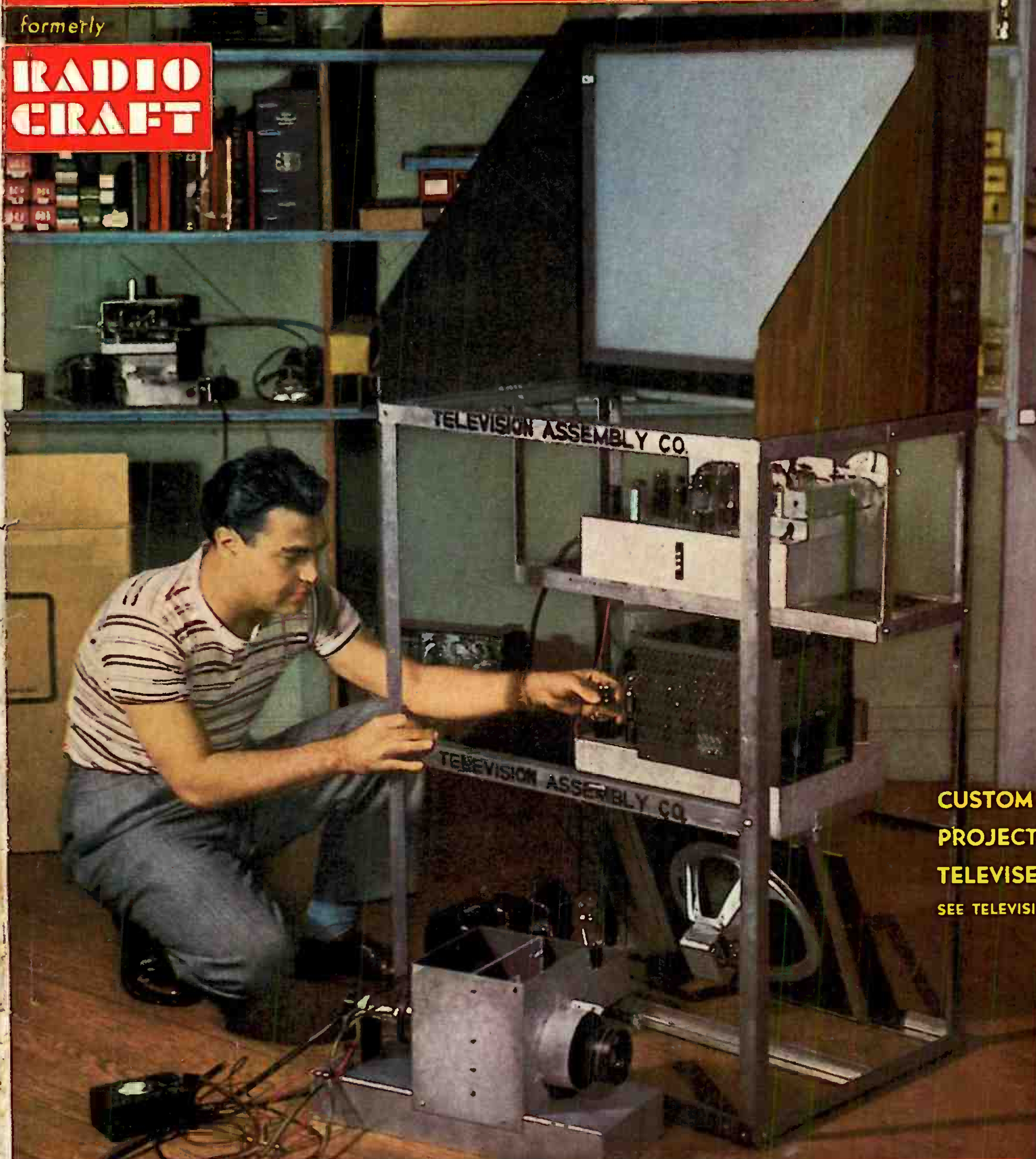
RADIO — ELECTRONICS

HUGO GERNSBACK, Editor

formerly RADIO CRAFT

IN THIS ISSUE
Radio-Controlled Bus
Antennas for Television



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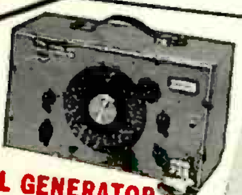

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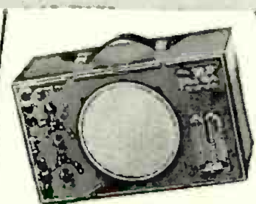

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RADIO — ELECTRONICS

formerly RADIO-CRAFT

Incorporating

SHORT WAVE CRAFT* TELEVISION NEWS*

RADIO & TELEVISION

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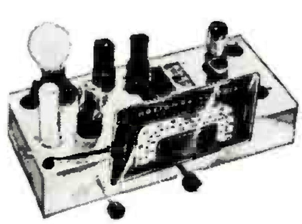
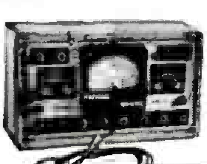


Your National Schools Course includes not only basic theory, but *practical* training as well—*you learn by doing.* We send you complete standard equipment of professional quality for building various experimental and test units. You advance step by step until you are able to build the modern superheterodyne receiver shown above, which is yours to keep and enjoy. You perform more than 100 experiments—build many types of circuits, signal generator, low power radio transmitter, audio oscillator, and other units. The Free Books shown above tell you more about it—send for them today!

Now! NEW PROFESSIONAL MULTITESTER INCLUDED:



This versatile testing instrument is portable and complete with test leads and batteries. Simple to operate, accurate and dependable. You will be able to quickly locate trouble and adjust the most delicate circuits. You can use the Multitester at home or on service calls. It is designed to measure AC and DC volts, current, resistance and decibels. You will be proud to own and use this valuable professional instrument.

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4000 S. Figueroa, Los Angeles 37, Calif.

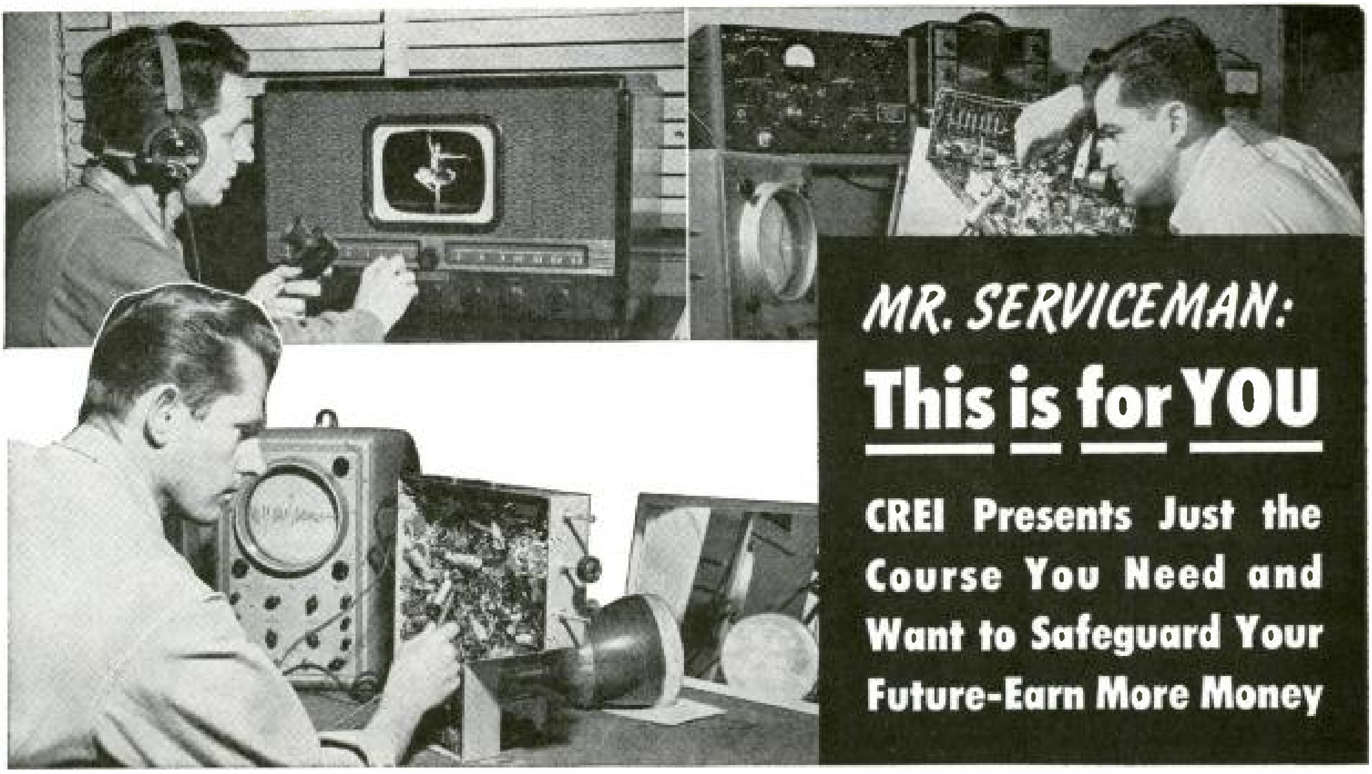
Mail me FREE the books mentioned in your ad including a sample lesson of your choice. I understand no salesman will call on me.

NAME .... AGE ....

ADDRESS ....

CITY .... Zone .... STATE ....

☐ Check here if Veteran of World War II



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Practical On-the-Job Training Program for the Better Serviceman Who Wants Greater Earnings and Security In This Expanding Field

THIS basic CREI Servicing Course paves the way to greater earnings for you. Since 1927 thousands of professional radiomen have enrolled for our home study courses in Practical Radio Engineering. Now, CREI supplies the answer to the need for a Practical Servicing Course. You do not have to be, or want to be, an engineer to benefit from this course. It is written for *you*—the average *good* serviceman! It's not too elementary for the experienced. It's not "over the head" of those who have limited experience—if they have real ambition and natural ability.

CREI developed this course at the request of several large industrial organizations. The urgent need of capable, trained servicemen is one of the big problems of the industry. Hundreds of thousands of Television Receivers will be marketed in 1949. By 1951 two million TV units are expected to be flowing into American homes. With Television comes FM receivers and circuits. This new field demands a tremendous increase in the number of properly trained television and FM technicians to install and service this equipment.

CREI EQUIPS YOU TO INSTALL AND SERVICE ALL TYPES OF TELEVISION AND FM RECEIVERS

Now . . . with the help of this new CREI streamlined Service course you can move ahead to unlimited opportunities in your chosen field. CREI has again taken the lead by offering a course so entirely new that for the first time in our twenty-one year history we can offer a down-to-earth course of training for servicemen. In offering this course at a popular price, CREI is enabling thousands of the "top third" now engaged in service work to enter the ultimate profitable field of television and FM installation and service.

This can be your big year! Don't waste another day. CREI has the answer to your future security in this new servicing course. Write today for complete information. The cost is *popular*. The terms are *easy*. The information is *free*. Write today.

Radio Service Division of

CAPITOL RADIO ENGINEERING INSTITUTE

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CAPITOL RADIO ENGINEERING INSTITUTE
16th & Park Road, N. W., Dept. 151-A, Washington 10, D. C.

Gentlemen:
Please send me complete details of your new home study course in Television and FM Servicing. I am attaching a brief resume of my experience, education and present position.

NAME ______________________

STREET ______________________

CITY ______________ ZONE ______ STATE ______________

☐ I AM ENTITLED TO TRAINING UNDER G. I. BILL

SYLVANIA ADVERTISING HELPS SERVICE DEALERS INCREASE THEIR SERVICE BUSINESS!

Read what these 3 dealers say about Sylvania's Dealer Campaign for Summer and Fall

ELECTRONICS Service Company
Public Address • F. M. Radio • Recording Equipment
Phone 3-2842
Tulsa, Oklahoma

October 23, 1948

"September business increased 30%"

Advertising Department
Sylvania Electric Products Inc.
Emporium, Pa.

Gentlemen:

We would like to express our appreciation to Sylvania for its co-ordinated advertising campaign. It has, so far, resulted in a steady increase in our service business. During September our business increased 30 per cent and to date in October it has shown a 28 per cent increase. We feel that this increase is due to this campaign since we have used it exclusively during this time.

We have used the radio spot announcements over our local station and mailed the direct mail postal cards to our customers. We have also used the newspaper ad mats in our local paper upon occasion.

It is a great help to the radio service business to have this service provided so inexpensively. Thanks to you of Sylvania.

Very truly yours,
Vernor P. Rodgers, Jr.
Vernor P. Rodgers, Jr.
Manager and Prop.

VPR:ML

DAMON'S RADIO SERVICE
1006 E. 14TH ST SAN LEANDRO
RAPID Radio Service
Dial TR. 4363
1006 East 14th Street
...ANDRO, CALIF.

"Newspaper ads brought in over 100 radio sets for repair during July!"

R. H. DAMON

Advertising Depart...
Sylvania Electric Produ...
Emporium, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my order for the second kit in the Sylvania co-ordinated advertising program.

I took over this business on July 1 and have been using the advertising material from your first kit. I have found that it really pays to advertise. The previous business was bankrupt and had no volume of service business.

With help from Mr. A. A. Hall, the local Sylvania salesman, and the advertising material furnished by him, my business now shows great promise. Mr. Hall works for C. C. Brown Co. of San Francisco, one of your distributors. Mr. Hall filled my rush order for a Sylvania Tube Tester which has already increased my sale of tubes.

I am enclosing a few copies of my ads using Sylvania ad mats which appear in the local paper, the San Leandro News Observer and the San Leandro Shopping News. These papers have a circulation of 18,000. This type of advertising brought in over 100 radio sets for repair during the month of July. I hope business grows like this every month from now on.

Sincerely yours,

R. H. (Bob) Damon
Damon's Radio Service
1006 E. 14th Street
San Leandro, Calif.

MYERS RADIO SERVICE CO.
216 FOURTH AVE., WEST
PHONE 1564
ASHLAND, WISC.

Advertising Department
Sylvania Electric P...
Emporium, Pa.

"Gross business increased from $90.00 to $135.00 per week"

Dear Sir:

I am writing to tell you how much your co-ordinated advertising has helped my business.

I have used the postal cards, the window displays and the radio spot announcements to promote my business. The spot announcements are used seven times a week over our local radio station. They are used at various hours so I have contacted a large range of people.

I make my living entirely through service and the sale of used records, so anything which helps to increase my business is very valuable to me. Since I have been using your campaign my business has increased from an average of $90.00 per week to about $135.00 per week gross. My use of the campaign has cost me about $12.00. Before I used the campaign I was spending an average of $7.00 per week. For the extra expense I have certainly received a fair return.

I am very much pleased with the radio spots in your booklet.

Robert Myers
Myers Radio Service Co.

SYLVANIA'S FEBRUARY, MARCH AND APRIL CAMPAIGN IS NOW READY

Here's what it contains:

- 3 Postal Card Mailings—one for each month.
- 3 Window Displays—one for each month.
- 3 Window Streamers—one for each month.
- 6 Newspaper Ad Mats—two sizes for each month.
- Radio Spot Announcements—several for each month.

SEND FOR FULL INFORMATION NOW!

Remember, this campaign designed for your use ties up directly with Sylvania's ad campaigns on a national scale. You pay only the postage on the government postal cards you mail. Sylvania supplies everything else *free!* Mail coupon today!

SYLVANIA ELECTRIC

RADIO TUBES; CATHODE RAY TUBES; ELECTRONIC DEVICES; FLUORESCENT LAMPS, FIXTURES, WIRING DEVICES; LIGHT BULBS; PHOTOLAMPS

Sylvania Electric Products Inc.
Advertising Department
Room R-1701
Emporium, Pa.

Gentlemen: Please send me full details on your February, March and April Service Dealer Campaigns.

Name____________________

Company____________________

Address____________________

City________________ Zone______

State____________________

Our GREATEST OFFER in 17 YEARS

Amazing New EQUIPMENT Helps Prepare You FASTER, EASIER for . . .

TELEVISION

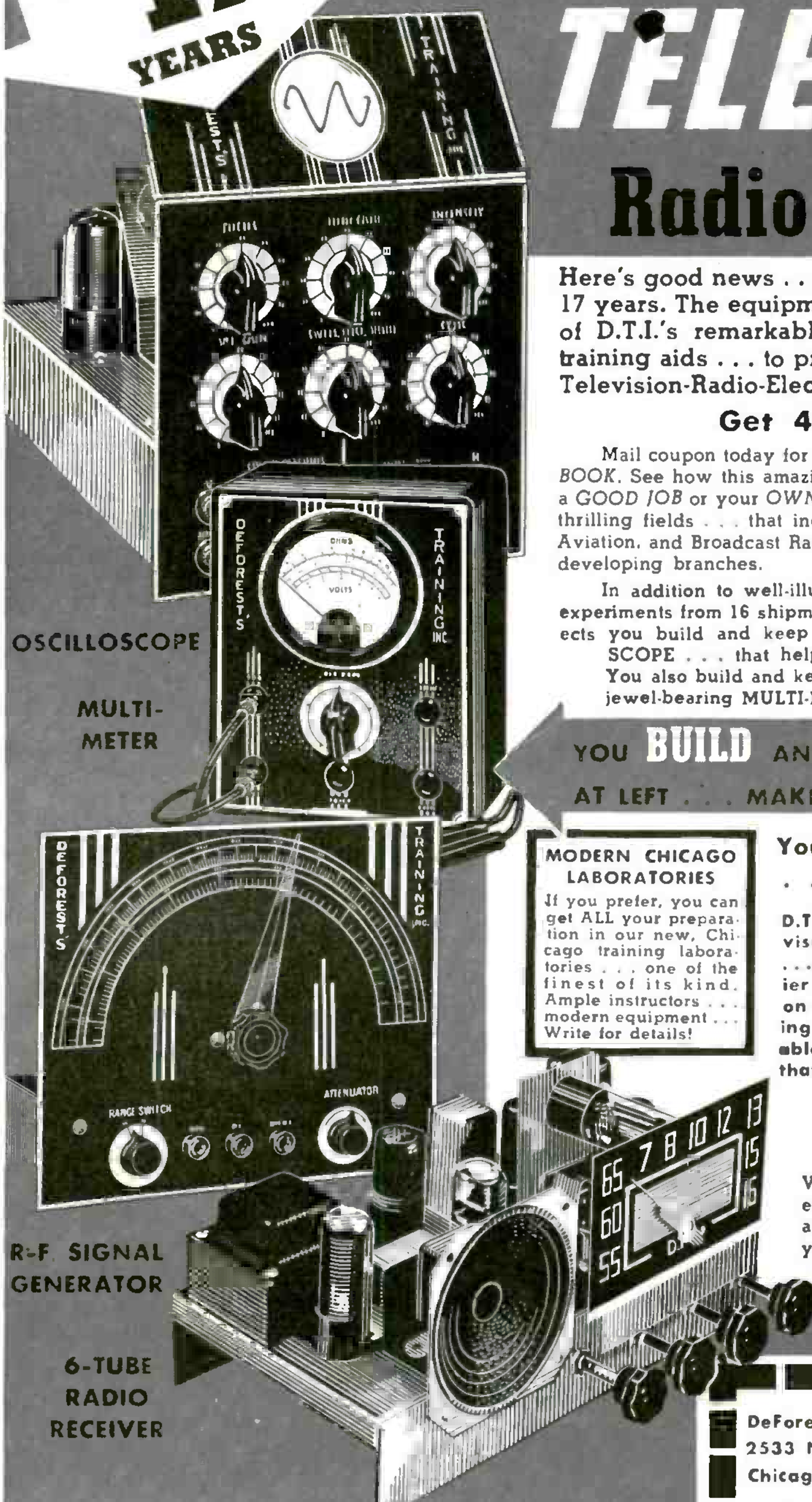
Radio...Electronics

Here's good news . . . big news . . . our BIGGEST NEWS in 17 years. The equipment pictured at left gives a partial idea of D.T.I.'s remarkable, new combination of shop-method training aids . . . to prepare you AT HOME for your start in Television-Radio-Electronics.

Get 48-Page Book FREE

Mail coupon today for D.T.I.'s big new 48-page *OPPORTUNITY GUIDE BOOK*. See how this amazing newer *method* helps you get started toward a *GOOD JOB* or your *OWN BUSINESS* in one of America's most promising, thrilling fields . . . that includes Television . . . F.M., Train, 2-Way Taxi, Aviation, and Broadcast Radio . . . Industrial Electronics . . . and other fast-developing branches.

In addition to well-illustrated lessons, you work over 300 instructive experiments from 16 shipments of Radio-Electronic parts. Among these projects you build and keep a commercial-type CATHODE RAY OSCILLOSCOPE . . . that helps you get practical Television circuit training. You also build and keep a double-range R-F SIGNAL GENERATOR, a jewel-bearing MULTI-METER and a quality 6-tube SUPERHET RADIO.



OSCILLOSCOPE

MULTI-METER

R-F SIGNAL GENERATOR

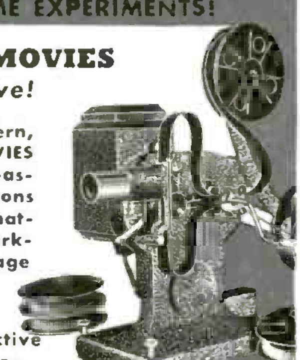
6-TUBE RADIO RECEIVER

YOU BUILD AND KEEP ALL OF THE EQUIPMENT AT LEFT . . . MAKE OVER 300 HOME EXPERIMENTS!

MODERN CHICAGO LABORATORIES

If you prefer, you can get ALL your preparation in our new, Chicago training laboratories . . . one of the finest of its kind. Ample instructors . . . modern equipment . . . Write for details!

You also use HOME MOVIES . . . a *D.T.I. Exclusive!*



D.T.I. alone includes the modern, visual training aid . . . MOVIES . . . to help you learn faster, easier at home. You see electrons on the march and other fascinating "hidden action" — a remarkable home training advantage that speeds your progress.

You Get D.T.I.'s Effective EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

When you complete your training, our effective Employment Service is available to you without extra cost, to help you get started.

MAIL TODAY!

DeForest's Training, Inc.
2533 N. Ashland Ave., Dept. RC-F1
Chicago 14, Illinois

Send me FREE your 48-page OPPORTUNITY GUIDE BOOK showing how I may make my start in Television • Radio • Electronics.

Name__________ Age_____

Street__________ Apt._____

City__________ Zone_____ State_____

DeFOREST'S TRAINING, INC.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Affiliated with the De Vry Corporation
Builders of Electronic and Movie Equipment

"SUICIDE ON WHEELS" was the description given to TV receivers in autos by the National Safety Council last month. "Keeping one's eye on the road ahead and on traffic behind and on both sides is the first essential of safe driving," a council statement said. The council said its staff would make a further study of TV installations visible to passengers only.

Auto tele installation of Robert Wright of Milwaukee, which brought a shower of criticism from safety officers of several states.

BLIND persons may be enabled to read ordinary print by a new device demonstrated for the first time last month by RCA Laboratories. It is an advanced letter-recognition system on which much work was done during the war and at the suggestion of Dr. Vannevar Bush.

A scanning device is moved along a line of type. A miniature cathode-ray tube explores each letter with eight spots of light arranged in a vertical line. When a spot hits a black portion, an impulse goes to a selector unit, where impulses are counted electrically. After each letter is scanned, the total number of impulses—a different number for each letter—actuates a magnetic tape recording corresponding to the letter so that the reader hears the letter pronounced by the loudspeaker.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE was the theme of a campaign carried out by radio repairmen of the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, area during the month of November last. Sponsored by the Federation of Pennsylvania Radio Servicemen's Associations and put into action by the local Mid-State Radio Technicians Association, it stressed the advantages to the radio owner of having his set repaired *before* it breaks down, instead of after. The returns to the radio user, both in uninterrupted radio entertainment and lower repair bills, were emphasized in a month-long advertising campaign. Residents of the area were urged through the newspapers and over the air to bring their sets to their radio repairmen for preventive maintenance during the month of November; a special check-over rate and guarantee was offered for that month only.

National and local radio concerns both cooperated with the Harrisburg servicemen in the campaign. Large numbers of leaflets and display pieces stressing preventive maintenance were supplied by tube and set manufacturers. Several local distributors, including York Radio & Refrigeration Parts, the D & H Distributing Co., the Radio Distributing Co., and John Blessing & Co., alternated in running weekly ads featuring preventive maintenance in both morning and evening papers. These, with the Mid-State Association's weekly ad, brought the campaign to public attention several days each week. All ads featured the Code of Ethics of the Association (RADIO-CRAFT, March, 1948).

This device actually reads, pronouncing each letter as the phototube scanner moves over it.

ULTRAFAX, a new method for high-speed transmission of pictorial or printed material, was demonstrated to the public for the first time last month by RCA. Feature of the demonstration was the sending in just two minutes and 21 seconds of the complete text of "Gone With the Wind," the famous 1,047-page novel.

A picture of each page is transmitted *via* television to a TV receiver and is copied on microfilm. Thirty of these pictures per second are sent. A war-developed system of high-speed photography delivers film ready for printing or projecting in 45 seconds.

A TALKING STOVE is the property of Mrs. Walter Sechrist, of York, Pa. Mrs. Sechrist's gas range picks up the voice of a neighbor who is a ham. An engineer told her that two unlike metals in the stove are probably acting as an imperfect-contact detector.

TELEVISION ANTENNAS within the sets are a major goal for research engineers, said Dr. W. R. G. Baker last month. The General Electric vice-president pointed out that many people do not want to disfigure their homes with large antennas and that installation costs are high. Eventually, he said, the engineers want to get the antennas right inside the sets, just as was done with standard radios.

COLOR TELEVISION is the subject of a patent granted last month to Dr. Lee de Forest, pioneer radio inventor. The system uses a pair of cathode-ray tubes and a multi-color filter. Dr. de Forest claims that the system' eliminates all color flicker.

METAL-CERAMIC SEALING is made possible by a new method developed by General Electric, according to an announcement last month by the company's Dr. C. G. Suits. The seal is made by an alloy of silver and titanium. The process will be especially valuable in making microwave vacuum tubes. The sealing of glass and metal is now commonplace, but glass presents difficulties due to heat in the u.h.f. regions. Ceramic materials may now be used to replace the glass.

THREE TV ANTENNAS and an FM radiator may be placed atop the tower being constructed for Stromberg-Carlson's Rochester television station, WHTM. The new tower will reach 1,005 feet above sea level and will be sturdy enough to support four additional antennas. One will be used for FM station WHFM. Stromberg has offered to share the tower with one other FM and two more television broadcasters, since the location of the tower is the best available spot in the Rochester area. If the offer is accepted, the novel arrangement will be the first in TV history. Viewers will be able to beam their antennas to one spot and receive three stations free of ghosts.

PRESIDENT-ELECT of the Institute of Radio Engineers is Stuart L. Bailey, the IRE announced last month. Mr. Bailey is a partner in the firm of Jansky and Bailey, consulting engineers, as well as a Fellow of the Institute.

Stuart L. Bailey, new president of the IRE.

Arthur S. McDonald, chief engineer of the Overseas Telecommunication Commission, Sydney, Australia, was elected vice-president for 1949.

NEW CO-AXIAL CABLE linking the East with the Midwest will be ready for television use on January 12, the A. T. and T. Company announced last month. The eastern networks now link New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond, with Pittsburgh to be added shortly. The midwestern cities joined by cable are Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, St. Louis, Buffalo, and Milwaukee. Two other cities are connected to networks by privately owned relays, Schenectady and New Haven. All together, over 12.5 million families will be served by TV networks after January 12.

FM PERMITEES who surrender their construction permits would not be allowed to re-file for FM facilities within two years after the surrender, according to a regulation proposed to the FCC last month by the FM Association. Many CP holders have "sat on" their grants and then surrendered them "without prejudice," waiting for other operators to make FM a successful operation before spending money themselves. This, according to Leonard H. Marks, FM Association's general counsel, penalizes the conscientious broadcaster who constructs his station and serves the public, even though he makes no profit and may even sustain a loss.

TOWN MEETINGS of radio technicians will be held soon in Atlanta, Georgia, and in Los Angeles, the Coordinating Committee announces. The Atlanta meeting is being held in the Municipal Auditorium January 31 and February 1 and 2. The Los Angeles gathering will be at the Roger Young Auditorium on February 28 and March 1 and 2.

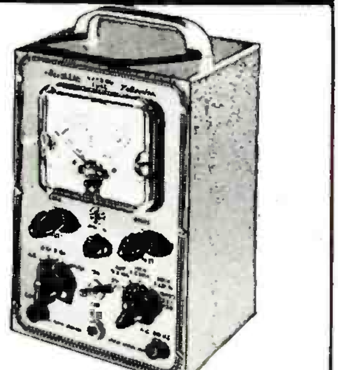
IDEAL TEST INSTRUMENTS

HEATHKIT VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER KIT

Everything you want in a VTVM. Shatterproof solid plastic meter face, automatic meter protection in burn-out proof circuit, push pull electronic voltmeter circuit assuring maximum stability. Linear DC and AC scales. Complete selection of voltage ranges starting with 3 Volts full scale up to 1,000 Volts. Isolated DC test prod for signal tracing and measurements of voltage while instrument is in operation. An ohmmeter section accurately measuring resistance of 1/10 ohm to one billion ohms *with internal* battery. Extremely high input resistance 11 megohms on all ranges DC and 6.5 megohms on AC. All these features and many more are the reasons hundreds of radio and television schools are using Heathkit VTVM's and recommending them to all students. Like all Heathkits, the VTVM kit is complete, 110V 60 cy power transformer, 500 microamp meter, tubes, grey crackle cabinet, panel, test leads, 1% ceramic precision divider resistors and all other parts. Complete instruction manual. Better start your laboratory now, and enjoy it all winter. Shipping Wt. 8 lbs.

Nothing ELSE TO BUY!

$24.50



$19.50

Nothing ELSE TO BUY

HEATHKIT SIGNAL TRACER KIT

Reduces service time and greatly increases profits of any service shop. Uses crystal diode to follow signal from antenna to speaker. Locates faults immediately. Internal amplifier available for speaker testing and internal speaker available for amplifier testing. Connection for VTVM on panel allows visual tracing and gain measurements. Also tests phonograph pickups, microphones, PA systems, etc. Frequency range to 200 MC. Complete ready to assemble. 110V 60 cycle transformer operated. Supplied with 3 tubes, diode probe, 2 color panel, all other parts. Easy to assemble, detailed blueprints and instructions.

Small portable 9" x 6" x 4¾". Wt. 6 pounds. Ideal for taking on service calls. Complete your service shop with this instrument.

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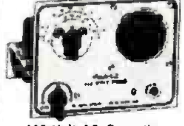

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An ideal way to learn radio. This kit is complete ready to assemble, with tubes and all other parts. Operates from AC. Simple, clear detailed instructions make this a good radio training course. Covers regular broadcasts and short wave bands. Plug-in coils. Regenerative circuit. Operates loud speaker. Add postage for 3 lbs. $8.75

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2½" Permanent Magnet Loudspeaker 1.95

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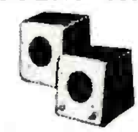


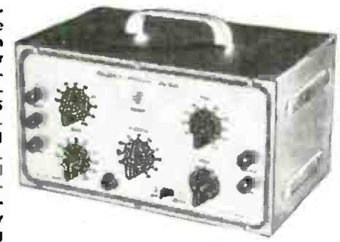
Ideal call and communication system for homes, offices, factories, stores, etc. Makes excellent electronic baby watcher easy to assemble with every part supplied including simple instructions. Distance up to 1/5 mile. Operates from 110V A.C. 3 tubes, one master and one remote speaker. Shipping Wt. 5 lbs.

$14.50

Heathkit ELECTRONIC SWITCH KIT

DOUBLES THE UTILITY OF ANY SCOPE

An electronic switch used with any oscilloscope provides two separately controllable traces on the screen. Each trace is controlled independently and the position of the traces may be varied. The input and output traces of an amplifier may be observed one beside the other or one directly over the other illustrating perfectly any change occurring in the amplifier. Distortion—phase shift and other defects show up instantly. 110 Volt 60 cycle transformer operated. Uses 5 tubes (1—6X5, 2—6SN7's, 2—6SJ7's). Has individual gain controls, positioning control, and coarse and fine sweeping rate controls. The cabinet and panel match all other Heathkits. Every part supplied including detailed instructions for assembly and use. Shipping weight 11 lbs.



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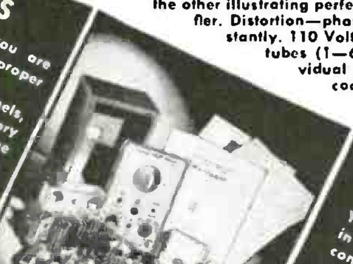
COMPLETE KITS

When you receive your Heathkit, you are assured of every necessary part for the proper operation of the instrument. Beautiful cabinets, handles, 2 color panels, all tubes, test leads where they are a necessary part of the instrument, quality rubber line cords and plugs, rubber feet for each instrument, all scales and dials ready printed and calibrated. Every Heathkit is 110V 60 cy. power transformer operated by a husky transformer especially designed for the job.



BEST OF PARTS

You will find many famous names on the parts in your Heathkit. Mallory switches and filter condensers, Chicago Transformer Corporation and Electrical Assembly Transformers, Centralab Potentiometers, Belden Cable, IRC and Allen Bradley resistors, G. E. tubes, Cinch and Amphenol sockets with silver plated contacts, Defiance variable condensers, Eby binding post and many other quality parts. The finest of parts are used to assure long trouble-free service from Heathkits.

New 1948

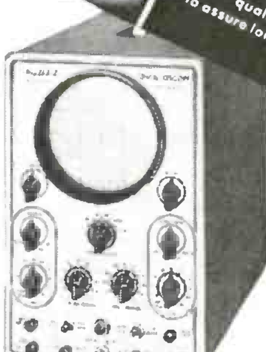
HEATHKIT 5" OSCILLOSCOPE KIT

A necessity for the newer servicing technique in FM and television at a price you can afford. The Heathkit is complete, beautiful two color panel, all metal parts punched, formed and plated and every part supplied. A pleasant evening's work and you have the most interesting piece of laboratory equipment available.

Check the features—large 5" 5BP1 tube, compensated vertical and horizontal amplifiers using 6SJ7's, 15 cycle to 30 M cycle sweep generator using 884 gas triode, 110V 60 cycle power transformer gives 1100 volts negative and 350 volts positive.

Convenient size 8½" x 13" high, 17" deep, weight only 26 pounds.

All controls on front panel with test voltage and ext. syn. post. Complete with all tubes and detailed instructions. Shipping weight 35 pounds. Order today while surplus tubes make the price possible.



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The **HEATH COMPANY**

... BENTON HARBOR 20, MICHIGAN

Radio Business

Stewart-Warner Corporation reports net earnings of $2,609,725, or $2.02 per share of capital stock, for the first nine months of 1948. The statement was unaudited and subject to year-end adjustments. In 1947, net earnings were $1,938,851, or $1.49 a share, for the first three quarters.

Sales for the first nine months of 1948 were $55,993,599, down 1.6% when compared to sales of $56,926,546 for the same period of last year. Sales for the third quarter of 1948 were $18,124,114, up 8.2% over 1947 third-quarter sales of $16,748,250.

Hallicrafters Company of Chicago announces that it will place on the market an automobile television set. The set will have a tamper-proof device which automatically cuts off the power when the car is in motion so that the driver will not be distracted from his job; however, a second unit not affected by the shut-off device can be installed in the back seat.

Sentinel Radio Corporation of Evanston, Ill., has announced the manufacture of a portable television set which can be carried from one room to another, to be plugged in wherever an a.c. outlet is available.

The Radio Parts and Electronic Equipment Conference and Show of 1949 will be held at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, from May 17 to 20. The Show is sponsored by the **Association of Electronic Parts & Equipment Manufacturers, The Sales Managers Clnb (Eastern Division), The Radio Manufactnrers Association, The West Coast Electronic Manufacturers Association and The National Electronic Distributors Association.**

RCA Communications, Inc., New York, announces that a new radiophoto circuit has been opened between Portugal and the United States. All types of pictorial matter will be transmitted over this circuit, linking New York and Lisbon.

Howard W. Sams & Company, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., publisher of Photofact folders, reports that the first series of ten meetings on the West Coast, consisting of lectures on television installation and circuitry, has been held under the co-sponsorship of local distributors of Photofact publications.

Over 4,000 radio technicians registered for these meetings to hear Mr. A. C. W. SAUNDERS of the staff of Howard W. Sams & Company. A series of lectures on the same subject will be held in all major centers of the country during the fall and winter.

Stromberg-Carlson Company of Rochester, N. Y., has announced price raises on its radio and television receivers, to take effect immediately. The increases range from $10 to $55. The company stated that the price adjustments resulted from increases in the cost of materials and labor.

Westinghouse Home Radio Division of Mansfield, Ohio, announces the production of a new dual-speed record changer which will be able to play more than four hours of record music. Either conventional or long-playing Microgroove records can be used.

Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corporation of New York has just put on the market the lowest-priced FM set. It will retail at $29.95. (See page 36.)

Tele-Video Corporation, Upper Darby, Pa., announces acquisition of two electronic products manufacturing companies as subsidiaries. They are Airdesign, Inc. of Upper Darby, and Electronic Controls, Inc., East Orange, N. J.

Radio Corporation of America's consolidated statement of income for the third quarter of 1948 and the first nine months of the year, with comparative figures for the corresponding periods of 1947, has been issued by GENERAL DAVID SARNOFF, President and Chairman of the Board of RCA. It included earnings of subsidiaries.

Total gross income from all sources amounted to $256,968,537 in the first nine months of 1948, compared with $224,982,605 in the same period in 1947, an increase of $31,985,932.

Net income, after all charges and taxes, was $15,128,783 for the first nine months of 1948, compared with $12,233,758 in 1947, an increase of $2,895,025. After payment of preferred dividends, net earnings applicable to common stock for the first nine months of 1948 were 92¢ per share, compared with 71.1¢ per share in the first nine months of 1947.

Earnings of Admiral Corporation, Chicago, and its subsidiaries for the third fiscal quarter ending September 30, 1948, hit an all-time high despite vacation periods and steel shortages which were responsible for temporary shutdowns in several Admiral plants, according to ROSS D. SIRAGUSA, president.

Net sales for the third quarter totaled $15,128,165, compared with $11,120,436 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 36%.

Electronic Sound Engineering Company of Chicago announces a Polyphonic Sound Store Broadcasting System, to be used in large stores, restaurants, industrial plants, bus stations, etc. A timer device automatically turns the set on and off and increases or decreases the volume, adjusting the output to the expected crowd at various hours.

The Solar Manufacturing Company, Paterson, N. J., has filed a petition in the United States District Court, to initiate proceedings under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Act. Reporting a deficit of $670,687 from its 1947 operations, the company proposes to submit a plan of debt arrangement with its creditors to make payment in full on a deferred basis.

FUTURE TRANSISTOR USES

Transistors will play an increasingly important role in the future . . .

By HUGO GERNSBACK

WHEN we look back upon the humble crystal detector of the early radio days, long before the vacuum tube was invented, we must marvel at the spectacular comeback which it recently has staged in the form of the new *Transistor.**

The crystal always was a fascinating device, the more because clear and strong signals could be obtained without either A or B batteries. This feature not only intrigued the experimenter, but the technician and scientist as well. It is therefore not too surprising that the new Transistor was evolved. A tremendous amount of work by the Bell Laboratory scientists went into its development. While the engineers have formulated a theory how the new device works, it is still too early to say just exactly what happens and why it works as it does. The explanation is a highly technical one and we will not review it here—simply for lack of space.

Those of our readers who are acquainted with some of our fanciful predictions—via our annual April Fool joke—will remember the "Crystron Lapel Radio" in the April, 1947, issue, which closely parallels the Transistor in many respects.

Like the Transistor the Crystron had a "grid." It too used no A-battery, and in one instance a circuit was shown which also disposed of the B-battery entirely—a completely batteryless amplifying crystal device. Another fanciful diagram in the same article, labeled "A capacitive-grid crystal tube" probably came as close to the Transistor as anything published up to that date.

These remarks are not made to detract from the great work of the Bell engineers, but are made simply to show that when many people think along identical lines something is bound to evolve.

Inasmuch as the Transistor is an electronically operated device it would be interesting to know what happens, when and if someone applies a radioactive-tipped cat-whisker to the Transistor, as was suggested in the Crystron article in April 1947.

Will this be the avenue to the abolition of the high-tension B-battery voltage? It seems a foregone conclusion that at some time in the future the Transistor—or a similar allied device—may be evolved in which no outside voltage will be required.

Many questions are asked by our readers about the Transistor—the most common being: Will the Transistor supplant the vacuum tube *entirely?*

Personally we doubt it. There are too many uses for the present-day vacuum tube and wherever *power* is required the Transistor may not be able to compete with the vacuum tube. In high-power amplification, transmission, and many other instances the vacuum tube is likely to be dominant for many years to come.

Yet, it seems certain today that the new and revolutionary Transistor will supplant our present vacuum tube in many instances. Its development is so recent that it is difficult to foresee all its many uses. From our present knowledge it should not be too difficult to make certain prognostications based upon our knowledge of the radio art.

The Transistor is a radio and audio-frequency amplifying device paralleling its forerunner, the electronic tube. It differs from the latter in a most important point in that it does not require the usual A-battery. For this reason many appliances—particularly those where space and weight are at a premium—will be the ones that come under immediate consideration. These are chiefly hearing aids and vest pocket radio sets, both of which can now be made exceedingly small—thanks to the Transistor.

In a humorous-fanciful article in the April 1946 issue of RADIO-CRAFT, we predicted the "Radio Pen"—a radio set so small that it would take the shape of a somewhat large fountain pen. Such a radio set is now no longer so fanciful. Indeed, it would surprise us very much if one is not manufactured during the next few years.

Pocket recording instruments whereby voice or sounds may be recorded in an instrument small enough to slip into your pocket also now become possible.

For military purposes the Transistor will assume new proportions in equipping ground troops with small receiving instruments which weigh only a few ounces and therefore do not encumber the soldier with extra weight.

Proximity fuses already much in evidence in World War II—where small radio sets were embodied in the nose of a shell—can now be still further reduced in size and weight and be made much more efficient. It was the A-battery that was particularly troublesome in World War II proximity fuses.

Every aviation pilot prays for the day when he will be able to get radar into his plane to safeguard him from dreaded collisions with other planes, mountains, and building obstructions. Only the large size and great weight of present radar installations are in the way. The Transistor will certainly help to bring this achievement about in the near future.

One of our pet peeves for a long time has been the cumbersome microphone which actors, singers and speakers use on the stage, in cabarets and halls. Such a microphone which pops from beneath the stage—or the type with the heavy base, that must be lugged around—is totally unnecessary in this electronic age. These microphones constantly get in the actor's or speaker's way. If he steps away from the microphone the fading voice effect becomes grotesque.

In the future all this will be done away with. No longer will these unesthetic microphones be allowed on the stage or floor. Instead, half of the entire public address system will be carried by the actor or speaker. A concealed lapel microphone will be used, while a miniature radio transmitter weighing but a few ounces will be in his pocket. Now he *will be a walking broadcast station.* A pick-up wire underneath the stage or a metal strip underneath the rug or linoleum picks up the radio impulses and leads them to the public address system of the theater or hall. In this way the actor, speaker or singer will have free use of the hands with no cumbersome microphone to hide the face. He can walk anywhere on the stage or podium—he is no longer chained to a fixed mike. He will speak in a normal voice which will be broadcast from his pocket radio transmitter and sent out over the public address system of the auditorium.

These are just a few of the future uses of the Transistor. There are, of course, hundreds of others which will come about not only for personal use but also for the home, in the factory, in the stores, in the car—yes, and in television to reduce the size of our television receivers, too.

*See September, 1948, issue RADIO-CRAFT.

RADIO-CONTROLLED BUS

By M. GORDON MOSES

BUILDING radio-controlled models is perhaps the most fascinating, and certainly the most specialized, of model-making hobbies. Radio control is fairly commonly used by builders of model boats and airplanes, but it is seldom applied in model automobiles and similar vehicles.

This control system was developed for use in a model bus, but can be applied to almost any project where there is sufficient space and where weight is not an important factor. The control system, installed in a model bus 22 inches long and 9 inches high, enables it to perform many of the operations of a full-size bus. The operator can start, stop, reverse, turn the vehicle right or left, open and close the doors, operate the windshield wiper and stop signals, and turn lights on and off—all by radio.

The vehicle was assembled from a kit, such as is available at most hobby shops, for a *working-model* bus. Seats and other interior fittings were left out to provide space for the control mechanism.

The Control Circuit

The control system consists basically of a 6-meter transmitter and receiver. The transmitter (Fig. 1), using a 3A5 push-pull oscillator, is small enough to be held in the operator's hand. The receiver, a superregenerator using an RK-61 with a 10,000-ohm sensitive relay in its plate circuit, is in the bus. The circuit is illustrated in Fig. 2.

The heart of the control system is a special, motor-driven, 2-circuit, 12-point selector switch. Its contacts are arranged in concentric circles. The movable arms are on a piece of insulated material mounted on the shaft of the motor. Concentric circles and wiping

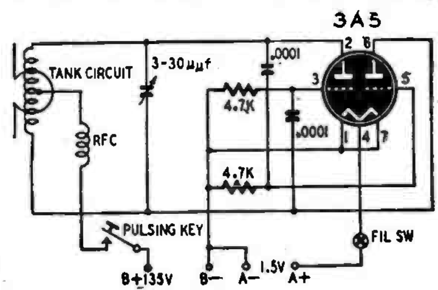


Fig. 1—Simple transmitter controls the bus.

contacts provide a continuous circuit to the arms of the switch. The switch is shown in the photographs and in Fig. 3. The outer ring and the inner circle of contacts control colored indicator lights atop the bus so the operator can tell the position of the switch arm. The inner ring and the outer circle of contacts handle the various controls.

The master control circuit is shown in Fig. 4. When the transmitter key is closed, the plate current of the RK-61 in the receiver decreases and the sensitive relay RY1 closes the circuit to the power relay RY2. This completes the circuit to the selector motor, which continues to turn as long as the transmitting key is pressed. The operator knows the position of the rotating selector switch by watching the lamp indicators atop the bus. If the selector is stopped in the FORWARD position, solenoid SD1 pulls the forward-reverse switch S1 to the forward position, connecting the battery B2 to the driving motor so that it propels the bus forward. The motor is connected to the rear axle with 1 to 1 gears. The bus will continue to run forward until the selector is turned to REVERSE.

Setting the selector at LIGHTS ON causes solenoid SD3 to pull S2 toward it, closing the circuit between the 3-volt battery, the headlights, and running lights. When the selector is stopped at LIGHTS OFF, SD4 pulls S2 toward itself, opening the light circuit. To perform other operations with the lights on, al-

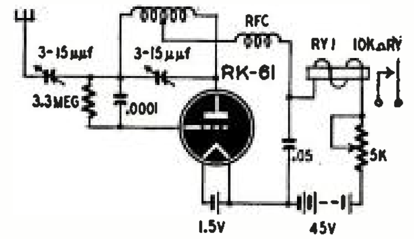


Fig. 2—The receiver is a superregenerator.

low the selector to pass over LIGHTS OFF without stopping. This is possible because the current to operate the solenoids is taken from B1 through the normally closed contacts on RY2.

