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As many of the circuits and apparalus described in these pages are coverel by patents, readers are advised, before making use of them, to salisfy themselves that they would not be infringing patents.

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## EDITORIAL

## Inter-Nation Broadcasts

Undesirable at This Time

SUGGESTIONS have recently been put forward that now is the time to utilise broadcasting in Europe to create a better understanding between nations by means of broadcasts from England in various Continental languages. If Britain, it is suggested, were to use the microphone to make statements of Britain's policy in the present European entanglements, much could be done to clear the air and remove suspicion from the mind of the general public in Continental countries.

We have ourselves put forward from time to time a plea that there should be more frequent exchanges of broadcast talks translated into various languages, but we have at the same time made it clear that in our view broadcasts of a political nature should not be encouraged.

## What Is Propaganda?

The matter can really be brought down to a simple basis. If the talks are propaganda of a political character they should be banned. If they are an exchange of ideas intended to acquaint nations of each other's point of view, then they might prove very helpful. But the difficulty is that almost any talk of this kind made in Europe at the present time would be regarded by some nationals as in the nature of propaganda.
The League of Nations might be justified in using the microphone for the purpose of putting the League's point of view to various nations in their respective languages, but here again resentment would be bound to be expressed by those countries not in sympathy with the policy of the League. It seems far wiser to keep broadcasting out of the picture so long
as a censorship of foreign views is exercised in any country.

If such talks had taken place in normal times much good might have come of it, but to introduce them now, when feelings run high, could not fail to aggravate the situation.

The B.B.C. has acted wisely in closing the microphone to such uses during the present period of international difficulty.

## The Variable Selectivity IV.

## A Receiver of Unusual Merit

$T$$\checkmark H E$ aim of every educated listener is to receive broadcasting with quality as near to the original as possible.

Circumstances familiar to all of us, and beyond the control of the receiver designer, make it physically impossible for us to receive programmes with good top reproduction without interference, except on very strong stations. It is possible to try to compromise with a good average of selectivity, but this will still let in interference in the case of weak stations and will yet limit the quality on strong local transmitters.

Variable selectivity seems at present to be the only solution to an unsatisfactory compromise.
In the receiver described for construction in this issue variable selectivity has been incorporated in a threevalve superheterodyne with most efficient results. The receiver is, moreover, inexpensive for so high a performance as it gives, and we commend this design to our readers with every confidence that they will find its efficiency, both in sensitivity and quality, outstanding. The variable selectivity enables a degree of quality reproduction on the local station to be obtained which is really remarkable and the receiver is essentially easy to construct.


Fig. 1.-The complete circuit diagram of the new receiver shows the novel aerial coupling system. The aerial circuit as a whole is roughly tuned by $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{L}_{2}$ and is coupled to the tuned circuit by $\mathrm{CI}_{1}$ and C 2 .

## SELECTIVITY IV

tional pair of tuned circuits, coupled in the form of a band-pass filter.
The aerial circuit consists, in fact, of a pair of coupled circuits, but only one is variably tuned. On the medium waveband the switches Si and S2 are closed, and the primary circuit consists of $\mathrm{LI}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ in series with the inductance and capacity of the aerial itself. The constants are so chosen that resonance is secured towards the middle of the medium waveband, but an excessive response is prevented by the 25,000 ohms damping resistance Ry. A good response over the whole waveband is thus secured; it is greatest in the middle and falls gradually towards the ends of the band. Outside the waveband the response falls, and as this coincides with the range of second-channel frequencies this fixed tuned circuit gives a very appreciable degree of secondchannel rejection. The secondary circuit consists of the coil L3 in series with the fixed condenser $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ and the variable condenser $\mathrm{C}_{3}$. This circuit is tuned to the frequency of the wanted *station and is responsible for the greater part of the secondchannel rejection. It is coupled to the primary in two ways; first by the condenser C 2 , which is common to both circuits, and secondly by the "top-end" capacity $\mathrm{Cr} . \mathrm{C}_{2}$ has a value of 0.005 mfd ., and as its reactance increases at low frequencies it gives greater coupling at the low frequency end of the waveband than at the high. The effect of the topend capacity $\mathrm{CI}_{\mathrm{I}}$ is just the opposite, and this gives greater coupling at high frequencies than at low. The combination of the two couplings consequently tends to pro duce constant coupling throughout the waveband. Actually, of course, the coupling is not exactly constant, but it is much more nearly so than if any form of single coupling were used. The condenser CI is of very small capacity, and is not a component in the accepted sense of the word, but is obtained in the wiring by the juxtaposition of certain leads.

$T$$\square H E$ small superheterodyne is particularly suited to the needs of the average listener, for it can provide ample sensitivity and selectivity for distant reception, while the inclusion of variable selectivity enables a high standard of reproduction to be obtained for local reception. The performance of the receiver described in this article is exceptionally high, but the total cost of the parts necessary for its construction, including all valves, loud speaker and cabinet, is only some twelve pounds five shillings

On the long waveband the switches Si and S 2 are open, and the primary inductance is augmented by $\mathrm{L}_{2}$ to such a value that resonance now occurs in the middle of the long waveband. Similarly, the secondary inductance is increased by $\mathrm{L}_{4}$. No change in the values of the coupling
open so that the inductance is L6 alone, and it is tuned by the variable condenser $\mathrm{C}_{13}$, which has in series with it the padding capacity comprising the condensers Cro, Cir and Ci2. Of these, Cr2 is the adjustable trimmer and the other two are fixed condensers, giving a total of 0.0004 mfd .


In this view of the receiver the variableselectivity IF transformer can be seefl on the
components has been found necessary however.

Turning now to the oscillator circuit, the triode section of the triode-hexode is used for generating the local oscillations. The tuned circuit is included in the anode circuit of the valve and is shunt-fed by means of the 75,000 ohms resistance $\mathrm{R}_{5}$ and the o.0I mfd. condenser C7: On the medium waveband $\mathrm{S}_{4}$ is closed and $\mathrm{S}_{5}$
extreme left, and the fixed coupling transformer between the IF valve and the smoothing condenser.

Two condensers are, of course, needed only because 0.0004 mfd . is not a standard capacity.

On the long waveband $S_{4}$ is open and $\mathrm{S}_{5}$ closed. The inductance then consists of L 6 and $\mathrm{L}_{7}$ in series, the stray circuit capacity is augmented by the trimmer

Variable Selectivity IV-
CI4, and the padding capacity is reduced by the insertion of the additional series capacity of 0.0015 mfd . obtained by the two condensers C 8 and C 9 . It has been found unnecessary to make this long wave padding capacity variable, for it is not very critical. The reaction coil $\mathrm{L}_{5}$ is connected in the triode grid circuit and is fed through the 0.000 Imfd . condenser C 6 , the valve being biased by the grid-current flow through the 50,000 ohms resistance R4.

The intermediate frequency output of the hexode section of this valve is fed to the IF valve through the IF transformer Tr. This transformer has high- $Q$ coils, and they are variably coupled so that variable selectivity can be obtained. The coupling in the second transformer $\mathrm{T}_{2}$ which feeds the diode detector is fixed, however, and as the mutual inductance between the coils of the standard component is slightly too small for the best results in this receiver, the coupling is augmented by the capacity $\mathrm{C}_{7} 7$ between the high-potential ends of the two circuits. This capacity is obtained in the wiring in a similar manner to CI , and it materially increases the efficiency.

## The Detector and Output Stage

The detector is fed from the secondary, and its load resistance $R 6$ is given a value of 0.25 megohm with a by-pass capacity CI8 of 0.0002 mfd . IF filtering is accomplished by means of the 50,000 ohms resistance $\mathrm{R}_{7}$ in conjunction with the 0.0001 mfd. condenser Crg. The LF potentials are fed to the pentode section of the valve through the o.r mfd. condenser $\mathrm{C}_{20}$ and the 0.5 megohm volume control R8. The pentode is one of the high efficiency type, and anti-parasitic resistances are accordingly included in grid and anode circuits, the grid resistance $\mathrm{R}_{9}$ being given a value of $\mathrm{I}, 000$ ohms and the anode resistance Rio a value of 100 ohms.

The primary of the output transformer is included in the anode circuit of the pentode, and the space-charge grid is fed directly from the main HT line. Grid bias for the pentode is obtained by the voltage drop across the 100 ohms resistance RII. The bias applied to the AVC diode, which is fed with IF potentials from the primary of $\mathrm{T}_{2}$ through the 0.0002 mfd . condenser Ci6, is obtained by the sum of the voltage drops across Rir and RI2, the latter resistance having a value of 500 ohms. The diode load resistance consists of the two 0.5 megohm resistances $\mathrm{RI}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{RI}_{4}$ in series, the latter being by-passed by the o. I mfd. condenser C23. The full AVC bias voltage developed across the load resistance is applied to the frequency-changer through the filter comprising RI5 of 0.5 megohm and C 22 of 0.1 mfd . and through the 0.5 megohm decoupling resistance Rz . One half of the AVC bias only is applied to the IF valve in order to avoid distortion on strong signals, and this is obtained by connecting the earthy side of the secondary of

Ti to the junction of RI 3 and RI4.
The frequency-changer and the IF valve have the same initial bias applied to them. The two cathodes are connected together and taken to the earth line through the I50 ohms resistance $\mathrm{R}_{3}$, which is bypassed by the o.I mfd. condenser $\mathrm{C}_{5}$. The anodes of all valves are fed from the main HT line without decoupling, since this has been found to be unnecessary, but the screen potentials are taken from a potentiometer connected across the HT supply. This potentiometer comprises the resistances Ri6, Ri7, and RI8, and potentials of 100 volts for the IF valve, and 70 volts for the frequency-changer are available.

The mains equipment is of simple type, but is adequate for the needs of the receiver. The mains transformer has windings giving 4 volts at 4 amperes for the receiving valves and the dial lights, 4 volts at 2.5 amperes for the rectifier, and $350-0-$ 350 volts at 60 mA . for the HT supply. An indirectly heated rectifier is used, and a 4 mfd . electrolytic condenser $\mathrm{C}_{25}$ is employed for the reservoir condenser. Smoothing is effected by the field winding of the moving-coil loud speaker in conjunction with the 8 mfd . electrolytic condenser C24, and after smoothing a supply of some 200 volts is available. The field winding has a resistance of 2,500 ohms, and is, of course, energised by the current which it smooths. In order to avoid hum being generated in the speaker itself from the ripple on the current through its field a hum-bucking coil is fitted.
A list of the components required for this receiver appears below, and it should be remarked that in certain cases, such as the coils and IF transformers, it is important to employ the specified parts. Fixed condensers and resistances can be of any good quality make, of course, and this applies also to such components as the mains transformer, provided that the physical dimensions are such as to permit their being mounted on the chassis.
(To be concluded.)
THE LIST OF PARTS


1 Tapered volums control, 500,000 ohms, R8
Multi-contact switch, 51,52 Ferranti PG 4 Ebonite shrouded terminals, A, Magnum w w7 Ebonite shrouded terminals, A, E. and Piek-11p (2)

3 Valve top connectors Belling-Lee "B" $B$
Valve t
Knobs Bellag-Lee 1175
Length screened sleeving $\begin{array}{r}\text { Bulgin K26 } \\ \text { Goltone }\end{array}$
2ozs. No. 20 tinned copper wire, 12 lengths systo-
hassis, etc.
Chassis, complete with three 7 -pin and two 5 -pin Cix chassis-mounting valve holders, screws, nuts and
washers. Values.

1 X41, 1 VMP4G, 1 DN4t, 1 MU12
Loud speaker, 2,500 ohms field resistance and Mentode transfomer
Rola $\$$ STion/2500 Approvimate cost including valves and cabine.

## Two New H.M.V. Products

"Popular" Radio-gramophone and a Record-filing Cabinet

THE Model 370 has been introduced to meet the demand for a radio-gramophone at the price of a good table-model recciver. A "straight" circuit, with variable-mu HF amplifier, detector, and resistance-coupled high-efficiency output

pentode, has been adopted, and the gramophone pick-up has a high output suitable for feeding the output valve direct. The turntable is driven by a constant-speed squirrelcage motor, and an interesting feature of the gramophone side is the new method of
"flock-spraying" the inside of the lid to localise acoustic radiation from the needle and pick-up. The price of the Model 370 is 16 guincas.
The new H.M.V. record cabinet at 5 guineas should make a strong appeal to all gramophone enthusiasts. It holds 400 ten- or twelve-inch records, either individually or in albums, and is finished in figured walnut.

## A NEW DEVELOPMENT TO HELP THE BLIND

ONE of the greatest handicaps of those who have lost their sight is undoubtedly the inability to read. Braille has, of course, been of inestimable service, especially to those who have been able to learn to read it in early years, but it is not nearly so easy to acquire speed in Braille reading for those who have been deprived of their sight as adults.
It is for this reason that Captain Sir Ian Fraser, the well-known blind Member of Parliament, has for a long while devoted a great deal of attention to the problem of a suitable means of recording speech and reproducing with records suitable for distribution amongst blind persons.

The talking film may eventually prove to be the ideal means of reading aloud to the blind man in his home, as it has the advantage that it can be run for long periods at a time, but at present the film still has the considerable disadvantage that it requires elaborate equipment to play from it, and the various processes, such as rolling the reels and adjusting the apparatus, introduce added difficulties for the blind user.

## The Choice

Influenced by these considerations, and with a thorough acquaintance of other possible solutions of the problem, Sir Ian Fraser, in co-operation with the National Institute for the Blind and St. Dunstan's, set to work, and set others to work, to develop a suitable long-playing record, which has now been brought to a practical stage where about four thousand words can be put on to one side of a 12 in . record, the record playing for about twenty-five minutes.
The ordinary gramophone turntable revolves at 78 r.p.m., whereas in the slowplaying record the speed is only 24 r.p.m. Instead of about a hundred cuts to the inch the long-playing record has 200 grooves.
As might be expected, all kinds of technical difficulties were met with, and had to be surmounted in developing the recording side at these slow speeds. In cutting on the wax, where the adjacent grooves were so close, speech would often cause an impression through the wall of the groove already cut, with the result that a kind of echo of the speech was produced. It was found that this took place mostly on low frequencies, where the greatest amplitude occurred, and consequently it was found necessary to filter out some of these low frequencies.


Sir lan Fraser using the new machine and long-playing records. The box specially designed for posting is shown on the floor.

Although the records may be played through a loud speaker, great volume is not required, and it is more agreeable to have the reproducing machine quite near the listener, within three or four feet, perhaps, where it simulates a person sitting in the chair next to him and reading directly to him.
In these circumstances, with quiet volume, the bass cut is not noticeable, and the speech sounds fairly normal.
A special Garrard turntable has been constructed which gives the varying speed from 24 to 78 r.p.m., and is supplied ready mounted on a base-plate with a crystal pick-up. For the sake of economy, a onevalve amplifier is used, and it is found that a crystal pick-up and a high-magnification pentode valve give sufficiently loud volume for all reading purposes, and even enough for a small room should a machine be used for dance music.
Naturally, for institutes or large groups of blind listeners, a power amplifier would have to be employed, but it is thought that the principal use of the Talking Book will be the more intimate personal reading aloud to the individual blind man in his own home.

## Building up a Library

The technical difficulties having been overcome, the next step was to start :0 produce a library of "record books." Several complete books are now ready, and it is hoped to go on adding to the library,
even at the outset, at the rate of two ney books every month.
A special committee has been set up to choose the books so as to keep a proper balance and ensure that all tastes will be met as far as possible.
There are to be three types of reproducing machine, and although the records will be loaned to blind persons free of charge. they will be required to purchase their own machines at cost price. The concession of a lower postage rate on the records has been obtained from the PostmasterGeneral, and a special posting case has been designed for their safe transit. One of these cases is shown in the photograph resting against the leg of the table.
The machines will consist of an electrically driven reproducer with a crystal pick-up ; for those who have not got electricity available but want the best reproduction they can get, there will be a type with a clockwork motor, crystal pick-up and earphones, for use to listen direct, or a length of flexible lead and a plug will be available to connect the pick-up output to the L.F. side of an existing wireless set ; the third machine is similar in motor construction to the last, but has an ordinary sound box and tonearm and a built-in horn.
Demonstrations of these machines can be given to interested blind persons at the Talking Book Library, 204, Great Portland Street, W.I, between $9.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and I p.m., or 2 p.m. and. 5.30 p.m. on any weekday.


The future "Welsh Regional" at Washford Cross, where the West National and Regional transmitters are situated.

## II.-Along the South Coast

AFTER returning to London from the Midland Region I set out along the South Coast, which is no Region at all. It is No Man's Land. Technically, this extensive and lovely country, from Margate right along to Bournemouth, is in the London Region; actually there is no Regional programmeorganising staff. No London Regional Director exists to develop programme resources here, to send his staff scouring the district as they do (for instance) in the Midlands. So the London Regional programme is just a secondary National programme; it lacks local character.
That is the first of two contributory causes of the incomplete service given by the B.B.C. to this southern strip of England. The second may be given in the words of a Brighton wireless dealer: "' We get Droitwich National very well,'' he told me, "but the Regional fades. People with modern AVC sets don't mind so much, but many people haven't AVC. Fécamp comes through like a 'local." Most people use Fécamp as their favourite alternative to Droitwich. In early B.B.C. days Bournemouth was our local station; we could receive it well, and we took an interest in its programmes, but now we can't get it."

At Chichester and at Southampton I was told the same story. Bournemouth transmitter has a range nowadays of only, I suppose, ten miles, owing to its synchronisation with Plymouth on a very low wave. It relays the London Regional programme. Thus faded are the glories of $6 B M!$ I noticed the old call-sign still
adorning the brass plate outside the wooden hut in which 6BM first went into action on October 17th, 1923. The same old "Q"- type transmitter is there, plus tuning-fork control. Eight engineers man this B.B.C. antique; all the programme men have been withdrawn.
Going farther west I found similar Regional fading at Dorchester, though here we are getting into the West Region,
$7 H A T$ the B.B.C. should establish a South Region is the considered opinion of our atithor after continuing his tour of investigation along the South Coast from Brighton to Plymouth. Fortunately, perhaps, for listeners in this area, Fécamp "comes in like a loca!" and largely atones for the absence of a reliable B.B.C. transmission. Mr. Baily concludes this article with a description of what he saw at Washford Cross.
which transmitter gives quite a satisfactory signal in day-time. As I motored into this ancient town the thought recurred that the life and the history of the South might be exploited to good effect by a South Regional Director based at Bournemouth or Southampton.
"'Yes," retorted a Dorchester trader, " but I don't suppose people round here would thank the B.B.C. for that! They haven't much local pride; they'd rather hear some dance music from Fécamp."

Is the Southerner as lacking in character as that? Or does he simply need a lead from the B.B.C.? It is hardly satisfactory to the B.B.C.'s standing that Fécamp is, in actuality, the "South Regional"? Before long 6BM must be replaced by a modern transmitter. Surely this is an opportunity to establish a thorough-going South Region, with a sufficiently powerful transmitter to give " quality" reception throughout the area, accompanied by a programme drive to awaken the Southerner to his own heritage.

In striking contrast, I stumbled across


OLD AND NEW are curiously blended at Plymouth. Side by side with the original transmitter is the modern tuning fork and frequency doubling apparatus.


The tour continues.
formidable preparations for a " Big Push" in the West to improve both reception and programmes. The old West Region, which illogically incorporated Wales and the West of England, has just been split into two: Welsh Region and West Region. The latter has its headquarters at Bristol, and encompasses Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset and Wiltshire.

To broadcast this Western programme at least two new transmitters are to be erected, one of which will replace the present obsolete Plymouth transmitter, the condition of which can be judged from the photograph. The modern tuning-fork control panel on the right puts the ancient 300 -watt transmitter (A.D. 1924) quite out of complexion.

## New Hope for Plymouth

There is no programme staff at Plymouth. More faded glories! But here, I rejoice to report, a new day is dawning. New studios are likely to be built. Best of all, Mr. Francis Worsley, one of the livest men in the West Region, is to bes sent here as programme organiser, and intends to put this district on the map.

The new Plymouth transmitter will carry the service right down into Cornwall. This is another of those " neglected areas" for which I am keeping a sharp look out during my tour of B.B.C. Britain. As one of the West Regional programme organisers said to me: "It wasn't much use our developing the programme resources of the

DISCUSSING RADIO DRAMA over the tea cups at Bristol. On the left is Mr. Francis Worsley, who is to organise original programmes in the Plymouth area.
extreme West if people down there couldn't pick up the Western programme!'"

When the new transmitters get going with the West programme (which will not be for over a year, as the sites are not even chosen), the present West Regional transmitter at Washford Cross will be rechristened " Welsh Regional." It stands on the Somersetshire cliffs, its two 50oft. masts looking across the Bristol Channel to South Wales. There are two " umbrella'" aerials, Regional on one mast, National on the other.

Electrical storms have been cracking guy-wire insulators like nuts lately. The guy sections get charged up until there is a flash-over

phries, the engineer-in-charge, showed me several foot-long insulators which hat been cracked clean in two and burnt brown.

It was decided to test whether the radiation from the aerial caused any large voltage across these insulators, so a rigger
horse-power Diesel units are needed to run the station with both Regional and

## Britain?

went to the top of the mast and fixed a spark-gap across an insulator about I2ft. from the mast-head. As the insulator was several feet away from the side of the mast the rigger reached it by sitting in a bo'sun's chair which was dropped over the top of the mast and then swung outwards by men pulling on a rope on the ground! When the rigger returned to the mast the aerial was energised, but no spark occurred. Several times the rigger had to repeat his giddy aerobatics, to tighten the spark-gap. In the end it was decided that the voltage was negligible.

## Running " Easy "

The actual power of West Regional is now 57 kilowatts. West National is 30 kw. By laying on every ounce it would be possible in each case to go up to nearly 80 kw . Thus the station is running "easy," and in the power-house I noticed that only two of the four 420


## Does Broadcasting Serve Britain?

with micro-gauges the cylinder bore and other places likely to wear.

Although the station is working so much below full power, the engines burn fourteen tons of oil every week. The lowering of West National's power was, of course, dictated by the synchronisation with London and North Nationals on 261 metres. Each of these transmitters has a tuningfork apparatus, but one keeps all three constant, as they are linked together by land lines. When I was there North National was fceding the other two with the "fork tone"; this arrives at $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I} 22.07$ cycles and is put through ten stages of frequency doubling, which multiplies it up to the required radio frequency ( $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I} 49$ kilocycles). North and West and London National take it in turns to supply the "fork tone."
The West Regional wave is also controlled now, though not to the fine limits achieved by the tuning-fork method. That is not necessary unless working on a common wave, but some time ago the International Broadcasting Union made a rule that all stations must keep to within plus or minus to cycles of their allocated frequency. Accordingly, a Parkin Drive has lately been installed for West Regional.

Mr. Humphries took me to see the Parkin Drive in a room which is kept at 83 degrees. Basking in this heat-wave in late autumn I learnt that the Parkin Drive consists of an oscillatory circuit of exceedingly robust and foolproof construction. The moving and fixed vanes of the variable condenser, for instance, are made of two metals of inverse temperature coefficients, so that if one expands the other equally contracts, and there is thus not the slightest change of frequency. The signal
from this apparatus is used to drive the first stage of the transmitter. Tatsfield measures the radio frequency twice a day, and when it creeps up towards io cycles error the engineers at Washford Cross adjust the Parkin Drive and bring it back to zero ; this happens perhaps once a fortnight.


There are thirty-two of them there-radio engineers, riggers, Diesel men, and others-under Mr. Humphries. One needs to visit these outposts like Washford Cross, Plymouth and Bournemouth to appreciate the good service the modest B.B.C. engineer puts in for you and me, but as I raise my hat to the engineers down in the Golden West I think that their life is not so unenviable, with the sea almost lapping their doorsteps.
(Next Tour: $\begin{gathered}\text { North Devon Coast to } \\ \text { Bristol.) }\end{gathered}$

## Short-wave Broadcasting

CONDITIONS are still more than usually good, especially on the higher frequencies. Concurrently with the remarkable long-distance contacts on the io-metre amateur band came a wonderful improvement in W8SK on 13.9 metres, which was also reflected, to a certain extent, in the behaviour of the 16 - and 19 -metre stations.

Between 16 and 13 metres there are many high-powered commercial telephony stations to be heard, and a few of them relay long-wave programmes or transmit gramophone records for test purposes.

On 15.5 metres, Bandoeng, PMA, may be heard during the mornings, and just above, on 15.57 , is PPU, a station at Rio de Janeiro, which may be heard at its best during the afternoons.

LSN, LSM, and LSQ, all of Buenos Aires, occupy a variety of wavelengths in the same region, and several transmissions from Rugby may also be heard. All this, of course, is not strictly " short-wave broadcasting " -but it all adds variety to the matter available to the owner of a shortwave receiver.

The only broadcast stations that one can usually hear in the 16 -metre band are Daventry, Zeesen, Huizen, and Bound Brook ( $\mathrm{W}_{3} \mathrm{XAL}$ ). The latter is invariabl ${ }^{\prime}$
good, which makes it hard to account for the absence of the other Bound Brook station, W3XL, listed as working on 17.23 metres, but rarely heard.

The most interesting newcomer to the 19-metre band is La $\mathrm{Paz}\left(\mathrm{CP}_{7}\right)$ on 19.6 metres. This is the only Bolivian station that has ever come over to this country with anything like regularity. The transmission is not strong, but should be picked up reliably with any good receiver.
There are now four U.S.A. stations in this band-W8XK, WIXAL, W2XE, and W2XAD. Since all four work so close together they are rather difficult to identify unless one has a really accurate calibration of the receiver. DJB and DJQ make reception rather difficult, sometimes, in this band. They were both heard at a perfectly fantastic strength on a recent Sunday afternoon.
Quite a few of these high-power Europeans seem to ignore the dicturn that " locals should be seen and not heard." The exception, in this part of the country at least, is Daventry. Never does the Empire programme, on any wavelength, seem to be received at a greater strength than about R4. Possibly in Scotland or Cornwall things are very different.

The elusive Addis Ababa station is now
quoted as working on three wavelengths16, $25 \cdot 3$, and 39.3 metres. He has often been heard, and even identified, on the latter wavelength; but very few listeners have had any success on the other two. The input is only 2 kW ., and that does not appear to be fully modulated.

Conditions at this time of year are generally good for Asia, especially the Far East. On the amateur bands the Philippine Islands have been frequently heard, although Japanese signals are conspicuous by their absence. One would imagine that there was a possibility of receiving stations like Hong Kong on 34.29 metres, Calcutta on 49.I, and Kuala Lumpur on 48.92 .
Strangely enough, very little is heard from Asia except the Dutch stations in Java, which are nearly always strong and reliable. Some of the Japanese stations were exceptionally good about a month ago, but they appear to have faded out by now.

The writer would be glad to hear from readers who happen to receive unusual stations, or who reccive some unknown station that they would like to identify. A long watch is being kept with a calibrated receiver, and many unknown stations have ultimately feeen traced. MEGACYCLE.

## BOOK REVIEW

Modern Radio Communication. Vol. II. By J. II. Reyner, B.Sc. (Hons,), A.C.G.I., D.I.C. A.M.I.E.E., M.Inst. K.F. Pp, igitxi and int illustrations. Sir Isate Pitman \& Sons, Ltd. Price 7 s . Gd. net. IN this volume the subject is dealt with in its more advanced aspects and in greater detail than in the more elementary first volume,* which is already well known. In the main, the non-mathematical character has been maintained, though brief mathematical treatment is given where its avoidance altogether would leave the explanations incomplete. The chapters are necessarily short, but the author has succeeded in giving a remarkable amount of information in the limited space available. The chapters on feedors and on filters and attenuators are particularly well written, explanations being very lucid though concise. There are three appendices giving the theory of coupled circuits, details of nonfading aerial systems, and the theory of detection.

The book is of high quality from all points of view, and can be confidently recommended to those making a study of the fundamental principles of the science, and especially to those who have used the first volume.
Although there are notably few errors, one slip was noticed, and as this refers to fundamentals it is considered expedient to point it out. It occurs in Appendix I on coupled circuits. The circuit equations should be

$$
\begin{gather*}
i_{1}\left(\mathrm{R}_{1}+j \mathrm{X}_{1}\right)+j \mathrm{M} \omega i_{2}=e  \tag{1}\\
i_{2} Z_{2}+j \mathrm{M} \omega i_{1}=o
\end{gather*}
$$

whereas the " j " was omitted from the second term of each. The final results are thus

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{R}^{1}{ }_{1}=\mathrm{R}_{1}+\left(\mathrm{M}^{2} \omega^{2} / \mathrm{Z}^{2}{ }_{2}\right) \mathrm{R}_{2} \\
& \mathrm{X}^{1}{ }_{1}=\mathrm{X}_{1}-\left(\mathrm{M}^{2} \omega^{2} / Z^{2}{ }_{2}\right) \mathrm{X}_{\underline{1}},
\end{aligned}
$$

where $X_{2}$ is inductive reactance. The author obtained a plus sign in both expressions, which are fundamental equations of an air-cored transformer.
O. P.

[^0]
# Current <br> Topics 

Double Fees for Pirates
T
HIS is France's latest blow at the pirate: All listeners who had failed to pay licence fees by October 22nd became liable to a double tax. In the week preceding "zero hour" licences were being taken out at the rate of 10,000 per day.

## Avoiding Interference

$\mathrm{BY}^{\text {Y co-operation between them- }}$ selves, amateur transmitters in many of the R.S.G.B.'s twenty national districts are avoiding mutual interference. Before a member purchases a quartz crystal (for frequency stabilisation) he consults a register held by his district representative to ensure that no other district member already possesses a crystal of a near-by frequency.

## Silent Carriers on November 11

$\mathrm{O}^{\star}$N Armistice Day, French amateur transmitters will observe a "silent minute" to commemorate the fallen. At if a.m. their transmitters will be run at full power, but the carrier waves will not be broken by either speech or morse.

This impressive ceremony was inaugurated by the French last year, and in 1935 amateurs in many other nations will follow suit by radiating "silent carriers."

## Super Power for U.S. ?

ASCHEME for providing the United States with a chain of twenty-five 500 -kilowatt stations is now being considered by the Federal Communications Commission. Following upon the success of the 500-kilowatt WLW at Cincinnati, engineering opinion now has it that the only way to serve remote listeners is with super power.
Each of the super power stations would have an exclusive wavelength.

## Bridge by Radio

ToO- NIGIT, November ist, two four - man contract bridge teams representing the United States and Buenos Aires are competing over a bridge table 6,000 miles across. The American four, headed by Ely Culbertson, will engage a team representing the Jockey Club of Buenos Aires.
Two short-wave stations provide the link. They are $W_{2} \mathrm{XAF}$, Schnectady, and station LSX of Transradio International at Buenos Aires.
Both stations are relaying the entire contest, so listeners tuning in either will be able to follow the entire proceedings.

G 2 YL
MISS NELLIE CORRY (G2YL), Walton-on-theHill, made amateur history during the week-end by working all Continents on a wavelength of io metres. Contacts were secured on Sunday last as follows:-
9 a.m., Assam (India); xo. 30 a.m., Queensland (Australia); 1 I a.m., Uruguay (S. America) ; 2.5 p.m., Algiers (Africa) ; and 3.20 p.m., Florida (United States).
Later in the day the "W.A.C." on io metres was also secured by Mr. H. L. O'Heffernan ( $\mathrm{G}_{5} \mathrm{BY}$ ).

The first claim of having worked all Continents on 10 metres was made on October I $3^{\text {th }}$ by the South African amateur, ZSIH .

## Neutrality

ACLAUSE in the Danish Radio Act decrees that broadcasting must observe strict neutrality in all contingencies. Consequently, last week the programme director at Copenhagen banned a new fox-trot entitled "Black Sheba from Addis Ababa."


ANTI-INTERFERENCE WAR is being waged energetically in France under the direction of M. Mandel, the P.M.G. This photograph, taken in a Paris suburb a few days ago, shows a " parasite " sleuth hot on the scent.
to listen to broadcasting they shall pay another ten shillings. This will be equivalent to the ordinary listener's licence, and will bring in over a thousand pounds more money to be shared by the G.P.O. and the B.B.C.

## I.E.E. Wireless Section

## M

 R. R. H. WATSON WATT, B.Sc. (Eng.), will give the chairman's inaugural address at a meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers at 6 p.m. on Wednesday next, November 6th. The meeting will be held at the Institution, Savoy Place, W.C.2.
## Most Powerful Station?

NEW ZEALAND'S main broadcasting station, 2YA, is to have a new $60-\mathrm{kw}$. transmitter at Titahi Bay, fifteen miles from Wellington, to replace the existing 5 -kilowatt plant at Mount Victoria, overlooking the city.

It is claimed that 2YA will be the most powerful broadcasting station in the southern hemisphere.

## More Money from Amateurs

HITHERTO, amateur transmitters have paid ten shillings a year for transmitting and ten shillings for receiving licences, but as all their work is done on short waves the G.P.O. has decided that if they wish IT

## Amateurs and Hospital Radio

$A^{\mathrm{N} \text { ambitious series of lectures }}$ has been planned by the Southend and District Radio Society, one of the most active and old-established in the South of England. In the near future "Valves" will be discussed by

# Events of the Week in Brief Review 

Mr. B. Nixon (G.E.C.) ; " Loud Speakers," by Mr. Falkus (E. K. Cole), and "Droitwich," by Mr. J. Pulling (B.B.C.).
The Mayor of Southend is president of the Society, which has accepted the responsibility of maintaining all local hospital radio installations.

## An Electricity Change-over

 $T$ HE methods adopted in the recent large-scale conversion from DC to AC supply in Northern Ireland are dealt with in The Electrical Review of November ist. Mr. D. P. Sayers, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., who is in charge of the Northern Ireland change-over, writes of the way in which consumers in that area were dealt with. Particular interest attaches to the sections relating to radio apparatus.
## U.S. 'Plane Broadcast

WHEN the giant Pan American Airways 'plane takes off from San Francisco for China in the near future to institute a regular mail and passenger service across the Pacific, it will carry an engineer and announcer of the National Broadcasting Company. At frequent intervais during the flight broadcasts will be picked up from the 'plane by San Francisco and relayed over the American networks.
"Wireless World" Diary $T \mathrm{HE}$ Wireless World Diary for 1936 is more than a diary; it is an experimenter's handbook, with 76 pages of useful information and formulæ in addition to the usual week-at-an-opening diary pages.

The main features include the world's broadcast wavelengths (on all wavebands); abacs for the rapid calculation of coil windings, decibel equivalents, wavelengths, etc.; hints and tips; comprehensive data regarding the latest types of frequency changers; pentodes and multi-electrode valves; and a large section dealing with representative circuits.

The Diary is now obtainable from all booksellers, stationers and bookstalls, price is. 6d., or direct from the publishers, Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.I, price is. 7d., post free.

Two companion publications, similarly priced, are the Autocar Motorists' Diary and the Motor Cycle Diary; each containing a wealth of up-todate information for road users.


## IV.-The Past Eight Years

$S^{I}$INCE the Washington Radiotelegraphic Conference of 1927, the development of aerials has been almost entirely confined to two main fields of study, viz., aerials for "beam" stations and aerials for broadcasting stations.

By COMMANDER J. A. SLEE,

R.N. (Ret.), C.B.E.

clearly marked and greater, and the beam of transmission becomes narrower, though there are small subsidiary lines of emission between the edges of the main beam and the zero line. In modern practice the number of units is sometimes increased to five, when the field strength along the line of maximum radiation is about five or six times as great as that which would be obtained from an all-round transmitter of the same size. There are two main maxima in opposite directions.
If a second array of wires is set up, parallel to the aerial wires and quarter of a wavelength distant from it, the induced current flowing in these wires will set up interference effects with the radiation from the acrials, destroying it in one direction and adding to it in the other. The array

T(HE fundamental principle of directional transmission in the horizontal plane can be stated quite simply. If two simple vertical wires are erected, in all respects similar and half a wavelength apart, and if equal oscillating currents are made to flow in them exactly in phase with one another, then there must be zero radiation along the plane passing through the two wires; and the radiation will be maximum along a line at right angles to this plane.

As more pairs of wires are added, the maximum becomes more clearly marked. Each pair of wires must be half a wavelength apart, and all must be in the same line. The natural unit of such a construction is when the line of vertical wires has been increased to one wavelength. The horizontal polar diagram of radiation of such an aerial array is practically a cosine diagram, the field strength along



The addition to a beam aerial of a reflector, as shown in this photograph, considerably enhances its directional properties.
the maximum being approximately $1 \frac{1}{2}$ times that which would be obtained from an all-round transmitter employing the same power.
If more than one unit is used, all the wires being in the same line, the maximum becomes more

[^1]acts as an almost perfect plane reflector. The resulting beam is thus unidirectional and the value of the remaining maximum is doubled. It will now be about 12 times the field strength obtainable from an allround transmitter of equal power. These are measured figures as obtained in practice from the best form of construction, and are about two-thirds the theoretical values.

In such a construction one row of wires is fed with energy; the other row is not fed and is a pure reflector. Alternatively both rows of wires can be fed, the current in all of them being equal and in

# the Wireless Aerial 

phase. The two rows must then be half a wavelength apart.

The problem confronting the engineer is first of all to erect this complicated structure and then to arrange the supply of power to all the wires in the aerial array (not in the reflector array) so that the current shall be equal and in phase in all of them
The fundamental idea of directional transmission due to the interference effect between the radiation from two similar vertical aerials half a wavelength apart, the current in the two acrials being equal and in phase, is, of course, susceptible of considerable variation in practice. For instance, a row of vertical half-wave aerials, half a wavelength apart and connected to one anoiher alternately at the top and bottom, will give a similat result. The interference principle is fundamental, but there are many methods of applying it.
Great mechanical and electrical accuracy is necessary to maintain a sharply defined beam with the greatest possible radiation in the required direction.

When using fairly short waves, the whole aerial array may be so small that it is physically possible to rotate it, thus giving directional transmission on any desired bearing. With the microwave transmitters this principle is carried to an extreme degree of development.
The whole theorem is reversible; just as efficient working can be obtained with a receiver as with a transmitter.
The study of the propagation of short waves shows that they are not propagated parallel to the surface of the earth, but are greatly inclined upwards. The object to be achieved is to give the maximum direction of propagation such an inclination in the vertical plane as will make the most effective use of reflection from the ionosphere. This can be done by utilising the principles of interference in a slightly different way. If each vertical wire could be divided into two sections, each half a wavelength long, and if the currents in the two halves were
in phase, a directional effect in the vertical plane could be obtained. This is done in practice, three half-wave aerials being in use, the sections being connected in series through small inductances so designed that even-numbered half waves are developed in them, the three odd-numbered half waves being left in the straight radiating sections. The different possible solutions to these problems are responsible for the varying aerial constructions resorted to in different places.

For small stations, or for allround transmission, two main types of aerial have been

An extremely narrow beam is possible with the micro-wave aerial, of which this is an example.


The last word in broadcasting aerials is this vertical type in which the mast is itself used as an aerial. Efficiency can be raised to as high as 80 per cent.
In order to control the direction of transmission in the vertical plane, arrangements similar to those described above for beam station aerials are sometimes applied to vertical aerials for allround transmitting stations.

## Aerials for Broadcasting

Broadcasting aerials have been developed along two lines.
First the aim has been to increase the efficiency to the highest possible point, and, secondly, to control the proportion of the energy radiated, which takes the form of a wave connected to the surface of the earth, to the total radiated energy.
The frequencies most commonly used for broadcasting make it possible to work in terms of wavelength, and the first step was to use aerials actually one quarter of a wavelength high. High insulation, high conductivity, and scientifically constructed inductances have all contributed to a reduction in total resistance, which can now be carried so far as to make the response curve of the aerial itself so sharp that it is unsuited for the radiation of high-class musical telephony, the upper and lower side-bands being unduly weakened by the sharp resonance

The Development of the Wireless Aerialcurve of a circuit of such low resistance. In modern aerial design it is this fact which sets the limit to the efficiency of the aerial, a figure which reaches about 70 per cent. for aerials of the quarter wavelength type.

It has been found that for the purpose of broadcast programmes on medium wavelengths the only useful part of the energy radiated is that which is transferred by the part of the electromagnetic wave which remains in contact with the earth's surface. That part which leaves the earth's surface and is reffected by the ionosphere is of little or no use for programme purposes, but can cause interference with other programmes outside the service area of the station.

It is therefore desirable to use acrials which will cause the highest proportion of direct ray and the lowest proportion of indirect ray radiation.

The best results are obtained by the use of vertical aerials half a wavelength high. With such a construction there is, of course, zero current and maximum potential at the bottom as well as at the top, the point of maximum current and minimum potential being half way up. Special arrangements are necessary for feeding energy to such a device. In some cases the mast or lower itself is used as the acrial. The efficiency of such an arrangement can be raised as high as 80 per cent. ; that is to say, if io kilowatts are developed in the final closed circuit, 8 kilowatts will be radiated into the ether.

Directional transmission is sometimes applied to medium-wave broadcasting stations so as to alter the shape and position of the service area with respect to the position of the station.

For instance, if a station is provided with a simple vertical aerial, the service area will be, roughly speaking, circular, the station being in the centre, provided, of course, that the nature of the country is the same all over the service area.

If a second aerial is erected a quarter of a wavelength away-it need not be fed - the shape of the service area will still be roughly circular, but the transmitting station will be on the edge of the circle instead of being in its centre.
Developments of this nature are proving themselves of great value in arranging the organisation for broadcasting in the European area.

## More 10-metre Successes

SINCE the announcement of the first two-way contact between England and Australia on 10 metres appeared last week, many more long-distance contacts have been made on this surprising waveband.

To Mr. E. J. Laker (G6LK) goes the credit for most of the Australian contacts. On October 19th he worked with VKzHY, VK2HZ, and VK2LZ, and on October 2oth with VK2LZ, VK4 BB , and $\mathrm{VK}_{4} \mathrm{EI}$.

G6LK and many other British stations have made successful contacts with the South American stations LUiEP and

LUgBV (both in Argentina) and with the South Africans, ZSIH, ZT6K, and ZU6P.

The writer logged over fifty North American stations within two hours, and SUISG in Cairo is being heard regularly

Among the best of the U.S.A. stations are $W_{4} A U U, W_{4} A J Y$, W9HAQ, and WgLF, all of whom have been entered in the $\log$ as R8. West Coast stations heard include W6CAL (San Francisco) and W7AMX (Portland).

Other European stations that appear to have been making contacts with America are PAoQQ (Holland), D4FPJ (Germany), and, of course, Belgian ON4AU and French F8GS, both of whom were in contact with the States long before we were able to hear the Americans in this country.

