22, Manaus, Braz.
4900 YUKE, Caracas, Ven.
4900V HJAC, Barranquilla, Col.

### Kcs. Call and Location

4905 HRQN3, Puerto Cortes, Hon.
4910 HCIMI, Quito, Ecu.
4910 Conakry, Guinea
4915 Accra, Ghana
4920 VLM4, Brisbane, Aus.
4920 YVKR, Caracas, Ven.
4935 HJLF, Ibague, Col.
4940 HCXZ1, Guayaquil, Ecu.



Kcs. Call and Location

4940 Abidjan, Ivory Coast
4940 YVMO, Barquisimeto, Ven.
4945 HJCV, Bogota, Col.
4945 Paradys, So. Afr.
4950 Dakar, Senegal
4950 YVMM, Coro, Ven.
4960 YVMA, Cumana, Ven.
4970 YVLK, Caracas, Ven.
4972 Yaounde, Cameroon
4990 Lagos, Nigeria
4990 YVMO, Barquisimeto, Ven.
4995 CRRZ, Luanda, Angola
5010 HCRXC, Quito, Ecu.
5010 St. Georges, Windward Isl.
5020 HJFW, Manizales, Col.
5020 Niamey, Niger Rep.
5030 YVWM, Caracas, Ven.
5040 YVMA, Maracaibo, Ven.
5050 YVGD, Caracas, Ven.
5075 HJCK Bogota, Col.
5875 Tequegalpa, Hond.
5952 TIGNA, Guatemala, Guat.
5854 TIQ, Puerto Limon, C. R.
5960 HJCF, Bogota, Col.
5980v TGBR, Guatemala, Guat.
5980 V87, Port au Prince, Haiti
5985 Hiversum, Neth.
5990 TGJA, Guatemala
5990 Habana, Cuba
5995 Fort-de-France, Mart.
6000 Radio Americas
6005 RIAS, Berlin, Ger.
6010 XEOL, Mexico City, Mexico
6015 PRAB, Recife, Braz.
6015v Habana, Cuba
6020 Hiversum, Neth.
6020 Khabarovsk, USSR
6025 Kuala Lumpur, Malaya
6025 Lisbon, Port.
6030 Baghdad, Iraq
6035 Rangoon, Burma
6035 HRTL, Tequegalpa, Hond.
6037 TIFC, San Jose, C. R.
6040 HJLB, Ibague, Col.
6040 VOA, Munich, Germany
6045 HDUJ, David, Pan.
6050 HCJB, Quito, Ecu.
6050 BBC, London, Eng.
6055 HJEX, Cali, Col.
6055 JOZZ, Tokyo, Japan
6060 RAI, Caltanissetta, It.
6060 YDF, Djakarta, Indonesia
6065 XEKG, Leon, Mex.
6065 Horby, Sweden
6070 Sofia, Bulgaria
6070 BBC, London, Eng.
6075 Osterloog, Ger.
6080 ZL7, Wellington, N.Z.
6080 Trans World Radio, Monaco
6082 DAX4Z, Lima, Peru
6085 Munich, Ger.
6090 VLI6, Sydney, Aus.
6090 Luxemburg, Lux.
6090 XECMT, C. El Mante, Mex.
6090 HI2U, Santo Domingo, D.R.
6095 ZYB7, Sao Paulo, Braz.
6100 Belgrade, Yugo.
6105 XEQM, Quito, Mex.
6105 Cologne, Ger.
6110 BBC, London, Eng.
6115 ZYC7, Rio de Jan., Braz.
6120 LXR1, Buenos Aires
6120 4VEH, Cap Haitien, Haiti
6120 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
6130 Port Moresby, New Guinea
6135 HRMF, La Ceiba, Hond.
6135 Papeete, Tahiti
6140 VLW6, Perth, Aus.
6145 RTF, Allouis, France
6145v PALS, Rio de Jan., Braz.
6150 BBC, London, Eng.
6155 Wien, Austria
6155 FEN, Tokyo, Japan
6160 HJKJ, Bogota, Col.
6160 Algiers, Algeria
6160 Saigon, S. Vietnam
6165 HER3, Bern, Switz.
6170 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
6170 Singapore, Sing.
6170 VOA, Tangiers, Morocco
6175 RTF, Allouis, France
6175 Cayenne, Fr. Guiana
6185 Lisbon, Port.
6185 HJCT, Bogota, Col.
6195 HJEZ, Cali, Col.
6195 BBC, London, Eng.
6195 Pyonyang, N. Korea
6195 Andorra, Andorra
6200 4VHW, Port-au-Prince, Haiti
6205 Andorra, Andorra
7095v Tehran, Iran
7105 Madrid, Spain
7110 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
7110 BBC, London, England
7115 Rabat, Morocco
7120 BBC, London, England
7125 Warsaw, Poland
7135 Taipei, Taiwan
7145 Bamako, Mali
7150 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
7155 VOA, Tangiers, Mor.
7160 RTF, Paris, France
7185 RFE, Germ.