The doors are opened independently by solenoids and closed by return springs when the selector is moved to another position. When either door is opened, the return spring contacts two metal strips and closes the circuit to the stop- and well-light circuits. The lights go out when the doors close. The construction of the door-opening mechanism and lighting circuit is shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

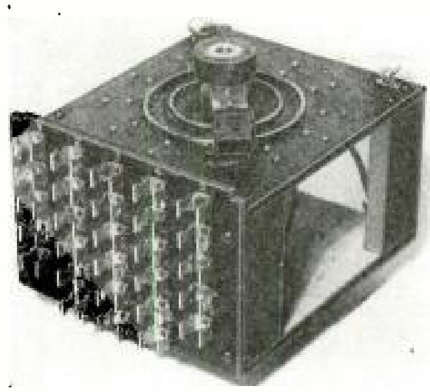
A bell and buzzer simulating the "getting-off" signals that passengers give the driver are powered by a 3-volt battery. The circuit is completed through RY2 when the selector switch comes to rest on BELL or BUZZER.

The windshield wiper uses a solenoid SD6, a return spring, and a thermostatic switch S3 to provide a slow reciprocating action. Current from B1 heats the bimetallic element, causing it to bend and open the heating circuit and close the circuit between the solenoid and the battery. SD6 pulls the windshield wiper in one direction. When the bimetallic element cools, it again closes the circuit to the heating element and the spring returns the wiper to its normal position. The cycle repeats as long as the selector is set on WINDSHIELD WIPER.

Steering is controlled by a 22½-volt motor geared to the front axle as shown in Fig. 7. When the axle is turned approximately 30 degrees to right or left, the steering motor is cut off by limit switches, as shown in Figs. 7 and 4. The wheels can be stopped in any intermediate position by moving the selector to a new position before the circuit is opened by the limit switches. The circuit is wired through RY3 so the motor normally turns to the right. RY3 reverses the circuit for a left turn.

Turn indicators are connected to blink when a turn is being made. Fig. 8 shows the connections to the blinker circuit. When the wheels are turned to the right, the motor circuit is closed through the axle and contact A. Switch B closes the circuit to the right-hand indicators. This circuit is completed intermittently by the commutator and contacts E-E'. During a left-hand turn, the motor circuit is completed through the axle and C and the indicator circuit through D. The circuit is opened and closed by the commutator and contacts G-G'.

Two operations are required to reverse the bus: Set the selector to REVERSE. This causes SD2 to pull S1 toward it, reversing the connections between the driving motor and B2. In this position the circuit to the motor is completed through the auxiliary revers-



A motor drives this special selector switch.

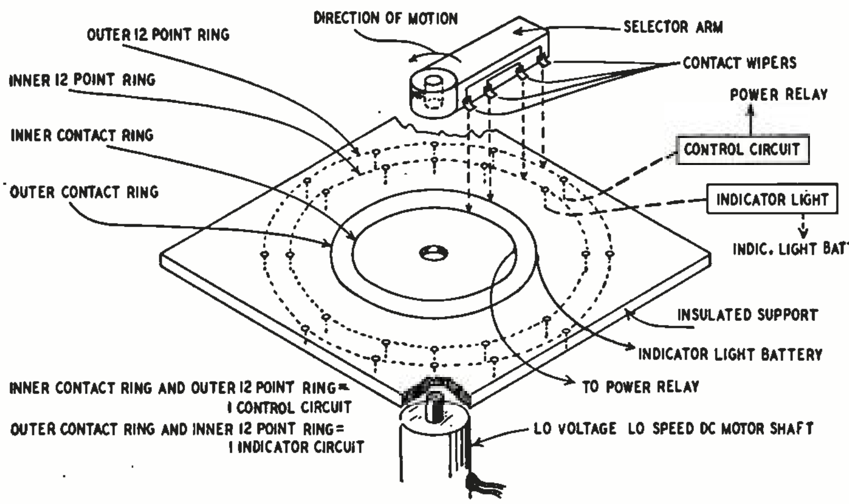


Fig. 3—This switch is the heart of the control system. View shows how it is constructed.

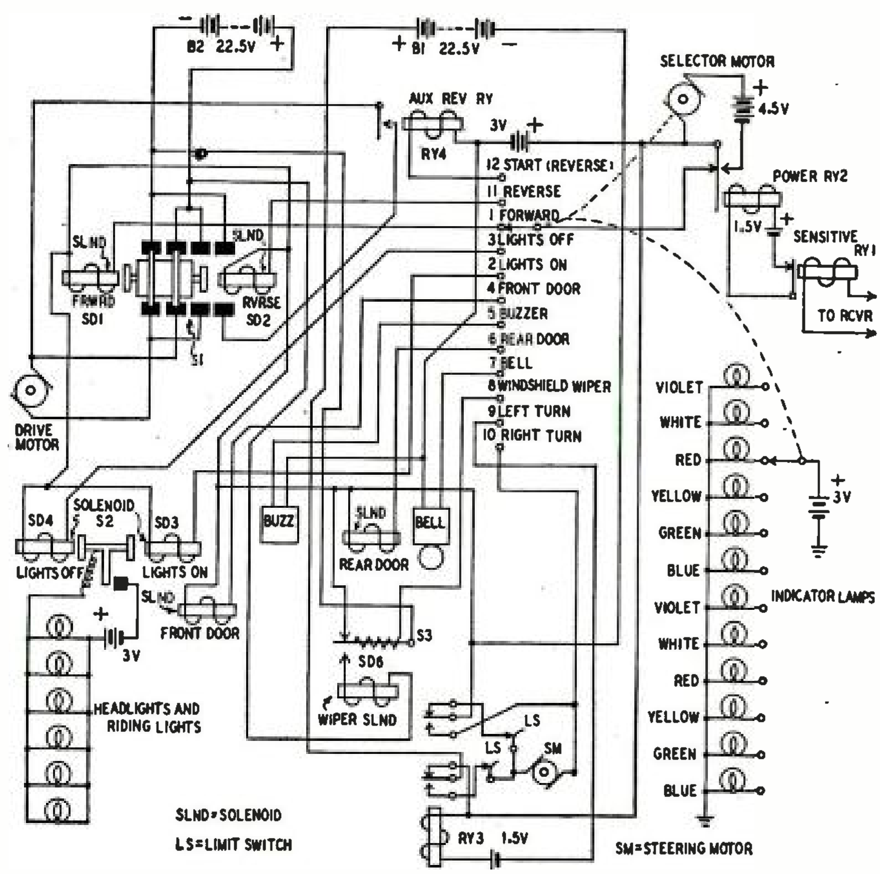


Fig. 4—The master control diagram. Other figures show the auxiliary actuating mechanisms.

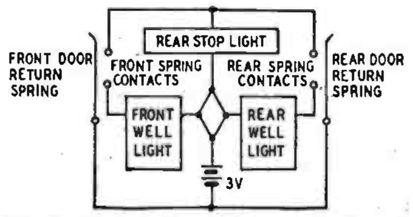


Fig. 5—Stop- and well-light wiring layout.

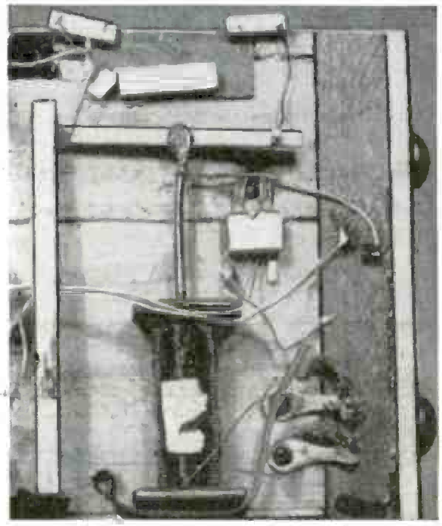


Fig. 6—Door solenoid and lighting switch.

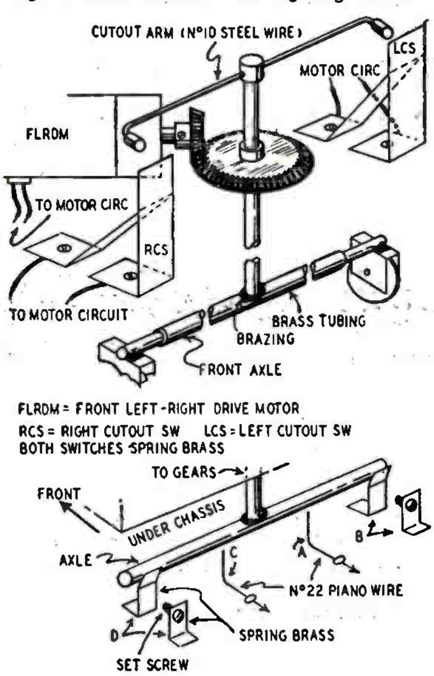


Fig. 7—Special switches operated by axle.

ing relay RY4. Moving the selector to REVERSE-START closes RY4 and completes the circuit to the motor. The bus is stopped by moving the selector to an intermediate position.

The construction of the reversing switch S1 can be seen in Fig. 9.

Many of the problems of construction are left to the ingenuity of the individual builder because of the particular problems of each project. Two types of solenoids were used in this model. Both types are wound with No. 28 enameled magnet wire on 3/32-inch inside diameter aluminum tubing. The door-operating solenoids are 1½ inches long with enough wire added to give an over-all diameter of ½ inch. Those used to operate the windshield wiper, lights, and reversing switch are ⅝ inch long and wound to an over-all diameter of ⅜ inch. The cores are made of 1/16-inch soft iron rod. Steel machine screws are inserted in one end of the aluminum forms to adjust the pull of the solenoids. See Fig. 10 for construction details.

The steering, driving, and selector motors are 27½-volt d.c. Alnico-field units rated at 250 r.p.m. The Delco type 5069600 driving motor runs at about 80 to 85 r.p.m. when loaded by the bus, which weighs about 9½ pounds complete with batteries. The blinker motor is a Delco type 5068751, rated at 27½ volts d.c. and 10,000 r.p.m. This unit turns at about 300 r.p.m. with a 3-volt battery. Both motors are available on the surplus market.

The thermostatic switch is made by the Lionel Train Corp. for use with automatic crossing signals.

Construction projects such as this one can be undertaken by anyone, although no radio-control system should be operated by anyone not holding an amateur radio operator's license.

A similar control system can be worked out by wired remote control, and the operator can control the power relay by inserting long flexible leads running to the operating position. Closing the circuit to RY2 by wire will give the same results as radio control.

Bill of Materials

Transmitter: 2—4,700-ohm, ½-watt resistors; 2—.0001-µf, mica capacitors; 1—3-30-µµf trimmer; 1—u.h.f. choke or 35 turns No. 32 wire, close-wound on ¼-inch low-loss form; 1—3A5; 1—6-meter tank coil (5 turns No. 14 with ½-inch inside diameter, turns spaced diameter of wire and center-tapped).

Receiver: 2—3-15-µµf trimmers; 1—3.3-megohm, ½-watt resistor; 1—.0001-µf mica capacitor; 1—.05-µf, 150-volt, paper capacitor; 1—5,000-ohm potentiometer; 1—10,000-ohm relay (with normally open contacts); 1—RK-61 tube, 1—u.h.f. choke or 35 turns No. 32 wire, close-wound on ¼-inch form; 1—6-meter tank coil (10 turns No. 14 wire with ½-inch inside diameter, spaced to ⅞ inch, tap near center, positioned for best results).

Model: 1—kit for working-model bus; 1—Lionel thermostatic switch; 1—buzzer, 1—bell; 3—27½-volt d.c. Motors (Delco type 5069600); 1—27½-volt d.c. motor (Delco type 5068751); 12—3-volt pilot lamps with sockets; 12—"grain of wheat" lamps; sockets; magnet wire; spring brass; assorted tubing; incidental hardware.

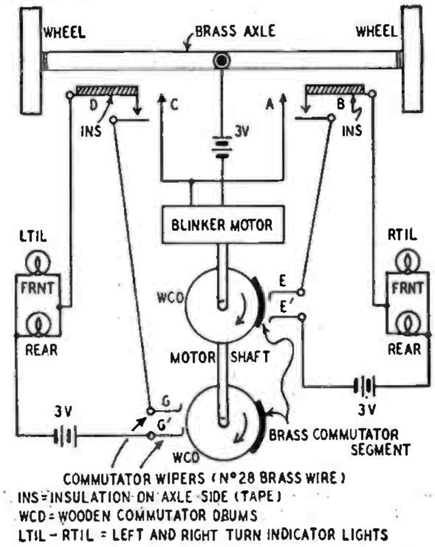


Fig. 8—Wiring of the turn-indicator circuit.

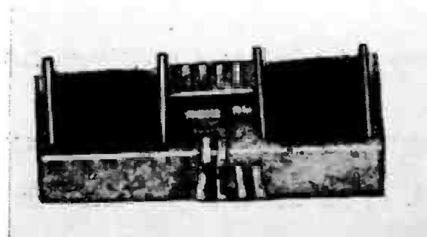


Fig. 9—Forward-Reverse switch and solenoids.

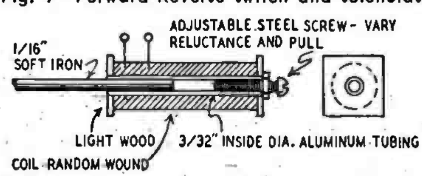
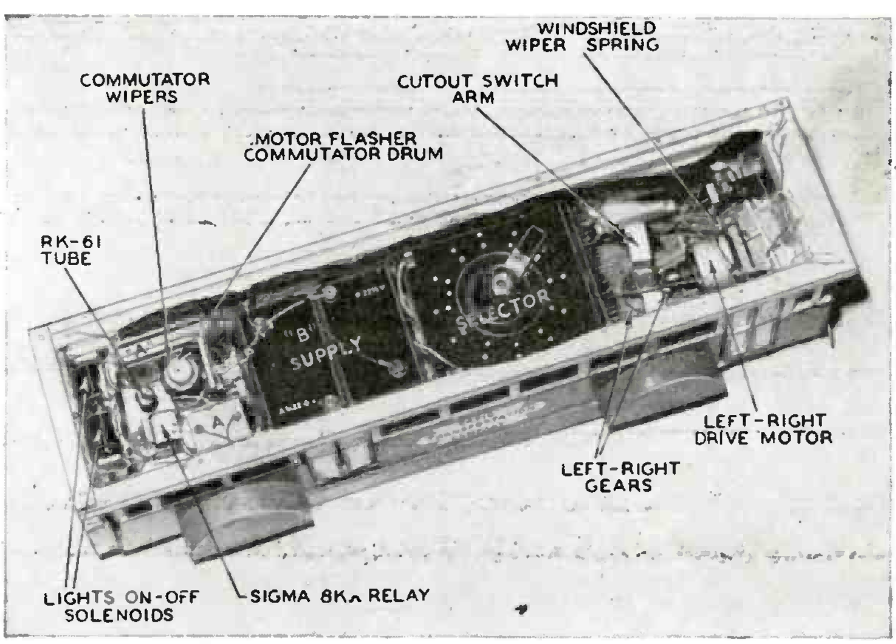
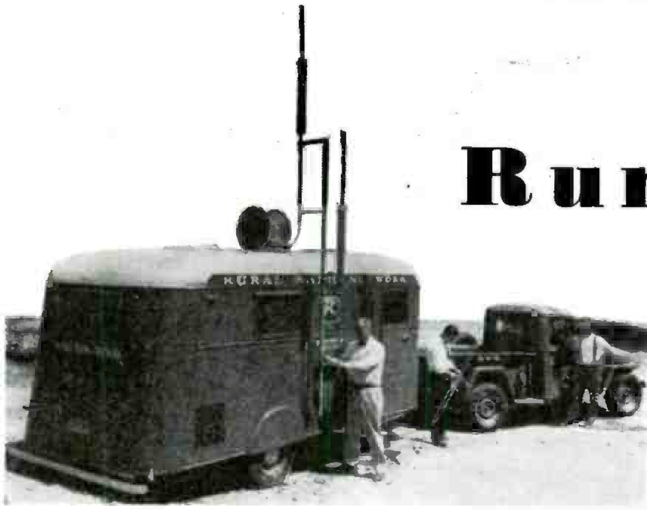


Fig. 10—Construction of actuating solenoids.



Top of the bus and indicator lamp leads are removed to show placement of the components.



Rural FM Radio Network

FM chain serves farmers

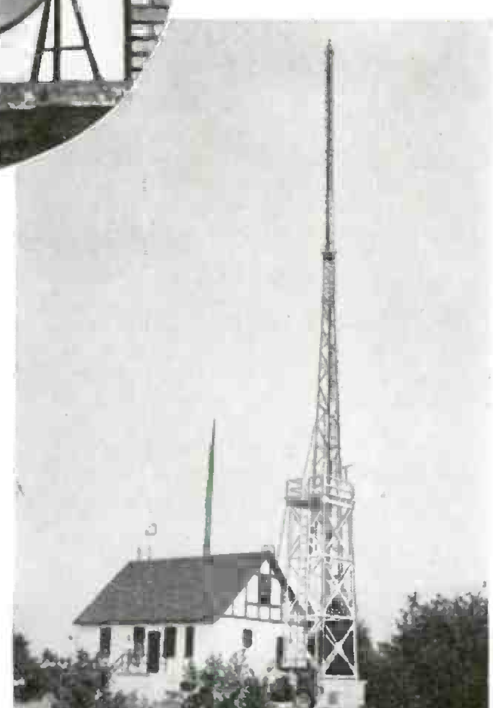
THE first cooperatively owned farmers' radio system in the world, the Rural Radio Network, serves 118,000 farms in upper New York State with programs, news, and reports especially designed and timed for farm families.

The network consists of six FM stations, wholly owned by ten farm organizations. Stations are linked only by radio. Sites for the transmitters were so chosen that each station would be able to receive the next one's signals, in addition to providing the desired local coverage. An affiliation with New York City's WGHF adds the facilities of a big-city outlet.

A mobile unit (above) originates programs from rural spots. Main origination point for most programs is Ithaca; a studio is shown below. In the control room is master-control equipment and on the roof is the antenna (in circle) which beams signals from the ST-link transmitter (right photo) to the Ithaca transmitter, 9½ miles away. All transmitters are 250-watt units and resemble the one at bottom right.

A large service area is desired, and to that end the sponsors of the network had a special receiver designed for extra sensitivity. This was engineered by North American Philips and is being distributed to the listeners by the cooperatives whose members own the broadcast stations.

Farmers of other states are observing methods and results of RRN.



RRN broadcasters originate programs in Ithaca studio (left), through the window of which Ithaca master control room can be seen. Station engineer tunes the ST-link transmitter (upper right). Parabolic microwave antenna (circle) beams programs to the main Ithaca transmitter, thence to listeners in area. All RRN transmitter plants resemble the one shown at lower right. A weather vane is atop the antenna.

Antennas for Television

Part I

A simple and inexpensive way to boost signal input and cut down interference without using vacuum tubes or altering antennas

By EDWARD M. NOLL
and
MATT MANDL*

TELEVISION reception can be improved to a marked degree by correct installation of a well designed antenna. A good antenna system will do much to reduce snow effect, ghosts, poor contrast, and other picture defects which detract from the enjoyment of television programs.

Most present TV aerials fail to take advantage of the high gain which can be achieved by utilizing fully the properties of transmission lines and orientation and propagation characteristics. This can be traced directly to the misinformation and contradictory theories which daily confront the television repairman. To add to his confusion, his own experience with antennas seems to indicate that almost all he has been told is unreliable and cannot be depended upon to give predictable performance. Too often he runs across instances where the same antennas and receivers in adjacent homes give far different results—yet one installation seems a duplicate of the other.

Eventually the television technician comes to the conclusion that time consumed in trying to sort out all the conflicting ideas on television antennas is just wasted energy. In consequence he is firmly convinced that results are haphazard and uncontrollable. He chooses an antenna which seems to give fairly good results in most places, and makes that model his standard installation. If results are below what they should be, he feels that it is a matter of locality and nothing can be done about it.

To clarify this situation, the authors undertook an exhaustive investigation of every typical television antenna in common use. Experimental antennas, arrays, and transmission lines were set up to affirm or disapprove existing theories and ideas. Duplicate tests were made in different localities, at both low and high signal levels. Propagation and terrain characteritics were checked to verify all findings fully.

Receivers with different input systems were also employed to get complete data concerning their effects on transmission lines and antenna sensitivity. Comparisons were made with dipoles, folded dipoles, stacked arrays, and reflectors, to note what difference each made in the received signal.

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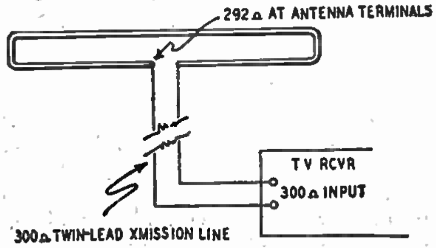


These are theoretical impedance relationships.

Originally it was intended merely to give practical proof of accepted theory by considering all the factors which might change reception under certain conditions. The results and observations, however, brought to light a number of startling factors completely unknown or ignored to date. Unorthodox methods for greatly increasing the received signal were evolved, and many pet theories long taken for granted were disproved.

Applied to typical installations, these procedures improved reception to a remarkable degree—contrast increased, interference and snow decreased, and fringe-area performance was brought to a level often comparable with that of better reception regions. In many instances improvement was over 10 db greater than that obtained with typical boosters.

To secure such results, changes must be made which differ radically from what is normally encountered in typical home installations. Full benefits are obtained only when consideration is given to each item along the line—receiver, transmission line, antenna, orientation, and propagation characteristics.

For instance, the accepted theory with regard to the popular twin-lead so much in use today is that this line represents an untuned or nonresonant transmission characteristic. As will be seen, this concept must be modified. Such a line has a characteristic impedance (Z_0) which results from the size of the two conductors, the spacing between them, and the dielectric constant of the insulating material. Most twin-leads have a characteristic impedance of 300 ohms.

A transmission line will transfer a maximum amount of energy if it is terminated at each end in an impedance equal to Z_0. A 300-ohm line, for instance, should be attached to a receiver whose impedance is 300 ohms. This line should also be attached to a 300-ohm antenna. This condition is approached with a folded dipole, which has a radiation resistance of about 292 ohms. (See diagram.)

Theoretically, a maximum of energy will be transmitted to the receiver and the transmission line can be of any length—though line loss does increase with length (300-ohm twin-lead has a loss of about 0.75 db per 100 feet).

In actual practice, however, this ideal condition is rarely achieved, and cutting the twin-lead to a random length may result in a considerable decrease in signal strength. In order to understand how this comes about and how to correct for it, a brief comparison between the twin-lead (untuned) and a resonant line is necessary.

A resonant (tuned) line should be some multiple of a quarter-wavelength long. Such a line, when open-circuited at one end, will not transmit or receive any energy. Radio waves sent along it will be reflected back to create standing waves.

Standing waves on a transmission line mean that there are voltage and current peaks standing along it, with a half-wavelength separation between each peak. The ratio of these voltage peaks to voltage nodes (low-voltage points) is the standing-wave ratio. When such a line is a multiple of a quarter-wavelength and is terminated in its characteristic impedance, all of the energy sent through it is utilized. Under such an ideal condition there would be no reflected waves, and no standing waves. However, the farther the termination from the correct value, the greater the standing-wave ratio. The same holds true if the line is shorter or longer than a multiple of a quarter-wavelength, since this will add capacitance or inductance to a line which is supposed to be purely resistive.

In television receiver installations the preference is for untuned (nonresonant) transmission lines because of their simplicity. In such a line we shouldn't have to worry about length and our only consideration would be a proper match at each end. If, however, a mismatch occurs due to line characteristics or incorrect termination, standing waves develop. In such cases our twin-lead acts like a resonant line which is either improperly matched or not cut to the right length. When this happens, signal intensity is decreased enormously because much of the energy is reflected instead of being absorbed by the input system of the receiver.

Thus, it can readily be seen how important it is that the nonresonant twin-lead act in the manner it should—that is, like an untuned line having no standing waves. Actually, however, this is never achieved when using any of the standard types available at the present time. Of the numerous installations checked by the authors, it was found that in every instance there definitely were standing waves on the line.

If the line happened to be cut near a multiple of a quarter-wavelength long for a certain channel, reception was fairly good and the standing-wave ratio low; but it still acted very much like a resonant line.

A simple and quick method for checking the presence of standing waves is to grasp the transmission line firmly at intervals of every 6 inches, with the receiver tuned to some channel between 7 and 13. If the line has a high unbalance, the picture will get dimmer when the hand is in some places and brighter when in others. If the line happens to be close to a multiple of a quarter-wavelength, the results will not be so pronounced but will still be evident.

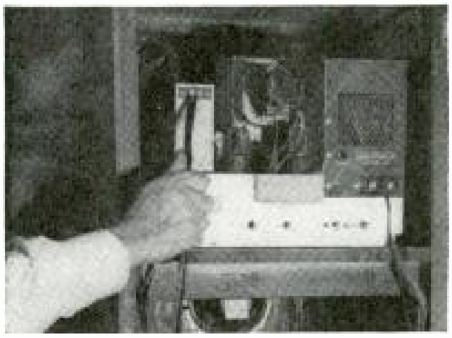
If the contrast is decreased until the picture is barely visible and the line is held with the hand at a place where it results in signal *increase*, the difference will be more noticeable, because on highly unbalanced lines it will bring the picture up to almost normal contrast.

This can be rechecked at high signal level. Advance the contrast control until the picture is just on the verge of tearing. Now grasp the twin-lead at a place previously determined for signal increase; the picture will tear, showing much greater signal input to the receiver. (Excessive signal will tear the picture if the gain of the i.f. stages has been increased to a high level by adjustment of the contrast control.)

On the lower channels the spacing between high and low points along the lines will be correspondingly greater, due to the longer wavelength. However, since some channels are harmonically related, an adjustment of this standing-wave condition often results in improvement for several channels.

Several methods of minimizing standing waves result in a much better signal and a reduction of the snow effect on weak stations. Because the maximum results are realized when adjusting for a certain channel, it is best to correct for the weakest station. Thus, if channel 10 is not received well, the twin-lead can be adjusted to favor this station and bring its level up.

The procedures used to aid reception are based on the fact that the line is actually resonant. When there are standing waves on a transmission line, reflections along the line begin at the termination (television receiver input) because the antenna acts as the generator of the signal and the receiver as the energy-consuming device. If all the energy is not utilized by the receiver, some is sent back along the line to the generator (antenna) with resultant standing waves. If the line is not a multiple of a quarter-wavelength, not all the energy will be utilized. Remember that we are dealing with a resonant line, despite the fact that it was originally designed to be nonresonant.


Grasp line and note whether picture changes.

The only way to match a resonant line is to make it a multiple of a quarter-wavelength—despite the apparent 300-ohm match at receiver and antenna.

Any one of several methods can be utilized to tune the line for maximum reception. A small variable capacitor can be placed across the twin-lead at the antenna posts of the receiver, and the capacitance adjusted for maximum picture signal. Another method is to keep cutting small sections from the lead-in until the signal is at a maximum. The third, perhaps the most economical and convenient method, consists of adding a section of twin-lead to the line. This is attached right to the antenna posts of the receiver (see photo).

It is preferable to start with about 40 inches of line and cut off an inch or two at a time. Close the end of the line by twisting together a small section of the stranded conductors at the free end. This shorted stub will nullify the effects of either inductance or capacitance present in the line and will aid in bringing it back to a pure resistance. As this condition is approached, there will be a decided change in the picture on the viewing tube.

Not only does the procedure materially aid picture signal, but it results in a decrease of noise because an approach to a perfect balance will eliminate the possibility of stray pickup in either conductor.

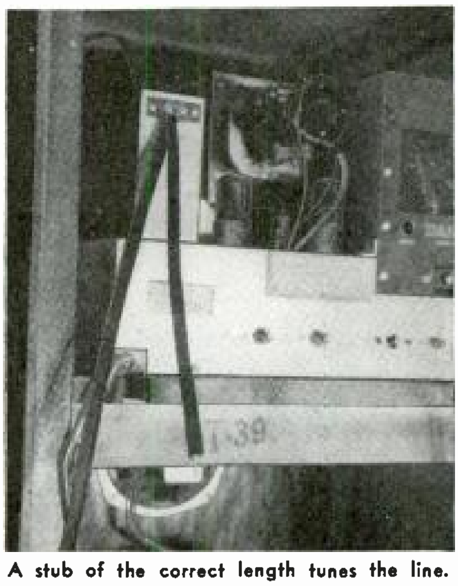
The inability of twin-lead to act as a truly nonresonant line is also caused by the composition of the dielectric used. Under tests in good signal areas, it was found that the line would pick up a station even when disconnected from an antenna and terminated in a 300-ohm resistor. With such a termination, no pickup should have been possible. When, however, it is properly cut and matched, it still remains the most simple and economical low-loss line for television and FM reception.

In the next article co-axial cable will be discussed and comparison will be made with twin-lead. Gain considerations will be analyzed and methods for improving signal strength given.

(Amateurs and others who deal with transmitters are familiar with the power-wasting effects of standing waves. However, most servicemen have never met them before, professionally. In view of the fact that twin-lead is never non-resonant, the importance of the material in this article cannot be over-emphasized.

The Editors, for example, were most interested to note that a very snowy picture on channel 13 could be greatly improved merely by sliding the hand down a portion of the transmission line until best picture point was found.

Television installation and service men might do well to carry with them several sections of line, each of a different length, shorted at one end and terminated in alligator clips at the other. Clipping these, one at a time, to the receiver would soon indicate what stub length is optimum. A permanent stub could then be cut.—*Editor*)

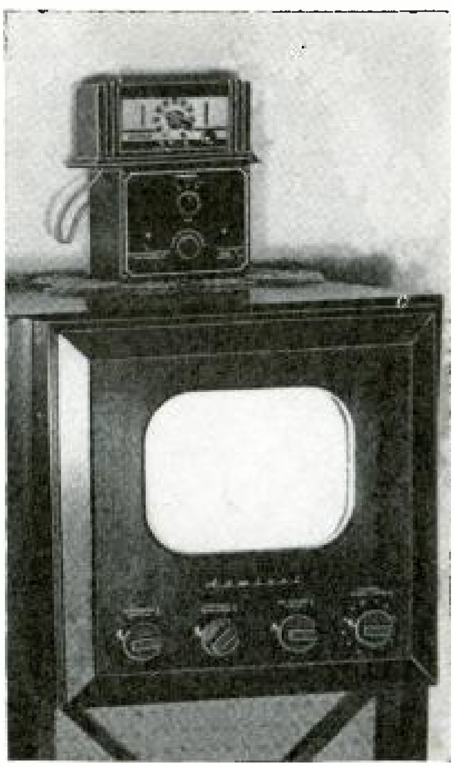

A stub of the correct length tunes the line.

HOW TO GET TELEVISION DX

Experimenters in fringe areas are picking up satisfactory television programs with the help of multiple boosters, very high antennas, and careful adjustment

By LYMAN E. GREENLEE

This Workshop Associates array, 90 feet in the air, is the antenna of Elmer Taflinger.



Multiple boosting is necessary for reception.

AROUND Indianapolis, Indiana, set owners are picking up TV programs from Chicago, about 190 airline miles away. Reception is, at times, equal to that from Cincinnati's WLWT, approximately 90 miles distant. Both pictures and sound are being received; although frequently the picture comes in without the audio, while at other times the video is lacking but sound is perfect. Inability to receive both sight and sound simultaneously is usually due to the narrow band width resulting from the use of preselectors or boosters in series. Most marginal installations are using *two or three boosters in cascade* to build up the gain sufficiently to swing the video end of the receiver. Consequently, the band width is often narrowed to the point where either the picture or the sound may be lost. Considerable care in peaking the boosters is necessary to avoid this difficulty, but it cannot be altogether avoided in marginal installations. One very good solution for the trouble is to use a separate receiver for the audio.

How good is reception?

TV set owners in the Indianapolis area are also reporting reception of signals from Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Detroit. There is often a lot of interference between stations on the same channel. Such interference is particularly bad between WLWT at Cincinnati and WBKB at Chicago, both stations being on channel 4. There are times when you get the picture from one transmitter and the audio from the other. At other times both pictures mix together to form a garbled mess; and, as reception conditions vary, the stronger signal is the one that predominates. Frequently we have seen a program suddenly shift from one station to the other with no adjustment of the controls on the TV receiver. Reflections from shifting cloud banks are particularly annoying and are probably responsible for such freak effects. They vary in direction and intensity from day to day and hour to hour. It is virtually impossible to eliminate entirely this type of interference. Rotation of the antenna is probably the best and most effective remedy. Often a stronger signal can be picked up by tuning to a reflection, but it is likely to be very erratic and difficult to hold.

All kinds of freak results can be expected in marginal areas—including some good reception that would almost lead you to believe the transmitter was about two blocks down the street. We have seen good, clear test patterns from WLWT (Cincinnati) when the weather was very hot and there was not a cloud in the sky—airline distance to the transmitter about 90 miles! Usually, however, results are better on a cloudy day with relatively high humidity such as occurs either before or after a thunder shower.

Most marginal installations are made in homes of people who know quite a lot about radio or electronics—amateurs, servicemen, engineers, and so on—but a surprising number of sets are being installed for professional people, such as doctors and lawyers. A few taverns have installed projection TV, even though the nearest transmitter is beyond the normal range of satisfactory reception. Since it has been the policy of set manufacturers in general to discourage marginal TV installations, most of the sets have been privately installed by their owners. Maintenance has been left entirely to the owners, and the manufacturer or distributor assumes no responsibility whatever for the results.

Are owners satisfied with their sets and with the reception they have been getting? The answer, surprisingly, is a very definite "yes." A few owners did not know what to expect, and they have been very much disappointed. They are the ones who were expecting to get pictures like home movies, something that just can't be done yet, at least not in marginal areas. Not all locations will give satisfactory reception, and an owner who installs a TV set in a particularly bad location may never be able to pick up a recognizable test pattern. Would-be televiewers must be warned of possible complete failure, or unsuccessful installations will create bad will toward the installer.

Which is the best set?

The question is often asked: "What type or brand of television receiver should I purchase to get reasonably good reception in areas like this one, far from television broadcast stations?"

Any of the standard receivers now on the market will work in marginal areas if properly installed. Several kit receivers have been as successful as standard makes. There is some difference in stability and performance between various sets; but, generally speaking, no special set is required for a marginal installation. Regardless of the type of set or make selected, it is very important to check it carefully (or to have it checked) to be sure it is properly aligned and in tip-top shape to deliver its maximum performance. Usually, the cheaper sets employing a minimum of tubes will require a larger input signal to drive the video channel successfully. If the location is in a low-noise area, the signal can be built up to the level required by any set on the market; but if there is noise and interference, that will also be amplified by the boosters and results will be unsatisfactory.

All marginal installations require the use of from one to three preamplifiers or booster stages. You can buy several good ones on the market, or one can be built. (See RADIO-ELECTRONICS, October, 1948, page 60, and November, 1948, page 48.) It is generally necessary to use two or three stages of preamplification. To avoid oscillation due to coupling, many users prefer to employ factory-made boosters in cascade. If trouble is encountered because of oscillation, instability, or failure to secure a tunable peak, it can often be corrected by making changes in the input or output lines. Of course, some boosters may be inherently unstable; in many cases it will be simpler to try another one when tracing down the source of trouble. Usually two different makes work better than two of the same make when connected in series because there is less chance for interaction between the two units.

Get a good antenna

To get any reception in a marginal area, you must bring the maximum signal into the set, so the antenna installation is the most important thing to consider. Several antenna systems now on the market give good results in marginal areas, and most users have preferred to buy a ready-cut antenna system. Decide what station you want to receive and then either get an antenna cut for that particular channel, or get one you can definitely tune to the desired channel. Properly spaced directors and reflectors are a necessity. Remember that straight dipoles have better directional characteristics than the folded types. Usually, a multiple array is the only answer to the problem of getting a signal into the set, and the only type of antenna that will give any usable results. The so-called "broadband" types that cover all channels are no good for use outside the line of sight of the transmitter. If the set is really far away from the transmitter, there will be trouble from all kinds of interference and stray noise pickup—automobile and airplane ignition systems, cloud reflections, static, random noise, tube noise—so the antenna must be tunable and highly directional to minimize unwanted pickup and at the same time put the maximum signal into the TV receiver.

Get the antenna up as high as possible, preferably on a utility pole that is climbable or on a good pipe or fabricated mast that can be lowered for repairs and adjustments. The antenna *must be rotatable*, either by hand (turning the pipe column with a wrench) or with a motor. Keep the over-all height under 100 feet to avoid having to install a flasher beacon on top of the mast in compliance with CAA regulations.

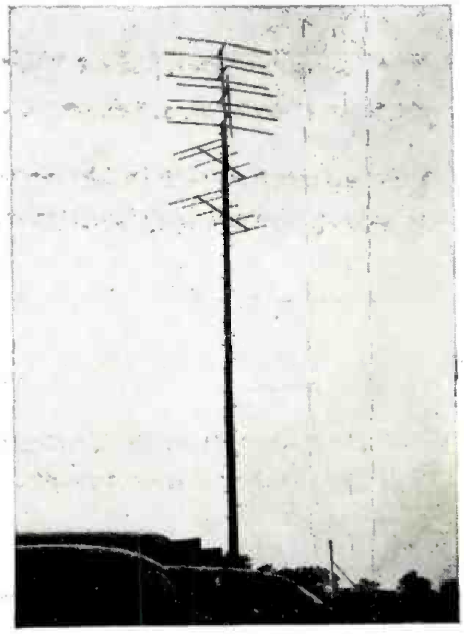
Most marginal antenna installations run from 50 to 95 feet over-all height. It is important to get above trees and surrounding objects, but excessive height means increased length of transmission line, with increased losses. Use a minimum length of co-axial cable or transmission line to make the installation. Use co-ax for noisy locations and twin line for residential or country jobs. If a purchased antenna system is installed, directions for installation and matching to the set will be furnished. It is a good idea to do some experimenting when it comes to matching inputs; there is often a very great mismatch which results in a very poor transfer of signal. A little patient trial-and-error may make a big difference in the input signal. Keep the lead-in away from metal objects. Support it on a minimum of stand-off insulators and avoid sharp bends or turns.

Where to get a mast

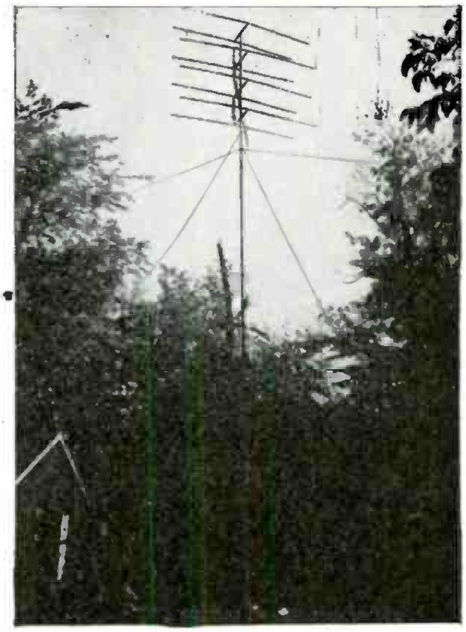
For lightning protection, it is advisable either to ground the pipe mast or to run a separate ground wire to the top, as is done to protect utility poles. Follow the National Electric Code. Frequently your local power and light company will set a pole at a very reasonable price, as they have all the necessary equipment and can do the work in a minimum of time. You can mount your antenna on this pole, which is climbable and requires no guy wires for its support. Several marginal installations we visited had used this service with considerable satisfaction. Over a period of several years, such a pole should be a very good investment.

It takes a lot of work and patience to get a marginal installation to function properly. Do not expect consistently good pictures or uniform results. Television is here to stay, and it now appears that good reception may be possible at distances far beyond those at first established by the engineers as the maximum at which a satisfactory picture could be received.

After becoming thoroughly familiar with a particular setup, the operator can anticipate the times of best reception. Marginal TV is just beginning to open up on a national basis, and there are plenty of problems yet unsolved. Those who are now out on the fringe are having an unusual opportunity to assist in solving those problems by actually trying for reception under the varying atmospheric and climatic conditions encountered from day to day.



The upper array on this 90-foot-high mast is beamed on Cincinnati, lower toward Chicago.



Two photos of another marginal installation.

CUSTOM-BUILT Projection Televisers

TELEVISION kits are becoming a new and important factor in the radio technician's life. Hampered in many cases by franchising systems, the kit is in many cases the wedge with which he can pry open the rich television field. The would-be televiewer buys his kit from the serviceman, who assembles and installs it for a fixed fee.

Advantages of the system are threefold. The kit manufacturer knows that his equipment will perform better if assembled and installed by a skilled technician than by even the cleverest amateur constructor. The customer has a wide range of choice in cabinet selection—or may even have his set built into a wall-space or an existing piece of furniture. And the servicing problem —doubly troublesome in kit-built receivers—is solved to the satisfaction of manufacturer, televiewer and serviceman.

Manufacturers are orienting themselves more and more toward the serviceman as television kits become more complex. Projection-type televisers, whose extra-high-voltage power supplies and optical systems add to the difficulties of the inexperienced constructor, are a natural for the skilled technician, and their manufacturers are not slow to realize it. Television Assembly Co., whose new projection job is the subject of this month's cover, is aiming its sales efforts on the new model exclusively at radio servicemen. Other companies have been following a parallel course. This is a sharp break with former practices in television kit distribution.

The technician finds kits reasonably available, the public clamoring more and more for televisers, and the assembly work not too difficult. There are new problems, but they tend to follow definite patterns, and once licked in one receiver, are easily recognized and overcome in the next. If the radioman charges an assembly fee sufficient to meet these unexpected difficulties, he will find himself in a profitable as well as interesting field of radio work.

Among the alert radio technicians who have taken advantage of the opportunities in custom television assembly and installation are Irving Glassman and Leonard Mendelsohn, proprietors of Hi-Q Radio of Brooklyn, N. Y. The two partners appear in the photos at the bottom of the page, Glassman in the striped sweater and Mendelsohn in the white shirt. Organized a little less than two years ago, Hi-Q has assembled and installed more than 200 television sets, as well as numbers of special sound jobs. Specializing in custom-work, they welcome jobs out of the ordinary line, such as closet, wall, and fireplace television installations or special radio-recording - television combinations to harmonize with fine furniture. Their slogan is: "Any cabinet or any installation."

Wiring up an ordinary kit, they find, takes a little more than a day, unless bugs are encountered. For this a fee of $50 is charged the owner of the televiser. This rate seems moderate, and is partly explained by the skill of the technicians, who are at home with practically any type of kit, and thus run into fewer difficulties than might be expected. It is certainly far less than the factor which must be charged to wiring in the price of a commercial televiser.

The projection jobs were a trifle new at the time our photos were taken, but Glassman and Mendelsohn find that in spite of their greater size and complexity, they can be assembled in about 50% more time than the older direct-viewing kits. In the Television Assembly receiver, this is partly explained by the semi-ready condition of the kit, which has the front end (a Du Mont Inputuner), the i.f. strip, and the high-voltage power supply already wired. Fees for assembling projection receivers have not been fixed, but would probably run a little more than 50% higher than those charged for the small kits.

Assembly naturally leads to installation and servicing. The man who has put the set together is the logical one to repair it. Hi-Q makes a contract for installation and a year's servicing. The yearly contract rate of $65—which includes installation and high- and low-frequency antennas with separate lead-ins—represents a cut-to-the-bone figure due to the competitive situation in New York. The partners justify it on the basis that they can make money at that figure if they have more than 200 contracts, and that renewal service contracts will represent a greater margin of profit than original installations.

The partners have a strict cost-accounting system, and know that at present they have eight service calls per year per set, and that each call costs $4.11, including all overhead. It is on this that they base their figure of a minimum of 200 contracts for a profitable business.

The example of Glassman and Mendelsohn is being followed—and is worth following—by radio technicians in all television areas. To repeat and emphasize what has previously been said: if the radioman charges enough to meet unexpected difficulties and reverses—as well as his straight labor—he will find an excellent new field in projection television kit assembly and installation.

The Hi-Q partners, Glassman (in rear) and Mendelsohn (working on projection lens)

Pocket Micro-Receiver

By RICHARD HENRY

The Micro radio receiver as compared with a package of cigarettes. Earphone and its plug are in the foreground.

A NEW receiver put on the market by Micro-Electric Products, Inc., appears to be very near the smallest size possible for a three-tube set. Mounted in a brown plastic case approximately one-third larger than a standard package of cigarettes, the Micro receiver is even smaller than many hearing aids. Placed in a shirt pocket, it slips down out of sight, the only evidences of its existence being a slight bulge and the flesh-colored antenna and earphone wires.

Despite its miniature dimensions, the receiver contains three Raytheon subminiature tubes. CK512AX's are used as detector and first audio amplifier, and a CK522AX is in the output stage. The resistors and capacitors, as well as the output transformer, are miniature components, such as those used in hearing aids. As the photograph indicates, all the parts are mounted on a fiber chassis.

The circuit is a fairly standard regenerator. A departure from usual practice, however, is the tuning arrangement. The antenna, grid, and tickler coils are all wound on a single form. A powdered-iron core running through the form is terminated on a threaded rod bent at a right angle. This projects through a slot on the front of the case and a very small knob is screwed onto it. Sliding the knob up and down tunes the receiver.

There are calibration marks on the case but no numbers, presumably because, like all regenerators, the oscillator changes frequency so readily due to changes in the setting of the regeneration control and hand capacity that numbered marks would not be very helpful.

The tickler coil is not wound directly over one end of the tuning inductance in the usual manner. Part of it is spread out along the tuning coil to keep regeneration as even as possible over the whole tuning range.

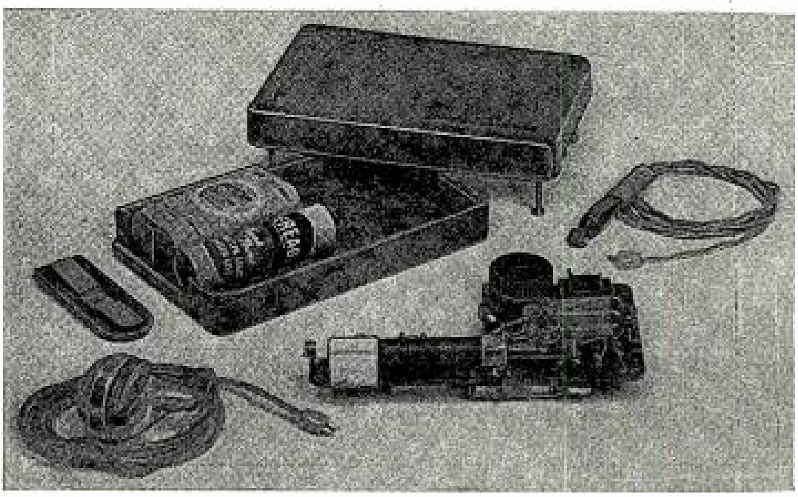
The regeneration control is a miniature hearing-aid potentiometer. The knob projects slightly from the side of the case. The earphone, a crystal unit, is fitted with a clear plastic ear plug designed to fit the ear comfortably.

Considering the fact that the circuit is a simple regenerator, results are adequate, certainly unusual for the physical size. Distant (suburban) reception was very poor, but in downtown New York City there was satisfactory reception from several local stations with no antenna other than the 2½-foot clip-lead attached to the set. Clipping the lead to a metal filing cabinet or typewriter brought in additional signals, although too good an antenna damaged reception because of the set's lack of selectivity.