All this splendid work makes one wonder how long it will be before American and Australian signals are heard here on five metres. It seems highly probable that next year will see it done. MEGACYCLE.

## FERRANTI AC12C AMPLIFIER

 THE question has been raised as to the reason for the discrepancy between the overall frequency response curve of the Ferranti ACizC amplifier published in the Ferranti Constructional Booklet No. Rios and that published in The Wiveless World review in the issue for October 25 th, 1935. The latter shows a drop of 3 db . at $8,000 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ whereas the Ferranti curve indicates a loss of 0.5 db . at this frequencyThe difierence is to be accounted for by the different output transformer ratio employed when taking the curves. The measurements in The Wiveless World laboratory were carried out, using the 22.5-I ratio on the multi-ratio transformer fitted, for which a portion only of the secondary is usec. The Ferranti curve on the other hand represents the performance with the $15-\mathrm{I}$ ratio utilising the whole secondary winding, so that the leakage inductance is lower and the high-frequency response better.

## Wireless in Abyssinia

## Interview with Engineer at Akaki

$\mathrm{O}^{\circ}$VER eighty newspaper correspondents now stationed at Addis Ababa feed their readers with "stories" transmitted by the 3-kilowatt station at Akaki, some so kilometres from the Abyssinian capital.

The chief engineer of the station, Mr. Frank Hammar, has just granted an exclusive interview to a representative of The Wireless World, in the course of which he described how the busiest station on the face of the globe now conducts its daily work.

Although a large part of the correspondence is sent out on high-speed Creed

Thus certain errors creep in, which is not surprising when it is remembered that the Akaki transmitters operate twenty-four hours a day. The staff works in long shifts to cope with messages totalling some 30,000 words per day as compared with a normal daily output of 500 words.

Stories of a broadcasting service in Abyssinia are inventions of energetic and imagnative newspapermen, according to Mr. Hammar. There is no broadcasting in the country, and, indeed, there are only thirty listeners in Abyssinia, all of them being Europeans with short-wave sets. Re-


The $\mathbf{3}-\mathrm{kW}$. short-wave transmitter at Akaki, near Addis Ababa, ccnitructed by Standard Telephones and Cabies, Ltd.
transmitters, there is plenty of work for the Abyssinian operators, who have all been trained by Mr. Hammar. Many of these youths are under twenty years of age and require constant supervision. Under the special conditions imposed by the war, they work with great zcal, but find the utmost difficulty in grasping cven the most elementary principles and technique.
ception on the medium and long waves is quite out of the question on account of overpowering atmospheis.

The only broadcasting ever attempted in Abyssinia are the running commentaries arranged by the American National Broadcasting Company. Tests have not been insuccessful, but the quality is poor, partly owing to the lack of good microphones.


Permissible below high water mark.

## Below High Water

THERE are innumerable proverbs and wise saws in all languages which endeavour to inculcate in the mind of the long-suffering citizen the virtues of thrift, and all of them command my most sincere respect, as 1 was very strictly brought up in my youth. To this day I remember the wise old proverb hangin ${ }_{8}$ : over my crib telling me that "If youth did know what age did crave, many a penny he would save."

It is due to the presence of this trait in my character that I found myself at the recent Motor Show at Olympia. My interest lay in the Motor Boat section, in which I placed a tidy-sized order for a rakish-looking cruising craft which is now taking shape on the stocks at Southampton. My reason for placing this order was not so much an endeavour to help trade as to assist me in saving an honest ten shillings, for a legal friend whose hobby is delving into old statutes tells me that many things, such as shooting without a licence-illegal on terra firma-are permissible below high-water mark. Another of these things, so he alleges, is the possession of an unlicensed wireless set. Although, therefore, I have to take out a separate licence for my car radio, I do not have to do so in the case of a boat, and so, by placing my order I earn a clear ten shillings, for does not the old proverb tell us that " a penny saved is a penny earned?'

I have, however, been somewhat disconcerted by another friend who has pointed out to me that I shall never be able to make use of the floating-dock at Southampton when desirous of having the bottom of my craft scraped and painted, as this would automatically bring me above high-water mark and so within the jurisdiction of the PostmasterGeneral who would undoubtedly have one or more of his myrmidons lying in wait there ready to pounce.

If my friend's opinion is correct I shall be compelled to fall back upon the old-
fashioned dry-dock, but I should be very grateful it any members of the legal profession among my readers would give me his views on the subject.

## Infectious

IHAVE from time to time been compelled to express the opinion in somewhat forcible terms that the intelligence of womankind leaves room for improvement. In response to several indignant letters from philogynists I have been making valiant efforts during the past few weeks " to sce the silver lining," but all the little progress that I had made has been brought crashing to the ground by a further incident which has occurred to confrm me in my own original opinions.
I happened to be sitting in slippered ease before my fire, feebly endeavouring to put up with the B.B.C. programme, owing to the fact that the "on-off" switch of my set had become scized-up in the "o on" position. Without warning, Mrs. Free Grid arrived home accompanied by a particularly obnoxious specimen of homo sapiens in the form of a vinegary spinster who runs one of the new-style kindergartens where they endeavour to impart knowledge to children by studying the complexes (or is it complices?) of their alter ego instead of driving it in with a slipper as they did in my young days. Naturally all thoughts of further listening to the B.B.C. programme went by the board, and I was just thinking of retiring when the second news bulletin commenced and I thought I would tarry awhile to see how the great big world was turning.


She thought it disgraceful.
I casually noticed that the voice of the announcer was rather thick, as though he had a slight cold in the head, but I was completely knocked back with astonishment when Mrs. Free Grid's repellant acquaintance promptly moved her chair
away from the loud speaker and took from her bag a disinfectant-soaked handkerchief which she applied to her mouth, at the same time remarking somewhat acidly that she thought it disgraceful the way in which the B.B.C. allowed their announcers to spread infection among millions of listeners. She, for one, never failed to take with her a disinfected handkerchief when visiting friends' houses, as

## By <br> FREE GRID

she found that so many people hadn't the common sense to switch off when it was obvious that an announcer was suffering from a cold, this last shaft being, I suppose, intended for me.

Well, well, we live and learn.

## Political Trivialities

NOW that we are all to be plunged into the hurly-burly of a General Election I shall have little time to spare during the next few weeks, since I shail be busy visiting the various party meetings in order to heckle the candidates concerning their reactions to radio.

It is, I consider, a crying shame that candidates of all political complexions endeavour to conceal the real issues of the election behind a barrage of petty trivialities such as the international situation and the question of the national finances. Not a word is heard regarding legislation to enforce radio manufacturers to pay the carriage both ways on their "carton" models, to which I have so often referred in this journal, and in addition, listeners are still compelled to defray the cost of their own wireless licences; absolutely nothing is being done to remedy this deplorable state of affairs.

And now, to add insult to injury, many manufacturers are restricting the period during which carton models may be exchanged to a beggarly ninety days; the result is that we are compelled to rush feverishly through this stately old ritual and so cause it to lose most of its oldworld dignity.

I have received many letters urging me to put up personally for election in order to represent readers of The Wireless World, and were it not for the fact that Downing Street is a badly screened area, very unsuitable for wireless reception, I would do so like a shot. Even this would not deter me, but the thought of losing $f 150$ certainly does stick in my gullet.


# BurndeptAll-Wave 

## A "Straight" Set with a Fine All-round Performance

FEATURES.-Type.-Table model "straighi" receiver for long, medium and short waves. Universal AC/DC mains operated. Circuit.-Var.-mu pentode $H F$ amplifier-pentode grid detector with reactionpentode output vaive. Half-wave valve rectifier and barretter current regulator. Controls.-(1) Tuning. (2) Volume and on-off switch. (3) Reaction. (4) Waverange. Price.-- 10 guineas. Makers.Burndept Ltd.

grid bias and screened potential. A single tuned circuit is used in the input circuit, and the aerial is coupled to it through series condensers, one of which is adjustable.
On the shert waves an HF choke is substituted for the tuned circuit. Simple tuned anode coupling is employed between the HF and detector stages and two separate reaction windings are used, one for the medium and long waves and the other for short waves only. Both the HF and detector valves are adequately decoupled, and an efficient HF filter prevents stray leakage through the resistancecapacity coupling to the output valve.
The moving coil loud speaker is fitted with a hum-bucking coil, and the field is used for smoothing. Incidentally, the dry electrolytic smoothing condensers are of unusually large capacity and are mounted outside the main chassis and near the loud speaker itself. An indirectly heated half-wave rectifier is used and filter
coils are included in both mains leads. A barretter lamp regulates the filament heater current and obviates the necessity for preliminary mains voltage adjustment.

The set is fitted with a lucid tuning scale on each range of which the wavelength calibrations are coloured to correspond with coloured markings on the waverange switch. Another interesting point is the method of designating the alternative aerial sockets at the back of the set. One is termed the "Day" aerial and gives maximum range and moderate selectivity, and the other the "Night" aerial for increased selectivity at the expense of some reduction in sensitivity. This can be easily afforded as the difference between the day and night signal strength of the majority of stations exceeds the difference in sensitivity between the two positions of the aerial connection.

The set takes rather longer to warm up than the majority of receivers designed for AC mains only, and half a minute or more should be allowed for this process. Before one has covered more than a few degrees


Complete circuit diagram. The aerial coupling is aperiodic on short waves, and separate reaction windings are used for the normal broadcast wavebands and the short-wave range.

# Mains Receiver +++ 



The aerial coupling is adjistable by means of a small knob at the back of the chassis. Note the electrolytic condensers mounted near the loud speaker field, which acts as the HT smoothing choke.
of the dial it will be apparent that this is a set with an extraordinarily high signal-to-noise ratio. One might almost say that the performance is that of a set fitted with QAVC, for with the normal average setting of the volume control stations appear at full volume and clarity from an absolutely silent background. Even with the control at maximum, which is seldom required, except for long-distance reception on the short-wave band, background hiss is considerably less than that of the a verage small superheterodyne.

## Range and Selectivity

If under daylight conditions the Burndept set must concede something to the superheterodyne in the matter of range there is no practical difference between the two types after dark as far as the number of stations available is concerned. It is only to be expected that the selectivity does not quite reach superheterodyne standard, but with careful handling it does not fall very far short. Using the " Night" aerial and with careful manipulation of the volume and reaction controls
the Brookmans Park transmitters could be dropped outside a fringe of two to three channels wide on either side of their normal setting when using the set in Central London. On long waves RadioParis and Droitwich could be comfortably separated. Some break-through of the iocal medium-wave stations at the bottom of the long-wave range was noticeable, but was not sufficient to cause any serious trouble when listening to, say, the aircraft telephony transmissions on goo metres.
The short-wave performance is exceptionally lively, and if at first a slightly higher reduction ratio seems desirable towards the bottom end of the scale a little experience with the set soon enables one to master the knack of precise tuning. At all events, this is a fault which is much preterable to the more prevalent one of backlash in the drive, which in this set is entirely absent.
In the set tested two oscillation points were to be found on increasing reaction progressively from zero on the short-wave band. The "plop" indicating the commencerient of the first oscillation is much fainter than that associated with the
second. It is on the threshold of this first oscillation that the best results are obtained Having elucidated this point no difficulty was found in tuning-in American shortwave broadcasting and W8XK on 19.72 metres was found to provide a programme of B.B.C. reliability during the period of the test.

The reproduction is of that satisfying quality which combines a full body of tone with a bright high-note response and at the same time errs neither on the side of woolliness nor harshness. Perhaps the best compliment that we can pay to the quality of reproduction is to say that at no time throughout the tests was there any incentive to look for the tone control, and that it was not until a list of the controls was being prepared that its absence was noted.

This is undoubtedly the set for a family with widely divergent wireless interests, for it caters well for every need from good quality reception of the local station to the collection of a comprehensive bag of distant short-wave transmissions. Further, the price is much below what one would expect to have to pay for such versatility.

## Next Set Review:PHILIPS 575A

## THE RADIO INDUSTRY

## A

NEW firm, The Wondergram Co., itd., of 45. Ropergate Street, Pontefract, has beea formed for the purpose of producing a novel automatic record-changer tmbodying a clevice automatic record-changer tmbodying a device
for reversing records and thus playing them in for reversing records and thus playing them in
their proper sequence. The apparatus, whicit will deal with nineteen records (thirty-eight selections), is to be sold at a cost within the: reach of the general public and is first to be produced as a separate unit or "playing desk" for use with an ordinary set.

Triotron $S C$ valves, types S 207 and S 208 , are now being superseded by improved counterparts -S255, a screen grid valve, and S213, a variable-nu $S G$ valve. The new valves have steeper slopes and lower anode-grid capacities than those they replace. Both are of the z-volt battery type fitted with 4 -pin bases.

The business of Fox Industrial, Ltd., has bcen acquired by McCarthy Radio, 44a, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, W.2, who will continue to manufacture similar receivers and amplifiers, and will also deal with the servicing of apparatus formerly produced by Fox Industrial.

We have received from Fry's, Ltd., 24-25, King Street, Royal Mint Street, E.r, a leaflet describing pocket saws, which would appear to be extremely useful to the wireless amateur

Short-wave converters of various types, both for battery and mains operation, are describet in leaflets issued by Unit Radio, 347, City Road, London, E.C.I.

The development which has taken place in aircraft wircless has made it necessary for the Marconi Company to create a new organisation, known as the Marconi Aireraft Wireless Estabkishment, in which will be centred all activitios concerning the development, design, andi manufacture of all kinds of aircralt wircless apparatus. This establishment has just been opened at Wandle Road, Hackbridge, Surrey.


## Outstanding Broadcasts at F

HARLEM HALFHOUR. Night life in New York's negro quarter will be portrayed in "The Little Show" at io. 20 on Wednesat 10.20 on Wednes-
day (Nat.). The day (Nat.). The
photo on the left was taken in a Harlem cabaret.
about by the appearance of a pretender to the throne who claims to be the murdered Dmitri.

NIGHT FALLS . .
Why not a Crazy Week in British broadcasting?
The first welcome step in this direction is "Night Falls on 'Slow-on-the-Uptake,' ' a revue which may place in their true perspective the recent broadcasts from "Somewhere in Hungary." Leslie and James Baily, the joint authors, are giving us the Grand Inaugural Programme of the Rustic Region, relayed by very long land lines and introduced by the Rustic Regional Director, Leonard Henry.

In addition to the Six Pep Sisters there will be numbers by the Slow-on-the-Uptake Gleemen and selections by the Town's silver-plated band. The wandering microphone will add glamour by actually penetrating, without a ticket, to the down platform of Slow-on-the-Uptake junction. Besides Leonard Henry, the inhabitants of Slow-on-the-Uptake may bear a striking family resemblance to Vivienne Chatterton, Dick Francis, Ernest Sefton, John Rorke, and Carleton Hobbs.
So let us listen to the enchanting sounds of night falling on this rustic neighbourhood at 8.30 on Monday (Nat.).

## PADEREWSKI'S BIRTHDAY

Paderewski's seventy-fitth birthday on Wednesday, November 6th, is to be celebrated in the B.B.C. programmes with a recital by Clifford Curzon, who will play the famous Polish composer's

Variations and Fugue in E flat minor, Opus 23 (Nat. 7.30). Paderewski was a pupil at the Warsaw Conservatoire in his boyhood days, and then, from his nineteenth to his twentysecond year, was one of its professors of the pianoforte. He is one of the rare masters of music who have distinguished themselves in other fields; his great work of setting the Polish Republic on its feet will go down in history.
Unfortunately, Paderewski continues to disappoint millions of listeners, for it is more than ten years since he broadcast. This was at Savoy Hill on March 15th, 1925 . Recently it was proposed that a Paderewski recital should be relayed from Switzerland to the United States, but the event was indefinitely postponed.

## " BORIS GODUNOV "

One of the most curious episodes in the history of Russia in the seventeenth century is brought to the stage in Mussorgsky's opera, "Boris Godunov," of which the Prologue and Scenes I and 2 will be relayed from Sadler's Wells on Thursday evening in the Regional programme (7.45).
Boris Godunov, one of the most popular nobles under Ivan the Terrible, has caused the assassination of Dmitri, brother of the Emperor and his only "heir. Boris achieves supreme power in Russia through the marriage of his daughter with Feodor, the weak-minded son of Ivan, through whom he virtually rules until trouble is brought

Scene I takes place in the courtyard of the Monastery of Novodievichy, Moscow, where the crowd is appealing to Boris for his protection. Scene 2 brings us to the Coronation of Boris in the courtyard of the Kremlin, and, as can be imagined, the composer has made full use of his opportunities in portraying the


POISONED BY ARSENIC
Madeleine Smith was accused of poisoning her French lover, Pierre L'Angelier, with arsenic. This happened in 1857, and the nine days' trial which followed created an enormous stir in the British Press and even on the Continent.
A radio report-a ninetyminute condensation by John Gough of the verbatim speeches with a few cuttings
from contemporary papers —will be broadcast on November 4th (Reg., 8) and Tuesday, November 5th (Nat., 8).

The narrator will be William Crichton; the Lord Advocate, John Stewart; the Chief of Faculty, Douglas Allen; and Madeleine Smith, Mary Sutherland.

## NIGHT IN HARLEM

The late night cabaret broadcasts which are being featured under the title "Little Show" are filling a distinct need, especially with busy people who have no time to listen until after 10 in the evening.

Next Wednesday the " Little Show" deserts the West End of London in favour of the negro quarter of New York. We are to have a Harlem Half-Hour-described as a "show of sentiment and sophistica-
glut of coloured shows which are met with all over Europe.

## PETER DAWSON

It seems a long time since Peter Dawson was heard on the ether. On Tuesday next the ever-popular baritone will have an hour to himself with the B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra in a Celebrity Concert of favourite songs and ballads. (Reg., 8.15.)

## for the <br> Week

ome and Abroad

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

FRIDAY, NOVEMB $\operatorname{IR}$ ist
Nat., 8.30, " It Seems Only Yesterday." 10, "I Knew a Man'Mrs. Pankhurst'," by Thelma Cazalet. 10.30, B.B.C. Contemporary Music Concert.
Reg., 7.30, Variety of Music. 9.30, Arthur Young and his Youngsters. Abroad.
Radio-Paris, 8.45, "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner).
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd. Nat., 8.30, "Music Hall." EB.B.C Military Band. |Ambrose and his Embassy Club Orchestra.
Reg., Fred Hartley and his Novelty Quintet. TRecital for two pianos: Edna Hatzfeld and Mark Strong. Abroad.
Hamburg, 7.10, " An International Menu-Italian, Russian, Swedish, German, Hungarian and Austrian.'
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd.
Nat., Troise and his Mandoliers. Tluton Prize Band. 9, B.B.C. Military Band.
Reg., Bratza (violin) with B.B.C. Orchestra. 6.45, London Palladium Orchestra. ISunday Orchestral Concert, conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood.
Abroad.
Berlin (Funkstunde) 7, "Oberon (Weber) from the State Opera. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4th.
Nat., "Night Falls on 'Slow-on-the-Uptake.'" |B.B.C. Orchestral Concert.
Reg., 8, The Trial of Madeleine Smith. "Eddie Pola in "The Nut Club.

## Abroad

Brussels I, 8, Lyric Drama: Yannick" (de Taeye) from the Theatre Royal, Ghent
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5th.
Nat., 8, The Trial of Madeleine Smith. 9 Walford Hyden Magyar Orchestra.
Reg., B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 8.i5, Peter Dawson and the B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra. Theatre Orchestra.
Abroad.
Berlin (Funkstunde) Richard Strauss conducts his Symphony in F minor.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6th. Nat., Paderewski Recital by Clifford Curzon (piano). 8.30, B.B.C. Symphony Concert conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty. 9"The Little Show
Reg., The Vario Trio. 8.45, " The Countess Maritza" (Kalman) Abroad.
Kalundborg, 8 p.m.-I a.m. Radio Ball by Copenhagen Dance Bands. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th. Nat., 8, Meet Mickey Mouse No. 4 -A Whoopee Party. TBoyd Neel String Orchestra.
Reg., B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 7.45, "Boris Godunov" relayed from Sadler's Wells. TAlfredo Campoli and his Orchestra. Abroad.
Brussels I, 8, Mozart Concert.
BRITISH MUSIC ABROAD
British music will be heard on Continental wavelengths tonight and to-morrow. At 6 this evening the Breslau gramophone programme of European bands playing their own na-

tional music includes the B.B.C. Military Band in Elgar's " Pomp and Circumstance" and Vaughan Williams' "Wasps" Overture Saturday brings English sea shanties from Cologne at 5 .

## THREE GUITARS

There are some curiosities in chamber music on Sunday. At 2.40 Vienna offers trios written for the guitar, the artists being the Vienna Guitar: Chamber Music Trio. Twenty minutes later English listeners will be interested in the programme of the Trio Vocal Belge broadcasting from Brussels No. 2; they are giving a special version of "Three Blind Mice" and other nursery rhymes arranged for three voices and piano.

At 7 p.m. Kalundborg broadcasts Spohr's Duet in E flat for two violins.

## SUBSTITUTES FOR JAZZ

All the world is watching Germany's effort to find substitutes for the State-banned jazz. At Io p.m. on Wednesday the Deutschlandsender and Stuttgart will broadcast new German dance music played by Adalbert Lutter. This composer has been specially commissioned by the

Deutschlandsender to provide tunes which not only exorcise the hated jazz but introduce some quite new orchestration effects. The programme should be well worth listening to if only for its novelty interest.

## OPERA ABROAD

To-night is a great occasion for Wagner lovers. Beginning at 4.55 , Vienna offers a relay from the State Opera House of "Parsifal"——an opera which could only be generally performed on the expiry of the European copyright in 1913 . Wagner's stipulation was that public performances of this opera should be given only in the special setting of the Festspielhaus, Bayreuth. The sacred trend of this Festival

PADEREWSKI'S 75th birthday will be celebrated on November 6th by a recital of his works by Clifford Curzon (Nat 7.30). This photograph was taken when Paderewski broadcast from Savoy ${ }_{\text {1925. }}$ Hill in

Drama has doubtless influenced the choice of All Saints' Day for its State Opera performance.

Another treat for Wagnerites will be the broadcast of "The Flying Dutchman'" from Radio-Paris at 8.45 to-night (Friday).

A feature of the Rome broadcast this evening of " Madame Sans - Gêne" (Giordano) will be the personal appearance of the composer, who conducts.

Sunday's operatic highlight is a Berlin State Opera performance of Weber's "Oberon," to

FRAU WINIFRED W A G N E R, daughter-in-law of Richard Wagner, in the composer's study at Bayreuth. The painting is of Cosima Wagner, his Cosima Wagner, his
wife. There are two Wagner broadcasts to - night : "Parsifal" from Vienna and "The Flying Dutchman " from Radio Paris.
be relayed by the Funkstunde transmitter at 7. On Thursday, November 7th, Strasbourg will broadcast lengthy excerpts at 8.30 from Mozart's "Figaro," interpreted by the Station Orchestra, Choir and Soloists.

## ALL SAINTS' DAY

To-day is All Saints' Day, and accordingly sacred music is prominent in the Continental transmissions. A typical programme of this kind will come from Beromunster at 8.10; Brussels No. 1, 6.30 and 9 p.m.; and Hilversum, 7.45 p.m.

Radio-Paris to-morrow (All Souls' Day) will give a special concert by the Raugel Choir, conducted by M. Bigot.

## RICHARD STRAUSS

Richard Strauss, the famous composer, will himself conduct a memorable concert which is being relayed to all German stations at 9.15 on Tuesday. This is the first of a series of concerts extending over two years which will acquaint listeners with all the more outstanding works of the composer.

## RADIO SONG CONTEST

FOR listeners who can tune in Copenhagen at 3.45 on Wednesday afternoon there is a broadcast linking up two festivals at Copenhagen and Oslo respectively. Boy choirs will sing in an international song contest. THE AUDITOR.

# New Apparatus Reviewed 



## MICROPHONE STAND

$\mathbb{R}^{2}$EADERS who have constructed The Wiveless World transverse-current microphone, or have one of similar pattern, may be interested to learn that a microphone stand is now obtainable from $A$. Hinderlich. The specimen submitted for examination combines the function of table, floor or hand support, and is quickly adapted for each of these three functions.

The microphone is suspended by a rubber cord in a brass cradle fitted in a " U ". shaped frame; one is rotatable about a horizontal axis and the other about a vertical axis, so that the microphone can be set at any angle or pointed to any part of the room.
When used as a table model this assemblage is fitted into the smaller of two short enamelled-iron tubes which slide one within the other, the adjustment allowed for height being from 17 in. to 22 in.

This telescopic stand can be replaced by two longer rods when a floor-type stand is required; these allow the microphone to be set at any height from the ground between 42 in. and 7 2in., the same clamping fittings being used for both arrangements.

Alternatively, the cradle and frame can be fitted with a wooden handle for use as a hand-type instrument.

It is a most useful combination stand and costs i2s. 6d. complete. As a table model only the price is 7 s . 6 d ., and as a floor model only ios. Brass tubes for the floor model cost 2 s . 6d. extra.

## KABI GANGED POTENTIOMETER

$I^{N}$N public address work, or whenever 1 several loud speakers, and sometimes headphones as well, are operated from a common supply line, it is often advisable +o provide a separate volume control at each


Kabi rriple-gang potentiometer with insulated spindle.

## Recent Products of the Manufacturers

Hinderlich combined table, floor
and hand-type microphone stand.
point, and the design of this should be such that it gives the desired control without upsetting the impedance of the line.

Potentiometers and resistances suitable for this purpose and assembled as ganged units are included in the Kabi range of components distributed by F. W. Lechner and Co., Ltd., one specimen of which sent in for examination consists of three five-watt Kabi Midget Potentiometers built up in the form of a single unit, but with each separate component isolated electrically from the other.

Each potentiometer in this assembly is 500 ohms, but any combination can be supplied. These units are particularly neat, strongly made, and in every respect well suited for this purpose.

The moving fingers do not contact direct with the resistance elements, which are wire-wound, but with small brass studs so that the resistance varies in steps, but since there are fifty contact studs the variation is made in relatively small increments. The action is smooth, and they are electrically silent.

The model illustrated here costs $£ 25 \mathrm{~s}$.

## RELIANCE TURNTABLE

THIS accessory has been introduced by the Reliance Manufacturing Co., Ltd., for fitting to portable and transportable, receivers that embody a frame aerial and therefore require to be orientated to obtain the best results, since aerials of this pattern


Reliance ball-bearing turntable made of bakelite.
possess directional properties It is a ballbearing turntable containing no fewer than four dozen steel balls, and the fixed and movable parts are made of bakelite.
This material is tough and should wear well ; furthermore, it has the distinct advantage of being electrically silent in use. Three screws only are required for fixing it in position.
The sample sent for test measures $4 \frac{3}{8} \mathrm{in}$. in diameter, and is $\frac{3}{8} \mathrm{in}$. deep. It rotates smoothly with heavy or light loads, and there is no screening effect on the frame aerial as the only metal used consists of the steel balls and a centre brass rivet; furthermore, it is a good insulator.

This turntable costs 2s. 3d., and it is available in black or walnut bakelite.

## BULGIN FIVE.WAY MULTI SWITCH

0
NE of the most useful features of the new Bulgin five-way switch is that any number of sections can so easily be arranged as a ganged assembly operated by a single knob. The switch is designed primarily for use in all-wave receivers, the first four positions being used for waveband switching, two for short, one for medium, and one for the long-wave bands, while the fifth position can be employed as a radio-gramophone switch.

The assembly comprises a drive and position locator unit to which is fixed the driving shaft consisting of a $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. square rod. Locator units with 6in., gin., or $12 i n$. Iong rods are available. On this rod is assembled the switch contact units. Each section carries twenty contacts arranged in two sets of ten on thin bakelite discs, and opposite pairs on each disc are joined by the moving fingers. Thus each unit is a double-pole five-way switch which can be employed to.


Buigin five-way multi switch showing two units with brackets and one without, assembled on a 6 -in. shaft.
select the coils required for each of the wavebands, primary and secondary, or grid and reaction, or grid and aerial windings as the case may be. One unit suffices for each two-winding coil in the set.

The contacts are silver-plated, and the moving fingers have a well-defined wiping and self-cleaning action, the surface of the fixed contacts being bright and perfectly clean where the fingers pass over them.

Each switch unit has a mounting bracket for holding it rigidly in place. The units can be slid along the rod to bring them s s close as possible to their respective coils, an important feature since it ensures short leads to the switches.

The drive unit costs 2s. 9d. with a 6 in. shaft, $3^{s}$. with one of gin., and 3 s. 3d. with a rinin. The price of the two-pole switch-contact-unit is 2 s . 6 d . without and 2 s . 9d. with bracket. It is a very neat welldesigned, and one of the best British-made switches for its price we have tested.

## Cossor Extension Speaker

$T$ HIS cabinet instrument, which has just been introduced and is known as Model 595 , is of the permanent-magnet type and is fitted with a four-range output transformer offering impedances of 3,000 , $8,000,12,000$, and 20,000 ohms. It is, therefore, suitable for all current types of output stages.

The cabinet is fmished in walnut with a bakelite escutcheon, and the overall dimensions are 13 in . by $12 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{in}$. by $7 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. The price is 39 s .6 d .

## The Editor does not hold himself

 responsible for the opinions of his correspondents
## All Wave Sets

UNDER the title of " all wave sets " a number of radio receivers incorporating one or more short-wave bands have appeared on the market. I would like to suggest that, in order to protect the non-technical public, the British Radio Manufacturers' Association should forbid the use of this misnomer. As an alternative, receivers could be described as "three-wave band" or "fourwave band '' receivers, etc.

The United States Federal Trade Commission has recently prohibited American radio manufacturers from using the term 'all wave" in connection with radio receivers. F. W. DEWHURST.

Huddersfield.

## The Price of Quality

MR.J.S. THOMAS'S letter in your issue of September 13 th raises the question of the cost of valve replacements in high fidelity receivers.
May I go further and say that the cost of high quality apparatus is still largely prohibitive to many potential users. Valves, coils, tuners, all types of transformers, etc., though not requiring replacement every year, nevertheless often become obsolete and require renewal if the apparatus is to be kept up to date.
This applies particularly to quality reproducers, and one wonders if the prices charged for these instruments are really justified, in spite of their excellent performances.
I feel certain that manufacturers of " high fidelity" apparatus would benefit themselves and their customers if they would endeavour to bring their goods more within the reach of a growing band of impecunious but "quality-minded" listeners.
London, N.2I. F. R. HOWARD.

## Battery Sets

THE letters you have published on highpowered battery sets have been very interesting. There appears to be misconception in England on this subject with regard to short-wave receivers for overseas, for all battery sets are cut down to the barest necessities: the low consumption of current is invariably stressed.

May I point out the mistake in this idea? In the first place, a large majority of people in the Colonies depend on wireless for their entertainment (with a gramophone, too, of course). Cinema shows are few and far between, theatres non-existent, musical recitals, too. Lacking these amenities we are very willing to spend more on our wireless sets than, say, the average person at home. In addition, there is a very large number of homes with their own clectric lighting plants, usually iro-volt D.C. Reference to the manufacturers of such sets as to the number in use would probably produce a big surprise for wireless-set makers. Well, since we are willing to buy a good set, since economy in current does not interest us, for we have charging facilities, why will no one cater to our needs? Admittedly there is a demand for sets with few valves, low consumption, but I venture to say that
that is not the demand of the majority. It would be enlightening, too, to get the export figures for high-tension accumulators, though it must be borne in mind that more accumulators of the wet type would be used if there were the sets requiring them.
May I give what I consider the requirements for a battery set that would be popular abroad?
(1) A set designed especially for short waves, with medium waves a secondary matter. No long waves.
(2) A highly selective, powerful set, with delayed AVC, necessarily a superheterodyne. Tuned HF valve, detector-oscillator of the VHTz type Two intermediate stages for selectivity and power, second detector, DDT type, followed by push-pull output. An extra valve after the second detector, RC coupled, would be an advantage. (In my own set I use three HF pentodes, with a VHT 2 and an HD22: output QP2r.) Too big a fetish should not be made of single-dial tuning. The aerial and HF stage can be ganged with a trimmer on the aerial condenser, the oscillator being separately tuned. Nor should " no coil changing "' be too strongly stressed. After all, when one's sole means of entertainment is a wireless sei, one is willing to go to a little trouble to get the last ounce from it. Single-dial tuning and a collection of switches do not permit of this.
(3) The set should not be waistcoatpocket size with a lot of unrecognisable components tucked away in awkward corners. Very many of us have to do our own repairs, so that a biggish set with all parts easily get-at-able, and plainly marked with their values (resistances, etc.), is desirable. Since the set will probably be used with HT accumulators with series parallel switch for working or charging, then a single HT + lead is most desirable, too.

I am sorry to have gone to such lengths in my requirements, but I feel it necessary, as there is not a single set on the English market that comes anywhere near my specification. Yet American sets, which are so popular, run to a dozen or more valves, get results, sell well.
One thing I must stress, a point English set makers dismiss lightly: high selectivity. They appear to have no conception of the conditions abroad, where there are no commercial medium- or longwave stations, where all work is confined to separate bands at different times of day and night, the same bands necessarily as those in which reliable broadcasting takes place.
F. H. JOHNSTON. Assam.

IRON CORES.--This photograph, recently received from Germany, shows some of the many forms in which Ferrocart cores whichFerrocart cores
for HF coils are now being made.

## A New Time Base

IN his article describing a two-valve time base circuit in the issue of October 4 th, Mr. Desmond MacCarty has dismissed an important point very briefly, viz., the provision of an isolated HT supply.

When this supply is obtained by rectifying AC , mains interference with the deflection in the form of sweep velocity modulation will cccur via the inter-winding capacity of the supply transformer unless special precautions are taken. The effect wiil be most marked at high sweep frequencies when $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ are small.

The cure is to provide double electrostatic screens on the transformer, the one next to the primary being connected to the gun and the other to the positive side of the smoothed rectified output. The capacity between screens is in parallel with $\mathrm{C}_{\text {I }}$. The heater winding for Vi can also cause trouble unless wound over an earthed screen.
Dept. of Elec. C. P. EDWARDS.
Engineering, University College, Nottingham.

## Output Valves

1AM obliged to Mr. J. H. Owen Harries for the additional and very informative data, in his letter appearing in your issue of October 4 th, which he produces to supplement his original criticisms of my article of July 5 th. I am only sorry that he could not give a more definite measure of how much more "objectionable" the distortion represented by Curve $B$ (my Fig. 2, September 6th) is than the second harmonic distortion represented by Curve A. Unfortunately, there seems at the present to be no quantitative means of settling how far his statement in this respect is justified.
It seems to me that he glosses over this second harmonic rather too readily; and, in fact, introduces push-pull working to balance it out. I am in perfect agreement with him as to the merits of push-pull ; but that is rather by the way.
I admit the point (though it did not come within the scope of my discussion) which Mr. Harries scores in favour of the Class A triode, that for rising load impedances the distortion decreases, whereas with other types of valve the distortion rises for both increase and decrease of impedance. This is of less importance now than it used to be when loud speaker impedance depended much more on frequency.

With reference to Mr. Harries's Fig. 3 it is, perhaps, desirable to point out what he


Letters to the Editor-
did not say, that this covers a substantially greater grid swing than the 21 volts maximum peak recommended, and the droops consequently look worse. And in making a comparison with the Class A triode one should understand that if the $6 \mathrm{~B}_{5}$ were run at equal efficiency the grid swing, and consequently distortion, would be lower still.

In practice this is very important. For good quality reproduction the Class A triode must be kept strictly within bounds. If the output is allowed to exceed the rating even slightly, not only is there all the distortion that Mr. Harries imputes to other types of valves, but also the much more sudden and severe distortion due to grid current. Now the mean amplitude of most programmes is far lower than the peaks; consequently a triode stage must be run, on the average, at a very small fraction of its already poor efficiency. Unless power is
provided on the most exceptionally lavish scale, one has these alternatives: miserable volume; or peak distortion far greater than that of the worst pentode run within its limits.
On the other hand, a valve such as Mr . Harries criticises can be run so that at mean volume the distortion is negligible and the efficiency better than that of the triode stage, and at the same time there is a far larger reserve of power available to take care of the peaks, without even then exceeding a moderate 4 or 5 per cent. of harmonics.
It appears, then, that Mr. Harries has proved his case for the Class A triode, as an academic standard of quality--one which can even be used, in exceptional cases where cost is no object. He, on the other hand, quite readily agrees that it is not necessarily the best to use in all circumstances.
Bromley, Kent. M. G. SCROGGIE.

# Random Radiations 

## Education by Wireless

THE proposal that educational broadcasts as well as the heavier types of talk should have one wavelength reserved for them, instead of being broadcast sporadically in the midst of programmes otherwise dcvoted to light entertainment, raises the question of how far the B.B.C. is justified in making use of its broadcasting system for purposes that are directly educational. The Director General admitted some months ago that he was disappointed by the response of education authorities to the broadcasts for schools. From one point of view there is a good deal to be said for such broadcasts, for they provide almost the only means whereby children in primary and secondary schools can be brought into touch with men and women of outstanding eminence in their own lines. That the talks and lessons are carefully prepared and are quite excellent of their kind there can be little doubt; nor does one dispute the fact that they are of considerable value to those schools which make use of them.

On the other hand, the B.B.C.'s funds are provided entirely by those who take out receiving licences, and it is open to question whether a proportion of the fees paid should be diverted to purposes which are, after all, the concern of the Board of Education rather than of the B.B.C. [We would remind "Diallist" that the licence fee is for the use of a receiver and is not a subscription to the programmes.-Eb.]

## The Indirect Method

There are not a few people with whom I have chatted on this subject who hold the view that broadcasting in general is one of the finest potential educational means that we have, but that it should be used indirectly for increasing knowledge and improving taste. Their aititude, in other words, is that lessons, as such, should not be broadcast. Make your programmes interesting and attractive, they say; keep the standard high, and you will educate listeners without their realising what is happening to them. There's a good deal in this when you come to think it over. Broadcasting has unquestionably taught thousands upon thousands of people to appreciate good music, good plays and good English. It has, in fact, brought about a start-

## By "DIALLIST"

ling revclution in the nation's mentality during the few short years of its existence. The man in the strect is much better informed than he was a dozen years ago; ho knows more of what is going on in the world; his interests are wider and his conversation is a great deal more varied than it was in the pre-broadcasting era. This is mainly due to the influence of broadcasting, and if that isn't education on the grand scale I don't know what is!

## Short-wave Oddities

TWO rather interesting phenomena are to be observed on the short waves at the present time. The first concerns wavelengths of the order of io metres. Some time ago the Radio Research Board reported an instance of reception at Slough of ro-metre transmissions from Buenos Aires. Since then long-distance reception on wavelengths round about 10 metres have been reported several times, particularly between this country and those lying to the west. So far as I know, wavelengths as short as io metres were not very much used, if indeed they were used at all, during the last periodic swing towards a sunspot maximum. The behaviour of waves of this length in the course of sunspot cycles is therefore coming under careful observation for the first time. Interesting results are likely, but it may be found that much shorter wavelengths achieve unexpected ranges as we approach the sunspot maximum.

## The Longer Shorts

Some eleven years ago, when we were on our way towards the last sunspot maximum, it was noticeable that by far the best longdistance reception on the short waves was obtainable in the band between 60 and 80 metres. Old hands may remember the immense strength at which KDKA used to be received in this country. With the simplest of sets, consisting of a detector and two low-frequency valves-all of them triodes of types that we should consider pretty inefficient nowadays-reception at full loud speaker strength was possible night after night. Users of single-valve sets used regularly to hear KDKA, then using a
wavelength of about 65 metres, with headphones.

If the optimum wavelength increases during the next two or three years, as it then did, one wonders if the Empire and Colonial broadcasting services of this and other countries will be reduced in efficiency. Daventry's greatest wavelength is 49.1 metres; Zeesen's 49.83, and Pittsburgh's 48.86 .

## 'Ware Charging Dabblers

$\mathrm{A}^{\text {CCUMULATOR charging }}$ is such a profitable business that it has naturally attracted the attention of not a few people who know nothing whatever about the process except what they learn from the book of words which accompanies the charging plant they purchase. In the past few months I have come across not a few cases of accumulators being ruined in double-quick time when handed to such people for treatment. Often the sufferer is the victim of his own kind-heartedness; wishing to help some small man who has taken on accumulator charging as a side line, he hands his batteries over to the beginner's tender mercies. It may work out all right; on the other hand, it may work out very much all wrong. Certainly it is wise before handing over batteries for charging to do what one can to make sure that the man to whom they are entrusted knows something about his business.

## The Acid Touch

From more than one correspondent I have had reports about a particularly nefarious practice on the part of " shady" charging stations. This is to give batteries subjected to their care only part of the proper charge and then to top up the cells with sulphuric acid. Such accusations would not be too easy to prove, though it is quite possible that here and there the crime is committed. Though I have never tried it, I imagine that it would work quite well from the swindler's point of view by restoring the specific gravity of the electrolyte to the fully charged figure. Cells provided with indicators would then register a full charge, though actually they had had a very short ration. The effect of such a practice would, of course, be most pernicious, since it would lead to the rapid disintegration of the plates.

Perhaps the best way of assessing the treatment which your batteries receive from the charging station is to give the plates a careful examination before and afterwards, and every now and then to note carefully the hours of service that a battery gives for one charge under a measured load.

## At the Transmitting End

## Technical Criticisms of Recent <br> Programmes

## Continental Relays

The concert from Vienna (London Regional, October 22nd) was definitely not High-Fidelity and it seems questionable whether relays of this nature can be really appreciated unless the quality attains the same high standard as that quality attans the same high stan

Distortion was particularly noticeable on ligh modulation and the sound output fluctuated considerably.

## Effects

Although the Effects Department occasionally provide us with some ingenious noises the "thunder" in " Top Hat" (London Regional, October 18th) sounded very unconvincing.
There must be several more satisfying alternatives to a sheet of metal.
H. C. H.

# $\mathrm{B}_{\text {Roadcast }}$ 

## BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The Maida Vale Studios
SIR NOEL ASHBRIDGE'S pride as he gazed on one of his "crazy" studios at Maida Vale last week was tinged with modesty
"These are not all our own ideas," he told me. "We have taken advantage of good, and rejected bad, practice now current on the Continent.'
As an example the "Chief" pointed out the "zig-zagged" walls to break up standing waves. At Maida Vale these angular projections are solid; in Germany they are hollow, with the result that unpleasant diaphragm effects have been noticed.

## Defying Convention

These new Maida Vale studios might well be the envy of the world. For the first time the B.B.C. has been unrestricted as regards studio space.