Kcs. Call and Location

7170 Algiers, Alg.
7180 Baghdad, Iraq
7180 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
7185 BBC, London, Eng.
7195 Parady, So. Africa
7193 Bucharest, Roumania
7200 R. Malaya, Sing.
7205 VOA, Salonika, Gr.
7210 Dakar, Mali Fed.
7215 Trans World Radio, Monaco
7220 VLD7, Melbourne, Aus.
7220 Budapest, Hung.
7230 BBC, London, Eng.
7240 RTF, Paris, France
7250 BBC, London, Eng.
7255 Sofia, Bulg.
7265 Saigon, Vietnam
7270 Motola, Sweden
7275 RAI, Rome, It.
7285 Ankara, Turk.
7290 Singapore
7290 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
7290 RAI, Rome, It.
7295 Makassar, Celebes
7295 RFE, Ger.
7340 Cologne, U.S.S.R.
7395v Damascus, U.A.R.
7480 Peking, China
7650 YNMS, Leon, Neth.
8005 Tel Aviv, Israel
9360 COBC, Habana, Cuba
9360v Madrid, Spain
9380v Madrid, Spain
9410 BBC, London, Eng.
9440 CP38, La Paz, Bol.
9480 Peking, China
9485 HISU, Santo Domingo, D.R.
9500 XEWW, Mexico City, Mex.
9500 Magadan, U.S.S.R.
9500 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
9505 PRB22, Sao Paulo, Braz.
9505 Rabat, Mor.
9505 HOLA, Colon, Pan.
9505 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
9505 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
9510 London, England
9515 RAI, Caltanissetta, It.
9515 XEWW, Mexico, DF, Mex.
9520 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
9520 Copenhagen, Den.
9520 Port Moresby, New Guinea
9520 OAX8E, Iquitos, Peru
9523 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
9525 Warsaw, Poland
9530 AIR, Delhi, India
9530 VOA, Courier, Rhodes
9530 YVMZ, Maracaibo, Ven.
9535 VOA, Manila, P.I.
9535 HER4, Bern, Switz.
9540 ZL2, Wellington, N.Z.
9540 Warsaw, Poland
9540 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
9545 ZY83, Curitiba, Braz.
9545 HED3, Bern, Switz.
9550 Prague, Czecho.
9555 BBC, London, Eng.
9555 YBS, San Salvador, E. S.
9555 XETT, Mexico City, Mex.
9560 RTF, Paris, France
9560 Colombo, Ceylon
9565 OAX4R, Lima, Peru
9565 ZYK3, Recife, Braz.
9565 Radio Liberty, Ger.
9570 RAI, Rome, Italy
9575 ZY227, Rio de Jan., Braz.
9580 VLA9, Melbourne, Aus.
9580 BBC, London, Eng.
9585 ZYR56, Sao Paulo, Braz.
9585 RTF, Paris, France
9585 Djakarta, Indonesia
9590 Hiversum, Neth.
9590 ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia
9595 JOZ3, Tokyo, Japan
9600 Tashkent, U.S.S.R.
9600 BBC, London, Eng.
9600 XEYU, Mexico, DF, Mexico
9600 CE960, Santiago, Chile
9605 Cologne, Ger.
9605v Athens, Greece
9610 VLX9, Perth, Aus.
9610 ZYCB, Rio de Jan., Braz.
9610 Oslo, Norway
9610 OAX8C, Iquitos, Peru
9615 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
9620 ZYR86, Sao Paulo, Braz.
9620 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
9620 Saigon, Vietnam
9625 BBC, London, Eng.
9625 OAX8K, Iquitos, Peru
9630v CRRL, Luanda, Ang.
9635 ZYR83, Aparecida, Braz.
9640 BBC, London, Eng.
9640 Cologne, Germany
9640 Accra, Ghana
9640 HOK5, Seoul, Korea
9645 TIFC, San Jose, C.R.
9645 HVJ, Vatician City
9650 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
9650 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
9650 Amman, Jordan
9655 Radio Europe, Ger.
9660 LRX, Buenos Aires, Arg.
9660 VLQ9, Brisbane, Aus.
9660 Radio Liberty, Ger.
9660 Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Kcs. Call and Location