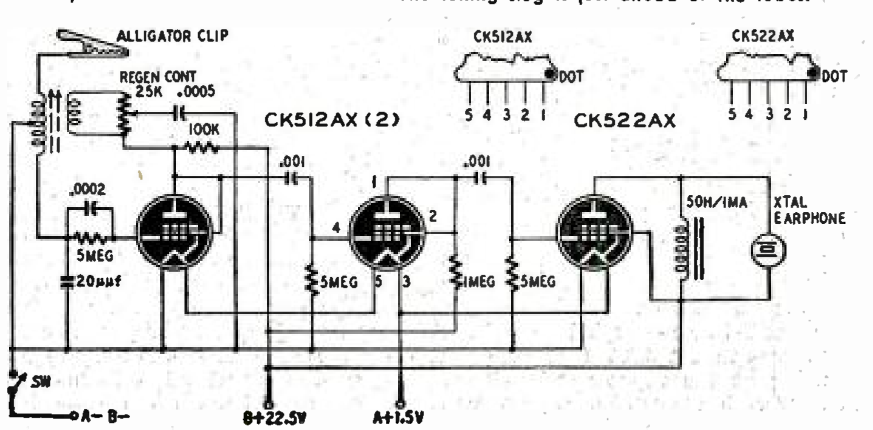
One point concerning the receiver's mechanical arrangement is of interest. The tuning knob, as mentioned, slides up and down in a slot. The tension of the small spring placed under the panel is not sufficient to hold the tuner's setting at all times. When placed in a shirt pocket, for instance, the cloth rubs against the knob, detuning the set. Though it was not tried, replacing the spring with a slightly longer one may cure this condition.

Anyone who is not used to a regenerative radio may have some trouble with this set. Critical regeneration control and body capacity both affect the receiver. These points will be quite familiar to the ham or shortwave experimenter, who will find operation quite simple.

The set is an interesting experiment in adapting old principles in new design. It remains to be seen whether the listener will accept a regenerative portable radio.



Exploded view reveals construction. The tuning slug is just ahead of the tubes.



The schematic. Circuit is regenerative—using a shunt-fed tickler—with two audio stages.

Designing L-C Audio Filters

A nomogram eliminates all math in designing filters

By RICHARD H. DORF

WITH the two nomograms on page 33 you can design your own audio filters without tedious mathematical calculations. The nomograms are for the *constant-k* filter, a simple but effective type of L-C circuit. The cutoff slopes you will get with them will be almost as sharp as the ideals shown in Fig. 1, depending on the d.c. resistance of the coils you use. For sharpest cutoff use low-resistance coils.

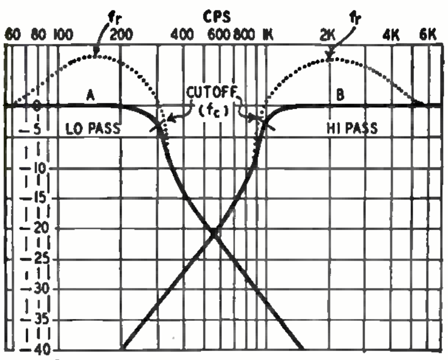


Fig. 1—Dotted lines show how response peaks if terminating resistance is high or absent.

To use the nomograms, first decide what kind of a filter you need. For a phonograph scratch filter, for instance, you might want a low-pass filter which would cut off at 6,000 cycles, leaving all lower frequencies practically untouched. Having decided on a fairly sharp cutoff, choose one of the *full-section* filters shown in Fig. 2. For a cutoff only half as steep as Fig. 1 indicates, you would choose a *half-section*, as in Fig. 3.

Either of the low-pass filters shown in Fig. 2-a, the T or pi, could be used, so you can decide on the basis of economy. A filter with only one choke being cheaper than one with two chokes, the pi filter would be selected.

First determine where the filter is to be placed. It could be in a low-impedance line if one is used, but suppose in this case you decide to place it in the amplifier between two tubes. The only important thing to know here is the resistance load the filter will face.

A filter will work with any load resistance as long as the resistance across the filter's input is equal to or greater than the output load. But it will work best when inserted in a line of uniform impedance—one terminated in the same resistance at both ends.

The resistance-coupled amplifier chart shows that a 6SJ7 (the tube you are using at the input to the filter) will work with a 100,000-ohm plate load resistor and a 100,000-ohm following grid resistor. Because the plate resistance of the pentode is high, its shunting effect on the plate load resistor is negligible and the line between the 6SJ7 plate and the following grid is, in effect, a 100,000-ohm line. If a triode, such as the 6C5, were used with the same resistors, the low plate resistance shunting the plate resistor would bring the net resistance at the input of the filter down far below 100,000 ohms. The circuit is shown in Fig. 4.

To find the values for the coil and capacitors, find a straightedge (transparent plastic rulers with a black line down the center work best) and turn to Nomogram 1. The cutoff frequency you have decided on is 6,000 cycles, and the terminating resistance R (or the nominal impedance of the line) is 100,000 ohms. Place the straightedge, as shown by the dashed line, so that it touches 6,000 cycles in the f_c column and 100,000 ohms in the R column. Then read the value of L from the center scale. Since this is to be a low-pass filter, the calibrations at the right of the center column are used. The value found is 5 henries. Referring back to the original filter diagram in Fig. 2-a, note that the choke to be used is marked "L". Therefore, you assign 5 henries to L in Fig. 4.

To find the capacitances, use the same method with Nomogram 2. C, read again from the right center column, is approximately .00055 μf, or 550 μμf.

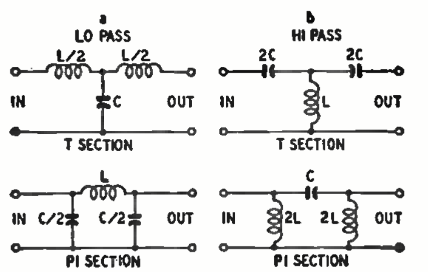


Fig. 2—These are basic constant-k filters.

However, the capacitors in the filter you are using (Fig. 2-a) are marked "C/2". Therefore you divide 550 by 2 and assign the value of 275 μμf to C1 and C2 in Fig. 4.

And there's your filter!

Constructing coils

The only real problem in making up filters is the inductors. Coils made for filter purposes can be obtained from transformer manufacturers; some even have an inductance which can be varied over a limited range. But these run to anywhere between $5 and $20 or more. A simpler and much less expensive solution is to dig into the junk-box for old audio transformers and chokes.

To find a coil of a certain value, consult a resonance chart and choose a capacitor which will resonate with the desired coil at some audio frequency. For example, the 5-henry choke of Fig. 4 would resonate with a .005-μf capacitor at 1,000 cycles. Try placing various

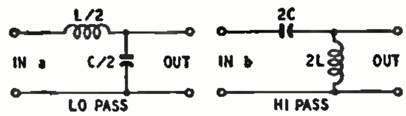


Fig. 3—Half-sections give less sharp cutoff.

coils in series with the capacitor across the output of an audio oscillator, with a vacuum-tube voltmeter also across the oscillator. Choose a coil which will cause the meter to dip at some frequency *lower* than the selected one (lower than 1,000 cycles, in this case). Then start removing core laminations or coil turns (or both) until the meter dip occurs at the desired frequency. To duplicate the conditions under which the coil will operate in the filter, it is a good idea to choose the same capacitors and resonant frequency for this trimming adjustment as will be used in the filter. The resonant frequency is one-half cutoff for a low-pass and twice cutoff for a high-pass filter. For that of Fig. 4, for instance, the 5-henry coil might be selected by placing it in series with 550 μμf and trimming for a meter dip at 3,000 cycles.

If it is possible, removing turns is the best plan, because the resistance of the coil will make the filter results depart somewhat from the ideal abrupt cutoff. Reducing the resistance by removing wire will raise the coil's Q and help lessen the effect.

If odd-value capacitors are specified, they can be made up by paralleling standard sizes. It should not be necessary to parallel more than two capacitors, since the greater precision obtained with more than two is not worth while.

After the filter is connected, it may be necessary to trim it slightly. This can be done by making further adjustments to the coil. If exact results are wanted, running a series of curves with an audio oscillator and output meter will show just what the filter does.

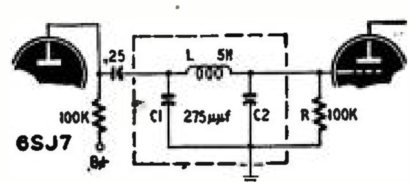
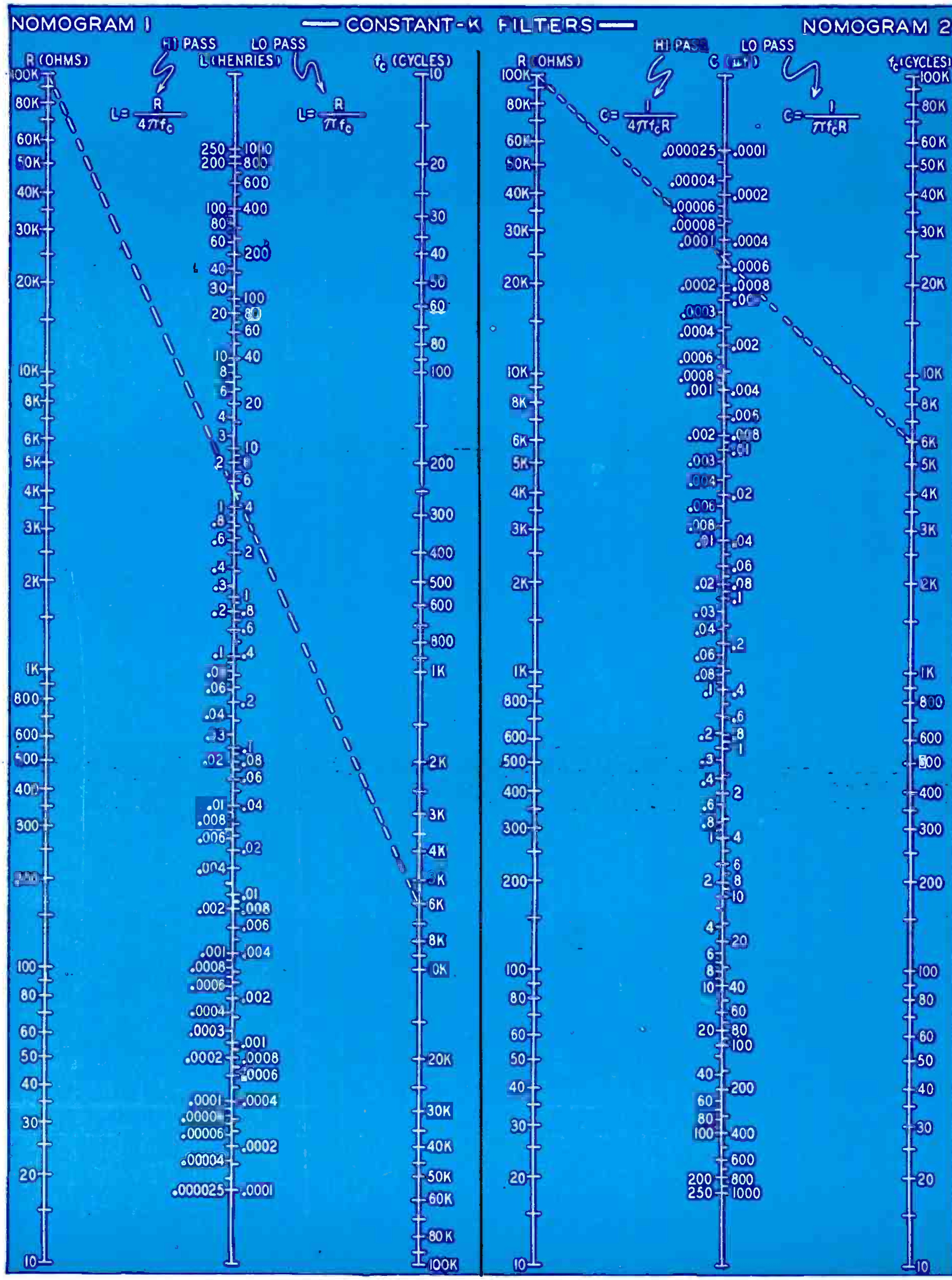


Fig. 4—Sample filter is shown in dashed box.



These nomograms make it possible for you to design audio filters without making calculations. Nomograms were derived from formulas shown.

Visual FM Alignment

How to use an oscilloscope and FM signal generator to best advantage for rapid and accurate alignment

By JOHN B. LEDBETTER*

METHODS of aligning FM receivers accurately without the aid of an FM signal generator and oscilloscope have been described (RADIO-ELECTRONICS, November, 1948). While these methods *do* allow accurate adjustments to be made, it is always desirable to check the linearity of the FM detector visually. It is also very helpful to determine the alignment and response curve of r.f. and i.f. stages by eye. These checks of course can be made only with the aid of the above instruments and it is recommended that they be employed wherever possible.

Instrument requirements

Although the only instruments necessary for visual alignment are an oscilloscope and FM signal generator, a d.c. vacuum-tube voltmeter is helpful to determine the *exact* frequency at which the d.c. output of the discriminator is balanced to zero. (For this adjustment, the vacuum-tube voltmeter is connected in parallel with the vertical input terminals of the scope and the lowest possible meter range employed to indicate zero).

The oscilloscope can be of almost any type so long as provisions for connecting to an external source of sync voltage are included. This voltage in most cases is furnished by the signal generator. Although a scope with a 3- or 5-inch tube is more accurate and easily adjusted, satisfactory results may be obtained with a less expensive scope such as the Philco Model 7019 shown in the photograph. This particular model incorporates all the necessary features for visual analysis.

The FM signal generator should cover the 88-108-mc band and have an i.f. range of about 4 to 11 mc. Modulation capabilities of the generator should allow deviations of 75 to 100 kc on each side of center frequency, with the deviation rate adjustable from 30 to 15,000 cycles per second (sine wave). A built-in sweep is also desirable. Most modern FM generators use reactance-tube modulators to provide an adjustable sweep width up to 200 or 250 kc. This sweep is synchronized with the oscillator time-base sweep to obtain an indication of the frequency response or overall characteristics of the circuit under test.

Aligning the i.f.

Generally speaking, i.f. alignment of FM receivers closely follows the procedure used in alignment of TV sound channels. (See "Video Alignment" by Robert N. Vendeland in the September, 1948, issue). There are certain differences, however, especially in the various types of FM discriminator circuits. These must be taken into consideration when aligning a straight FM receiver.

As stressed by professor Vendeland, the manufacturer's alignment notes should be closely followed wherever possible. If no instruction manual or alignment data is available, the general alignment procedure as outlined herein is to be recommended.

First, frequency response of the i.f. system may be checked by setting the generator to the correct center frequency and connecting its output leads through a 0.1 μf condenser to the grid of the converter tube. In receivers employing a Foster-Seeley detector, the vertical plates of the scope should be connected across the discriminator load resistor. In sets with a ratio or Philco detector, it will be impossible to obtain visual indication of the i.f. response curve unless an AM detector is used in conjunction with the scope.

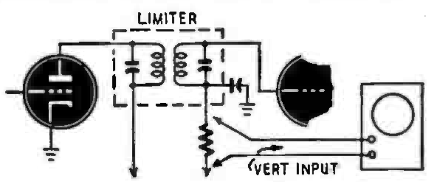


Fig. 1—Connection of scope vertical input.

If the receiver has a limiter stage, the vertical input circuit of the scope should be connected across the limiter load resistor as shown in Fig. 1. If it has two limiters, the signal voltage for the vertical input of the scope should be taken from the load resistor of the *first* limiter stage as outlined above. The *second* limiter can be aligned after the i.f. stages have been adjusted.

With the scope FUNCTION control set for *external sync*, connect the sync-input terminals of the scope to the sync terminals of the generator and adjust the horizontal sweep frequency of the scope until it is synchronized with the modulating frequency of the generator. The deviation is then increased until the response curve is spread across the desired portion of the scope screen. The signal voltage from the generator should be fairly low to prevent overloading and distortion in the i.f. stages; for this adjustment, the generator output should only be high enough to give good limiter action.

If the i.f. stages are properly aligned, a response curve similar to that in Fig. 2 should be seen. The pass-band should be 200 to 250 kc wide if the circuits are in proper alignment. The double-peaked curve shown in Fig. 2 is that normally obtained with i.f. transformers of the *overcoupled* type; single-peak transformers approach more closely the response curve in Fig. 3.

I.f. stages out of alignment may assume various forms of distorted response curves, usually similar to those shown in Fig. 4. Sometimes it is difficult to ascertain whether these distorted waveforms should be double-peaked (for overcoupled transformers) or single-peaked. Before attempting to align an i.f. stage, it is advisable to try to find out whether the transformers are of the overcoupled or single-peak type. Valuable time can be lost trying to "flat-top" a single-peak circuit which was not designed for it.

If the manufacturer's service notes are not available, the type of circuit may be determined quickly by connecting a loading network consisting of a 0.1-μf condenser in series with a 5,000-ohm resistor from plate to ground or

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from grid to ground of the last i.f. stage. If the transformer is overcoupled, the response curve will change considerably, usually straightening out on one side. If the transformer is single-peaked, little change will be noted.

Each i.f. stage must be able to pass the total bandwidth of 200 kc without introducing distortion into the system. To check this possibility, each stage must be aligned separately, beginning with the secondary of the last i.f. stage and working back progressively toward the converter. Each stage is "flat-topped" to give the symmetrical response curve of Fig. 2 or Fig. 3, depending on the circuit. For each stage, adjustments are made with the signal generator connected to the grid of the *preceding* i.f. stage. If any stage fails to peak properly there is trouble in that stage which must be corrected before going on with the alignment.

The deviation has already been set (as mentioned previously) so that the desired curve spread is obtained on the scope. As each successive stage is aligned, it may be necessary to decrease the signal generator output to maintain the desired height or size of the scope pattern and to prevent overloading. On the other hand, a comparative check on the gain of each stage may be made by leaving the generator output constant and noting the increase in image amplitude as each stage is aligned.

The second limiter may be aligned by increasing the output from the signal generator slightly and adjusting the limiter for minimum output. In some cases the d.c. vacuum-tube voltmeter may not read high enough to indicate the proper setting satisfactorily. This adjustment may be made quite satisfactorily by ear. The signal generator output may be reduced for the adjustment if necessary.

As mentioned before, a normal i.f. response curve cannot be obtained in receivers which have ratio or Philco-type FM detectors unless an AM detector is used with the scope. These cases can be aligned accurately, however, by observing the overall effect of the i.f. signal on the response curve of the FM detector, since the detector is extremely sensitive to any change in the i.f. response characteristics.

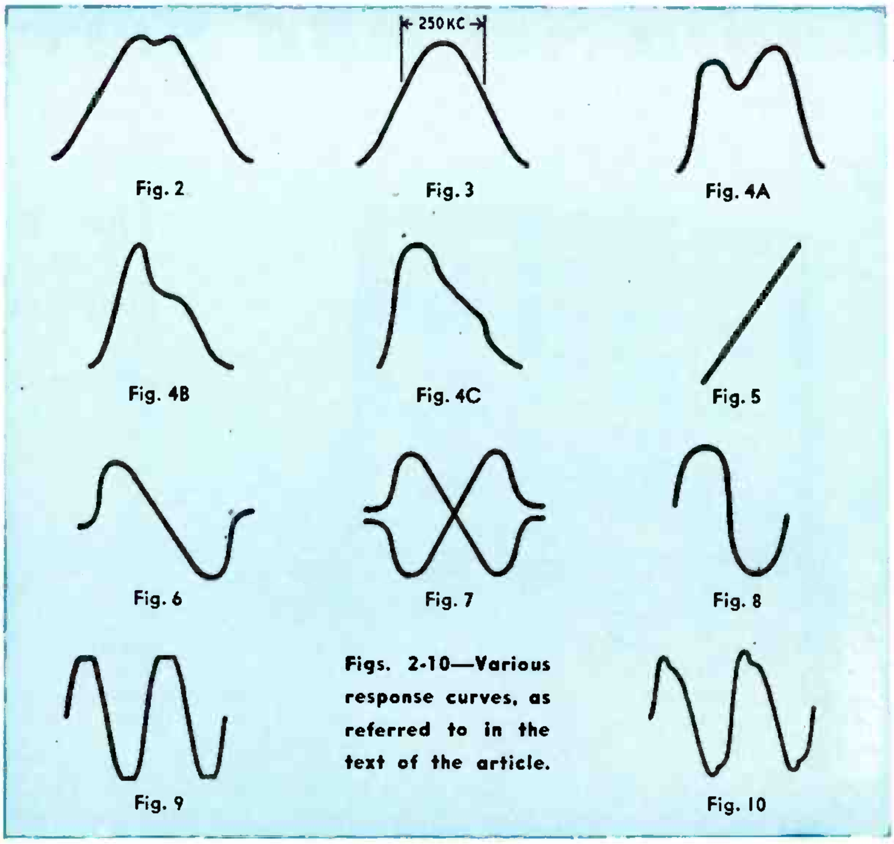


Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4A Fig. 4B Fig. 4C Fig. 5 Fig. 6 Fig. 7 Fig. 8 Fig. 9 Fig. 10

Figs. 2-10—Various response curves, as referred to in the text of the article.

Detector alignment

First, connect the vertical input of the scope to the output of the discriminator and connect the scope sync-input terminals to the sync terminals of the generator. Then connect an output meter across the output of the audio amplifier or across the speaker voice coil. The response pattern of Fig. 5 should then appear. (The slope may face either way, depending on the phase relationship between the vertical input voltage and sync voltage).

Align in the same order as usual (first the secondary, then the primary of the discriminator transformer). Proper alignment is indicated by a maximum reading on the output meter and maximum linearity of the response curve, especially along the center portion. These two points of maximum indication should coincide.

An S-shaped discriminator response curve (Fig. 6) may be obtained by synchronizing the scope horizontal amplifier with the signal generator sweep voltage. Although this type of curve usually allows sufficiently accurate discriminator alignment, an X-type curve (Fig. 7) may be used for greater accuracy. With this type of response pattern, it is possible to double-check the entire curve for linearity.

The X curve may be obtained by using the same set-up as that employed for the S curve. The scope horizontal amplifier is then set to internal sweep and the sweep frequency adjusted for 120 cycles. The scope sync selector is then switched to external sync and the external sync voltage picked up from any source which supplies 120 cycles. (This frequency can be easily obtained by connecting the external sync leads across the input filter condenser of the receiver's power supply.)

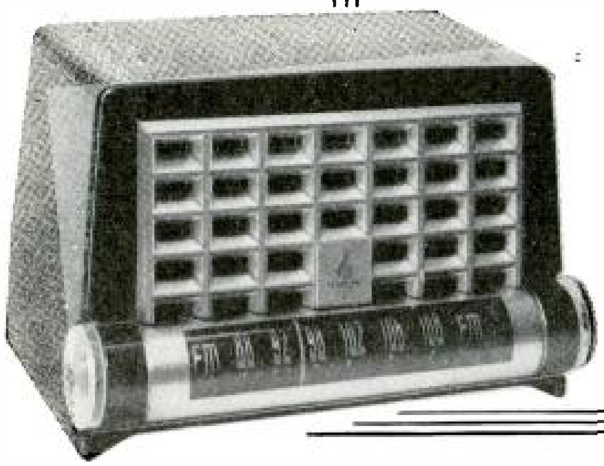
Audio response

Hum, distortion, and frequency response characteristics in the audio system may be checked by connecting the vertical input of the scope across the output transformer and feeding a signal from an audio oscillator into the grid of the first audio tube. Sync voltage for the scope is taken in the usual manner from the generator. As the frequency is varied over the audible range, the waveform of each frequency should assume the shape of a sine wave (Fig. 8). Any distortion or hum pickup will be noted in the departure of the waveform from its sine value. The flat-topped peaks in Fig. 9, for example, indicate overloading in a resistance-coupled amplifier or inability to handle *normal* signal voltage. The distorted curve in Fig. 10 indicates overload trouble in the output stage. For extreme accuracy in checking audio-frequency response, the voice coil should be disconnected and a resistor of the same value substituted, since reflected impedances from the voice coil will affect readings. Frequency response can be checked by noting the amplitude of each audio frequency on the scope. Waveforms should be essentially the same height for good response. For this test some sort of output meter must be connected across the output of the signal generator so that its output voltage can be kept the same for all frequencies.

Audio response can also be checked by using an output meter instead of a scope for response readings. A substantially flat response from 50 to 15,000 cycles should be present in the better audio systems. A drop in response at the higher frequencies is to be expected, but should not exceed 2 or 3 db in hi-fi systems.

While an inexpensive scope such as the one mentioned earlier in this discussion *does* necessarily have its limitations, it is quite satisfactory until a larger, more flexible scope can be purchased. To the serviceman just beginning or otherwise limited financially, these more inexpensive instruments will be welcomed as a means of doing the job right, while representing a minimum practical investment.

Radio Set and Service Review



The Emerson Conqueror is lowest-priced a.c.-d.c. receiver for FM reception only

THERE was a time not so long ago when radio's wise men predicted that FM receivers could never be built to compete with AM table models on a price basis. That predictions are not always accurate was proved last November, not only by the election returns, but also by the Emerson Radio and Television Corporation.

Emerson's new a.c.-d.c. FM receiver sells for less than $30, and is no bigger than an ordinary AM bedside set. It receives most local stations without an external antenna and has more pleasing tone quality than its typical AM counterpart. Designated Model 602, it is quiet when a station is tuned in—very little tube or r.f. noise is heard and hum is far enough down to be negligible. The prophets, in a word, have lost whatever honor they possessed in their own country or any other.

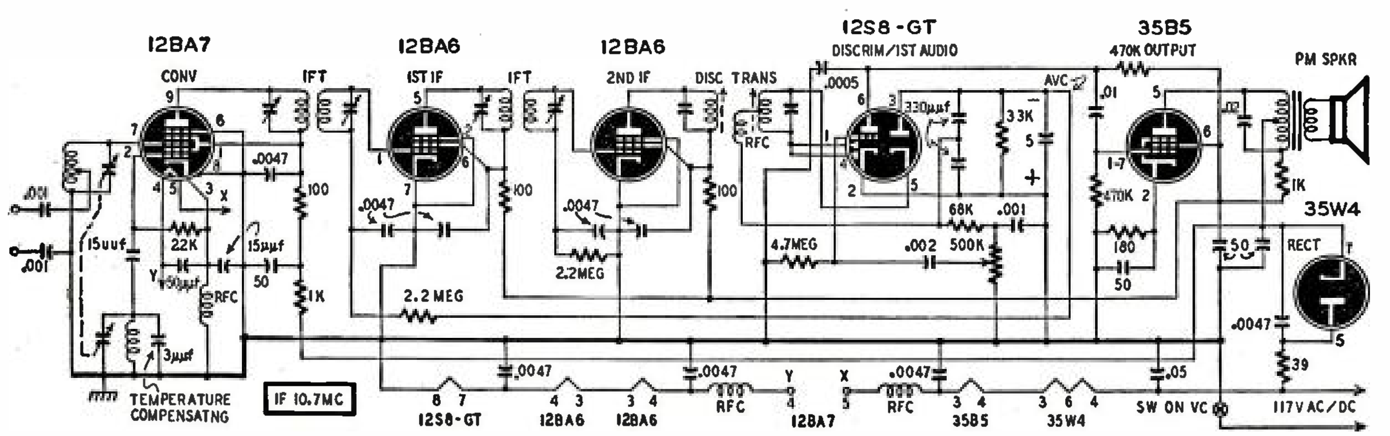
Just six tubes are used in the circuit—a converter, two i.f.'s, a combination discriminator and first audio, an output, and the power rectifier. All, with the exception of the 12S8-GT discriminator-audio, are miniatures. One, the 12BA7 converter, is being mass-produced for the first time especially for use in this receiver. Products of the first runs occasionally had loose elements, so rubber grommets had to be used on either side of the tube to keep down microphonics. Now that the tube maker has hit his stride, Emerson engineers report that the new tubes are solid and the rubber grommets are no longer necessary.

The circuit, as the diagram shows, is extremely simple. The first three stages are completely conventional and a ratio detector, also standard, converts the r.f. to a.f. The 12S8 used for the purpose doesn't appear in most tube manuals. It is made, according to Emerson, by Tung-Sol. This information may prevent a harassed serviceman from thumbing through his books and concluding that "there ain't no such animal." There is. It may be a good idea to make a note of the pin numbers shown in our diagram and file it away.

Loop antennas don't seem to be practical for v.h.f.—at least as yet (why go out on a limb?)—so Emerson has provided a three-wire line cord. The third (center) wire is normally connected at one end to an antenna post on the rear of the receiver and is open at the other. Because it runs along the power cord for about 70 inches it is apparently capacitively coupled to the line, and, as a piece of wire, it has a certain amount of direct pickup. In downtown New York it did just as well as a half-wave dipole of twin-lead hanging on the wall, picking up most of the local stations well enough for all practical purposes. If it is used in a poor-signal-strength area you can connect a standard antenna to the two terminals provided. Despite the lack of an r.f. stage, results ought to be satisfactory in most localities.

Though this is a small set and there is a reasonable number of parts, a look at the under-chassis photo ought to be heartening to servicemen. There has long been an impression in the service trade that a radio production line consists of a number of workers, each of whom solders in one component as the set goes down the moving belt. At the end of the line, the resistor and capacitor hookup rises up about a foot above the overturned chassis. The last man to work on the set, according to the theory, is a specialist, chosen for the large size of his feet. It is his sole duty to place the wired chassis, bottom upward, on the floor, and tread the parts and wiring into place.

You won't find much of that in the 602. Wiring is pretty well in the open



The Emerson Conqueror, Model 602, an a.c.-d.c. receiver which works on FM only. A standard circuit with a ratio detector is used.

and almost any component can be removed without an anesthetic and major surgery. All the capacitors except the electrolytics and a couple of micas are miniatures, so they take up very little room.

From the user's standpoint, this receiver is easy to operate and gives good results, though there are a few points that need comment. It wouldn't be realistic to expect concert-hall quality from the 4-inch speaker, but listening quality is judged to be more pleasing than that of a comparable AM model. That is due to two factors—the absence of noise under almost any conditions, and the peculiar "cleanness" of FM. Turning up the volume to maximum won't produce great waves of sound, but it won't make you cover your ears either. The distortion is much less than on similar AM sets (there wasn't any to speak of when a station was tuned in correctly) and the tonal range appears to be well-balanced.

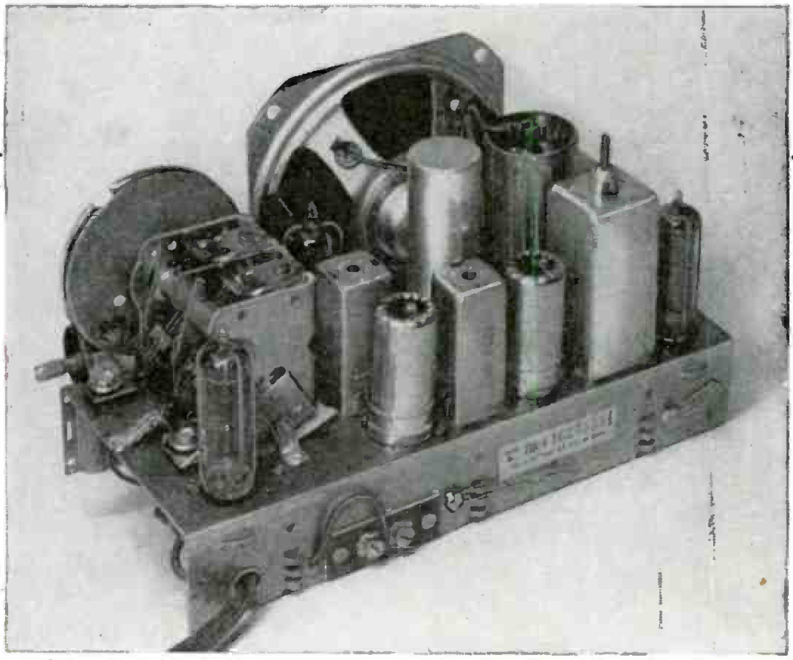
The model examined showed frequency drift for some time after it was turned on. However, it was an advance model and didn't have the temperature-compensating capacitor across the oscillator coil which was added to all except the very first receivers off the production line. According to Emerson, the capacitor reduces drift to a slight change during the first few minutes of operation. The drift, even on the uncompensated set, isn't particularly annoying, especially as one can't expect a five-year lease on WWV for the price of a small FM receiver.

The dial scale is a semicylindrical strip of metal, in one end of which is set the volume control and in the other the tuning shaft. Two clear plastic knobs project slightly from each end. A dial cord turns the capacitor shaft and moves the frequency pointer. The stringing seems remarkably uncomplicated, but the pulleys are non-rotating, a factor that may possibly cause wear on the cord. The volume control mounting—on an angle bracket out in front of the chassis—makes replacing it easier instead of more complicated, as so many of the modern non-standard schemes do.

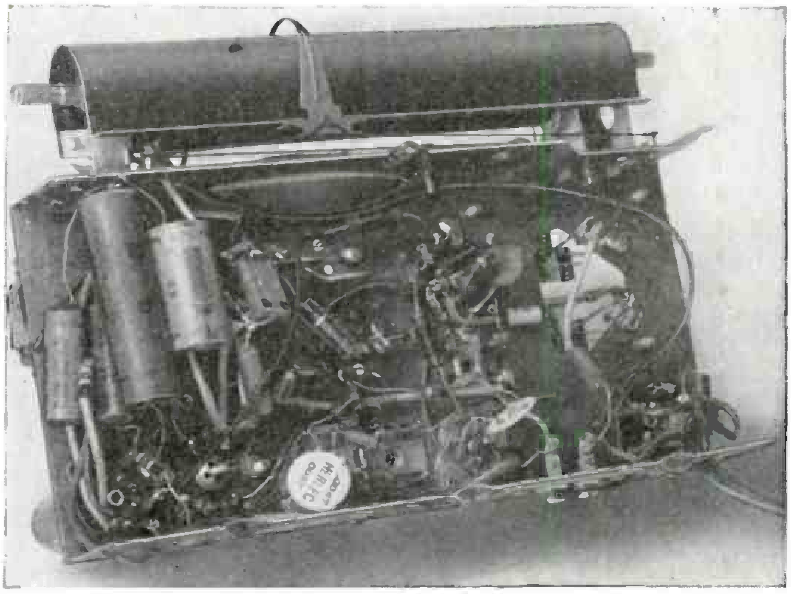
There are two points to which some objection may be legitimate. First, there is no pilot light. Though this means there is one less gadget to go bad, it also means that there is one more way to run up a light bill. (The between-station noise from the set is very low, especially when the volume is turned down, so it's easy not to realize the receiver is on.)

Second, one side of the power line is grounded right to the chassis. There are three exposed chassis screws underneath and two in the rear, so there is a definite shock hazard.

The 602 has just come out and alignment instructions are not available at this writing. The circuit, however, is so straightforward that it should be possible to follow any good set of general FM alignment instructions without trouble.



Emerson Model 602 from the rear. Attachment of the linecord antenna is shown.



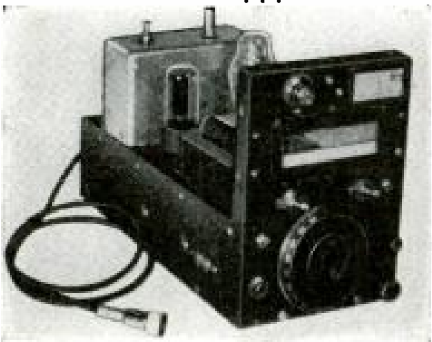
Underchassis, showing dial-cord assembly and control shafts. R. f. wiring at right.

SERVICEMAN'S RESISTOR QUIZ

Here are five questions which will show you whether you know as much about dealing with resistors as you thought you did. Write down your answers, then turn to page 90 and check your score.

1. Checking a dead receiver, you find that every circuit except the audio volume control is in perfect condition. Rotating the control has no effect whatever. Using nothing but an uninsulated screwdriver, how would you diagnose the trouble?
2. A circuit contains a 1-watt resistor and a 2-watt resistor in series. The resistance values are unknown. How many watts can the circuit dissipate? Don't decide this one too quickly.
3. Now the 1- and 2-watt resistors are placed in parallel. How many watts can the combination dissipate?
4. You have a volume control which is damaged beyond repair, but you can't find a replacement. How can you make a temporary repair with fixed resistors?
5. On your bench is a receiver in good condition. You want to find out whether the volume control is in the audio section or the r.f. section of the set. There are no stations on the air and your signal generator is out of order. How do you find out which stage the volume control is in without removing the set from its cabinet?

V. F. O. From Surplus



An excellent variable frequency control which can be constructed inexpensively from a 274-N surplus transmitter

By GEORGE F. MARTS, WØTDH

TO keep up with postwar competition in the congested amateur bands, some sort of variable frequency control is necessary. The WØTDH transmitter had a good crystal-controlled exciter using a harmonic-type 6V6-GT oscillator stage driving an 807 doubler-amplifier. This supplied enough drive for the medium-power final amplifier, making an elaborate v.f.o. exciter unnecessary. We decided on an external v.f.o. crystal substitute whose output could be plugged or switched into the crystal oscillator stage. It had to be inexpensive, compact, and self-powered, with good frequency stability.

One of the Army SCR-274-N (or its Navy twin, the ARC-5) aircraft transmitters makes an ideal foundation. The master-oscillator section is an excellent v.f.o., and there is ample space for a power supply after removal of the final amplifier components.

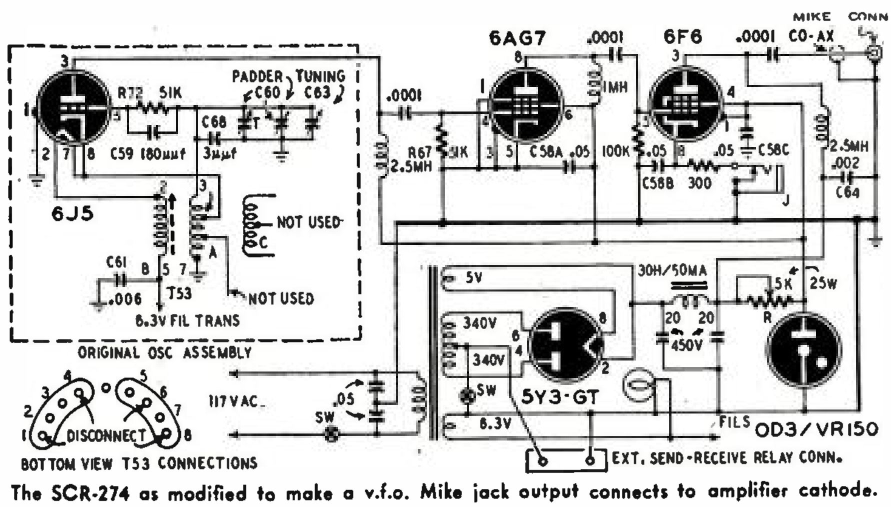
Each SCR-274-N transmitter consists of a master oscillator using a 1626 triode, (a 12J5 can be used) exciting two parallel 1625's (12-volt 807's) in the final amplifier. The oscillator and final tuning capacitors are ganged, and the dial system has an excellent worm-gear drive for vernier tuning. There is also a crystal and a 1629 (12-volt 6E5) electron-ray tube for frequency calibration.

Four transmitters in this series are available, each with a different tuning range. Either of two of them can be made to cover the 80-meter band, and either of the other two the 40-meter band. We chose the BC-458-A, which has a range of 5.3 to 7 mc, because it can be made to cover the 40-meter band by retuning the slug and padding condenser in the oscillator-coil assembly. The BC-459-A, which covers 7 to 9 mc, could have been used without recalibrating, but because of a difference in price the BC-458-A was chosen. Those favoring an 80-meter crystal substitute should choose one of the units that cover that band.

The modified circuit uses a 6J5 as the oscillator, exciting a 6AG7, which drives a 6F6. The 6J5 plugs into the original 1626 socket without any changes in the original wiring. All original wiring is removed from the crystal and 1629 tuning-eye sockets to accommodate the isolation stages. R.f. chokes are used instead of tuned tank circuits in the buffers, so that only one tuning control is necessary. Making the inductance of the r.f. choke in the 6AG7 plate circuit different from the other two r.f. chokes prevents coupling between grid and plate circuits. One added stage would have provided the necessary isolation, but the second tube was put in to increase the power output.

The first step is to remove everything that will not be needed. All the final amplifier parts are removed, as well as the antenna components and relays and associated wiring. To retain the gear-drive dial system it was found necessary to use part of the framework of the p.a. tuning capacitor. The dial gear mechanism is fastened to the stator frame, which is needed to hold the gears properly for smooth dial movement.

Remove the rotor and stator plate assemblies and saw the stator frame in three places: saw off the two bottom strips, leaving the parts with the tapped screw holes, which are used to



The SCR-274 as modified to make a v.f.o. Mike jack output connects to amplifier cathode.

1—SCR-274-N transmitter, frequency range as desired.
Resistors: 1—300-ohm, 1-watt; 1—5,000-ohm, 25-watt, adjustable; 1—100,000-ohm, ½-watt.
Capacitors: 3—100-μf, mica; 2—0.5-μf, 600-volt, paper; 2—20-μf, 450-volt, electrolytic.
R.f. chokes: 2—2.5-mh; 1—1-mh.
Power transformer: 680-volt, center-tapped, 50-ma; 5-volt, 2-amp.; 6.3-volt, 1½-amp.
Tubes: 1—6J5; 1—6AG7; 1—6F6; 1—5Y3-GT; 1—OD3/VR150.
Miscellaneous: 1—30-h, 50-ma filter choke; 2—s.p.s.t. toggle switches; 1—single-circuit, shorting phone jack; 1—single-circuit, cable-end microphone connector; 1—pilot-light assembly; hardware, terminal strips, etc.

refasten it to the chassis, saw the left forward side of the frame close to the front frame plate. Remove the sawed portion by bending it backward and forward, forcing the right rear joint loose and leaving an L-shaped frame. Remount this in its original position. The gears can be easily refastened to the side of the frame and the flexible shaft coupling between the two worm gear shafts reconnected. The dial mechanism should operate as smoothly as before.

The p.a. (1625) tube sockets can be removed by inserting a knife or screwdriver edge under the lips of the aluminum shields and prying upward all along the edge. Push the sockets through the openings. We covered the openings with a piece of aluminum, using the many holes left by the previous removal of parts to bolt it to the chassis. Two holes are punched in the center of the openings to accommodate sockets for the rectifier and voltage-regulator tubes. They were placed there so as to be under the opening in the cover to make future replacement easy. Remove the filament resistor from across the 1629 socket. Remove, too, the chassis connector beside it and cover the opening with a piece of aluminum to complete the shielding.

From the front panel of the unit, remove the antenna coupling control, with its locking knob and the antenna inductance locking device. Enlarge the opening left by removal of the antenna coupling control to receive the shank of a s.p.s.t. toggle switch for the a.c. line. Mount a similar high-voltage off-on toggle switch symmetrically on the right side of the panel above the dial. Any remaining holes in the panel can be filled with suitable machine screws to improve appearance. The closed-circuit keying jack J is placed on the lower left, and the opening left by the antenna insulator is used for a pilot-lamp assembly.

In the oscillator section, leave the two mica condensers mounted on the side of the chassis behind the oscillator tuning condenser in their original positions. Remove the can containing the three .05-μf condensers (C58A, C58B, and C58C) from the rear of the chassis and place it on the side to allow more freedom for soldering and mounting other parts. Leave the three octal sockets on the chassis rear in their original positions. Retain the connections on the oscillator tube socket except pin number 3 (plate), as shown in the diagram. The dashed box in the diagram encloses the remaining original components. The connections on the other two sockets must be removed to allow for wiring of the 6AG7 and 6F6 buffer stages.

In the original circuit the grids of the final amplifier tubes were excited through section C of the oscillator coil assembly. Heavy grid drive is unnecessary in the new circuit. To minimize frequency variations caused by loading of the frequency-control inductance, the grid of the 6AG7 was capacitance-coupled to the plate of the oscillator, leaving coil section C unused. The bottom view of the coil connections shows which connections to retain. Also, the crystal calibration feed tap on coil A is not used.

The power supply is conventional, with a voltage-regulator tube connected across the output to provide a constant 150 volts. All circuits are operated at 150 volts, except the 6F6 which has the full supply voltage on its plate. No particular care need be taken in layout. The filter choke and filter condensers are underneath the chassis, with R mounted on top to allow its heat to be dissipated in the open.

Wiring problems

The wiring of the r.f. section may look difficult because of the small space available for mounting and soldering the parts, but it is really quite easy. Much time and work is saved because the oscillator coil is already mounted and wired. The filament wiring should be hooked up first. Note in the circuit diagram that the oscillator filament voltage is fed through the A and B sections of the oscillator coil T53. One side of the filament is grounded through the A section, and this connection should remain unchanged. The hot filament connection should be made from the ungrounded end of C61 since heater pin 2 is connected through coil B from that point.

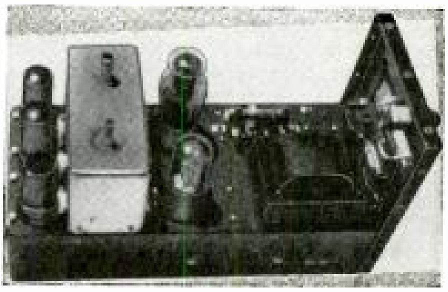
Wire the midget 100-$\mu\mu$f coupling capacitors and the grid resistors next, using a small porcelain stand-off insulator as an anchor point for the last capacitor where it connects to the co-axial cable.

It is advisable to mount the r.f. chokes at different angles to keep their fields from coupling. A two-terminal strip was mounted on the side of the chassis nearest the power transformer to provide connections for an external send-receive relay. Four rubber feet were mounted on the bottom chassis cover to absorb shocks and vibration. As an added precaution the whole unit rests on a sponge-rubber kneeling pad when placed on the operating table.

A 3-foot length of 52-ohm RG-58/U co-axial cable terminated with a single-contact, pressure-type microphone connector is used to couple the v.f.o. output to the oscillator stage of the transmitter. Approximately ½ watt of power is obtained, enough to drive the transmitter's oscillator tube.

Final adjustments

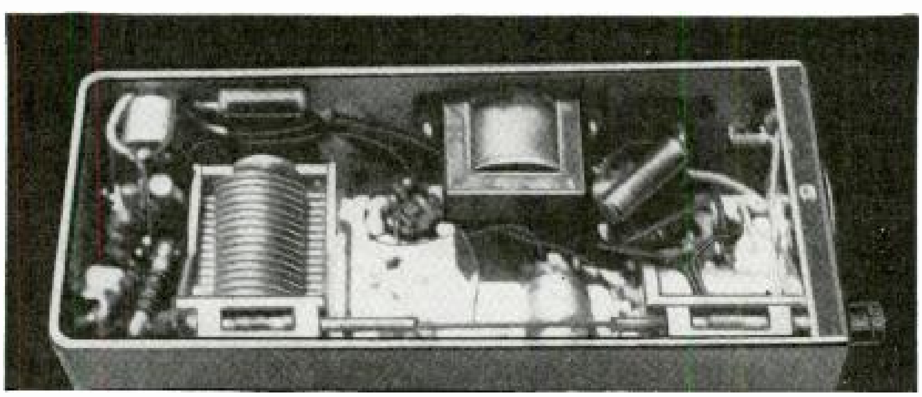
Little adjustment is required before putting the v.f.o. in operation. The slider of the current-limiting resistor should be adjusted with the key closed until the tube ignites with the familiar bluish glow. Since the top frequency of the BC-458-A just hits the lower end of the 40-meter band, it is necessary to shift the entire band lower on the dial by screwing the slug adjustment of the oscillator coil counterclockwise and making fine adjustments with the padding condenser C60. Of course, the direct reading of the dial was thrown off; but the dial can be used as a logging scale, or the correct frequency readings may be painted over the original readings. Building this v.f.o. with a BC-459-A, whose frequency range includes the 40-meter band, will enable you to retain the direct-reading calibration. Any frequency error due to changes in wiring can be compensated with the padding condenser, which can be reached with the chassis cover replaced, through an opening provided for it.