Two of the four new studiosNos, 2 and 3 -are for large orchestras, but whereas one has been " jazzed,"' as an engineer put it, the other is conventional in shape.

## Sound Absorption

All four studios have walls treated with building board which appears to absorb 25 per cent. of the sound at each reflection. Nos. 4 and 5 are somewhat similar, but here again one of them, for experimental purposes, defies convention. It has non-parallel walls, and the visual effect is extraordinary. One gets the impression that something has gone wrong during the construction.

## Building Within a Building

Each studio in this vast old skating rink forms an entirely separate structure. A wall of neavy brickwork, which is carried right up to the roof of the old building, is provided between each pair of studios as a screen to prevent transmission of sound from one studio to another through studio ceilings. Moreover, all parts of the studios are entirely free from contact with the main building.

## The Recording Rooms

One could spend many interesting hours in the new recording rooms in which six Marconi-Stille machines can be kept in continuous operation, providing three channels.

I learnt that considerable improvement in background noise reduction in steel twe recording has been effected within the last few weeks; in fact, the engineers claim a reduction of about 10 decibels.

## Disc Recording

There are also six disc recording machines at Maida Vale. An engineer recorded a few bars of an orchestral rehearsal which I was listening to on the loud speaker. After submitting the record to a hardening pracess -a matter of seconds with a chemically damped cloth - he played back the rehearsal. The quality was literally indistinguishable from the original.

## "Safety First" in Music

A PART from dance bands, the music one picks up in the average " O.B." leaves much to

become technical expert in light music.
Since October rist the Music Department has been responsible for the music side of all O.B.'s, and Mr. Bridgewater's task will be to superintend the flood of melody which fills odd gaps in the transmissions from if $\mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. onwards.
Leslie Bridgewater has had a long experience in the world of the cinema, the theatre, recording, and broadcasting. Perhaps his main speciality is the composition of incidental music for West End plays.

## Spaced Aerials at Tatsfield

 DIVERSITY reception" is field for picking up the weekly 'Five Hours Back" programmes from America. Actually four receivers are used, with spaced aerials, and the short-wave transmitters usually chosen are $W_{2} X A L$, Bound Brook, on $17,780 \mathrm{k} / \mathrm{cs}$ and W2XAD, Schenectady, on $15,330 \mathrm{k} / \mathrm{cs}$, two receivers being tuned in to each station.A curious effect has been noticed when an attempt is made to mix the outputs of the two pairs of receivers. There

CAROLINE VISCOUNTESS BRIDGEMAN, D.B.E., who has been appointed a Governor of the B.B.C. for the remaining term of the present charter. Mr. Harold Brown, a Governor, now becomes Vice-Chairman.
be wished for. I am not thinking of relays from Muck-in-theGutter and other rural retreats where the primitive strains of the local band add colour by their very imperfection, but of concerts relayed from theatres, music-halls, cinemas and restaurants.
Often balance and control are execrable, and the concerts, from a programme point of view, are stale and unprofitable through duplication and blind reliance on "safe" selections which are supposed to be public favourites.

## Leslie Bridgewater's Appointment

It is good news, therefore, that Mr. Leslie Bridgewater, of "Quintet" fame, has joined the music staff of the B.B.C. to
is a distinct echo which the Tatsfield engineers are inclined to attribute to the different length of the landlines connect ing the American studio with the transmitters.

## Rhombic

This diversity reception is the great topic of interest at Tatsfield these days. There is a feeling that, given plenty of scope for experiments, there is practically no transmission of any considerable power on the earth's surface which cannot be picked up, minus fading, by means of spaced aerials.
Two new aerials now going up specially for diversity reception tests are horizontal diamondshaped. Or, as the engineers prefer it, of a rhombic formation.

## Overheated Waves

CORNWALL has problems of its own in the reception of broadcast programmes, as is shown in this extract from a letter which the B.B.C. has received from the Delectable Duchy:-
regional programer to nigilt was choking itself IT LOST blance in her pro menade tonigit. oning ti TIIE WEATHER TLE WAVES GET overheateb and so get spiet OUT BEFOR SET GET HOLE OH NONTS WO WOU ONLY GET HIGTLE OR blance.

Picturesque Language
$\Gamma$ HE traditional secretivenes of B.B.C. engineers must not be attributed to lack of the power of forceful and fitting expression. When a picturesque expression is called for the B.B.C. engineers can supply it.

## Doors Stop Banging

Take a case in point. In the synchronised transmissions of London, North and West Nationals, sundry sharp shattering noises have been evident Without twitching an ear, Sir Noel Ashbridge's department described these as "door bangs,' and this very appropriate description has stuck Not so the " door banging itself, for the good news has come through that certain alterations in the drive equip. ment of the three transmitters is having the desired effect of reducing these unwelcome sounds, if not disposing of them entirely.

## " Swopping " Aerials at Daventry

CINCE, six months ago, the $\mathrm{G}_{5}$ SW short-wave transmitter at Chelmsford was transferred to Daventry it has been possible to carry out some valuable alternative aerial tests.

Keeping the old transmitter iat steady operation, the engineers have run the two Empire transmitters on two separate channels in the same frequency band, "swopping" aerials without breaking the transmission.

## Eager Empire Audience

The ensuing correspondence has revealed that, taken as a whole, the Empire audience is more technically enthusiastic than home listeners. Any change in signal strength, apparent modulation or studio technique is reported upon immediately, so the Empire post-bag is always eagerly awaited at Broadcasting House.

# PRINCIPAL BROADCASTING STATIONS OF EUROPE 

## Arranged in Order of Frequency and Wavelength

(This list is included in the first issue of each month." Stations with an aerial power of 50 kW . and above in heavy typa)

| Station. | kc's. | Tuning Positions. | Metres. | kW. | Station. | ke/s. | Tuaing <br> Positions. | Metres. | kW. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kaunas (Lithuania) | 159 |  | 1935 | 7 | Graz (Austria). (Relays Vienna) | 886 |  | 338.6 | 7 |
| Brazov (Romania) | 160 |  | 1875 | 150 | Helsinki (Finland) | 895 |  | 335.2 | 10 |
| Kootwijk (Holland) (Relays Ifilversum) | 160 |  | 1875 | 100 | Hamburg (Germany). | 904 |  | 331.9 | 100 |
| Lahti (Finland) $\because \ldots$ | 166 |  | 1807 | 40 | Toulouse (Radio Toulouse) (France) | 913 |  | 328.6 | 60 |
| Moscow, No. 1, RW1 (Komintern) (U.S.S.R.) | 174 |  | 1724 | 500 | Brno (Czechoslovakia) .. | 192 |  | 325.4 | 32 |
| Paris (Radio Paris) (France) | 182 |  | 1648 | 80 | Brussels, No. 2 (Belgium). (Flemish Prog'mme) | 932 |  | 321.9 | 15 |
| Istanbul (Turkey) | 187.5 |  | 1600 | 5 | Algiers, P.T.T. (Radio Alger) (Algeria) .. | 941 |  | 318.8 | 12 |
| Berlin (Deutschlandsender Zeesen) (Germany) | 191 |  | 1571 | 150 | Göteborg (Sweden). (Relays Stockholm) | 441 |  | 318.8 | 10 |
| Droitwich .. .. .. .. .. | 200 |  | 1500 | 150 | Breslau (Germany) . . | 950 |  | 315.8 | 100 |
| Minsk, RW10 (T.S.S.R.) | 208 |  | 1442 | 35 | Paris (Poste Parisien) (France) | 959 |  | 312.8 | 60 |
| Reykjavik (Tceland) .. | 208 |  | 1442 | 16 | Odessa (C.S.S.R.) .. .. | 968 |  | 309.9 | 10 |
| Motala (Sweden). (Relays Stockholm) | 216 |  | 1389 | 150 | Belfast | 977 |  | 307.1 | 1 |
| Novosibirsk, RW76 (U.S.S.R.) . | 217.5 |  | 1379 | 100 | Genoa (Italy). (Relays Milan) | 986 |  | 304.3 | 10 |
| Warsaw, No. 1 (Raszyn) (Poland) | 224. |  | 1339 | 120 | Torun (Poland) . . . | 986 |  | 304.3 | 24 |
| Luxembourg .. .. .. | 230 |  | 1304. | 150 | Hilversum (Holland). (15 kW. till $4.40 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. | 995 |  | 301.5 | 60 |
| Ankara (Turkey) | 230 |  | 1304 | 7 | Bratislava (Czechoslovakia) .. .. .. | 1004 |  | 298.8 | 13.5 |
| Kharkov. RW20 (U.S.S.R.) | 232 |  | 1293 | 20 | Midland Regional (Droitwich) | 1013 |  | 296.2 | 50 |
| Kalundborg (Denmark) | 238 |  | 1261 | 60 | Barcelona, EAJ15 (Radio Asociación) (Spain) | 1022 |  | 293.5 | 3 |
| Leningrad, RW53 (Kolpino) (U.S.S.R.) | 245 |  | 1224 | 100 | Cracow (Poland) .. .. .. .. | 1022 |  | 293.5 | 2 |
| Tashkent, RW11 (U.S.S.R.) . . . | 256.4 |  | 1170 | 25 | Heilsberg (Königsberg Ermland) (Germany) | 1031 |  | 291 | 100 |
| Oslo (Norway) . . | 260 |  | 1153.8 | 60 | Parede (Radio Club Portugues) (Portugal) | 1031 |  | 291 | 5 |
| Moscow, No. 2, RW49 (Stchelkovo) (U.S.S.R.) | 271 |  | 1107 | 100 | Leningrad, No. 2, RW70 (U.S.S.R.) . | 1040 |  | 288.5 | 10 |
| Tiflis, RW7 (U.S.S.R.) | 280 |  | 1071.4 | 35 | Rennes, P.T.T. (Thourie) (France) | 1040 |  | 288.5 | 120 |
| Finmark (Norway) . | 355 |  | 845 | 10 | Scottish National (Falkirk) .. | 1050 |  | 285.7 | 50 |
| Rostov-on-Ion, RW12 (U.S.S.R.) | 355 |  | 845 | 20 | Bari (Italy) | 1059 |  | 283.3 | 20 |
| Budapest, No. 2 (Hungary) . | 359.5 |  | 834.5 | 20 | Paris (Radio Cité) (France) | 1068 |  | 280.9 | 2 |
| Sverdlovsk, RW5 (U.S.S.R.) | 375 |  | 800 | 50 | Tiraspol, RW57 (U.S.S.R.) | 1068 |  | 280.9 | 4 |
| Geneva (Switzerland). (Relays Sottens) | 401 |  | 748 | 1.3 | Bordeaux, P.T.T. (Lafayette) (France) | 1077 |  | 278.6 | 50 |
| Moscow, No. 3 (RCZ) (U.S.S.R.) | 401 |  | 748 | 100 | Zagreb (Yugoslavia) | 10\% ${ }^{10}$ |  | 276.2 | 0.7 |
| Voroneje, RW25 (U.S.S.R.) . | 413.5 |  | 726 | 10 | Valun (Sweden) | 1086 |  | 276.2 | 2 |
| Oula (Finland).. .. | 431 |  | 696 | 1.2 | Madrid, EAJ7 (Union Radio) (Spain) | 1095 |  | 274 | 10 |
| Ufa, RW22 (I.S.S.R.) | 436 |  | 688 | 10 | Madona (Latvia) .- .. . | 1104 |  | 271.7 | 50 |
| Hamar (Norway). (Relays Osto) | 519 |  | 578 | 0.7 | Naples (Italy). (Relays Rome) | 1104 |  | 271.7 | 1.5 |
| Innsbruck (Austria). (Relays Vienna) | 519 |  | 578 | 1 | Moravska-Ostrava (Czechoslovakia).. | 1113 |  | 269.5 | 11.2 |
| Ljubljana (Yugoslavia) .. .. | 527 |  | 569.3 | 5 | Fécamp (Radio Normandie) (France) | 1113 |  | 269.5 | 10 |
| Viipuri (Fioland) . | 527 |  | 569.3 | 10 | Alexandria (Egypt) | 1122 |  | 267.4 | 0.25 |
| Bolzano (Italy) | 536 |  | 559.7 | 16 | Neweastle | 1122 |  | 267.4 | 1 |
| Wilno (Poland) ... .. | 536 |  | 559.7 | 16 | Nyiregyhaza (Hungary) | 1122 |  | 267.4 | 6.2 |
| Budapest, No. 1 (Hungary) . | 546 |  | 549.5 | 120 | Hörby (Sweden). (Relays Stockholm) | 1131 |  | 265.3 | 10 |
| Beromünster (Switzerland) | 556 |  | 539.6 | 100 | Turin, No. 1 (Italy). (Relays Milan) | 1140 |  | 263.2 | 7 |
| Athlone (Irish Free State) | 565 |  | 531 | 60 | London National (Brookmans Park) | 1149 |  | 261.1 | 20 |
| Palermo (Italy) | 565 |  | 531 | 4 | North National (Slaithwaite) | 1149 |  | 261.1 | 20 |
| Stuttgart (Mühlacker) (Germany) | 574 |  | 522.6 | 100 | West National (Washford Cross) | 1149 |  | 261.1 | 20 |
| Grenoble, P.T.T. (France) . . | 583 |  | 514.6 | 15 | Kosice (Czechoslovakia). (Relays Prague). | 1158 |  | 259.1 | 2.6 |
| Riga (Latvia) .. .. | 583 |  | 514.6 | 15 | Monte Ceneri (Switzerland) .- | 1167 |  | 257.1 | 15 |
| Vienna (Bisamberg) (Austria) | 592 |  | 506.8 | 100 | Copenhagen (Denmark). (Relays Kalundborg) | 1176 |  | 255.1 | 10 |
| Rabat (Radio Maroc) (Moroceo) | 601 |  | 499.2 | 25 | Kharkov, No. 2, RW4 (U.S.S.R.) | 1185 |  | 253.2 | 10 |
| Sundsvall (Sweden). (Relays Stockholm) | 601 |  | 499.2 | 10 | Nice (La Brague) (France) | 1185 |  | 253.2 | 60 |
| Florence (Italy). (Relays Milan) .- | 610 |  | 491.8 | 20 | Frankfurt (Germany) | 1195 |  | 251 | 25 |
| Cairo (Abu Zabal) (Egypt) .. ... | 620 |  | 483.9 | 20 | Prague, No. 2 (Czechoslovakia) | 1204 |  | 249.2 | 5 |
| Brussels, No. 1 (Belgium). (French Programme) | 620 |  | 483.9 | 15 | Lille, P.T.T. (Camphin) (France) | 1213 |  | 247.3 | 60 |
| Lisbon (Bacarena) (Portugal) .. .. | 629 |  | 476.9 | 20 | 'Irieste (Italy) .. .. .. | 1222 |  | 245.5 | 10 |
| Tröndelag (Norway) .. . | 629 |  | 476.9 | 20 | Gleiwitz (Germany). (Relays Breslau) | 1231 |  | 243.7 | 5 |
| Prague, No. 1 (Czechoslovakia) | 638 |  | 470.2 | 120 | ( $o r k$ (Irish Free State). (Relays Athlone) | 1240 |  | 241.9 | 1 |
| Lyons, P.T.T. (La Doua Tramoyes) (France) | 648 |  | 463 | 100 | Swedish Relay Stations $\quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ | 1240 |  | 241.9 | 1 |
| Cologne (Langenberg) (Germany) .. . | 658 |  | 455.9 | 100 | Juan-les.Pins (Radio Cote d'Azur) (France) | 1249 |  | 240.2 | 2 |
| North Regional (Slaithwaite) $\quad \cdots \quad .$. | 668 |  | 449.1 | 50 | Kuldiga (Latvia) | 1258 |  | 238.5 | 10 |
| Sottens (Radio Suisse Romande) (Switzerland) | 677 |  | 443.1 | 25 | Rome, No. 3 (Italy) . | 1258 |  | 238.5 | 1 |
| Belgrade (Yugoslavia) . . . . | 686 |  | 437.3 | 2.5 | San Sebastian (Spain) .- .- .. | 1258 |  | 238.5 | 2 |
| Paris, P.T.T. (Palaiseau Villebon) (France) | 695 704 |  | 431.7 | 120 | Nürnberg and Aursburg (Germany). (Relays Munich.) | 1267 |  | 236.8 | 2 |
| Stockholm (Sweden) . . . . . . | 704 |  | 426.1 | 55 | Mumich.) <br> (hristiansand and Stavanger (Norway) |  |  |  |  |
| Rome, No. 1 (Italy) Kiev, RW9 (U.S.S.R.) | 713 722 |  | 420.8 | 50 36 | Christiansand and Stavanger (Norway) Dresden (Germany). (Relays Leipsig) | 1276 |  | 235.1 | 0.5 0.25 |
| Kiev, R M Tallinn (Esthonia) | 731 |  | 410.4 | 20 | Aberdeen .. .. .. .. | 1285 |  | 233.5 | 1 |
| Madrid, EAJ2 (Radio España) (Spain) | 731 |  | 410.4 | 3 | Austrian Relay Stations | 1294 |  | 231.8 | 0.5 |
| Seville (Spain).. . .. .- | 731 |  | 410.4 | 5.5 | Danzig. (Reloys Konigsberg) | 1303 |  | 230.2 | 0.5 |
| Munich (Germany) .. .. .. | 740 |  | 4.05 .4 | 100 | Swedish Relay Stations | 1312 |  | 228.7 | 1.25 |
| Marseilles, P.T.T. (Realtor) (France) | 749 |  | 400.5 | 90 | Magyarovar (Hungary) | 1321 |  | 227.1 | 1.25 |
| Katowice (Poland) ... .. | 758 |  | 395.8 | 12 | (erman Relay Sitations | 1339 |  | 225.6 | 2 |
| Scottish Regional (Faikirk) .. | 767 |  | 391.1 | 50 | Montpellier, P.T.T. (France) | 1339 |  | 224 | 5 |
| Toulouse, P.T.T. (Muret) (France) | 776 |  | 386.6 382.2 | 120 |  | 1339 |  | 224 | 1.7 |
| Leipzig (Germany) ... .. .- | 785 |  | 382.2 | 120 | Tublin (Irish Free State). (Relays Athlone) | 1348 |  | 222.6 | 0.5 |
| Barcelona, EAJl (Spain) .. | 795 |  | 377.4 | 7.5 | Milan, No. 2 (Italy). (Reloys Rome) | 1348 |  | 222.6 | 4 |
| Lwow (Poland) | 795 |  | 377.4 | 16 | Thurin, No. 2 (Italy). (Reloys Rome) | 1357 |  | 221.1 | 0.2 |
| West Regional (Washford Cross) | 804 |  | 373.1 | 50 | Basle and Berne (Switzerland) | 1375 |  | 218.2 | 0.5 |
| Milan (Italy) . . . . . | 814 |  | 368.6 | 50 | Warsaw, No. 2 (Poland) | 1384 |  | 216.8 | 2 |
| Bucharest (Romania) | 823 |  | 364.5 | 12 | Lyons (Radio Lyons) (Erance) | 1393 |  | 215.4 | 25 |
| Moscow, No. 4, RW39 (Stalina) (U.S.S.R.). | 832 |  | 360.6 | 100 | Tampere (Emand) | 1420 |  | 211.3 | 0.7 |
| Berlin (Funkstunde Tegel) (Germany) | 841 |  | 356.7 | 100 | Bériers (France) | 1429 |  | 209.9 | 1.5 |
| Bergen (Norway) .. .. .. | 850 |  | 352.9 | 50 | Miskole (Hungary) . . | 1438 |  | 208.6 | 1.25 |
| Sofia (Bulgaria) | 850 |  | 352.9 | 50 | Paris (Eiffel Tower) Trance) | 1456 |  | 206 | 5 |
| Valencia (Spain) $\because \sim$ SR | 850 850 |  | 352.9 | 3 10 | Pers (Hungary) . | 1465 |  | 204.8 | 1.25 |
| Simferopol, RHJ52 (U.S.S.R.) .- | 859 |  | 349.2 | 10 | Boumemouth | 1474 |  | 203.5 |  |
| Strashourg, P.T.T. (France) | 859 |  | 349.2 | 100 | Plymouth Cor . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 1474 |  | 203.5 | 0.3 |
| Poznan (Poland) ..... Pars) | 868 877 |  | 345.6 | 16 50 | International Common Wave | 1492 1500 |  | 201.1 200 | 0.2 0.25 |
| London Regional (Brookmans Park) | 877 |  | 342.1 | 50 | International Common Wave Liepaja (Latvia) | $\begin{aligned} & 1500 \\ & 1737 \end{aligned}$ |  | 200 <br> 173 | 0.25 <br> 0.1 |

# SHORT-WAVE STATIONS OF THE WORLD 

## Arranged in Order of Wavelength and Frequency

(N.B.-Times of Transmission given in parentheses are approximate only and represent G.M.T.)


## Readers'

## Problems

## A Conversion

AREADER who is using a superheterodyne operating at an intermediate frequency of $110 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ would like to bring his receiver up to date by fitting variable selectivity, and asks whether it would be practicable to do this merely by replacing the existing IF transformers with those of the latest pattern which provide for variable coupling with external control.

It is feared that some difficulty will he encountered, for, so far as we know, there


## Jumping a Stage

A QUERIST who employs an old HF-det.LF set purely as a stand-by receiver for the local station (a few miles away) raises the question of dispensing entirely with the HF stage. His reason for doing this is that the screen-grid valve has just failed and he naturally sees no point in replacing it when so little sensitivity is required for his purpose.

With no HF valve in circuit, however, it is found that signals are too weak, and we are asked to say how the HF stage may, so to speak, be short-circuited in the simplest possible way.

We suggest the method shown diagrammatically in Fig. x, which represents the part in question of this reader's set. It will be necessary to add a small coupling condenser between the grid terminal of the HF valve and the existing HF coupling condenser $C$; this condenser would normally be
Fig. 1. - How to eliminate an HF stage without affecting selectivity to any great extent.
are no variable-selectivity IF transformers for operation at $110 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$; those now available operate at a frequency in the neighbourhood of $465 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ and their use would involve a new set of signal-frequency coils and a new ganged condenser.

## Free Accumulator Charging

$T$ HE small LT accumulators used in lightweignt portable sets are apt to be rather a nuisance, as, although the set is generally used intermittently and for short periods, fairly regular recharging is necessary. Again, some of the cells are much smaller than those with which the average charging station has to deal, and so they are sometimes charged at an excessive rate.
These facts have influenced a reader who is considering the possibility of recharging his cell by inserting it in series with his household DC mains and the domestic lighting system.

The scheme proposed is practical enough, but, of course, care must be taken that the current consumed by lamps or appliances in use at the time of charging does not appreciably exceed the recommended charging rate of the cell. The diminution of the brightness of the lamps (on normal voltages) due to the inclusion of the cell in series is quite imperceptible, and so we have one of the few instances of virtually " something for nothing.'
joined to the HF valve anode, but must now be disconnected from it. The coupling condenser C.C. should be very small

## No Volts to Spare

$I^{\mathrm{N}}$N a recently published reply to a reader's query it was pointed out that amplified AVC is virtually impracticable in a battery set; this applies with nearly as much force to a DC set.

For example, the owner of a universal superhet (worked on DC) is dissatisfied with the amount of control obtained from the AVC system, and now asks us whether the

## The Wireless World

## INFORMATION BUREAU

Tmervice is intended primarily for readers with meeting with difficulties in connection with receivers described in The Wireless World, or those of commercial design which from time to time are revicwed in the pages of The Wireless World. Every endeavour will be made to deal with queries on all wireless matters, provided that they are of such a nature that they can be dealt with satisfactorily in a letter.

Communications should be by letter to The Wiveless World Information Bureau, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.I, and must be accompanied by a remittance of 5 s . to cover the cost of the service.
Personal interviews are not given by the technical staff, nor can technical enquiries be dealt with by telephone.

THESE columns are reserved for the pablication of matter of gencral interest arising out of problems submitted by our readers.
Readers requiring an individual reply to their technical questions by post are referred to "The Wireless World" Injormation Bureant, of which brief particulars, with the fee charged. are to be found at the foot of this page.
controlling voltage could be amplified in a reasonably simple manner.
As already pointed out, the answer to this is "No." The reason is that a considerable surplus voltage is necessary for the operation of an amplified AVC system; ait appreciably higher voltage than that normally obtainable from $D C$ mains is required.

## Cause and Cure

T'HE owner of a " 2 -HF" set which is about three years old has recently fitted new valves throughout. Unfortunately, this has had the effect of producing uncontrollable instability at nearly all tuning positions, but it has been found that stability can be restored by removing all the connections of the reaction control circuit. But, as reaction is useful as an aid to selectivity, our correspondent is not satisfied with the set as it stands, and asks whether it is likely that satisfactory results would be obtained by wiring the entire reaction circuit with screened wire.

In all probability this alteration would have the desired effect. Referring to Fig. 2, which shows in simplified form the reaction circuit of the receiver in question, it will be seen that the extra capacity of the lead between the valve anode and the reaction coil may be considered as a "phantom" condenser (shown in dotted lines) between anode and filament of the valve. This will certainly do no harm. With regard to the other screened lead between the reaction coil and the controlling condenser RC the position is rather different; the extra capacity introduced is virtually in parallel with RC, and so is additive to its minimum


Fig. 2.-The screening of reaction leads will cure instability due to stray couplings, but will add to the minimum capacity of the reaction condenser.
capacity. As the new detector valve is presumably much more "lively" than its predecessor, the minimum capacity may in itself be sufficient to cause self-oscillation.

This, however, we consider to be unlikely, and it is much more probable that the instability is caused by stray couplings between the reaction leads and earlicr MF circuits, and for this screening should provide a complete cure.
|-ERRAमां
CONSTRUCTIONAL POWER AMPLIFIERS


Fig. 1

## FOR USE WITH ELECTRIC PICK-UP OR MICROPHONE

Fig. 1 shows the overall amplification of the 6 Watt A.C. Mains Amplifier, Type AC 6C within $\frac{1}{2}$ d.b. from 25 to 10,000 cycles.
Fig. 2 shows the overall amplification of the 12 Watt A.C. Mains Amplifier Type AC 12C within $\frac{1}{2}$ d.b. from 25 to 8,000 cycles.
Both these curves are of the performance Including the Output Transformer. On 15/1 ratio.

FERRANTI


CONSTRUCTIONAL POWER-AMPLIFIERS


Fig. 2
Details for constructing these remarkable amplifiers, which are superior to anything hitherto made generally available, are given in the Ferranti Booklet R105 which will be sent post free on receipt of stamps or postal order for 6 d .
Other Ferranti Books which you should have are:-
R101 Ferranti Receivers-free and post free. R102 Ferranti Mains Components-
$1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. post free.
R103 Ferranti Valves Book- $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. post free. R104 Ferranti Audio Transformers-
$1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. post free.
Or all four will be sent together for 3d. post free.

THE BEST AMPLIFIERS EVERDESIGNED BYFERRANTI MUSTBE GOOD!
FERRANTI LTD., RADIO WORKS, MOSTON, MANCHESTER, 10

# IR\{SD gives the finesi performance 



## Model 120412 Valve Auto Radio Gramophone

A 12 valve Superhet circuit. Pre H.F. stage with 3 tuned circuits, Separate oscillator, 2 I.F. stages having 6 Band Pass tuned circuits. D.D.T. valve giving amplified A.V.C. controlling 3 H.F. stages. R.C. coupled tone correction valve feeding special 2 stage R.C. paraphase coupled push pull amplifier. H.F. Circuits controlled by 3 position selectivity switch between limits from 3 k.c. to to k.c. Separate valve is employed as interstation noise suppressor. Twin matched energised M.C. Speakers. Automatic Record Changer and Piezo crystal Pick-up. Cabinet figured walnut and macassar ebony. 83 Guineas.

Dimensions $35^{\prime \prime} \times 33^{\prime \prime} \times 19^{\prime \prime}$ A.C. mains only.
Model 1204 Non Auto (Gramophone is not fitted with Auto Changer)

76 Guineas
Model 7058 Valve All-wave Auto Radio Gramophone
An 8 valve Superhet circuit, H.F. Stage on all wavebands, with 3 signal frequency tuned circuits. Two I.F. Stages comprising 6 Band Pass circuits with controllable selectivity. D.D.T. and Detector giving A.V.C. control on 4 H.F. valves. R.C. coupled, Triode output valve. 4 wave bands, 15 to 30 , 30 to 60,195 to 550 and 760 to 2,000 metres. Special dial for easy tuning of short wave stations. Twin matched energised M.C. speakers, Automatic Record Changer and Piezo Crystal Pick-up. Cabinet as above. A.C. mains only.

83 Guineas
Non Auto 76 Guineas


RADIO GRAMOPHONE DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.,
18-20, Frederick Street, Birmingham, 1.
London.-40, Doughty St., W.C.1. Manchester.-17, Bridge St.

NO research or expense has been spared to make R.G.D. the finest instruments of their kind in existence. That they do give more faithful reproduction of radio broadcast and gramophone records than is the case with commercial receivers has been abundantly proved. The incorporation of controlled Selectivity enables the operator to vary the degree of selectivity from High to Low. Low Selectivity is employed on the local station and others not subject to interference and ensures the highest degree of fidelity in reproduction. High Selectivity gives reception free from interference by stations closely adjacent on the waveband.
Models 1204 and 705 ALL WAVE have uniform response from 70 to 7,000 cycles. In conjunction with specially designed twin matched speakers this ensures wonderfully realistic reproduction. The cabinet dimensions are the minimum consistent with faithful reproduction of low notes. Small cabinets often result in a boominess which is sometimes taken for true bass, and pianissimos and fortissimos are often distorted. True reproduction demands a large cabinet or baffle. R.G.D. cabinets are notable for entire absence of "boom" or resonance. If you would enjoy the finest attainable reproduction of radio and gramophone records, your choice must be R.G.D. Five models are available, prices from 48 to 120 Quineas, and a Radio Console at 38 Guineas.

Write for fully illustrated and descriptive Brochure.


Holdens


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Demonstration night every Friday, $7.30-9.30$ p.m.

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## Contents:-

Tuner units for existing Quality amplifiers, 6 and 14 watt Duophase amplifiers, table model sets, vadiogramophones, baffles, demonstration and school receivers, the Haynes A.C. Calibrated Oscillator with internal and pick-up modulation, Haynes cylindrical magnet loud speakers. Technical section and circuits.

Mention of "The Wireless World." when writing to advertisers, will ensure prompt attention.


Specialists in the manufacture of quallty components since the earliest days of Broadcasting, the Bulgin new range of coils are now acknowledged pre-eminent by the finest set designers. The accumulated scienfific knowledge of more than a decade are embodied in their design.

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POST THIS COUPON TO-DAY.
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(BLOCK letters, please)

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N sets for A.C. Mains the speaker fleld coil is invarlably used as a smoothing choke. Thus It serves a double purpose by eliminating hum and providing the required magnetic flux.
The higher the efficiency of the fleld coll as a choke, the more effective will be the smoothing, and as a silent background is a most desirable feature, the effectiveness of the fleld coil as a choke is of paramount importance.


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With an energising current of 40 milliamperes ( 4 watts) the $s m o o t h i n g$ effectiveness of the MODEL "33" is $37 \%$ better.

Each of these series of announcements describes one feature of Magnavox design. Look for future announcements and if you would like a fuller description, please send for PRICES: MODEL 33

Model 33 L. 1,250 ohms. $E 3-15-0$ Model 33 M. 2,5C0 ohms. $=3-15-0$ PRICES: MODEL 66.
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THE BENJAMIII ELECTRIC LTD., BRANTWOOD WORKS, TOTTENHAM.

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NEW RECEIVERS AND AMPiIFIERS $\mathbf{D}$
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 under 1.C.A. export licence, Midyets, table models cabinet, every one guaranteed in this country against laulty workmanshin ad materials by actual distributors
these receivers, in handsome walnut cabinet, with M.C spenjer, ready to plug in, no extras; receivers having
Litrit short waves guaranteed to get stations on lhese
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etc, at $6 / 6$ each, Jine cords for any Universil receiver;
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Carriage is high, owing to goods ieing sent Company:s rigk.
 and lang, A.I.C., 5in, M.C. speaker, ithis midget reany gets stations; not as in most T.R.F.s, getting alout
three; operating on A.C. $/ \mathrm{D} . \mathrm{C}$.
$100-250$ volts; post $1 / 3$. ©7.-Minalget" $17 \mathrm{in} . \times 13 \mathrm{in}$. $\times 9 \mathrm{in}$, 6 -valve superhet, illaminated airplane dial calibrated in meeres, delayed
A.V.C. tone control. P. U. terminals. tapped input 100
250 volts A.O.D.C. (no line cord to trouble with), shielded 250 volts A.O. $/$ D.C. (no line cord to trouble with), shielded
coil systern, 3 bands, $17.50,190-550,900-2,000$ metres, carriage $2 / 6$
c9/5.-Tab
$\mathrm{C}^{9 / 5}$ het.. Table Grand, $1911 \times 9 \mathrm{~m} / \times 16$, 6 -valve 8 -stage superA.V.C. tone control, covering $17-52,190-550,900-2,000$ A.V.C. tone control, covering $17-52,190-550,900-2,000$
metres, sensitivity better than 1 microvolt, P. U. terminals,
A.C. $200-250 \mathrm{v}$., $3 / 2$ watts. out put, over 150 stations; A.C. $200-250 \mathrm{v}$., $31 / 2$ watts output, orer 150 stations;
carriage $5 /-i$
C $13 / 13 .-$ Challenger " tahle $^{2}$. carriage ${ }^{13 / 13 .- \text { Challenger } " \text { table grand De Luxe, } 21 \% \times}$ bands), $11.32,25.100$, $190-550$, $900-2,000$ metres, delayed rotion dial, split second tuning, has an $\mathbf{H F}$. stage tuned ond pentodes on A.C./D.C., giving 7 and 5 watls re spectively. capacitative and mannetic coupling gives maxi mum efficiency on all bands, regensrative frequency changing gives an unequal conversion gain, available in
A.C. or Universal A.C. $/ \mathbf{D}, \mathrm{C}$; carriage $5 / 6$; for experiA.C. or Universal A.C./D.C.; carriage $5 / 6$; for experi
menters. less cabinet either model, deduct $20 /$.
 fidelity job, Farailct paraphase push pul! outpui with
Magnavox 66.12 in , suditorium speaker, 18 watts undiso Magnavox 66.12 in , , uditorium speaker, 18 watts undis
torted, 4 wave bands, $12.2,000$ metres. technical data as in model at $£ 13 / 13, \mathbf{P} . \mathrm{U}$. 1 Erminals and switching; arriage
$7 / 6$; Midwest $7,10,11,16$, and 18 ralve, complete or in chassis lorm.

This advertisement continued in third column.


## THE USES OF ADVERTISEMENT

IHAVE frequently been rebuked for not filling this column with pictures and descriptions of the goods which we sell. My withers are unwrung, because the prime function of our advertising is to illustrate our point of view. For the benefit of those who have not yet appreciated this, I might explain that this company makes sound reproducing apparatus which does not distort.
If I were a real copywriter, I would say that our sets and speakers are the best in the world, but that really means nothing at all, because the rest might really be very bad. What I do ask you to consider is this-can you point to any commercial radio apparatus which is free from distortion of one form or another ?

A lot of fingers will, of course, be directed to Hartley-Turner, because our achievement has always been the making of such apparatus, but if your finger was not raised, and you are at all interested in the idea of distortionless reproduction, then you will find that our advertisements cannot be entirely pointless, because the underlying theme is the verbal illustrating of the joys of broadcasting in the home, without offence to the artistic susceptibilities of the listener.

If you are sufficiently interested to pursue the matter further, a postcard will bring you adequate descriptions of our products.

The growth of interest in our productions has made it necessary to appoint agents in various towns, and, gradually, we are making it possible for those who want to know nore, to have our literature supplemented by demonstrations.

Hartley-Tumer dealers have a soul above selling very cheap radio sets, and we have never appointed a dealer who has not, in the first place, got in touch with us and explained that he wanted to sell something better. That is the sort of dealer you will be pleased to meet, especially when you find that, in addition to being able to talk about and demonstrate really good reproduction, he is a thoroughly capable service man, and will never let you down.

I like to think that every one of our dealers is a personal friend of my own, and that he is inspired by the same enthusiasm for HartleyTurner products as I am myself. I want you to go and see your local Hartley-Turner dealer, and I promise you will find him a good fellow. I will give their names week by week, and if, after a demonstration, you are not quite happy, please write and tell me; it will help the dealer as well as us.

## Ptataitley

Our agent for Edinburgh and district is Jenners Ltd., Princes Street, Edinburgh.


HARTLEY TURNER RADIO LTD. THORNBURY ROAD, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX. Telephone: HOUnslow 4488.

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For the convenience. of private advertisers, letters may be addressed to numbers at "The Wireless World "
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of the Deposit Systein is recommended, and the enselope of the Deposit Systein is recommended, and the enselope
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Readers who hesitate to send money to advertisers in these columns may deal in perfect safety by availing themselves of our Deposit System. If the money be are advised of its receipt.
The time allowed for decision is three days, counting from receipt of goods, after which period, if buyer decides not to retain goods, they must be retumed to sender. If a sale is effected, buyer instructs us to remit amount to seller, but if not, seller instructs us to return amount to depositor. Carriage is paid by the buyer, but in the event of no sale, and subject to there being no different arrangement letween buyer and seller, each or damage in transit, for which we take no respóhsibility. For all transactions up to $£$ ro, a deposit fee of I/ is charged ; on transactions over $\int 10$ and under C 50 , the fee is $2 / 6$; over $£ 50,5 /-$. All deposit matters are dealt with at Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.I, and cheques and money orders shouid
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## (This advertiscment continued from first column.)

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$\mathcal{L}^{75}$ hot. McMurdo Silver Masterpicce 111 , 12 -valive superreceiver in existenoe, sensitivity $1 / 4$ microvolt, tuned $\mathbf{H}$, stage on all bands, waveband coverage contituons 12.2 .000 metres, with usual gap to allow for I.F. frequency i465
kc .). beat oscillator used for finding weak stations on transmissions. 3 I.F. stages, the last one being used fut selectivity orily. Owing to the number of band pass filters used (4) the curve is straight topped and practically perpendicularly sided, this gives frequency response at the speaker is huge public indress High Fidelity job weighiug
over 401b. The amplifier is a very madern version of a Class A prime circult using two pentodes as triodes giring
18 watts undistorted. The whole is heavily chor 18 watts undistorted. The whole is heavily chromium the official recciver of the Columbin Broadcisting Corporation and as used by Bird on the Antarctic Expedition without any alteration. Owing to the difficulty in repackarrango collection. This would be suitable for hotel installation, being capable of operating 20 speakers, or Relay Service.
CALLERS Welcomed at Any Time,-No obligation WE Ilave Not One Set on Sbow, but 18 different NEARFST Point, Marble Arch; down Bayswater Re,
2nd right Albion St., top Albion and Southwick
Streets (in Southwick St.). D EGALLIER'S MO'VOR and RADIO SUPPLY Co.. 20 ,

## A

WHERE We Lead Others Will Follow.
 exclusive to Air Kings, which brings to tuning a fascinatiug simplicity new even to radio.
A. I.L Metal Valves Throughout. the sensation of 1936 ; A supreme in the range of first-class receivers, these Ar King models represent the highest achievements in
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MODEL Prince 6 Valves, 15 guineas; Model Royalty ${ }^{8}$ guineas; $14-2,250$ metres, 2 -speed tuning dials, $5-6-8$ watts undistorted output, transformers tapped for $100-250$ volts
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A LL, Sets Fully Guaranteed, orders laken by post, rash inspeet and handle these models yourself at the following address; immediato delivery of all models; agents. dealers and distributors ranted to bandie the above profitablo
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$H^{\text {armaur }}$
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {Adio }}$
$\mathbf{F}^{\mathrm{OR}}$ American All-wave ( 12.5 -2,000 metres) Universa)
 car
special iststs.
$5^{\text {-VALVE }}$ T.R.F Midget Set. illuminated. aeronlane 5-VALVE tyial, medium and loug wase, $100-250$ volt A.C.
D.C., moving-coil speaker.
$6^{- \text {VALVE }}$ 8.stage Medium- and Long-wave Superhet, 100 .
17-VALVE 9 -stage All-ware, $14-2.000$ metres, $100-250$ set in England and to have a better pertormance tian any set in England and to have a bette
set within 10 guineas of its price.
$\mathbf{E}^{\text {VERY SET }}$ is Unconditionally Guaranteed by Us
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5, Buckingham Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18 .
' $\mathbf{P H O N E}^{\text {He: Blickhurst }}{ }^{2736}$
$W^{\text {holessale agents for }}$
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$A^{\text {ND Many Other World Famous Short-wave Receivers. }}$
$\mathrm{C}^{\text {Ar Radio. }}$
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THE Cheapest Fouse in the Trade for American Valves
 mates sent reparirs roturn American or British sets; estihours at very moderate charges.
$W^{\text {rite for catalogue, but, lar better, pay us a visit. }}$

TRANS.ATLANTXC RADIO Have Pleasure to Ohter
$£^{10 \text { - } 6 \text {-valve Ale A.C.D.C. superhet table grand, }} 15-2,000$

fe/ ${ }^{6 / 13 / 6 \text { en.- } \text {-valle all allwave A.C./D.C. Console, } 18-2,000}$ \&6/7/6.
 TRANS.ATLANTIC RADIO Coo, 15, Percy St,. London,



 the " 1936 Monodial A.C. Super Reriviver., the "193., Monodial A.C. Super Resiever," "Quality ,

 Cabinet, beokcase, etce., or cabinets can alito be fupplied.
$B^{\text {ATTERY }}$ Model. Superhet Chassis, completo with $5-$ BALVE Superhet Chassis $(7-$ stage), complete with



 months guarantee; immediate delivery, carriage paid, 7
days' approval; deferred terms if desired; fuillest particulars on request.
 Invited.
Partridge zow. Amplifer Circuit, 30 W , actual





NEW RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERS
$A^{\text {RMSTRONG }}$ dyne Chassis. ${ }^{\text {Colonial }} \begin{aligned} & \text { We can } \\ & \text { 7-valve } \\ & \text { now }\end{aligned}$ of this luxury chassis, deaigned to cover $16-2,000$ metres of this luxury chassis, deesigned to cover $16-2,000$ metres
and
givod reproduction on both radio and gramo phone, filly delayed Q.A.V.C.; a permaneat maguet speaker, self-energised speaker. or a D. D. speaker energised
by the chassis can be used without alteration. To faciliate tuning, a $100-1$ micro-vernier drive is inmorporated. A manual scratch filter and tone control is fitted on ampli fier section, switchng completely senarates radio from gramophone, and pick-up leads may be zermanently con-
nected. Circuit, eight highly efficient circuits, incorpor ${ }^{\text {nting }}$ Bandpass input, octode frequency chats, incorpor ang first detector and beat oscillatore, Bandpass intermedi ate frequency transiormer coupled to H.F. pentode, Band pass coupled to double diode, second detector and A.Y.C.
coupled to R.C. triode stage, high gain L.F. amplification Triode squelch valve: the output is a resistance coupled stage, with 3.2 watts pentode. Components. Wearice heavy duty transormer, Wearite coils, including shortwave and I.F. transformers, Wearite switching, Wearite
yolume and tone controls, Wearite smoothing choke, Jack son Bros. ganged condenser, Hellesen electrolytic condensers, etc., ecc.; price 9 guineas, complete with valves.
$\mathbf{A}^{\text {RMSTRONG. }}$ - 8 -stassis ; the maperheterodyne Radiogram have been retalned, with the addition of ${ }^{\text {chassis }}$ quiet A.V.C., manual scratch filter and tone control, clock lace tuning. etc., circuit, Bandpass input. Heptode Srenuency changer,
Band pass counled to IT. Bandpass coupled to IT. F. pentode, Bandpass coupled double diode triode ${ }^{\text {resistance }}$ coupled compensat
watts pentode $£ 7 / 18 / 6$, ineluding Marconi valves.
 fully delayed A.V.C.; this equally popular model restage on gramophone, closk tuning, etc.; both radio and gramophone output increased to 3 watts; 7 guineas, in cluding Marconi valves
A ${ }^{\text {RMSTRONG.-Universal }}{ }^{7 \text {-stage chassis, }}$ A.V.C., ${ }^{3}$ win Marconi valves.
 A RMSTRONG.-Univerzal 4 -valve Radiogram chassis, todes; ${ }^{2} 5 / 18 / 6$, including valves. A $_{\text {RMSTRONG.-4.valve A.C. Radiogram }}^{\text {cuit, }}$ full Bassis, chit A cuit, full Bandpass, square peak, 3 pentodes; A.RMSTRONG Supply Specially Matched Speakers, A. gramophone motors and pick-ups at particularly A RMSTRONG Company. the first firm to supply highA grade radio receivers in chassís form, now offer extional $15 \%$ only: purchase price may be divided into 12
payments.
A $\begin{aligned} & \text { RMSTRONG } \\ & \text { riage paid. }\end{aligned}$ A RMSTRONG MANUFACWIURING Co., 100, King's Rd., Camder 'Town, N.W.1. 'Phone : Gulliver 3105.
$[9418$
P.A. Amplifiers, 20 watts output, $£ 13 / 10 ;$ with microwith valves; trade supplied.-Supersound, Ltd., King Buildings, Smith Sq., Westminster, S.W.1. Lid., King
[9015

## RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERSCLEARANCE, SURPLUS, ETC.

GENERAL Election.-Public address outfit, super \& quality, built into trailer caravan, cost £ 200 ; accept
£75.-Hunt, Fox Hill, Haywards Heath. Telephone:
313.
[9417 PUBLIC Address Amplifier, Ingranic, $\begin{gathered}\text { 4-valve, steel } \\ \text { cabinet, mains, turntable, mike, M.C. loud speakers, }\end{gathered}$ horn and cone, Austin $41 / 2 \mathrm{~kW}$ generating set, 110 volts, M.L. $6 v .-140 v$. with smoothing; usell components cleap,
list iree- 36 , Northville Rd., Bristol, 7.
[9457

## ACCUMULATORS-BATTERIES

MANUFACTURFR'S Clearance-Brand new $\begin{gathered}\text { amp. } \\ \text { accumulators ; Fullers } \\ \text { SWXH11, } \\ \text { listed } \\ 14 / 6 .\end{gathered}$


## NEW MAINS EQUIPMENT

Paramount Mains Transformers and Chokes, manuPARAMOUNT in Quality, lowest in price: example: "Wireless World m, Superhet, price, open type, $12 /$.
 $W^{\text {RITE }}$ for List.
 3226. [9550 TANTALUM for A.C. Chargers, H.T. and L.T.-Black-
well's Metallurgical Works, Ltd., Garston, Liverpool.