9667 Hargeisa, Somalia
9667 TGN, Guatemala, Guat.
9670 COCQ, Havana, Cuba
9675 BBC, London, Eng.
9675 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
9680 VLI9, Melbourne, Aus.
9680 XEQQ, Port-au-Prince, Mex.
9680 Lisbon, Port.
9685 Havana, Cuba
9690 LRA32, Buenos Aires, Arg.
9690 BBC, London, Eng.
9690 BBC, Singapore
9700 Sofia, Bulgaria
9700 Leopoldville, Congo Rep.
9700 CE970, Santiago, Chile
9705 Kabul, Afghan.
9710 BBC, London, Eng.
9710 RAI, Rome, It.
9720 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
9725 Europe
9725 BBC, London, England
9730 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
9730 Leipzig, E. Ger.
9730 DZH7, Manila, P.I.
9735 Cologne, Germany
9735 HI2T, Santo Domingo, D.R.
9740 Lisbon, Port.
9740 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
9740v LR57, Buenos Aires, Arg.
9745 Brussels, Belg.
9755 HCJB, Quito, Ecu.
9755 ZYW23, Goiania, Braz.
9755 RTF, Paris, France
9760 Habana, Cuba
9760 BBC, London, Eng.
9770 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
9770 4VEH, Cap Haitien, Haiti
9772 Darlo, Egypt
9785 Peking, China
9795 Cairo, E. Ger.
9800 Peking, China
9815 St. Georges, Windward Isl.
9825 BBC, London, Eng.
9833 Budapest, Hung.
9840 Hanoi, N. Vietnam
9865 Djakarta, Indonesia
9915 BBC, London, Eng.
9920 Peking, China
9940 Peking, China
9973 Peking, China
10530 Alma Ata, U.S.S.R.
10910 Ulan Bator, Outer Mongolia
11290 Peking, China
11600 Peking, China
11672 Karachi, Pakistan
11685v Tashkent, U.S.S.R.
11700 TGOB, Quetzaltenango, Gua.
11705 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
11705 Horby, Sweden
11710 VLB11, Melbourne, Aus.
11710 AIR, Delhi, India
11710 Djakarta, Indonesia
11720 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
11720 Brussels, Belgium
11725 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
11725 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
11725 Prague, Czecho.
11730 Hiversum, Neth.
11730 LRO35, Buenos Aires, Arg.
11735 Rabat, Morocco
11735 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
11740 VLC11, Melbourne, Aus.
11740 HVJ, Vattien State
11740 CE1174, Santiago, Chile
11740 Peking, China
11745 RFE, Europe
11745 Cairo, Egypt
11750 BBC, London, Eng.
11750 BBC, Singapore
11750 FEN, Tokyo, Japan
11755 RFE, Europe
11755 Hiversum, Neth.
11755 Leopoldville, Congo Rep.
11760 VLB11, Melbourne, Aus.
11760 Laurence Marques, Moz.
11765 ZYB8, Sao Paulo, Braz.
11765 CP39, La Paz, Bolivia
11765 Nava, E. Germany
11770 BBC, London, Eng.
11770 VOA, Munich, Germany
11775 ZY228, Rio de Jan., Braz.
11780 ZL3, Wellington, N. Z.
11780 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
11785 Djakarta, Indon.
11785 VOA, Melolos, P.I.
11795 Cologne, Ger.
11795 Djakarta, Indon.
11800 Accra, Ghana
11800v Warsaw, Poland
11805v RAI, Rome, It.
11810 VLC11, Melbourne, Aus.
11810 Bucharest, Rom.
11815 Parady, S. Africa
11820 Peking, China
11820 BBC, London, Eng.
11820 XEBR, Hermsillo, Mex.
11820 Abidjan, Ivory Coast
11825 ELWA, Monrovia, Lib.
11825 Papeete, Tahiti
11830 Algiers, Algeria
11830 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
11830 Montevideo, Uru.
11830 Peking, China
11840 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
11840 Lisbon, Port.
11840 Hanoi, N. Vietnam