Parts layout atop the converted transmitter.

The v.f.o. was coupled to the regular crystal harmonic-type oscillator stage through a grounded-grid arrangement. The inner conductor of the co-axial cable is connected directly to the cathode of the tube, while the grid is grounded. Selection of crystal or v.f.o. operation can be simplified by the use of a switch in the transmitter.

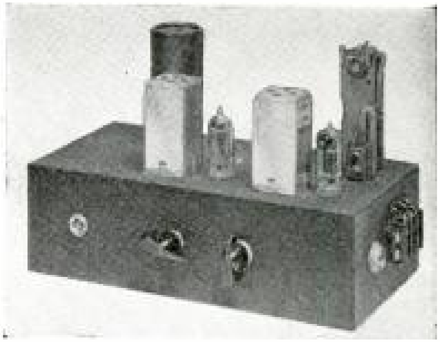
This little unit will be found to facilitate quick, convenient frequency shift while maintaining excellent quality of the transmitter's emitted note.



The filter choke is mounted on the side apron of the chassis. Main tuning capacitor at left.

Wired-Wireless Control Unit

This novel wired-wireless control unit makes possible remote operation of many types of equipment



Photos courtesy of General Electric Company
The receiver is located at the remote point.

FREQUENTLY amateurs and experimenters have need for a means of controlling a transmitter, audio amplifier, door opener, or other device located at some remote point. If the device to be controlled and the control point are supplied from the same power line, the carrier-current, remote-control system described in a recent G-E *Ham News* will do the job nicely.

The system consists of a transmitter and a receiver, both operating on 455 kc. This combination permits remote switching and the transmission of a.f. signals. The transmitter and receiver circuits are shown in Figs. 1 and 2, respectively.

The transmitter uses a 6BE6 and 12AT7 with B-voltages supplied by a selenium rectifier. (The 6BE6 may be replaced, without circuit changes, by a 6SA7 and the 12AT7 by a 12AX7 or 6J6.) The oscillator section of the 6BE6 is connected as a 455-kc oscillator, and the mixer section as a modulated amplifier. The oscillator coil L1 is a 2.5-mh r.f. choke tapped at the first pie from ground. The amplifier tank coil L2 is a modified 455-kc i.f. transformer. One winding is removed and replaced with L3, 10 turns of No. 20 wire wound close to the B-plus end of L2. L2 is tuned to 455 kc by C10, the trimmer of the i.f. transformer.

The 12AT7 is a speech amplifier and modulator. The first section provides sufficient gain to work from a high-gain microphone or pickup, and the second section modulates the suppressor grid of the 6BE6. Modulation level is controlled by R4. This control should be set to give maximum a.f. signal without distortion.

The receiver is a t.r.f. unit consisting of a 6BA6 r.f. amplifier, and a 6BF6 a.v.c. and relay-control tube. A 6SK7 or 6SG7 and a 6SR7 may be substituted for the 6BA6 and 6BF6, respectively. The input transformer of the receiver is the same as the output transformer of the transmitter. The link winding L1 should be close to the ground end of L2. L2 is tuned by a trimmer condenser from the i.f. transformer.

To adjust the receiver and transmitter, plug both units in at the same point and let them warm up. Closing S2 puts the transmitter in operation and should close the relay RY on the receiver at the same time. If it does not, adjust R9 so the relay opens and closes as the transmitter is turned on and off. Connect a v.t.v.m. (or a 100-volt, 10,000-ohm-per-volt meter) between the chassis and the junction of R3 and R4. The voltage (a.v.c.) at this point should be several volts.

With transmitter and receiver operating, adjust the transmitter frequency control C5 for maximum deflection. Adjust, in turn, the trimmers on the secondary and primary of T2 for maximum voltage. Touch up the tuning by adjusting C8 on the receiver and C10 on the transmitter.

C.w. men can control their transmitters by connecting an open-circuit jack across S2 on the receiver and plugging in a key. The relay terminals are then connected to the keying terminals on the rig. It may be necessary to select a fast keying relay for this application.

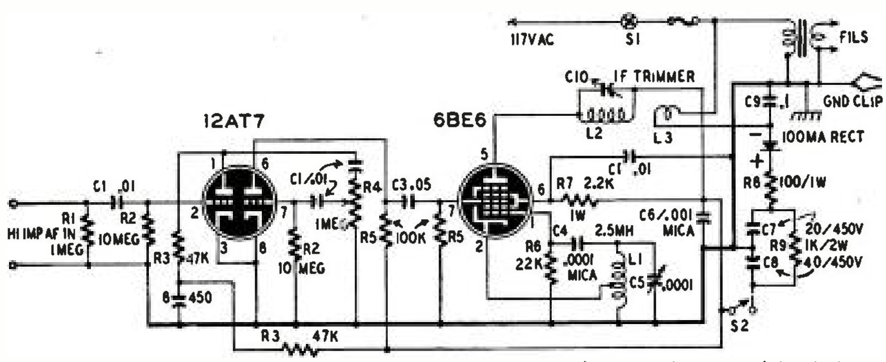


Fig. 1—Avoid unwanted radiations from the transmitter by keeping the ground lead short.

Capacitors: 1—0.1-µf, 600-volt; 1—0.1-µf, 600-volt; 1—.05-µf, 4—.01-µf, paper; 1—.001-, 1—.0001-µf mica; 1—.0001-µf, midget variable; 1—20-20-20-20-µf, 450-volt elec. (Sprague EL420 or equivalent; three sections paralleled for C8 and one section for C7), 1—8-µf, 450-volt elec.
Resistors: 2—10-meg, 1—1-meg; 2—100,000; 1—47,000; 1—22,000-ohm; 1—2,200-ohm, 1-watt, 1—1,000-ohm, 2-watt, 1—100-ohm, 1-watt; 1—1-meg volume-control potentiometer.
Tubes: 1—12AT7, 6J6 or 12AX7, 1—6BE6 or 6SA7.
Miscellaneous: 1—1.5-amp. fuse and holder, 1—455-kc i.f. transformer (modified per text), 2—s.p.s.t. toggle switches, 1—6.3-volt, 1.2-amp. transformer, 1—100-ma selenium rectifier, 1—5 x 10 x 3-inch chassis.

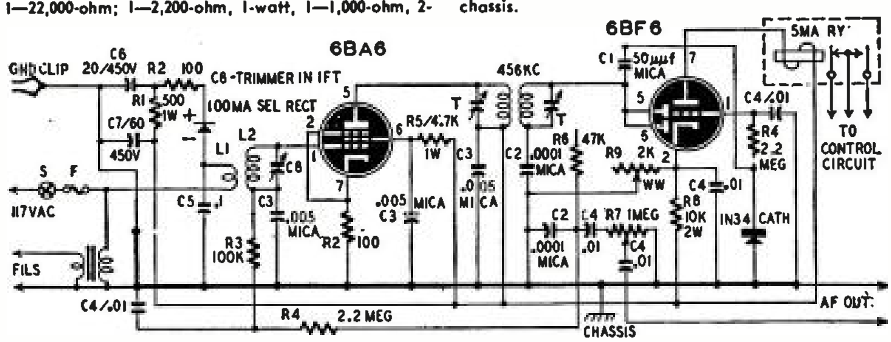
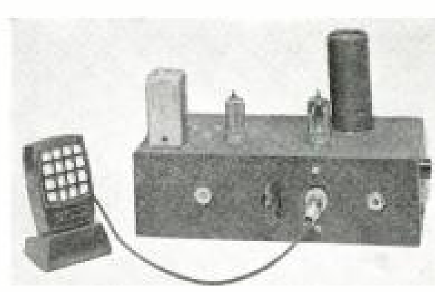


Fig. 2—Do not connect this receiver to a.c.-d.c. equipment without observing line polarity. Correction: The bottom end of the secondary of the 456-kc transformer should connect to the top of R6. Omit C4 and connect the left-hand side of R7 to the junction of R6 and R4.

Capacitors: 3—.005-, 2—.00001-, 1—.00005-µf mica; 5—.01-µf, 1—0.1-µf, 600-volt paper; 1—20-20-20-20-µf, 450-volt elec. (Sprague EL420 or equivalent; three sections paralleled for C7 and one section for C6).
Resistors: 2—2.2-meg, 1—100,000-, 1—47,000-, 2—100-ohm, 1—10,000-ohm, 2-watt, 1—4,700-ohm, 1-watt, 1—470-ohm, 1-watt; 1—1-meg potentiometer; 1—2,000-ohm wire-wound rheostat.
Tubes: 1—6BA6, 6SK7 or 6SG7, 1—6BF6 or 6SR7.
Miscellaneous: 1—1.5-amp. fuse and holder, 1—455-kc i.f. transformer (modified per text), 1—455-kc i.f. output transformer, 1—s.p.s.t. toggle switch, 1—6.3-volt, 1.2-amp. transformer, 1—germanium crystal diode, 1—sensitive relay (to operate on 5 ma), 1—100-ma selenium rectifier, 1—5 x 10 x 3-inch chassis.
Note: All capacitors are 200-volt type (or higher rating) and resistors are ½-watt or larger, except where specified.



Transmitter works with a microphone or key.

Radio-Frequency Ammeter

An instrument occasionally needed but rarely available can be built with a 1-ma meter and 1N34 crystal

By RUFUS P. TURNER, K6AI

A RADIO-FREQUENCY ammeter suitable for use over a wide frequency range is frequently needed in ham shacks and experimental laboratories. It is usually needed most when unavailable. Thermocouple-type instruments are rather costly and sometimes are limited in frequency range.

A very satisfactory ammeter, usable at both audio and radio frequencies (including ultra-high frequencies), may be built with a regular 0-1 d.c. milliammeter, a 1N34 crystal diode, and a few other components from the spare-parts box. It can be calibrated very easily with an audio oscillator or filament transformer. It will indicate accurately 0-1 ampere, a.f. or r.f., so the regular 0-1-ma meter scale may be employed if the builder is unable to prepare a special one.

The milliammeter, crystal diode, rheostat, and bypass capacitor shown in the diagram comprise a simple wide-frequency a.c. voltmeter. When the calibration control is set to the proper value for a given crystal, 1 volt r.m.s. input will give full-scale deflection of the meter.

This rectifier-type voltmeter is connected, in the complete circuit, across a 1-ohm noninductive resistor, through which the unknown current flows. By keeping this resistance low, the drop in the circuit under test will be held to 1 volt.

From Ohm's law, the unknown current (I) flowing through the 1-ohm resistor, is equal to E/R, where E is the voltage reading of the rectifier voltmeter and R is 1 ohm. Thus the full-scale current value is 1 ampere. It is necessary only to calibrate the voltmeter for direct indications from 0 to 1 volt to have it indicate 0 to 1 ampere. The unknown current flowing through the shunt resistor may be either a.f. or r.f., since the frequency range of the 1N34 diode is 0 cycles to 100 mc.

Easy to construct

Construction of the instrument is entirely straightforward. The author's ammeter (see photos) is built around a 2-inch milliameter mounted in a small sloping-front metal meter case 3 inches high and 3¼ inches deep.

The input terminals are insulated pin jacks mounted in the top edge of the case. To insure short leads the shunt resistor is connected directly between these terminals inside the case, and the positive (anode) pigtail of the crystal diode is soldered directly to one input terminal. The negative pigtail is run directly to the positive terminal of the milliammeter. The calibration rheostat is mounted in a hole in the back of the case. The shaft of this rheostat is cut down and provided with a sawed slot for screwdriver adjustment.

The builder must observe carefully the proper polarities of both the crystal and milliammeter, as shown in the diagram.

Calibration

1. Temporarily disconnect one end of the 1-ohm resistor from the rest of the circuit.

2. Connect a variable a.c. voltage, adjustable from 0 to 1 volt, to the input terminals. A satisfactory source is an audio oscillator (with output control) set at any frequency between 100 and 1,000 cycles. Another convenient source is the 2½-volt winding of a filament transformer, with a potentiometer across it.

3. Connect a dependable a.c. voltmeter to the input terminals of the instrument.

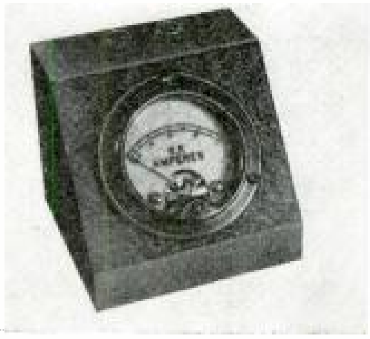
4. Set the input signal to exactly 1 volt and adjust the 300-ohm rheostat for full-scale milliammeter reading. The rheostat ordinarily need not be touched after this adjustment unless the crystal diode or meter is replaced or calibration rechecked.

5. Reduce the input voltage in 0.1-volt steps from 1 volt to zero, noting the corresponding milliammeter readings. Make a calibration curve like the one shown. It is advisable to plot a complete curve, because individual crystal characteristics vary. However the graph given here may be employed as is, with tolerable error.

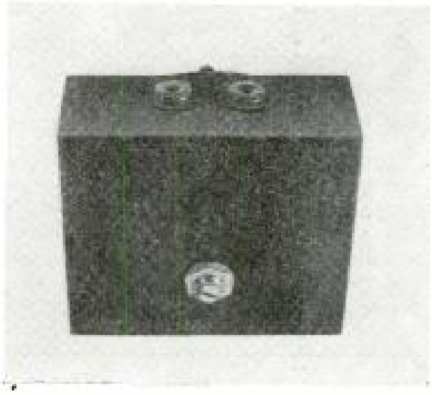
It will be easier to use the ammeter if a special direct-reading meter scale is prepared like the one in the photo. An examination of this photograph will show that currents as low as 0.1 ampere (100 ma) can be read easily.

MATERIALS FOR R.F. AMMETER

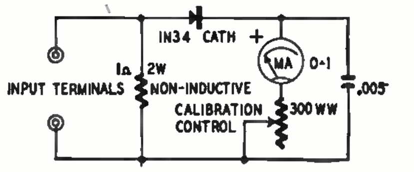
1—1-ohm, 2-watt, noninductive resistor; 1—300-ohm, wire-wound rheostat; 1—0-1-ma d.c. meter; 1—1N34 crystal diode; 1—.005-μf, mica capacitor; 2—terminals; 1—meter case.



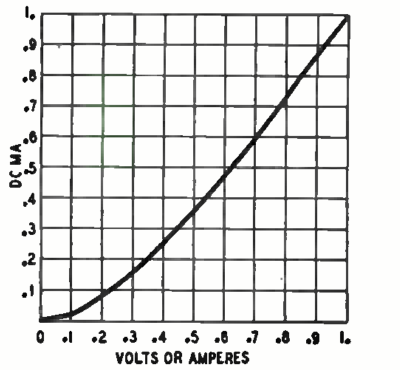
Front view of the meter. Input jacks on top.



Calibration control is screwdriver-adjusted.



Hookup of the r.f. meter is simplicity itself.



Calibration is roughly linear after 0.1 volt.

'Scope Aid Helps Audio Men

This electronic switch places two patterns on the 'scope at the same time for comparison

By ALFRED HAAS

THE cathode-ray oscilloscope, most interesting of all investigation instruments in the electronic field, is becoming more and more popular. Its cost is no longer a bar to its use for very good 'scopes are now available at reasonable prices. However, many experimenters ignore most of its possible uses. Some rather simple auxiliary equipment, for instance, the electronic switch, permits varied applications.

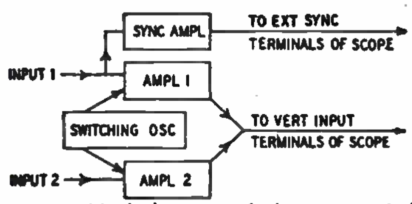


Fig. 1—A block diagram of electronic switch.

Suppose there are two waveforms to view simultaneously, for example, the input and output of an amplifier. The electronic switch makes such viewing possible by switching the two waves on the C-R tube so rapidly that the operator sees both of them at once.

Fig. 1 shows the basic block diagram of an electronic switch. There are two input amplifiers, one for each wave. The switching device is a multivibrator that produces a square wave which cuts off the two amplifiers alternately. In this way, one wave at a time is transmitted to the 'scope.

Difficulties may arise in synchronizing the 'scope's time-base oscillator. It is essential to hold this in step with the wave to be observed and not with the square wave of the switching device. For this reason, a synchronizing amplifier is provided. Its output is applied to the external sync terminals of the 'scope.

Fig. 2 shows the circuit of the electronic switch. No power supply has been provided, as the unit is to be powered by the oscilloscope it works with. (Unless the builder is sure his 'scope's filament and medium-voltage supplies will handle the extra load, it might be better to use a separate power supply. —*Editor*) Five tubes are used. V2 is a 6N7 in a cathode-coupled multivibrator circuit. The frequency-determining elements are the grid condenser and resistor. The switching frequency has to

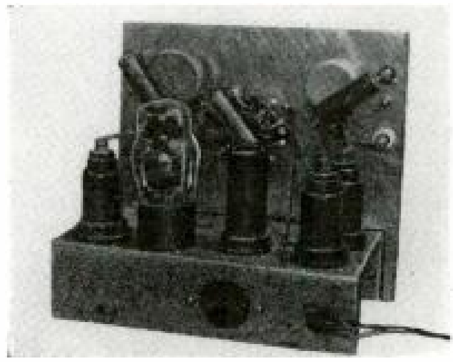
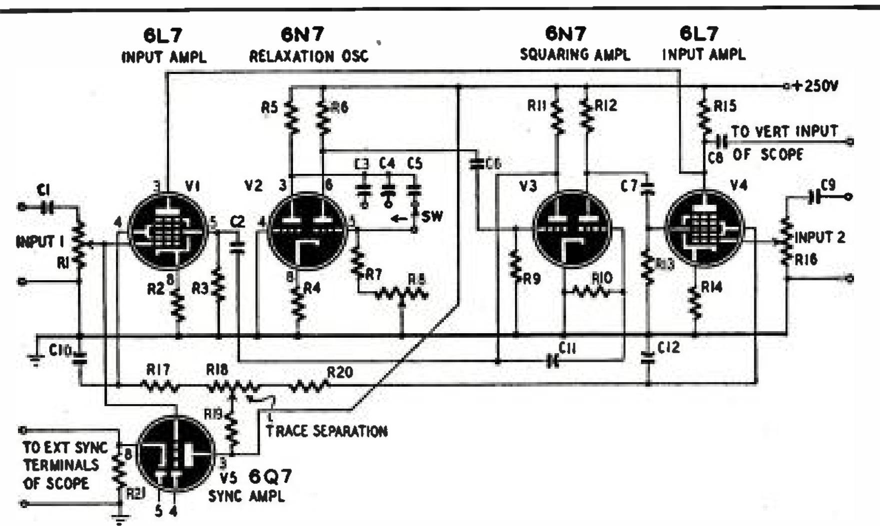


Fig. 3—Rear view of switch shows small size.

be variable; this is done by a potentiometer R8 and a rotary switch SW which selects C3, C4, or C5.

As the resultant wave is not sufficiently squared, another 6N7 (V3) is used as a squaring amplifier. The two triodes are cascaded without any bias, the plate resistors being of relatively high value. The well squared output of V3 is fed into the No. 3 grids of the two 6L7 input amplifiers V1 and V4. The



R1, R16—½-megohm potentiometer
R2, R14—330 ohms, ½ watt
R3, R9, R10, R13—470,000 ohms, ½ watt
R4—4,700 ohms, ½ watt
R5, R6, R7, R15—47,000 ohms, ½ watt
R8—1-megohm potentiometer
R11, R12—270,000 ohms, ½ watt
R17, R20—22,000 ohms, ½ watt
R18—50,000-ohm potentiometer
R19, R21—10,000 ohms, ½ watt
C1, C2, C6, C7, C8, C9—0.1-μf, 600-volt paper
C3—500-μμf mica
C4—.002-μf, 600-volt paper
C5—.01-μf, 600-volt paper
C10, C12—8-μf, 450-volt electrolytic
C11—0.1-μf, 600-volt paper
SW—single-circuit, 3-pole rotary switch

Fig. 2—This five-tube device allows comparison of two waveforms on 'scope at same time.

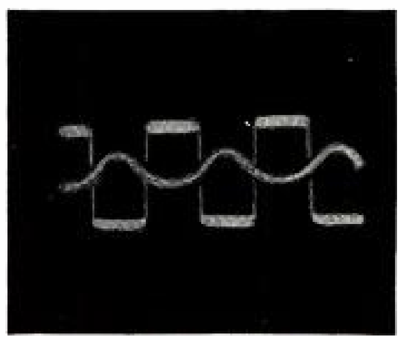


Fig. 4—Superimposed waves of same frequency.

control grids are coupled to the input potentiometers. The strong squared pulses on the No. 3 grids drive the tubes alternately to cutoff. As the plate resistor is common to both of them, the plate current of one tube at a time flows in it and the output voltage feeds the vertical plates (or amplifier) of the 'scope.

If V1 and V4 operate symmetrically, the outputs of both will appear at the same place on the screen, that is, the two waves will be superimposed. Sometimes—especially if they are almost identical—it is difficult to distinguish one from the other, so they must be separated. R18 is the separation control. When the arm is at the center, both 6L7 screens receive the same voltage and both tubes operate at the same point on their E_gI_p curves. When the slider is moved to one side of center, the operating points of the tubes change so that one becomes higher as the other becomes lower. This causes the traces to appear one above the other on the C-R-tube screen. There is also, of course, some effect on the heights of the waves, but this can be corrected by

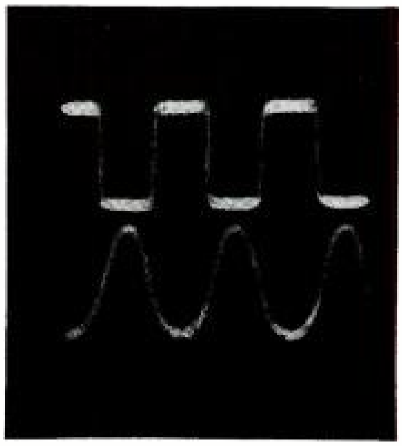


Fig. 5—Waves shown in Fig. 4 are separated.

resetting the input potentiometers R1 and R16.

The cathode-follower synchronizing amplifier V5 is a 6Q7 with the diode plates unused. Its grid is tied to that of V1 so that the time base is kept in step with signal E1. The cathode of V5 is to be coupled to the synchronizing input of the oscilloscope.

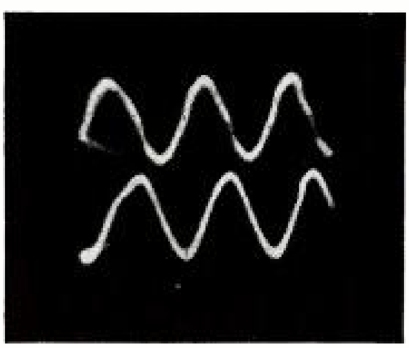


Fig. 6—These are two waves, same frequency.

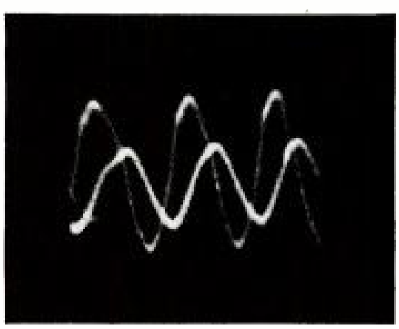


Fig. 7—Phase difference is now easy to see.

Fig. 3 shows the rear of the unit. The placement of parts is not critical.

This little unit is easily constructed, and should work immediately. However, here is some advice on getting best results. Suppose the switching frequency is exactly twice the signal frequency. The output of V1 will be coupled to the C-R tube for half a cycle, and to V4 for the other half. As the time base is kept in step with the signal and therefore with the switch, only half a wave of each will be seen. Therefore it is necessary to vary the switching frequency, and to avoid its being an exact multiple or submultiple of the signal frequency.

Low frequencies are best examined at a rather high switching frequency, say 5,000 to 10,000 cycles; for high frequencies, a low switching rate is best. That is why three frequency-determining condensers are provided in the circuit of V2. The 1-megohm potentiometer is for continuous tuning.

Figs. 4 and 5 show how the electronic switch permits comparison of two wave forms. Note how the traces are separated in Fig. 5. In Figs. 6 and 7 two waves of the same frequency but of different phase are compared. The phase difference is about 90 degrees. This time (Fig. 7) it may be more interesting to operate on a common base and to compare the superimposed traces.

Figs. 8 and 9 show how the electronic switch measures frequency. The wave composed of three cycles comes from the 60-cycle line. As there are three cycles, the time base is running at 60/3 = 20 cycles. The other wave is

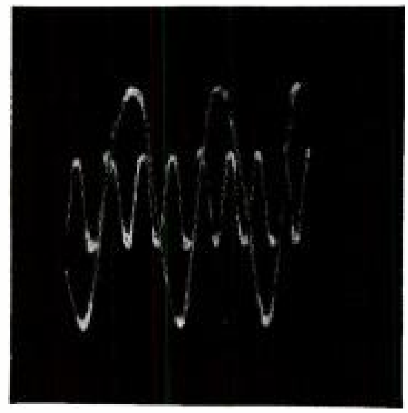


Fig. 8—Electronic switch measures frequency.

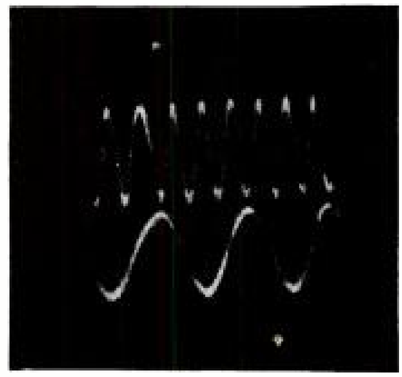


Fig. 9—Frequency relationships are obvious.

composed of eight cycles; its frequency is 8 times 20, or 160 cycles.

The repairman or research worker will find this switch increasingly valuable as he becomes accustomed to it.

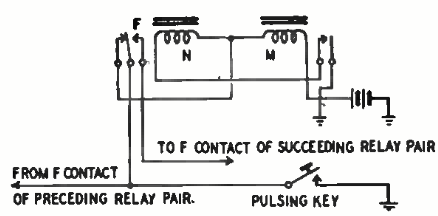
MECHANICAL COUNTERS

ELECTRONIC circuits are not always better than equivalent mechanical devices. For example, mechanical relays are perfectly satisfactory for counting pulses and are much simpler than equivalent electron-tube circuits, if the pulse frequency is low enough to be followed mechanically and the pulses are strong enough to operate a relay without amplification.

Counting relays have been used for many years in telephone and signal work. The very simple and effective Molina counter is used in telephone communication. It was invented in 1911 by E. C. Molina* of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and has been in use ever since. It is shown in the schematic.

This is how the Molina counter operates: The pulsing key is alternately closed and opened (as in telephone dialing) to provide pulses. When it is closed, the M relay is grounded at one end. Since the battery is already connected to the other end, its contact is closed. The N relay remains as shown because it now is grounded at each end. When the key is released, however, this relay does operate, as it is across the battery in series with M. The net result of a complete on-off pulse is the transfer of the F contact from one relay pair to the next.

Ordinarily there must be as many relay pairs as pulses to be counted. With a slightly more complicated sys-



One pair of relays operates with each pulse.

tem the same relays may be used more than once, however. In telephone crossbar circuits, for example, five relay pairs are used to count a maximum of ten pulses. At the sixth pulse, the first relay pair operates just as it did at the first pulse, etc.

At the end of the counting sequence, all the locked relays may be released by opening a switch in the battery circuit. Amateurs and experimenters can use this system for control-function selectors instead of expensive rotary steppers.

* *Bell Lab Record*, July, 1948.

Tube Tester and Analyzer

Fig. 1—Front of the complete tester and set analyzer. Standard analyzer adapters are used. A special adapter tests acorn tubes.

By HAROLD PALLATZ

Calibrating tube testers presents problems that frequently prevent constructors from building their own. This tube checker is easy to calibrate because tube performance figures are compared with those given in tube manuals. It uses a standard multimeter removable for outside radio service calls.

THE lack of a simple, fool-proof calibrating method has prevented many servicemen and experimenters from building their own tube testers. This set analyzer (Fig. 1), designed for use with a standard multitester, includes both a good, easy-to-calibrate tube tester and a point-to-point tester. The multitester shown in Fig. 1 is similar to the "Wide-Range Pocket Tester" described by the author in the August, 1946, issue. Tubes are tested under normal operating voltages and judged by comparing the meter readings with performance curves in a tube manual.

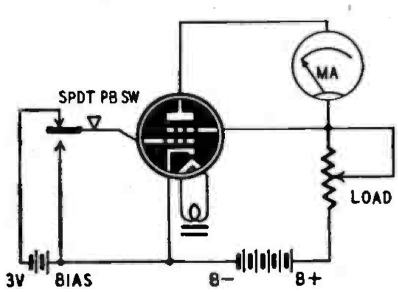


Fig. 2—A basic mutual-conductance checker.

Adapter plugs and cables permit making voltage and current measurements on a receiver or amplifier without removing it from its cabinet. Another feature of the analyzer is that the multitester can be removed for use when the tube tester or analyzer is not needed.

The unit can also be used to isolate a.c.-d.c. sets from the line. Its power supply delivers 50, 100, 200, 300, and 400 volts d.c. at 90 ma as well as 15 standard a.c. filament voltages to terminals, where they are available for test purposes.

The basic circuit of the tube tester is shown in Fig. 2. Normal operating potentials are applied to the elements of the tube. The current through the plate circuit depends on the voltages and the setting of the load resistor. Measurements are made first with 3 volts bias on the control grid. The plate current rises when the switch is pressed to short the grid to cathode.

The two plate-current readings are then compared to the plate-current characteristic in the tube manual.

The circuit of the analyzer (Fig. 3) is simplified by omitting the wiring of all but one of the tube tester sockets. The unit includes all standard tube sockets. All socket pins having the same RMA pin number are tied together and connected to corresponding contacts on S16, S17, S18, S19, S20, one deck of S22, and the fixed contacts on S1 through S10. The nine-prong analyzer socket connects to contacts on the remaining deck of S22 and to the arms of S1 through S10. This system of switching provides for testing newly developed tubes, regardless of their pin connections.

A standard tube-tester transformer supplies filament or heater voltages for the tubes under test. Plate and screen-grid voltages are supplied by a 400-volt, 90-ma supply with a voltage divider. (The large tapped resistor, Fig. 4, has since been replaced with a network of series resistors R1 through R6 as shown on the diagram.) The primary of the filament transformer (T2) is tapped for 105, 115, and 120 volts. Separate switches are used for each tap. The power transformer primary is across the 115-volt tap on the filament transformer. Autotransformer keeps input to the plate transformer constant.

The 50,000-ohm load resistor R10 is a compromise value, suitable for most tubes. To test a tube with a load resistance higher than 50,000 ohms, insert additional resistance in series with the positive side of the meter.

Construction

The analyzer is built in three sections: the switches, sockets, pin jacks, and indicators are on the panel; the power supply on a subdeck (Fig. 5); and the multitester fits in a hole cut in the panel. Wire all components on the panel before wiring the power-supply chassis. The miniature sockets are connected with fine wire, about No. 22 enamelled, and the other connections are made with push-back wire.

Use a minimum of flux on the connections because insulating surfaces are likely to break down when contaminated with flux. (Carbon tetrachloride and a small brush are handy for removing excess flux from soldered joints.—*Editor*)

Operating the tester

1. Plug the leads of the multitester into the A.C. VOLTS terminals and set the meter to the *a.c. volts* range corresponding to the filament voltage of the tube being tested.

2. Make sure that the D.C. VOLTS switch is in an off position and the ANALYZE—TUBE TEST switch is in the ANALYZE position. Refer to a tube manual and adjust the plate, cathode, screen-grid, control-grid, and filament switches to positions corresponding to the pin numbers of the elements. *Be sure that both filament switches are not turned to the same number.*

3. Plug in the tube and set the A.C. VOLTS switch for its correct filament voltage. *(Continued on next page)*

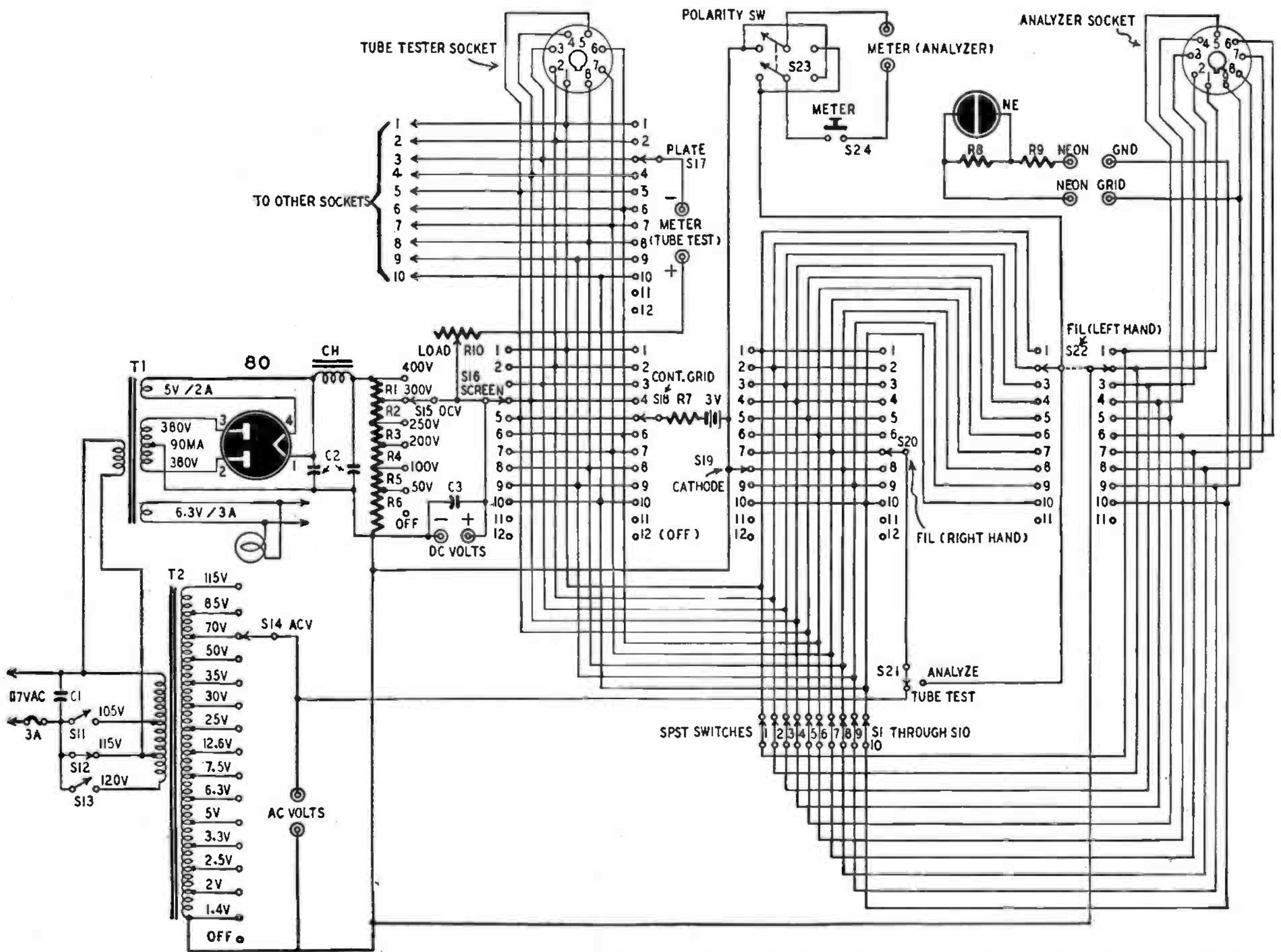


Fig. 3—Circuit of the tester and set analyzer sections. The meter circuit is not shown.

C1—.01-μf, 600-volt paper
C2—dual 8-μf, 600-volt electrolytic
C3—16-μf, 600-volt electrolytic
R1, R4—2,500 ohms, 10 watts
R2, R3, R5, R6—1,300 ohms, 5 watts
R7—22,000 ohms. ½ watt
R8—470,000 ohms, ½ watt
R9—100,0000 ohms, ½ watt
R10—50,000-ohm, 4-watt, wire-wound potentiometer
S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7, S8, S9, S10, S11, S12, S13—s.p.s.t. slide or toggle switch
S14—24-point rotary tap switch, nonshorting
S15—11-point rotary tap switch, nonshorting, with stop
S16, S17, S18, S19, S20—12-point rotary switches, nonshorting type
S21—s.p.s.t. toggle switch
S22—2-gang, 11-point rotary switch, nonshorting
S23—d.p.d.t. toggle switch
S24—s.p.s.t. push-button switch
T1—power transformer, 760 volts c.t., 90 ma, 5 volts, 2 amps., 6.3 volts, 3 amps.
T2—filament transformer, 105-, 115-, 120-volt primary; secondary tapped at 1.4, 2, 2.5, 3.3, 5, 6.3, 7.5, 12.6, 25, 30, 35, 50, 70, 85, and 115 volts. May be Stancor P-1834-3 or equivalent
CH—8 h, 100 ma
NE—1/10-watt neon lamp

4. Turn on the power, using the switch corresponding to prevailing line voltage. If the filament voltage is too low, open the switch and close one marked for lower voltage. If too high, use a high-voltage switch. *Do not close more than one power switch at the same time.*

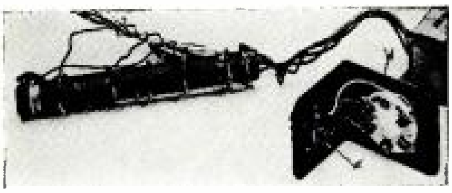


Fig. 4—The bleeder and acorn-tube adapter.

5. Remove meter leads from A.C. VOLTS terminals and insert them in the METER terminals on the left side of the panel. From the tube manual, determine the zero-bias plate current for a given plate voltage and load. Set the meter to a direct-current range that will pass this current safely.

6. Adjust the D.C. VOLTS switch and LOAD control to the desired voltage and load resistance. (Reading of the LOAD dial multiplied by 500 gives the value of the load resistance.) Note the plate current on the meter, then turn the CONTROL GRID switch to the off (No. 12) position. The new current reading is for zero bias.

7. Compare the two current readings with those listed on the characteristic curve in the tube manual. If the measured currents correspond to those in the manual, the tube is assumed to be good. The permissible deviation from normal values depends on the type of tube and its application. Plate current of rectifiers and diode detectors can vary as much as 40% without making replacement necessary. Oscillator and converter tubes should be replaced when the current drops 10% or more. Discard amplifier tubes when the indication is 20% below normal.

Experience testing a few tubes with this unit will show when a tube has reached the end of its useful life.

Short tests are made by substituting the neon indicator lamp for the plate-current meter. Set the D.C. VOLTS control to 100 volts and turn the PLATE switch to the number corresponding to the cathode pin. Rotate the CATHODE switch to all positions. The indicator glows when there is a short between the cathode and one of the elements.

To check shorts between other elements, set the PLATE and CATHODE switches to pin numbers corresponding to the questionable elements. The PLATE switch is set to the element operating nearest cathode potential.

Transconductance tests can be made by dividing by 3 the change in current produced by removing grid bias and multiplying the resultant by 1,000,000. The product is the transconductance of the tube in micromhos.

Using the analyzer

Point-to-point voltage and current measurements can be made on a radio or amplifier without removing the chassis from the cabinet. Connections are made to the meter through the analyzer cable and the adapters. These measurements are confined to low-frequency radio circuits and audio and power circuits since the capacitance of the cable affects high-frequency circuits. To measure current:

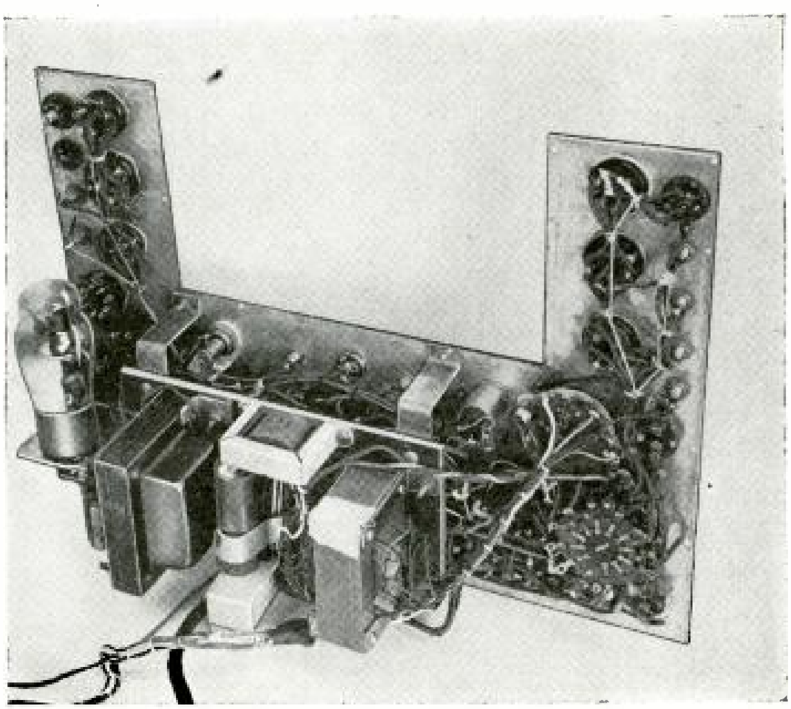


Fig. 5—Behind-the-panel wiring is shown. The power supply is on the sub-deck.

1. Turn off the power and rotate all switches to the off position. Throw the ANALYZE-TUBE TEST switch to ANALYZE.

2. Remove the tube from the stage in the amplifier or radio where measurements are to be made, and insert it in the proper socket in the tester.

3. Plug one end of the adapter cable into the vacant tube socket and the other end into the nine-prong analyzer socket on the panel.

4. Set the multitester to the 300-ma range and plug the meter leads in the METER terminals in the center of the panel.

5. Open the toggle switch corresponding to the pin number of the circuit. Turn the left-hand FILAMENT switch S22 to the number of the circuit being metered.

6. Turn on the power in the set. Press the push-button METER switch to obtain a current reading. If the meter reads backward, throw the polarity switch in the opposite direction. If necessary, set the meter to a lower range so the current falls about mid-scale.

To measure voltage, use the CATHODE switch and the right-hand FILAMENT switch S20.

1. Turn all rotary switches to the OFF position.

2. Connect a jumper between the chassis, or B-minus, of the set and the ground terminal on the panel.

3. Set the right-hand filament switch to the number of the circuit being metered.

4. If the voltage measurement is made with reference to the cathode; set the CATHODE switch to the number of the cathode pin. If the voltage is made between an element and ground, set the CATHODE switch to 10.

5. Press the METER switch to read voltage.

(Note that no provisions are made for tubes with the suppressor brought out to a separate pin. With prevailing tube types the suppressor can be left floating. If it is desirable to connect the suppressor to the cathode or other element, plug a jumper into the cathode and suppressor pins on an unused socket.)

Other applications

Filament voltages are available for test purposes by plugging leads into the A.C. VOLTS terminals and setting the A.C. VOLTS switch to the required voltage. D.c. voltages are available at the D.C. VOLTS terminals. The voltage is determined by setting the D.C. VOLTS switch.

A special adapter is used for isolating a.c.-d.c. equipment from the line. The adapter is a female plug mounted inside a five-prong tube base. Terminals of the plug are wired to pins 1 and 5 on the tube base. Plug the adapter into the five-prong socket, set the filament switches to 1 and 5, and turn the A.C. VOLTS switch to 115 volts. Intermittents and faulty oscillators can be located by lowering or raising the voltage with the A.C. VOLTS switch.

What is Supersonic Bias?

This clearly written article takes the mystery out of a common, but not well-understood, term

by DR. ANGELO MONTANI*

ALTHOUGH development of magnetic recording was started many decades ago, only recently is it proving to be a real threat to disc recording. Wire and tape recording are increasing in popularity so fast that every radioman—and especially every radio serviceman—should learn the fundamentals of the process as soon and as thoroughly as he can.

Supersonic bias is a familiar term today in the sound field because all magnetic recorders use it. But do you know just what it is, why it is used, and how it works?

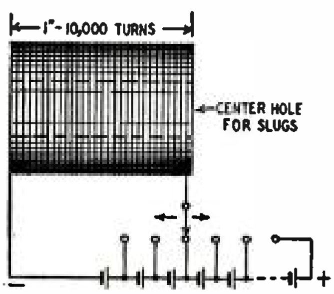


Fig. 1—Setup for experimental magnetization.

Every radioman knows that a steel needle, for example, can be magnetized permanently if it is touched to an ordinary bar or horseshoe magnet. It will also be magnetized if it is placed inside a coil energized by d.c.

Such a coil is shown in Fig. 1. The coil is 1 inch long and wound with 10,000 turns of thin copper wire. When a battery is connected to the coil, a magnetomotive force appears along its length. This force, measured in *ampere-turns*, is referred to as m.m.f. It is the product of the current through the coil (in amperes) times the number of turns.

In measuring and evaluating the magnetic characteristics of specific materials, a more convenient way to refer to magnetic field intensity is in *ampere-turns per inch*, represented by the letter H. This is the product of the coil current (still in amperes) and the number of turns *per inch*.

If 0.1 ampere flows through the coil of Fig. 1, the value of H would be $0.1 \times 10{,}000 = 1{,}000$. (H is often referred to in textbooks as the magnetomotive force gradient.)

Suppose we take ten cylindrical steel-alloy slugs, each 1 inch long and of the correct diameter to fit inside the coil. We place one in the core and apply the battery voltage necessary to produce a current of .01 ampere. We remove the first slug and substitute the second. This time we energize the coil with .02 ampere. We continue the procedure with the remaining eight slugs, increasing the current each time by .01 ampere. At the end of the process we have ten permanent magnets.

Next we measure the residual magnetization, that is, the amount of permanent magnetism, left in each slug as the result of its exposure to the electromagnetic coil. We find that this *flux* density (represented as B_r) is *not* proportional to the current which caused it.

To determine the relationship between the coil current and the retained flux B_r of each slug, we assign an arbitrary value of 100 to the retained flux of the first slug and compare all the rest to that. We find that the second slug, magnetized under a current of .02 ampere (when H was 200), has a B_r value of, not 200, but 300. Table 1 (next page) shows B_r *vs* coil current for all ten bars.

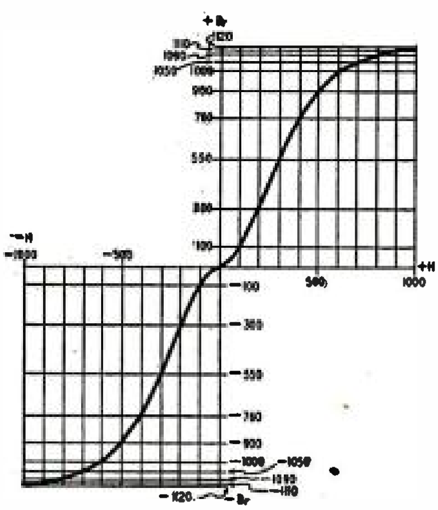


Fig. 2—Magnetization curve plots Br versus H.

From Table 1 we make the upper right or positive portion of the graph of Fig. 2. The horizontal (X) axis is marked off in H units rather than current. The vertical (Y) axis shows the same B_r figures as the table.