14/11-Battery chargers, $2.6 \mathrm{v}:$ : 1 -amp., incorporating former only 3/11; illustrated liṣt, iree.-Arden Agency,
Wollaston, Weltingborough.
$[9072$
$\stackrel{V}{\mathbf{V}}$
Vontexiois Customer Writes:-
I RECEIVED Ycir , Transtormer All Right, and amm Vortexion Leads Again.
Vortexion Standards Despatched by Return; Vor200 ma. transformer, $2 \%$ regulation, 26/-i speial intervalve, $17 / 6$; shrouded output transformer, $17 / 6$; Ehrouded
15 henry smoothing choke, 75 ohm, $12 / 6 ;$ regulation chokes, $5 / 6$; full assistance given by post; 12 watt, 3 tage, complete, む10; trade only.
VORTEXION. Specficed guality amplifer or super
monodial, $425-0-425,120 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a} ., 4 \mathrm{r} .6-8 \mathrm{C}$ C.T., 4 v . Зa.

 post $1 / \%$ speaker ficld replacement choke, $16 /-i$ special
output transiormer, to "W.W." spec. $17 / 6$, shrouded; multi ratio output, $20 /-;$ new and improved shroudings
o. A., amplifler cbassis, $8 / 6$; recelver $7 / 6$, in sheel steel sprayed grey.
VORTEXION $7-30 \mathrm{~h}$,
cast $120 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{m}$. Choke, 215 ohms, in dle
L Mitatied but Unequalled; good enough for a "Wire
YORTEXION Cost Iittle More than the Cheapest, but
$\sqrt{\text { unequalled by the dearest. }}$
CUARANTEED 12 Months, and within $5 \%$ normal and Government Dep.irtments, etc., etc.; any model used by 5 years at exira cost of $2 /$.
A LL Becondaries Centre Tapped.
 VOR'1EXION.-Ferrocart LII $350-0-350,60$ m.a. ${ }^{6}$ 4v. 16/-; post 9d.
VORTEXION.-Super model tor H.T. 8 or 9 or 10 . 4 F ;
1 to $2,4 \% .2$ to $4 ;$ open type $14 / 6$, shrouded $16 / 6$;
post $1 /$-. model, weigbit 1 ilb., 4 glaments to specification, $21 /$. VORTEX $10 \mathrm{~N} .-400$ or 450 or $500 \mathrm{v} ., 120 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a} ., 4 \mathrm{v}$. 2 to 23/-- 4 r .2 to $5,4 \mathrm{v}, 2.5 \mathrm{a}$; open type 19/- strouded
VORTEXION. -400 or 450 or 500 v ., $150 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}$, , 4 vin . 4 a ., super job, $2 \%$ regulation, $35 /-;$ shrouded, with terminals; less terminals, $30 / \%$; open type, $26 / \%$; post $1 /$.
VORTEXION Anto Transformers to B.E.S.A. Spectica. 60 watts, $9 /-$, post, or 9 d. 120 v . 120 watts, shrouded, $12 / 6$; open type, $10 / 6$, post $1 / ; 200$ watts, shrouded, 16/6, post $1 /-i$
2,000 wafs, $\ddagger 110$.
YORTEXION 1,000-watt Transformers; £4/10, carriage
VORTEXION 30 h . at $60 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}$. Chokes, $5 / 6 ; 40 \mathrm{~h}$. at 60
iua., $8 / 6 ; 30 \mathrm{~h}$. at 150 m.a. 200 ohms, $12 / 6$ shrouded. See also display advert, page 2
VORTEXION Transformers Made to Your Specification; unless wattage grossly exceeded; special quotations by unless
return.
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Wimbledon, ©.Wi19. Tel.: Libert. 2814 [909]
H.
$\mathrm{H}^{\text {ovNE:s }}$
HOYNE'S.-Transformers and chokes, the acknọwledged
HOYNE's.-Guaranted components, primaries sereened minium clampe, terminal strips to all models, shrouded models fitted with serew terminals throughout.
HO post $1 /-;$ choke, $9 / 6$, post 9 d .

 HOYNE'S.-A.C. 3 or Ferrocart III, $350-0.350$ v.; $60-70$ 11. m.a.; 4 v .2 to 3 a, , 4 vin 22 to 4 a , poprice $12 / 6$, post $1 /-$; with extra
$17 / 6$, post $1 /$ -
IOONE:S. $350-0-350 \mathrm{v}$, 120 im:a, 4 v . 2 to $3 \mathrm{a} ., 4 \mathrm{v}$
HOYNE:S. $-500-450-0-450-500 \mathrm{v} ., 140$ m.a., 4 v .2 to $4 \mathrm{a} .$, or beaters to any specification not exceeding wattage. $4 /-$; HOYNES.-Quality amplifier transformer, $25 /$ in post choke, $7 / 6$, post 9 d .
HOYNE'S.-Chokes coiton interieaved. $20 \mathrm{H} .120 \mathrm{ma.a}$,
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HOYNE'S:-Transformers built to specification, keenest TOYNF.S.-Translormers for every purpose, incerters,
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A Mplion Radiolux Radiogram, list 21 guineas, prace of other bargains. ${ }^{16}$

BELMONT
$165 /$-- Beimont 1935 all-wave $\begin{gathered}\text { dynalve superhetern- } \\ \text { dy-2,000 metres, } \\ 100-250 \\ \text { A.C. }\end{gathered}$
 $115 /$--Belmont $1935 \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}, 100-250$ volts, dual. and Rola speaker, listed $213 / 13$; demonstration wodel,


## BLUE SPOT


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A MERICAN-BOSCH, 7\% A.C. $90 / 25015 / 2,000$, four W.2. bands, new August; $£ 10 / 10 .-9$, Cleveland Terrace, | 9506 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

BRAHMS
PORTABLE "Brahms", 5 -valve Battery, 1932 (S.738),
Harrods, 25 ; take 22. -Bull, 2, Princess Court, W.2.

## BRUNSWICK

49 Guinca Brunswick Automatic Radiogram (1933), 49 A.C.; 6 valves; accept $£ 15$.-Sharpe, 62, St. John's
Park Mansions, Pemberton Gardens, N.19.

## BUSH

B ATTERY Superhet Bush S.B.1, new December, unused $1 \begin{aligned} & \text { accumulator: } 28 ; \text { perfect.-Particulars, } \\ & \text { 5, } \\ & \text { [9498 }\end{aligned}$ St., Lancaster
C.A.C.
 Solihull.

## CLIMAX

$140 / \cdots-$ Climax $_{\text {A.C. }} \quad$ A.V.valve band-pass superheterodyne traight line station-name dial, in attractive inlaid wainut straight inere stabinet, modernittio basket-work fret, Mag: navor, $31 / 2$ watts undistorted output, listed $£ 1111$; demonstration moded, as rew, fully guaranteed, ${ }^{i}$ c.o.d, carriage Rd., E.C.

## COLUMBIA

COLUMBIA Radiogram (1003), 1934, £21, 120v. OldC ham's.s accumulators; $\mathbf{W o r d}$ Green.
[9481
 porating B.T.H. amplet mahogany cabinet, suit cafe or dance hall; $£ 10$.-Box 5843, c/0 The Wireless World, $\begin{gathered}\text { I9480 }\end{gathered}$

## COSSOR


DOMINION


## EDDYSTONE


EDISWAN
 38, Arundel Gardens, Goodmayes. A.C.,

## EKCO

ExCHANGE Ekco D.C. for A.C., perfect condition.-
$\mathbf{F}^{\mathrm{KCO}}$ B74 Battery 5 -valve 7 -stage Superhet., twelve
工. ATEST Ekco All-main's Receiver, A.C. 36 periect, cost


FERRANTI
$\mathbf{1 9}^{35}$ A.C. Ferranti Arcadia; 15 guineas. Aikman, 12 , Wick ham Rdically new, cost Park, Essex. $\boldsymbol{F}^{\text {ERRANTII }} 32$ Receiver, A.C.3, sepgrate M. 1 speaker duction; in large pedestal mahogany cabinet, quality $\begin{gathered}\text { ropro- } \\ \text { [9525 }\end{gathered}$

## GRAVES



## HAYNES

 $\mathbf{1 9}^{36}$ Haynes 2 2H.F. Tuner and 6 Watt Amplifier, cost Webster. 74, Plaistow Lane. Bromley. Ravensbourne
1941.
$[9455$

## H.M.V.


H. M Model 522 C Pdiogram antoratic 9547

SUPERB,-60-guinea H.M.V. gramophone, complete, less

H.M.V. Model 4631935 A.C. Portable Fluid Light Whyte, 19, Queen's
Sert
Terrace,
, H.M.V. Radiogram Model 531 10.valve A.C. Superhet. C25.- - Box 5865, record changer, cost
c/0 The Wireless World. H.M.V. Model 531 A.C. Automatic Radiogram 9 -valve Hition: Superhet., new valves, cost 75 guineas, perfect condition; 45 guineas, or offer-Beesley, 10, Brisbane Grove,
Stockton-on-Tees.

## LISSEN

LISSEN 4-valve All-wave Battery, 1934, W.B. Moving--Bush, 2, Clifton Rd. Romford, Essex. $\mathrm{S}^{\mathrm{HOP}}$ Soited, as new, "Lissen" 3-valve receivers, complete with "Lissen " valves and "Lissen" moving-
coil speaker, Q.P.P. utput and simgle knob tuning. cabinet finished in attractive figured satin walnut, list price $\kappa 5 / 15 ;$ our price $59 / 6$ carriage paid bat.
send for list of hundreds of other bargains.
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## MARCONI

FOR Sale-Marconi radiogram, excellent condition:
 MARCONI $215 / 15$ Superhet Portable, practicaliy new, Hemplete with batteries; £7/10.-23, Loscoe Rd. M ARCONI 264, A.C. fil, as new; quantity $2 / 9$ Chal.
 d.-6, Gove St., Welling borough.
[9516

## MCMICHAEL


 M CMICHAEL Super Range Portable 1930 Ekco
 $\mathrm{S}^{\text {UPER Range Portable McMichael, } 1931, \text { 4-valve, bat- }}$ Durlord, cost 184, old Rd., Chesterfield. in good condition.-
[9448

## MIDWEST



## MONODIAL



## MURPHY

$19^{35}$ Murphy Superhet. Radiogram, perfect; ${ }^{\text {Sudhary }}$ Heights Ar., Greenford. Middlesex. ${ }^{1843,}$ MURPHY 1933 Transportable B4 7475 Battery, 4 -valve; M 12 guineas, required $£ 3 / 10$.-Cooper, 43 ,' Victoria NEW MONODIAL
 Southampton. A.F.5, 13/6.-Gascoine, 84, Arthur Rd.

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OMMPIC S.S. Reeiver Chassis, less, valves;
Deaton, Tudor Lodge, Woodord Wells, Essex.
I9470

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PHiLIPS 3-valve A.C. for $35 /$, cost 212 ; particulars
DHILIPS 4-valve Type 1933 No. 16489 DC.
 $\mathbb{C}^{7 / 10 .-1935}$ weeks, perfect.-Holmes, 22, Ferryhill A.C., used six

## R.G.D.

R.G.D., $£ 81$, mains radiogramophone; $£ 20$-Details

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TECALEMITT D.C. three Osrams, Magnavox moving-

## PYE

PYE"S" 1933 A.C., 6 -valves, metal rectifier; 27 guineas, | Edinburgh. guaranteed perlect.-Cooper; ${ }^{\text {85, Balgreen R1, }} \begin{array}{l}\text { R1, } \\ \text { [9505 }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | PYE 2321531 Battery 2 -valve, cost $\mathcal{L 7}$, Celestion speaker,



## W.W. EVERYMAN

"W IRELESS WORLD" Everyman A.O. Super, complete as specified; $£ 10-$ Lambie, 573 , King's Rd.
[9450
Stretiord, Manchester.

## NIISCELLANEOUS

$\mathrm{F}^{\text {IVE }}$ Valve Midget A.C.-D.C., as new, guaranteed, M.C. - speaker; 59/6.
G.E.C. Gala, all mains, guarranteed, genuine bargain; 79/6
$\mathrm{O}^{\text {SRAM }}$ 4, in new condition, guaranteed, with new batteries; 59/6.-Spencer, 128, High st, Welling,
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MILDMAY RADIO EXCHANGE Offers the Following
W IRELESS WORLD". Monodial Receiver, complete with valves, in guaranteed working order: also
power pack and amplifier, complete with valves; the lot,
$\mathbf{S}^{\text {INGLE }}$ spalves, in Ruaceiver, portion only, complete with
2-STAGE Amplificr, 3 watts output, complete with rectisolid $\begin{gathered}\text { fier unit, also Magnavox speaker, monnted on special } \\ \text { oalk } \\ \text { bafle, including all valves; } \\ f 5\end{gathered}$. M ildmay radio exchange,
6 and 8, Pentonville Rd., London, N.1. Terminus ${ }^{6751}{ }^{6941}$
 5-VALVE National, plus eliminator, cost $£ 18$; sell $£ 5$.
-Johnson, 3 . Colesburg Rd., Beckenham. Purley radio, Ltd, are still able to offer a few
good used receivers.- 18 , Tudor Court, Purley. [945\&


WANTED-Marconi 291 or 292 or H.M.V. 580 , price up to ${ }^{\text {f25 }}$ (about) according to model.-Box 5855.
c/o The Wireless World.
M ARCONI 272 5v. A.C. Superhet., pertect, £6/15; M Pye battery portable, perfect, \&4.-Heybourn, St.
Clare, Altwood Bailey, Maidenhead.
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$\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{OR}}$ Eale.-Cossor 535 superhet., 1935 , 28/10; Lissen
 ${ }^{2} 2$; all in perfiect order, deposit system or c.o.d.-Lohden,

D EMONSTRATION Models, guaranteed as new, G.E.C.



## MAINS EQUIPMENT-SECOND HAND, CLEARANCE, SURPLUS, ETC.

DAVENSET "Garage Model" Charger, had only ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ 115, Ringwood Rd., Totton, Southampton. [9453

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Manufacturerss Clearance.
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOGRAM Cabinets, figured walnut (undilled), } 36 \times 15}$ 70/-: many whers, $30 /-$ to $\quad$ E4/io: photos lor selection sent' on request
"ULTRA" Pedestal Cabinet, Mdm. walnut. modern $\mathbf{S}^{\text {ET }}$ and sp peaker Cabinets; $4 / 6$ upwards.
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SEND Particulars of Your Reqnirements (giving size of stocks of over 100 different ty pes; from $3 / 6$ to $£ 4 / 10$ H. L. Lisilith and Co. Lut., 287-9, Edgware Rd.
[0485 MANUFACTURER's Clearance-Brand new speaker Min. cabinets, veneered walnut finished, $171 /$ in. $\times 141 /$ in. $\times$
11 deep, cost $30 \%$; our price $10 \%-$ Masne, Beacons. 500 Radiogram, wireless; and gramophone cabinets list on request. Example: Console cabinet, height 21 t . 10 in ., wide 2it. 6 in., deep 1 ft 6in. complete with heavy motor board and lid, 14/6; other designs from $5 /-$;
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brand new,-Porters,
144,
Corporation St., BirmingNam.
brand new.-Porters,
144, Corporation St., Birming.
$[9531$ E.D.C. Convertor, good as new, 220 D.C. to ${ }^{220}$ A.C. ton Lane, Bexhll, Sussex. 180 watt, cost £17; , Lerryn," Colling-

 E.D.C. Converter, 50 volts, D.C. input 240 volts, A.O. as new; starter batteries for above, £4.-Walkers Wireleess,
Margate.
I9535, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~kW}_{\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{r} \text {, Rotary }}$ Convertor Made by Crypto Co., output $\frac{1}{2}$ H.'T, volts 250, amps. 1.5; L.T, volts 16.100 amps
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each; reconditioned motors, A.C. and D.C., all size in each; reconditioned motors, A.C. and D.C., all sizes Milo Engineering Works. Milo Rd., East Dulwich. S.E.22. (Forest Hili 4422.)

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$\mathbf{A}^{\text {LL Sp Spakers Listed Below are Brand New and Made }}$
$10 / 6$ Only.-Energised 8 in. Cone, 6,500 ohms field, 1,800, 2,000, 2,200 , or 2,500 olims field; power, pentode,

14/- Only, usual price $45 /$-- As above, but with 10 in. of handling large outputs.
15/6 Only, usual price 35/--Permanent magnet ciency, 8in. cone, power, pentode, or universai of hish effil 18/6 $\begin{gathered}\text { Only-As above, but with } \\ \text { quality speaker, giving a } \\ \text { large } \\ \text { lane, powerful } \\ \text { output } \\ \text { with }\end{gathered}$
glven input.
$19 / 6$ only, usual price $41 /-$ Permanent maknet
noded, with the new Aini magnet, high fux density, sin. couse, power, pentode, or universal trans-24/- Only, usual price 70/--As a bove but with 10 in. 2/9 only.-Brand new cabinets, suitable for any of $59 / 6 \begin{gathered}\text { Only, including large output transformer, usual } \\ \text { price } \\ £ 6 \ldots \text { Brand new auditorium speakers, }\end{gathered}$ noted for realistio reproduction, ideal for quality receivers and amplifiers, energised 2,000 ohms field lor direct use
on $200-240$ volts, D.C. mins, 5.000 ollms field for use on $200-240$ yolts, D.C. mains, 5.000 olms field for 1 use
with . Wireless Word ". Quatity Four Receiver 1.250 whms field. for use with "Wireless World" Quatity Anl-
ohlifier; other field resistances; 1,000 ohms, 1,500 ohnis, 2,200 ohmss, 2,500 ohms; spech colls 110 or 15 ohms
reaistance as required. Purchaser writes: It have had renistance as
considerable experience with high quality reproduction, but must admit that the speaker you supplied surpasses anything I have so far heard."
77 / - Including large output translormer.-As above, for direct use on 2000240 volts A.C. mains, usual price £. Purchaser writes. I am delighted with the results
on teest with the Wireleas World
Quality Amplifier. It apparently has a unitorm response over the whole musical sale, and is the best speaker I have yet heard
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SECURE One of These Bargains Now; repeat orders $H^{\text {Ulbert, }}$, Conduit St., W.i.

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For the sum of $\mathbf{3}^{\prime} 6$ N.R.S. or their Authorised Agent will test your recelver, issuing a Certificate of test, if in worklng order.

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[9487 VAUXHALL.-Magnarox permanent magnets unirersal. 16/6; 10in ccne. 23/.
 VAUXHALL.-Abore, fully guaranteed, complete with humbucking coils; state power or pentode trans
ormer; unused manufacturers stock, immediate delivery, former; unused manufacturers' stock, immediate delivery,
carifiage paid. lists free; cash with order or co.d.cariage paid, lists free; cash with order or c.o.d., 0 : 56, Ludsate 10 . HARTLEY TURNER 40 Watt Field with Rectlfier, ect; \&7; first cheque secures. Wayler, 48, Coles Lane Hilltop, West Bronwich
MAGNAVOX D.O. 152 (9in, cone), $22 / 6 ;$ Magnavox ower or pentode transformers, and 2,500 or 6,500 ohm fields: Magnavox P.M.254. 18/-; Magnavox N.N.252
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$36,235,83,43,543,12 /-2525,1223,14 / 6 ; 227,226$, Und $280,7 / 6 ; 2 A 3,18 /-$ UX250, UX210, UX281, $17 / 6$; valves in stock; we also stock trausmitting valves, post
paid, cash with order or c.o.d.
WARD, 4 Hô, Farringdon St., London, E.C.4. Tcl. :
$[0452$ A MERICAN Valves, first grade in all types, some politan Radio Service Co., 1021, Finchley. Rd. N.W.11.
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CRYSTALE,-Cormplete reliable sensitive Perikon detec-
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MICROPHONES.-Complete transversecurrent out fit to MICROPHONE Transiormer, with 3 interchangeable model, $25 / 6$.
A. HINDERI.ICH, 2, Bridge Rd., London, N.W. 10.

HOME Constructors of Coils, chokes, and transformers Litherland, Liverpool 21 .
[9213

## COMPONENTS-SECOND HAND,

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4-VALVE A.C. Chassis, $250-0-250$ and 4 -volt windings, rolume control switch, 2 eoils, etc.0 etc. ; all wired; break-
ing up price
H.T. Elıninators, comprising A.C. transformer, 220 v . two U12 rectilying valves, choke, condensers, etc., ideal suppl
$25 /$-.
VOLTAGE Regulators, 20 v . to 300 v input, 220 v . outfor fine adjustment, metal case; $30 /$ - each, rotary switch
L.S. Horn Units by the Following Makers: Racon, Tru-

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25/-for voltage doubling, 500 v., 250 m.a., $12 \mathrm{in} . \times 4 \mathrm{in}$.;
HEAYBERD Supercision Moving Coil Meters, flush and types, triple and double reading types, $24 / \mathrm{in}$ a, dials, $0-3$
m.a. and 120 volis, $0-30 \mathrm{m.a}$ and 150 volts, $12 / 6$ each, $\begin{array}{llll}\text { mn.a. and } 120 & \text { volls, } 0-30 \mathrm{m.a} \text {. and } 150 \text { volts, } 12 / 6 \text {, each; } \\ 0-6 \text { volts and } & 120 \text { volts, } 0-12 \text { volts and } 120 \text { volts, } 10 / 6\end{array}$ each; $0.15 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{m}, 5$ volts and 150 volts, $15 / 6$ each.
SOUNDHEADS and Everything Connected with Taikie
SFND Stamp for Lists.-Note new address: H. Franks, 6. Liltic Menmark st., W.C.2; and 83. New Oxford
St. W.... The latter address for nicroscopes, cameras
and correspondence. Phone: Temple Bar 2620 . [9528

## COMPONENTS-SECOND HAND,

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plus Goods at a Fraction of the Original Cost. All goods guaranteed perfect. Carriage paid over $5 /=$ under 5/. postage 6d. extra; 1.F.S. and abroad carriage extra;
orders under $5 /-$ cannof be sent c.o.d. PLEASE Send 3d. Stamp for Large New Illustrated Catalogue, also October Bargain Supplement.
$\mathbf{W}^{\text {Orld Famous Continental Valves, mains type, }}$ each H.L L; screen grid variable mu screen erid: $1 / 3$ and 4 watt A.C; output directly heated pentodes; 250 tetrodes: A.C DC types, 20 volts, 0.18 amp , filaments: screen grid; variable mu screen grid; H., H.L. power and pentodes.
 $2^{1 / 3 / 2}$ watt indirectly heated pentodes.
2 -VOLT H.F., L.F.,2/3; power, low consumption power, grid 5- or 4-pin pentodes, V.M.B.P., H.F,P., Class Be, $5 /$.THE Following American Types, ${ }^{4 / 6 ;}{ }_{4} 250,{ }^{210}, 245$, $77,78,2 A 5,281 ;$ all other American types; $6 / 6$ each.
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ELJABLEE }}$ Soldering Irons, 0.2 amps.; super type, 3/9. volts, $2 / 6$, conPremier Short-wave Tuning Condensers (s.L.F.), Promplete, ceramic
vanes, moiseless
pigtail,
$0.00015,0.0016$, vanes, noise less pigtail, $0.00015,0.00016,0.0001,2 / 9$;
double spaced $0.00005,0.000015,0.00025,3 /$ each
$\mathbf{B}^{\text {RASS Reaction }}$ Condensers (S.L.C.), with integral slowPremier' Short-wave Coils, with circuit, 4 and 6 -pin type, set of 4, $13-170$ metres, $7 /-$; for either type;
 chassis, 6 d.; B.T.H. moving coil speakers, matched pairs, 8 in., 1,500 ohms, 7,500 ohms ( 1,500 speaker as choke, 7,500 speaker in parallel with H.T. supply with output 12/6.
M. C. Multi-Fatio Output Transformers, $2 / 6 ; 2-1$ or $1-1$ 50 and 100.1, 2/6; 3 henry chokes, 2/6; 100 heary chokes, $2 / 6$
LARGE Selection of Pedestal, table and radiogram
$\mathbf{B}^{\text {LUE SPOT }} 29$ P.M. Moving Coil, multi-ratio transideal former, battery sets, 1516 handes, 4 watts; Sonochorde ditto, FLIMINATOR Kits. $-120 \mathrm{v}, 20 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}$., $20 /$-; trickle $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ charger, $8 /$ - extra; $150 \mathrm{v}, 30 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}$., with $4 \mathrm{VF} .2-4 \mathrm{amp}$.
 ${ }^{4 v}$ L. 3.5 amps. $27 / 6$. 376 ; 200v. 50 m.a., with 4 vv 3.5 a mps.,
PREMIER L.T. Charger Kits, input 200-250\% A.C.

B.T.H. Truspeed Induction Type, A.C. only, gramoCollaro Gramophone Unit, consisting of A.C. motor, COLAR $100-250$ ramophone high quality pick-up and volume control, 45/-; motor only, 30 /-
EDISON Bell Double Spring Gramophone Motors, inresistances, turntable and a, ftrings, 15 .-. Wire-wound 8 watts, any value up to 100,000 ohms, $1 / 6 ; 15$ watts, any value un to 50,000 ohms, $2 /-; 25$ watts, any value
up to 50,000 ohms, $2 / 6$. up to $50,00 \mathrm{C}$ ohms. $2 / 6$.
M AGNavoX Speakers.-144 Magna, 25/-; 152 Magna, gising kite, 10, $12 / 6 ; 152,17 / 6$; all 2,500 ohms. Enerpermanent magnet, pinm. coné, $22 / 6 ;$ matate transformer re: quired; all othertrpes in stock, Ammerican type, 250 valves,
9 watis, in push-null; matched pairs, $9 /-12.2,000$ meters, withont coil changing, Lissen All-band 2 -gang screened coils, for screened grid H.F. stage (tuned), scremed grid detector type receiver, circuit supplied, giving
 amps., all at $6 / \%$ read A.C, and D.C.

1,000 Ohm 150 milliamp, semi-variable resistance, $2 /$-;
 COSMOCORD Pick-ups, with arm and volume control, wonderful value, $10 / 6$; supe. type, 12/6. The fol-
 holders, American valve holders, 1 -watt resistances, wire end, every value; tubular wire end condensers, 1,500 volt, every value up to $0.5,3$ a mp., 2 or or 3 -point switches.
Cyldon double trimmers, 6 yds. Systoflex, $1,1.5,2$ or 2.5 mm .t, 1 yd. 7 -way cable, 9 ft . resin cored solder, 6 yds. push-back connectlng wire, 2in. knob.
$\mathrm{E}^{\text {LECTROLYTIC Condensers.-T.C.C. }} 8 \mathrm{~m}$ m.f. $550 \mathrm{~m} .4 /$.


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(This advertisement continued on next page.


* We have pleasure to announce that our new, Season 1935/36 Catalogue is now off the press. This is our eighth annual Catalogue, and we are sanguine that it will be found of greater interest than ever to our thousands of "WIRELESS WORLD" clients.
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$\star$ Its 64 PAGES are crammed with information which you should have.
* This Catalogue will gladiy be sent FREE AND POST FREE to all readers of "THE WIRELESS WORLD" on receipt of a written or telephoned application, to our nearest offices, provided you mention this Journal.
* NEW ITEMS FOR THE 1935/36 SEASON INCLUDE:

8 New "Q.M.B." Mains Switches.
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55 New Potentiometers, ranging from 10 hm to 200,000 Ohms in pure wire, and from 50,000 Ohms to 1 Megohm in our new, ultra-silent composition-element pattern. The varlous types range from 1-watt to no less than 250 -watts continuous dissipation.
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## COMPONENTS-SECOND HAND CLEARANCE, SURPLUS, ETC

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 $25,000,50.000,100,000,250,000,500,000,1$ meg.; 21

Premier Mains Translormers, all have tapped prim aries, C.T., L.T.s, and engraved terminal panel; com bined H.T. 8 and H.T.9, 2 LT.s. $10 /$-; rectifier, $8 / 6$ extra G.T.10. ${ }^{2}$ L.T.s. $10 /-; \quad$ rectifier, $9 / 6$ extra; 250 plus

$\mathbf{B}^{\text {AKELITE Reaction Condensers }} 0.0001,0.0003$ SHORT-WAVE Coil Forms, ribbed ebonite, $21 / 2$ by $11 /$ 5d.; ditto, slotted, 6 d .
$\mathrm{B}^{\text {AKELITE Ribbed Formert. } 4}$ or 5 -pin ralve holde
R RITISH Radiophone Screened Down Lead, 20 tee $3^{3 / 6 ;}$ Cossor Class $B$ input and output transformers
$\mathbf{B}^{\text {RITISHI Wirewound Potentiometers, } 10,000 \text { plus } 50,000}$ CLARION Moving Light Slow Motion Dial, with 2 in C knob tor short waves, $2 /$ Simplicon. full risio
difie, , 2/;; Uulity, dise drive, 1/6.
B.T.H. Moring Coil Speakers, 8in. pentode tran

K OLSTER-BRANDES Moving Coil Speakers, 1,500
PREMIER All Brass Shortwave Condemsers, 0.00015 Prass integral slow motion, 3/9; British Radiophone al brass 2-gang condensers, 0.00015 , $5 /-;$ Ormond 0.0002 s 0.K. for short waves, $1 / 6$; Polar all brass 0.0005 slow mrive, $5 / 11$; Utility 3 -gang, fully screened trimmers, disc drive, $7 / 6$; American $3-\mathrm{gangs}$ with trimmers, $3 /$ -
TISSEN 3-gang Superhet Coils, 6/-; iron oore coils coils, Bith circuit, $2 / 11$ each; Varley band-pass aerla col19; B.P. type, $2 / 9$; ditto band-pass transformers, B.P. 8 , wave, §d.; manufacturers' type, 6d.
PREMIER Smoothing Chokes, 25 ma. 20 henrys $2 / 9$ m.a. 40 m.a. henrys henrys $60 / \mathrm{m}, 60 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}$. 40 henrys $5 / 6$, 150 replacement. 5/6.
Premier Auto Transformer, $10 / 200-250$ and vice versa 100 watt $10 /-, 50$ watt $7 /-; 1,000-0-1,000$ trans ings, complete with two G.U.1's, $65 /-$; with L.T, wind and condensers in stock.
MANUFACTURERS' Type Mains Transformers, 300 . $30060 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a} .2$ L.T.S., $6 / 6 ; 350 / 350120 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a} .3$ L.'I'S
PREMIER Super Public Address Amplifier, incorpor . ating the new 6 B5 valve (see "Wireless World, July 15). 10 -watt model, all A.C., enormous gain, phase
aversion, $\delta 7 / 7$, with valves; 20 -watt model 10 guineas uitable speaker's in stock. Microphones, 3 -guinea mode ith stand and transformer, single button type $19 / 6$ Vestern Electric type on base with translormer, $4 / 6$
MOVING Coil Miliammeters, by prominent manufac
turer, $2 \% / 8 \mathrm{in}$. diameter $18 / 6$, $31 / 1 \mathrm{in}$, diameter $22 / 6$
TELSEN 5-1 Radiogrand Transformers, 2/9; 1-1 coủ,
A NY Tspe and Guantity of Instrument Wlre Can be
$\mathrm{R}_{2 / \mathrm{ol}}^{\text {ELIABLE }}$ Morse Keys with Code Engraved on Base SPECIAI, Offer.-Set of 3 short-ware coils, 4 -pin type PREMIER SUPPLY STORES
$20^{-22}$ High St., Clapham, S.W. 4 ('Phone: Macaulay 2381 ) and 165, Fleet St., E.C.4
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1934 "w.W." Monodial, with "W.W." amplifier 194 P×25 output, Rola speaker. A.C. $200-250$. £.P. 1934 output, Rola spcaker. A.C. $100-120$ amplifier Henfy's, 72. Wellington Are.. N.15. Stamford Hill 2907.
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MAINS RADIO Offer Stnpendous Bargains; carriage A SSEMBLIES-Band-pass three-gang tuning assemblies, in metres, and three-gang screened coils to match, including switching from 200 to 550 mietres to 1,000 to 2,000 metres, unused and boxed, absolutely complete,

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\text { Tealay wirea, with circuit; } 25
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FLIMinators.-Guaranteed 12 months, handsome 14 metal ease, $200-260$ volts, $40-100$ cycles, outnut 150 volts at 30 milliamps, three tappings, 150,9060 rolts,
A.C. (Westinghouse rectifier), $20 /-$ with 2 volts, $1 / 2 \mathrm{amp}$. Acc (rickle esharger, 27/6; D.C., 8/6.
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ESISTORS.-Unused }}$ colour coded one-watt resistors, $\mathbb{R i z e}^{\text {wire ends, best make, }}$, 50 ohms to 22 megolims; any
$\mathbf{R}_{6 \mathrm{~d} \text {. }}^{\text {EACTION Condensers, unused, utility }} 0.0001$ mid., R 6d.; Ready Radio 0.0003 mfd. ., 6 d .; Formo 0.0001 mid, ditierential, 7 d .
POTENTIOMETERS.-Radiophone $5,000,10,000,25,000$ ohms potentiometers, with switch, perfect. $1 / 6$;
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M Ildmay radio exchange offers the Following MARCONI K19 Pick-up, 15/-; set Varley B.P. 19 coils
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Ward for Unparalleled Bargains in Set Manufac perfect; immerediate delivery. GARRARD Universal Gramophone Motors, with auto chokes, $3 / 6$.
 CENTRALAB esistances, 1 watt type 6 d ; 2

 5. 6 or or ${ }^{9-\mathrm{pin}} \mathrm{p}, 9 \mathrm{~d}$.

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SKELETON Type Westinghouse Rectifiers H.T.8, 9/6; H.T.9, 10/-; H.T.10. 10/9; L.T.4 or LT.5, with
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MAINS Transformers. $-350-0.350 \mathrm{v} .60 \mathrm{ma.a}, 4 \mathrm{v} .4 \mathrm{amps}$,

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$\begin{array}{ll}0-10,000 \text { ohms. } & \text { terms of } 5 /- \\ 0-60,000, \\ 0-1,200,0000^{\prime \prime}, & \text { down and } 1 / \\ 0-3 \text { megohms. } & \text { a week. }\end{array}$

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disclose name).
 $\underset{\text { order. }}{\mathbf{R}}$

 $\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-Garrard }}$ handies, boxed, $\begin{gathered}\text { singlespring, } \\ \text { motors }\end{gathered}$ $\mathrm{R}^{\text {ADIOMARTM. - Dejuramsco, the world's finest ganged }}$
het.; 1/11. R ADIOMART.-Westinghouse 2 amp. rectifiers. $8 / 6$; $\mathrm{R}^{\text {ADellesen }} 2 \times 2$ mid., decoupling electrolyties, 6 d .
 $\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMAART.-Lowloss condensers, all brass soldered }}$ vanes, 0.0005 bosed, $2 / 3 ;$ super quality mica variables, $0.0003,4 \mathrm{~d} . ;{ }^{2} 0.0005$, 6 d . $\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART,-Lissen }}$ unscreened, $1 / 11 ;$-gang superhet, coils, switched, $\mathrm{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-Super quality }}$ sush-pull output chokes, Rainay
$R_{\text {world }}^{\text {ADIOMA.-Astounding offer electrolytic condensers, }} \mathrm{m}$ aker, $4 \times 4 \mathrm{md}$. (separate), 500 v , working; 1/6
$\mathrm{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-Genuine }} \mathbf{1 5 / 6}$ Frost $\begin{gathered}\text { potentiometers, }\end{gathered}$ $\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART--Igranic tapered }}$ potentiometers, $1 / 2$ meg.,
$\mathbf{R}_{\text {A/OMART.-Lissen }}^{\text {A-gang bandpass superhet. coils, }}$
$R^{\text {ADIOMART Famous All-wave Skyscraper }}$ 2-gang coils,
$\mathbf{R}_{\text {diagram; } 12 / 6 \text {. }}^{\text {12, }}$. diagram; $12 /$
 $\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMARTS.-Manufacturers' }}$ Stalloy cone hy. 100 m.a. chokes,

$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-British Radiophone, fully screened }}$ 2-
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART:-Radiophone }} \begin{aligned} & \text { 3-gang } \\ & \text { or superhet., } 7 / 6 ; \text { Us } \\ & \text { Utility } \\ & \text { ditto, } \\ & 5 / 9\end{aligned}$
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART, -British }}$ bationhone fitted Uniknob trimming, straight line dial; $9 / 6$, above
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-Utility }}$ Midget 2 -gang superhet, $3 / 3$; with trimmers,
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-Lissen } 30 ~ h y, ~} 40$ m.a. chokes, $2 /-$ ditto
 transformers, $3 / 6$
$\mathrm{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.- Pushback, the wite used by set makers, }}$
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART. }}{ }_{3-1,5-1,3 / 6}$; Centralab $7 / 6$ Re-meg. pogrand translormers,
$\mathbf{R}_{6}^{\text {ADIONART.-T.C.C. electrolvtics, } 6 \text { mid. } 25 \mathrm{v} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} .}$;
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART--Electrolytics }}$ N.S.F... $8 \times 8$ mid., 500 v . 500v., $2 / 11$.






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$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-Telsen }}$ pair, $4 / 6 ;$ screned $\begin{gathered}\text { sereened dual range coils, } 2 / 6 \text {; } \\ \text { H.F., } 1 / 11 \text {. }\end{gathered}$

$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-Milliameters, fush }} 25 / 8 \mathrm{in}$., $5 / 9 ; 25 / 3 \mathrm{in}$.
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { R ampsers, } & 350-350, & 48 . \\ 5\end{array}$ rost $1 /$

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As the majority of "Wireless World" readers already appreciate, SOUND pales DO NOT introduce any new that it cannot be improved-regaroles of price. These remirks apply equally well to our TRANSFORMERS and CHOKES which are so well known in watt "Wireless World" Quality Amplifier and our 30 watt "Quality" Amplifier
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As many of the circuits and apparatus described in these pages are covered by patents, readers are advised, before making use of them, to satisfy themselves that they would not be infringing paients.

## CONTENTS



## EDITORIAL <br> B.B.C. Effects Department

## A Weak Link in the Chain

V
$E R Y$ seldom indeed do we offer any criticism of the work of the production side of the B.B.C., partly because we are not specialists in this section of broadcasting activities, but principally for the reason that we sincerely believe the production side of the programmes to be very well done.

We hope, therefore, that what we have to say on the question of "effects" will be taken the more seriously because we have not shown ourselves habitual critics in the past.