Kcs. Call and Location

11845 RTT, Allouis, France
11845 Karachi, Pak.
11850 Sofia, Bulg.
11850 Brussels, Belgium
11850 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
11850v ZPA3, Asuncion, Paraguay
11855 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
11855 DZHB, Manila, P.I.
11855v Omdurman, Sudan
11860 BBC, London, Eng.
11860 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11865 PRAB, Recife, Braz.
11865 HER5, Bern, Switz.
11870 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11875 Habana, Cuba
11875 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
11875 ZYN32, Salvador, Braz.
11880 XEMH, Mexico City, Mex.
11885 Karachi, Pak.
11885 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
11890 BBC, London, England
11895 Dakar, Mali Fed.
11895 Radio Free Europe
11900 VOA, Rome, Italy
11900 CE1190, Valparaiso, Chile
11905 RAI, Rome, Italy
11910 Budapest, Hung.
11910 Bangkok, Thai.
11915 HCJB, Quito Ecu.
11915 Cairo, Egypt
11920 DXF2, Manila, P.I.
11920 AIR, Delhi, India
11925 ZYR78, Sao Paulo, Braz.
11925 HUK6, Seoul, Korea
11925 Warsaw, Pol.
11925 Tashkent, U.S.S.R.
11930 BBC, London, Eng.
11935 Radio Liberty, Ger.
11940 ZPA3, Encarnacion, Par.
11940 AFRTS, Munich, Ger.
11945 Peking, China
11945 BBC, London, Eng.
11945 Cologne, Germany
11950 Jidda, Saudi Arab.
11950 Hiversum, Neth.
11950 Saigon, S. Vietnam
11955 BBC, London, Eng.
11955 BBC, Singapore
11960 CE1196, Santiago, Ch.
11960 Conakry, Guinea
11965 Radio Liberty, Ger.
11975 Peking, China
11975 ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia
11980 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11990 Prague, Czecho.
12030 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
12035 Peking, China
12080 Lisbon, Port.
12095 BBC, London, Eng.
15060 Peking, China
15070 BBC, London, Eng.
15080 Melbourne, Australia
15085 St. Georges, Windward Isl.
15085 Parady, So. Africa
15105 Peking, China
15105 AIR, Delhi, India
15110 XERR, Mexico, D. F., Mex.
15115 HCJB, Quito, Ecuador
15115 Peking, China
15120 Colombo, Ceylon
15120 RAI, Rome, Italy
15120 Warsaw, Poland
15120 HVJ, Vattien City
15125 Seoul, Korea
15125 Lisbon, Portugal
15130 RTF, Allouis, France
15130 VOA, Melolos, P. I.
15135 PRB23, Sao Paulo, Braz.
15135 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
15135 Radio Free Europe, Port.
15140 Peking, China
15140 BBC, London, Eng.
15145 ZYK33, Recife, Brazil
15145 Radio Free Europe, Port.
15150 Peking, China
15155 OAX4T, Lima, Peru
15155 ZYB9, Sao Paulo, Brazil
15155 ELWA, Monrovia, Libe.
15155 Horby, Sweden
15155 VOA, Melolos, P. I.
15160 RTF, Allouis, France
15160 XEWW, Mexico City, Mex.
15160 Ankara, Turkey
15165 ZYN7, Fortaleza, Braz.
15165 Copenhagen, Denmark
15165 Damascus, Syria
15170 Tromsø, Norway
15170 Radio Free Europe, Port.
15175 Oslo, Norway
15180 Melbourne, Australia
15185 VOA, Poro, P. I.
15185 Radio Free Europe, Port.
15190 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
15190 Helsinki, Finland
15190 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
15195 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
15205 XESC, Mexico City, Mex.
15210 VOA, Melolos, P. I.
15210 ZPA7, Asuncion, Paraguay
15215 Radio Free Europe, Port.
15215 VOA, Okinawa
15220 Hiversum, Neth.
15225 Taipei, Taiwan, China