If the current in the coil had been made to flow in the opposite direction, the slugs would have been magnetized to the same extent, though their polarities would be reversed—the north and south poles would have changed places.

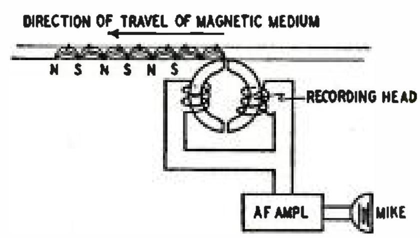


Fig. 3—How the signals are recorded on wire.

Because of this, we can reproduce the original positive curve in the negative direction, using the same figures, but preceded by minus signs. The symmetrical result, shown in Fig. 2, is known as the complete retentivity curve. It gives us sufficient data for an understanding of magnetic recording and supersonic bias (sometimes called radio bias).

In magnetic recording, H on the graph represents the instantaneous values of audio current flowing through the recording-head coil. The H signal is analogous to the grid signal of a vacuum tube. The corresponding B_r values represent the output—what is placed on the tape—and is analogous to a vacuum tube's plate current. This analogy between the magnetic B_r-H curve and the E_g-I_p curve of a vacuum-tube amplifier is very helpful in understanding supersonic bias.

Fig. 3 shows a magnetic recording

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head schematically. The particular one pictured is the *split-ring* type, the most common. The gaps between the two half-rings are about .001 inch, and each half-ring is made of stacked laminations of high-permeability alloy. The magnetic medium (wire or tape) passes the upper gap at a constant speed. At each instant a .001-inch section of the tape

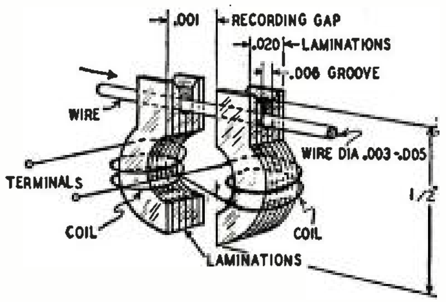


Fig. 4—View of a magnetic recording head.

or wire is across the gap and a tiny magnet is formed. The recorded sound consists of these minute longitudinal magnets, the flux and polarity of each depending on the current in the coil at the instant the magnet was made.

Fig. 4 gives a somewhat better idea of the construction of an actual recording head. To show the parts more clearly the dimensions in the drawing are much out of scale. This particular head is suitable for wire recording only; the top groove would be somewhat different for tape.

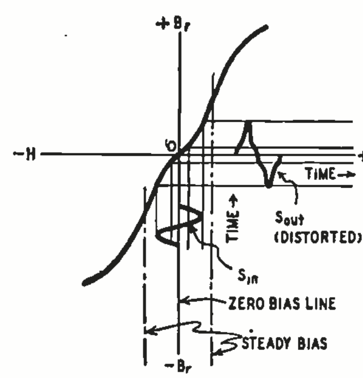


Fig. 5—Signal zeroed at center is distorted.

The arrangement of Fig. 3 can be used for making recordings, but the distortion would be very pronounced. Fig. 5 (the B_r-H curve is a copy of that in Fig. 2) helps to show the reason. This is where the analogy with the vacuum-tube E_g-I_p curve is useful. Employing vacuum-tube graphical technique, we draw a sinusoidal input signal S_{in}, and then construct a corresponding output signal S_{out}. S_{out} is obviously badly distorted, due to the curvature of the B_r-H characteristic in the vicinity of the zero point.

Early experimenters realized that the input signal should be centered, not at the zero point, as in Fig. 5, but somewhere on the straightest portion of the magnetic curve. A *steady magnetic bias* analogous to the d.c. grid bias of a vacuum tube had to be superimposed on the a.f. signal so as to shift its axis to one of the points indicated by the dashed lines in Fig. 5.

Magnetic bias has disadvantages, and is now of purely historical interest. Any mechanical vibration is recorded as noise. And the linear portion of the curve is so limited that the dynamic range is insufficient for music.

Supersonic bias was first introduced about a quarter of a century ago. It consists of a current of superaudible frequency which is fed to the recording head along with the audio. The usual frequency is approximately 50 kc. Fig. 6 shows the audio, the supersonic, and the combined waves.

Note well that the audio *does not modulate* the supersonic signal, but combines with it, the resultant combined wave being a vectorial addition of the

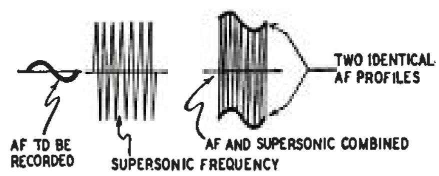


Fig. 6—Supersonic bias superimposed on a.f.

two. For this reason, two in-phase audio profiles are formed, one on either side of the supersonic frequency, rather than the familiar out-of-phase modulation envelope. We might say that the audio signal is split into two identical, in-phase audio signals. Actually, the original audio frequency is shifted back and forth with twice the amplitude of the supersonic frequency at the supersonic rate; but this is, of course, inaudible.

The composite wave is now applied to the magnetic retentivity curve previously described. The result is shown in Fig. 7. One audio profile is applied to the negative portion of the curve and the other to the positive portion. Each profile results in a distorted output. The two distorted output signals, however, are of opposite polarity and subtract from each other. The distortion components

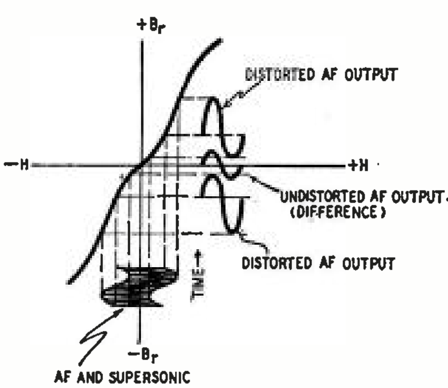


Fig. 7—Resultant output wave is undistorted.

in each output signal are equal and opposite in polarity, so they cancel, and the resultant is an undistorted signal. Though the resultant has lower amplitude than either of the distorted signals, it is not zero because the amplitudes of the two distorted signals are never equal at any instant and therefore cannot cancel completely.

What remains on the wire or tape (the difference between the two distorted signals) is an undistorted signal of the same form and frequency as the original audio before the supersonic bias was added.

This last statement may sound as though it were "dragged in by the horns," but it can be proved by going back to simple mathematics. We stated that the algebraic difference between the two distorted recorded signals at any instant yields an undistorted wave. The statement is correct as long as the portion of the opposite branches of the magnetic curve to which we apply the two simultaneous a.f. profiles is either straight or parabolic. That is because the difference between the corresponding points of any symmetrically opposite parabolas (or straight lines) is a straight line.

This law is commonly used in class-B amplifiers, as shown in Fig. 8. The audio is applied to both tubes at the same time, producing two distorted outputs. Because the E_g-I_p curves of the two tubes are equally and oppositely nonlinear near the zero point, the resultant output is undistorted.

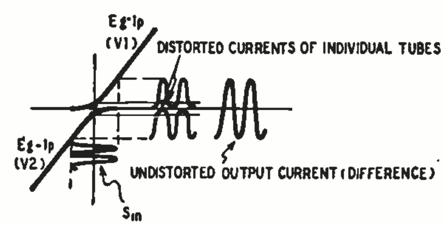


Fig. 8—Class-B amplifier distortion cancels.

In the class-B amplifier the over-all curve is already split at the zero point, since two tubes are used. In magnetic recording, the retentivity curve cannot, of course, be split, so supersonic bias is

TABLE 1

Slugs	Coil Current (amps.)	Retained Flux (B_r)
1	.01	100
2	.02	300
3	.03	550
4	.04	760
5	.05	900
6	.06	1000
7	.07	1050
8	.08	1090
9	.09	1110
10	.1	1120

used to produce two audio signals. By controlling the amplitude of the supersonic bias, the two a.f. waves can be centered on the most parabolic sections of the curve.

We believe that the reader is now in the position of appreciating fully the neat trick performed with supersonic bias. It is without doubt a genial and elegant solution of the problem of obtaining a virtual or phantom transfer line which is straight, out of the crooked retentivity curve.

European Report

By Major Ralph W. Hallows

RADIO-ELECTRONICS LONDON CORRESPONDENT

IT'S not so very long since the only insulating materials from which molded or extruded radio parts, such as tube sockets, coil forms, and panels were made of bakelite and hard rubber. The use of higher and higher frequencies made new insulators with far superior qualities essential and the chemists gave us such wonderful stuff as polyvinyl chloride (P. V. C.) and the polyethylene family. The latest offspring of this family has just come into use in Britain. It is polytetrafluoroethylene—a pretty little name, but perhaps rather too long for general use in these busy days. We call it P.T.F.E. for short. It seems to have most high-frequency insulator virtues and few, if any, of the vices. Its properties are unaffected by oils, alkalis and most acids; it doesn't soften or warp when heated; it has a low coefficient of expansion; it has so much resilience that it doesn't tend to crack even under prolonged and severe vibration. At present it's being used mainly for co-axial and other r.f. cable connectors, for connectors for hermetically sealed components and for the sockets of miniature tubes. At the moment it's probably the best insulator available for a wide variety of purposes; but no doubt something with an even longer name and still more virtues will appear before we are much older.

Automobile Ignition Interference

Though all of us heartily cuss the effects of auto ignition interference on our reception of television and other v.h.f. transmissions, the amount of data obtained either in the U. S. and in Britain on the exact nature of this interference seems surprisingly small. We know by experience that it is usually imperceptible on the broadcast band, becomes a nuisance at frequencies above about 3 mc, and is something more than a nuisance above 30 mc. Has it a peak frequency? Is there a frequency above which, like natural static, it has negligible effects? Are its effects worse on horizontally or vertically polarized transmissions? Those are questions to which answers are needed and can't be found in the text books.

Two good bits of work have been done here by the BBC and the British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association—let's shorten that one to BEAIRA. Well, BEAIRA conducted two sets of tests on a range of frequencies between 40 and 100 mc, using a vertical dipole antenna for reception. The antenna was sited a few yards from a road along which vehicles of different kinds were driven. The results show that the interference has a sharp peak a little below 50 mc and that in the region of 90-100 mc it may be down by nearly 20 db. The latest BBC field tests largely confirm these findings and add other interesting details. It is found, for instance, that horizontally polarized v.h.f. transmissions are much less affected by ignition interference than those vertically polarized; that much smaller signal field strengths are needed at 90 than at 45 mc to override such interference; and that hardly any interference is caused by vehicles whose ignition systems have been suppressed with a resistor in the main distributor lead.

Another finding of interest to folk on both sides of the Atlantic is that interference with television signals on the 45-mc band (results on the 90-mc band are not available) is considerably more severe with horizontal polarization than with vertical. This surprised me a lot, for I know that many, if not all, American television transmissions have horizontal polarization, whereas ours have vertical. Yet I've seen very few references to this nuisance in U. S. journals, though it crops up constantly in British ones.

Listener-Interest Meter

The magazine published by the International Broadcasting Association reports the development in Denmark of an ingenious method of making direct measurements of listener response to broadcasts. The essence of the invention (which, whatever might be thought at first sight, does *not* belong to Mr. Gernsback's April First class) is this: when a receiving set is switched into an a.c. supply circuit, there is a slight distortion of the supply wave form, owing to the action of the rectifier of the radio. The distortion is small, but it is cumulative and the resulting harmonics introduced can be made to take the form of a voltage proportional to the number of radios in use at any time. By using a calibrated cathode-ray oscillograph, the number of receiving sets in action can be measured directly. The system isn't just a matter of theory; it has been in use for some months in Denmark. Photographic records of the cathode-ray tube screens are made at regular intervals, and listener-response curves are easily prepared from these.

The scheme has, of course, several limitations. A separate recorder is required for the circuits served by each supply transformer; that, though, is not altogether a disadvantage, for it enables the response of particular districts to be metered. The recorder can't discriminate between the stations to which radios are tuned; all it can indicate is that so many are in use.

Wanted, an ECC

Would that we had in Europe a body as effective for the whole continent as your FCC is for the United States! The channels allotted to our stations are mainly a matter of international negotiation and agreement. There is nothing to compel all countries to come into line and even if all sign the terms of an agreement, such as that on which the new Copenhagen Plan (due to come into force March 15th, 1950) is based, no means exists of enforcing strict compliance in countries where broadcasting regulations are father vague. The report on frequency measurements during a recent month, for instance, shows that though 181 European stations deviated by less than 5 cycles from their allotted frequencies, there were 84 whose frequency wanderings exceeded 25 *kilocycles!* In the first class there were 17 French stations and in the second 11. Realizing the chaos which such errings and strayings can and do cause, you'll see why I wish so fervently that there could be a European counterpart of the FCC armed with equal powers.

Suggested by J. Beaulieu, Montreal, Canada

"But you said you could fix shorts!"

Photo 1—This is original battery eliminator.

Improving Supply To Test Car Sets

By HARRY S. LEEPER

MANY battery eliminators used in service shops to furnish 6 volts d.c. for testing car and some farm radios have no means of regulating the output voltage or checking the voltage applied to the set or the current it draws.

An eliminator with a copper-oxide rectifier is shown, as originally purchased, in photos 1 and 2. The original wiring of the eliminator is shown in the schematic.

This eliminator is rated at 6 volts output with a 15-ampere load. With the original arrangement the voltage would be too high with the light load of most radios.

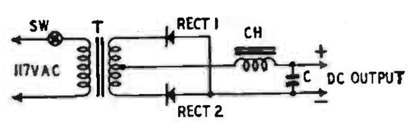
After experimenting with various lamp bulbs in series with the primary of the eliminator transformer, a variable rheostat was installed in the primary circuit to control the output voltage. A voltmeter across the output was necessary. Since an ammeter in the d.c. circuit often gives clues to radio defects, one was added.

Photo 2—Rear view shows original parts.

Photo 3—Drill holes in panel for new parts.

A wire-wound, 150-ohm, 150-watt rheostat was used in the eliminator primary circuit. A lower-wattage rheostat could probably have been used, but the ratings of all rheostats decrease when enclosed in a case. A lower resistance could have been used to drop the output to 6 volts with most radios, but the 150-ohm rheostat makes it possible to drop to 4 volts.

A 0-15-volt meter was used across the output and a 0-25-ampere meter was selected because the output circuit is fused at 25 amperes. (Fuse is not shown in diagrams.)



Eliminator, when purchased, has this circuit.

A 117-volt pilot-lamp mounting was also obtained, as well as a spare switch for the input circuit. All this equipment was made ready for mounting on the top panel cover, or lid, of the eliminator case.

The parts are shown in photo 3, together with the top panel, which has been drilled and in which the required circular openings have been cut.

Photo 4 shows the panel with the parts assembled, while photo 5 is a rear view.

The wiring shown in the second diagram was then completed. Photo 6 shows the flexible wire used, making it easy partially to remove the top panel in case the fuse blows.

The spare toggle switch installed was not wired, but can be connected in place of the original switch if desired, as the latter's location on one end of the case interferes with standing the case on end.

Photo 4—New components are on panel.

Photo 7 shows the revamped elimina-

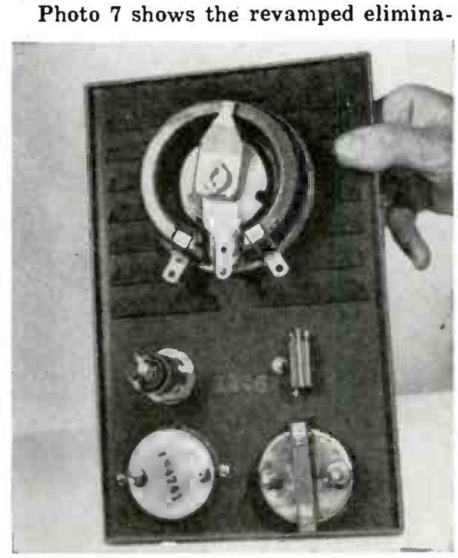


Photo 5—Rear view shows parts ready to wire.

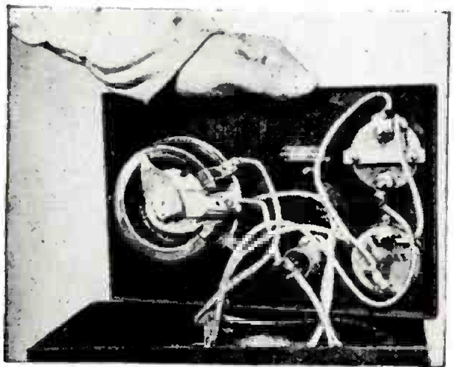


Photo 6—Flexible wire makes assembly simple.


Photo 7—Supply is connected to a car radio.

tor in operation. It is connected to an ordinary car radio and the rheostat is adjusted for practically zero resistance. The closeup view in photo 8 shows that the output is around 9 volts and the

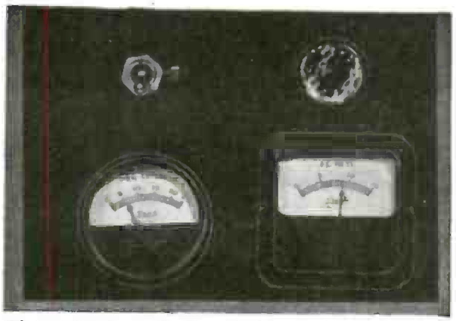


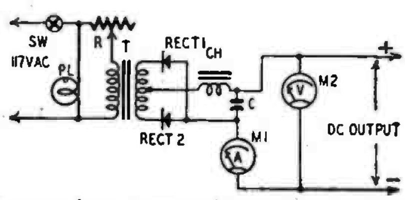
Photo 8—Output: 9 volts; current: 6 amperes.

current about 6 amperes. The rheostat was then adjusted as in photo 9 to give a normal output of slightly over 6 volts. The ammeter then shows less than 5 amperes.

With the rheostat thus adjusted, the radio's buffer condenser was bypassed with a resistor—to duplicate a partially shorted condenser—with the results shown in photo 10. High current with low voltage is indicated, information which makes the meters worthwhile.

Photo 11 illustrates a condition where the rheostat is adjusted—with the radio apparently normal—to place an extremely low voltage (about 4 volts) on the radio.

This treatment may often give an



The complete, revamped circuit appears here.

R—150-ohm, 150-watt rheostat
PL—117-volt pilot lamp
SW—S.p.s.t. toggle switch
T—Step-down transformer
REC1, REC2—Dry-disc rectifiers
CH—Filter choke
C—Filter capacitor
M1—0-25-amp. meter
M2—0-15-volt meter

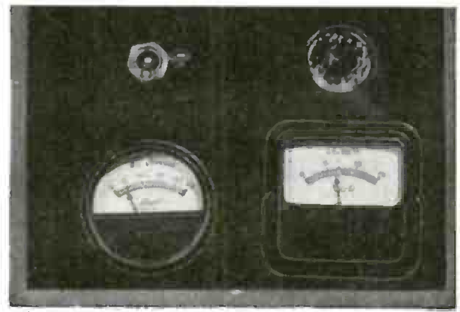


Photo 9—Output: 6 volts; current; 5 amperes.

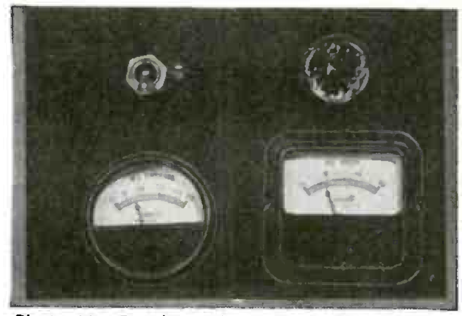


Photo 10—Readings show effect of bad buffer.

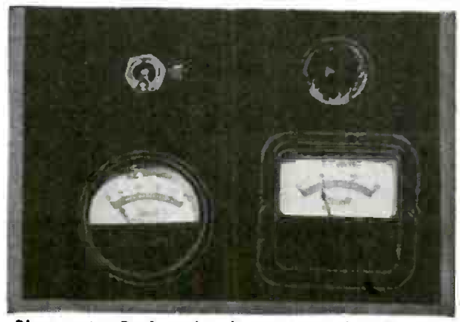


Photo 11—Reduced voltage tests the vibrator.

indication of the condition of the vibrator; one with worn points usually will not start on this voltage unless jarred. A weak 0Z4 rectifier tube may also be detected by lowering the voltage below normal, and other defects may be noted by raising or lowering the voltage and watching the meter indications.

NEW YORK SERVICEMEN FORM STATE FEDERATION

Radio and television service technicians of New York State met October 31 at Binghamton to establish the state federation of radio servicemen, which was formed temporarily at Rochester on October 10. The meeting was attended by about 35 persons, including representatives from Binghamton, Ithaca, New York City, Poughkeepsie, and Rochester. It was arranged by the Radio Servicemen's Association of Binghamton, which acted as host to the delegates from the various local groups.

A statement of aims and objectives was made and rules which will serve as the basis of a future constitution were laid down. The objectives of the new Empire State Federation of Electronic Technicians Associations are to promote fellowship and cooperation among servicing groups and better cooperation between the repair industry and the general public. Delegates pointed out that their associations could, through a federation, act more effectively to raise the technical level of their membership by sponsoring lecture tours, and could act in matters concerning state legislation better than could any of the local associations acting alone. A state federation would also have advantages in carrying on educational campaigns among the public and is in a better position to encourage formation of new associations.

Each association will send two delegates to Federation meetings. At present, one of the two delegates also serves on the board of directors. Meetings will be held several times a year. Dues at $20 a year for each association was set, and it was decided that meetings should be rotated among the various cities which have member associations.

Officers and a board of directors were elected. They will serve until the first annual meeting, which is to be held in April, 1949. The first permanent officers are: Lawrence Raymo (president, Radio Technicians Guild, Rochester), president; Max Leibowitz (president, Associated Radio-Television Servicemen of New York City), vice-president; Wayne Shaw (president, Radio Servicemen's Association of Binghamton), secretary; Ben De Young (president, Central New York Radio Technicians Guild), treasurer; and Evart M. Holland (president, Hudson Valley Radio Servicemen's Association), Sergeant-at-Arms.

Federation headquarters was established at the address of the secretary, Wayne Shaw, 392 Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y. The first efforts of the Federation will be to assist technicians or groups of technicians who wish to form their own local associations in any part of New York State.

Using Your Ohmmeter

How to use a volt-ohmmeter, a tube handbook, and intelligence to service a set

By HERBERT S. BRIER, W9EGQ

RADIO experimenters are frequently asked to repair broadcast receivers for the neighbors. Often, for diplomatic reasons, it is unwise to refuse (for example, when your antenna is tied to the asker's chimney). And servicing broadcast receivers can help make one's hobby self-supporting. Most experimenters say, "I'd like to, but I have neither test equipment nor service manuals."

Have you ever watched a skilled serviceman at work? You may have noticed that he used his volt-ohmmeter more than all the rest of his equipment combined. This meter makes an excellent substitute for more elaborate test equipment.

Finding a substitute for service manuals seems a difficult task; but is it? The aim of a serviceman is to detect and replace defective parts, not to rewire the receiver. A complete diagram is seldom required to service it. The vacuum tube is the heart of any piece of radio equipment, so let us examine a good tube manual.

There is page after page of tube characteristics, with application notes for each tube. Socket connections and voltage ratings interest us most.

The end pages of the manual list typical circuit diagrams with suggested parts values. Examine these circuits and those appearing on the circuit pages of each issue of RADIO-ELECTRONICS. A significant fact emerges: *no matter what the circuit, the components associated with a given type of tube are startlingly similar*. Recalling that the serviceman's job is to detect and replace defective parts, the worth of a tube manual as a service tool begins to appear. With it, a volt-ohmmeter, and a small stock of parts, all a.c.-d.c. receivers and over 90% of all others can be speedily serviced.

Finding the trouble

Now the set is on the bench and if you have asked a few questions, you have a fair idea of what is wrong with it before you touch it.

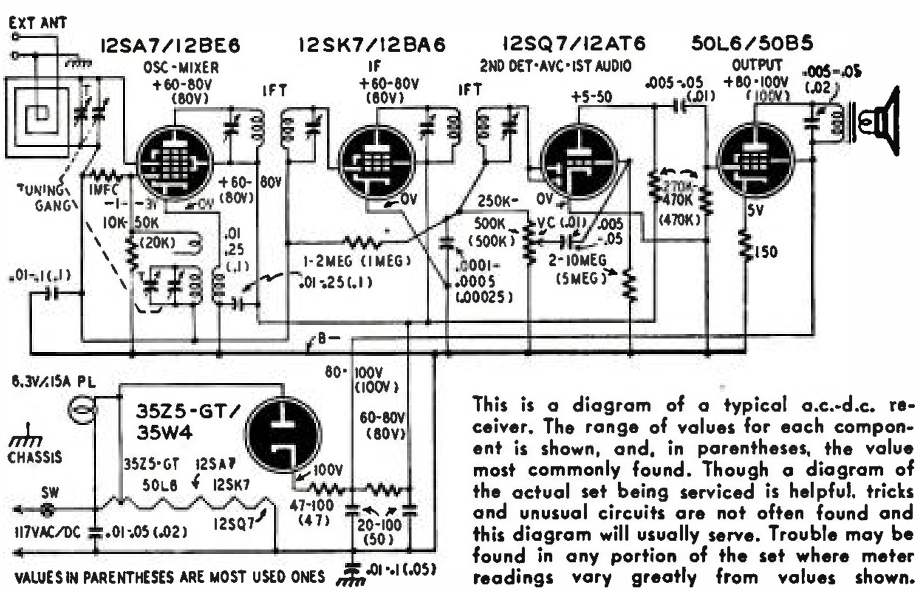
Did it suddenly stop working? Probably a burned-out tube, shorted condenser, or open resistor.

Did the volume get weaker and weaker, the receiver finally failing completely? Probably weak tubes.

Does it play normally for a time, then cut out? Could be almost anything.

Does it have excessive hum or squeals? Probably the electrolytic filter condensers have dried out.

Has anyone else worked on the receiver? More than one baffling bug has been caused by someone's having removed several tubes and replaced them in the wrong sockets.



This is a diagram of a typical a.c.-d.c. receiver. The range of values for each component is shown, and, in parentheses, the value most commonly found. Though a diagram of the actual set being serviced is helpful, tricks and unusual circuits are not often found and this diagram will usually serve. Trouble may be found in any portion of the set where meter readings vary greatly from values shown.

Plug the set into the power line to see if it is actually defective and (assuming it is transformerless) if the tubes light. If not, remove the power plug and, using the tube manual to identify the correct terminals, test each filament in turn for continuity. Replace burned-out tubes *and pilot bulbs*. If all filaments show continuity, test the a.c. switch and cord. If they are good, plug in the set again and, using the 150-volt a.c. scale, put the meter across each filament. The meter will indicate when it is across a filament that may not open until power is applied to it.

Caution: When working on a transformerless set which is connected to the power line, always put it on a piece of insulating material and be very careful about what you touch, because it is very possible to get a shock, even with the switch off.

In most a.c.-d.c. sets, the total of the filament voltages in series equals the line voltage, but in some a resistor, often in the form of a resistance line cord, or resistance tube, dissipates the difference between the two voltages. An open line cord can sometimes be repaired, but it is usually more satisfactory to replace it with a new one. The correct resistance is calculated by means of Ohm's Law: E = IR. The difference between the line voltage and the combined filament voltages equals the required voltage drop and the current is that of a single tube. Assume the line voltage is 120, the filament voltages total 75, and the current is 0.15 amperes. 120 minus 75 equals 45 volts drop, and 45/0.15 equals 300 ohms, the required resistance.

If the tubes light, measure the d.c. voltage and the resistance between rectifier cathode and circuit ground. The voltage should be approximately 100 and the resistance several thousand ohms minimum. Low voltage and normal resistance indicate a defective rectifier. Low voltage and low resistance point to a short circuit. Use the ohmmeter to look for blown filter and bypass condensers. It may be necessary to unsolder one lead of a suspected one before a definite decision about its condition can be made. When the short has been eliminated, measure the d.c. voltage again. Even a momentary short circuit often damages the rectifier permanently.

Proper voltage at the rectifier and none at a tube element which the tube manual shows should have voltage indicates an open resistor or coil or a short-circuit, usually in the form of a blown bypass condenser. An open circuit reduces the voltage at the point it should feed to zero, with little effect on other points. Zero voltage at the plate of the output tube, for instance, and normal voltages at other points, would make the serviceman suspect the primary of the output transformer. In a.c.-d.c. receivers all plate and screen voltages are obtained from a common point, so a short circuit anywhere causes a drastic reduction in all B-voltages.

A tube manual and multimeter are chief tools.

No instruments are required to detect excessive hum. If an 8-μf capacitor temporarily connected in parallel with one of the filter capacitors reduces hum level, the filter capacitors should be replaced.

As the tube manual will tell you, the best test of a tube's worth is how well it works in the piece of equipment concerned. Trying a doubtful tube in another receiver or replacing it with a new one will give all the information required. But there are indirect methods which may be used to obtain an approximate idea of a tube's condition without a tester. Measure the cathode voltage. If it is lower than the rated value, the cathode emission is probably low. Too high a reading may mean a shorted element or that a leaky coupling condenser is applying positive voltage to the control grid.

Touching a finger to the control grid of a good audio tube will produce a hum in the speaker. Touching the control grid of the first audio amplifier will immediately reveal whether a signal can get through the audio section.

The oscillator section of the mixer may be tested by putting the test meter between its control grid and B-minus, with an r.f. choke in series with the meter. If the tube is oscillating, the meter will read a few volts negative and touching the grid will cause the reading to decrease.

Those intermittents

Intermittent troubles take a perverse pleasure in not appearing while the receiver is being worked on. To find them, move and tap components while the receiver is playing until a suspicious part is discovered. Then the only sure test is to replace it and play the receiver for several hours. Loose elements in tubes are often the cause of intermittents; in fact, every part in the receiver is suspect and great patience may be required to locate the guilty one.

Do not use a screwdriver or other metal instrument for moving or tapping parts. There is too much chance for it to slip and cause a short.

When replacing defective parts try to duplicate the electrical characteristics of the original, but, with the exception of tuned-circuit components, a large variation may have little effect on performance. Space permitting, voltage and wattage ratings may always be increased. The capacity of bypass and filter condensers can usually be made larger, often with beneficial results. Resistance values are sometimes more critical, but often may be increased as much as 50% without much effect on performance. A study of the circuits and application notes in the tube manual will quickly acquaint you with the very few components whose values are critical.

Larger receivers

From the serviceman's viewpoint, the big differences between a.c.-d.c. midgets and more elaborate receivers are more tubes and higher voltages. Both mean additional points of possible trouble. More tubes mean more circuits, and higher voltages more dropping and decoupling resistors, with their bypass condensers. A systematic approach will locate the troubles in these receivers quickly. With the filaments in parallel, one tube's burning out does not affect the others. The bad one is easily detected because it is cold. Open resistors, which are relatively common, are quickly located with the ohmmeter (power off), or with the voltmeter (power on).

Personal three-way portables yield to the same treatment as the others. If the receiver works on commercial power, but not on the batteries, the batteries are probably dead. (Batteries should be replaced when their voltage has dropped one-third, measured under load.) If the receiver works on batteries and not on commercial power, the trouble is in the rectifier circuits. And if it works on neither, the trouble is one of those previously discussed.

Alignment methods

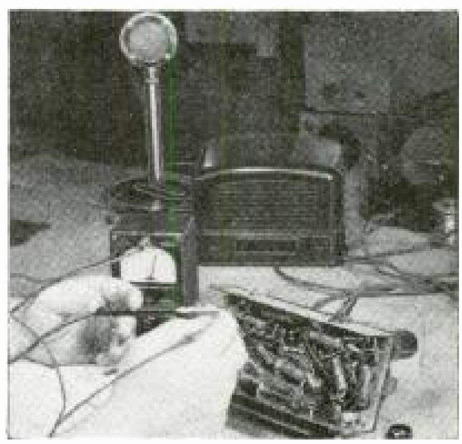
Aligning a receiver without a test oscillator seems a hopeless task; nevertheless it can be done with nothing more than a neutralizing tool and your ear. If the high-frequency oscillator is not disturbed the job is especially simple.

To align the i.f. amplifier tune in a weak signal, and, starting at the second detector, adjust each trimmer in the i.f. transformers for maximum deflection of the tuning indicator. If the receiver does not have a tuning indicator, simply adjust the trimmers for maximum audio output on a weak signal or noise. (This will work only on a receiver which has not been tampered with, and which brings in the stations on their correct dial markings. Even then, there is danger of misaligning instead of aligning.—*Editor*)

The mixer and r.f. stage (if any) trimmers are similarly adjusted, although it is doubtful that one setting will give maximum response over the entire band; so a compromise setting must be chosen to give best results over the most-used part of it. As a general rule these trimmers should be adjusted near the high-frequency end of the dial.

Earlier we put a "hands off" sign on the oscillator trimmers because they determine the accuracy of the dial calibration. However, if the calibration is incorrect it may be corrected if a little care is taken. If the receiver uses specially shaped oscillator condenser plates for tracking, tune in a station near 1450 kc and adjust the oscillator trimmer until the station comes in at the correct point on the dial.

In receivers using both series and parallel trimmers, the parallel trimmer (mounted on the variable condenser) is adjusted near 1450 kc and the series trimmer (padder) near 600 kc. The adjustments interact somewhat so they should be repeated for maximum accuracy. After the oscillator is adjusted readjust the r.f. stage and mixer trimmers.


Be sure set is off when measuring resistance.

Receivers using permeability tuning are set on frequency by adjusting the oscillator padder near 1450 kc and the position of the slug in the oscillator coil near 600 kc. The r.f. and mixer stages are similarly adjusted for maximum output.

This method of correcting frequency calibration assumes that the i.f. is reasonably close to its original frequency, and that the calibration was correct when the set was new, both reasonable assumptions.

The aim of this article is not to belittle adequate test equipment, but to show that successful radio service work can be done with a minimum of it. Undoubtedly, a receiver can be serviced more rapidly with additional equipment, which should be acquired by anyone who intends to service receivers regularly.

He slams something down . . . with a vicious thud. It's a filter condenser, a cardboard-encased dual job, its pigtails waving.

The Impeded Double-Cross

Every radio serviceman will enjoy this piece of fiction, which contains more truth than many a scientific article

By GUY SLAUGHTER

HE'S a big, flabby geezer in a natty overcoat and precisely creased felt hat, and I instinctively dislike him when he walks in the door and produces a claim check.

"My radio done yet?" he whines, his voice high and wheezy.

I glance at the stub and note the number.

"Sure is," I say, reaching the little three-way portable off the rack and laying it on the counter. "Good as new again."

I write him out an itemized ticket, he peels the six-buck charge off a thick roll, screws his fat face up into a leering grin, tucks the radio under his arm, and starts out the door.

"I'll be seeing you," he says. "Soon."

The way he says it it sounds like a threat, but I just nod, ring up the money on the register, and go back to the bench.

Pretty soon Pedro, the little Mexican kid who works for me, comes in, school being over for the afternoon.

"Hi, Herk," he says, walking back to the bench. "What's 'Z' mean?"

"'Z'?" I say absently, squirting carbon tet into a noisy volume control. "What're you talking about?"

"Physics," Pedro says, leaning his elbows on the bench and staring into the chassis I'm working on. "The prof says we got to remember 'I equals E over Z', but he don't say what 'Z' is."

"Impedance," I say shortly. "That's Ohm's law for a.c., and 'Z' is the impedance."

"What's impedance?" asks Pedro. poking a finger into the wiring and flipping a blob of dripped solder off a terminal lug.

So I grab a scratch pad and explain, in words of one syllable, the difference between resistance and impedance. Finally I run out of breath and break my pencil point, simultaneously.

"Thanks, Herk," Pedro says. He points to a resistor in the up-ended chassis. "That's a resistor," he indicates a condenser, "and that's an impeder, huh?"

I pack up some tools, disgustedly, collect a bunch of repaired chasses, and start out to the truck to make my rounds. It's late when I get back, and I find that Pedro has locked up and gone home.

Next afternoon Pedro comes in after school wearing a look of smug satisfaction. I can see he's got something on his mind, so I set down my soldering iron, and give him my full attention.

"Okay," I say. "Let's have it."

"You're wrong," he says gleefully, consulting a piece of paper on which he has apparently taken notes. "The prof says 'Z' is the algebraic sum of the inductive and capacitive reactances tending to resist the flow of current in an a.c. circuit." He grins at me triumphantly, and looks at his paper again. "And a device possessing capacitive reactance is known either as a condenser or a capacitor, never as an impeder."

I open my mouth to give him the business, but just then the door slams, and I see through my peephole that the fat boy with the overcoat is back, complete with reinforcements, so I thumb Pedro out front to take care of him.

"I wish to see the proprietor," the high voice wheezes. "In person."

I figure the portable has popped a tube, and I walk out resignedly. But he hasn't got a radio with him. His hands are flat on the counter, and a nasty smile is on his flabby face. Behind him, staring at the floor, is a short, thin guy in greasy coveralls.

"I'm afraid you're in trouble," Fatty starts off, still leering at me. "Remember the radio you fixed for me?" He accents the "fixed" heavily.

"Yes," I say. "I do."

"Allow me to introduce myself," he says, hands still flat on the counter. "I'm T. William Pearson." He pauses reverently, as though waiting for me to salaam, but the name doesn't mean a thing to me.

"So?" I say.

His red face turns a trifle redder, but he continues.

"I own and operate Pearson Motor Sales and Service, of which you have no doubt heard." He pauses again.

I nod, and repeat my question.

"So?"

By now his moon face is crimson.

"I also happen to be the newly-elected president of the MFBEA, and as such I am opening a newspaper campaign against sharp dealers like you."

"What's the MFBEA?" I break in. "And whattya mean sharp dealers?"

He pauses dramatically, lifts one hand, and waves it like a ham actor.

"Merchant's Fair Business Enforcement Association," he squeaks. His hand stops waving and moves toward me. He waggles a fat finger in my face, his voice rises to a shrill scream. "We're pledged to expose you sharp dealers who prey upon the public and suck the blood of unfair profits from the economic veins of our fair city. . . ."

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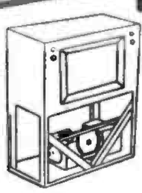
T-68



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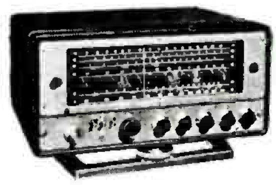

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"Wait a minute, Buster," I interrupt him, my plate current rising to saturation. "You come in here calling people names and making false accusations and you're going to lose a couple of those chins!"

He draws back a step, some of the color seeping out of his face, and throws a glance at his companion.

"False accusations, huh?" he bleats. "We'll see about that." He turns to the little guy, and waves a hand at him. "This is my chief mechanic, and he knows about radios, too."

The little guy looks up, catches my eye, and drops his head again, his pasty face turning a pale pink. Out of the corner of my eye I see Pedro looking from one to the other of us, obviously as mystified as I am. T. William continues his tirade.

"Jonas here cut a wire in my radio, one little wire mind you, and I brought it here to test your honesty. You charged me six dollars to fix it. Obviously you are a cheat and a fraud, and I intend to see to it that you are run out of business. The MFBEA shall state the facts in the paper for all to see, in a half-page paid advertisement." He pauses for emphasis, breathing heavily, one hand aloft.

I stand there with my mouth open, wondering what a lawyer can do for me. The words "libel" and defamation of character" flash through the space between my ears, followed by "attorney fees" and "supreme court." After a minute I come to. The fat guy is still posing like the avenging angel, the pasty-faced mechanic is still looking floorward, and Pedro is regarding me, wide-eyed, somewhat as he would a cat whose disguise has just slipped, revealing instead a skunk.

I grab the card-index off the desk, and thumb through it until I find the job ticket labelled "Pearson, T. W." I lay the card on the counter, and read it to myself, and then aloud.

"Olympiad three-way portable," I read, my voice sounding strange. "Open second i.f. transformer replaced, set tracked and aligned. Total, six dollars." I look up, feeling kind of empty inside. "Look, Buster," I manage weakly. "That's a perfectly legitimate charge. The i.f. transformer was open, so I installed a new one, realigned the set, and you paid for time and materials used on the job."

T. William clears his throat triumphantly.

"There was just a cut wire," he wheezes. "That's all."

I turn to the mechanic, who is still looking at the floor.

"A cut wire?" I manage to ask him.

The little guy takes a deep breath, raises his eyes until they are fixed determinedly on my necktie, and reels it off as though it is memorized.

"I removed the chassis from the cabinet, peeled the insulation off a red wire, cut the wire, and replaced the insulation to cover the place where the wire was cut. Before I performed this operation the radio played normally." He licks his lips, casts a sidelong glance at T. William, and drops his eyes back to the floor.

"Okay," I holler. "That wire must've been the hot lead to the i.f. transformer. The winding showed no continuity, so I replaced the whole transformer." Fatty is leering at me, all of his chins bobbing, and Pedro is squinting from one to the other of us, trying to decide which one to vote for. "Any radioman would have done the same thing," I argue. "It's a perfectly routine procedure."

T. William raises one hand to his mouth, blows idly at his fingertips, yawns, and leers at me again.

"I dare say," he says. "All that for one cut wire. It will make interesting reading in the paper, I'm sure."

"Look," I blurt, trying to keep my voice calm. "Mr. Pearson, you're making a mistake! A gimmicked radio is no test of a radioman's honesty or ability. In the routine of radio repair you just don't look for rigged-up defects."

Pedro has apparently made up his mind, and he slips quietly out the front door. I feel like a ship being deserted by her crew when it is needed most.

"A cut wire," the flabby one wheezes, "should be a cinch. Either you are incompetent to be trusted with people's radios, or you are downright dishonest." He smiles his nasty smile again. "Either way, you shouldn't be in business and the MFBEA will see to it that this fair community's citizens are made aware of that fact." He tips his natty hat at me disdainfully, and heads for the door, the pasty-faced grease-monkey dutifully at his heels. I stand there for a minute and watch them climb into a shiny black sedan out front; then I head for the bench and sit down dazedly to think it over.

In a few minutes the door opens, and Pedro strolls back and greets me with a big smile.

"Wanta see the fun?" he asks hopefully.

But I just wave my hand at him, and dig deeper into my gaze, so he wanders out front and leaves me alone.

After a while I rouse myself and go to the telephone. The lawyer on the other end of the line listens to my story in silence, and asks me whether T. William's radio did have just a cut wire wrong with it. I tell him yes, I guess so, he clucks his tongue disprovingly, and hangs up.

"Should have seen it, Herk," Pedro says, coming away from the show window where he's been peering into the street. "He was so mad I thought he was going to kick the poor little mechanic." He chuckles appreciatively. "They finally towed it away."

"They did?" I say absently. "What?"

"T. William Pearson's car," Pedro says, eyeing me a bit apprehensively. "It wouldn't start."

"Good," I say, wondering how many people will see that half-page ad. "I hope somebody stole the engine."

"Nope," says Pedro thoughtfully. "Too much impedance."

"Yeah," I echo, wondering where I can find a nice town full of defective radios to open a shop in. "Too much impedance."

Pedro looks kind of disappointed, at

New 1948 TELEVISION *Manual*

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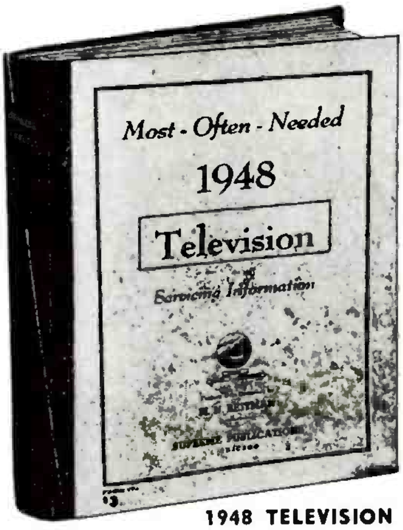

1948 TELEVISION

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Compiled by M. N. Beitman, radio engineer, teacher, author & serviceman.

FIND-FIX ALL TELEVISION FAULTS

Use this new practical "cyclopedia" of television servicing as your guide to quick fault finding and repair of any modern television set. Eliminates guesswork—tells you just where to look and what to do. Cuts hour-wasting jobs to pleasant moments. Use test patterns for quick adjustment, or look up probable cause of trouble in the pages of hints after simply observing fault of picture on screen. No equipment needed with these tests. Or use your volt-meter and compare values with many voltage charts included. Observe waveforms similar to hundreds illustrated using test points suggested and in a flash locate what used-to-be a hard-to-find fault. This manual will give you the know-how of a television expert and will repay for itself with time saved on the first T-V job. Order at our risk for a 10-day trial.

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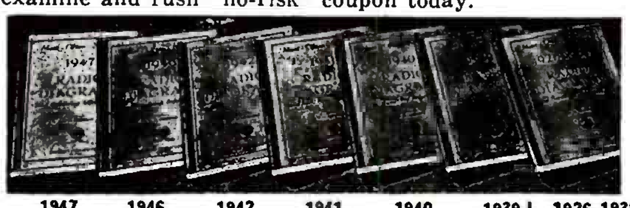

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that, but I'm too busy thinking black thoughts to pay much attention. And after a little, from sheer force of habit, I collect some tools and start off in the truck to make my rounds.

I struggle through my bench work the next day, wiring filters up backwards and in general doing everything wrong, so I'm still hours behind schedule when, about the middle of the afternoon, Fatty shows up again. He's alone this time, and I can tell he's hopping mad even before I leave the bench and get out front to face him.

His pudgy hands are clenching and unclenching, his face is gassy-rectifier purple, and all the time gaspy, popping sounds are being beamed from him to me.

I stand there a minute just watching him burn, and then I find my voice.

"Now what?" I say wearily.

He slams something down on the counter with a vicious thud, and I see it's a filter condenser, a cardboard-encased dual job, its pigtails waving.

"That yours?" he gurgles, exuding a purple mist.

"Could be. I use that brand. Why?"

"I'll sue," T. William screeches, waving his arms about. "I'll sue you for everything you've got. You can't get away with this."

"Huh?" I say, staring at him.

His squeaky voice oozes up toward the high-frequency limit of my hearing, and I think he's going to blow a fuse.

"It's sabotage," he wails. "I'll sue for every cent you've got."

Just then Pedro walks in, takes in the situation at a glance, stares for a minute at the filter condenser on the counter, and makes for the back room.

T. William spots him as he goes by, and points a shaking finger at his retreating back.

"He's your agent, the little monster," he wheezes. "You put him up to it. Contributing to the delinquency of a minor, they'll call it. You'll never get out of jail." By now he's spitting all over me as he mouths the words.

"What the devil are you shouting about?" I manage, grabbing his fat-stuffed hand as it waggles in front of my face. "Shut off that howling and tell me what goes on."

Fatty stands there breathing hard for a minute, not quite sure whether he's in bodily peril or not, and I take advantage of the fact.

"Speak up," I urge him, "while you're still in one piece."

He backs up a step, looks wildly about for a means of escape, and sees the door behind him. He retreats toward it, reaches it, and stops with his hand on the knob. That gives him courage.

"You had that little beast sabotage my car yesterday," he says, a little calmer now, beginning to get hold of himself. "My mechanics worked all night and most of today on my engine, and you're going to pay for it They pulled the head, checked the valves, the head gasket, the ignition, carburetion, everything, and when they got through it still wouldn't run. They just found it a few minutes ago, and I've been paying them time-and-a-half since five o'clock last night." He pauses, breathless, then waves his fist at me. "I'm suing you for the entire cost plus damages," he whines. Then he heaves the door open, stands in the doorway for a minute, and stalks out, muttering to himself in a high screech.