The Effects Department began its activities almost as soon as broadcasting transmissions started, and many of the ideas used then were borrowed from the stage, although others had to be devised which the stage had never needed. An early problem presented itself in the fact that the microphone, the B.B.C. amplifiers, the transmitters, and the listeners' sets all had a share in creating distortion of the original and, what was more serious, failing to reproduce the original sounds at the top and bottom of the audio frequency scale.

## Faithful Reproduction of "Curious" Sounds

It was necessary to play all sorts of tricks and invent curious sounds in the studio which, when reproduced in a receiver, gave the effect required.

But since those days the transmitting links, and particularly microphones, have improved enormously; so, too, have receivers and loud speakers. The result is that listening with a modern receiver to local trans-

## COMMENT

missions we hear those curious noises produced by the Effects Department and often identify them as "curious" noises and not as what they are intended to represent.

We believe that if direct comparisons could be made between the waveform of some original sounds and the waveform emanating from the speaker of a modern receiver when the B.B.C. has produced these sounds artificially, rather startling discrepancies would show up. No doubt the public is becoming steadily more critical, but this alone would not be sufficient to account for the present opinion, quite generally held, that the B.B.C. effects are a weak link in the chain.

## An Old Grouse

## The Control Engineer

$I$$T$ would hardly be fair to criticise, as we have done above, one section of the work of the B.B.C. without returning once more to the question of the activities of the control side, because here is a matter which has for years been a subject of complaint from listeners, and the fact that the trouble still persists makes it all the more distressing. We refer, of course, to the fact that it is seldom possible to set the volume control of our receivers at the begianing of a local station programme and leave it at that position to enjoy comfortable reception throughout the programme.

Why should it be necessary, for example, when a talk has just finished at comfortable listening volume for the announcer to come on and shout at us with a voice like a bull? Surely some sort of automatic volume control could be installed at the microphone end, if the problem is one beyond the capacity of human control.

# Constructing and Operating the New Inexpensive Superhet. 

AMETAL chassis with all holes in the correct positions is available for this receiver and its use greatly facilitates the construction. It is necessary to mount the bracket for the variable selectivity control before the trimmers, since they obscure one of the fixing holes. These trimmers, Cro and C14, must not be mounted flat against the chassis; in one case because the trimmer would foul one of the bracket fixing bolts, in the other because the capacity between trimmer and chassis would be too high. Long 6 BA bolts are used for the mounting and three full-size nuts are run on each and securely tightened before placing the trimmers on them, so that the trimmers are spaced from the chassis by a distance equal to the thickness of three nuts.

Care should be taken to see that the electrolytic condensers, the earth terminal, the coil screens, and all bolts carrying earthing tags make good contact with the chassis, and it is important to make sure that the aluminium-finish to the chassis is removed at the necessary points. The aerial and PU terminals must, of course, be insulated with the washers provided.

The wiring is straightforward, but care should be taken to follow the original plan not only in the matter of the actual connections but in regard to the positions of the wires. Those wires nearest the baseboard will naturally be put in first and for the heater wiring to the three receiving valves No. 16 gauge is used. This gauge is also used for one or two other long leads where its extra rigidity renders it advisable. It should, of course, be first straightened by stretching, otherwise difficulty will be experienced in sliding the insulating sleeving over it. Except in one or two special places, the rest of the wiring can be carried out with No. 20 gauge which is much easier to handle.
Particular care should be taken in the wiring of the detector and AVC circuits for the proximity of certain leads is relied upon to produce the condenser $\mathrm{C}_{17}$. Similarly $C_{I}$ is produced by the proximity of two wires, but in this case they are extra wires inserted for this purpose only. A length of No. 16 wire is joined at one end of the aerial terminal and bent into the position shown in the drawings. Another length of the same gauge wire is supported by terminal (I) of the signal-frequency

THE Variable-
(Concluded from page 462 of last week's issue)

coil assembly and is bent so that it lies parallel with the first. The two wires are then sleeved for the whole of their lengths, using thin walled sleeving, and are bound together with thread to form the condenser Ci.

The adjustments necessary before the receiver will give its correct performance are to the IF circuits and to the ganging. There are four trimmers in the IF amplifier, three for the medium-wave ganging and one for the long waveband-a total of eight. Some form of tuning indicator is a great help, and it can take the form of a proper output meter connected across the output transformer primary or a voltmeter connected between the chassis an 1 the cathode of one of the controlled valves. In the former case, the meter reading will increase with signal strength, but in the latter it will decrease once the signal is strong enough to operate the AVC system. A voltmeter used in this way should have a full-scale deflection for some 6 to 10 volts.

## Ganging with an Oscillator

If a test oscillator be available, connect a fixed condenser in series with its high potential output lead, and set it to 465 $\mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$. Connect the earthy output lead to the chassis and the other to the grid uf the IF valve. Roughly adjust the trimmers on $\mathrm{T}_{2}$ for maximum response. Then adjust the output of the oscillator so that the indicating meter reads a convenient value; if no meter is used, and the
ear is relied upon, keep the input very small so that the signal is only just audible. Then carefully adjust the tw, trimmers to their optimum settings. In this connection it should be noted that the secondary trimmer will have little or no, effect upor the indication of a voltmeter, and this circuit will usually have to be adjusted aurally.

When satisfied with the adjustments to T2, connect the output of the oscillator to the grid of the triode-hexode and adjust the triminers in Ti roughly. Then set the selectivity control for nearly maximum selectivity, that is, nearly fully rotated in a clockwise direction, and carefully adjust each of the two trimmers in Ti. A much smaller cutput from the oscillator than before should be required, and it will usually pay to check over the adjustment of all four IF trimmers before proceedin: to the ganging. When satisfied with the adjustments, sti the selectivity control at optimum. This is readily done by ear by choosing the setting which with a weak input gives the loudest signal in the speaker.

Transfer the oscillator output to the aerial and earth terminals, using a standard artificial aerial if available, if not a 0.0002 mfd . condenser between the aerial terminal and the high potential oscillator lead. Set the test oscillator to $\mathrm{I}, 500 \mathrm{kc}$ is and the tuning control at zero. Stop the receiver osciilator from functioning by joining terminal ( I ) of the oscillator coil to earth by a lead fitted with spring clips. Set the oscillator to give a large output of o.I to I volt and adjust the trimmer on

# Selectivity IV. 

By W. T. COCKING

THE small superheterodyne is a receiver which is hard to beat for general broadcast reception and it is capable of an astonishingly good performance if well designed and carefully constructed. The circuit details of the Variable-Selectivity IV. were fully discussed in last week's issue of "The Wireless World" and in this article the construction of the receiver is dealt with. The initial adjustments are also treated and the performance of the set on test is fully described.
$\mathrm{C}_{3}$ for maximum response as indicated on a voltmeter connected across R3. Then set the test oscillator to $1,400 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ and tune the set to it by the main tuning control. Reduce the output of the test osciilator and remove the short-circuit from the set oscillator. Now tune in the signal exactly by the adjustment of the trimmer on CI3 only.
The next steps are to replace the shortcircuit on the set oscillator and to set the test oscillator for large output at $600 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$. The receiver should then be tuned to this signal using the voltmeter as an indicator. When this has been done, reduce the oscillator output, remove the short-circuit, and tune in the signal by the adjustment of Ci2 only. To ensure the most accurate ganging, a return should be made to 1,400 $\mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ and the trimmer on $\mathrm{Ci}_{3}$ readjusted in the manner already described.

## The Long Waveband

When the medium wave ganging has been completed it is the turn of the long waves. Here only one trimmer, $\mathrm{CI}_{14}$, needs adjustment. This is best done by setting the test oscillator at some 250/300 $\mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ with a large output and the set oscillator short-circuited as before. Tune the set to the signal, using the voltmeter as an indicator, reduce the oscillator output and remove the short-circuit. Then tune in the signal by adjusting CI4 only. This completes the ganging and no further adjustments should prove necessary, save, perhaps, that it is advisable to check the adjustment of the trimmer on $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ with the aerial on which the set is to be used. This is easily done by tuning in a low wavelength station on the medium waveband and adjusting this trimmer for the strongest signals.
Where a test oscillator is not available, the ganging must be carried out on signals. This is not quite so easy, but is perfectly practicable. At first screw up the trimmers on $\mathrm{Tr}_{\mathrm{I}}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{2}$ fully. Then unscrew the secondary trimmer on $\mathrm{T}_{2}$ three complete turns and the primary trimmer two and a half turns, the bottom trimmer on Tr one and a half turns, and the top trimmer two turns. Unscrew Ci4 fully and $\mathrm{C}_{12}$ about three complete turns. Screw the two trimmers on the gang condenser fully home and then unscrew that on $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ half a turn and that on $\mathrm{C}_{13}$ threequarters of a turn. Set the selectivity con-
trol for low selectivity (anti-clockwise) and the waverange switch for the medium waveband (also anti-clockwise).
It should then be possible to tune in a signal and if a voltmeter be connected across $\mathrm{R}_{3}$ as an indicator, a strong signal is an advantage. If the ear is used to judge signal strength, only weak stations should be used. Having obtained a signal, adjust the four IF trimmers as accurately as póssible; as the signal strength increases, increase the selectivity and readjust the trimmers in $\mathrm{TI}_{\mathrm{I}}$, repeating the process until the final adjustments are made with the control set for nearly maximum selectivity. The IF circuits are now in line with one another, but it is not yet known whether they are tuned to $465 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$
and adjust C 22 while rocking the tuning control backwards and forwards over a few degrees until the optimum combination oi settings is found. A return should then be made to a low wavelength and the trimmer on $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ readjusted. This completes the medium wave ganging provided that the intermediate frequency is correct.

## Checking the Intermediate Frequency

The question of superheterodyne whistles will be dealt with later, but it may be remarked that a whistle is quite probable when receiving a station having a frequency twice that of the intermediate frequency. That is to say, when the intermediate frequency is $465 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ a whistle can be expected when receiving a station on $930 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$. This forms a useful check upon the intermediate frequency, and the station upon which the whistle occurs should be identified so that from a knowledge of its frequency the intermediate frequency can be found. If the adjustments be widely out so that accurate ganging cannot be obtained, a number of whistles may be found, and in this case the

or not. If they are not, the ganging may not hold accurately.
The next step is to tune in a low wavelength station and to adjust the trimmer on $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ for maximum response. If a station below some 220 metres can be found and identified, set the tuning control so that its wavelength is indicated by the dial and tune it in by the adjustment of the trimmers on $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{3}$. Then find a station at the other end of the waveband
wanted one is likely to be the strongest.
If it be found, for instance, that the whistle occurs at $1,000 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$, the intermediate frequency is one-half of this, 500 $\mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$. This is much too high and all four IF trimmers should be screwed up somewhat until the whistle occurs at $930 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$. On the other hand, if the whistle occurs at, say, $860 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$, the intermediate frequency is $430 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$, which is too low, so that the IF trimmers must be further un-


## The Variable-Selectivity IV.-

screwed. Once the correct frequency has been found, the adjustments can be proceeded with in the certainty that they, are final.

The long wave ganging is easy, for Cr4 is the only trimmer to be adjusted and its optimum setting is very near to minimum. It is best done on a station towards the middle or lower end of the waveband, such as Luxembourg, and Ci4 must be adjusted while rocking the tuning control backwards and forwards over a few degrees until the optimum combination of settings is found.

VOLTAGES AND CURRENTS.

| Valve. | Anode Volts. | Screen Volts. | Cathode Volts. | Anode Current. | Screen Current. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FC X4l hex. ", ose. IE VMP4G Output DN41 | $\begin{array}{r} 205 \\ 40 \\ 205 \\ 180 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 2.45 | mA1.3 | $\underset{2.25}{\mathrm{~mA}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - | 1.7 | - |
|  |  | 1005 | 20.0 | 6.85 96.0 | 4.25 |
|  |  |  |  | 26.0 | 6.7 |

Volts across $\mathrm{C} 25=350$. Volts across $\mathrm{R} 11=3.3$. Field current $=56.5 \mathrm{~mA}$.

A full-size blue print of the wiring diagram is available from the Publishers, Dorset House, Stamford Street London, S.E.1. Price 1s. gd. post free.
stations it proved to be exceptionally high. Mains hum was found to be negligible, and the selectivity entirely adequate, while background hiss was inaudible.

Very few whistles were found. On the long waveband a trace of one whistle could be detected when the receiver was mistuned by some $5 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ to Io $\mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ from Droitwich due to the oscillator harmonic beating with the London National. The whistle could only just be heard, however, and was inaudible with the receiver correstly tuned to the station.

On the medium waveband also the whistles were fow. As already men-

On test, this receiver was found to give a very satisfactory performance indeed. tioned, one is to be expected at $930 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ and is due to feed-back of the second harmonic of the intermediate frequency which is generated in the detector. With such a compact layout of components, it is hardly practicable to avoid it. Another whistle may be found at $1.395 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$, due to feed-back of the third harmonic, but this is likely to be less prominent and was not noticeable in the original receiver. Second channel whistles and the mul-
 speaker housed in a C.A.C. cabinet.

The sensitivity proved adequate for the reception of all worth-while stations with quite a modest outdoor aerial. During the daylight hours and in the heart of London stations such as Fécamp, North Regional, Cologne, and Brussels on the medium waveband would not only give full volume but produced a detector input well beyond the threshold of AVC. On the long waveband, Huizen, Radio-Paris and Luxembourg gave signals which anyone could be excused for mistaking for locals.

Even with optimum coupling in the IF transformer, giving quite a high degree of selectivity, the quality of reproduction reached a high standaid and with the lower selectivity possible for strong

titude of whistles due to kindred effects which are found in some superheterodynes are completely absent.

In conclusion, it may be said that the receiver is one which will give a very satisfactory performance indeed, judged from all points of view. Even if no account were taken of its cost, its performance would be a remarkable one. When the
low price of its components is taken into consideration its performance becomes really outstanding.

## DISTANT RECEPTION NOTES

COLOGNE has had very bad luck in having its big anti-fading aerial blown down by a gale. Since it has been found impossible to use anything like the transmitting plant's full available power of 100 kilowatts with a temporary aerial, the standby transmitter is now at work, using a power of about 17 kilowatts. It is not likely that a new mast can be built before next summer, so I am i.fraid that British listeners will not find Cologne any too good this winter. The loss is rather a serious one to those who live in the east and south-east of England, for when it was in full swing Cologne gave excellent daylight reception in many places, whilst after dark it was one of the best stations going. I think I am right in saying that Cologne's aerial mast, like those of many other big German stations, was a wooden structure of the latest type.
Another German station now also under the weather (though not so literally so as Cologne) is Stuttgart, which is undergoing extensive alterations. Whilst the work is going on the main transmitter cannot be used; until dusk, therefore, the old plant is in operation with quite small power. Don't be surprised if you now cannot pick up Stuttgart during the daytime.
One of the most strongly received of European stations in the lower part of the medium waveband at the present time is the new Radio Lyons, which was officially opened a week or two ago. This is a private station working on 215.4 metres with a rating of 25 kilowatts. It is quite separate and distinct from the official Lyons (La Doua) which operates on 463 metres and is rated at 90 kilowatts. Under the Lucerne agreement the greatest power that may be used by a station with a wavelength between 200 and 240 metres is 30 kilowatts; Radio Lyons therefore has not done so badly for a private station by managing to secure 25 .

The other night I picked up a French station working on 209.9 metres (two channels above the Eiffel Tower) and was rather surprised to hear the call sign given as Radio-Midi. This was a new one to me, and I began to wonder whether some fresh transmitter was taking the air. On enquiry I found that Radio-Béziers has changed its style and title to Radio-Midi, and that is that. Once more I would like to record my humble protest against these call signs that don't help the listener by showing (except in the vaguest possible way) the location of a station that he picks up. France seems rather fond of this kind of thing: in recent months Fécamp has become Radio-Normandie; Lille, RadioNord; Radio Vitus, Radio Me-de-France; Radio L.L., Radio-Cité ; and so on. Ile-de-France is about the only call sign which localises the station at all-and that only if you happen to be conversant with the topography of Paris. I do wish that at the next big conference of the U.I.R. some influential body of representatives would bring forward a motion that every station should henceforward be known by the name of the nearest big town. The merits of wireless as an educational factor are frequently extolled; why shouldn't it do its bit in helping to teach us geography?
D. EXER.

# HINTS and TIPS 

## Practical Aids to Better Reception

DURING overhauls of defective receivers, and equally when introducing experimental modifications, the need often arises for the temporary connection of fixed resistances or condensers to the

## For Testing or Fault-finding

 chassis. Everyonc who has attempted such a task will know how difficult it is to dispose of the new component and its connections quickly and at the same time securely.To overcome this difficulty the "gadget" shown diagrammatically in Fig. I has been developed for use in the service department of several wireless factories; although perhaps of greater interest to the professional than to the amateur, it is attractive enough to appeal to many experimenters who take their hobby seriously.

As shown in the diagram, the device consists of a series of fixed resistors and condensers of the values customarily employed in wireless sets. These are assembled in a small case or in any other convenient manner, and rotary switches are provided to enable any value of resistance or capacity to be selected at will. Suitable ro-point switches for the purpose are made by several firms such as Bulgin or Kabi.

External connections may be made through flexible "wander" leads fitted with crocodile clips, or, if preferred, terminals may be fitted. The uses of such a device will be obvious; suspected faulty components can be replaced for purposes of testing in a moment and experimental alterations in. existing capacity or ${ }^{-}$ resistance values can be made with the greatest of ease. If required, a combination of resistance and

Fig. . - Connections of a resistance - capacity box ; any value likely box ; any value likely to be needed for testing
or experimental work is immediately available.

capacity either in parallel or in series can be introduced into the receiver circuits. Perhaps the greatest advantage of all is that the effect of different values can be determined while the ear retains its original impressions-these are usually lost in the process of interchanging components.
construction of a testing prod which has the unusual virtue that it may be clipped on to any point merely by the operation of one finger and without any risk of shock. The hollow body of each prod consists of an ebonite tube of about $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. inside diameter and from 4 in . to 5 in . long. The purpose of the tag which is soldered to the

Test prod and test clip combined : this useful device is thoroughly insulated, and may safely be used to make connection make connection
to high-voltage circuits.

upper shank of the clip is to provide increased leverage for easy finger operation, while the lower, which is gripped between the other shank and the tube by means of the fixing screw, carries the connecting flexible wire. This screw should be countersunk well into the ebonite and then covered over with Chatterton's compound or paraffin wax to complete the insulation. If an SG or pentode valve terminal is used for the small knob, it can be attached by screwing it on to a short 6 B.A. screw which has previously been securely fixed to the tag by a lock-nut as shown in the drawing.

THE crystal set, which seems again to be coming in for some share of public interest, is not ordinarily regarded as a potential source of interference to other receivers. Nevertheless, it is a fact that it can cause a good deal of trouble, and for this the high sensitiv-

## A Crystal Danger

 ity of the modern valve set is largely responsible. If, for example, a detector coupled to a receiver tuned to the local station is subjected to vibration (say by passing traffic), the carrier wave will be modulated by this vibration, and thus interference with other sets tuned to the same wavelength may be propagated over a wide, area. Similarly, disturbing "clicks" are heard through nearby sets when the crystal detector is adjusted, an 1 for this reason the semi-permanent type of detector is to be preferred.$I^{T}$T should be remembered that filaments or heaters of valves take a comparatively heavy current for a few moments after voltage has been applied to them; in this matter they resemble the filaments of the ordinary electric lamp which, when

## Heavy <br> Starting Current

 cold, has a resistance many times lower than when its normal running temperature has been reached.A knowledge of this fact is likely to be particularly useful to those who are building receivers with universal valves. There is no need to be perturbed if a heavy current (as indicated by an ammeter) flows for an appreciable period of time after switching on.

# The Renode 

## A New Valve Development in Denmark

DETAILS of a new type of valve developed by A. Schleimann Jensen of the Skandinavisk Rфrfabrik have just been released. The valve is a radical departure from accepted practice and has no grid in the ordinary sense of the word. The arrangement of the electrodes is shown


Fig. I.-In the Renode, the cathode $K$ is surrounded by a shield Kc which has a slot to permit the exit of electrons.
in Fig. I, and it will be seen that the emitting cathode K is surrounded by a screen Kc, which has a lengthwise slit parallel to the cathode. The auxiliary anode Ha also has a slit of the same size in it. The electrons emitted by the cathode pass through the cathode slit and


Fig. 2.-Depending upon the potentials applied to the electrodes, the beam of electrons between cathode and anode can be made narrow as at (a), brush-like as at (b) or it can strike the deflecting plates (c).
are formed by it into a beam, which passes through the slit in the auxiliary anode to the main anode $A$. Between the two anodes the beam passes between two deflecting plates X and Y .

In operation the cathode and deflecting plates are operated at the same potential while the anode and auxiliary anode are positive with respect to them. The cathode shield Kc, which is termed the concentrator, has a negative bias applied to it, and when this has a certain value the electron beam between cathode and anode is concentrated into a straight path as shown at (a) Fig. 2. When the negative bias is reduced, the beam widens out (b) and eventually some of the electrons hit the deflecting plates (c). This last condition is the one normally employed, and the application of HF potentials to the deflecting plates by a circuit such as


Fig. 3.-A push-pull input circuit for use with the Renode when it is operating as a detector.
that of Fig. 3 causes the beam to be deflected alternately towards one or the other of the plates. The particular plate towards which the beam is deflected at any instant collects in consequence an increased number of clectrons and there is a rise in current in the external circuit.

## Linear Detection

With the circuit of Fig. 3, full-wave rectification is secured, and as regards the external circuit the action seems very similar indeed to that of the ordinary push-pull diode detector. As a result of rectification, a steady potential appears across the load resistance $R$, and its polarity is such that the deflector plates become negative with respect to the cathode. If the HF input be modulated, this "steady" potential fluctuates with the modulation, and both plates fluctuate together at the same average potential, although their instantaneous HF potentials may be quite different. As a result, the anode current is varied at the modulation frequency. As regards the external circuit, the action is very similar indeed to that of the American Wunderlich valve,
which, it will be remembered, is the equivalent of a push-pull grid detector. The internal structure of the Renode, however, and its internal mode of operation are quite different.

It is not essential to employ the Renode with a push-pull input circuit, and if the two deflector plates be joined together a conventional input circuit can be used. HF currents then appear in the anode circuit. and it is quite possible to obtain reaction effects. The curves of Fig. 4 show at A the input! output characteristics, and at B those of an HF pentode,


Two views of the Renode valve. the vertical scale representing the deflec-
tion of a mirror galvanometer in cms. The linearity with the Renode is well marked, and it is claimed that it extends to an input of at least $I$ volt. As an HF amplifier the valve is also more linear than an HF pentode, and damps a tuned circuit to


Fig. 4.-The detection characteristics of the

Renode (A) compared with those of an HF pentode (B).

## The Renode-

which it is connected to a lower degree, thus leading to improved selectivity. The stage gain obtainable is somewhat higher than with conventional valves, but not greatly so.
It is clear from the few details which are yet available that the new valve promises to be an extremely interesting development. As the illustration shows, the extemal appearance differs little from that of an ordinary valve, and the dimensions are presumably of a similar order.

In addition to the Renode a further valve, this time of more normal design, has also been developed. This consists of a triode which has two false grids, A and B (Fig. 5), inserted between the control grid and cathode. Only one-half of


Fig. 5. The " non-radiating "' valve has two false grids A and B, and a cathode which is only half coated.
the cathode is covered with an emitting layer, so that grid $B$ is round a blank cathode, while grid A surrounds an active cathode. It is claimed that by using this valve in the correct circuit, presumably some form of balanced bridge, full reaction effects can be secured without any danger of radiation from the aerial, even if the reaction control is mishandled. Here, however, details of the circuit are not yet available, so that it is too early to form any opinion on the value of the device.

## New Short-wave Journal

MUCH useful information for short-wave enthusiasts is contained in the first issue of The Short-wave Constructor, a magazine published at 3d. by British Television Supplies, Ltd., of Bush House, London, W.C.2. There are three complete constructional articles; the most ambitious set described is an ultra-short-wave superheterodyne intended as a basis for television experiments. This receiver operates at an intermediate frequency of 12 megacycles, and the IF circuits are designed to embrace band widths up to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ megacycles.

The remaining constructional articles deal with an HF-detector-LF combination covering waves between 12 and 80 metres in three steps and a simple detector-LF set with interchangeable coils. Specialised aerials for short-wave work are treated in one of the general articles, another of which, entitled " Beginning on the Short Waves," shows how easy it is for the amateur to make a start in this fascinating branch of our art.

# Air-cored Inductances 

Design Based on Empirical Data

AIR-CORED inductances ranging in value from o.I to I henry are occasionally used in modern sets for tone correction, whistle suppression, and for low-pass filters. Such inductances are generally designed and adjusted for the


Fig. 1.-Curves relating inductance, turns and DC resistance (dotted line) for coils $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide and wound on a $\frac{3}{4}$ in centre.
an unduly large outside diameter, so for coils of higher inductance it is best to increase the thickness to $\frac{5}{8} \mathrm{in}$. Then the curve in Fig. 2 would apply. A 0.4 henry coil in the one case and a $I$ henry in the other will wind into a former just about 2in. in diameter, which is a convenient size for most purposes.

There is a fairly large overlap between the two designs, which is perhaps inevitable, since the data is compiled from experimental work, but it is hoped that they will prove helpful nevertheless where, hitherto, difficulty has been experienced in obtaining constructional data for coils of this type.
The outside diameter of the end-cheeks for a few specimen coils of $\frac{3}{8} \mathrm{in}$. and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick are given in the table. Formers can be made of ebonite or wood; the centre must be circular, but the cheeks can be
particular function they are called on to perform, but the data provided is not very helpful when coils of different value are needed for an experimental purpose. It would, of course, be possible to calculate the turns required on the basis that inductance is proportional to the square of the turns, but this holds good only provided the shape and mean diameter remain the same as the coil taken as the guide. This involves a considerable amount of tedious calculation to find a size of wire with a covering to just fill the winding space with the turns needed.

Considerable data has been compiled on the winding of air-cored inductances for experimental purposes, and this has been utilised in the preparation of the two curves reproduced here. They may be regarded as an inductance ready-reckoner. The inductance curve in Fig. I relates to coils wound on a former with a $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. centre of circular cross-section and $\frac{3}{8} \mathrm{in}$. wide, and these dimensions are suitable for inductances up to about 0.4 henry. Anything greater than this will necessitate

TABLE

| Turns <br> No. 40 <br> DSC | Diameter of <br> cheeks for sin. <br> wide coil. | Turns <br> No. 40 <br> DSC | Diameter of <br> cheeks for $\frac{5}{8} \mathrm{in}$. <br> wide coil. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2,000 | $1 \frac{5}{8} \mathrm{in}$. | 3,000 | $1 \frac{3}{8} \mathrm{in}$. |
| 3,000 | $1 \frac{7}{8} \mathrm{in}$. | 4,500 | $1 \frac{7}{8} \mathrm{in}$. |
| 4,000 | $2 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{in}$. | 6,000 | $2 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{in}$. |

finished square if it is more convenient than cutting circular discs. The three pieces are then clamped together by


Fig. 2.-Coils of inductance greater than 0.4 henry are wound on a former $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide and the full-line curve provides the winding data. The DC.resistance is given by the dotted-line curve.
a short length of 4 BA screwed rod and nuts, or alternatively by a long screw with a nut one side. No. 40 SWG DSC wire is used for all coils.
H. B. D.

## EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN <br> BRIEF REVIEW

## Papuan Broadcasts

$\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{L}}$EW Guinea's first broadcasting station has been opened at Port Moresby, using the call $\operatorname{sign} 4$ P.M. with a wavelength of 221 metres.

## Television in Filmland

$\mathrm{H}^{\circ}$OLLYWOOD is going all out for television. The Twentiein Century-Fox studios are inaugurating the first televisionequipped stage in Hollywood as a memorial to the late Will Rogers. It is stated that the new stage is so constructed as to permit tremendous concentration of light within a confined area.

## 100 Kilowatts from Sweden

M.

SIFFER LEMOINE, chief engineer of Swedish broadcasting, announces a project for constructing a roo-kilowatt station for the South Swedish region in the Scania district, where the existing stations, Malmö ( 10 kilowatts) and Hälsingborg (200 watts) have proved insufficient.

The Government is being asked for a subsidy of $\frac{f 75,000}{}$ to cover the cost. The site of the new station will probably be near Hörby.

## History Repeated

LDER readers of The Wiveless World who recall the famous amateur transatlantic tests of 1922-23 will be interested to hear that a comparative series of tests, following closely the lines of those of twelve years ago, is to be held in December. During the week December $15^{\text {th }}$ to 22 nd British and American amateurs will make special attempts to communicate on the 80 -metre band. As both telephony and morse will be used short-wave listeners should find the 80 -metre channel very intriguing during this period.

## Radio Feeler

ARADIO device reputed to enable a ship to "feel" its way through fog has been tested on the French liner "Normandie." A radio beam on a wavelength of 16 centimetres describes an arc of 45 degrees in the direction of the ship's travel, and if the beam is intercepted by any obstacle in its path a loud speaker announces the fact to officers on the bridge. It is stated that objects have been detected at distances up to four miles.

## Current Topics

## Laughter in Court

ADunfermline miner who was admonished at the police court last week for annoying neighbours with an unduly loud wireless set, said that he had turned it down at night at 10.30 . It was, he said, a wireless which went the same when it was turned down as it did when it was full on. (Laughter.)

## Television for Australia

ARRANGEMENTS have re cently been made whereby the Australian Radio Manufacturers' Patents Association has been granted exclusive rights for the construction and operation of television apparatus under Baird patents.

The Association, of which the majority of manufacturers in the Commonwealth are members, intends to start experimental transmissions in Sydney and Melbourne as soon as possible.

## Double Fees for Pirates

 IAST week we reported the great drive of M. Mandel, the French Postmaster-General, against wireless pirates and his decision to demand double fees from convicted defaulters.The official declaration


Acars.

## National Police Radio Station

 NATIONAL police broadcasting station will in all probability be erected at West Wickham, Kent, within the next two or three months. Transmissions will be intended for regional stations in the leading provincial towns, whence they will be relayed to patrolSome fifty-two radio-equipped police cars now patrol the London area.
 where there are many Poles, and the other to South America. An additional beam is being planned for the United States. On some occasions announcements have been also made in Chinese for the Eastern radiation. Good reception of the new service has been reported from all over Europe and abroad. The programmes at present are broadcast from the central studios in Warsaw.

## Loud Speakers

TWELVE lectures on 'The Theory and Design of Loud Speakers", are to be given by Dr. N. W. McLachlan, M.I.E.E. on Mondays, commencing November lith, from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m., at the Polytechnic, Regent Street, London, W.i The fee for the course of twelve lectures is ros. 6 d .

## Mr. Sarnoff on European Radio

CONTRADICTING the opinion held by many European observers who have recently visited the United States, Mr. David Sarnoff, chairman of the American National Broadcasting Company, considers that research in radio and television in Europe is not so far advanced as across the Atlantic. When he returned from his recent European tour he said:-
"While interesting research work is being done in several European countries, the progress being made in our own country is in advance of anything I saw abroad.
" In England the B.B.C. while Government-owned, nevertheless permitted to exercise a measure of freedom; but in other European countries, especially where dictatorship is the order of the day, radio is primarily used for propaganda purposes.'

## Prison Radio Abroad

RADIO is an accepted antidote to the discomforts of prison life on the Continent. In Germany higher-grade prisoners are allowed daily listening ; in Czechoslovakia the prison inmates are given selected musical and educational programmes, while in Switzerland the loud speakers are installed in the gaol corridors to enable inmates to enjoy broadcasting without having to quit their comfortable cells. In Denmark short-term prisoners are allowed radio, newspapers and tobacco.

In France, however, the gaolbird must sing his own song.

# Does Broadcasting <br> The south-west corner of England and Wales is probably the most 

difficult to cover, both technically and from the programme point of view. Geological vagaries upset the plans of the B.B.C. engineers, while listeners' racial differences accentuate the problems associated with programme building. Mr. Baily here describes the B.B.C.'s latest efforts to deal with the situation.

## III.-The New West Region

THIS week we visit the headquarters at Bristol of the new West Region, which, as I indicated last week, is a sub-division of the old B.B.C. Western Area. The whole of Wales has split off, leaving Sir Noel Ashbridge and his engineering colleagues the pretty problem of building transmitters to serve the West of England with its new programme.

(over 40 all told), the heads of which held their first Programme Board meeting, as a unit independent of Cardiff, during October. Once a week the Programme Director at Bristol confers with his opposite number at Cardiff to portion out time
$\qquad$ .
 temporarily " on loan", to the Palestine broadcasting authorities, is Programme Director at Bristol. On the left is Bristol's Broadcasting House flood-lit during the Jubilee celebrations. Choral music is extremely popular in the West. Below is the West. Below is the
Exeter Male Voice Choir photographed in the Bristol studio.

## A REGIONAL TOUR

By LESLIE BAILY

on the wavelength which, for the time being, they have to share.

They are also sharing a Regional Director, Mr. E. R. Appleton, but this dual control cannot last. I predict that Mr. Appleton will move permanently to Bristol, if not to London, and a Welshman will be appointed Welsh Regional Director at Cardiff.

## The New Transmitters

When the split is finally completed the existing transmitter at Washford Cross will become Welsh Regional-the only instance of one region's transmitter being situated in another region! Land-lines will send Welsh programmes from the Cardiff studios to the transmitter on the cliffs of Somerset, whence they will be thrown back across the Bristol Channel to Cardiff and Swansea and all the other heavily populated South Welsh towns, and as far across the mountains into Central Wales as this transmitter can reach.

And where will the new West Regional transmitters be? One of many proposals was to have a roo-kilowatt station near Plymouth, to cover the Far West, with a relay near Bristol to serve the northern part of the Region. Another idea is a series of low-power relays.

A mobile transmitter has been exceedingly active in the West for months past, and in this connection I have had the advantage of an explanation from the B.B.C. Assistant Chief Engineer, Mr. Bishop.
by the curious shape and geology of the district, which make it the most difficult region in England to cover with an adequate field strength.

Until the new Western transmitters are in being the present West Regional transmitter at Washford Cross will continue to broadcast a combined West and Welsh programme. On the programme side the split has already been made; at Bristol there has been built up a complete Regional programme-organising staff


## Britain? <br> OF INVESTIGATION


"We are looking around down there in rather an academic way," he said, "to study the attenuation in that part of the country, in addition to actually finding sites. On this research all our future plans depend-where the stations may be, their power and wavelength. Nothing has been decided. Attenuation is a difficult problem in the West, due to the nature of the subsoil."

Now look at my geological sketch map. Washford Cross stands on red marl, which is a favourable subsoil from a radio point of view. Red sandstone is bad-hence the comparatively poor reception which is obtained of West Regional in the Ilfracombe area. This same red sandstone patch includes the Brendon Hills, on
which it was originally intended to build the West Regional station, but the attenuation was so bad that the site was shifted seven miles to Washford Cross,


The Bristol Control Room, showing the S.B. and control boards, with the amplifier racks on the right.
"adaptation," by the way, has been done most skilfully, so that the graceful quality of the old houses is not murdered by modernism.

A Bristol landmarkSt. Mary, Redcliffe, seen from the dockside.

Cardiff) is to be transferred to Bristol in the New Year, and Cardiff will engage a new man who will, of course, be Welsh.

Mr. Mills is still here as chief executive. The Programme Director is Mr. R. A. Rendall, but during his absence on loan to the Palestine Government his job is being done by Mr . Francis Worsley, who will later be sent down to Plymouth to organise the Big Push there.
The keenness with which Mr. Worsley

## Does Brjadcasting Serve Britain?-

impressed upon me the rich programme potentialities of the West Country augurs well for the future. Here is a region rich in history, graced with seaside resorts famed for their entertainments, and having a population with strong agricultural interests and equally strong maritime traditions. But it is clear that the staff's enthusiasm starts at the top, for the Regional Director, Mr. Appleton, proudly drew my attention to Havelock Ellis's conclusion (after a research into the birthplaces of British geniuses) that the West of England has been the most conspicuous centre of English intellectual energy-and according to Mr. Appleton it still is.
'And so if we're not the best B.B.C. Region we jolly well ought to be,'" said Mr. Appleton.

Mr. Appleton leads a dual life at present, spending half the week at Bristol, half at Cardiff.

Increased programme activity has caused congestion in the four studios, especially at night, as Bristol (like other provincial centres) has to cope with the fact that performers in plays, etc., are mostly amateurs who can only rehearse in the evenings, when transmissions are also in progress. Hence the extensions next door, where there will be another studio and numerous offices.

Number One studio at Bristol is magnificent. Apart from the Concert Hall at London Broadcasting House, which is in a class apart, this Bristol studio is the most pleasing I know in its proportions and decoration. It is also the largest in the provinces.

Bristol, in fact, has been an eye-opener to me.

Up at the top of the building (to give another instance of the eye-opening process) I found Mr. Daly, the Engineer-in-Charge, who showed me a modern control room and a landline centre of unexpected importance. Changes in the routing of B.B.C. lines have made Bristol a landline "hub" with five spokes. No other provincial centre has so many land-
line routes to handle. Programmes from London come in by landline via Birmingham and are sent on to the transmitters at Washford Cross, at Bournemouth, and at Plymouth, while a fifth route connects Bristol with the studios at Cardiff and Swansea.

Thus all programmes for the Western and Welsh public, whether National, Welsh, or West, pass through Bristol. And soon there will be some more "spokes," going out to the new transmitters.

Last week I told you of my rather depressing journey across Southern England, the B.B.C. No Man's Land. This week I came away from Bristol revived in spirit. In the West a great forward drive is afoot. Areas are to be opened up which have been almost untouched by broadcasting.

Next Tour: Across Wales.

## All Continents on Ten Metres

THE startling development of the $10-$ metre band as a practical wave for amateur work may be said to have reached its climax on Sunday, October 27th. On that day Miss Nellie Corry (G2YL) succeeded in working with all five continents in succession.

By making a successful contact with the Indian station VU2LJ, Assam, she becomes the first amateur to qualify for the "W.B.E." (Worked British Empire) Certificate of the R.S.G.B. for 10 -metre work.

The contact with VU2LJ was made at 9 a.m., and was followed by $\mathrm{VK}_{4} \mathrm{BB}$, Queensland, at 10.30 . At is a.m. a most surprising contact was made with CXICG, Uruguay. Europe, Africa, and the U.S.A. followed before $3.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on the same day.

Although contacts with India were made in 1928, when 10 metres was last found suitable for long-distance work, this G2YL VU2LJ communication is the first of what we may call the "new season."

Other R.S.G.B. members did much sur. cessful long-distance work during the weekend, although contacts with South Africa were far more difficult than usual. The two


Miss Nellie Corry (G2YL), in her den at Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, where on Sunday, October 27 th, she qualified for the W.B.E. certificate for 10 -metre work. Brief details of her $\log$ are given above.

South Africans ZSiH and ZU6P came in consistently during the day, but not the great strengths at which they have previously been heard.

An interesting reception report concerns the Newfoundland station VOı-believed to be the first Newfoundlander heard in this country on in metres.

Very little remains now except the first Great Britain-New Zealand contact. A Finnish station is reported to have worked with $Z_{3} A J$, and it seems probable that the "ZL's" will be heard in this country very shortly.

MEGACYCLE.

## News from the Clubs

## London Enthusiasts

ONE of the most active amateurs' organisaOions in London is the International Shom $t$ Wave Club, which holds meetings every Friday (except the second in the month) at the R.A.C.S Hall, Cavendish Grove, Wandsworth Road, S.W.8.
Full particulars of membership can be oijtained from the Hon. Eecretary, Mr. A. E. Bear, io, St. Mary's Place, Rotherhithe, London, S.E.ig.

## Fick-ups on Test

Gramophone pick-ups were put to the tost at a recent meeting of the Croyclon Radio Society at which members were asked to express their preferences for various types of pick-up concealed behind a sereen. Mr. Delves-Broughton, who was in charge of the technical arrangements. brought some very old records to assist in judging upper frequeney response. They were ideal for the purpose.

At the Society's meeting on Tuesday next at St. Peter's Hall, Ledbury Road, South Croydon, Mr. Delves-Broughton will describe at loud speaker of his own design.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. F. L. Cumbers, I4, Campden Road, South Croydon.

## North Manchester

The North Manchester Radio Socicty hats just been formed at Whitefield, and now meets weekly at the British Legion at Elms Street, Bury New Road. The Society, which has already planned a number of attractive meetings and visits 10 places of interest, is oper to all radio enthusiasts in Manchester and the surrounding districts. Particulars of membership can be obtained on application to Mr. K Lawton, 10, Dalton Avenue, Thatch Leach Lane, Whitefeld, nr. Manchester.

## A Talk on Supersonics

'Supersonics" was the title of a talk given at a recent meeting of the Croydon Wircless and Physical Society by Mr. A. F. Benmett The speaker was able to put forward some interesting data relative to mechanical and clectro-magnetic vibration.

Visitors are warmly welcomed to the Socicty's meetings. Enquiries regarding membership should be addressed to the fion Secretary: Mr. H. T. P. Gee, 5r-52, Chancery Lecretary: Mr. H. T.

## New Ealing Society

A wireless society is being formed in the Ealing district, and a meeting will be held on Wednesday next, November 13 th, at 8 , to discuss details. All who would care to attend are requested to communicate with Mr. H. A. Williamson, 22, Camborne Avenue, West Ealing, W.i3.

## Wireless and Light

Mr. A. S. Gosling (G2VC) will lecture on Wireless and Light," with demonstration, at a meeting of the Bradford Experimental Radio Society on Wednesday next, November 131 h, at Cambridge House, 06, Little Horton Lane, Bradford.

Another Method of Using Diode Detection.<br>By W. MACLANACHAN

WHEN considering alterations to an old or second-hand set of the HF-det.-LF type, the most promising line of attack is gencrally in the direction of improving reproduction. A worth-while gain in quality-particularly with regard to definition-can generally be obtained by coupling a high-voltage diode to the output valve without any intermediate stage of LF amplification. As every type of LF coupling is liable to introduce distortion,

> N a preceding article $(O c t .25$ th issue $)$ the conversion of obsolescent "straight" sets for local-station reception was discussed. The author now goes on to show how the original detector, when it is to be replaced by a diode detector, may be changed into an aperiodic HF amplifier.
(No. I), a load resistance R, and an HF filter circuit formed by choke No. 2 with the associated by-pass condensers $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ and C3. Suitable values for the components are: Cr, 0.00005 mfd ; C2, 0.0001 mfd ; $\mathrm{C}_{3}, 0.0001 \mathrm{mfd}$; and $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ (the LF coupling

condenser), o.1 mfd. R may be 50,000 to 100,000 ohms and RI about 10,000 ohms, while both HF chokes should preferably be screened.
During initial experiments the reaction circuit must be entirely disconnected, or hopeless instability may ensue. Reaction in a modified form may afterwards be introduced, if required. Its inclusion will help to offset the damping imposed on the tuned circuit preceding the aperiodic stage. An exceptionally small reaction condenser may be required.