# Supersensitive PHOTO METER



## Surplus Bargain Meter!

- Uses newest cadmium sulfide light cell
- ASA speeds 3 to 25,000
- F stops .7 to 90
- Exposure time 1/15,000 sec. to 8 hrs.
- Measures moonlight to bright sunlight
- 4 Range selection
- Use with still or movie camera
- EV-EVS-LV settings
- Use as densitometer
- Practical dark room meter
- Use with microscope and telescope
- Weighs only 10 ozs.

And yet, this all inclusive kit can be assembled with hand tools in less than two hours. Our step by step instructions make it easy.

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### Kcs. Call and Location

- 15230 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
- 15230 BBC, London, Eng.
- 15235 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
- 15240 VLB15, Melbourne, Aus.
- 15240 Horby, Sweden
- 15240 Moscow, USSR
- 15240 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
- 15245 ZYE21, Belom, Brazil
- 15245 Leopoldville, Congo Rep.
- 15250 VOA, Melos, P. I.
- 15250 Bucharest, Rumania
- 15255 Radio Free Europe, Port.
- 15260 FEN, Tokyo, Japan
- 15265 Colombo, Ceylon
- 15265 VOA, Munich, Ger.
- 15275 Cologne, Germany
- 15275 Warsaw, Poland
- 15280 ZL4, Wellington, N.Z.
- 15285 Prague, Czechos.
- 15290 VOA, Tangiers, Mor.
- 15290v Habana, Cuba
- 15295 PRL8, Rio de Jan., Brazil
- 15295 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
- 15295 Cologne, Germany
- 15300 BBC, London, Eng. †
- 15300 DZH9, Manila, P.I.
- 15300 Bucharest, Roumania
- 15300v Lourenco, Marques, Moz.
- 15305 Radio Liberty, Ger.
- 15310 AIR, Delhi, India
- 15315 VLC15, Melbourne, Aus.
- 15315 HEU6, Bern, Switz.
- 15325 ZYR228, Sao Paulo, Braz.
- 15330 VOA, Munich, Germany
- 15330 VOA, Tangiers, Mor.
- 15335 VOA, Para, P. I.
- 15340 Radio Liberty, Germany

### Kcs. Call and Location

- 15340v Habana, Cuba
- 15345 Taipei, Taiwan, China
- 15345 Rabat, Morocco
- 15350 Luxembourg, Lux.
- 15355 Radio Free Europe, Port.
- 15370 ZYCG, Rio de Jan., Braz.
- 15370 Radio Liberty, Germany
- 15375 BBC, London, Eng.
- 15385 DZF3, Manila, P.I.
- 15385 CXA60, Montevideo, Urug.
- 15385 Lisbon, Port.
- 15385 VOA, Tangiers, Mor.
- 15390 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
- 15395 Radio Liberty, Germany
- 15400 RAI, Rome, Italy
- 15405 Cologne, Germany
- 15425 Hilversum, Neth.
- 15440 VOA, Munich, Germany
- 15460v PZC, Paramaribo, Surinam
- 15465 Paramaribo, Surinam
- 15475 Cairo, UAR
- 15555 Peking, China
- 17705 Luanda, Angola
- 17725 ZYR232, San Jose Dos Campos, Brazil
- 17740 Peking, China
- 17745 Aera, Ghana
- 17780 BBC, London, England
- 17790 BBC, London, Eng.
- 17845 Brussels, Belgium
- 17865 Brussels, Belgium
- 17875 Habana, Cuba
- 17880 Lisbon, Portugal
- 17890 HCJB, Quito, Ecuador
- 17895 Lisbon, Port.
- 17900 Cairo, Egypt
- 21620 Habana, Cuba