I watch him climb into the sedan at the curb, and pull away, his lips still moving, and scratch my head in sheer bewilderment. Then a blinding light flashes in my alleged brain.

"Pedro," I say, my voice rising ten decibels with each syllable. "Pedro, you come out here!"

The little guy strolls out, his face a mask of innocence, closely scrutinizing his fingernails.

"Pedro," I say, forcing myself to tone down a little. "What was that all about?"

He smiles half-heartedly.

"What d'ya mean, Herk?"

"You know what I mean," I say, trying to keep my voice calm. "I mean him!" I jerk my thumb in the direction of the front door.

"Oh," says Pedro blandly. "That."

I tap my foot menacingly, and eye him coldly.

"I just rammed that thing into the exhaust pipe, is all," he says innocently, pointing at the filter on the counter. "And then I guess his car wouldn't start." His eyes are very big and cocker-spanielish. "Too much impedance, huh?"

I stare at him for a full minute, and he starts to squirm.

"Looks like a good mechanic could find it in no time, Herk," he says, and he drops one eyelid in a slow wink.

Finally, at long last, I wake up. It takes me two minutes to dial the right number, and another two minutes to get T. William Pearson on the line.

"Hullo, Fatty?" I say. There is a gasp in the receiver, and I continue. "This is the radio shop, Fatty. What page is the MFBEA running that ad on?" I don't wait for an answer, but plunge ahead. "You see, Fatty, I want the other half of that page to tell the public that all the mechanics at Pearson Motor Sales and Service spent a good many man-hours on a dead engine that just had its exhaust plugged."

I pull the receiver away from my head and wait until the splutters subside a little. Then I listen.

"Oh well," I say. "Same thing, you know. Cut wire or plugged exhaust; a rigged-up defect is a good test of honesty and ability I've been told." I feel my smile spreading over my ugly face as I hang up. I'm still smiling when Pedro plucks my sleeve.

"Is it okay, Herk?" he asks.

I dig deep and hand him a buck.

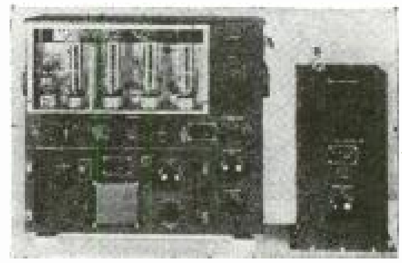
"Yeah, Pedro," I say. "It's okay." My eye lights on the filter.

"And Pedro. You can tell your prof he's wrong." I pick up the filter and hand it to him. "Sometimes a condenser IS an impeder," I say, happily.

RADIOMEN'S HEADQUARTERS ✈ WORLD WIDE MAIL ORDER SERVICE ! !

GENERAL ELECTRIC 150 WATT TRANSMITTER

Cost the Government $1800.00 ● Cost to You—BRAND NEW—$100.00



This is the famous transmitter used in U.S. Army bombers and ground stations, during the war. Its design and construction have been proved in service, under all kinds of conditions, all over the world. The entire frequency range is covered by means of plug-tuning units which are included. Each tuning has its own oscillator and power amplifier coils and condensers, and antenna tuning circuits—all designed to operate at top efficiency within its particular frequency range. Transmitter and accessories are finished in black crackle, and the milliammeter, voltmeter, and RF ammeter are mounted on the front panel. Here are the specifications: FREQUENCY RANGE: 200 to 500 KC and 1500 to 12,500 KC. (Will operate on 10 and 20 meter band with slight-modification for which diagrams are furnished.) OSCILLATOR: Self-excited, thermo compensated, and band calibrated. POWER AMPLIFIER: Neutralized class "C" stage, using 211 tube and equipped with antenna coupling circuit which matches practically any length antenna. MODULATOR: Class "B"—uses two 211 tubes. POWER SUPPLY: Supplied complete with dynamotor which furnishes 1000V at 350 MA. from either 12 or 24 volts. Complete instruction are furnished to operate set from 110V AC. SIZE: 21½x23x9¼". Total shipping wgt. 300 lbs., complete with all tubes, dynamotor power supply, seven tuning units, antenna tuning unit and essential plugs.

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Streamlined pistol grip heat gun in vivid red housing, that delivers a powerful 20 Cubic Ft. per minute blast of hot air at 160 Fahrenheit. Ordinary blowers have small fan motors, but this has a lifetime-lubricated AC-DC motor of the rugged vacuum cleaner type, that produces a hurricane of either hot or cold air. Perfect for blowing out dirt or dust from radio chassis, drying out ignition systems, warming up carburetors, quick-drying paint, thawing out radiators or water pipes, etc. Warning:—Keep this away from your wife, or she will be using it to dry her hair because it will do it in half the time of the ordinary hair dryer, to say nothing of her using it to dry stockings or clothing, or defrost the refrigerator instantly. Only $12.95. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded if returned prepaid within 5 days.

GENERAL ELECTRIC RT-1248 15-TUBE TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER

TERRIFIC POWER—(20 watts) on any two instantly selected, easily pre-adjusted frequencies from 435 to 500 Mc. Transmitter uses 5 tubes including Western Electric 316 A as final. Receiver uses 10 tubes including 955's, as first detector and oscillator, and 3—7H7's as IF's with a slug-tuned 40 Mc. IF transformers, plus a 7H7, 7E6's and 7F7's. In addition unit contains 8 relays designed to operate any sort of external equipment when actuated by a received signal from a similar set elsewhere. Originally designed for 12 volt operation, power supply is not included, as it is a cinch for any experimenter to connect this unit for 110 AC, using any supply capable of 400 DC at 135 MA. The ideal unit for use in mobile or stationary service in the Citizen's Radio Telephone Band where no license is necessary. Instructions and diagrams supplied for running the RT-1248 transmitter on either code or voice in AM orr FM transmission or reception, for use as a mobile public address system, on 80 to 110 Mc, as an FM broadcast receiver, as a Facsimile transmitter or receiver, as an Amateur Television transmitter or receiver for remote control relay hookups, for Geiger-Mueller counter applications. It sells for only $29.95 or two for $53.90. If desired for marine or mobile use the dynamotor which will work on either 12 or 24V DC and supply all power for the set is only $15.00 additional.

COMPRESSED AIR INSTANTLY, Anywhere!!

Portable Air Compressor and storage tank. Ruggedly built of best materials using lifetime lubricated ball-bearing on connecting rod and oil impregnated main bearing on shaft. Unusual design forever eliminates valve trouble, the most common fault in air compressors. **PATENTED** unique air intake system increases efficiency tremendously over other compressors so that air output is much greater than that from larger compressors powered by heavier motors. Will deliver approximately 3500 cu. inches of air per minute at maintained pressure of 30 lbs., or will inflate a 90 lb. truck tire in less than one minute. Comes complete with 100 lb. gauge, although finger-tip adjustment allows setting of output pressure at any value, which will automatically be maintained. Works from any ¼ H.P. motor. Useful for spraying paints or lacquers, disinfectants, insecticides, annealing or brazing with natural gas, inflating tires, etc. Price **$14.50** postage prepaid anywhere in the U.S. Efficient, completely adjustable syphon type spray gun complete with 12 ft. of 100 lb. tested hose available for only **$7.75** with pint container, also prepaid. 25% required on all C.O.D. orders.

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No stalling under heaviest pressure because of powerful 110 Volt AC-DC motor and multiple ball thrust bearing.

Other bearings self-aligning lifetime-lubricating Chrysler Oilite type.

Made for toughest year-in and year-out service in Plant or on construction jobs.

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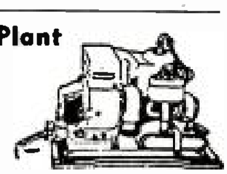
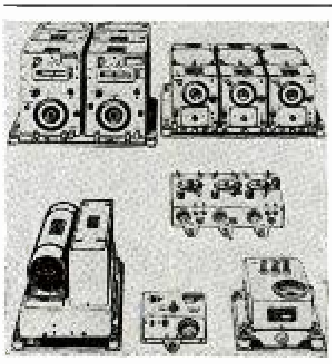
Our PE-109 32-Volt Direct Current Power Plant



This power plant consists of a gasoline engine that is direct coupled to a 2000-watt 32 volt DC generator. This unit is ideal for use in locations that are not serviced by commercial power or to run many of the surplus items that require 24-32 Volt DC for operation. The price of this power plant tested and in good condition is $79.95 F.O.B. Buffalo, or we can supply in strictly "as is" condition for $58.95 F.O.B. New York City. These latter are exactly as received, in heavy steel-strapped gov't cases, and we are unable to determine if the individual units are new or used or what the condition is if used, while the $79.95 units are some of the same that have been brought to Buffalo for testing and repair if necessary. We do not recommend gambling on the "as is" condition except for quantity purchasers. We can also supply a converter that will supply 110V AC from the above unit or from any 32V DC source for $12.95.

SCR-274N COMMAND SET



The greatest radio equipment value in history

A mountain of valuable equipment that includes 3 receivers covering 190 to 550 KC; 3 to 6 MC; and 6 to 9.1 MC. These receivers use plug-in coils, and consequently can be changed to any frequencies desired without conversion. Also included are two Tuning Control Boxes; 1 Antenna Coupling Box; four 28 V. Dynamotors (easily converted to 110 V. operation); two 40-Watt Transmitters including crystals, and Preamplifier and Modulator. 29 tubes supplied in all. Only a limited quantity available, so get your order in fast. Removed from unused aircraft and in guaranteed electrical condition. A super value at $34.95, including crank type tuning knobs for receivers. Without these knobs the receivers can't be tuned, and are only useful for parts. Don't buy without knobs!

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This analyzer, featuring a sensitive repulsion type meter housed in a bakelite case, represents the culmination of 15 years achievement in the instrument field by a large company specializing in electronic test equipment.

Specifications of the AC-DC Model Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter:

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- DC Milliamperes—0 to 50
- Ohms Full Scale—100,000
- Ohms Center Scale—2400
- Capacity—.05 to 15 Mfd.

Total price, prepaid anywhere in the U.S.—$7.00

Similar DC Meter, lacking the AC operated ranges of above, $5.50 prepaid.

RT—1655—11 tube crystal controlled superheterodyne receiver that cover the FM band. The ultra modern circuit uses the latest types of tubes including 7 miniature 6AJ5's. Beautiful chassis and aluminum cabinet. Tubes and schematic supplied—$14.95

World renowned 700 page tenth edition of the Radio Handbook in cloth binding and hard cover at the sensational reduced price, for a limited timo only. $1.49

RT1711 Brand New 12 Tube, 110 Volt Receiver-Indicator-Oscilloscope complete with all tubes and power supply. Has telescoping hood over scope tube, which is equipped with a detachable calibrated screen. Has centering and amplitude controls and two video inputs. A natural for television....................................$39.95

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The heart of one of this year's hottest radios. The entire variable tuning section of a deluxe car radio. Truly half of a radio. Shielded R.F. sections litz wire wound. All 3 tuned circuits adjustable at both low and high ends of dial. Amazingly tiny (4x3x2½). Compact enough to be used to pep up any 2 or 3 gang superhet or 2 gang TRF. Will substitute for entire original tuning system including variable condenser or if desired the original tuning condenser can be connected to these coils, and the coils set to proper inductance (no instruments required), and the set tuned just as before, although much greater sensitivity and selectivity will result. Can be used as a multiple section wavetrap that will cut out undesirable interference as with a knife, or if only a little bit better than average results with a slug-tuned wavetrap are necessary, the unit can be split up in a couple of minutes into 3 coils that can be used on 3 different jobs. These coils, supercompact and really hot, can also individually replace any broadcast band RF, oscillator, or 1st detector coil with improvement in results in any set. After seeing one of these units, you'll order a dozen just for general repair or replacement work. Cost the manufacturer several dollars. Your cost $1.49.

SELENIUM RECTIFIERS

(May be used at any voltage lower than rating)

*1.2 ampere......30 volt........$ .90

(above can be parallelled for battery charging)

25 MA	50 Volt	$ .45
75 MA	120 Volt	.70
100 MA	120 Volt	.75
150 MA	120 Volt	.80
200 MA	1?0 Volt	1.05
250 MA	120 Volt	1.25

METER RECTIFIER—Full wave, may be used for replacement, or in construction of all types of test equipment—$1.25. Half Wave—90c.

CERAMIC INSULATED VARIABLE AIR CONDENSERS

350 mmfd, 5 gang—$1.95; 4 gang—$1.49; 3 gang—$1.29

10 mmf	$.35	—10 for $2.90	—100 for $23.00
15 mmf	$.35	—10 for $2.90	—100 for $23.00
25 mmf	$.35	—10 for $2.90	—100 for $23.00
35 mmf	$.40	—10 for $3.40	—100 for $28.00
50 mmf	$.45	—10 for $3.70	—100 for $30.00
75 mmf	$.50	—10 for $4.40	—100 for $38.00
100 mmf	$.55	—10 for $4.50	—100 for $39.00
140 mmf	$.80	—10 for $7.40	—100 for $64.00
160 mmf	$1.00	—10 for $8.50	—100 for $70.00
2 Gang 140 mmf	$1.60	—10 for $12.50	—100 for $100.00

Butterfly condensers, rotor has two ball bearings and a ¾" shaft.

15 mmf. per section	$.50	—10 for $4.50	—100 for $40.00
30 mmf. per section	$.60	—10 for $5.50	—100 for $50.00
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Manufacturers and distributors write for prices on larger quantities.

WE HAVE OVER 250,000 VARIABLE CONDENSERS IN STOCK.

MICROPHONES—Super Special—Highest quality all chrome bullet shaped **CRYSTAL MIKE** of topflight nationally known brand—$5.95. Bullet **DYNAMIC MIKE**—$7.95, **MIKE Jr.**—60c, **HANDY MIKE** with switch on handle—90c, **LAPEL MIKES**—(Specify whether carbon or magnetic)—93c.

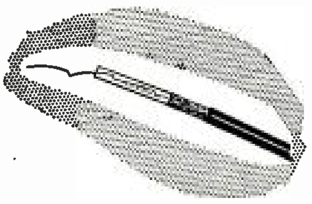
Scoop-Brand new **AEROVOX CONDENSERS**—40, 20, 20 Mfd. at 150, 150, and 25 W.V. Fully guaranteed. Ten for $4.40.

BUFFALO RADIO SUPPLY, 219-221 Genesee St., Dept.RE- BUFFALO 3, N. Y.

AUTO ANTENNA LEAD-IN

Federal Telephone and Radio Corp., East Newark, N.J.

A principal difficulty with automobile antenna lead-in wire has been the high capacitance, due to the shielding.

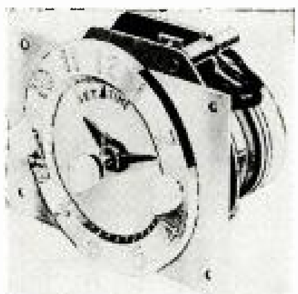


The new K-109 cable reduces capacitance to 8 μμf per foot by surrounding the center conductor with air. This conductor is supported in a tube of polyethylene by being crimped into a saw-tooth form and pressing the points of the saw-tooth against the inside of the tubing. The shield and outside insulation surround the polyethylene tube.

RADIO TIMER

International Register Co., Chicago, Ill.

The RC-1021 timer is an electric clock which operates a switch. One operation at a setting is possible: if the radio is on, the clock will turn it off; and if it is off, the clock will turn it on.



LIGHT A. C. GENERATOR

D. W. Onan & Sons, Inc., Minneapolis 5, Minn.

Series AAE gasoline-driven power plants furnish 350 watts a.c. and weigh only 77 pounds. They are small enough to fit into the trunk compartment of an automobile.

Suitable for use with outdoor PA systems, the generators are powered by 4-cycle, air-cooled, cast-iron engines. All models (including those made especially for battery charging) have electric push-button starting. One model may be hooked to any auto battery for starting; while it is running, a special 6-volt winding recharges the battery.

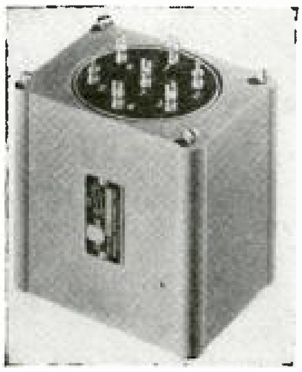
HIGH-FIDELITY TRANSFORMERS

Standard Transformer Corp., Chicago, Ill.

The new Stancor HF and WF series high-fidelity audio transformers include a complete range of units for amplifiers, speakers, microphones, and pickups.

Special coil and core construction results in the reduction of hum pickup and leakage reactance as well as of harmonic and intermodulation distortion.

The HF series, except for the HF-65 output transformer, has a frequency response of ±1 db from 20-20,000 cycles. The HF-65 has a response of ±1 db from 30-20,000 cycles. The WF series, except for the WF-21, has a frequency characteristic of ±2 db from 30-20-,000 cycles. The WF-21 input transformer has a response of ±2 db from 50-10,000 cycles.

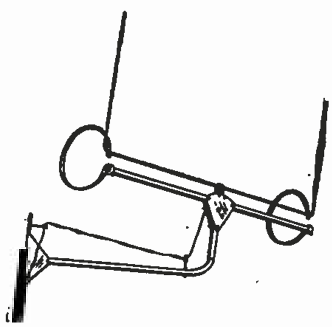


Both series are potted in gray enamelled cast cases with four tapped holes on both top and bottom for flush mounting. Stud-type terminals are provided on a phenolic panel.

TV ANTENNA

Tricraft Products Co., Chicago, Ill.

The model 500 TV-FM antenna covers both television bands and the FM band. The mounting bracket is designed to permit placement outside a window or in other places when a roof installation is not possible. It is

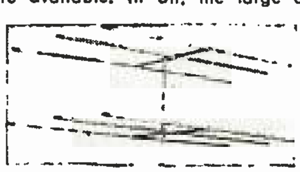


made for sets with a 300-ohm input and will match the line correctly.

TV ANTENNAS

Network Manufacturing Corp., Bayonne, N.J.

A new line of television receiving antennas features elements made of 1-inch-diameter aluminum tubing. Top item is a three-element stacked array. Others range from simple dipoles up. Units for both upper and lower bands are available. In all, the large di-



ameter of elements gives good band width, and mechanical installation problems are at a minimum.

The type LF-3E-D 3-element, double-stacked beam pictured is especially intended for use with receivers in fringe areas. The gain of the array is approximately 20.5 db. It covers channels 2 through 6.

TUBE SOCKETS

Yates Engineering Services, Cranford, N. J.

A combination tube socket and mounting strip is made of steatite or plastic. The socket is supplied mounted to the terminal board.

Resistors and capacitors associated with the stage can be soldered to the socket and strip before the unit is mounted in the chassis.

Breakdown of mass production into simple subassembly operations is made possible, and—especially in military equipment—rapid servicing can be done merely by removing the entire stage and replacing it with a new one.

SMALL STORAGE DRAWERS

Cincinnati Ventilating Co., Inc. Covington, Ky.

Every ham, serviceman, experimenter, and constructor early in his career runs into the problem of storing resistors, capacitors, screws and nuts, and a thousand other small parts. The new interlocking small parts drawers are made of steel. Each drawer and its housing is 2¼ x 2⅞ x 5 inches. The housings are tongued and slotted so that they can be put together to form a rigid and durable cabinet of drawers of any size or shape. Starting with just a few, the buyer can obtain

more drawers in any quantities at any time and add them to the old ones to form a larger cabinet. Each drawer has a small handle and a holder for an identification card.

SMALL SOLDERING IRON

Transvision, Inc., New Rochelle, N.Y.

The Soldetron weighs only 3 ounces and has interchangeable heads. Push-button-controlled, it heats up in 20 seconds from a cold start. It is operated from a 117-volt a.c. line through a transformer, or from a 6-volt battery.

RADIO KITS

Eagle Electronics, Inc. Irvington. N. Y.

Pict-O-Graph kits include all the necessary parts for making any of several different receivers, amplifiers, and phono oscillators. Each kit is accompanied by a pictorial wiring diagram.

The manufacturer claims that no knowledge of radio is needed to construct the kits.

Receiver kits offered range from a 1-tube a.c.-d.c. set to a 5-tube superheterodyne. Also available are 3- and 4-tube amplifiers, as well as a crystal receiver, a code-practice oscillator, and a vacuum-tube voltmeter.

RADIO-INTERCOM

Setchell Carlson, Inc., Saint Paul, Minn.

The Radio Dor-A-fone, Model 458RD, is a combination radio receiver and 2-station intercom. The receiver contains four tubes and a selenium rectifier, a loop antenna, and a 5-inch speaker. Quick-heating tubes are used in the device.

Four push-buttons atop the master unit serve as switching controls. The first turns the set off, the second feeds radio programs to the master speaker, the third feeds programs to both master and substation, and the fourth is used as a conventional talk-listen intercom switch.

The master is 7 inches wde, 7 inches deep, and 6½ inches high. The substation measures 5⅜ x 4⅜ x 5 inches. A special weatherproofed substation is available for outdoor use when that is desired.

VIDEO BRIGHTNESS TESTER

Photovolt Corporation, New York, N.Y.

Model 205 video brightness tester measures the brightness of cathode-ray viewing tubes. It is designed for laboratory tests, production control, installation, and servicing. A photocell held against the face of the tube is connected to a meter by a short cable. The meter is calibrated in foot-lamberts up to 100, covering the highest brightness values found. The photocell has a filter so that brightness values are furnished in terms of visual perception.

HIGH-VOLTAGE TESTER

Richard Mattison Company New York, N.Y.

A test probe designed for television servicing, the Hi-Volter contains a multiplier resistor. When used with any v.t.v.m. having an input resistance of 10 megohms, it will multiply the

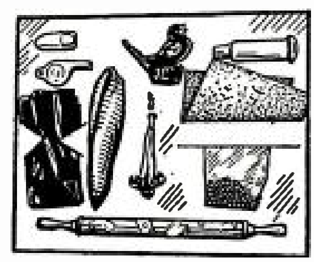
normal range of the meter by 10. It may also be used with a microammeter by calibrating the meter scale directly in kilo-volts.

The probe is insulated for 25,000 volts and has a safety grip. The metal prod is cadmium-plated.

SOUND-EFFECTS KIT

Winslow-Wright, North Hollywood, Calif.

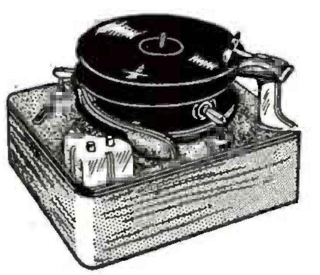
Intended for home recordists, the Recordo-Script Producer's Kit includes ten sound effects, such as bird calls, whistles, sleigh bells, etc.; three scripts; and a booklet on sound effects and how they are created.



TWO-SIDE RECORD PLAYER

Markel Electric Products, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

Both sides of each disc are played by the Markel Duo Playmaster. The pickup has a cartridge with two styli, one below and one on top. After play-



ing the bottom record, the pickup moves up and plays the underside of the next one. Three rubber-tired wheels spin the top record and then, moving aside, ease it down to the turntable.

ANTENNA CHIMNEY MOUNT

JFD Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

The adjustable chimney antenna mount consists of an angle bracket which rests against a corner of the chimney and a metal strap which passes around the chimney. Two of these mounts may be placed any distance apart to support any mast from ½ inch to 1½ inch in diameter.

DISC HOLE REPAIRER

Dunwel Sales Corp., Chicago, Ill.

Frequently-played records often develop an enlarged or chipped center hole, usually due to small maladjustments of the changer. The result is erratic changing and wavering pitch.

The Dunwel record repair kit consists of a two-part tool and a set of eyelets. The threaded end of one of the tool sections is passed through the rec-

ord hole and tightened into the other section. This enlarges the hole and makes it perfectly round. Then a pair of eyelets is placed in the hole and the other ends of the tool sections are used as before. This tightens the eyelets and leaves the record with a metal center hole.

MULTITESTER

Bradshaw Instruments Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Model 30 Multitester has a single rotary selector switch which controls all ranges. Meter sensitivity on the voltage ranges is 1,000 ohms per volt, and maximums are 1,250 volts a.c. and 1,000 volts d.c. Two d.c. milliampere ranges are provided, 0-1 and 0-100. Resistance may be measured in three ranges, with a maximum of 1 megohm. A decibel scale reading from —10 to +57 db is provided. Zero db equals 6 mw in 500 ohms.

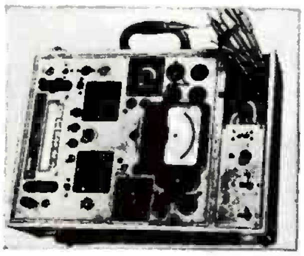
COMBINATION TESTER

Radio City Products Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

The Model 8573 Servishop is a tube tester, FM, AM and a.f. signal generator, and a 50-range multimeter. It consists of the Model 805B combination tube and set tester combined with the Model 730 signal generator.

The tube tester is calibrated for over 800 types of tubes including those with acorn and sub-miniature type bases.

Readable scale on the ohmmeter is from 0.05 ohm to 25 megohms in 5 ranges. Other ranges are: 0-2.5-10-50-250-1000-5000 volts d.c.; 0-10-50-250-1000-5000 volts a.c.; 0-.5-2.5-10-50-250-1000 ma d.c.; 0-10 amps. d.c.; —8 to



+15, 15 to 29, 29 to 49, 32 to 55 db; and output ranges corresponding to a.c. voltage ranges.

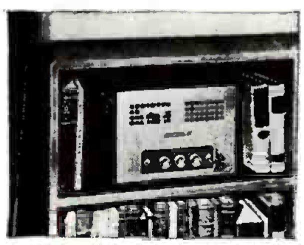
The unit's natural oak cabinet is 16½ x 12¾ x 5¼ inches and its panel is hammertone gray. Weight 18 pounds.

PHONO AMPLIFIER

Langevin Mfg. Corp. New York, N. Y.

The Type 127-A amplifier is designed to operate with a radio tuner and a phonograph using LP microgroove, crystal, or variable-reluctance cartridges. It delivers 4 watts output with less than 5% total harmonic distortion over the range of 50 to 15,000 cycles. Separate bass, treble and volume controls are provided.

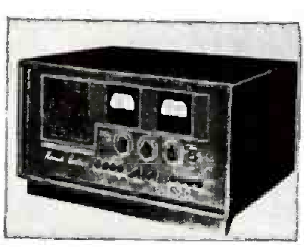
The unit is in a hammertone gray metal cabinet, small enough to fit into a bookcase or radio cabinet.



REMOTE CONTROL CONSOLE

General Electric Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

The Type EC-8-A remote control unit, designed to FCC specifications, permits remote operation of receivers and transmitters in land-mobile radio communications systems.



The unit is used to turn on plate power to the transmitter and mute a particular combination of station receivers. Voice signals are fed to the transmitter through a preamplifier with automatic level control. The line amplifier has two separately controlled inputs, one for station receiver monitoring and the other for monitoring auxiliary receivers.

The unit is 10 inches high, 14 inches deep and may be rack mounted.

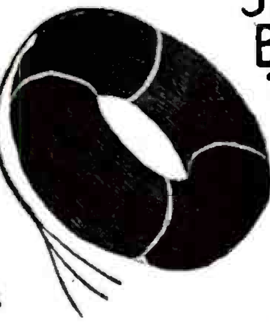
The Smart Way

Take Advantage of These Bargains

R-VARR-1 OR Similar Unit $4.95 Postpaid

These units complete with four 954 acorn tubes, antenna relay, and control box. Three TRF stages and grid leak detector, tune 234-258 MC. Make FB converter or preselector for 1¼, 2, or 6 meter bands by changing coils.

525 Feet Brand New Telephone Wire $2.95



3 conductor braided insulated copper and steel telephone wire. It is of copper for conductivity and steel for strength. Worth at least 3c per foot, yet due to an exceptional buy we can now offer it at less than 1c per foot.
(Shipped express charges collect)

C.R. Tubes

3 CP 1 (Ind. Screen)	.95
3 DP 1-A (Ind. Screen)	.95
3 FP 7-A	1.35
3 HP 7	1.45

(add 25c each to cover postage and handling)

5 FP 7	1.75
5 CP 1	1.95
5 BP 1	2.45
5 HP 1	2.45

(add 35c each to cover postage and handling)

7 BP 7	2.65
7 CP 1	3.25

(add 40c each to cover postage and handling)

9 GP 7	3.50

(Shipped express, charges collect)

Citizen Band Phantom Antenna 85¢

A transmitting antenna, for use on approximately 450 MC. Complete with standard coax connector. A weatherproof unit. (Add 25c to cover handling and postage).

Gibson Girl TRANSMITTER $4.95

SCR578 Gibson Girl Transmitter complete with tubes, used but good, only $4.95.
(Shipped express collect)

Limited Supply

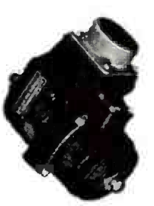
COMPLETE SCR-578-B

New or good as new Transmitter. Complete with Kite, Balloon, Hydrogen Generator, Lamps and Instruction Book. $29.50 each, F.O.B. Detroit. (Shipped Express or Motor Freight Charges Collect)

TUNING CONDENSERS

Brand New in cartons. 4 Gang-13-226 MMF/Sec. 99c (Postpaid)
2 Gang as pictured (Postpaid) 69c

3/4 R.P.M. MOTOR $2.95



Ideal for a beam rotor, plenty of power. Originally designed for 24 volt DC operation, but easily converted, 110 volts AC. Complete instructions included. Excellent for other uses too. Brand new, surplus, guaranteed.
(Add 40c each to cover postage and handling)

Surplus Tubes

All New, All Postpaid

8012	$1.69
1626	$.35
705-A	$1.19
211	$.69

1300 FT. Heavy Duty Cable $18.00

New 4 conductor 16 gauge rubber covered cable. Color coded. Used by United States Government as Field Telephone Cable. 1300 feet on steel reel. F.O.B. Our warehouse. Shipped motor freight or express shipping charges collect.

H. SILVERSTINE CO. 6532 E. McNichols, Detroit 12, Mich.

IMPORTANT! All merchandise subject to prior sale, minimum order $2.00, No C.O.D. orders accepted. Michigan residents must add 3% State sales tax.

. . . . RCA 66BX

A common trouble with this set gives all the symptoms of an open filter capacitor. If a check shows that the filters are good, replace the selenium rectifier with a new 100-ma unit.

TEDD FISHMAN,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

. . . . SILVERTONE 3351

The set was intermittent while in the case but was satisfactory when removed from the case. The trouble was a frayed antenna wire which was shorting to chassis. A short piece of spaghetti over the lead cured the fault.

ROBERT J. ZELLNER,
Menominee, Mich.

. . . . GE MODEL 140

If this set operates satisfactorily on batteries but not on a.c. or d.c., check the 3S4. When the switch is in the battery position, the two halves of the tube's filament are paralleled, so the set will operate even if one end of the filament is open. On the line, however, the filaments are in series, and the tube will not work with half of the filament open.

T. HORIUCHI,
Rock Springs, Wyo.

. . . . PHILCO AUTO RECEIVERS

When resistance or voltage measurements show an open i.f. coil, remove the assembly from the can and examine the lugs for broken-off leads frequently caused by vibration. A careful resoldering of the wire to the lug will make the transformer as good as new.

HURLEY D. ROBINSON,
Pullman, W. Va.

. . . . PHILCO 48-200

If one or several stations fade in and out on this set, replace the oscillator coil. If that does not entirely cure the trouble, install the ceramic trimmer sold by Philco for this purpose.

JOSEPH WOLK,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

. . . . RCA RECEIVERS

The condensers in certain RCA receivers were assembled with a compound in each end to hold the wires against the foil inside. This compound loosens, creating poor contact with the foil. The condensers that have failed in a receiver must be replaced, but cost usually prevents replacing the rest. I paint the ends of each condenser with service cement to prevent their failing during my guarantee period.

ALAN SMITH,
Shaftsbury, Vermont.

. . . . PHILCO 46-1201

Many of these sets develop a loud hum, either steady or intermittent. The radio-phonograph change-over switch has a metal snap-on cover which may be loose. Retighten and bond it to keep the shielding intact.

A. G. SANDERS,
Miami, Fla.

.... I.F. TRANSFORMERS

A resistance check across the i.f. coils of a weak receiver showed as much as 3,000 ohms. The transformers were found to have corrosion under the first winding layer. Replacement was necessary.

PETER KACAOURA,
Jamaica, N. Y.

.... TUNABLE HUM

Tunable hum in a.c.-d.c. receivers whose grounds are not connected directly to the chassis can often be traced to the a.v.c. bypass capacitor. If this capacitor is connected to the chassis, unsolder it and hook it to the circuit ground.

ALAN SMITH,
Shaftesbury, Vt.

.... 35Z6 REPLACEMENT

The 35Z6 rectifier used in several of the older makes of receivers is no longer being manufactured. Replace bad ones with a 25Z6 plus a 33-ohm, 5-watt series dropping resistor.

D. H. EBERT,
Chicago, Ill.

.... ADMIRAL 7C63

These sets are frequently brought in with a complaint of low volume. Sometimes the set is dead. Begin by checking the twin lead connecting the two halves of the loop antenna. It is fastened to the cabinet with staples, which, in some cases, short the loop. To prevent future trouble, remove the offending staples and replace them with ones small enough not to short the wires.

D. L. FUQUA,
Fairfield, Iowa

.... REMOVE OLD CONDENSERS

When installing new power-supply filter condensers in a receiver, it is very bad practice to leave the old ones in place. They may eventually break down and short out. Remove or disconnect them.

Removal of certain types of condensers benefits the serviceman in other ways. Old aluminum cans, for instance, are useful around the shop as r.f. probes, tube shields, night-light shades, and ballast housings.

R. P. BALIN,
Miami, Fla.

.... ZENITH 6MF080 FORD

I have serviced five of these auto sets, all with the same complaint of low volume and intermittent reception. Replacing the coupling capacitor between the 7B6 plate and the 7C5 grid with a 1,000-volt unit of the same value cured the trouble in each case. The sensitivity control usually needed adjustment, too.

DAVID H. HORN,
Grenada, Miss.

.... INTERMITTENTS

One cause of intermittents is ground lugs riveted to the chassis. These sometimes loosen up enough to cause resistance. To fix them permanently, solder them securely to the chassis.

L. E. MEYERS,
Ironton, Ohio

Check this list for your nearest Television Assembly Co. Distributor

CALIFORNIA—Berkley
Dealers Supply Co.
Grove & Addison Sts.

CALIFORNIA—El Monte
El Monte Electronics Sup. Co.
992 E. Valley Blvd.

CALIFORNIA—Glendale
R. V. Weatherford Co.
6919 San Fernando Rd.

CALIFORNIA—Hollywood
Hollywood Radio Supply
5606 Hollywood Blvd.

Pacific Radio Exchange, Inc.
1407 Cahuenga Blvd.

CALIFORNIA—Long Beach
Fred S. Dean Co.
969 American Ave.

Larry Lynde Radio Supply Co.
853 Pine Avenue

Scott Radio Supply
266 Alamitos Ave.

CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles
Kierulff & Co.
820-830 W. Olympic Blvd.

Leo J. Meyberg Co.
2027 S. Figueroa St.

Radio Parts Sales Co.
5222 S. Vermont Ave.

Radio Products Sales Inc.
1501 S. Hill St.

Radio Specialties Co.
1956 S. Figueroa

Universal Radio Supply Co.
1404-06 Venice Blvd.

CALIFORNIA—Oakland
W. D. Brill Co.
10th & Jackson Sts.

Electric Supply Co.
149 12th St.

Wave Miller & Co.
188 12th St.

E. C. Wenger & Co.
1450 Harrison St.

CALIFORNIA—Palo Alto
Zack Radio Supply Co.
225 Hamilton Ave.

CALIFORNIA—Pasadena
Pasadena Radio Supply Co.
30 W. Colorado St.

CALIFORNIA—San Diego
Electronic Equipment Dist. Co.
1228 2nd Ave.

Shanks & Wright
1623 Fifth Ave.

CALIFORNIA—San Francisco
Associated Radio Distributors
1251 Folsom St.

Kaemper & Barrett, Inc.
1850 Mission St.

Leo J. Meyberg Co.
70 Tenth St.

San Francisco Radio & Supply
1282-1284 Market St.

Zack Radio Supply Co.
1426 Market St.

CALIFORNIA—San Jose
Frank Quement, Inc.
161 W. San Fernando St.

E. C. Wenger Co.
881 So. First St.

CALIFORNIA—Stockton
B. J. DeJarnatt
515 N. Hunter St.

Dunlap Wholesale Radio Co., Inc.
12 N. Aurora St.

CONNECTICUT—Hartford
Hatry & Young
203 Ann St.

R. G. Sceli & Co.
317 Asylum St.

CONNECTICUT—New Haven
Brown, Thomas H.
106 State St.

Hatry & Young
77 Broadway

CONNECTICUT—Stamford
Stamford Radio
562 Atlantic St.

CONNECTICUT—Waterbury
Hatry & Young
89 Cherry St.

DELAWARE—Wilmington
Almo Radio
6th and Orange

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Allied Electronics
#3 Thomas Circle

Capital Radio Wholesalers Inc.
2120-22 14th St. N.W.

Electronic Wholesalers Inc.
2010 14th St.

Kenyon Radio
2214 14th St. N.W.

Northwest Radio Wholesalers
3162 Mt. Pleasant St. N.W.

Rucker Radio Wholesalers, Inc.
1312 14th St. N.W.

Sun Radio
938 F Street N.W.

ILLINOIS—Chicago
Concord Radio
901 W. Jackson Blvd.

Newark Electric Co.
323 W. Madison St.

INDIANA—Indianapolis
Van Sickle Radio Co.
54 W. Ohio St.

INDIANA—Logansport
A. E. Conrad Co.
508 Broadway

IOWA—Des Moines
Radio Trade Supply Co.
1224 Grand Ave.

KENTUCKY—Louisville
P. I. Burks & Co.
911 West Broadway

MAINE—Portland
Radio Service Lab.
45A Free St.

MARYLAND—Baltimore
Acton Radio Labs
3218 Acton Rd.

Associated Distributing Corp.
Lombard & Charles Sts.

Berman, Henry
12 E. Lombard

Radio Electric Service Co.
5 N. Howard St.

A. R. Spartana Co.
239 N. Gay St.

Wholesale Radio Parts Co.
308-310 W. Redwood St.

MARYLAND—Cumberland
Cumberland Wholesalers
143 N. Centre St.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston
DeMambro Radio Supply Co.
1111 Commonwealth Ave.

Hatry & Young
42 Cornhill

Herman, Louis M.
885 Boylston St.

A. W. Mayer
895 Boylston

Radio Shack Corp.
167 Washington St.

Radio Wire Television Inc.
110 Federal St.

MASSACHUSETTS—Brockton
Ware Radio Supply Co.
913 Centre St.

MASSACHUSETTS—Cambridge
Electrical Supply Corp.
1739 Massachusetts Ave.

MASSACHUSETTS—New Bedford
C. E. Beckman Co.
11-35 Commercial St.

MASSACHUSETTS—Roxbury
Gerber Radio Supply Co.
1900 Columbus Ave.

MASSACHUSETTS—Springfield
Springfield Radio Co.
405 Dwight St.

Springfield Sound Co.
147 Dwight St.

MASSACHUSETTS—Worcester
DeMambro Radio Supply Co.
729 Main St.

Radio Electronic Sales Co.
46 Candler St.

Radio Maintenance Supply
1925 Central St.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis
Lew Bonn Co.
1211 La Salle Ave.

MONTANA—St. Louis
Radionics
5040 Eastern Ave.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Portsmouth
Electronics Lab. of N. H., Inc.
154 Congress St.

NEW JERSEY—Belleville
Wallace & Tiernan Co.
1 Main St.

NEW JERSEY—Camden
General Supply Co.
207 N. Broadway

Radio Electric Service Co.
513 Cooper St.

NEW JERSEY—Cliffside Park
Nidisco Cliffside Park, Inc.
658 Anderson Ave.

NEW JERSEY—Clifton
Eastern Radio Corp.
637 Main Ave.

NEW JERSEY—East Rutherford
Bergen Supply Co.
Route 17 & Stanley St.

NEW JERSEY—Jersey City
Nidisco Jersey City, Inc.
713 Newark Ave.

NEW JERSEY—Newark
Continental Sales Co.
195-197 Central Ave.

Krisch-Radisco
422 Elizabeth Ave.

Radio Wire Television
24 Central Ave.

NEW JERSEY—Passaic
Nidisco Passaic, Inc.
205 Madison St.

NEW JERSEY—Red Bank
Monmouth Radio Supply
396 Shrewsbury Ave.

NEW JERSEY—Trenton
Nidisco Trenton, Inc.
126 S. Warren St.

NEW YORK—Albany
Fort Orange Radio Dist. Co.
642 Broadway

Taylor E. E.
465 Central Ave.

NEW YORK—Amsterdam
Adirondack Radio Supply
32 Guy Park Ave.

NEW YORK—Binghamton
Morris Distributing Co.
195-199 Water St.

NEW YORK—Bronx
Fordham Radio Supply Co.
2269 Jerome Ave.

Wilco Radio Dist.
383 E. 138th St.

NEW YORK—Brooklyn
Benray Distributing Co.
506 Coney Island Ave.

Electronic Equipment Co.
1460 Bushwick Ave.

Green Radio Distributors
482 Sutter Avenue

Hornbeam Dist. Co., Inc.
1638 Bedford Ave.

Hornbeam Dist. Co., Inc.
67-15 Fresh Pond Rd.

Hornbeam Dist. Co., Inc.
4123 Ft. Hamilton Pkway.

National Radio Parts Dist. Co.
611 New York Ave.

Stan-Burn Radio & Electronics Co.
558 Coney Island Ave.

NEW YORK—Buffalo
Dymac, Inc.
2329 Main St.

Genessee Radio Parts Co.
205 Genessee St.

Radio Equipment Co.
326 Elm St.

Radio Electric Products
677 Michigan Ave.

NEW YORK—Croton-on-Hudson
WRO Labs
6 Hamilton Ave.

NEW YORK—Douglaston
Eldico of N.Y., Inc.
44-31 Douglaston Pkway.

NEW YORK—Flushing
Milo Radio & Electronics Corp.
160-13 Northern Blvd.

NEW YORK—Fredonia
C. R. Barker
45 W. Main St.

NEW YORK—Hempstead
Island Radio Distributing Co.
412 Fulton Ave.

Standard Parts Corp.
235 Main St.

NEW YORK—Jamaica
Harrison Radio Corp.
172-31 Hillside Ave.

Norman Radio Dist.
94-29 Merrick Rd.

Peerless Radio Distributors
92-32 Merrick Rd.

NEW YORK—Jamestown
Johnson Radio & Electronic Equip.
48-50 Harrison St.

NEW YORK—Middletown
L & S Radio Sales

NEW YORK—New York City
Arrow Electronics
82 Cortlandt St.

Federated Purchaser, Inc.
80 Park Place

Fischer Distributing Co.
118 Duane St.

Harrison Radio Corp.
12 West Broadway

Harvey Radio Co.
103 W. 43 St.

Leonard Radio Inc.
69 Cortlandt St.

Milo Radio & Electronics Corp.
200 Greenwich St.

Newark Electric Co.
242-250 W. 55th St.

Newark Electric Co.
212 Fulton St.

O. & W. Radio Co.
141 Cedar St.

Radio Wire Television
100 6th Ave.

Radionic Equipment Co.
170 Nassau St.

Stan-Burn Radio & Electronics Co.
1697 Broadway

Sun Radio & Electronics
122 Duane St.

Terminal Radio Corp.
85 Cortlandt St.

NEW YORK—North Rochester
Masoline Radio Supply Co.
192-96 Clinton Ave.

NEW YORK—Port Chester
Ratec, Inc.
45 Westchester Ave.

NEW YORK—Poughkeepsie
Chief Electronics Inc.
104 Main St.

NEW YORK—Rochester
Beaucaire, Inc.
114 Monroe Ave.

Hunter Electronics
233 East Avenue

Rochester Radio Supply
114 St. Paul St.

NEW YORK—Schenectady
Electric City Radio Supply
158 Lafayette St.

M. Schwartz & Sons
710-712 Broadway

NEW YORK—Syracuse
Roberts & O'Brien
716 Park Ave.

Morris Distributing Co.
412 S. Clinton St.

NEW YORK—Utica
Electronics Laboratories & Supply Co.
608½ Columbia St.

OHIO—Cincinnati
Chambers Radio Supply Co.
1104 Broadway

OHIO—Cleveland
Malz Electric Co.
6902 St. Clair Ave.

OHIO—Toledo
Warren Radio Co.
1320 Madison Ave.

OREGON—Portland
Portland Radio Supply Co.
1300 W. Burnside St.

United Radio Supply Co.
22 N.W. 9th Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA—Allentown
R. & M. Sales
1157 E. Livingston St.

PENNSYLVANIA—Altoona
Kennedy's Radio Supply
1500 Seventh Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA—Erie
J. V. Duncombe Co.
1011 W. 8th St.

PENNSYLVANIA—Lancaster
The George D. Barbey Co., Inc.
29 East Vine St.

PENNSYLVANIA—Norristown
Kratz Brothers
Cor. Kohn & Oak Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia
A & G Radio Parts
3515 North 17th St.

Almo Radio
509 Arch St.

Herbach & Rademan Co.
522 Market St.

Penn Electronic Parts Co.
5303 Frankford Ave.

Radio Electric Service Co.
N.W. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pittsburgh
Comeradio
963 Liberty Ave.

M. V. Mansfield Co.
937 Liberty Ave.

Radio Parts Co.
929 Liberty Ave.

Tydings Co.
632 Grant St.

PENNSYLVANIA—Reading
A & G Radio Parts
628 Schuylkill Ave.

The George D. Barbey Co., Inc.
2nd & Penn Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA—Scranton
Scranton Radio & Telev. Supply Co.
519-21 Mulberry St.

PENNSYLVANIA—Wilkes-Barre
Radio Service Co.
346 S. Main St.

PENNSYLVANIA—York
York Radio & Refrigerator Parts
265 W. Market St.

RHODE ISLAND—Providence
Dandreta, W.
129 Regent Ave.

De Mambro Radio Supply Co.
90 Broadway

TENNESSEE—Memphis
Bluff City Distributing Co.
905 Union Ave.

TEXAS—Dallas
Crabtree's Wholesale Radio
2608 Ross Ave.

VERMONT—Rutland
Rutland Radio Center
15 Merchands Row

WASHINGTON—Seattle
Radio Products Sales Co.
1214 1st Avenue

Radio Television & Appliance, Inc.
510 Westlake No.

Seattle Radio Supply
2117 Second Ave.

Western Electronic Supply Co.
2609 First Ave.

WASHINGTON—Tacoma
Wible Radio Supply
909 Tacoma Ave.

WEST VIRGINIA—Huntington
King & Irwin, Inc.
316 Eleventh St.
P.O. Box 1248

WISCONSIN—Madison
Radio Dist. of Madison
701 East Johnson St.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee
Central Radio Parts Co.
1723 W. Fon du Lac Ave.