On the constructional side the change does not, as a rule, present any difficulties. The additional valve holder may be mounted between the detector and output valves and, as there is not likely to be a spare hole already drilled in the base plate, it will be easiest to use one of the standard above-baseboard holders. The removal of the LF transformer previously employed will leave enough room for the chokes and coupling condenser. The: smaller components can be suspended in the wiring.

In battery sets the extra filament current taken by the diode valve is immaterial, but on AC mains sets with poor

Fig. I.-Typical detector stage with grid detection and tuned anode HF coupling.
of some form or other, the fewer the couplings and the simpler the circuit, the less the risk of trouble. The safest method is to have only one coupling and to use the resistance-capacity system for that purpose.

In some of the old commercial sets that are now obtainable at ridiculously low prices, the output given by the single HF stage on the local station is not quite sufficient fully to load an output pentode through the intermediary of a diode, and, even though quality of reproduction will often persuade one to leave things as they are, a simple way of overcoming this limitation may be tried.

In a typical receiver such as that shown in Fig. I the detector valve can be converted into an additional HF amplifying stage by using an aperiodic resistance coupling and appropriately biasing the valve for its new function. As shown in Fig. 2, coupling to the new detector, a simple diode, can be effected by making the diode circuit consist of a choke


Fig. 2.-The circuit of Fig. I modified for diode detection. Original detector converted into an aperiodic H.F. amplifier.

## Re-Creating an Old Set--II-

voltage regulation the additional drain on the heater winding may cause the transformer to overheat. In this event the removal of the pilot lamp (if it happens to be of the high-consumption type) may ease the situation. Suitable diode valves are: Cossor $\mathrm{DD}_{4}$, 0.5 amp . ; Mazda V9I4, 0.3 amp.; Mullard 2D4A, 0.65 amp.

The triode previously used in the set as the power grid detector will usually act efficiently as the aperiodic amplifier, and, as far as the grid circuit is concerned, the only alteration normally required is to connect the lower end of the grid leak to the chassis instead of the cathode-provided that provision was made in the conventional manner (see Fig. i) for gramophone reproduction. But, where there is no biasing resistance, the appropriate cathode resistance for the valve must be added.

Biasing the grid will greatly decrease the anode current and, consequently, increase anode voltage; so much the better for our present purpose, and it is suggested that the original decoupling resistance may be retained.
An alternative coupling very rarely used in recent years by manufacturers was the
directly connected LF transformer. In this case a resistance of from 10,000 to 15,000 ohms should be inserted between the decoupling resistance and the valve anode to act as the HF coupling. A decoupling resistance of from 3,000 ohms to 20,000 ohms, depending on the voltage available, should be incorporated. The decoupling condenser for HF need not exceed o.r mfd, although larger values can be used if there are any spare ones in the set.

Receivers of this type employing an SG valve as a detector may be converted in a similar manner. It will often be found, when the valve rectifies on the anode bend principle, that the screening grid is fed direct from the HT line through a $0.5-$ megohm or even a 1 -megohm resistance with a I-mfd by-pass condenser. The actual screen potential must, for the new function of the valve, be considerably increased. A potentiometer should be emiployed, with values arranged to provide about half the voltage applied to the anode. The cathode resistance is bound to be of too high a value, and so should be removed, the correct value for amplifying conditions being substituted in its place.

# Short-wave Topics 

## By J. GODCHAUX ABRAHAMS

DURING the past few months considerable activity has been noted in most countries, both European and overseas, in respect to the development of radio telephony transmissions on short waves, namely, on channels below 50 metres.

In addition to the new installations which are being carried out by the B.B.C. for the improvement and extension of the Empire scrvice, we find that similar, if not even more important, devclopments are taking place in Germany, Italy, and France, not to mention Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, and other European States-all, in every instance, anxious that their transmissions should be heard not only far beyond their immediate frontiers, but that they should also be available to their nationals overseas, and especially in the North American continent.

The extension of these various broadcast services, and in particular the increased power to be used for their transmission, will prove of great benefit to listeners on short waves in the United Kingdom, first, for the reason that their capture will be considerably facilitated, in view of strength of signals, by comparatively simple one-, two- or three-valve wireless receivers, and, secondly, because on most occasions the programmes offered by these stations are of outstanding general interest; they are, as a rule, the best the country can offer. Moreover, it will be found that many of the entertainments broadcast specially to distant listeners differ from those which are available to us on the medium or long wave band.

It is due to the activity which now prevails that so many forcign stations can be heard testing at odd times on what are to us unfamiliar channels. For this reason it
is useful to know the frequencies which have been allotted to the transmitters, and a carefui note should be made of them.
If all her plans mature, Germany by 1936 should possess the most powerful short wave broadcasting system in the world; it is her ultimate aim to transmit programmes daily in five different languages. Four new 50 -kilowatt stations are in course of ercetion at Zeesen, and these are to be equipped with beam aerials permitting directional transmission to both American continents, Asia, Africa and Australia. At present broadcasts are already made in German, Dutch, English, Spanish and Portuguese, but it is likely that other languages may be added in the near future. The channels allocated to this German short wave broadcasting system are as under:-

| Call. | Metres. | Kilocycles. | Kilowatts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D.JE | 16.89 | 17,760 | 5 |
| DJR | 19.56 | 15,340 | 50 |
| DJQ | $19.63^{*}$ | 15,280 | 50 |
| DJB | $19.74^{*}$ | 15,200 | 5 |
| DJL | 19.85 | 15,110 | 5 |
| DJP | $25.31^{*}$ | 11,855 | 50 |
| DJO | $25.43^{*}$ | 11,795 | 50 |
| DJD | $25.49^{*}$ | 11,770 | 5 |
| DJA | $31.38^{*}$ | 9,560 | 5 |
| DJN | $31.45^{*}$ | 9,540 | 50 |
| DJM. | 49.35 | 6,709 | 50 |
| DJC | $49.83^{*}$ | 6,020 | 5 |

Italy, also, during the past few months has been concentrating all her efforts on the development of her short wave broadcasts, and for the benefit of her nationals, as well as other listeners abroad, has increased considerably the news service and features of general information in the pro-
fammes. These broadcasts are also given in several European languages, including French, English, German and Spanish. Additional 20 -kilowatt transmitters are being added to the system, and will be in operation during 1936. The channels at her disposal are as follows:-

| Call. | Metres. | Kilocycles. | Kilowatts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 一 | 11.69 | 25,650 | 9 |
| -- | 13.95 | 21,510 | 20 |
| - | 16.88 | 17.770 | 20 |
| 一 | 19.62 | 15,290 | 20 |
| - | 19.70 | 15,230 | 20 |
| I2RO4 | 25.40* | 11.810 | 20 |
| 12 RO | 30.67* | 9,780 | 20 |
| 12RO3 | 31.13** | 9,635 | 20 |
| - | 31.25* | 9,600 | 20 |
| J2RO2 | 42.98 | 6,980 | 20 |
| I2RO | 48.7 | 6,170 | 20 |
| - | 49.3 | 6,08.) | 20 |
| I2ROI | 49.46 | 6,065 | 30 |
| 12RO | 52.4 | 5.725 | 20 |
| 12 RO | 53.0 | 5,660 | 20 |
| 12RO | 53.48 | 5,610 | 20 |
| 12RO | 54.01 | 5.555 | 20 |
| 12RO | 80.0 | 3,750 | 20 |

Chanzels marked * are already in use.
Whilst on the subject of Italian transmissions, it is interesting to note their topicality in regard to the present Abyssinian campaign. Considerable traffic is maintained between IDU, Asmara (Eritrea), and Coltano, near Pisa. IDU, a 5 -kilowatt station working on 22.42 metres ( $13,380 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ ), with its opposito number IAC, now prepares the way at G.M.T. 15.30 for a series of war bulletins which at G.M.T. 16.oo the E.I.A.R. studio broadcasts through its entire network. Following the recent talks from Asmara and Addis Ababa (Abyssinia) by American war correspondents for relay to the N.B.C. and C.B.S. systems in U.S.A., the Italian authorities now intend to let their own representatives give running commentaries of topical events, to be transmitted via Asmara, for rebroadcast in Italy, on the medium wave band.

So far Polish programmes, except on special occasions, have not been available to listeners on short waves. During the past fortnight, however, tests have beea carried out with a relay from the Warsaw studio through a zo-kilowatt station SPW, hitherto used for traffic with the U.S.A., Japan and Europe on 22 metres ( 13,635 $\mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ ). Most of the experimenting is done during the afterncon hours, and there is no difficulty in identifying the origin of the signals, since announcements are given out in Polish, German, French, English and Italian. Regular references are also made to Polskie Radio Warszawa, as in the case of the long wave station. It is, no doubt, this transmitter (SPW) which will be taken over by the Polish broadcasting authorities for the regular radiation of programmes destined for Polish nationals overseas; in particular, in the North American continent.
Czecho-Slovakia, also, is keen on establishing a similar service, and will use two stations installed at Podebrady, namely, one of a power of 20 kilowatts operating on 19.70 metres ( $15,230 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ ) and a second transmitter ( 34 kW ) using a channel of 25.54 metres ( $\mathrm{II}, 745 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ ).

France, as we are now able to realise, is not only completely reorganising her medium and long wave broadcasting network, but is also feverishly working on a reconstruction of the Colonial service. The

## Short-wave Topics-

new short wave station which is being constructed at Palaiseau-Villebon, close to the site of the high power P.T.T. transmitter, which is to replace that of the Ecole Supérieure, will eventually prove to be capable of radiating 80 kilowatts in the aerial.

Casual mention must also be made of new installations proposed by Austria, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Romania and Norway. Some of these countries, I am well aware, have already possessed experimental transmitters for some time, but regular daily services are to be inaugurated, as in common with other States they realise that through these channels alone can they hope to reach other continents.
It is not within the scope of this article to enumerate the numerous centres from which the possessor of a suitable receiver can secure interesting transmissions; but attention must be drawn to the fact that through the agency of the short wave channels it is often possible to pick up transmissions which are not available to us by other means. I have in mind, for instance, the programmes which the National Broadcasting Company of America propose to broadcast during the coming winter. As an example, every Sunday cvening from G.M.T. I9.00-20.00 we are to hear relays of transmissions from Japan, Canada and Hawaii. Further, under the title of " The Magic Key of the R.C.A.,' the N.B.C. also forecasts a series of entertainments by noted artists from European cities-as well as a series of concerts sponsored by the General Motors Corporation. The latter are to take place every Sunday between $22.00-23.00$ E.S.T., or G.M.T. 03.00-04.00 (Monday). European relays will be taken by W8XK, East Pittsburgh (Pa.), 19.72 metres (15,210 kc/s) ; W8XAL, Boundbrook (New Jersey), 16.87 metres ( $17,780 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ ) ; and WIXK, Millis (Mass.), 3I. 35 metres ( 9,570 $\mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s})$; the G.M.C. concerts by W8XK, East Pittsburgh (Pa.) and W2XAF, Sthenectady (New York), 3I.48 metres ( $9.530 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ ). As the orchestra numbers sixty-five instrumentalists, and will be conducted by such celebrities as Arturo Toscanini, Sir Thomas Beecham, Bruno Walter, Leopold Stokowski (of the Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra), Igor Stravinsky and others, on those days the N.B.C. audience should run into millions.

There is little doubt that 1936 will offer to the listener on short waves the same wealth of entertainment as he now receives on the broadcasting band.

## BOOK REVIEW

The Cathode Ray Tube at Work. By John F. Rider. 322 pages +ix .440 illustrations. Published by John F. Rider, I440, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. Price \$2.50.

THE aim of this book is primarily to show how the cathode-ray tube may be applied to the servicing of wireless receivers, and as the author rightly believes that full advantage cannot be taken of any apparatus unless its mode of operation be thoroughly understood, the early chapters are devoted to a description of the cathoderay tube, its operating principles, and timebase systems. One chapter is given up to describing current commercial cathode-ray gear of American manufacture.

The applications of the tube to servicing are treated in detail, and it is shown how it may be used for the measurement of
current and voltage, the comparison of frequencies, and for the study of waveform. The location of distortion with its aid is treated with particular reference to amplitude and phase distortion. An important section is that devoted to the cathode-ray tube in relation to tuned circuits. This is probably the most valuable application of the tube to service work, and no fewer than fifty-four pages are devoted to a description of the priffiples involved, commercially available gear, and practical difficulties. Transmitting problems and the use of the tube in their solution are briefly touched upon.

The author is obviously convinced of the value of the cathode-ray tube as an aid to servicing. While there is no doubt that it can be of enormous help in certain aspects of wireless, it is a debatable point whether it can be of such great assistance to the service man as the author believes.

The book should, however, prove of inestimable value to all those interested in the application of the cathode-ray tube to receiver testing, as well as to those who wish to obtain an insight into its uses and limitations. It is well printed and bound and copiously illustrated with photographs of oscillographs.
W. T. C.

## In Next Week's Issue

## Short-Wave Two

## A Sensitive and

Economical

## Headphone <br> Receiver

ALTHOUGH this battery-operated receiver em- bodies only two valves it is in every respect equivalent to a three-stage set, as the circuit employed includes an HF stage, a grid detector with reaction and a small output valve.

Its sensitivity is, therefore, quite adequate for good headphone reception of all the principal short-wave broadcast stations, in addition to which special care has been taken in its design to render it suitable for the netds of the amateur experimenter interested primarily in $D X$ work.

A system of band-spread tuning is incorporated which enables the frequencies covered by a small part of the main tuning condenser to be opened out to occupy the full scale of the band-spread condenser. This feature is, of course, applicable to all parts of the wave-band. Interchangeable coils are fitted and three of these together cover a waverange of I2 to 94 metres.

## LIST OF PARTS

After the particular make of component used in the original model, suitable alternative products are given in some instances.
1 Variable condenser, 0.00016 mfd Polar Type "E", Two-ratio $\mathrm{s}-\mathrm{m}$ drive Polar "Micro Drive Arcuate " Slow-motion reaction condenser, 0.0002 mfd. "Qu" (Eddystone)

1 Single-ratio slow-motion drive ${ }^{\text {Polar "Panel Mounting Drive " }}$
1 Variabie condenser, 15 mmids . Eddystone Microdenser 3 Dial lamps, 2 volts Bulgin B206 3 6-pin coils covering $12-94$ metres
1 6-pin coil base Eddystone types 6LB, $6 \mathbf{Y}$ and $6 R$ Eddystone 969 1 Valve holder, 9 -pin, baseloard mounting Bulgin VH31 1 Short-wave valve holder, $5 \cdot \mathrm{pin}$, chassis $\underset{\text { Bulgin }}{ }$ SW41

1 LF transformer. $1: 3 \quad$ Bulgin switch $\quad$ Graham Farish "Pip"
1 Short-wave HF choke, screened
1 Short-wave HF choke, screened 1 Fixed condenser, 0.01 mfd., mica 1 Tubular condenser, 0.0001 mff

Eddystone 983
(Buigim, Dubilter Polar-N.S.F., T.C. Formo 1 Fixed condenser, 0.1 mfd . Formo Screened Paper type 1 Grid leak, 2 rnegohms Formo Formowatt 1 Resistance, 20,000 ohms 1 watt Formo Formowatt (Duhilin, Grie Claude Ly Formo Formowatt 15 -way connector
1 5-way battery cabie, 30in., with wander pryce 4 Ehonite shrouded terminals, A, E, Phones Belling-Lee


1 Grid bias battery, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ volts
3 Wander plugs, 1 black, 2 red Belling-Lee " $\mathbf{B}$ " Butgin P41
1 Paxolin tube (Belling-Lee, (Iix)
(see text)
Quantity No. 18 galuge sheet aluminium for
Chasisis and panel
Quantity No. 18 s-w.g. timned copper wire and
1 piece 6BA screwed rod, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. Iong
1 piece 68A screwed rod, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. Iong
Screws- $20 \mathrm{GBA} \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{in}$. R/hd., 36 BA lin. R/hd., $26 \mathrm{BA}, ~$ Valves:-1 PT22, 1 L2


## REMEMBRANCE

Despite the Election Night excitements of next Thursday, the outstanding broadcasts of the week are those concerned with Armistice Day. Perhaps no other transmissions during the year bring about such a unity of spirit among the listening millions.

Possibly the most poignant moment of the year follows the sounding of the Last Post at the Cenotaph on November IIth. The King, supported by other members of the Royal Family, is expected to attend. As in previous years, the music will be given by the Massed Bands of the Brigade of Guards. The Two Minutes' Silence, following the striking of II o'clock by Big Ben, will be ended by the salute of guns in St. James's Park. The service, conducted by the Bishop of London, will then be heard.
The British Legion will again broadcast a part of the Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall on Monday evening at 8 (Nat.). The atmosphere of this festival, which was first relayed in 1927, is unique. A description of the scenes will be broadcast by Lt.--Commander

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S LAST JOURNEY will be dramatically portrayed in an all-station broadcast by the B.B.C. on Armistice Night. Above is Ponting's wonderful photograph of Scott's ship, the Terra Nova, near an icefield. Inset: Captain Scott writing his diary.
R. Woodroffe, and among the units taking part will be Chelsea Pensioners, Women's War Organisations, and the boys of the training ship 'Stork."

## CAPTAIN SCOTT'S LAST

 JOURNEYDeparting from the custom of relaying a war play on Armistice Night, the B.B.C. will on Monday give us a programme dealing with acts of gallantry and self-sacrifice in times of peace. Val Gielgud and Peter Creswell have prepared a chronicle drama of Captain Scott's last journey to the South Pole, in which he and a small band of his followers perished. Scott, writing to his wife, said characteristically: " After all, it is the work that counts, not the applause that follows."

The characters portrayed will include Captain Robert Falcon Scott, R.N. ; Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical


Society; Dr. Adrian Wilson ("Bill',) ; Lt. Edward R. G. R. Evans ("Teddie"'); Captain Lawrence T. G. Oates, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons ("Titus" or "The Soldier"), and Lt. H. R. Bowers, Royal Indian Marines ( $\because$ Birdie '").

## " AMONG THE GREATEST",

A young Russian pianistTina Lerner-is giving a recital in the National programme on Tuesday next (8). According to the B.B.C., it is no exaggeration to class this talented lady among the greatest living pianists. She has appeared with such eminent conductors as Sir Edward Elgar, Felix Weingartner, Chevillard, and Mengelberg. With such a glowing introduction this recitalist should be well worth tuning in.

## TUNE AND TEMPO

Bryan Michie has assembled a promising cast for to-morrow's night variety hour which he has entitled "Tune
and Tempo" (Nat. 8.30). Clarice Mayne is a bright attraction, but another name not so well known to British radio is Margaret Carlisle, an American girl married to an Englishman. You may have heard her in the leading rôle in "Viktoria and her Hussar'" and in Noel Coward's "Words and Music." To-morrow we shall hear her singing "Bill" from the "Show Boat"; "I'll Follow my Secret Heart" from "Conversation Piece"; and "Good-night" from "Viktoria and her Hussar." Also in the cast are Larry Adler, Mario Lorenzie, Marjorie Stedeford, the Rhythm Brothers, Stanley Kirkby, and Frederick Gardner and his Rhythm Six.

## WHO IS HE?

Mystery cannot be overdone where broadcasting is concerned. It is one of the prime lures to the loud speaker, and the B.B.C. do well to exploit this fact as in the case of the Vagabond Lover, who appears before the microphone for the first time on Thursday next, November 14th (Reg., 9.40).

Who is he? All I am permitted to say is that he is an artist who possesses great voice appeal and is also a brilliant violinist. The intention is to feature the Vagabond Lover fortnightly in programmes specially for those listeners who enjoy an atmosphere of romance created by an anonymous artist.

## PRIESTLEY PLAY

The straight play with plenty of bright conversation can always be converted into radio drama. J. B. Priestley's play "Eden End" will be heard in a broadcast version by Barbara Burnham on Tuesday (Reg., 8.30). This is a quite recent play dealing with pre-war happenings in the North of England. The action takes place in the sitting-room of Dr. Kirby's house at Eden End in October, 1912.

The picture opposite gives a good idea of the setting.

## the

## at Home and Abroad

ELECTION NIGHT
To the sympathetic strains of light music we shall hear of the triumphs and defeats of Election candidates from io p.m. on Thursday to 4 a.m. on Friday on the National wavelength.

Those curious enough to sit up throughout the six hours will gain a tolerably fair idea of the final state of the parties, for at least one half of the results may be expected before the sleepy-eyed announcer bids us "Good morning, everyone, good morning.'

## OPERA ABROAD

The next seven days are unusually rich in operatic broadcasts.

To-night at 7 Beromunster relays Ferrari's "Le Donne Curiose" ("The Inquisitive Ladies "') from the Basle Municipal Theatre, Pergolesi's very popular " La Serva Padrona" comes from Warsaw at $7 \cdot 10$, and Brussels No. I gives a gramophonic version of

Sunday brings us Verdi's "Masked Ball," relayed by Kalundborg from the Theatre Royal, Copenhagen, at 8.

## OPERETTA

German composers are to the fore in to-night's operetta transmissions. To-night brings "Schach dem König"' (Goetze) from Cologne at 7.10; "Marietta" (Oscar Straus) from Radio-Paris at 8.45, and "Green Parrot's Escape" (Weisbach-Börschel) at 7.45 p.m. from Königsberg.

Audran's operetta "Grand Mogol" comes from. Brussels No. I at 8 on Wednesday.

## CATHEDRAL BROADCAST

SUNDAY'S outstanding musi cal event is a relay from Strasbourg at 2.45 of the inauguration ceremony for the new organ in Verdun Cathedral. Marcel Dupré, the famous organist, will give a recital, and Germaine Martinelli and Paul Cabanel will sing.

## ARMISTICE DAY ABROAD

Afmistice programmes figure largely in the French and Bel-


VERDI. The life of Italy's great operatic composer will be set forth in a feature programme by the B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra and Chorus on Sunday evening.

## " LONDON"

Londoners who like to ser themselves as others see them should tune in Copenhagen at noon on Sunday for an English talk by Mr. E. Wolff on " Back-stage London.

## HITLER IN GERMAN RELAY

The exhumation of Nazi combatants who fell in the abortive ris ing of 1923 is the subject of a radio report from all German stations at Io. 30 to-night. After the disinterment will be heard the march of the Führer and his followers.

## A TENSE MOMENT

 in "Eden End" the play by J. B. Priestley which figures in the Regional programme on Tuesday. (Left to right) Beatrix Lehmann, John Teed, Ralph Richardson and Alison Leggatt, who appeared in the original production at the Duchess Theatre last year.Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" at 10.25 .
'Salome," Richard Strauss' opera based on Oscar Wilde's play, comes from Brussels No. I at 8 to-morrow evening (Saturday), though perhaps a greater attraction to opera lovers will be Weber's "Der Freischütz," from Rome at 7.50 on the same evening.
gian broadcasts this week. On Sunday at 8 Brussels No. I will give a military band concert dedicated to the Allies of 1914 to ig18. In the interval a play by Fleischman entitled "November 1rth" will be performed in French. At 3.30 ou Monday Radio-Paris trans-mits a play, "The Unknown Warrior's Grave."

## NOVELTIES

Copenhagen: Hebrew airs by the Jewish Choir, "Hasomir." (Tuesday, 7.)

Radio - Paris: National dances of Portugal, Italy, Romania and Cuba. (Saturday, 7.)
Lelpzig: Hitler Youth Speaking Choir (Friday, 7.Io.) THE AUDITOR.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8th.
Nat., 8, Maria Elsner in "The Countess Maritza." 9.15, Piano Recital by Ernest Lush. 940, Election Address by the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin.
Reg., 7.35, B.B.C. Orchestra. 8.45, Kutcher String Quartet. 10.30, Harry Roy and his Band.

## Abroad.

Frankfurt, , 7.10, "Eine FaustSinfoine". (Liszt) with Station Choir and Orchestra.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9th.
Nat., 5.30,- "Five Hours Back" (from America). T"Tune and Tempo," B.B.C. Orchestra. TB.B.C. Dance Orchestra.
Reg., Oriana Madrigal Society. Recital by Iso Elinson (piano) and Francis Russell (tenor).

## Abroad.

Paris P.T.T., 8.30, Cabaret : Part I -Song Tour: Part II-Revue, "Salade d'Automne" (Max Blot).
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10th.
Nat., Fleet: Street Cheir, relayed from St. George's Chapel, Windsor. 9, The Life of Verdi. Reg, B.B.C. Military' Band ICommodore Grand Orchestra TSunday Orchestral Concert, conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood. Abroad.
Kalundborg, 8, Opera: "The Kalundborg, 8, Opera: "The
Masked Ball", (Verdi), relayed from Theatre Royal, Copenhagen MONDAY, NOVEMBER llth.
Nat., 10.30 a.m.-11. 10 a.m., Cenotaph Service of Remembrance 8 p.m.. Festival of Empire 9.30, "Captain Scott."

Reg., Recital by Parry Jones (tenor) ©B.B.C. Orchestra.
Abroad.
Radio-Paris,, 4.30. Oratorio " Redemption" (Gounod), relayed from Strasbourg Cathedral.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12th.
Nat., Piano Recital by Tina Lerner. 8.30, Songs from the Shows TGershom Parkington Quintet.
Reg. B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra 8.30, "Eden End," by J. B Priestley. 10.30, Lew Stone and his Band.
Abroad.
Leipzig, 7.10, "The Leipzig Tuesday Edition "-Variety.

WEDNESDAY.
NOVEMBER 13th.
Nat., 8.30, B.B.C. Third Winter Symphony Concert, conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood. ,"I" The Table Under the Tree." "Roy Fox and his Band.
Reg., Leslie Bridgewater's Quintet 8.15. Songs from the Shows $\ddagger$ B.B.C. Military Band.
Abroad.
Deutschlandsender. 7.45, Grand
Concourse of Choirs, including Berlin Cathedral Choir.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14th. Nat., 8.30, Sandy Powell's Road Show. qB.B.C. Theatre Orchestra. 10 p.m. -4 a.m., Election Results.
Reg., 7.30, Hallé Concert conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent. TThe Vagabond Lover.

## Abroad.

Kalundborg, 7.10, Eighth Thursday Symphony Concert. French Music. Conductor: Malko.

# Philíps model 575A 

An All-Wave Superheterodyne of Advanced Design

THE reputation which Philips' products have enjoyed for originality of design and the high technical standard of their construction is advanced a stage further by this comprehensive receiver. The inclusion of a short-wave range is in itself a powerful attraction, but in our view it is the many incidental features contributing to ease of operation and refinement of performance which mark this as a set out of the ordinary. So many receivers in these days are a fixed compromise between the conflicting factors of selectivity and quality of reproduction that it is refreshing to find a set in which no effort has been spared to make it excel in all departments.
More than usual attention has been given to the question of quality of reproduction. A large-capacity triode is used in the output stage and the permanent magnet moving-coil loud speaker has an unusually low resonance frequency approaching 50 cycles. Special tone correction circuits are associated with the second detector and low frequency couplings, and the tone control is compensated to avoid loss of bass at low volumes.

The inclusion of a variable selectivity control enables the user to adjust the set for the best performance either from the point of view of quality or selectivity. Another refinement is the provision of an adjustable thres-

FEATURES.-Type.-Table model AC instrument for short, medium and long waves. Circuit.-Var.-mu pentode HF amplifier -octode frequency changer-IF amplifier-double-diode-triode second detector-triode output valve. Full-wave valve rectifier. Controls.(1) Tuning. (2) Volume and on-off switch. (3) Variable selectivity. (1) Waverange. (5) Noise Suppressor.

Price.-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas. Makers.-Philips Lamps Ltd.
hold sensitiyity control which overcomes the unpleasant effect of background noise between stations.

The conditions for optimum short-wave performance have been carefully studied throughout the circuit, and the switching arrangements have been considerably multiplied to make the necessary change in operating conditions at each successive stage. The short-wave coils are separately screened, and the HF stage functions on this range as well as on medium and long waves.


The aerial switching appears to be somewhat complicated and has been arranged to short-circuit the coils not actually in use so that absorption effects cannot interfere with the efficiency. An IF filter is connected across the input circuit, and a resistance-capacity shunt on the mediumand long-wave ranges serves the dual purpose of levelling up the sensitivity and also resonating the aerial coupling coils just above the top of their respective wave ranges to prevent the tendency for the sensitivity to fall away towards the top end of the tuning scale.
The frequency-changer is an octode, and on the short-wave range the AVC control to the working grid of this valve is reduced, while at the same time some measure of AVC is applied to the grid of the oscillator section.
The meter-type tuning indicator is in-

Complete circuit diagram. The short-wave coils are separately screened and the switches are arranged to short circuit coils not in use.

cluded in the anode circuits of the HF and frequency-changer stages, both of which arc AVC controlled. The input transformer to the IF stage has variable coupling, which is controlled by a flexible cable. This valve, although of the vari-able-mu type, is not controlled. The output IF transformer is tapped both for the AVC and signal diodes, the AVC being taken from the primary to avoid side-band shriek. The load resistance and couplings associated with the diodes have been carefully worked out to compensate the audio-frequency response, and the volume control circuit has been arranged to maintain the balance of bass output even at low volume levels. The triode amplifying portion of the second detector stage is resistance-coupled to the triode output valve, and a tuned IF filter is connected in its anode circuit.

An interesting feature of the output circuit to the loud speaker is the use of a high-capacity condenser across the secondary winding which resonates with the leakage inductance of the transformer to lift the high-note response. Provision is made for the attachment of an external loud speaker across the primary of the output transformer.

## Short-wave Performance

In testing a set of this type it is only natural to turn first to the short-wave range. On three successive afternoons American broadcasting was tuned in with no more difficulty than one normally experiences in finding some of the less powerful Continental stations. Pittsburgh, Schenectady, and Bound Brook in the 19metre region were all equally good, and as an indication of the type of interesting entertainment which one is likely to meet with on the short-wave band, it may be mentioned that on one of the afternoons an eye-witness account of the activities behind the Italian lines in Abyssinia was heard in its entirety. This broadcast was given by an American war correspondent,

and was transmitted through a temporary station to Rome (2RO), thence to America, and finally rebroadcast from Bound Brook ( $W_{3} \mathrm{XAL}$ ) on 16.87 metres.
The zones occupied by the more interesting long-distance short-wave trans-
the minimum of side-band interference from its adjacent stations, and here the value of the variable selectivity control is apparent. Incidentally, the initial tuning of the set should always be carried out with the control in the position of highest


Interior of set with safety back removed. The uss of a permanent magnet speaker in a mains-operated set is an unusual feature.
missions are clearly indicated on the tuning scale, and the uninitiated listener should have not the slightest difficulty in making full use of the many interesting services available. Owing to the fact that the intermediate frequency is fairly high, double tuning points are to be observed on the short-wave band, but these are quite close together and often afford a means of avoiding interference which may be marring the transmission on one of the tuning positions.

The medium- and long-wave performance in the matter of range is as high as it can usefully be made under present conditions in the ether, and the number of stations received on the medium band in daylight would be regarded as a creditable night performance for many smaller superheterodynes.

When using the set in Central London the spread of the local Brookmans Parl: stations was slightly more than one channel on the Regional and slightly less than one channel in the case of the National transmitters. On the long-wave band the Deutschlandsender can be received with
selectivity. Under these conditions tile tuning indicator shows a clearly defined maximum, and this having been found the band width of the IF stage can be extended to improve the high-note response up to the limit permitted by the condition: of selectivity required.

## Satisfying Quality

We have no hesitation in saying that the quality of reproduction is the best we have yet heard from a Philips set. The bass response in particular is far better than one would expect, having regard to the effective baffle area in a cabinet of this size. The performance is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the loud speaker is, if anything, smaller than that of the average table model receiver. In the circumstances it might be reasonable to suspect frequency doubling in the bass, but of this there is no percentage which is detectable by ear. With the variable selectivity control adjusted for good quality the high-note range extends up io at least 6,000 cycles, and there is a useful

Philips Model 575A-
output up to 8,000 cycles. Further, the high frequency output is free from serious resonances which might otherwise give the reproduction a strident quality. The set survives the crucial test of pianoforte reproduction with credit, and there is no suggestion of burring during complicated orchestral passages which is generally the accompaniment of harmonic distortion.

The exterior physical features of the set are carried out with the customary thoroughness, and in addition to the usual Philips features of disc-type mains voltage adjustment and safety back, there is a neat mains aerial change-over plug and easily manipulated fittings for aerial and earth, gramophone pick-up and extra loud speaker. Incidentally, a switch is incorporated, by means of which the internal loud speaker may be disconnected if required.

There are five controls on the front of

# Next Set Review:- <br> C.A.C. "AUSTIN" A.C. SUPER SIX 

the set, but their operation is simplified by grouping some of these in concentric pairs. The wavelength scale which also carries a representative group of station settings, is interchangeable. The position of the waverange switch is also indicated on this scale. Station identification charts are housed in a slot below the controls, and a final word of praise is due to the carefully prepared daily short-wave guide which shows the stations in all parts of the world most likely to be in operation from hour to hour. This information is produced in tabular form, and is printed on right-hand pages only, the left-hand facing page in each case being left blank for notes.

# Random Radiations 

## Lost Opportunities

RECENTLY I referred to the difficulty that manufacturers had about ensuring that the servicing of their sets under guarantee should be in the hands of competent local men. Big efforts have been made by several education authorities to improve both the status of the service man and his knowledge of wireless by running special training courses in radio engineering. From three important centres come reports that these courses are not meeting with the support that they deserve. The day courses at Salford are likely to fall through; Sheffield University proposes to drop its radio course unless its numbers increase; University College, Nottingham, has but eight students for its radio course, and only one of these is a wireless retailer.
It has been suggested-and it is a very sound suggestion, too-that what is wanted in the wireless business is a revival of the old system of apprenticeship. Too many of those at present purporting to give service are men who take up wireless as a side line and have never bothered to make themselves efficient. A bright youngster, going through the mill as an apprentice and spending part of his time on a course in the service departments of manufacturers, would have every chance of acquiring experience and skill.

## "Plan"

A Short-wave "Plan"
NEXT spring an international conference of representatives of broadcasting organisations will meet to draw up a wavelength plan for the short waves. Up to the present the allotment of wavelengths between, say, 15 and 80 metres has emulated Topsy by just growing. Now that more and more stations are coming into action this kind of thing can't go on, and already there is a good deal of mutual interference on several of the popular short-wave belts. Provided that there is a reasonable absence of the dog-in-the-manger attitude, the work of this conference should be very much easier than that of those which have sought to parcel out the medium- and long-wave broadcasting bands amongst about twice as

## By "DIALLIST"

many stations as there was really room for. On the short waves-even on the belts that are most in favour-the number of channels is so great that there should be no exceptional difficulty about fitting in all of the more important stations which desire reserved accommodation in the ether.

## Yet Another Conference

In addition to the short-wave conference in Paris, another is to be called at Geneva by the League of Nations for quite a different purpose. Its object is to see whether some means can be found of eliminating propaganda broadcasts intended for external consumption, particularly those of a war-like nature. Though this conference has my best wishes and, I am sure, those of every reader of The Wireless World, I very much doubt whether its efforts will be successful. So many countries have now erected stations working on long, medium and short wavelengths for the special purpose of radiating propaganda abroad that it will be a terrific task to make them see the error of their ways. And even if agreement were reached all round, would it be possible to devise an absolutely watertight contract? Any country hauled over the coals for contravening the agreement could always plead that its transmissions were not intended to be heard beyond its own borders, and, as we know already, every broadcast, no matter how "improperganda" it may be, made in a foreign tongue, is always given purely as part of an innocent and laudable language lesson! Let us hope, though, that these difficulties may be overcome and that the Geneva conference may go down to history as having taken the ire out of wireless.

## Franco-American Wireless

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T}}$ present every telephone call that passes from any European country to America comes through London. It is now announced that the French have decided to build a station of their own for direct tele-
phonic working with New York. It will be some little time before the new station, which is to be near Paris, comes into operation, but when it does it may be rather a blow to our own G.P.O. Still, I suppose that the Post Office could hardly expect London to remain indefinitely the world's radio-telephone exchange. Other countries naturally want to assert their sturdy independence, and as time goes on more and more of them are bound to have their own wireless-telephone links with the rest of the world.

The Queen Mary's Equipment

THE Queen Mary, when she makes her maiden voyage next spring, will be not only the largest ship afloat, but also the most elaborately equipped with wireless. In no fewer than 500 state-rooms there will be telephone instruments, by means of which a passenger can put through a call to practically any part of the civilised world. The more modest cabins will not have telephones of their own, but their occupants can make use of kiosks in various parts of the ship. At sea the wireless link will, of course, be used, but directly the liner comes into port a land-line connection will be made.
Broadcast relaying will be done by means of thirty-eight loud speakers, and it is expected that not fewer than three alternative programmes will be available. The transmitting gear consists of four complete plants, all powerful enough to maintain communication with both sides of the Atlantic during a voyage. Verily a wonder ship!

## Using 'Phones for Reception

AKIND correspondent points out that when I wrote recently in these notes that there might be a big demand for a gadget enabling telephones to be used in conjunction with a receiving set normally intended for loud speaker operation I had apparently overlooked the fact that such an appliance, designed specially for deaf people, was already being made by the Multitone Electric Company. He is quite right. I thought that I knew most of the Multitone appliances, but, frankly, I overlooked this telephone adaptor. If it is as good as the rest of the Multitone apparatus it should exactly fill the bill.

## How Many Listeners

TN the United States, where the passion for facts and figures is nation-wide, 400,000 telephone calls were recently made to householders between 7 o'clock and no o'clock in the evening to discover whether their wireless receiving sets were in use. It was found that rather more than 36 per cent. of them were. In this country I should put the evening percentage somewhat higher, guessing a probable figure as somewhere about 40 per cent. If this is a correct estimate the number of sets in use on any evening is very nearly $3,000,000$, and if we allow three listeners to each recciver this gives a grand total of between eight and nine million listeners to the evening programmes.

## A German Plaint

CURIOUS complaint is made by Herr Hadamovsky, the head of the German broadcasting organisation, in a political pamphlet which he has recently published. He weeps over Germany's share of indi-

## Random Radiations -

vidual broadcasting channels under the Lucerne Plan, and claims that she is much worse off than other countries. He would have us believe that the German stations are badly heard in other countries.

A glance at a table of broadcasting stations shows that actually Germany came pretty well out of the Lucerne scramble. She has a long-wave station, the Deutschlandsender, whose output is now 60 kilowatts, but will shortly be raised to double this figure. On the medium waveband she has two highpowered stations, Stuttgart and Cologne, with iudividual channels in the coveted division of the waveband above 450 metres. Five other stations, none of them rated at less than roo kilowatts, have channels of their own between 315.8 and 405.4 metres. These are Breslau, Hamburg, Berlin, Leipzig and Munich. That is not a bad share of the medium waveband, but, in addition, Germany has other channels below 300 metres besides a national common wavelength on 251 metres.

## The Best Heard Country

Most curious is the plea that German broadcasts are not well received in other lands. I am sure that if a dozen British listeners were asked which European country could be relied upon on any evening to provide the greatest number of wellreceived programmes in every case the answer would be Germany. All of the German stations that I have mentioned come in well at all times of the year, except, of course, when repairs or alterations are in progress, as they have been for some little time now at Leipzig.

## $\because$ - $\quad 4$

Children Prefer Women Broadcasters T HE Manchester Education Committee, which makes a good deal of use of the broadcasts to schools, states in a recent report that young children have considerable difficulty in understanding the wireless talks when the speaker is a man, but can follow with ease when a woman is before the microphone. The report goes on to say that children complain that men's voices are rough, harsh, or too deep.

I don't think that this is just a matter of personal preference; I believe that the underlying reason is probably physical. Young people's ears have a very good response to high frequencies, but are often jarred by low frequencies. Not a few radio receivers give too much emphasis to the low frequencies when dealing with speech, with the result that a young listener may find that words spoken by a man with a low-pitched voice sound muzzy and indistinct.

## The Interference Menace

T
TIME and again The Wireless World has called attention to the folly of the authorities in this country who are still taking no practical steps to end interference with wireless reception. Meantime, whilst endless committees continue to explore avenues and proceed generally after the leisurely manner of committees, the interference menace grows greater day by day. Helpful and willing as they are, the Post Office authorities can do no more than their best, and that best is limited by the fact that they cannot compel anyone to do anything in the matter of suppressing the diffusion of interference by electrical machinery. Most readily do they investigate cases brought to their notice, but once
the offender is tracked down all that they can do :s to recommend that in the interest.; of his neighbours he should take certain steps. Should he refuse they are powerless. In many instances he replies that they can fit disturbance-suppressing appliances if they like, but that he won't pay one penny to the cost. The Post Office has no account
from which the expense can be met, and unless listeners affected are prepared to subscribe the money the interference just continues. It is a lamentable state of affairs, and if we don't do something pretty soon we shall find ourselves saddled with interference for many a year to come owing to the vested interests involved.

# Echoes in Public Address Systems 

A Method of Elimination Using Acoustic Transmission Lines

IN many large public address systems the main acoustic output is radiated from a group of loud speakers situated approximately in the centre of the arena and is reinforced where necessary by auxiliary speakers wired to the main amplifier.
Under these conditions very troublesome repetitive echo effects may be set up as a result of the difference in time of arrival of the sound waves from the main and auxiliary sources. To overcome this trouble and to ensure that the reinforcement from the auxiliary units shall be in phase with the primary sound field at all points the engineers of the German Post Office have introduced a system in which air transmission lines are substituted for electrical cables.
A " master speaker" situated near the main bank of loud speakers feeds pipe

quency discrimination due to the characteristics of the pipes is corrected in the am-


Installing one of the auxiliary loud speakers at the Post Stadium, Berlin.
plifier, and troubles due to the propagation of some part of the sound at a greater velocity through the walls of the tubes is overcome by inserting sections constructed with special sound-absorbing material.
With this arrangement the time of arrival of any given sound impulse is the same whether it comes directly from the main loud speakers or from the auxiliary units. A practical test of the system has been made with considerable success at the Post Stadium, Berlin, where the main speakers cover the central area of level ground and auxiliary speakers fixed to the fence posts at the boundary serve the surrounding covered stands.

# UNBIASED 

## Silent Speech

IAM very surprised at the short-sighted policy of the people responsible for stagemanaging the Cup Final, who, after very nearly forbidding the running commentary on next year's match, have at last given their grudging consent.