## Canadian Short-Wave— Domestic and International

\*Transmitter at Sackville, New Brunswick

### Kc. C.L. Location

- 5970 CBNX St. John's, Nfld.
- 5970 CKNA Montreal, Que.\*
- 5990 CHAY Montreal, Que.\*
- 6005 CFCX Montreal, Que.
- 6010 CJCK Sydney, N.S.
- 6030 CFVP Calgary, Alta.
- 6060 CKRZ Montreal, Que.\*
- 6070 CFRX Toronto, Ont.
- 6080 CKFX Vancouver, B.C.
- 6090 CBFV Montreal, Que.\*
- 6090 CKOB Montreal, Que.\*
- 6130 CHNX Halifax, N.S.
- 6160 CBUX Vancouver, B.C.
- 6160 CHAC Montreal, Que.\*
- 9520 CBRF Montreal, Que.
- 9585 CKLP Montreal, Que.\*
- 9610 CBFX Montreal, Que.
- 9610 CHLS Montreal, Que.\*
- 9630 CBFO Montreal, Que.
- 9630 CKLO Montreal, Que.\*
- 9710 CHLR Montreal, Que.\*

### Kc. C.L. Location

- 9740 CHFO Montreal, Que.\*
- 11705 CBFY Montreal, Que.\*
- 11705 CKXA Montreal, Que.\*
- 11720 CBFL Montreal, Que.\*
- 11720 CHOL Montreal, Que.\*
- 11760 CBFA Montreal, Que.\*
- 11760 CKRA Montreal, Que.\*
- 11900 KEX Montreal, Que.\*
- 11945 CKEX Montreal, Que.\*
- 15090 CKLX Montreal, Que.\*
- 15105 KCUS Montreal, Que.\*
- 15190 CBFZ Montreal, Que.\*
- 15190 CKCX Montreal, Que.\*
- 15255 CKSR Montreal, Que.\*
- 15275 CKBR Montreal, Que.\*
- 15320 CKCS Montreal, Que.\*
- 17110 CHSB Montreal, Que.\*
- 17735 CHRX Montreal, Que.\*
- 17820 CKNC Montreal, Que.\*
- 17865 CHYS Montreal, Que.\*
- 21600 CKRP Montreal, Que.\*
- 21710 CHLA Montreal, Que.\*

Solution to  
Roundword Puzzle  
on page 66

B	I	F	I	L	A	R	E	F	L	E	X
A	N	G	S	T	R	O	M	E	S	H	E
M	N	O	M	O	G	R	A	P	H	O	N
M	O	H	A	I	R	P	I	N	O	B	O
A	S	W	A	L	L	E	N	O	L	R	N
G	I	O	T	G	A	P	E	D	E	I	O
N	D	R	L	R	T	A	X	E	N	D	B
I	E	R	E	E	P	A	T	R	E	N	D
K	T	A	D	O	I	R	E	P	I	R	E
C	A	N	P	N	O	T	S	I	P	A	D
O	G	U	L	E	E	H	W	Y	L	F	D
R	E	Z	I	L	A	U	Q	E	K	O	Y

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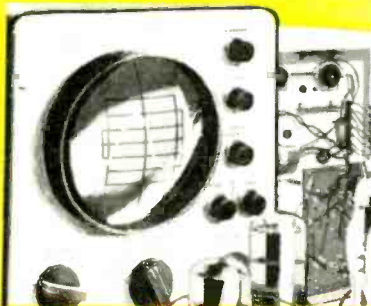
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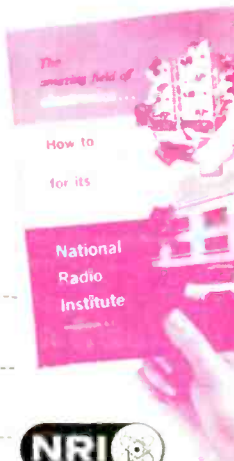
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