There's a Television Assembly Co. Distributor near you! Check this list

World-Wide—Station List

By ELMER R. FULLER

Location	Station	Freq.	Schedule
ALBANIA			
Tirana	ZAA	7.850	1300 to 1630
ALGERIA			
Constantine		11.830	0130 to 0315; 0630 to 0915; 1315 to 1400; 1430 to 1700
ANDORRA		5.980	0600 to 0830; 1300 to 1900
ANGOLA			
Benguela	CR6RB	9.160	1300 to 1430
Louanda	CR6RA	9.470	0115 to 0230; 0630 to 0745; 1400 to 1530
ARGENTINE			
Buenos Aires	LRSI	5.980	1800 to 2300
Buenos Aires	LRYI	6.090	0645 to 2200
Buenos Aires	LRAI	9.680	0800 to 2200
Rosario	LRR	11.880	0400 to 2100
AUSTRALIA			
Melbourne	VLH3	9.580	0345 to 0830; Sat., 0245 to 0900; Sun., 0330 to 0830
Melbourne	VLG3	11.710	0245 to 0345
Melbourne	VLG3	15.230	2330 to 0045; 0100 to 0145; 2200 to 2300; Sat. and Sun., 2100 to 2300
Perth	VLW7	9.520	0530 to 1030; 1600 to 1900
Melbourne	VLR	9.540	0800 to 0915; 0930 to 1000; 1245 to 1415
Shepparton	VLC6	9.610	1000 to 1115; 1500 to 1615
Shepparton	VLC7	11.840	2330 to 0045; 1500 to 1615
Shepparton	VLC4	15.310	0245 to 0345; 0355 to 0750; 0800 to 1045
AUSTRIA			
Vienna	KWS4	7.160	2345 to 2030
Vienna		9.560	0000 to 0200; 0400 to 0830; 1000 to 1600
Vienna		11.780	2345 to 1605
Vienna		12.210	2345 to 1800
AZORES			
Ponta del Gada		11.090	1500 to 1600
BELGIAN CONGO			
Leopoldville	OQ2RC	6.010	1200 to 1300
Leopoldville	OTC	9.380	0000 to 0200; 1100 to 1500
Leopoldville	OTC	9.740	1530 to 1645; 1700 to 2300
Leopoldville	OTC	11.720	0530 to 0739
Leopoldville	OQ2RC	15.320	1200 to 1700
Leopoldville	OTC	17.770	0500 to 0930; 1130 to 1215
BOLIVIA			
Cochabamba	CP40	6.510	1930 to 2200
La Paz	CP49	6.770	0700 to 0900; 1100 to 1200; 1730 to 2100
BRAZIL			
Belem	PRC5	4.860	0600 to 0700; 0900 to 1100; 1530 to 2000 except Sundays
Fortaleza	PRE9	6.110	0900 to 1200; 1000 to 1900
Rio de Janeiro	ZYC8	9.610	1500 to 2200
Rio de Janeiro	PSH	10.220	1700 to 1800
Rio de Janeiro	PRL8	11.720	0345 to 0700
Sao Paulo	ZYB7	6.090	1600 to 2150
Sao Paulo	PST2	7.410	except Saturdays and Sundays, 1800 to 2000
BRITISH GUIANA			
Georgetown	ZFY	6.000	0545 to 0745; 0945 to 1145; 1415 to 1945
BRITISH SOMALILAND			
Hargeisa	VQ6MI	7.130	0800 to 1030; 1200 to 1300
BRITISH WEST INDIES			
Jamaica	ZQI	3.480	1600 to 2200
Jamaica	ZQI	4.950	1600 to 1730
BULGARIA			
Sofia		9.330	2300 to 0100; 0530 to 0700; 1100 to 1330; 1400 to 1545
BURMA			
Rangoon		6.040	0915 to 1015
CAMEROONS			
Douala		7.930	1300 to 1500
CANADA			
Calgary	CFYP	6.030	0730 to 0100
Edmonton	CJCA	9.540	0815 to 0200
Montreal	CFCX	6.000	0700 to 2315
Montreal	CBFW	6.090	0730 to 1945; 2000 to 2400
Montreal	CKLO	9.630	1600 to 1800
Montreal	CKCX	15.190	0845 to 1100; 1820 to 1935
Montreal	CKNC	17.820	2345 to 0100; 0845 to 0630; 1820 to 2100
Toronto	CFCX	6.070	0600 to 0030
Vancouver	CKFX	6.080	0930 to 0300
Vancouver	FBRX	6.160	0900 to 0200
Winnipeg	CJRO	6.150	2200 to 0300
Winnipeg	CKRX	11.720	1000 to 2000
CANARY ISLANDS			
Santa Cruz	EAJ43	7.570	0730 to 0900; 1230 to 1700
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS			
Praia	CR5AA	6.400	1530 to 1700
CEYLON			
Colombo	SEAC	3.390	0730 to 1200
Colombo	ZOH	4.900	2100 to 2145; 0100 to 0330; 0630 to 1200
Colombo		6.070	1930 to 1200
Colombo	SEAC	9.520	1930 to 1200
Colombo	SEAC	15.120	1930 to 2300; 2330 to 0500; 0700 to 1200
Colombo	SEAC	17.770	2300 to 0730; 1100 to 1200
Colombo	SEAC	17.820	1930 to 0135; 0500 to 0700; 0715 to 1115

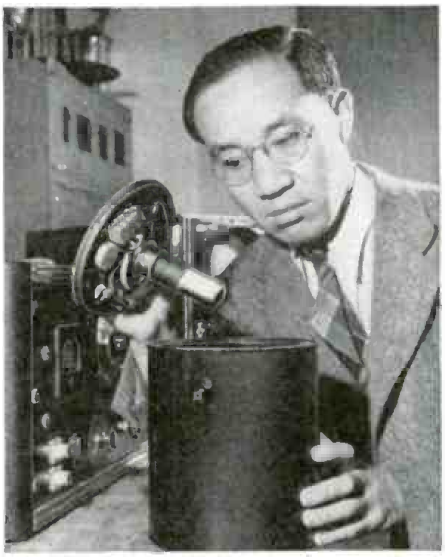
Location	Station	Freq.	Schedule
CZECHOSLAVAKIA			
Prague		9.550	1215 to 1230; 1315 to 1330; 1400 to 1430; 1445 to 1500; 1515 to 1530; 1600 to 1630; 1645 to 1700
Prague		11.840	1030 to 1100; 1115 to 1130; 1200 to 1215; 1245 to 1300
Prague		15.230	1800 to 1900
CHILE			
Santiago	CE622	6.220	1900 to 2030
Santiago	CE1174	11.740	1700 to 2400
Santiago	CE1180	12.000	0600 to 0800; 1600 to 2300
CHINA			
Canton	XTPA	11.650	0400 to 0830; 2200 to 0030
Chungking	XGOY	7.150	0530 to 0730; 0745 to 0945; 1000 to 1045
Chungking	XGOY	11.900	0040 to 0530; 0745 to 0830; 0845 to 1045
Foochow	XGOL	10.000	0400 to 1000
Kweiyang	XPSA	7.010	2330 to 0030; 0430 to 0900
Shanghai	XORA	11.690	0500 to 1000
COLOMBIA			
Armenia	HJFH	4.880	0600 to 2200
Barranquilla	HJAB	4.780	1700 to 2255
Bogota	HJCA	4.850	1900 to 2200
Bogota	HJCH	4.890	1800 to 2200
Bogota	HJCW	4.940	0645 to 1115; 1600 to 2315
Bogota	HJCQ	4.950	1000 to 1400; 1700 to 2300
Bogota	HJCX	6.020	0700 to 0800; 1400 to 2315
Bogota	HJCD	6.160	0700 to 0800; 1600 to 2330
Bogota	HJCT	6.300	1000 to 1400; 1800 to 2315
Bogota	HJCF	6.240	1700 to 2300
Cartagena	HJAP	4.920	0600 to 1300; 1700 to 2200
Cartagena	HJAE	4.960	1600 to 2230
Cali	HJED	4.820	1900 to 2300
Cucuta	HJBB	4.810	1700 to 2200
Medellin	HJDE	6.140	1100 to 2300
COSTA RICA			
San Jose	TIRH	6.150	2130 to 2400
San Jose	TIPG	9.610	0700 to 2330
CUBA			
Camaguey	COJK	8.720	2000 to 0030
Havana	COBF	6.040	0800 to 2300
Havana	COCD	6.130	0700 to 2400
Havana	COCW	6.330	0600 to 2400
Havana	COCO	8.700	0700 to 2330
Havana	COCQ	8.830	0530 to 0030
Havana	COBZ	9.030	0700 to 0100
Havana	COBQ	9.230	0800 to 1200; 1730 to 2330
Havana	COCX	9.270	0700 to 0030
Havana	COBL	9.830	0715 to 0045
Havana	COCY	11.740	0530 to 2330
Santa Clara	COHI	6.450	0630 to 2400
Santiago	COKG	8.950	0600 to 2300
CURACAO			
Willemstad		9.470	1400 to 1600
Willemstad	PJCI	7.250	1130 to 1230; 1630 to 2130
DENMARK			
Copenhagen	OZF	9.520	1145 to 1545
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			
Ciudad Trujillo	HI2T	5.970	1900 to 2400
Ciudad Trujillo	HIIN	6.240	1600 to 2250
Ciudad Trujillo	HIIZ	6.310	1600 to 2255
Ciudad Trujillo	HI2G	9.210	0530 to 0830, 1300 to 1530; 1700 to 1845
ECUADOR			
Ciudad Cuenca	HC5EH	3.930	1800 to 2230
Quito	HCJB	4.100	1800 to 2230
Riobamba	HC5HC	4.950	1800 to 2300
Quito	HCJB	5.970	0000 to 0200
Quito	HCJB	6.280	1800 to 2400
Quito	HCJB	9.960	2230 to 2400 except Mon.; Mon, 2300 to 0300; Sun., 0800 to 2150
Quito	HCJB	12.440	1400 to 2230; Mon., 2230 to 2400
Quito	HCJB	15.110	0500 to 1200; 1330 to 2230
EGYPT			
Cairo	SUX	7.850	1400 to 1920
ENGLAND			
London	GRR	6.070	2300 to 0030
London	GSL	6.110	2300 to 0215; 1615 to 1745
London	GRW	6.150	1515 to 1600; 2000 to 2215
London	GRM	7.120	1145 to 1215; 1445 to 1715; 2330 to 2345
London	GSU	7.260	2315 to 2330; 2345 to 0130; 1000 to 1700
London	GSC	9.580	1330 to 1345; 1430 to 1530; 1600 to 1615; 1815 to 2030
London	GRY	9 600	2300 to 0100; 1315 to 1600; 1800 to 2245
London	GWO	9.620	1830 to 2300
London	GVZ	9 640	0100 to 0400; 0600 to 1045; 1615 to 1745
London	GRH	9.820	1830 to 2300
London	GVW	11.700	2300 to 0030
London	GSD	11.750	2000 to 0300; 1215 to 1745
London	GSN	11.820	0100 to 0500; 1230 to 1600; 1800 to 2030
London	GRF	12.090	2300 to 1615; 1700 to 2030
London	GWG	15.110	0400 to 1600; 1800 to 1930
London	GSF	15.140	0600 to 0715; 0915 to 1015; 1030 to 1200; 1300 to 1600; 1615 to 2015; 2300 to 0100
London	GSO	15.180	2300 to 1600; 1615 to 2015
London	GSI	15.260	0100 to 0500; 1615 to 1845
London	GWR	15.300	1200 to 1315
London	GSP	15.310	1045 to 1315; 2345 to 0030
London	GRD	15.450	0100 to 0500; 1700 to 2030
London	GVP	17.700	0600 to 0900; 1700 to 1800

Location	Station	Freq.	Schedule
London	GRA	17.710	0045 to 0400; 0600 to 0815; 0915 to 1115
London	GVQ	17.730	0830 to 0900; 1700 to 1800; 2345 to 0030
London	GSG	17.790	0545 to 0715; 0830 to 1030; 1100 to 1145
London	GSV	17.810	0030 to 0300; 0400 to 1430
London	GRQ	18.020	0100 to 0500; 1100 to 1800
London	GVO	18.080	1030 to 1600
London	GSH	21.470	0500 to 1215
London	GSJ	21.530	0400 to 1215
London	GST	21.550	0100 to 0400; 1230 to 1500
London	GRZ	21.040	0600 to 0900; 1030 to 1230; 1300 to 1600
London	GVT	21.750	0200 to 0715; 1030 to 1045; 1100 to 1130
London	GSK	26.100	0615 to 1200
FINLAND			
Lahti	OIX2	9.500	0100 to 0130; 0610 to 0740; 1000 to 1600
Lahti	OIX5	17.800	0130 to 0200; 0500 to 0545; 0800 to 1700
FRANCE			
Paris		9.550	0000 to 0130; 0715 to 0845
Paris		11.840	0030 to 0130; 0145 to 0300; 1915 to 2245; 0000 to 0015
Paris		15.350	0700 to 0900; 1700 to 1715; 1915 to 2015; 2030 to 2045
Paris		17.760	0700 to 0900; 1100 to 1230
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA			
Brazzaville	FZI	9.440	0000 to 0130; 1100 to 2020
Brazzaville	FZI	11.970	0445 to 0800; 0930 to 1030; 1100 to 2020; 0000 to 0230
Brazzaville	FZI	15.590	0445 to 0800; 0930 to 1030
Brazzaville	FZI	17.530	0000 to 0130; 0445 to 0745; 1100 to 1700
FRENCH MOROCCO			
Rabat	CNR3	16.670	0745 to 0830
FRENCH WEST AFRICA			
Dakar	FZK6	6.920	1330 to 1700
Dakar	FHE3	11.710	1330 to 1700
GERMANY			
Munich	MUNICH III	6.080	1100 to 1700
Stuttgart		6.180	0530 to 0830; 1030 to 1730
Munich	MUNICH II	7.250	1100 to 1700
Munich	MUNICH I	11.870	1100 to 1700
GOLD COAST			
Accra	ZOY	7.290	1045 to 1300
GUATEMALA			
Guatemala City	TG2	6.620	1800 to 2300
Guatemala City	TGWA	9.670	1830 to 2330
Guatemala City	TGWA	15.170	0730 to 1500
HAITI			
Port-au-Prince	HH2S	5.950	0600 to 0815; 1100 to 1300; 1730 to 2130
Port-au-Prince	HHCM	6.000	1200 to 1400; 1830 to 2100
Port-au-Prince	HHCM	6.160	0500 to 0830; 1100 to 1400; 1700 to 2145
HAWAII			
Honolulu	KRHO	15.250	0100 to 1005
Honolulu	KRHO	17.800	0230 to 0345 (off Mondays)
HONDURAS			
La Ceiba	HRD2	6.230	1200 to 1400; 1900 to 2300
San Pedro Sula	HRPI.	6.360	1100 to 1415; 1800 to 2330
Tagucigalpa	HRN	5.870	0800 to 1000; 1300 to 1500; 1800 to 2300
ICELAND			
Roykjavik	TFJ	12.260	Sundays, 0900 to 0930
INDIA			
Delhi	VUD3	3.340	1200 to 1240
Delhi	VUD3	6.100	1200 to 1245
Delhi	VUD3	7.290	0800 to 1100; 1730 to 1825; 2100 to 2300
Delhi	VUD5	9.590	0900 to 1230
Delhi	VUDII	15.290	2215 to 0030; 0125 to 0150; 0200 to 0400; 0500 to 0700
Delhi	VUDIC	17.830	0430 to 0700; 0745 to 0800; 2215 to 0215
INDO-CHINA			
Saigon		11.780	1830 to 2000
IRAN			
Teheran	EQB	6.150	0930 to 1400; 2230 to 2315
Teheran	EQC	9.680	1200 to 1430
Tabriz		11.690	0500 to 0700
ITALY			
Rome		6.080	1400 to 1700
Rome		9.630	1400 to 1700; 1715 to 2015
Rome		15.120	1715 to 2015
JAMAICA			
Kingston	ZQI	4.700	1630 to 1830
JAPAN			
Kure	WKLS	6.100	1630 to 2030
Tokyo	JLW	7.280	Home Service. 0300 to 0900; 1600 to 1800; 2200 to 0230
Tokyo	JLG2	9.510	0300 to 0830
KENYA			
Nairobi	VQ7LO	10.730	0500 to 0600; 0830 to 0915; 0945 to 1100
KOREA			
Seoul	JODK	7.030	0530 to 0715
LEBANON			
Beirut	FXE	8.030	0000 to 0115; 0515 to 0800; 1030 to 1600
LUXEMBOURG			
Luxembourg		6.090	0010 to 0030; 1400 to 1630
		15.350	0600 to 0800
MADAGASCAR			
Tananarive		6.060	1330 to 1400
MALAYA			
Singapore		4.780	0345 to 1000; 2330 to 0130
Singapore		6.770	0330 to 1200
Singapore		7.220	2330 to 0130
Singapore		11.730	0325 to 1200
Singapore		15.270	0300 to 1200
Singapore		15.300	0330 to 1200
MARTINQUE			
Port de France		9.700	1780 to 1845; and later
MEXICO			
Guadalajara	XEJG	4.820	2200 to 2400
Mexico City	XEUW	6.020	0700 to 0100
Mexico City	XEUZ	6.130	1500 to 0030
Mexico City	XEWW	9.500	0800 to 0200
Mexico City	XETT	9.550	0700 to 0100
Mexico City	XEYU	9.600	sked unknown
Mexico City	XEQQ	0.680	0700 to 0045
Mexico City	XETW	6.040	0745 to 0045
MOROCCO			
Babat	CNR3	9.080	0145 to 0500; 1315 to 1900
MOZAMBIQUE			
Lourence Marques	CR7BU	4.920	1330 to 1600; Sundays, 1000 to 1500
NETHERLANDS			
Hilversum	PGD	6.020	1745 to 2330; Tues., 0300 to 0430; Wed. and Sat.. 1030 to 1200; 1600 to 1730
NETHERLAND INDIES			
Bandoeng		4.790	0730 to 0800
Batavia	PMC	18.130	1100 to 1130
NEW CALEDONIA			
Noumea	FK8AA	6.200	0200 to 0400; 0430 to 0500
NICARAGUA			
Managua	YNDS	6.760	0800 to 1000; 1700 to 2300
Managua	YNOW	6.850	0800 to 2400
Managua	YNQW	6.910	schedule unknown
NORWAY			
Oslo	LKJ	9.540	0300 to 0315; 0500 to 0745; 1000 to 1700
NOVA SCOTIA			
Halifax	CHNX	6.130	0700 to 2300
Sydney	CJCX	6.010	0530 to 2200
PALESTINE			
Jerusalem	JCKW	7.220	2330 to 2000
PANAMA			
Colon	HP5K	6.000	0730 to 2300
Panama City		6.030	1800 to 0030
Panama City	HP5H	6.120	0630 to 2400
Panama City	HP5A	11.700	0700 to 2300
Panama City	HP5G	11.780	0630 to 2230
PERU			
Lima	OAX4Z	5.890	1630 to 2330
Lima	OAX4V	5.910	1800 to 2400
PHILIPPINES			
Manila		11.890	Far East beam. 0400 to 1005
Manila		15.330	Indian-Pakistan beam, 0230 to 0345
POLAND			
Warsaw		6.100	1100 to 1800

MIDGET ATOM SMASHER

An atom smasher no larger than a flower pot detects and counts neutrons, the vital building blocks in the structure of matter, Westinghouse announced last month. The neutron counter was developed jointly by Dr. William E. Shoupp, manager of nuclear physics and electronics at the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, and Dr. Kuan-Han Sun, research physicist.

Neutrons cannot be detected by ordinary means because they carry no electrical charge. They are instrumental, however, in splitting atoms, and Drs. Shoupp and Sun took advantage of this fact, constructing the atom smasher to make them reveal their presence.



Dr. Sun with world's smallest atom smasher.

In the new instrument a very small amount of uranium 235 is mixed with a special light-producing phosphor and the mixture is used to coat the surface of a phototube. The whole device is in a metal cylinder lined with two inches of paraffin, which slows down fast-moving neutrons.

When a neutron passes through the paraffin shield and strikes the uranium-phosphor mixture on the phototube, some of the uranium atoms are split. In the tiny explosion, nuclear fragments strike the phosphor, producing light rays. The light acts on the phototube cathode and liberates electrons.

The neutron-caused explosions can be observed directly on a fluorescent screen, or the electrons can be used to actuate recording devices which give an accurate count of the number of atomic explosions. The new detector can count the particles cast off by the exploding atoms at the rate of 100,000 a second—50 times faster than the standard Geiger counter.

Though all work so far has been devoted to neutron counting, Dr. Sun believes there is no reason the same instrument cannot be used to count the heavy mesons—components of cosmic rays—recently discovered in the upper atmosphere and artificially made in the giant cyclotron.

MINE DETECTOR SCR-625 *Brand New*

ATTENTION; LUMBERMEN, PROSPECTORS, MINERS, PLUMBERS, OIL COMPANIES, etc.

★ Below is a description of one of the finest metal detecting Mine Detectors ever built.

★ Operates in the manner of aural and visual method.

★ If you are looking for metal buried in logs, pipes in the ground, ore bearing rocks, underground cables, metallic fragments in scrap materials, metallic money buried or hidden in undetermined places this Mine Detector will probably surpass anything that was ever built. The United States Forestry Service has recommended procedure for using this detector to find concealed metal in tree logs and other timber products. Our government is reported to have paid several times the amount of our prices. They originally were sold by War Assets to jobbers for $166.00

★ Unit consists of a balance-inductance bridge, a two tube amplifier and a 1000 cycle oscillator. The presence of metal disturbs the bridge balance resulting in a volume change of the 1000 cycle tone. Tubes used are low battery drain types such as 1G6 and 1M5. The circuit may be modified for control of warning signals, stopping of machinery, etc., when metal is detected.

★ Operates from two flashlight batteries and 103 v (B). However, a power supply operating for 100 v may be used.

★ This unit is brand new and comes complete with spare tubes, spare resonator and instruction manual—in wooden chest 8¼ inches x 28¼ inches x 16 inches. Weight in operation is 15 pounds. Packed in original overseas container.

★ We do not know exactly what the deepest possible penetration would amount to when this detector is used but we have had customers who have bought the detectors with the expectation that the detector would locate metallic objects buried several feet under the ground or under water and we have absolutely no complaints whatsoever regarding the detector not living up to the customers' expectations.

★ We can not overemphasize our belief that if an Army surplus mine detector could solve your problems in detecting metal that this detector should fill the bill.

our price is $79.50

Shipping Weight 125 pounds

NOTE: Batteries are not furnished, we can supply for $4.50 extra.

ESSE Radio Co
130 W. New York St.
Indianapolis 4, Ind.

Unless Otherwise Stated, All of This Equipment Is Sold As Used
CASH REQUIRED WITH ALL ORDERS
Orders Shipped F.O.B. Collect

TINY METEORS HELP RADIO

Millions of tiny meteors entering the earth's atmosphere may be responsible for our ability to receive radio broadcasts from long distances during the night, states Dr. A. G. McNish of the National Bureau of Standards.

Radio waves, which travel in straight lines, must be reflected back to the earth if they are to be heard at any great distance. Tiny electrified particles in the ionosphere bounce the short waves back to earth.

The ions that compose this reflecting layer are produced mainly by the action of the ultra-violet in sunlight which splits electrons off the atoms and molecules high up in the rarefied air. Some of the electrical particles may also be produced by impact of tiny corpuscles shot off from the sun, others by cosmic rays and by meteors.

The lower portion of the ionosphere is rich in free electrons during the day, due to the action of sunlight, Dr. McNish pointed out. Directly after sunset most of the electrons are gone because they recombine with molecules.

"Yet—and herein lies the mystery—a sufficient number of electrons persist at this lower height all through the night to reflect radio waves," Dr. McNish said.

"Judging from the rate of electron-decay just after sunset, one would not expect to find any significant number beyond midnight."

Meteors may be the agency responsible for reflecting the radio waves at night. Astronomers estimate that more than a thousand billion of these particles, smaller than grains of sand, enter the earth's atmosphere during a 24-hour period. Traveling at speeds up to 200,000 miles per hour, they would smash violently into atoms and molecules of the upper air. These meteors would tear some of the electrons from these particles to which they belong and thus maintain the radio roof.

R. F. MASS SPECTROMETER

A new method of tracing chemical elements in certain parts of the body has been developed.

During radar research it was found that water vapor and oxygen absorbed ultra-high-frequency radio energy; their presence in air put an upper limit on the frequencies which could be used. Further research at M.I.T. and Columbia University showed that certain other gases and solid elements absorbed waves of particular frequencies.

The new spectroscope transmits u.h.f. waves of frequencies in the bands which are absorbed by specific isotopes. Specimens of the skin, hair, or nails of animals which have been fed small quantities of the selected isotopes are placed in the path of the r.f. energy. A detection device records how much of the transmitted energy is received. The difference is the amount absorbed by the isotopes. From this information, the quantity of the given isotope in the specimen can be calculated.

A CHALLENGE— Order a model 247. Disregard the unbelievably low price and compare it on the basis of appearance, quality and performance to any other Tube Tester (ANY MAKE, ANY PRICE). If you are not completely satisfied with the model 247 after a 15 day trial, return it to us for full refund—no explanation necessary.
The model 247 is not surplus nor is it a hashed over pre-war model. It is newly designed and incorporates new advances in Tube Tester design. Read the description below and order one today!

The New Model 247

TUBE TESTER

Checks octals, loctals, bantam jr. peanuts, television miniatures, magic eye, hearing aids, thyratrons, the new type H. F. miniatures etc.

Features;

* A newly designed element selector switch reduces the possibility of obsolescence to an absolute minimum.
* When checking Diode, Triode and Pentode sections of multi-purpose tubes, sections can be tested individually. A special isolating circuit allows each section to be tested as if it were in a separate envelope.
* The Model 247 provides a super sensitive method of checking for shorts and leakages up to 5 Megohms between any and all of the terminals.
* One of the most important improvements, we believe, is the fact that the 4 position fast-action snap switches are all numbered in exact accordance with the standard R.M.A. numbering system. Thus, if the element terminating in pin No. 7 of a tube is under test, button No. 7 is used for that test.

Model 247 comes complete with new speed-read chart. Comes housed in handsome, hand-rubbed oak cabinet sloped for bench use. A slip-on portable hinged cover is included for outside use. Size 10¾" x 8¾" x 5¾".

ONLY $29.90 NET

The Model 88

A COMBINATION SIGNAL GENERATOR and SIGNAL TRACER

SIGNAL GENERATOR SPECIFICATIONS:

*Frequency range: 150 Kilocycles to 50 Megacycles. *The R.F. Signal Frequency is kept completely constant at all output levels. *Modulation is accomplished by Grid-blocking action which is equally effective for alignment of amplitude and frequency modulation as well as for television receivers. *R.F. obtainable separately or modulated by the Audio Frequency.

SIGNAL TRACER SPECIFICATIONS:

*Uses the new Sylvania 1N34 Germanium crystal Diode which combined with a resistance-capacity network provides a frequency range of 300 cycles to 50 Megacycles.

The Model 88 comes complete with all test leads and operating instructions. ONLY $28.85 NET

THE NEW MODEL 670

SUPER METER

SUPER METER. A combination VOLT - OHM - MILLIAMMETER plus CAPACITY REACTANCE. INDUCTANCE and DECIBEL MEASUREMENTS.

D.C. VOLTS: 0 to 7.5/15/75/150/750/1500/7500. **A.C. VOLTS:** 0 to 15/30/150/300/1500/3000 Volts. **OUTPUT VOLTS:** 0 to 15/30/150/300/1500/3000. **D.C. CURRENT:** 0 to 1.5/15/150 ma.; 0 to 1.5 Amps. **RESISTANCE:** 0 to 500/100.000 ohms. 0 to 10 Megohms. **CAPACITY:** .001 to .2 Mfd.. .1 to 4 Mfd. (Quality test for electrolytics.) **REACTANCE:** 700 to 27.000 Ohms; 13.000 Ohms to 3 Megohms.

INDUCTANCE: 1.75 to 70 Henries; 35 to 8.000 Henries.

DECIBLES:—10 to +18. +10 to +38. +30 to +58.

The model 670 comes housed in a rugged, crackle-finished steel cabinet complete with test leads and operating instructions. Size 5½" x 7½" x 3". $28.40 NET

The New Model 770—An Accurate Pocket-Size

VOLT-OHM MILLIAMETER

(Sensitivity: 1000 ohms per volt)

Features:

Compact-measures 3⅛" x 5⅞" x 2¼". Uses latest design 2% accurate 1 Mil. D'Arsonval type meter. Same zero adjustment holds for both resistance ranges. It is not necessary to readjust when switching from one resistance range to another. This is an important time-saving feature never before included in a V.O.M. in this price range. Housed in round-cornered, molded case. Beautiful black etched panel. Depressed letters filled with permanent white, insures long-life even with constant use.

Specifications: 6 A.C. VOLTAGE RANGES: 0-15/30/150/300/1500/3000 volts.
6 D.C. VOLTAGE RANGES: 0-7½/15/75/150/750/1500 volts.
4 D.C. CURRENT RANGES: 0-1½/15/150 Ma. 0-1½ Amps.
2 RESISTANCE RANGES: 0-500 ohms. 0-1 Megohm.

The Model 770 comes complete with self-contained batteries, test leads and all operating instructions. $13.90 NET

Available for Immediate Shipment From Stock—20% Deposit Required on All C.O.D. Orders

MOSS ELECTRONIC DISTRIBUTING CO.

DEPT. RC-1, 229 FULTON ST. NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

PANEL LETTERING

Designations can easily be printed on radio panels with a rubber stamp outfit, obtainable at most stationery stores. The choice of stamp pad ink is important. Volger's opaque ink, available in several colors, and special stamp pad are excellent for marking dark panels; mistakes can be wiped off with a rag moistened with benzene.

HAROLD PALLATZ,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONDENSER GROUND LEADS

Many of the new molded tubular capacitors have no mark to indicate which lead is connected to the outer foil. To determine which is which, connect the capacitor across the input of an audio amplifier and place your finger on the capacitor at the end from which the grounded lead emerges. Then reverse the capacitor connections and repeat the test.

When your finger induces the least hum, the grounded lead is the one connected to the foil.

ALAN SMITH,
Shaftesbury, Vt.

USE FOR SOCKET PUNCHES

Many people do not know that screw-type tube-socket punches (such as the Greenlee and others) will also work with Presdwood, Bakelite, and hard rubber.

NORRIS MCKAMEY,
Davenport, Iowa

CLEANING TOOL

Here is an interesting and useful tool which makes cleaning inaccessible parts, such as band switches and variable capacitors, much easier. Remove the head from an old vibrator-type electric shaver and attach a short fiber stick to the vibrating driver. The fiber is at right angles to the shaver so that when the shaver motor is turned on it vibrates lengthwise. A piece of cotton is glued to the other end of the fiber stick.

To use the gadget, dip the cotton in carbon tetrachloride, start the shaver, and apply the cotton to the dirty part. The vibration will make the cotton wipe off the dirt.

LLOYD O. WALTER,
Dillonvale, Ohio

DIAL POINTERS

To make a new pointer for a dial which has lost its original one, straighten a 12-inch length of solid tinned copper wire by fastening one end of it to a nail or screw on the bench and pulling on the other end with pliers until it breaks. Cut a piece the needed length, and fasten it to the dial shaft.

This is an excellent way to straighten wire for any purpose.

GEORGE L. GARVIN,
South Bend, Ind.

BC RECEPTION

Some surplus receivers, such as the BC-348, can be converted to broadcast-band reception with the aid of an a.c.-d.c. midget broadcast set to whose i.f. the surplus unit can be tuned.

Disconnect the secondary of the last i.f. transformer from the remainder of the broadcast-set circuit and attach leads of convenient length. Connect these leads to the antenna and ground posts of the surplus receiver. Now tune the surplus receiver to the i.f. of the midget, and tune the midget for whichever station is desired.

This is a particularly valuable idea when the surplus receiver has a good audio end. The broadcast-band receiver from a 274-N, for example, was used to feed the input of a BC-779-B in one setup.

CURTIS M. EGGERS,
Las Vegas, Nev.

USING KNIFE SWITCHES

In many applications requiring a single-throw knife switch, it is better to use a double-throw unit. The double-throw switch has a positive off position, keeping the blade in place so that the circuit is less likely to be closed accidentally.

CHARLES ERWIN COHN,
Chicago, Ill.

WIRE STRIPPER

A pair of pocket fingernail clippers can be used as a wire stripper. Clamp the wire in the jaws and pull. If the pointed end of the depresser is filed off, it can be used as a small screwdriver.

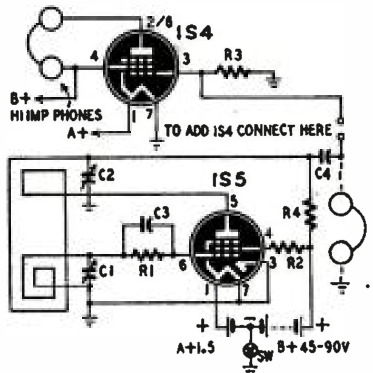
CECIL HARRISON,
Spencer, Okla.

INSTRUCTIONAL RECEIVER

? *I would like to have a diagram of a one-tube radio to which a second (audio) stage can be added at some future time. The set is to be used for instructing students in the elements of radio.—G.E.J., Bedford Hills, N.Y.*

A. The set you requested is shown in the diagram. The r.f. tube is the 1S5. When the 1S5 circuit is constructed, use the headphones in the position shown by the dotted lines in the diagram. When ready to build the 1S4 amplifier, connect the 1S4 grid in place of the phones, and use the phones at the output of the 1S4.

The receiver will have fairly low gain. To increase the gain, the 1S5 is made regenerative. Over a standard broadcast loop antenna wind 10 to 15 turns of No. 28 wire. You will have the correct number of turns when both volume and regeneration are easily controlled by C2.



R1, R3—2.2 megohms ½ watt
R2—1 megohm, ½ watt
C1—365-μμf variable
C2—140-μμf variable
C3—250-μμf mica
C4—.01-μf, 150-volt paper
Broadcast loop antenna (see text)
A—1.5-volt battery
B—45- to 90-volt battery
SW—s.p.s.t. toggle switch

If B is 90 volts, you may replace the headphones with a suitable output transformer and PM speaker.

CONVERTER FOR BC-312

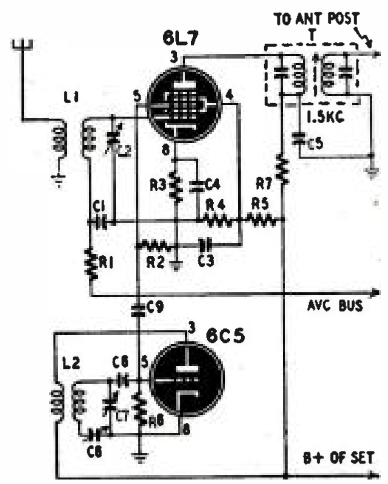
? *Please print a diagram for a broadcast-band converter to be operated with a BC-312 surplus receiver.—E.W.W., Jefferson, Ohio.*

A. A two-tube converter is shown in the diagram. The two filaments should be connected in series to the 12-volt winding of the transformer in the BC-312. B-voltage and a.v.c. can be obtained from the receiver as well.

The tuning range of the converter is about 550-1500 kc. If you have a local station at 1500 kc, you will be unable to receive it unless you set the i.f. coil to about 1560 kc, connect a signal generator set to 1560 kc to the 6L7 grid cap, and tune the transformer for maximum receiver output.

To use the converter, connect its output to the antenna post of the BC-312, tune the receiver to 1500 (or 1560) kc, and tune in your station with the converter.

Questions Box inquiries are answered by mail. Those of general interest are printed on this page. A fee of $1.00 is charged for questions requiring no research or schematics. Write for estimates on questions requiring research or schematics. Be sure to give full specifications and details. Due to nominal fees charged for this work, it must be handled as a part-time proposition. Therefore rapid service is impossible. Six to eight weeks is required to draw up answers involving large drawings or research.

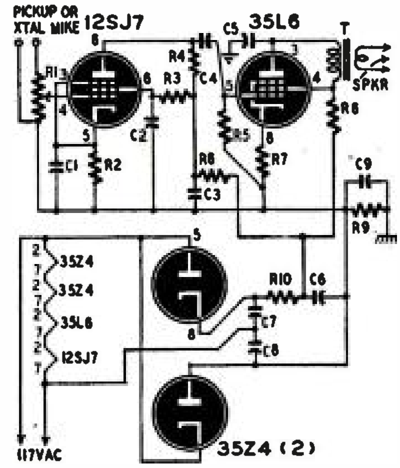


R1—270,000 ohms, ½ watt
R2, R6—47,000 ohms, ½ watt
R3—470 ohms, ½ watt
R4—22,000 ohms, ½ watt
R5—15,000 ohms, 2 watts
R7—3,300 ohms, ½ watt
C1—.02-μf, 450-volt paper
C2, C7—2-gang, 365-μμf-per-gang, air variable
C3, C4—0.5-μf, 450-volt paper
C5—0.1-μf, 450-volt paper
C6—.001-μf adjustable padder
C8—100-μμf mica
L1—broadcast antenna coil (Miller A-727-A or equivalent)
L2—broadcast oscillator coil (Miller B-727-B or equivalent)
T—i.f. transformer, 1500-kc (Miller 912-WI or equivalent)

PHONO AMPLIFIER

? *Please design a phonograph amplifier using a pair of 35Z4's as a voltage doubler, a 35L6 as output tube, and a suitable 12-volt tube as voltage amplifier. Provide a microphone input, too, please.—L.I.M., Milwaukee, Wis.*

A. The amplifier you asked for is shown in the diagram. If you use a microphone, you may not get as much volume as you want unless a high-output crystal is used. In any case, the output will be higher from a crystal phonograph pickup.



R1—500,000-ohm potentiometer
R2—560 ohms, ½ watt
R3—4.7 megohms, ½ watt
R4—100,000 ohms, ½ watt
R5—470,000 ohms, ½ watt
R6—15,000 ohms, ½ watt
R7—150 ohms, 1 watt
R8—3,000 ohms, 10 watts
R9—270,000 ohms, ½ watt
C1—10-μf, 25-volt electrolytic
C2—.05-μf, 400-volt paper
C3—8-μf, 450-volt electrolytic
C4—.01-μf, 400-volt paper
C5—.025-μf, 400-volt paper
C6—20-μf, 450-volt electrolytic
C7, C8—20-μf, 150-volt electrolytic
C9—0.25-μf, 400-volt paper
T—output transformer, 5,000 ohms to voice coil
SPKR—PM speaker

BAND-SWITCHING RECEIVER

? *I am building a short-wave set with band switching. Please give me specifications for coils for 6, 10, 20, and 75 meters.—B.R.S., Vine Grove, Ky.*

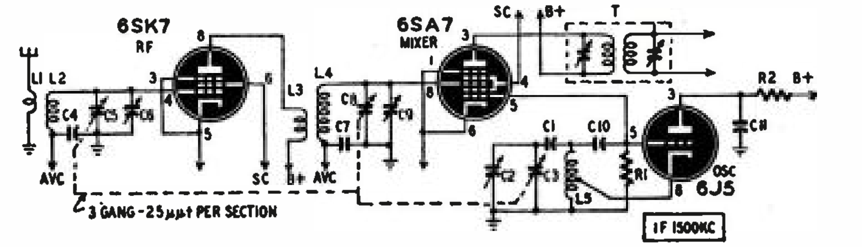
A. The front end of a typical receiver is shown in the diagram and coil data is given in the table. To get perfect tracking and the desired coverage it may be necessary to vary the coils slightly.

The coil values have been calculated for an i.f. of 1500 kc.

COIL TABLE

Band	Coils	Wire (AWG)	Turns	Length	Tap	C1 (μf)
75 meters (4 mc)	L1, L3	28	13	close-wound		
	L2, L4	28	53	1 inch		
	L5	28	39	1 inch	14	.006
20 meters (15 mc)	L1, L3	22	6	close-wound		
	L2, L4	22	11	½ inch		
	L5	22	10	½ inch	3	none
10 meters (30 mc)	L1, L3	22	5	close-wound		
	L2, L4	22	5½	½ inch		
	L5	22	5¼	½ inch	2	none
6 meters (50 mc)	L1, L3	14	3	close-wound		
	L2, L4	14	3	5/16 inch		
	L5	14	3	5/16 inch	1½	none

Spacing between L1 and L2 and between L3 and L4 is about 1/16 inch to ⅛ inch; vary for best results. All coils wound on ¾-inch-diameter forms. All wire enameled. Tap column shows number of turns up from ground end.



R1—47,000 ohms, ½ watt
R2—5,000 to 10,000 ohms, ½ watt
C1—see coil table
C2, C6, C9—3-30-μμf mica trimmer
C3, C5, C8—25-μμf, 3-gang tuning capacitor
C4, C7—.05-μf, 600-volt paper
C10—100-μμf mica
C11—0.1-μf, 600-volt paper
T—1500-kc i.f. transformer
L1, L2, L3, L4, L5—see table

Dr. Willard H. Bennett has been designated head of the Physical Electronics Section of the Atomic and Molecular Physics Division, **National Bureau of Standards,** where he will be actively engaged in basic research on cathode emission processes and the physical properties of negative atomic ions. Dr. Bennett is responsible for the recently developed radio-frequency mass spectrometer tube and assisted in the early development of a gas-filled, cold-cathode rectifier. He has also done considerable research on high-voltage generators and tubes and numerous other electronic devices.

Ricardo Muniz of Rutherford, N. J., well known to readers of Gernsback publications as the author of articles on technical subjects, has been appointed to the post of General Manager of the Television Receiver Division of **Allen B. Du-Mont Laboratories, Inc.,** of Passaic and Clifton, N. J., according to Leonard F. Cramer, Vice President of the company.

George D. O'Neill, assistant to the manager of research, **Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.,** Flushing, N. Y., has been elected Fellow by the Board of Directors of the Institute of Radio Engineers. He will receive a Fellowship Award for his work in electron-tube theory and design during the Institute's National Convention in March, 1949.

Among his engineering contributions widely used in radio and electronic developments are: twin-element tubes; indirectly heated power output tubes; indirectly heated, low-voltage-drop rectifiers; and microwave developments restricted for security reasons. During his career as a radio engineer, he has been granted twenty patents and now has six applications pending.

Milton L. Kuder, prominent in Navy radar and guided missile development projects, has been appointed to the staff of the **National Bureau of Standards,** Mr. Kuder will be concerned with research and engineering in the Bureau's Ordnance Research Section.

Dr. Allen V. Austin has been named Chief of the Electronics Division, **National Bureau of Standards,** Washington, D. C., to succeed the late Harry Diamond.

Charles Freshman, Chicago-born pioneer radio manufacturer, died October 2 at his Pasadena, Calif., home. The founder of the **Charles Freshman Company,** a radio manufacturing company in New York in the early 1920's, he introduced the Freshman Masterpiece. the first low-cost, mass-produced radio for home use. Later he set up plants in Chicago and other cities. In 1928 he sold out his interest in the firm and was Eastern sales director for the Belmont Radio Corporation of Chicago before his retirement.

Dr. Robert D. Huntoon has been appointed Chief of the Atomic and Molecular Physics Division, **National Bureau of Standards,** Washington, D. C. He will also serve as consultant to several specialized laboratories of the Bureau's Electronics Division.

Arnold Everett Bowen, research engineer of the **Bell Telephone Laboratories,** died at the age of 47 in Stroudsburg, Pa., after a brief illness. Mr. Bowen helped to develop the system for transmitting microwaves through hollow guides, which made possible new forms of radar used in World War II. During the war, he served in Washington as officer-in-charge of the Air Forces' Airborne Radar Equipment Board with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Dr. Newbern Smith has been appointed Chief of the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory of the **National Bureau of Standards,** Washington, D. C., where he will plan and direct basic theoretical and experimental radio wave propagation research, head the operation of the world-wide network of radio propagation observatories, and direct development of radio measurement standards at frequencies from 10 kilocycles per second to 300,000 megacycles per second.

G. Lester Jones has been appointed Chief Engineer of **Lear, Incorporated,** of Grand Rapids, Mich., according to an announcement made by Mr. Richard M. Mock, President of Lear, Inc.

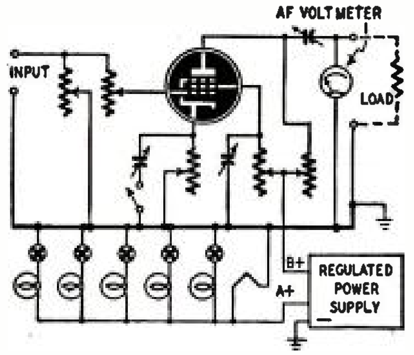
During the past year, Mr. Jones served as assistant to the President of Indian Motorcycle, Springfield, Mass., where he supervised subcontracting and tooling of two new motorcycles. Mr. Jones was instrumental in setting up their new plant in East Springfield.

CIRCUIT-DESIGN AID

Patent No. 2,446,993
Joseph Alter, Long Branch, N. J.

This device is intended to save time in designing r.f. and a.f. amplifiers. It aids the designer in selecting optimum values for the components.

All the components that might be used in a standard voltage- or power-amplifier circuit (the drawing shows an audio voltage amplifier) are mounted on a panel, with several different types



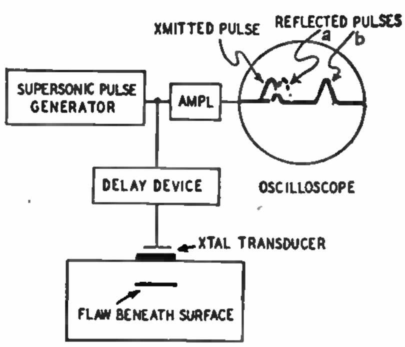
of tube sockets wired in parallel. All components are made variable to eliminate the necessity for soldering in a number of different capacitors or resistors.

Indicating lights are placed above the controls to indicate which ones are in use.

SUPERSONIC INSPECTION

Patent No. 2,448,398
Vincent G. Shaw, Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Assigned to Sperry Products, Inc.)

The thickness of an object, or the distance from its surface to a flaw beneath it, is measured by the time needed for supersonic waves to travel through it. As in radar, the time between a transmitted pulse and its reflection (from the flaw or the other surface of the body) is observed on a cathode-ray tube.



If a fission or break exists very close to the surface of the material, the reflected pulse occurs within a very short time and may interfere with the original pulse. The transmitted pulse may overload the oscilloscope amplifier. If the reflection occurs almost immediately there is not enough time to restore the amplifier to normal sensitivity.

An artificial transmission line or other delay circuit is added in series with the crystal transducer to delay the reflection so that it cannot interfere with the transmitted pulse. In the diagram, the reflected pulse is shown occurring at *a* without the delay network, and at *b* with the delay circuit added.

H.F. ELECTRONIC SWITCH

Patent No. 2,439,651
Robert B. Dome, Bridgeport, Conn.
(Assigned to General Electric Co.)

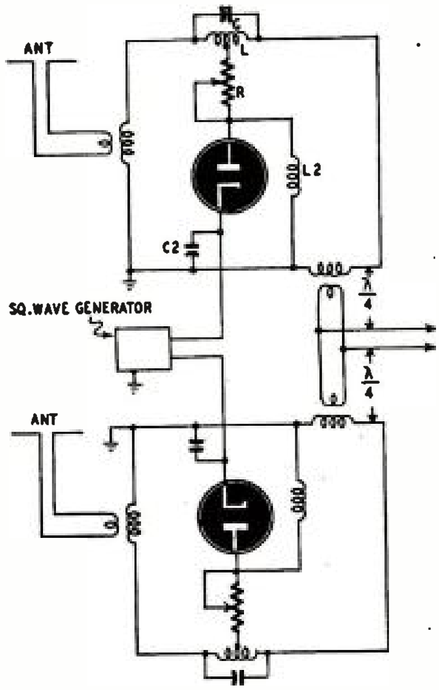
In radar, for example, it is necessary to switch rapidly from one antenna to another. This switching may be done effectively as described here.