I am still more surprised, however, at the attitude of the B.B.C., who were apparently intending tamely to submit to the cutting out of the broadcast. I well remember how I solved a similar difficulty many years ago in the South Sea Islands when a request was refused for the broadcasting of a running commentary of a state banquet, the refusal being on certain totally inadequate grounds put forward by the Lord High Steward to the paramount chief.

This individual was a far-seeing man who looked well ahead, or, in other words, was one of those obnoxious individuals who go to meet trouble halfway. He feared that the commentary might be picked up abroad and so cause nervousness and a change of plan among intending missionaries, this in its turn causing serious embarrassment to him and his successors in


Casserole de missionaire
the matter of restocking the royal larder in the years to come. Needless to say, he had no difficulty in obtaining a royal veto against the proposed broadcast when he put these views before the paramount chief.
As one of the guests I had comparatively little difficulty in overcoming the trouble, as it was only necessary for me to equip myself with a very low-powered short-wave transmitter, which was easily disposed about my person, its transmission being picked up by a receiving station situated outside the state banqueting hall, whence it was put on the landlines and relayed to the local broadcastng station in the usual way.
The pièce de résistance of my idea was a system of silent speech transmission, whereby my voice was inaudible and my lips immovable. As many of you who have been in prison are aware, it is quite easy to converse in low tones with a fellow-prisoner without moving the lips, thus evading the watchful eye of the warder in charge of the working party. As the result of my experimental work I found that it is only a step further to silence the
voice altogether so far as ordinary hearing is concerned, although it can be heard loudly and clearly if your ear is pressed against the midriff of the speaker. If you don't believe me, try it to-night when you get home; for the benefit of non-medical readers I may explain that the midriff is situated just above that portion of the anatomy known to the vulgar as the stomach.

But I digress. Needless to say, it is an

## By FREE GRID

obvious step to replace the ear by a small flat microphone. My whole scheme has, of course, been used many times since then, the latest occasion being in the case of the "telepathovox" shown at Olympia last August. I cannot for the life of me see why the B.B.C. could not have employed similar tactics at Wembley without the necessity of demeaning themselves to bandy vulgar words with the opposite party.

## Avanti!

SPY-CATCHING mania, which, as many of my readers will remember, was such a marked feature of the early days of the Great War, has apparently again broken out owing to the ItaloAbyssinian conflict. A correspondent signing himself " Pro Patria"' has written telling me of a deep-laid plot being hatched up north to drag this country into the war on one side or another.
So far as I can gather, this "plot" concerns a well-known wireless firm up north with a somewhat non-Abyssinian name, a female member of whose staff has suddenly, for no apparent reason, taken to lion-taming.

At first I thought that my informant was trying to read into this incident some symbolic reference to the taming of the "conquering lion of Judah," but he is evidently of a more practical turn of mind. After drawing my attention to the fact that Abyssinia is infested with lions and that the wealthier members of the community keep them as pets in place of watch-dogs, so that at a moment's notice they can be mobilised into a formidable unit of defence, he states that it is obvious that this is but the beginning of an attempt to organise an anti-lion corps on these shores, so endangering our neutrality.

The young lady is, I learn, a native of Oldham, which, after all, explains a lot, but, all the same, I feel that I cannot endorse my correspondent's suspicions. I myself am of opinion that the explanation is a far simpler one, for surely anybody who has worked in such close association
with a wireless manufacturer for any length of time, as in the case of this formidable female, would be ready to take on anything, even lion taming.

## Counter Irritants

AMID all the efforts, in the shape of AVC and noise suppressors, which are made to combat fading, man-made static and such-like easily cured troubles, it is noteworthy that inventors continue to fight shy of tackling real he-man problems such as atmospherics.

I have always been a profound admirer of the ancient Chinese, who, as I related some time ago in these columns, possessed gramophones at a period when our own
ancestors were still living in the happy care-free stone-age period when beer was beer and women still wore their wedding rings in their proper place-through their nose instead of on their finger. I am by no means alone in my admiration of the ancient Celestials; the medical profession still cure our ills by remedies so drastic and potent that we forget all about the original malady, thus following the example of the dentists of old Cathay who used to apply thumbscrews as a mild anæsthetic when extracting teeth.
It was thinking on these lines which resulted in my perfecting my new antiinterference receiver, which, in principle, is delightfully simple, although I will admit that the practical details are somewhat complicated.
In brief, I have constructed a Blattnerphone, upon which I have recorded various noises, ranging from atmospherics to the squalling of the next-door baby, and the output of this is superimposed on the original programme. At first it took a good deal of getting used to, but, just like the snoring paterfamilias who only becomes aware of the nocturnal


Blaming the public.
noises of his teething baby when there is a temporary lull, I now find that I cannot listen to the programme unless the accustomed noise accompanies it. In fact, this effect has become so pronounced that when I go to a theatre or concert hall I find it necessary to take a box of rattlesnakes with me before I can enjoy the programme in comfort, my little habit having, on several occasions, been the unwitting cause of Sir Thomas Beecham's blaming the long-suffering British public.

# BROADCAST 

## By Our Special Correspondent

A B.B.C. Observatory?
$T$ she time may come when the ship-like austerity of the roof of Broadcasting House may be banished by the addition of an observatory dome.
A telescope is aiready in use up there, though not officially. One engineer, however, has been enterprising enough to try to get a nearer view of those puzzling sunspots and to see whether the behaviour of the Empire transmissions is indicated in advance by the position of the spots. May he never forget his smoked glass.

## Will Records Win?

THE latest scare is that the B.B.C., bent on saving money, is insidiously reducing the number of "live" turns in favour of gramophone or steel tape recordings. The Jeremiahs have it that, sooner or later, all programmes will be recorded and that artists will only visit Broadcasting House for recording purposes.

Presumably there would be regular " milking times," Portland Place being like a huge sound dairy.

## Records of Records?

Unfortunately for the artist recorded music does not sour like milk, and as the years passed, milking times would grow fewer and fewer

With continued advances in recording technique, there might eventually be recordings of recordings, and so on ad infinitum until the last remaining live singer might be glad to sell himself for exhibition at Whipsnade.

## For and

Perusal of the B.B.C.'s programme lists certainly does give the impression that recorded programmes are on the increase, but I cannot see that listeners are the losers thereby.

As a B.B.C. official remarked to me last week: "There are some ' turns ' which can't be got except in recorded versions. In half an hour we can give you a tip-top programme by the Berlin, Philadelphia, Boston, and other world-famous orchestras, which simply could not be brought together by any other means.'

## . . . Against

He was aware, however, of a big public preference-based on psychological reasons-for flesh-and-blood performances at the microphone. For many peopie the pleasure of listening to a taik or a song is quite spoilt by the thought that it was recorded yesterday or the day before.

## BREVITIES

People have even complained to the B.B.C. at the inclusion of recorded items in " Round the World" broadcasts of the kind given on Christmas Day. They apparently forget the time factor, which makes it impossible, for instance, for an Australian shepherd to give an eye-witness account of sheep-folding at 3 p.m. G.M.T.

## B.B.C.'s Ideal

Yet the B.B.C. sympathises with the "living artist" idea In fact, as my friendly official put it: " The Corporation does definitely prefer to give listeners a live programme, rather than a mechanical reproduction.'

If the B.B.C. continues to live up to this ideal the Jeremiahs have their answer.

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$$

## Invisible B.B.C.

O NLY in the last two or three years have the B.B.C. engineers practised the art of selfeffacement.

Their best effort in this direction is always reserved for the
the Cenotaph where the lectern stands, and to another point i.t the edge of the pavement connecting up with a microphone concealed in a tree.

## Preserving Programmes

$O^{F}$ all the B.B.C. programmes only the talks preserved in the pages of The Listener have any real permanence and can be turned to again and again when the whim takes us. More's the pity.

Perhaps some genius will one day devise a means of preserving all that is best and brightest in the musical and variety programmes, not in the form of electrical recordings-which can only be enjoyed when the B.B.C. chooses to offer them to us-but in sober print.

## "In Town To-night"

The best approach to such an ideal that I have ever come across is " In Town To-night "* -a vivacious story by J. C. Cannell of how the popular B.B.C. feature has been pre-

"PEOPLE'S CRYSTAL SET." Poland is the first country to issue a State-manufactured crystal receiver, a specimen of which is seen in the picture. It costs about $10 /$ - and is intended to place listening within the reach of all classes.

Cenotaph broadcasts on November inth. On Monday next an observer in Whitehall would not be aware that the B.B.C. was taking any part in the ceremony.

## Microphone in a Tree

No wires or cables are allowed to trail across the street, and no microphone is visible. The 'O.B.'' van takes up its stance early in the morning within an archway on the east side of Whitehall.
From there underground cables are run to a point at the foot of
pared week by week; how he and his team-mates have gone out into the highways and byways to find "characters"; and how, having been induced to face the " mike," these strangely assorted personalities have reacted to the experience. Here is material to revive a hundred memories.

## The Team

Eric Maschwitz devised the feature, handing over the new *"In Town To-night." I. C. Cannefl. (London: George G. Harrap Sons Co., Ltd.
pp. 312. Price 95.64. .
child to A. W. Hanson, with what success listeners already know. Hanson was supported by a team-J. C. Cannell, Miss Mary Sharpe, '" Mike '" Meehan, Leslie and Kemneth Baily, and George B. Fuller. In addition, there was that " genial giant," Bryan Michie, to do the interviewing at the microphone.

## Rat-catcher

The book abounds with anec dotes.

On one occasion Mr. Cannell found it hard not to smile when rehearsing a rat-catcher.
" He started off" (writes Mr. Cannell) " in the most remarkable way. I stopped him and asked what was his idea.

Oh, sir,' he said, ' I am trying to be perfect, like an announcer.

To which I replied: ' If you wish to be perfect, talk like a rat-catcher.
' He took my advice, and was definitely successful."

## How "Characters" are Found

Each member of the team tells his own story, and there are some tales from life by such In-Town-To-night" characters as Larkin, the steeplejack, and Jack Morgan, the boy with the big ears.
It is interesting to know that contributions for " In Town Tonight "' are found through an incessant search in the newspapers and from a careful con sideration of a mass of suggestions which pour in from listeners themselves. It is pleasant to think that the public have helped towards the success of such an excellent series of broadcasts.

## Radio and Backward Children

INTERESTING evidence to the effect that many backward and feeble - minded children are being assisted on the path to normality by radio education has been received by the Central Council for School Broadcasting. It is claimed by the principals of many schools for the mentally defective that wireless frequently provides that elusive stimulus which is necessary to start the development of the backward child. " Broadcasting," it was stated in a recent article on the subject in the periodical " Mental Welfare," " breaks down the defensive deafness of the imbecile.

In one school, after a gardening talk had been listened to experimentally, all the broadcast courses were demanded.


By " CATHODE RAY"

## The Term Defined-Its Function Explained

PROSPERO, perhaps the most radioconscious of all Shakespeare's characters, who remarked with satisfaction, "That's my dainty Ariel!" also exclaimed in less conciliatory tones: " Thou earth, thou!"

The man in the street, who is perfectly satisfied that the purpose of the aerial is to catch the waves from the air, is less clear in his mind about the " earth." And when one day it accidentally gets pulled off by the vacuum cleaner, without any catastrophic effect on the programmes, he is in greater doubt. Another unsatisfactory feature is that his technical expert friends went off into hoots of laughter at his bright idea of connecting to some very high-class earth in a near-by flower pot, yet recommended attachment to a water pipe, which more obviously suggests water than earth. And have ships at sea any difficulty in finding an earth connection? And so on.

All very confusing unless one has some idea of what " earth" in a radio sense means. Perhaps one excuse for some fairly general uncertainty on the subject is that there are several ways in which the earth can function. But to begin at the beginning. . . .

## A Low-resistance Conductor

The term " earth" in electrical work is taken in a very comprehensive sense to include all electrically conducting parts of this terrestrial ball. Sea water conducts electricity far, far better than any soil, so is actually earthier than earth for our present purpose. Even sea water as a conductor is vastly inferior to, say, copper ; but it is present in such quantities that what it lacks in conductivity it makes up for in cross-section. Quite a thick and, therefore, low-resistance copper wire is only a fraction of a square inch in crosssectional area, whereas the Atlantic Ocean is a good many square miles. Rock and soil are still poorer conductors, but are still more plentiful.

It is a long way from England to Australia, and even a heavy copper cable between the two would have thousands of ohms resistance. A cable of the same dimensions filled with soil or water would have millions and millions of ohms. But there is enough soil and water between England and Australia to constitute millions of cables in parallel, so the resistance is quite small after all. An earth connection, then, provides a good lowresistance line between any two placesor any hundred or thousand places-in the world. The only difficulty is that any rasonable method of connecting to earth
can make contact with only a few of the ends of the imaginary cables of which it is composed. Thus, to take advantage of a large proportion of the very broad chunk of material between England and Australia one would have to sink earth plates larger in area than either country.

So, in practice, the goodness of an


Diagrams $a$ and $b$ represent fundamental types of unearthed aerials (dipoles). Diagram $c$ shows how the equivalent of $b$ is obtained by making the earth act as one-half of the aerial; diagram $d$ illustrates the earthing of a set through stray capacity without any visible connection.
" earth " is limited entirely by the sectional area at the actual contact. An earth tube stuck into the ground is in direct contact with only a few square inches of soil, which are moist and conducting in wet weather and dry and useless during drought. A large plate sunk several feet deep is better. A main water pipe makes good contact with a still larger body of earth. But the best of all is the steel hull
of a ship, with acres of good salt water pressing round it.

All this (except perhaps the ship) is a perfectly good explanation of how the earth can be made use of as a very economical return path for line telegraphs, or, indeed, any go-and-return electrical circuits. It was used for tramways and the like until they found that such heavy currents set up serious chemical corrosion at the contact between metal and soil. For this and other reasons it has been found more satisfactory in most cases to go to the expense of a double metallic line rather than single line and earth return.

But, so far as wireless is concerned, the foregoing explanation has been included only to show how it does not work. One must entirely get rid of any idea that it is there to make contact between transmitter and receiver. It is for nothing of the kind.

A fundamental wireless aerial system is a condenser opened out. Instead of the two plates being very close together they are put as far apart as possible so that the invisible forces that are set up between them cause as much disturbance as possible in the surrounding space. The very simplest circuit is just a straight wire or rod. The ends of the wire form the two condenser plates, and current surges back and forth between them. To make any use of the current (in a receiver) or to introduce the current (in a transmitter) some part of the wire near the middle must be coupled to the rest of the apparatus (Dia. a). A slight elaboration of the system consists in plates or rightangled systems of wires attached to the ends of the straight piece to increase the electrical capacity and consequently the amount of current that can be persuaded to oscillate between them (Dia. b).

## Unearthed Aerial Systems

Such a type of aerial is popular for very short waves, because the wires are correspondingly short and manageable. Both wires should be something like a wavelength's distance away from the ground and other objects, to avoid disturbing effects due thereto; and it would be intensely inconvenient to install a broadcast receiver several hundred metres up in the air, so for general purposes we make use of a very handy scientific dodge. If for one half of the aerial system an earth connection is substituted, the results are equivalent. It is just as if the eliminated half lay buried underground, forming a sort of image or reflection of the upper half (Dia. c).

This idea works perfectly only if the earth connection is perfect. It is nearly so in the case of a ship. If the earth connection goes to a hot-water pipe, which may wander up to the roof tank, near the aerial, and then down again before reaching earth, there is a marked departurc from the original plan, and best results are not to be expected with confidence. A very long earth lead of any sort introduces inductance as well as resistance. In comparison with this it may possibly be as good, or in extreme cases even better,

## Earth-

for the earth lead to be disconnected. What is left is still earthed, so far as oscillating currents are concerned; Diagram $d$ shows how the metal work of the set and the battery or mains leads form one plate of a condenser, the ground and its metal work being the other.

A portable set dispenses with an earth connection because its aerial system is fundamentally different. Instead of being an opened-out condenser it is an openedout coil-a frame aerial.

## Earth as Voltage Datum

There is another entirely different aspect of earthing. Just as heights or depths are reckoned in relation to sea level, so voltages or potentials are reckoned as above or below earth potential. The earth being, as a whole, such a good conductor, any local accumulation of electricity that is brought into connection with it is very quickly dissipated, just as a tank erected above the ocean is rapidly emptied when a means of escape is provided, while a tank plunged beneath is filled. Tanks can only be kept in an abnormal condition of fullness or emptiness by denying them any connection with the sea, or by interposing some sort of pump. And a voltage above or below earth can only be maintained by insulation or by a generator, such as a battery. So if one wants to ensure that a point in a circuit is " dead," one connects
it to earth. The human body being normally connected to earth rather than to some dangerous number of volts above or below, it is safe to touch anything that is earthed.

But, in a radio receiver, earthing of circuits is more often done to keep oscillating potentials strictly to the appointed paths, making sure that all interposed screens are dead and incapable of causing stray effects. The novice is likely to be confused when he comes across the expression " . . . is earthed through a condenser,'" especially if the '
already has a metallic connection to earth. But if that connection is via a coil or resistor it is capable of being at an oscillating potential, and must be " tied down" by means of a sufficiently large-capacity condenser. The same method is adopted when a direct connection would lead to some disaster, such as a short-circuited battery.
Finally, a comparatively new technical term has arisen_" earthy." An adequate explanation for this is not to be found in the familiar words of the burial service" of the earth, earthy.". It signifies which of two terminals or points is more nearly at earth potential. The engraved word "EARTH" near a terminal is an invita-tion-even a command-to join it to earth. But it is optional, or in some circumstances undesirable, so to treat
" EARTHy." It is useful to know, however, which side of the circuit is the less sensitive to external influences.

## New Apparatus Reviewed

## Recent Products of the Manufacturers

## FORMO SHORT.WAVE COILS AND CONDENSER

$I^{N}$N order that the latest Formo short-wave coils shall have the widest possible application, three separate coils are used to cover the 12- to loo-metre waveband. The coils can be used with a single coil holder and changed for each band, or they can be fitted into a dual coil stand incorporating waveband switches. In this form a pair of coils gives a coverage of 12 to 55 metres nominal, while the other combination covers a waveband of 21 to ino metres. The switches short-circuit all the windings on the idle coil. Thus the former combination will, without changing the coils, cover that

capacities small in the coil stand, while the losses are reduced to a minimum by the use throughout of a very high grade Frequentite insulating material.
Each coil former carries three separate windings, primary, secondary and reaction respectively. The secondary, or tuned coil, is wound with a silver-plated copper strip in the case of the shortest waveband coil, but enamelled copper wire is used for the two higher-range coils. Primary and reaction windings are located at the two ends of the former and spaced from the tuned winding.

Using an 0.00016 mfd . condenser, the wave-range of each coil was found to be 11.4 to $28,20.4$ to 48.9 , and 43.6 to 105 metres respectively. In a test circuit consisting of a regenerative detector and one LF amplifier, perfectly smooth reaction was obtained over the whole waveband with an 0.0002 mfd . reaction condenser and an 0.000 m mf. fixed condenser in series with the aerial. Its performance was exemplary and actually compared favourably with that often obtained with sets having the advantage of an HF stage but less efficient coils.

The short-wave condenser is fitted with alupart of the short-wave band wherein lies the greatest interest.

Particular care is taken to keep stray
minium vanes, has a two-bearing rotor with a concealed pigtail connection, and is insulated throughout with the same high grade material used for the coils. The rotor
shaft is insulated from the front bearing, but electrically connected to the back support. Its measured minimum capacity is 4.3 m -mfds. and the maximum 159 m-mfds.
Each coil costs 3s. 6d., the single coil stand Is., and the dual pattern 2s. 6d. The price of the condenser is 3 s .6 d .

## PRESTO PLUG ADAPTOR

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{N}}$N ingenious electrical fitting that can be employed either as a lamp-holder adaptor or as a two-pin plug merely by rotating the milled top by a half-turn has been produced by Ward \& Goldstone, Ltd. It is made of bakelite and consists of an outer shell with a


Goltone Presto combination adaptor and two-pin plug. with the top face left draws the centre part hollowaws the centre part into the hollow shell, and as the split prongs remain stationary they are then exposed, so converting the device into a two-pin 5 -amp. plug.

It is very simple mechanically, and there is little that can go amiss, so that it is not likely to develop faults or give trouble in use.
The price of this handy and very ingenious fitting is rod.

## BULGIN HALF-WATT RESISTANCES

$A^{\text {MONG the new season's Bulgin com- }}$ ponents is a range of miniature resistances of half-watt rating and measuring rin. long only. The resistance element is encased in an insulating material resembling porcelain and has cast metal end-caps to which $\frac{1}{2}$-in. long wires are fixed.
Resistances of this rating would meet many of the requirements of a modern set, and as it is not uncommon to find a score or more all told, the miniature type, where permissible, will be found


New Bulgin half-watt resistance fitted with metal end-caps and connecting convenient.
Several specimens have been tested and found entirely satisfactory; they carry their rated full load current without overheating, while the measured resistance is within the usual tolerance allowed for these components. One was 6 per cent. high, another 8 per cent., and one was just io per cent. greater than its marked value. They are also quite silent in use.

These half-watt resistances are made in a wide range of values from 250 ohms up to 5 megohms, and the price is 6 d . each.

# Letters to the Editor 

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his correspondents

## Loud Speaker Volume Controls

I
WAS greatly interested in the article on this subject by Mr. Maxwell G. Smith which appeared in your issue of October Ith. I have always held that an extension speaker is incomplete without a volume control, and prior to the present season we have been alone in making such volume control a standard fitting.

The article explains clearly how distortion is caused if the volume control consists merely of the usual potentiometer or series resistance, due to the fact that these are practically non-inductive, whereas the speaker impedance varies with frequency, but 1 regret the writer did not point out the three main objections to connecting an extension speaker across the primary of the output transformer. These objections are:-
r. Loss of "top" due to capacity of extension wires.
2. Possibility of unpleasant shock if speaker terminals are touched. (There is often AC speech voltage of about 200, in addition to the DC anode volts.)
3. Cost of an extra transformer on extension speaker.

I admit that the compensating condenser described in the article by Mr. Smith would have no effect at low resistance, but we have evolved a form of volume controlthe "Truqual"-which overcomes the causes of distortion. At each setting of the control series and parallel resistances are introduced in the speech coil circuit, the values being chosen so that the current in the speech coil at different frequencies is reasonably proportionate, at any volume.

At minimum volume the series resistance is not more than 6 ohms with a 2 -ohm speech coil compared with the usual 25 or even 100 ohms introduced by ordinary potentiometer or variable resistance. (The so-called 2 -ohm speech coil has, of course, an impedance of about 6 ohms at 8,000 cycles.)
It is no doubt fortunate that extension speakers are generally used in parallel with the speaker in the set, so that mis-matching of the output valve is not caused by the volume control. It should be remembered, however, that a switch is often fitted to cut out the set speaker, and any volume control introducing high resistance in the extension speaker would then cause serious distortion with a pentode valve.

Wharfedale Wireless Works,
G. A. BRIGGS.

## Voltage Measurement

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{s}}$$S$ a regular reader (not from No. I, like Dr. Free Grid), I am much indebted to this splendid periodical. It solves readers' problems in such an admirable way that it is worth its price twice over. All hints for experimenters have been cut out and gummed in a special book by me for ready reference. As I benefited by hints from other readers, I should like to let you have the particulars of a circuit (see Fig.) which I use to take direct readings in volts of valves. Suppose I want to know if the oscillator-anode voltage of my frequency changer is really 150 . I set my voltmeter to read 150 volts, connect the negative terminal to the chassis or earth
terminal, and the positive to the oscillator anode. Probably the mA. meter (a central zero one with a full deflection at 5 mA .) will deflect to the right or left. Now with the potmeter adjust till your meter is back to the central position. The voltmeter will now read, say, 120 or 160 volts, depending on whether the deflection was to the left or right. This will be the true voltage at the anode. I used an o-6, o-120 moving-coil voltmeter, 128 ohms per volt. In series with the 120 volts, a resistance of approximately 61,500 ohms increases the readings to 600 volts, but the readings are taken from the o-6 volt scale, where every reading has to be multiplied by 100 . The six resistances are each 16,000 ohm wirewound 20 watt, and were chosen because it was not possible to obtain a high resistance large current carrying potmeter. The one in use is a Wearite, 25,000 ohm wire-
wound 15 mA . For different readings the different sockets are used. Before taking a reading do not set the voltmeter at 200 when you expect to read 80 volts, otherwise your mA. meter's needle will be kicked right off the scale. Telephone jacks and plugs would serve the purpose of bringing the different resistances into circuit very well.

The circuit used is very satisfactory, and was given to me by a friend, Dr. Detmeijer, of the Commercial Cable Co., Station Rotterdam.
M. G. van der POLDER, Senior Operator,

The Commercial Cable Co.,
Station Rotterdam.

## Contrast Expansion and Other Matters

WHAT with provincial radio shows and other matters, I have not had an opportunity of dealing with certain statements that have appeared in The Wireless World during the last few weeks and with which I disagree.
In "Contrast Expansion" (October 4) your contributor is somewhat in error regarding the amount of volume compressing by the B.B.C. It is generally agreed that the range of volume in a concert hall is of the order of 60 db . ( $\mathrm{I}, 000,000$ to I change), and, for the reasons given by "Cathode Ray," this has to be contracted. I have been told by the B.B.C. that the range normally transmitted is 24 db . ( 250 to I ),
but careful measurements of my own have shown, during a concert broadcast, a variation of milliwatts into the speaker of from 18,000 to 25 ( 28.5 db .).
In apparatus designed to give a high degrec of realism in reproduction, it is fairly obvious that valve overload must be avoided, and since, with background noises, 25 milliwatts is just sufficient for a normal decent-sized room (on the ppp passages), I do not see how contrast expansion can reasonably be used at all, for eighteen watts is a pretty healthy din.
I feel constrained, also, to rebuke both "H. P." (September 13th) and the Rev. Bonavia-Hunt (September 6th) for their unfair remarks about the B.B.C. amplifier at the Radio Show. The staff in charge of that white elephant are thoroughly competent and know their job. The amplifier is squeaked at regular intervals, and there is no doubt about the performance of the amplifier itself. I was able to get a definite check on this at the Glasgow Show, where, for four hours each day, the dance band in the exhibition was relayed through the speakers on the stancis, and a groove was


Circuit described by a corrasponient.
worn in the concrete floor by the feet of enthusiastic showgoers running between my firm's stand and the dance hall. On that occasion we definitely "put it acrorst them.'

No, the big bad wolf is the Post Office. They have three kinds of land line, lousy, lousier and lousiest, and as I have some very good friends on the P.O. engineering staff, I had better leave it at that.

Isleworth.
H. A. HARTLEY.

## At the Transmitting End

Technical Criticisms of Recent Broadcasts

## Effects

The sketch in the Gala Variety programme (Regional, October 26th) would have been infinitely more effective, well done though it was, if a suitable background had been provided. Outside the B.B.C. it is not usually possible to converse in a busy street without hearing something vital of the traffic.

## Microphone Technique

In the same show, some of the songs of Jean Sablon were rather spoilt, due to his being too close to the microphone. This overdid the intimate touch, which a slight reduction in modulation depth would have restored.
H. C. H.

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3. High mutual conductance in Oscillator section. This assists in simplifyyng coil design and by reduction of coupling required reduces "squeggering" and uneven oscillation.

## OSRAM VALVIS -DMSIGNAD TO ASSIST THIE DESIGNER

[^2]
# Inter-station 





9
T is an unfortunate fact, from a radio
engineering point of view, that the disturbances in the ether are not all caused by radio transmitting stations. Electrical discharges of all sorts (e.g. atmospherics, sparks from electric signs, motor commutators, etc.) contribute a very large proportion of the disturbances which can be detected by a radio receiver, and give rise to the wellknown extraneous noises emitted by the loud speaker.

## IMPORTANT DEFINITION.

Under some conditions these noises can be quite terrifying to the less technically-minded user, and I am sure that this fear is largely responsible for the limitation of the unskilled user's choice of stations. Even in less extreme cases, the disturbing and annoying effect of bursts of noise helps to make the user reluctant to take advantage of the available choice of programmes. Some method of reducing or eliminating these distracting noises is therefore desirable, and is met by a system known as Noise Suppression.


This term is often misunderstood, for it is commonly believed that it refers to the removal of all unwanted noise whatsoever. This is not so, for at present no commercially practicable device is known which can be incorporated in a receiver in order to remove the background noise when listening to a programme.

The term noise suppression-or, more correctly, inter-station noise suppression-refers only to the elimination of the mush and interference experienced when tuning from one station to another, which is accentuated by the A.V.C. action of increasing the sensitivity of the receiver between stations.

## TYPES OF NOISE SUPPRESSION.

The ideal noise suppression system should be able to differentiate between undesirable noise and an acceptable programme, and also should not be capable of introducing distortion. Let us examine the degree to which these two conditions are met by different forms of suppression circuit. Considering the first requirement, it is, of course, possible to differentiate between the noise and a signal which is stronger than the noise, merely by their relative intensities at the end of the high frequency amplifier. This is the method often employed, and usually the A.V.C. system is tapped in some way to provide the necessary control of the noise suppression system as indicated in Fig. $x$.
This arrangement, however, in general suffers from two disadvantages; first, in order to ensure that bursts of noise are suppressed, it is necessary to make the suppression so drastic that programmes of quite good entertainment value mustt be sacrificed. Secondly, a strong station will hold the suppression open for a considerable band on either side of the tune point, with the result that the effect of " side-band shriek "-one of the most annoying forms of inter-station noise-will not be reduced. At night, when good stations are in close proximity on the dial, the effect may even be that the suppression will not come on at all over wide bands on the scale.

# Noise Suppression Murphy "28" Series 

This disadvantage is avoided if the noise suppression is controlled by volts obtained from a highly-selective circuit following the point from which A.V.C. is taken, as shown in Fig. 2. As the set is de-tuned from a carrier, although the A.V.C. keeps the signal constant at the audio detector, the response of the highly-selective circuit decreases rapidly, and matters can be so arranged that the noise suppression comes into operation before the extreme sidebands are reached even on a strong station.

This type of noise suppression has also another advantage. Noise in general is spread over the whole range of wave lengths covered by the receiver, while the carrier of a station operates at only a single frequency. An extremely unselective receiver, therefore, will pick up a large amount of noise relative to carrier, while on the other hand a highly selective receiver will discriminate in favour of the wanted signal. Thus by using a highly-selective circuit to operate the noise suppression, the system may be adjusted so that the receiver remains suppressed in the face of a burst of high noise-level, yet a relatively weak carrier is sufficient to sensitise the set.

It is apparent that this type of suppression circuit is greatly to be preferred, although it is, of course, more costly than the more common types. It has been employed in the design of the " 28 " receivers, together with another special arrangement which avoids any possibility of distortion being introduced-the second of the two desirable features of the "ideal" system mentioned earlier.


## AVOIDING DISTORTION.

In most types of noise suppression a valve in the L.F. chain (it may be a diode rectifier or an L.F. amplifier) is normally biased beyond the cut-off point, as shown at A in Fig. 3, so that the valve is paralysed. When a signal is received, a voltage is produced which partially removes this suppression bias to $B$, and allows the valve to operate on its normal characteristics. If a weak signal is received, the initial bias may be removed just so far as to bring the operating point on or near the cut-off of the characteristic, as at C , and serious distortion will naturally result.
In the system used on the " 28 " receiver, the slope of the L.F. pentode valve is controlled not by moving the operating point to a different part of the characteristic (as happens when we alter the bias point of the control grid to which the signal is applied), but by changing the entire slope of the valve through bias variations on the outcr grid.
The point is made clear in Fig. 4, whence it will be seen that the suppression operating point remains at the same potential, and therefore fixed in the centre of the characteristic, while the steepness of the slope is varied according to the strength of the signal controlling the outer-grid bias, Thus distortion can never occur.

## BACKGROUND NOISE A DIFFERENT PROBLEM.

I have explained the advantages of the noise suppression system used on the " 28 " series in reducing the noise between stations. The background noise obtained when actually listening to a programme presents a very different problem, and in the case of the " 28 " has been reduced to an attack on things completely external to the receiver itself-notably the aerial. In a future article I will discuss the methods which can be adopted to reduce this interference and increase the entertainment value obtained.

## E. J. POWER

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 A.V.C. tone control, P.U. terminals, tapped input 100 250 volts A.C./ D.C. (no line cord to trouble with), shielded
coil system, 3 bands, $17-50,190-550,900-2,000$ metres, carriage $2 / 6$ ble Grand, $191 / 2 \times 9 \% \times 16,6$-valve 8 -stage supérA. het, illuminated dial calibrated in metres, delayed A.V.C. tone control, covering $17-52$, 190-550, $900-2,000$ A.C. $200-250 \mathrm{v} .0$. $\mathbf{3}^{1 / 2}$ watts output, over 150 stations;
 bands). $11-32,25100,190-550,900-2,000$ metree, delayed
A.V.C. sensitivity control, P.U. terminals, dual slow motion dial, split second tuning, has an $H F$. stage tuned on all frequencses, push-pull output, triodes on A.C. model spectively, capacitative and magnetic coupling gives maxichanging gives an unequal conversion gain, available in A.C. or Universal A.C./D.C.; carriage $5 / 6$; for experi$\mathrm{C}^{23}$ - - " Challenger" radiogram, chassis valves and fidelity job, carailel paraphase push pull output with Magnavoz 66.12 in anditorium spenker, 18 watts undis torted, 4 wave bands, $12-2,000$ metres, technical data as in
model at $£ 13 / 13$, P.U. terminais. and switcling; carriage M/6.1DWEST 7, 10, 11, 16, and 18 valre, complete or in This advert <br> \title{
II <br> \title{
II <br> <br> STAND AND <br> <br> STAND AND DELIVER!
} DELIVER!
}

ANENT our advert isement of a fortnight ago a correspondent wanted to know whỳ, if we had such a lot of orders in hand did we persist in advertising for more? My answer was that, if we stopped advertising, people would think that something had gone wrong.
Now, I have heard from another source that some people wanting our sets are afraid to place their orders because "they hear" that we are much too busy to deal with them.

We are busy, but we are not the sort of firm to take an order and put it away for weeks. Our factory extensions are not being built because we have arrears of orders to work through, but because we want to deliver a Hartley-Turner set just at the moment you fancy it.

Our deliveries at the moment vary from fairly good to excellent. As we get busier, our deliveries will get better. Paradoxical and quixotic? Well, perhaps, but then we always do things different from other people. That is why our radio sounds so much better.

## Stattantley

Our agent for Manchester and District is Forsyth Bros. Ltd., 126-8, Deansgate, Manchester.


## HARTLEY TURNER RADIO LTD.

 THORNBURY ROAD, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX.Telephone : HOUnslow 4488 ,

NUMBERED ADDRESSES.
For the convenience of private advertisers, letters may be addressed to numbers at "The Wireless World : Office. When this is desired, the sum of 6 d . to defray the cost of registration and to cover postage on replies
must be added to the advertisement charge, which must include the words Box ooo, c/0" The Wireless World." All replies should be addressed to the Boz: number shown in the advertisement, c/o "The Wireless World," Dorset House, Stamford Sireet, London, S.E.I. Readers who reply to Bor No. advertisements are exarned against sending remittance through. the post excepi in registered envelopes: in all such cases the use
of the Deposit System is recommended, and the envelope should be clearly marked "Deposit Department."

## HE DEPOSIT SYSTEM.

Readers who hesitate to send moriey to advertisers in these columns may deal in perfect safety by availing themselves of our Deposit System. If the money be are advised of its receipt.
The time allowed for decision is three days, counting from receipt of goods, after which period, if buyer decides not to retain goods, they must be returned to sender. If a sale is effected, buyer instructs us to remit amount to seller, but if not, seller instructs us to retum arnount to depositor. Carriage is paid by the buyer, no different arrangement between buver and seller, each pays carriage one way. The seller takes the risk of loss or damage in transit, for which we take no responsibility. For all transactions up to $£ \mathbf{y} \mathbf{o}$, a deposit fee of I/- is charged ; on transactions over fio and under £ 50 , the fee is $2 / 6$; over $£ 50,2 /-$. All deposit matters
are dealt are dealt with at Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.r, and cheques and money or
be made payable to Iliffe \& Sons Limited.
SPECLAL NOTE-Readers who reply to advertisements and receive no answer to their enquiries are requested to regard the silence as an indication that the goods advertised have already been disposed of. Advertisers often receive so many enquiries that it is quite impossible to reply to each one by post. When sending remittances direct to an advertiser, stamp for return shopld also be included for use

## NEW RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERS

rThis adlertisement conitinued from first column.j $\mathrm{S}^{10 / 10 \text { - " American Basch" table nodel De Luxe, type }}$ $190-550,900-2,000$ metres, 7 tapped input $90-250$ A.C. A. V.C. tone control, the most comprehensive station fader at the prica; carriage $5 /$ -
McMURDO Silver Masterpiece; see this column The AALILFRs Welcomed at Any: Time-Na obligation to
purchase; it you don't buy we, are not annoyed.
WE Have Not One Set on Sbow, but-18 different models NEAREST Point, Marble Arch, down Bayswater Rd. Streets (in Southwick St.):
D EGALILER'S MOTOR and RADIO SUPPLY Co., 20 , A
$\mathbf{W}^{\text {Herer }}$ We Lead others will Follow.
THE Most Outstanding All-wave High Fidelity Radio xelusive to Air King, which brings to tuning a fascinat ng simplicity new even to radio.
A LL Metal Valves Throughout. the sensation of 1936; A supreme in the range of first-class reccivers, these Air King monless represent the highest achievements' in entertainment as never before.
M $\begin{gathered}\text { ODEL Prince } \\ 6 \\ \text { glass valves, } 18 \text { gulves, } 15 \text { guineas; Mndel Royalty }-8 \\ \text { guineas }\end{gathered}$ uineas: 14-2.250 metres 2-speed tuning dig 9 valves, 20 guineas; 14-2,250 metres, 2 -speed tuning dials, $5-6.8$ watts
undistorted outpnt, transformers tapped for $100-250$ wolts $50-60$ cycles A.C., fall sized concert type moring coil Je-60 cycles A.C., fall sized concert type moving coil piano finish walnut cabinets; attractive prices, easy pay ment terms arranged.
A LL. Sets Fully Guaranteed, orders taken by post, cash inspect and handie these models yoursell at the invited to address; immediate delivery of all models; agents, dealers and distributors wanted to handie the above profitable roup of merchandise.
A IR KING, 115. Shaftesbury Avenue, Cambridge Circus, Saturday.
Harmaur
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIO }}$
HOR American All-wave (12.5-2,000 metres) Universal
CAR Radio, deal with Marmaur Radio, the American CAspecialists.
AVERY Set is Guaranteed by Us.
Wholesale.
THE HARMAUR RADIO Co., Ltd., 8, Clifford St.a Nem
Bond St., Londom, W.1. Feg. 4336 . 0499

NEW RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERS
$\mathrm{A}^{\text {MPLIFIERS: }}$
$\int^{3 / 15,-T w o-s t a g e ~ R . C . ~ a m p l i f i e r, ~} 3$ watts U.D.O., 200 phone, complete with 3 B.V.A. valves; A.D.-D.C. model also available.
$\mathbf{S E N D}^{\text {ENtamp }}$ for List of Radio Models and H.P. Terms. RITISH ACOUSTIC INDUSTRIEs, Ltd., 46, Alders*
gate St., E.C.1: National 0111. $R^{\text {ayal radio Co., Lid. }}$
5. Buckingham Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18 .
'PIIONE: Buckhurst 2736.
Wholesale Agents tor
$M^{\text {idwest }}$
$A^{\text {ND Many Other World Famous Short-wave Recelvers. }}$
$\mathrm{C}^{\text {Ar Radio. }}$
Midgets.
1-1 Cheapest House in the Trade for American Valves and spares.
OUR Fully Qualifled Engineers are at Your Service mates sent by return of post; repairs executed in 24 hours at very moderate charges.
WRITE for Catalogue, but, lar better, pay us a visit.
RAYAL RADIO Co, Ltd., ${ }^{5,}$ Buckingham Rd., South
A. LL-WAVE 7-tube Model 4-wave bands, alt modern
A. innovalions; ※12F12.

A MERICAN Bosch Superhet Receivers; jong and WE Can Supply Kits of Parts with Valves Ior ang ". Wireless World " Receiver or Amplifier, including the "1936 Monodial A.C. Super Recelver" "Quality amplication.

TRANS-ATLANTIC RADIO.-The world brought to you
on the latest all-wave sets.
$f^{10}$.-Latest and hottest table grand imported, using E.-W type valves which are definitely better for short
ware reception, $18 / 2,000$ metres, dual micro funing, cuning range $18: 1$, tone control, etc., A:C. $110 / 250$ volts. $\mathbb{C}^{9 / 5 .-A . s e t ~ w i t h ~ a ~ g a i n ~ o f ~ o v e r ~ a ~ m i l l i o n, ~ b r i n g s ~ i n ~}$ short waves like your local. sta
gram. P.U., Cone oontrol, etc, A.C.
$\mathcal{C}^{6 / 7 / 6}$.-Junior Console model, A.C./D.C. 5 valve superbands.
TRRF. Midgets, I. and M., 4. valve, $£ 2 / 19 / 6 ; 5$ valre, i13; write us your requirements.
TRANS-ATLANTIC RADIO Co., 15, Percy St., London. CIIASSIS.-Superhets with real quality reproduction are dard types or to requirements; enquiries invited. -38 ,
Rabone Lane, Smethwick.
WTESTMINSTER CHASSIS Co., Ltd., now offer their cabinet. bookcase, etc., or cabinets; loudspeakers and complete sets can alśo be supplied.
BTrERY Model Superhet Chassis, complete with
valves, less batteries; $£ 5 / 18 / 6$.
5-VALVE Superhet Chassis (7-stage), complete with B.R.V.M.A. valves, whred, ready to switch on
(speaker only extra required), 9ke. separation, delayed
A.V.C. clock-face tuning, A.C. and Universal models; A.V.C. clock-face tuning, A.C. and Universal models;
R.G. Model, £7/18/6, as above, plus quiet A.V.C. tone. COMPLETE Sets Now Avaliable, with loudspeaker, in

13 ATTERY Superhet Model; (less batteries), £8/8; A.C. Radiogran, £15/15; Radiogram De Luze, £18/15.
A ML-BRITISH Throughout; components by world-famous months ${ }^{\prime}$ guarantee; immediate delivery, carriage paid, ${ }^{7}{ }^{7}$, ${ }^{\text {days }}$ approva; deferred terms if desired; fuliest particu-

W Invited.
Palare Gardens, Londen, S.W.1. Trade Euquiries
$[0446$
P.A. Amplifers, 20 watts output, \&13/10; with microwith valves; trade supplied.-Supersoand, Ltd., King's
Buildings, Smith Sq., Westminster, S.W.1.
PABrRIDGE 30W. Amplifier Circuit, 30W. actual PK25a push-pull output. extra H.T., and L.T. for radio, can be built by trade for e10 complete with
valves; circuit diagram, list of parts, layout diagram and constructional notes free to trade (private enquiries
6d.). -N. Partridge, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., King's Buildings, 6d.).-N Partridge, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E
Dean Stanley Street, London, s.W.1.