The output of each antenna is passed through separate and similar channels. Each contains two parallel networks and a rectifier. The tube cathodes are connected across a square-wave generator so they conduct alternately. The parallel circuits are made to resonate at the radar frequency.

The variable resistor R is adjusted so that the total resistance between the L center-tap and ground is $R_0/4$ during periods of conduction. (R_0 is the impedance of the parallel network LC at the radar frequency.) With this adjustment currents are attenuated to zero (theoretically).

During non-conducting periods the added resistance of L2C2 upsets this condition. There is practically no current flow through this network, therefore attenuation is almost zero.

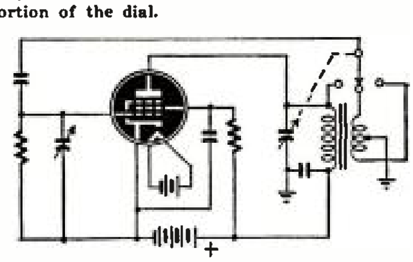
Currents from both channels are mixed in a transformer circuit. The output transformers are spaced a quarter wavelength from the common line to prevent interaction.



H. F. GENERATOR
Patent No. 2,448,501
Howard J. Tyzer, Caldwell, N. J.
(Assigned to Ferris Laboratories)

Most technicians and designers have had experience with the mysterious behavior of high-frequency circuits. Dead spots may appear over portions of the dial due to transit time difficulties and h.f. losses. When these dead spots are eliminated by circuit changes, they frequently reappear at other points of the dial, making it difficult to design an oscillator or amplifier to cover a wide band.

A switching arrangement is used in the h.f. oscillator shown here. A three-way switch is thrown automatically as the tuning condenser is rotated. The switch changes the feedback circuit to produce more efficient operation over each portion of the dial.

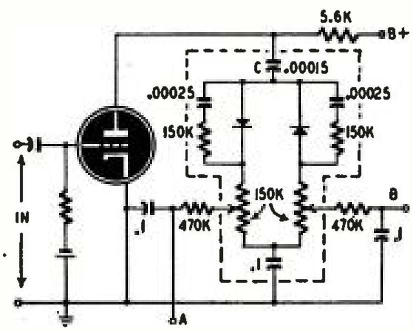


FREQUENCY MEASUREMENT
Patent No. 2,445,800
Alfred Mortlock, London, England
(assigned to Standard Tel. and Cables Limited, London)

This circuit is effective over the audio range. During each cycle a condenser becomes charged and then discharges through a voltmeter, which rises in proportion to the frequency.

The input tube is biased to block during half of each cycle. During these periods condenser C charges from the B-supply through one of the rectifiers. When the tube begins to conduct, C discharges through it and through the other rectifier. Charging and discharging pulses are filtered by R-C circuits. The meter is connected across A and B.

It is often more convenient to have the meter read in proportion to the logarithm of the frequency, rather than directly with frequency. The values shown provide a logarithmic relationship over a range of 300-10,000 cycles.



FREQUENCY SUBDIVIDER

Patent No. 2,445,161
Vernon H. Vogel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
(assigned to Collins Radio Co.)

This frequency subdivider is designed for efficiency and simplicity. While the following describes only the second subharmonic, others may be generated if desired.

The input circuit (Fig. 1) is tuned to an incoming signal of frequency f. The output is a high-Q circuit tuned to f/2. The second triode is a class-C amplifier biased to twice cutoff. When a signal is applied, subharmonic energy is available at circuit O. Due to flywheel action the voltage will be nearly sinusoidal (Fig. 2-a) although the plate current is composed of pulses (Fig. 2-b). Part of the output is fed back through condenser C to the first tube to control its grid bias.

During positive output peaks (such as P in Fig. 2-a) the bias is reduced. Therefore, the grid goes positive and clips the positive peak of the signal (Fig. 2-c). During negative peaks (such as N), the negative bias is increased and there is no clipping. Therefore, only alternate positive peaks of incoming signal are lost. This is shown in Fig. 2-c.

As a result of clipping action, only alternate cycles are effective in driving the class-C amplifier. This increases output at the desired subharmonic.

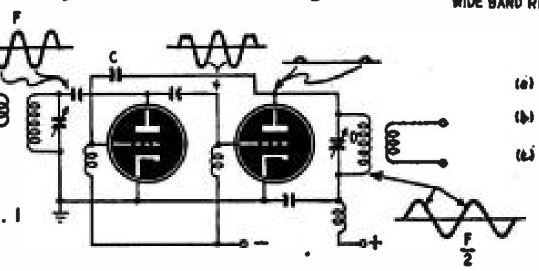


Fig. 1

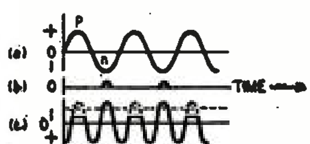


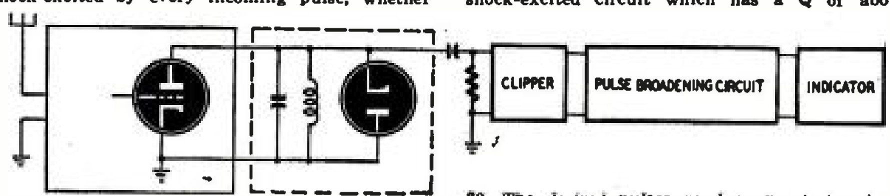
Fig. 2

STATIC ELIMINATOR

Patent No. 2,444,455
Emile Labin, New York City and
Ross B. Hoffman, E. Orange, N. J.
(assigned to Federal Tel. and Radio Corp.)

Designed especially for pulse communication, this receiver can greatly reduce and even completely eliminate static and noise. It includes a resonant circuit tuned to a low-frequency component of the desired pulses. The circuit is shock-excited by every incoming pulse, whether noise or signal, but the desired pulses produce greatest output. Pulses of other timing such as static are greatly reduced.

Incoming signals and noise are first amplified in a wide-band amplifier. This is followed by the shock-excited circuit which has a Q of about 30. The desired pulses produce greatest output. The diode damps out each oscillation after the first half-cycle. The noise which still remains is lost in the clipper circuit which transmits only signals which have greater than predetermined amplitude.



To produce a greater effect in the pulse indicator (which may be an oscilloscope) the pulses may be widened in a pulse-broadening circuit. This is similar to the previous resonant circuit except that it is tuned to a lower frequency. When it is shock-excited, the output pulses from this circuit are relatively wide.

This receiver can improve the signal-to-noise ratio by about 14 db.

NOVEL 12-WATT AMPLIFIER

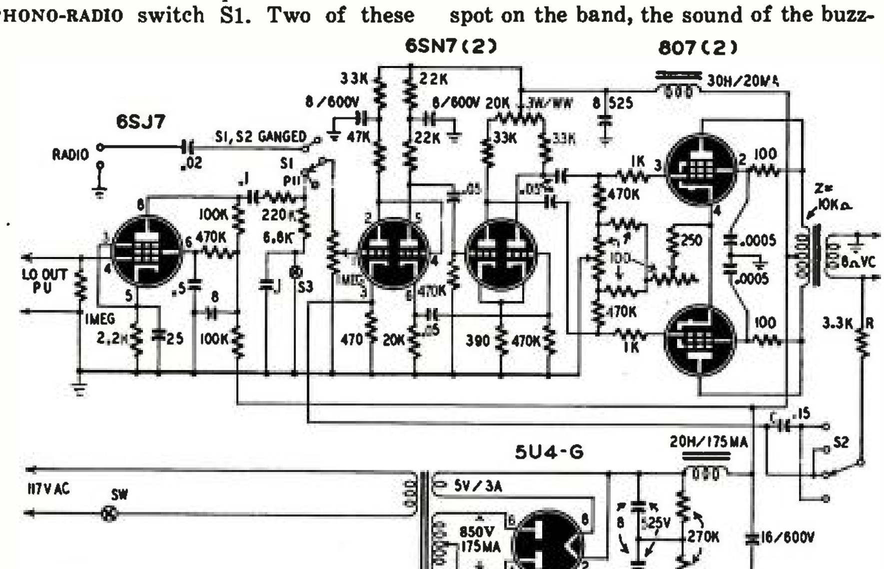
Seldom do 12-watt audio amplifiers use transmitting-type output tubes as in this circuit taken from *Radio and Hobbies* (Australia). The tube line-up consists of a 6SJ7 voltage amplifier, 6SN7 paraphase inverter, 6SN7 push-pull driver, and push-pull, triode-connected 807's. This amplifier delivers up to 12 watts output with *negligible distortion.* Input terminals are provided for phonograph and radio tuner. All inputs are high-impedance.

Inverse feedback is developed between one side of the voice-coil winding and the cathode of the input section of the phase inverter. With feedback, about 1.5 volts of input are required for full output. Without it, only 0.15 volt is required. The signals on the grids of the 807's are balanced by varying the setting of the 20,000-ohm potentiometer in series with the plate load resistors of the driver stage. Feed an oscillator signal through the amplifier and compare the a.f. voltages on the 807 grids with a v.t.v.m. Adjust the potentiometer until the voltages are equal.

If a suitable capacitor C is inserted in the feedback circuit, the gain of the stages within the feedback loop will vary inversely with frequency. The amount of feedback is controlled by the series resistor R. Values of R and C, on the diagram, are selected to give bass boost below 250 cycles of 6 db per octave when one end of the loop is connected to an 8-ohm voice coil. Combinations of 4,700 ohms-0.1 μf and 2,200 ohms-0.2 μf are for 15- and 2.3-ohm voice coils, respectively.

The 6SJ7 stage is designed to have the same bass-response characteristics as the feedback network with C in the circuit. The gain at middle frequencies is 2.5 times or about 8 db. Close S3 and short out the 6,800-ohm resistor for full gain from this stage.

There are four positions on the PHONO-RADIO switch S1. Two of these



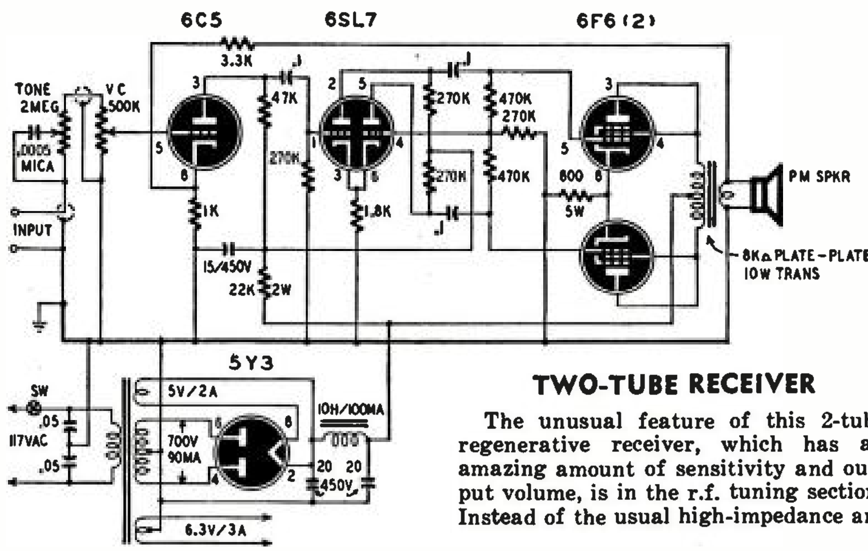
are connected to the radio input terminals and two to the output of the 6SJ7. S1 and S2 are ganged so that the feedback capacitor C can be included in the feedback loop for added bass boost.

PHONO AMPLIFIER

When used with a high-level crystal pickup, this amplifier produces about 5 watts output. Inverse feedback is used from the output transformer secondary to the first cathode. If the amplifier squeals, reverse the secondary connections. Varying the 3,300-ohm feedback resistor may improve results, but if its value is too low, the circuit will motorboat.

The 6F6's are connected as triodes to reduce their plate resistance and provide better listening results. All cathode resistors are unbypassed to add additional stability.

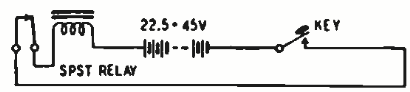
EDGAR SCHOENIKE,
Winona, Minn.



WIRELESS CODE PRACTICE

A battery and a normally closed s.p.d.t. telephone-type relay hooked up as shown make a good high-pitched buzzer for code practice. If a nearby radio is turned on and tuned to a clear spot on the band, the sound of the buzzing relay can be heard clearly through the speaker.

The tone of the buzzer usually can be adjusted over a small range by varying the spring tension and battery voltage.



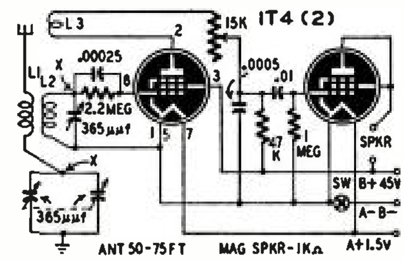
This makes a simple and satisfactory arrangement for the beginner who is learning code.

ROBERT F. CUTA,
La Crosse, Wis.

(The buzzer may create interference to nearby radios, so be careful to avoid offending the neighbors.—*Editor*)

TWO-TUBE RECEIVER

The unusual feature of this 2-tube regenerative receiver, which has an amazing amount of sensitivity and output volume, is in the r.f. tuning section. Instead of the usual high-impedance an-



tenna coil, two similar coils are used for the antenna and grid circuits, as in Grace's crystal receiver (RADIO-CRAFT, January, 1948).

L1 and L2 are secondaries from Meissner 1410-10 coils. The primary of each assembly is removed. L3 is a primary replacement winding, Meissner 14-6852. L3 slides over L2 so that it can be set for the best regeneration point. Coupling of L1 and L2 can be varied to control selectivity, but the two should be kept as close together as possible.

For utmost sensitivity connect together the two points marked X; if selectivity is needed, do not connect them.

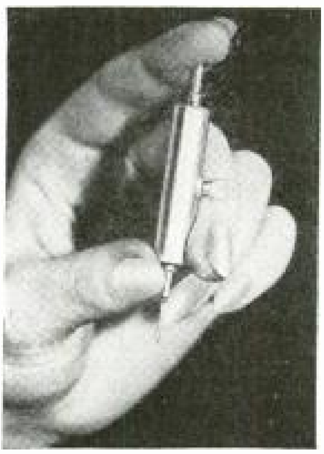
As the diagram indicates, I used a 1,000-ohm magnetic loudspeaker. A small PM speaker can be used instead, if a suitable output transformer is added.

JOSEPH AMOROSE,
Richmond, Va.

U. H. F. NOISE DIODE

Noise generators using standard temperature-limited diodes have been used in laboratories for measuring the sensitivity and noise factor in receivers. Such generators were often limited in their high-frequency range and were suitable only for narrow-band tuned circuits.

The Type TT-1 co-axial noise diode was developed to overcome these limitations. This tube, developed by RCA and now being manufactured by Eclipse-Pioneer Division of Bendix Aviation Corp., goes up to 3,000 mc and is suitable for untuned wide-band circuits.



Noise-factor measurements are made by connecting a properly loaded temperature-limited diode across the input of the receiver and measuring the receiver noise output with an output meter. After noting the reading, the diode is turned on and its filament current increased until receiver output is twice its original value. The diode anode current is used as the receiver noise factor after it has been corrected for transit time and spurious receiver response.

The 100-ma maximum anode current makes noise factor measurements possible up to 20 db. The transit-time reduction is 3 db at 3,000 mc.

The co-axial diode consists of an outer conductor (the anode) and a concentric inner conductor. The ratios of the diameters of the conductors produces a 50-ohm characteristic impedance, making the diode suitable for direct connection to the antenna terminals of many high-frequency receivers. The 3.2-volt, 2.5-amp. filament current enters the diode through a lead inside the inner conductor and returns through the inner conductor itself. Further information on this tube is to be found in the March 1947 issue of *RCA Review.*

One billionth of an ampere can be measured by a new microammeter developed by RCA. The instrument is expected to be important in various branches of research. It may be used with multiplier phototubes to measure light intensities and the density of gases and in atomic research for checking ionization-chamber currents.

MULTIMETER SHOWS ONLY DESIRED SCALE

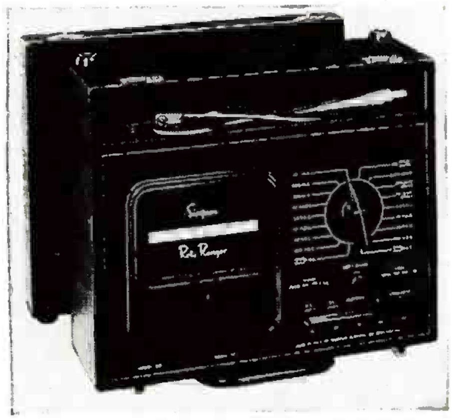
Ever since the invention of the multimeter, radiomen have complained that a single meter face with enough scales to cover all the ranges is confusing and time-wasting.

The Simpson Electric Company has put on the market a multimeter designed to solve this problem. Known as the Roto-Ranger Model 221, it has 18 different ranges, measuring voltage, current, and resistance. Instead of having all the scales printed on its face, there is a mask over the entire meter face. As the photograph shows, a slit in the mask is just large enough to reveal a single calibrated scale.

The cutaway view of the rear of the panel indicates how the scales are changed. A drum behind the meter has 18 slotted recesses, each containing a single volt, ohm, or current scale. A molded wheel on the end of the drum is scalloped, with each scallop recessed to fit a 3/16-inch ball bearing. The ball bearings comprise the indexing mechanism, which holds the drum securely in any of its 18 positions.

Movement of the drum is controlled entirely by the range-selector knob. A pair of beveled gears transmits motion of the selector-switch shaft to a shaft which moves the drum.

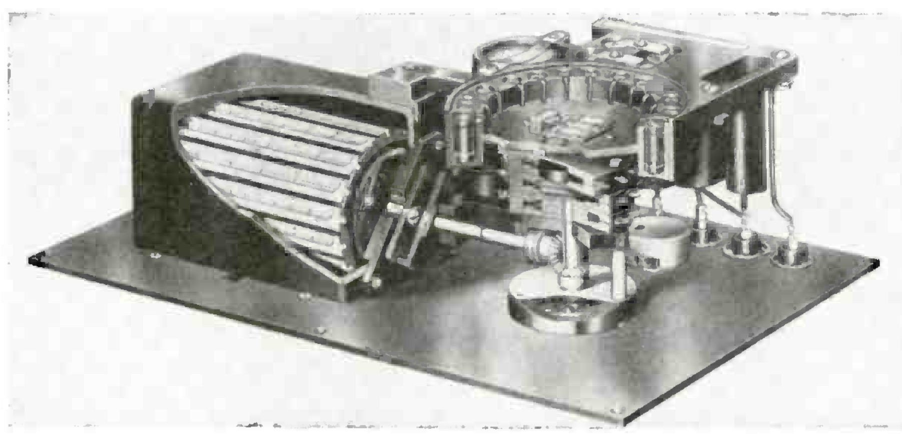
In addition to the single-scale meter feature, the Roto-Ranger incorporates an unusual range switch. Unlike most rotary switches, it is entirely enclosed.



A front view of the Roto-Ranger Model 221.

The contacts are molded into plastic discs and are silver-plated. Separate bakelite pockets are provided for each of the shunt and multiplier resistors, as well as for each of the batteries. Though the cutaway photograph does not show it, switch and rotating scale are completely enclosed. No wiring is visible except that connecting equipment inside the housings with the four pin jacks, which are mounted on a small panel of high-dielectric material.

The 18 ranges of the Roto-Ranger measure up to 5,000 volts a.c. or d.c. at 20,000 ohms per volt; 10 amperes d.c.; and 20 megohms. An output scale is included.

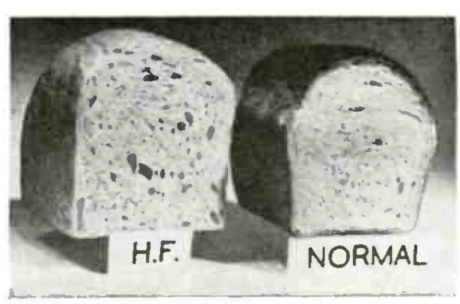


Mechanism which keeps rotating dial and switch in step. Note encased multiplier resistors.

PROBLEMS OF ELECTRONIC BAKING

Recent experiments in England have drawn attention to the problems of baking bread electronically. The tests were conducted by the British General Electric Company, Ltd., using standard high-frequency dielectric heaters.

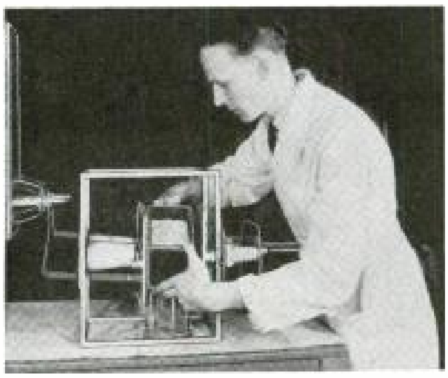
One of the most interesting factors in electronic baking is illustrated by the photograph of two loaves of bread. The loaf on the right, baked by ordinary radiant heat common in today's bakeries, looks normal in every way. The loaf on the left, however, *has no crust.* It was baked by high-frequency dielectric heating, one characteristic of which is that the heat penetrates into the very center of the heated object even before it acts on the outer surfaces. Because all parts of the bread are heated at about the same time and to about the same degree, no crust can develop. But most people seem to prefer bread with



How electronic and ordinary baking compare.

a crust except when it is used for sandwich making or other special purpose.

Another difficulty is placing the bread and electrodes in their correct relative positions. For uniform heating, the air gap between the electrodes and the heated material must be uniform at all points, and it should be very small. Since bread batter is not rigid, it must be held in a container. Baking tins cannot, of course, be used, since they shield the bread electrically. Wood and cardboard containers were used in the recent experiments with some success, but



"Oven" is designed to keep load constant.

a fully satisfactory solution has not yet been found.

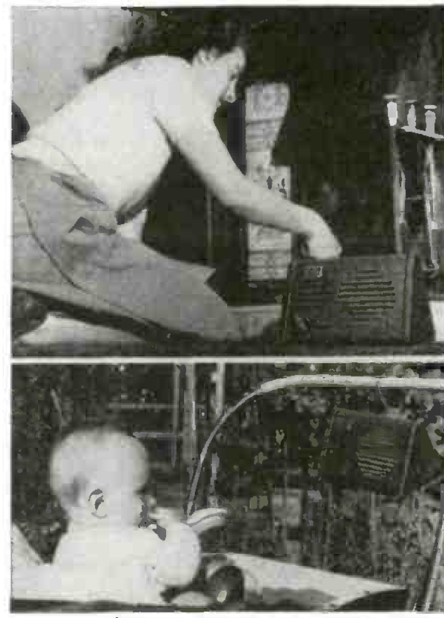
Bread creates additional difficulties because it rises during baking. Any uneven bulges cause some parts of the loaf to come closer to the electrodes than others, with the resultant danger of local burning. The photograph of a loaf of bread being placed between the electrodes shows how this problem was at least partially solved. The sides of the container are made rigid so that the loaf rises only in a vertical direction. Then the electrodes are placed at the sides of the container.

Heating time is extremely important, much more so than with ordinary radiant heating. Heat continues to be generated in the bread all the time it is between the electrodes and undesirably high temperatures may develop if it is left in too long. Since the heat initially centers within the loaf, the outside of the loaf does not necessarily indicate how well the bread is baked. If the process is used commercially, automatic timing devices will be necessary to prevent drying, toasting, or even total burning of the loaf. It is interesting to consider that if the bread *were* allowed to toast, it would actually develop a crust on the inside!

The practical results of high-frequency baking are fairly encouraging. Baking time for an individual loaf is less than 5 minutes. However, because the heating kills the yeast almost instantly, very little rising takes place during baking and a longer "rising" time must be allowed the raw dough before baking so the yeast can work.

Although the results are interesting, General Electric states, baking does not appear to be an immediate commercial application for dielectric heaters, especially when its high cost is considered.

BRITISH "RADIO NURSE"



Courtesy British Information Service

This English version of the Radio Nurse is an ordinary intercom. The master unit is set up at some spot near the mother and the remote hung on the handlebar of the baby's carriage.

TELESETS FIXED RIGHT!

A new racket involving phony television repairmen is being foisted upon television set owners in a number of cities, *Radio & Television Weekly* reported last month.

Usually operating in pairs, thieves spot prospects by looking for TV antennas. Then, usually during the week when the head of the family is at work, they ring the bell. The conversation with the housewife goes like this:

"We understand from your husband that you've been having trouble with your television receiver. We come from the service department."

"Yes, we have been having some trouble."

The two phony repairmen then make a pretense of examining the set and announce that it will have to be taken back to the repair shop. They walk out of the house with the television receiver, and that is the last seen of them or the set.

Television set owners should be warned of this racket. They should be advised to check the credentials of any repairmen who come around. Otherwise, the trouble may be cured permanently by the theft of the set.

Most-needed inventions of 1949, according to the National Inventors Council, include a number of improvements and ideas in the radio-electronic field.

First among these is simplified frequency control of radio equipment, either with synthetic quartz crystals or magnetostriction units or some other means, and new construction methods for ultra-lightweight radio equipment. Other needed inventions are satisfactory miniature batteries and a high-speed electronic telegraph printer. A more efficient collapsible field antenna was also listed.

ELECTRONIC LITERATURE

Any or all of these catalogs, bulletins, and periodicals are available to you if you write to us on your letterhead (do not use postcards) and request them by number. It is necessary to send only the number of the item you want. We will forward the request to the manufacturers, who in turn will send the literature directly to you. This offer void after six months.

J-1—1949 ALLIED CATALOG

The latest Allied Radio Corporation catalog, No. 117, needs no introduction to most servicemen, amateurs, and experimenters. It has 176 pages and contains complete listings of radio and electronic parts and equipment, tools, supplies, and books.—*Gratis*

J-2—INSTRUMENT CATALOG

Bradshaw Instruments Co. issues a four-page illustrated leaflet describing the Range Master Models 10 and 10-P multimeters, the Model 30 multitester, and the Model 300 signal generator.—*Gratis*

J-3—ELECTRIC PLANT GUIDE

A 20-page guide points out differences between the a.c., d.c., and battery-charging electric plants made by D. W. Onan & Sons, Inc., and gives instructions for choosing the proper type and size for any application. A.c. models supply from 300 to 35,000 watts at all standard voltages and frequencies. D.c. models deliver 750 to 15,000 watts at 115 volts, and 2 to 15 kw at 230 volts. Battery-charging plants deliver 30 to 3,500 watts at 6, 12, 32, and 110 volts d.c.—*Gratis*

J-4—CONVERTER CATALOG

This 12-page catalog lists specifications of vibrator-type converters and power supplies made by Electronic Laboratories, Inc. Converters deliver 115-volt, 60-cycle a.c. from 6-, 12-, 32-, and 110-volt d.c. and from 115-volt, 25- and 50-cycle sources. Power supplies deliver high-voltage d.c. from 6-volt d.c., and 6 or 12 volts d.c. from 115-volt a.c. Replacement vibrators for converters, amplifiers, and transmitters are listed.—*Gratis*

J-5—POWER SUPPLY BULLETIN

A 2-page bulletin, issued by Electro Products Laboratories, Inc., lists several types of A- and B-eliminators for use with 1.4- and 2-volt battery radios. They are available for operating from 6-volt d.c. or 117-volt 60-cycle sources. A 6- or 12-volt d.c. supply is also listed. —*Gratis*

J-6—PRIMER ON C-R TUBES

The Cathode-ray Tube and Typical Applications, by Instrument Division, Allen B. Du Mont Labs., Inc., is a 63-page non-technical discussion of the cathode-ray tube and its functions. Supplied with a wall-chart, the book is intended for schools and colleges.—*Gratis to teachers and instructors requesting on school stationery, 50c per copy to all others*

OPPORTUNITY AD-LETS

Advertisements in this section cost 25c a word for each insertion. Name, address and initials must be included at the above rate. Cash should accompany all classified advertisements unless placed by an accredited advertising agency. No advertisement for less than ten words accepted. Ten percent discount six issues, twenty percent for twelve issues. Objectionable or misleading advertisements not accepted. Advertisements for February, 1949, issue, must reach us not later than December 24, 1948.

Radio-Electronics, 25 W. Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Radio courses are the most popular of all studies among veterans taking correspondence training under the GI Bill, the Veterans' Administration reported recently. Twenty-six percent of the veteran students are enrolled in radio and other communication courses.

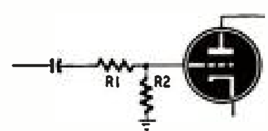
ANSWERS TO QUIZ ON PAGE 37

1. If the control were open, there would be no d.c. path from grid of the tube to ground: the grid would block, and the set would squeal and motorboat. If shorted, however, the grid would be at ground potential for audio. To check, touch the center lug with a screwdriver held in your bare hand. If nothing is heard, the grid is shorted to ground, probably through a shorted control or a lug touching the control's case.

2. Anywhere between 1 and 3 watts, depending on the resistances. If the 2-watt resistor were twice as large as the 1-watt unit, twice the voltage of the 1-watt unit, and therefore twice the wattage ($P=E^2/R$), would appear across it. Then if this wattage were 2, the wattage across the smaller resistor would be 1, and total circuit dissipation would be 3 watts. If both resistors were equal, the same voltage would appear across each, and each would have to dissipate the same power. Obviously, the maximum for each resistor would be 1 watt, with total circuit dissipation of 2 watts. To convince yourself, assign values to a pair of resistors and work out the current, voltages, and wattages.

3. In the parallel circuit the voltage across both resistors is the same, but the current through each varies with the resistance values. Again maximum dissipation is from 1 to 3 watts, depending on the resistances.

4. A practical temporary repair is shown in the diagram. R1 is 0.8 times



the original volume control's resistance, and R2 is 0.2 times the original.

5. If the receiver is an a.c. model, remove tubes one by one, beginning with the antenna end of the circuit. After each tube is removed, rotate the volume control and note the change in background noise it causes. When, after removing a particular tube, rotating the control has no effect on the noise, you can assume that the control was in the circuit of the tube just removed.

In an a.c.-d.c. set, removing a tube opens the filament string. However, if you rotate the volume control before the filaments have a chance to cool down, you will still hear the change in noise. Of course, you must replace each tube and give the heaters time to warm up again before pulling out the next.

Radar for locating icebergs was used last summer by ships of the U. S. Coast Guard. Since the international service for detection of icebergs, derelicts, and other obstructions was set up in 1914, operations from both ships and aircraft have often been hampered by fog. The radar penetrates fog. A standard radar scope shows the icebergs as pips on the screen and their exact locations are worked out with the aid of loran.

Radio Thirty-Five Years Ago
In Gernsback Publications

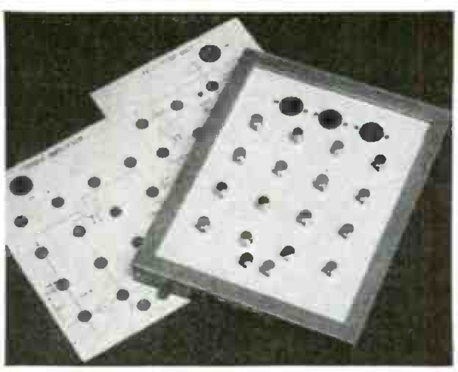
HUGO GERNSBACK
Founder

Modern Electrics	1908
Electrical Experimenter	1913
Radio News	1919
Science & Invention	1920
Radio-Craft	1929
Short-Wave Craft	1930
Wireless Association of America	1908

Some of the larger libraries in the country still have copies of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER on file for interested readers.

In ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER January, 1915

Wireless Telegraphy from Airplanes
Short-Wave Receiving Loose Coupler
Aerial Insulators
Mounting Detector Crystals, by Ralph E. Brooks
Hy-Tone Radio Test Buzzer
High Tension Aerial Switch by John Chambers
A Synchronous Rotary Spark Gap for Small Coils, by Earl Emendorfer
An Acoustic Radio Amplifier
The E. I. Co. Laboratory at New York
Long Distance Radio Receiving
110 Volt Transmitting Set on Batteries



NEW SUPER-CLIP-BOARD

King of all clip-boards is this "Electronic Circuit Panel" developed recently by Kepco Laboratories. It substitutes push-down binding posts for the clips, and circuits are printed on sheets with holes which fit over the posts. Thus it is necessary only to wire directly over the line below to follow the circuit. The 23 circuit charts cover a wide range of circuits, from diode detectors to scale-of-two counters. Blank sheets are also provided for the students' own circuits. Rear wiring shown below.

RADAR TELESCOPE

Radio astronomy will be studied at Cornell University with a new radio telescope, the university announced last month. The telescope, completion of which is expected in a few months, will consist of a 17-foot parabolic reflector with a small antenna at the focal point. Sensitive receivers will record extra-terrestrial r.f. noise. This is the first instrument of its capabilities built especially to study cosmic noise. The telescope described last March was a converted Wurzburg radar antenna.

New radar telescope at Cornell University.

The analogy between the radio telescope and a standard optical telescope is very close. Both are used to detect electro-magnetic radiations. The optical telescope receives radiations in the visible range, which includes a band of frequencies about one decade wide, that is, with a 10 to 1 ratio between the highest and lowest frequencies. The radio telescope receives frequencies between 20 and 30,000 mc.

Cosmic noise or static in the r.f. range originates at certain places in the universe and has certain frequencies at each place. The parabolic antenna is very sharply beamed and polarized. It will scan areas of the sky with diameters of 2 to 30 degrees, depending on frequency. It will be rotatable in several directions, as well as turning on its own axis to vary polarization.

Receivers for 50, 200, 1400, and 3000 mc are being assembled. Through the comparatively new medium of radio astronomy Cornell hopes to discover much new and enlightening information about the structure of the universe.

Television may be used for teaching deaf children as the result of experiments conducted by RCA and Dictograph. Group hearing aids will be tied into the sound channel of the receiver. A demonstration of the new technique was given last month in Detroit at the convention of Teachers of Deaf Children, a national organization.

LIKES NEW R-E FORMAT

Dear Editor:

As a faithful reader of your magazine for the past 10 years, I think you have set the pace for magazines. I've always longed for one which had all the items on successive pages. Thanks to you, a feature may be read without thumbing through the whole magazine.

Your new name surely expresses the contents of the magazine and in my opinion could not have been better.

WALDEN MCKIM,
Bessemer, Ala.

LANGHAM HAS A FAN

Dear Editor:

How about a few more articles like those by James R. Langham? I think an article written in story form with a bit of humor is very informative as well as being amusing. Of course I don't mean that all articles should be written that way!

I regard the Technote Section very highly, as well as articles such as W. G. Eslick's "Time-Saving Repair Tips" (July, 1948). The magazine has provided me with much of my radio education and I hope it will continue to do so in the future.

BERT DE KAT,
Minburn, Canada

R-E INTERPRETS SCIENCE

Dear Editor:

Your article describing the transistor in the September issue was of great interest to me.

A private experimenter of limited formal education, I sometimes find such periodicals as the *Journal of Applied Physics, Physical Review,* and so on, hard to understand. RADIO-ELECTRONICS has become a sort of interpreter for translating scientific literature into the little fellow's language.

Keep up the good work!

HERMON E. COTTER,
Detroit, Mich.

DOWN WITH NOISE!

Dear Editor:

I agree with Mr. Ward (Communications, November) that ignition noise must go, and the sooner the better. But let's not stop with ignition noise—let's go further and eliminate *all* man-made static! We should have little trouble dealing with radio interference now that there are plenty of spark-plug suppressors and power-line filters on the market.

As Mr. Boehnke said (same issue), an interfering amateur gets into plenty of trouble; at the same time we have to put up with noise caused by some defective household appliance.

Interference makes things even harder for us in Alaska than for you in the States. We rely on short-wave reception for the programs you hear from your local station.

FLOYD P. BROWN, JR.,
Sitka, Alaska

RADIO SCHOOL DIRECTORY

• SPECIALIZE • • SPECIALIZE •

SPECIALIZE • BUILD YOUR CAREER WITH PRACTICAL TECHNICAL TRAINING

You can become a Radio and Television Technician now!

A million new jobs — almost 4,000 a week — will be created in the television industry during the next five years according to estimates of industry leaders. Actually, during 1948, television grew faster than any other industry in the history of America.

Here is a real opportunity for you. Trained television technicians are in demand. By starting now, you can get in on the ground floor — grow as television grows.

To help supply this needed manpower, the Milwaukee School of Engineering has expanded its radio and television courses. Now you can get complete practical, technical training in the MSOE laboratories. *This is not just a serviceman's course.* It prepares you for a career in all of the technical phases of television and radio.

This special course Prepares you for any of the following careers:

Television Serviceman	Supervisor in Radio and Television Assembly	Police, Taxi-Cab and Railroad Transmitter Operator
Radio Serviceman	Radio and Television Tester	Police, Taxi-Cab and Railroad Receiver Serviceman
Radio and Television Retailer	Broadcast Radio-Operator	

OTHER COURSES AVAILABLE

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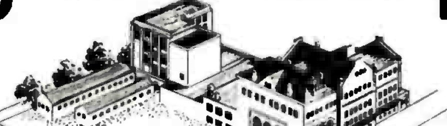

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ELECTRIC SHAVERS INTERFERE WITH FM?

Dear Editor:

The letters on FM interference you have published during past months have left me puzzled as to why the powerful buzz-saw interference of electric razors eludes not only the execration it deserves, but even mention. Razor interference is an even greater evil than ignition noise. Why is the lesser evil dwelt on to the exclusion of the greater?

I could name a Scandinavian country where everything likely to create interference must by law be quieted. Laws like this will have to be passed here some day . . . meantime, what primitive chaos!

I wonder if the silence of the press on razor interference is evidence of how subservient it is to commercial interests? (Aren't motor cars also objects of commerce?—*Editor.*)

I'd like to see what the neighbor's beard does to television—but not in *my* living room. The ruination of music is bad enough, thank you!

C. P. BROCKETT,
Ajax, Ontario

(In our experience, a genuine FM set—not a wide-band, high-frequency AM set—gives practically no evidence of an electric shaver, even brought close to the antenna lead. Have other readers had shaver trouble?—*Editor*)

WANTS MORE COMMERCIAL AUDIO CIRCUITS

Dear Editor:

May I take this opportunity to say I like your new title, style, and layout very much? I am an audio fan, and I wish to thank you for the very fair way you allocate space to the different departments. My friends and I all think it is the most interesting of the many publications we get. You cater to everybody, and I think everybody should be well satisfied.

Your latest Audio-Sound issue was, of course, especially interesting to me. Could we have a few more circuits like the Langevin 122 amplifier? They keep us up on modern practice.

H. G. WARREN,
Luton, England

RADIO-ELECTRONICS GREETS *RADIO-ELECTRONICS*

Dear Editor:

Congratulations! We, too, feel that the name RADIO-ELECTRONICS more adequately describes the material in your excellent magazine. Every month we look forward to our copy.

Veterans who started our own radio and appliance business, we have many reasons for praising your magazine. The help we have received from your many diversified articles has been a boon to our technicians.

You and we both arrived at the same name, but by different routes; we through imagination and nerve—and a little money; you through years of hard work and of literally growing up with the industry.

Keep up the good work!

J. M. BURDETT,
RADIO-ELECTRONICS,
Kapuskasing, Ontario

LONG BEACH, CALIF., WILL HAVE PORT RADAR

Dear Editor:

We appreciate your inquiry regarding the installation by us of a port radar. Our Board of Harbor Commissioners is giving final consideration to . . . the installation on our pier of a pilot station for such radar equipment.

Incidentally, you committed a grave error in stating, "that you plan the construction of a port radar for Los Angeles." There is a keen rivalry between the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles even though they are located in the same geographical area; this radar is being considered for *Long Beach.* At the present time we are the fourth largest producer of oil in the state of California with an annual income from oil of approximately $30 million per year. Therefore we prefer that a distinction be made between the two ports.

A. K. MADDY,
Executive Secretary.
Board of Harbor Commissioners,
Long Beach. Calif.

(RADIO-ELECTRONICS desires to apologize for its error, and wishes the port of Long Beach every success in its struggle for its proper place in the sun. Latest report, incidentally, says contract has been let and work is about to start.—*Editor*)

Index to Advertisers

RADIO SCHOOL DIRECTORY
(Pages 94-95)

Book Reviews

POST WAR COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER MANUAL Including Aircraft and Marine Radio, compiled and published by Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind. 8½ x 11 inches, pages not numbered. Price $3.00.

Amateur and commercial radio operators, servicemen, and shortwave listeners will appreciate the wealth of technical data on communications receivers and allied equipment made between the end of the war and midsummer 1948. The average amateur—always wondering about the other fellow's receiver—will find delight in circuits and data on 26 communications receivers, the Gon-Set converter and RME's preselector and converters.

Flyers, amateur and professional sailors, and aircraft- and marine-radio technicians will be interested in data on 22 pieces of marine and aircraft radio equipment.

The material, prepared in the same manner as the Photofact folders, contains diagrams, keyed photographs and pertinent servicing information, on all the equipment described.—*R.F.S.*

HANDBOOK OF INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS, compiled by John Markus and Vin Zeluff. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. 272 pages, 11¼ x 9 inches. Price $6.50.

This is a compilation of 433 practical electronic circuits that have appeared in *Electronics*, *Electronic Industries*, *QST*, *Radio*, *Review of Scientific Instruments*, *Sylvania News*, *RCA Review* and others. The authors were careful to select only practical circuits that illustrate novel approaches to particular problems. The circuits have parts values so the reader can use them without spending time experimenting or computing the value of each component.

The circuits are divided into 20 classifications according to function. Among the chapter headings are: Capacitance Control, Cathode-Ray, Metal Locating, Temperature Control, Timing, Photoelectric, Ultrasonic, and Motor-Control Circuits. Stroboscopes, voltage regulators, multivibrators, oscillators, limiters and power supplies are also described.

The material is listed in a cross-index so the reader can find a circuit although it may be known by a variety of names. The original source of material is given at the end of each article.

Engineers and students may find material in this book that will save countless hours spent in searching through technical literature. Instructors can use many of the circuits to illustrate theoretical text-book material.

RADIO RECEIVER DESIGN, PART II, by K. R. Sturley. Published by John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 5¾ x 8¾ inches, 480 pages. Price $5.50.

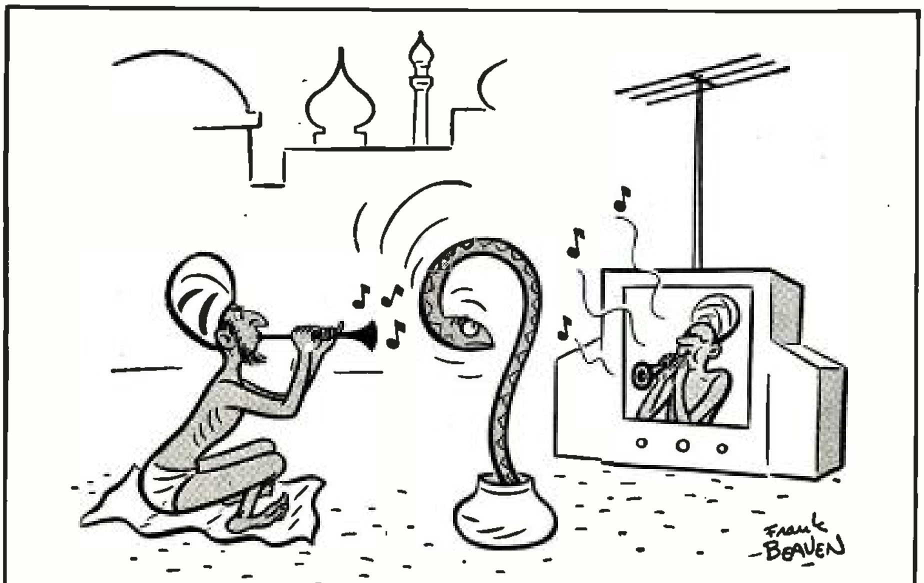
This, plus Part I of the same work, published in 1943, is, in the true sense of the word, a textbook. The author, head of the Engineering Training Department of the BBC, has compiled all the available information on receivers.

Each portion of a receiver has been given a comprehensive treatment. The chapter on a.f. amplifiers, for example, is 55 pages long and all information except that directly applicable to receivers has been excluded. A separate 75-page chapter takes care of power amplifiers.

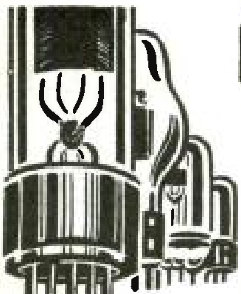
There are eight chapters in the volume, six of them rounding out the AM receiver information with material on power supplies, automatic gain control, push-button, remote, and automatic tuning, and performance measurements, and the last two dealing with FM and TV receivers.

The material is compressed to give the maximum information in a given space, though the old engineering practice of stating a proposition in very vague (and uninformative) terms and then restating it mathematically appears to delay the reader to some extent. However, this is a minor complaint. More important is the fact that almost every useful formula for receiver design is given.

In short, the book is uninteresting from a literary standpoint, but an unusually complete reference text for receiver design engineers, for which purpose it was obviously written.—*R.H.D*



Suggested by J. F. Dunnett, Vancouver, B.C., Canada



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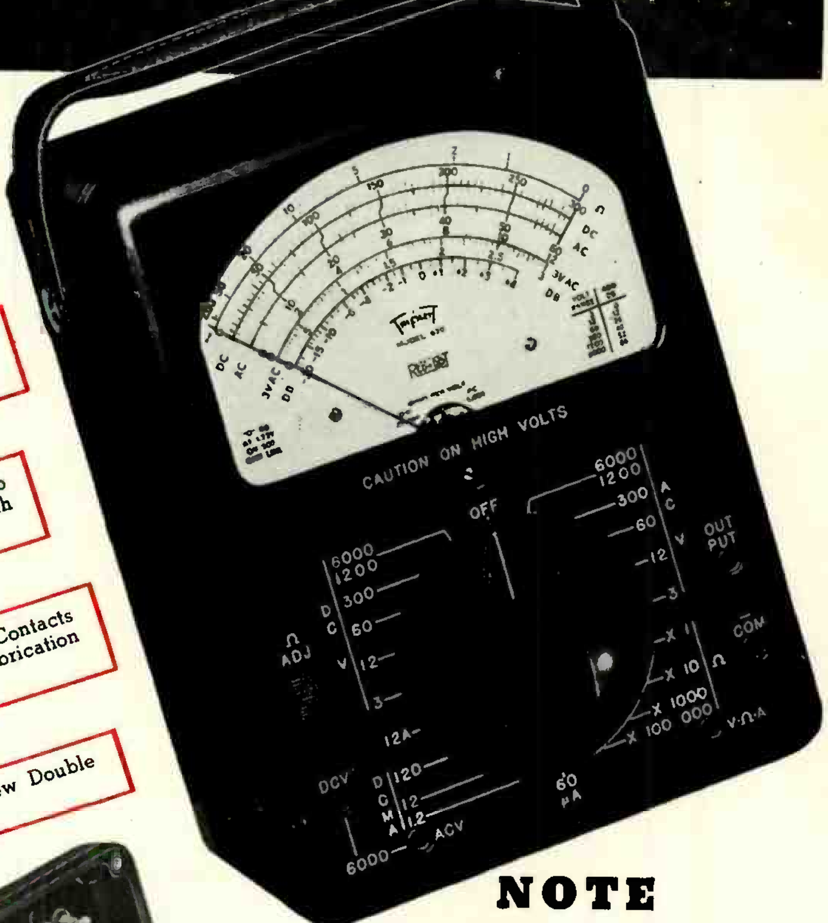

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