## NEW RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERS

A RMSTRONG Colonial 7 -valve All-wave Superheteroof dyis luxury chassis. deaigned to cover $16-2,000$ metres and give food teproduction on both radio and gramo-
phone, fully delayed Q.A.V.C.; a pernanent magnet phone, fully delayed Q.A.V.C.; a pernanent magnet by the chassis can be used withont alteration. To faciliate tuning, a $100-1$ micro-vernier drive is incorporated. A fier section, switchyng completely separites radio from gramophone, and pick-up leads may be jermanently connected. Circuit, eight highly efficient circuits, incorpor-
atimg Bandpass input, octode frequency changer, combinating Bandpass input, octode frequency changer, combin-
ing first detector and beat oscintator, Bandpass intermedi-
ate frequency ing first detector and beat oscillator, Bandpass intermedipass coupled to double diode, second detector and A.V.C.
coupled to R.C. triode stage, high gain L.F. amplification, coupled to R.C. triode stage, high gain L. F. amplification,
Triode sqnelcher valve: the output is a resistance coupled Triode sqnelcher valve: the output is a resistance coupled
stage, with 3.2 watts pentode- Components: Wearite heavy duty transformer, Wearite coils, including short-
wave and I.F. transformers, Wearite switching, Wearite wave and II.F. transformers, Wearite switching, Wearite
volume and tone controls, Wearite smoothing choke, Jackvolume and tone controls, Wearite smoothing choke, Jackdensers, etc., etc. $i$, price 9 gujneas, complete with valyes.
A RMSTRONG, - 8-stage superheterodyne Radiogram have been retained, with; the addition of. quiet A.V.C manual scratch filter and tone control, clock face tuning etc., circuit, Bandpass input, Heptode frequency changer, Bandpass coupled to H.F. pentode, Bandpass coupled watts pentode; $£ 7 / 18 / 6$, including Marconi valves.
A RMSTRONG.-7.stage ${ }_{\text {fully }}$ delayed A.V.C.: shis equeterodyne chassis, sith mains the same, with the addition of one low frequenc stage on gramophone, clouk tuning, etc.; both radio and gramophone output. increased to 3 watts; 7 gulneas, in
luding Marconi vaives.
ARMSTRONG.-Universal 7 -stage chassis, A.V.O. ${ }^{3}$ with Marconi valves.
A $_{\substack{\text { RMSTRONG-Battery } \\ \\ £ 5 / 18 / 5 \text {, with Marconi valves. } \\ \text { 7-stage }}}^{\text {A.V.C.; }}$ A RMSTRONG.-Universal qivalve Radiogram chassis odes: $£ 5 / 18 / 6$, including squalres A RMSTRONG.-4-valve A.C. Radiogram chassis, cir©5/18/6, including valres, square peah, 3 pentodes A RMSTRONG supply Specialiy Matclied Speakers, keen prices to purchasers of Armstrong chassis.
A RMSTRONG Company. the first firm to supply híghceptionally ecolomical purchase facilities. For an addi tional $15 \%$ only purchase price may be divided into 12
A RMSTRONG Chassis are Sent 7 Days Approval; car. AMSTRONG MANUFAr'TURING Co., 100, King's
Rd., Camdea Town, N.W.1. Phone: Gulliver 3105.
CCOTT Imperial 9418 prices from fange of all-wave receivers arriving shortly


RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERSCLEARANCE, SURPLUS, ETC.
$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{APP}}^{\mathrm{A} 5 / 19 / 6 . \mathrm{A} . \mathrm{C} . \text { Super IIet., } 1935 \text { (new), list } £ 9 / 19 / 6 \text {; }}$ SUNBEAM 5v. A.C.-D.C. Super Het., 1935, list, £12/12; Birmingham.
[9571
14 Watt Amplifier, unused, in metal case, f15; film £8/8, accept \&4.-Mitson, 153, Turney Rd., S.E. 21 . ${ }^{19599}$

## ACCUMULATORS-BATTERIES

MANUFACTURER's Olearance--Brand new $2 \%, 50$


## NEW MAINS EQUIPMENT

$\mathbf{A}^{\text {c. }}$
$\mathbf{O}^{\text {UTPUT }} 22$ ma., three positive tappiugs.
$\mathbf{L}^{\text {ATEST }}$ Thumfree output. Sirened Primary Transtormer, ensuring
 $\mathbf{M}^{\text {P.r. electrical Co.. Romlord, Eseax. }}$
$\mathbf{P}^{\mathrm{ARAMoUNT}}$ Mains. Transtomers. tactured specially tor the bome constructor.
$\mathbf{P}^{\text {ARAMOUNT} T}$ in Puality, 10 vest in price orample:
 shrouded, $14 / \cdot i$ poste 9 d .; choke, 30 henry $60 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a} .5 / 6$
condenser to suit above, $4+4 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{d} ., 500$ volt peak, $3 / 6$. $W^{\text {RITtE }}$ tor List.

TANTALUM for A.C. Chargers, H.T, and L.T.-Black-
well's Metallurgical Works, Ld., Garston, Liverpool.
[8925

NEW MAINS EQUIPMENT
$\stackrel{V}{V}$
Vortexioil Customer Writes:-
I RECEIVED Your Translormer All Right, and am VORTEXION Leads Again.
VORTEXIUN Standards Despaiched by Retorn; Vor
Eaion, 32 -watt amplifier, described March $15 t h, 500$ r 200 m.a. transformer, $2 \%$ regulation, $26 /-18$ pecial inter valve, $17 / 6$; shrouded output transformer, $17 / 6$; shrouded
15 henry smoothing choke. 75 ohm, $12 / 6$ regulatiot 15 heary smootbing choke, 75 ohm, $12 / 6$; regulatiout
chokes, $5 / 6$ full asststance given b; post; 12 watt, 3
stage, complete, eilo; trade only, stage, complete, 210 ; trade only.
VORIPEXION, -Specified quality amplifier or supet
 $11 / 2$ in., $21 / 2 \times$ regulation, primary, engraved terminals,
weight $14 \mathrm{~b} ., 26 /-$, carriage $1 /-;$ normal shrouded, $22 /$,
post welght 14 b., $26 /-$ carriage $1 /-;$ normal shrouded, $22 /-1$
post $1 /$ spenker field replacement choke, $16 / ;$ specia
output translormer. to "W.W." spec., $17 / 6$, shrouded multi ratio output, $20 / ;$ new and improved shroudings,
Q.A., amplifier chassis. $8 / 6$; receiver $7 / 6$, in sheet steel. Q.A., amplife
sprajed erey.

YORTEXION 7 (-30h $120 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}$. Choke, 215 ohms, in die
-MITATED but Unequalled; good enough for a " Wire-
less Worla
specification is good enough lor you.
Vormexion Cost Little More than the Cheapest. but
GUARANTEED 12 Months, and within $5 \%$ normal and G $21 / 2 \%$ super models, neat shrouding, as used bj
Government liep.itments, etc., etc. any model guaranteed
A LL Secondaries Centre Tapped.

 post 9d.; chassis for same, $6 /$-. VORTEXION.-Super model tor H.T. 8 or 9 or 10 . 47
post $1 / 2,4 \% .2$ to $4 ;$ open type $14 / 6$, shrouded $16 / 6$;
 model, wei thi ${ }^{2}$ tilb., 4 filaments to specification. 21/, post 1

VORTEXION. -400 or 450 or 500 v ., 150 m.a... 4 . 4 . 4 a., $4 v, 2.54 v, 2,4 v .2,4 v .2$, core size $21 / 4 \times 14 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.,
super job, $2 \%$ regulation, $35 /-;$ shrouded, with terminalis super job, $2 \%$ regulation, $35 /$-; shrouded, with
VORTEXION Auto Transiormers to B.E.S.A. Specifica
tion, 100, 110, or 120v. to 200, 220. or 240 volts 60 watts, $9 /$, post or 120 d .120 . watts, 200,220 . or 240 volts 60 watts, $9 /$-, post $9 \mathrm{~d} . \dot{120}$ watts, shrouded, $12 / 6$; open
type, $10 / 6$, post $1 /-; 200 \mathrm{walts}$, shrouded, $16 / 6$, post $1 /-$;
2,000 walfs, $£ 4 / 10$.
VORTEXION 1,000 -watt Transformers; $£ 4 / 10$, carriage
Iree.
 brouded. See also display advert. page 2.
VORTEXION Transformers :Made to Your Specification;
price according to wattage; $6 v$, filaments same price price according to wattage; 6 v. filaments same price
unless wattage grossly exceeded; special guotations. by
return. VORTEXION (8. A. BROWN) 182, The Broadway
Wimbledon, \&.W.19. Tel.: Liberty 2814.
19091
H
$\mathrm{H}^{\text {oxnes. }}$
Hoyners. -Transiormers and chokes, the acknowledred
HOYNE'S.-Guaranted components, primaries screened Hi and tapped, all filaments centre tapped, stout aluminium clamps, terminal strips to all models,
HOYNE'S. -1936 Nonodial A.C. super transformer, $18 /$.
HOYNE'S. $-250-0-250 \mathrm{v}$. 60 m.a. . $4 \mathrm{v} \cdot \frac{1}{}$ to $2 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{il} 4 \mathrm{v} .{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$
1 to to $2 a ., 12 / 6$, post $1 /$-; shrouded with extra winding, $16 / 6$, post $1 /$.
 II, 60 maice $12 / 6$, post $1 /-i$ shr $7 / 6$, post 9 d .
HOYNE'S.-A.C. 3 or Ferrocart III, $350-0-350 \mathrm{v}$.; 60.70


HOYNES.-500-450-0-450-500v., 140 m.a. 4 r .2 to 4 a. HOYNE'S.-Quality amplifier transformer, $25 /$ - post
choke. $1 / 3 / 6,7 / 30$ Henty choke $9 / 6$, post $9 \mathrm{~d} . ; 20$ Henry IUOYNE'S.-Chokes cotton interleaved, 20 H. 120 m.a.
$9 / 6$, post 9 d.! 30 H. 140 m.a., $12 / 6$, post $1 /-$.
HOYNE'S. -Translormers built to specification, keenest H OYNE'S.-Translormers for every, purpose, incerte
television, transmitters, welding
M. J. HOYNE, Alt-power Transformers, Ltd., Office Tel. : Liberty 3303.

# enUS ED SETS  

## AERODYNE



## ALBA



## AMPLION

$\mathbf{A}^{\text {Mplion Radiolur Radiogram, list }} 21$ guineas. prac. of other bergains.

$\mathbf{P}_{\text {E.C.2. }}^{\text {EARL }}$ and PEARL, Led., 190, Bishopsgate, $\underset{\substack{\text { L.ondon. } \\[9542}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$

## AUSTIN



## BEETHOVEN

$\mathrm{B}^{\text {EETHOVEN }} 1933$ Screen Grid Suitcase Portable £8/10, necept $£ 3 .-H$ H. Mackenzie, 10 . Overdale Gardens. Glasgow.

## BELMONT

$165 /-$ - Belmont 1935 all-wave 6:valve superheterovalves and dyne, $20-2,000$ metres, $100-250$, A.C. 10 witis distorted output, in superb walnut cabinet, listed £15/15. $115 /-\underset{\text { range }}{ } \mathbf{6}$-valve superheterodyue, with valves and Rola speaker. histed $£ 13 / 13$; deruonstration model, as new, fully guaranteed, co.d. carriage torward, c.a..
carnage pald. KKay, 167. City Rd., EC.1.
[0487

## COSSOR

Cossor M.M.
Rochester
Ave.,
Rochester.
 DEMONSTRATIUN Model 1935 Cossor 535 A.C. 5 -valve
 Cossor Class B 1934 Consolette, 4 valves, model


## EKCO


$\mathrm{E}^{\mathrm{KCO}}{ }^{1930}$ Model 313 A.C. 3v. Loud Speaker Model The Wircless World.

## FERRANTI

TERRANTI A.C Mains Bandpass SG, 3 , 4935 Receiver,


## G.E.C.

 G.EC.3; E4; accessories, A.C. eliminator, charger- -90 , 9632


## GECOPHONE



## HALCYON

Halcyon portable S.G.4, new batteries, overhauled, perfect; \&2/10.-Witechurch, 13, Torrens Rd, Brix-
S.W.2.

## HAYNES

HYNEs Superhet, $1934 ;$ \& 10 ; excellent condition, enst
£22. -26, Berkshire Girdens, N.13.
[9563

## H.M.V.

H.M.V. Automatic Radingram Mudel 531 9-valve SuperLondon, W.C. 1 . ${ }^{2}$. super bargain; $£ 15$ lowest,-BM ${ }_{[9624}$ 536 io-valve H.M.V. Radiogram, automatic | record |
| :--- |
| owner | moved to D.C. district; original price 90 guineas, accept

[95.-Browne, R.A.S.C. Mess, Aldershot.

## LISSEN



I ISsen All-wave Four, in handsome onk cabinet, fitted speaker and Ekco eliminator and triche charger; $\subset 6 / 10$. Cyco-Radio, 3, Mill St., Maidstone, Kent. $\quad 9613$ $\mathrm{S}^{\mathrm{HOP}}$ Soiled, as new ", Lissen" 3 -valve receivers, com D plete with." Lissen " valves and "Lissen" moring-
coil speaker, Q.P.P. output and single knob tuning, cabinet coil speaker, Q.P.P. $55 / 5$; ont price $59 / 6$ carriage paid (batteries extm):

PEARL and PEARL, Ltd., 190, Bishopsgate, London,

## MAJESTIC

65 -GUiNEA Majestie Radiogram, a rea1 bargain; ${ }_{-18} 15$. Tudor Court, Furley.


## MARCONI

 [9554



## McMICHAEL-

 M MICHAEL Suitcase Portable, £15/15, new February, Lator and t, printanle.-Wray, 83, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

This Week's Bargain: 1936 16-guinea 6-valse A.C. original carton; first 611 secures. carriage paid.- John

## MIDWEST

M idwest sixteen All-wave Superheterodyne, guarailRd.,
E. 11.
R RAND NEW Midwast 16v. A.C. Reeeiver Chassis and B Loud Bpaker, unwanted present; 22 guineas; otrers.
[9638 $5941, ~ c / o ~ T h e ~ W i r c l e s s ~ W o r l d . ~$

## MONODIAL

$\mathrm{O}^{\text {Ricinal Monodlal, complete spaker, Arst specified, }}$ Hotel, Penarth. $1936 \begin{gathered}\text { Monodial super, receiver unit only, alk specified } \\ \text { components nnd valves, new, perfect } \\ \text { sion }\end{gathered}$ Musson, " Lebron," Broomleai Rd., Marnham, Surry.

## MULLARD




## OLYMPIC S.S.

Wanted, .0 Olympic Six," complete, specified com-
nonents.-Box 5899 , c/0 The Wireless World.
[9566 W AN'RED, Olympic qugle Span, state il complete, price, specifcation; trizL-Livingstone, Rojal Northern

## OSRAM

$\mathrm{O}^{\text {SRAM Four, with valves, } 39 /- \text { Piico De Luxe fadio- }}$


PHILIPS
Dhilips 834 A 1934 A.C. Mains
ance, good order; s. 5 - 5 Lalve, super induct-

PILOT
DiLOT 1936 Modei 65. 6 -valve, $15-2,100$ meters, 4 -wave Cabinet cost
Rd., Norwich.

## QUALITY AMPLIFIER

( A. Receiver, amplifier, speaker equipment, complete or
separate. (1.A. Receiver, as specifitd, absolutely unused; cost $\mathrm{fl2}$.

QUALITY Amplifiers without Valves; 4-6-watt $\begin{array}{r}9560 \\ \text { niodel. }\end{array}$ Q $£ 7 / 15$; modified 10-watt model. $£ 9 / 15$; components or amphifiers also available: Iull details, together with Rd., Birmingham. ${ }^{[9644}$

> RANGER


## RAP



## SERADEX

$\mathrm{S}^{\text {ERADEX }}$ pass input, Mulliard valves, tone control, Westinghouse Rectified, walnut calinet; listed P 15 ; one only, soiled, at E5/19/6; Ially guaranted.-48, Wakegreen Rd., Eilirming-

## SINGLE SPAN

SINGLE-SPAN Power Units, without valves fisted £6/12/6: to clear, £3/6; full ratglogue of barghins WATES


## W.W. EVERYMAN


WIRELESS WORLD FERROCART THREE
$W^{\text {Ir ELLESS }}$ Hatton, 13 , William A.C. Ferrorart Three; sheap-

## WIRELESS WORLD S.S

W IRELESSS WORLD" Single Span, with pust-pull 1, Eve quality amplifier and dual Rolas; | 218.- Kuduer, |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
| 9595 |

## MISCELLANEOUS



 A $^{\text {LMOST }}$ cabinet; New Al-wave, ${ }^{\text {N-valve battery }}$ Chassis, in
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## EDITORI Equipment

Wide Variety of Its Uses

I$T$ would not be surprising if a year or two from now the second largest use to which the valve has been applied were found to be in connection with public address equipments.

Just as broadcasting has been responsible for the present-day enormous production of valves, so it would seem the valve in its turn has been responsible for the development of public address equipment.

It cannot be said that the valve took much part in the beginnings of broadcasting, except, of course, on the transmitting side, because crystal sets were available and amplification, although valuable, was not essential. In the case of public address equipment, however, some means of amplification such as the valve provides was the first essential.

Public address started in a comparatively small way, but to-day it is fast developing into a big industrystill regarded as a section of the radio industry but rapidly becoming a very important section indeed.

Every day fresh applications for public address gear are being discovered. At first it was used mainly to meet the requirements of large meetings, mostly in the open air, when very great volume was needed; then came the applications to indoor gatherings and to churches where it was required that the equipment should give just enough sound amplification to aid the listener without being blatant or obtrusive. Now applications are being found in the factory, to give general instructions or to facilitate communication with different branches where it would be undesirable to

## COMMENT

interrupt work to answer a telephone. Hotels and clubs are finding the microphone of value to replace the call boy, because persons can be enquired for simultaneously in many rooms, so often avoiding a long delay whilst the call boy goes his rounds.

Although so many uses have already been made of P.A. equipment there must be very many more directions in which it would prove of value. If any readers have suggestions for new applications, it would be interesting to hear of them.

## Short-wave Broadcasts

## Growing Interest to Listeners

T$E N$ years ago, if there had been available to listeners on the normal broadcast band the wealth of broadcast interest and entertainment which is now open to them on the short-wave bands, what a much greater demand there would have been for receivers! To-day, there is so much to choose from on the medium and long waves that the fact that new material is available on the short waves cannot be expected to rouse quite the same enthusiasm.

But for those, especially, who want variety, the short waves offer a great deal which is not available on other bands, including many broadcasts in English. Where interest is felt in receiving programmes over great distances short waves undoubtedly offer the best chances.

Those who have not yet interested themselves in SW reception and want to make a start cannot do better than begin their experiences with the shortwave receiver described in this issue. The construction is remarkably simple, and the results will compare very favourably indeed with those obtainable from far more elaborate equipment.

# Short-Wave Two <br> A SENSITIVE WITH A 



Then we have to consider the question

MUCH can be said in favour of the ubiquitous detector and LF circuit for a simple generalpurpose short-wave receiver. It has the advantage that it is relatively cheap to build, the construction is simple, and it rarely gives trouble in use. Such a set is essentially for headphone reception, yet it is always possible to add an extra LF stage, or feed the output into a small self-contained LF amplifier, and so operate a loud speaker.
As a headphone receiver it can be used at times when, for various reasons, it may not be convenient to use a loud speaker, or when late night or early morning sessions of listening are contemplated.
The keen experimenter requiring a handy stand-by set, the beginner who may have a liking for DX work, and all interested in short-wave broadcasting will find a two- or three-valve receiver invaluable. Its sensitivity is adequate for it is surprising how well a set of this type can be made to perform if only a little care is given to the detector circuit, for the sensitivity relies almost exclusively upon the precise control of reaction.

## Aerial Damping

When the detector circuit is coupled to the aerial as, of course, would obtain in a det.-LF arrangement, it is not uncommon to encounter a little trouble at times with the reaction; at certain parts of the waveband the set seems exceptionally difficult to handle, while there are others where the set cannot be induced to oscillate, though on disconnecting the aerial the set appears to be in perfect order.
This erratic performance is due entirely to the aerial circuit, for the fundamental wavelength of a normal size aerial, say one of 70 or 80 feet in length, falls right in the middle of the most useful part of
the short-wave band. At its fundamental wavelength the aerial is, of course, an exceptionally efficient collector, but if it is coupled too tightly to the detector coil it will absorb all the energy in this circuit and so neutralise the effect of reaction. A very loose coupling is necessary under these conditions, but at other wavelengths the coupling will now be far too loose for good results, furthermore, the optimum coupling will vary throughout the waveband.
This effect is often so troublesome that it is usually necessary to make some provision for shifting the fundamental wavelength of the aerial, either by introducing a small variable condenser in series with
of CW reception in which the DX enthusiast will be mainly interested. As the receiver will be used generally in an oscillating state, unless a separate heterodyne unit is employed, the aerial being directly coupled to the oscillating detector will radiate and the receiver now becomes a low-power transmitter. As such it is almost certain to cause serious interference with near-by, and possibly distant, short-wave listeners, so that, while the det.-LF combination is admittedly adequately sensitive, it is not, strictly speaking, an ideal arrangement. Obviously the aerial must be isolated from the detector by an HF stage, but this need not add to the tuning controls as the aerial circuit


Fig. 1.-Theoretical circuit diagram of the two-valve short-wave receiver. The first valve combines the functions of HF and detector.

# BATTERY-OPERATED RECEIVER WAVE-RANGE OF 12 TO 94 METRES 

THE beginner making his first incursion into the realms of short-wave listening will find this simple and inexpensive receiver an ideal set for his purpose. It is adequately sensitive for receiving distant stations, either amaieur or broadcast, and it is invaluable as a means of obtaining experience in the handling of short-wave apparatus. Such a set is also a valuable adjunct to an all-wave receiver, since it can be used for listening on the short waves when the larger model is required for normal broadcast reception.

may be made aperiodic. This valve is not a mere passenger despite the untuned input circuit, and in practice it contributes appreciably to the sensitivity. On both counts, therefore, its inclusion is justified.

In the receiver illustrated and described here, the circuit of which is given in Fig. r, the detector and HF valves are combined, the valve used being a Mazda TP22 which contains the separate elements of an HF pentode and of a triode, though its official function is that of a superheterodyne frequency changer. The choice of this multiple valve is largely a matter of convenience as it affords some saving in space, also it makes for a cleaner appearance and considerably simplifies the wiring. Since its function is the same as that of two separate valves, one of which is an SG HF stage and the other a triode detector, the constructor could, if he so wishes, replace it by two valves of somewhat similar characteristics, though the HF valve need not be a variable-mu HF pentode but a plain screen-grid type. Any change must be executed with care, it being most important that all leads in the detector grid circuit be kept as short as possible.

Tuning the aerial circuit would, no doubt, lead to a slight improvement in both sensitivity and selectivity, though the gain in the former case is not as marked as one might suppose, and it is open to question whether the extra cost and trouble of embodying a tuned aerial circuit, for it would be obligatory to gang the condensers, are really worth while. The writer's view, after comparative tests, is that for general use it is hardly justified, but if one wished to get the last ounce out of a limited number of valves, then tuning the aerial would be an advantage.
The improvement in selectivity is not

the atrangement of the HF and detector stages, this value may require changing. In the present case a slow-motion reaction condenser is fitted and it is strongly recommended that this advice be followed.

The short-wave band from 12 to 94 metres is covered by three Eddystone plug-in coils each. of which has three separate windings, these being used as primary, secondary, and reaction respectively. The secondary is in the detector grid circuit and is tuned by a o.00016 mfd. condenser, $\mathrm{C}_{5}$ in the circuit diagram, driven by a two-ratio slow-motion drive. In parallel with $\mathrm{C}_{5}$ is a small variable condenser, $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ of 15 m -mfds. maximum capacity, its function being to open out any desired part of the scale of the main condenser so that it occupies a much longer scale.

## Band-spread

It has been included also for the convenience of the amateur experimenter and DX enthusiast to whom a band-spread condenser is a virtual necessity. The size of this condenser has been chosen to bring the whole of the 20- and 40-metre amateur transmitting bands within its compass. On the 20 -metre band the band-spread condenser has a coverage of 20 to 21.3 metres, while on the 40 -metre band it just covers 4 I to 43 metres. Its usefulness in connection with short-wave broadcast reception is well exemplified in the region of 3 r metres where there are a dozen or more stations receivable at good strength and packed in about seven divisions on the main tuning dial. Using the bandspread condenser a small waveband, from 29.5 to 32.2 metres, is opened out to occupy the whole 180 divisions on this condenser's scale, so that tuning is very much easier. Also, having identified one or two of the stations, the others can be more readily found than would be the case with the larger condenser only. Admittedly this feature is a refine-

Rear view of
the receiver showing the two condensers with the band - spread on the left.
growl, grunt, or howl is heard when the reaction condenser is advanced to the point where oscillation starts. Now, just on the verge of oscillation is the most sensitive state and if the set starts to how! at this point the sensitivity is lost.
There are several ways of suppressing this threshold howl, as it is called, but the simplest which is adopted here is by means of a 20,000 ohm resistance joined across the primary winding of the LF transformer. If any alteration is made in
ment, and perhaps a luxury, in what is, virtually, an inexpensive set, but it is well worth the small additional expense entailed.

In the illustrations the main tuning scale is viewed through the larger of the two escutcheons, while the smaller relates to the band-spread condenser.
In a set of this type the constructor can use his discretion in the components, and provided the values of the condensers and of the resistances are not changed their

Short-Wave Two
physical features should not influence the performance one way or the other. Nevertheless it would be advisable to adhere as closely as possible to the recommended lay-out, for too drastic a departure might conceivably introduce some unforeseen complications.

The chassis is three inches deep underneath, and any components used as substi-
from base to the centre of the spindle, $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. in width, and $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. in depth from back to front, and it must be fitted with a $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. spindle.
For the coil there is a baseboard space $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. wide by about $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. in depth, so that ample room is available for any other style that may be favoured by the constructor.
The new Formo short-wave coils have


Practical wire plan and lay-out of the components on the baseboard. A metal chassis and panel is used, the size of the latter being izin. $\times$ roin.
tutes must not, therefore, exceed this dimension.
Any good o.ooor 6 mfd . condenser will serve as an alternative for $\mathrm{C}_{5}$, provided its overall dimensions do not exceed $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.
been tried and found satisfactory, though the coupling between primary and secondary is a shade on the loose side for this particular set, as these coils are designed to be used with a tuned aerial circuit when

A full-size blue print of the wiring diagram is available from the Publishers, Dorset House Stamford Street London, S.E.1. Price 1s. 6d. post free.
a HF stage is employed. However, the makers are quite prepared to add a few extra turns to the primary winding on any coils required for this set. Their two-coil stand can be accommodated on the chassis, but it would have to be set back a little way from the front panel and offset slightly to the right so that it cleared the condenser dials and brought the wavechange switch knob midway between the two condensers. This will entail fitting a short extension rod to the spindle, but little difficulty will be experienced in executing this modification, as small collars or flexible couplings are now readily obtainable.

## Assembly

The actual construction is quite straightforward, and hardly calls for detailed comment here ; the illustrations and practical wiring plans clearly show the position of every part and the lie of every wire. Only one special part is required, and that is the small aerial coil. It consists of a one-inch length of Paxolin tube, or its equivalent, mounted on a $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{i}$. length of 6 BA screwed rod and wound with 40 turns of No. 36 DSC wire with adjacent turns touching.
The chassis and the front panel are made of No. I8 gauge aluminium sheet, but while a metal front panel is essential, for it serves as a shield to hand capacity

## LIST OF PARTS

After the particular make of component used in the original model, suitable alternative products are given in some instances.
1 Variable condenser, 0.00016 mfd ., G5 Polar Type " E", 1 Slow-motion reaction condenser, 0.0002 mfd., C6 (Eddystone)
1 Single-ratio stow-motion drive


## Short-Wave Two-

and its effects on the tuming, it is not so important to use metal for the chassis, and this could be made of wood, but the top should be metal covered. The advantages of a metal chassis are such, however, that it is strongly recommended.

There is one point that requires attention when assembling the band-spread condenser $\mathrm{C}_{4}$. It must be fitted with its dial before assembling on the front panel. At the back of the dial is a long, thin finger
volt HT battery is required, which can be of the standard capacity size as the set requires 4.8 mA . only. The $\mathrm{HT}+\mathrm{I}$ lead supplies the screen in the HF valve, also the detector anode, and should have between 70 and 75 volts, while $\mathrm{HT}+2$ joins to the 120 -volt end of the battery.

Before connecting the batteries and the aerial it should be ascertained that the reaction condenser is set to its minimum capacity, i.e., rotated to its stop in an anticlockwise direction.


The under side of the chassis, which measures 3 in. deep, accommodates the reaction condenser, HF choke, sundry other small components, and the bulk of the wiring, also the small aerial coil.
secured by a screw at the lower end and having a large hole at the end adjacent to the centre hole of the dial in which the condenser spindle is inserted. This can be taken off by removing the lower fixing screw and fitted over the condenser bush then secured in position by the large lock nut and in such a position that it is in line with, but at right angles, of course, to the terminal pillar making contact with the moving vanes on the small condenser. Now insert the $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. spindle into the centre hole of the dial, but first loosening the grub screws, and secure it. The bottom fixing screw can now be replaced when the dial frame and the condenser should be perfectly rigid. The whole is held in position by the dial fixing bush through which the driving spindle passes. Unfortunately, the fixing of this condenser is not easily followed by examining the illustrations. The other condenser is quite easy to assemble, as it is mounted on a bracket supplied with the dial.

When the wiring is completed and finally checked the valves can be inserted in their respective holders, the telephones connected to their terminals, and the LT leads joined to a two-volt accumulator. A 120 -

If the initial tests are made after dark the most fruitful range is that covered by the Eddystone yellow-spot coil or its equivalent in any other make. This covers a waverange of 20.6 to 48.5 metres with the band-spread condenser at minimum. The 3I-metre broadcast band starts at 45 on the main condenser, from which point the band-spread condenser will carry the band up to 32.2 metres. The next profitable part of this range is at 25 on the main condenser scale, which marks the start of the 25 -metre band.

For 40-metre amatcur transmissions the main condenser should be adjusted to 8 I ; then the band-spread will carry on to 42.9 metres.

The lowest range is covered by the bluespot coil, which tunes from 12 to 27.6 metres. The 20 -metre amateur band is found with the main condenser at 67 , while the band-spread condenser carries up to 2 I. 3 metres. Sixteen-metre broadcast should be found at 40 , nineteen-metre at 59, and twenty-five metre at 89 ; all are the division marks on the main tuning condenser with the band-spread at zero. For the higher wavelengths the red-spot coil is employed. Its range is $40-94$ metres.

An early attempt should be made to calibrate the receiver as soon as sufficient stations whose wavelengths can be relied on have been tuned in. The best method is to prepare a curve for each coil with the band-spread condenser at zero, then from these curves the beginning of any particular broadcast band can be easily determined, after which it can be explored carefully by the band-spread condenser. Incidentally, all the scale readings given are with the reaction condenser adjusted for maximum sensitivity.

## Short-wave Broadcasting

C
ORRESPONDENCE from readers has once again brought up the question of choosing a suitable set for the reception of short-wave broadcast. Personal opinions appear to vary considerably, but that is quite unavoidable.

Medium-wave "local", reception and short-wave broadcast reception, for entertainment purposes, are as far apart as the two poles. Generally speaking, it is chiefly the overscas reader who is concerned, since he is the only man who is utterly dependent upon the short waves for his daily entertainment.
Listeners in this country derive most of their pleasure from the novelty or thrill of short-wave reception, and are prepared to overlook any little shortcomings in the way of interference or fading. Not so the overseas man, who wants his programme from Daventry or Pittsburgh to be as reliable as is the Londoner's reception of Brookman's Park.

A letter from a reader in Battersea reports unusually good reception of Bombay at the end of October between 4.30 and 5 p.m. on a Sunday. The elusive VUB on about 3 r metres was clearly received in spite of the proximity of Zeesen and another European station, and the only fault was the usual " long-distance wobble."

Reports of really good reception from this station are very few and far between. It is understood that the power input at the other end is quite small.

Incidentally, although it is not concerned with short-wave broadcasting, a letter from Mr. Streeter ( $\mathrm{G}_{5} \mathrm{CM}$ ), of Alfold, Surrey, reveals that conditions at present must be fairly favourable for long-distance work on low power.
$\mathrm{G}_{5} \mathrm{CM}$ had successful contacts with two U.S.A. amateurs, the power input at his end being 3.84 watts to an Osram $\mathrm{LP}_{2}$ valve. One of the reports was "QSA5 R6," which is more than we can sometimes say for the 25 kW . American broadcast!
As long as short-wave work lends itself 10 wonderful effects like this, we shall undoubtedly find it amusing and interesting.

The new Canadian station, CRCX, on 49.22 metres, is the old Bowmanville station, formerly known as BEgGW. CRCX is coming across very regularly, and it seems likely that an increase of power has been partly responsible.

VE9CS, Vancouver, listed as working on 49.4 metres, has never yet been received in this country to the writer's knowledge. The power was once given as 5 watts, but it seems almost impossible that a station should continue to give regular broadcast programmes with such an input. The schedule is " Daily, in p.m.-midnight; Sundays, 7 p.m. till 6 a m . Monday."

MEGACYCLE.

# Improving Old Receivers 

ADJUSTMENTS THAT ARE EASY TO CARRY OUT

EVERY receiver which includes ganged tuning is fitted with a number of trimmers to enable accurate ganging to be obtained. In commercial receivers they are adjusted in the factory and afterwards sealed to prevent the inexperienced from unwittingly altering their settings and so throwing the set out of adjustment. This is, of course, a necessary precaution, but as the trimmers fitted to the majority of receivers cannot be relied upon to maintain the same capacity indefinitely, it is often possible to improve the performance of a set which has seen a year or two's service by readjusting the trimmers. As the guarantee has then expired, there is little harm in breaking the seals.

## THE STRAIGHT SET

With a straight set there is usually one ximmer for each section of the gang condenser, and the trimmers are nearly always mounted on the gang condenser itself, being, indeed, an integral part of it. Trimming is then carried out by tuning in a low wavelength station accurately and adjusting each trimmer in turn for the loudest signals. The station chosen should be a weak one on a wavelength around 210-220 metres, and it must be a steady signal not subject to fading.
The trimmer controls are usually in the form of screws, and a small screwdriver is needed to carry out the adjustment. Sometimes, however, they are fitted with

"Trimming a straight set is an easy business."
hexagon heads, and a suitable spanner is then required. Occasionally they are provided with star-wheels which can be moved by the finger, but even then it is better to operate them with a rod of insulating material, such as a wooden pencil, in order to avoid hand-capacity effects. It will usually be found that certain trimmers are critical in their settings while others are fairly flat, and if this occurs in any case it should not be thought that the set is necessarily defective in any way.

Trimming a straight set is an easy business. The adjustments to the more popular superheterodyne are more difficult, but not unduly so. The first step is always to adjust the IF trimmers. These are generally located in the same cans as the IF coils, the adjusting screws being accessible through holes in the screening cans, which are often covered with a strip of paper for a seal. In some cases, however, the trimmers are not in the cans, but are mounted on the underside of the chassis. They are always close to the IF transformers, however.

## THE SUPERHETERODYNE

The procedure is to tune in a weak signal and adjust each IF trimmer there are usually four, sometimes six, and rarely three only, for maximum signal strength. One word of warning: if the amplifier is of the type using fixed overcoupled coils to obtain a band-pass effect, leave its adjustments alone. Such an amplifier is very difficult to adjust correctly without elaborate apparatus involving the cathode-ray tube. Even if the trimmers have changed their capacity somewhat, so that readjustment is really necessary, the results are likely to be better than those after a readjustment without adequate apparatus, unless the operator is highly skilled.

The signal-frequency ganging can always be tackled, however, and the initial steps are the same as in a straight set. Tune in a weak steady signal on about 210-220 metres and adjust the trimmers on the signal-frequency circuits. These are usually on the gang condenser, as is also the oscillator trimmer. The latter can be distinguished because its setting is much more critical than that of any other trimmer, and a fractional movement will probably cause the station to disappear. Once this trimmer has been found it should be reset to its original point and the other trimmers carefully adjusted.

Most superheterodynes have another trimmer associated with the oscillator cir-

cuit which is usually termed the padding or tracking condenser. The one for the medium waveband should be located, and a weak signal on about 500 metres tuned in. This trimmer should be adjusted with one hand while rocking the main tuning control backwards and forwards over a few degrees with the other until the optimum combination of settings is found. A return should then be made to the low wavelength station and the signal-frequency trimmers on the gang condenser readjusted.

On the long waveband, an additional padding condenser will usually be found, and this is best adjusted in exactly the same way as the medium-wave padding condenser, but on a station working with a wavelength over 1,600 metres.

Some sets have no padding condenser on the medium waveband, but use instead a special gang condenser in which the vanes in the oscillator section are shaped differently from the others. It is then usually best to confine oneself to the adjustment of the trimmers mounted on this condenser at a low wavelength. On the long waveband there will be a padding condenser, of course.
New sets are presumably correctly adjusted when they reach the purchaser, and as an attempt at readjustment might invalidate the guarantee, it is wise to leave the trimmers alone. It is, however, worth remembering that an improved performance can often be secured by adjusting the trimmer on the aerial circuit. This can only be adjusted at the factory to suit the characteristics of an average aerial, and as few aerials have exactly these characteristics, some improvement usually follows a readjustment.

## Wide Range

## Single Cone Loud Speaker

## The Advantages of Mica as Diaphragm Material

By NORMAN ROLLASON

I$N$ view of the recent interest in loud speaker performance, paricularly with reference to the frequencies from 5,000 cycles upwards, the following notes on the construction of a single-cone loud speaker may be helpful to experimenters working with a similar object in viez.

A$S$ a result of a number of experiments, the writer was forced to the conclusion that the highfrequency response of a simple cone was dependent not upon the hardness of the material but upon its "thinness." The problem thus became one of discovering a materia! which whilst being thin would yet be sufficiently hard and springy to afford sufficient rigidity for the transmission of the large low-frequency output to the surrounding air without " cockling" or flapping and the unpleasant noises arising from these effects. Paper proved hopeless above 6,000 cycles except for certain cone shapes which then resulted in a resonance at 4,000 to 5,000 cycles. Even so, with a severe peak in this region the output at 8,000 cycles was reduced at the axis by approximately 60 per cent. of the output at 500 cycles, whilst a $10,000-$ cycle note was practically inaudible.

As the results from paper cones wers obtained with the hardest and thinnest paper it was possible to use, within the limitations imposed by rigidity considerations, harder materials were given consideration. Metal foil pressings, paper


The complete diaphragm assenbly including speech coil and celluloid spider.
Close-up ot rear
suspension, Ter-
minal heads are
fitted to facilitate
minal heads are
fitted to facilitate adjustment.
cones with metal centres and card rims, thin bakelite sheet, and bakelised paper were tried and found deficient. Probably the best material was the
 bakclised paper. Even this material could not be reduced sufficiently in thickness to raise the highfrequency output to a satisfactory level, though the reproduction was certainly better than the usual output from paper cone speakers.

Celluloid was the next material to be tried, and although this gave good results up to roughly 6,000 cycles, and, being both hard and thin, seemed to be physically suited to the work, it appeared to be acoustically dead, for beyond 6,000 cycles there was a sharp drop, amounting almost to a cut-off.

## A Composite Cone

Finally, a mica cone ten inches in diameter and 0.005 in. thick was constructed and tested and found to be very satisfactory. The diaphragm proved to be capable of reproducing frequencies up to ro,ooo cycles, with very little attenuation, and the response extended beyond this limit.
Since mica is a comparatively expensive substance, it was felt that, whilst the mica was desirable for the higher frequencies, the low frequencies might very well be radiated via a less expensive material. Accordingly, air-dried vellum was substituted for mica in the outer portion of the cone in varying amounts, until it was experimentally found that with a ten-inchdiameter cone a centre of mica four inches in diameter was required for maximum radiation of the frequencies above 5,000 cycles. The thickness of the paper used
was 0.005 in . and the mica centre 0.001 in .
At this point a mica former was substituted for the paper one which had previously connected the speech coil to the cone apex. The mica having less resilience than the paper, this brought about a further definite increase of output in the


Cross-section of diaphragm showing details of construction.

Wide Range Single Cone Loud Speaker-
top, and the equipment was considered satisfactory in the matter of high notes.

Since the speaker had to handle the lower frequencies equally well, the next point to receive attention was the suspension. The speech coil was supported by a conventional external spider of large diameter, the three legs being long and thin but moderately wide. Celluloid proved to be the most easily worked material for this item, as the shape could be readily cut from relatively thick sheet, the legs afterwards being thinned by scraping. The spider was affixed to the coil former by celluloid cement which was used throughout and found to adhere well to the mica. The suspension at the periphery of the cone was also by means of a spider, the usual fabric surround being dispensed with. This avoided any trouble as a result of atmospheric action tightening the surround, and also gave greater initial freedom. The spider was made from thin card, treated with celluloid varnish to render it impervious to damp, and had a rim $\frac{3}{3}$ in. to $\frac{5}{8} \mathrm{in}$. wide, cemented to the periphery of the cone. The centre junction of the three legs is clamped by means of a terminal head to a rigid rod, connected at its other extremity to the central pole of the magnet; thus the position of the cone may be very accurately adjusted.

## Speech-coil Dimensions

The speech-coil is of low resistance and has a diameter of one inch. The coil diameter was not found to be critical, but two factors govern its size: one is heat dissipation, which calls for a large coil in a speaker intended for a large power output, and the other is the fact that a large coil reduces the effective cone area, and there is little of this to spare where the high notes are concerned. One inch seems to be a fair compromise; indeed, it is no compromise unless the power dissipated reaches very large proportions. For the purpose of experiment the field magnet used has been a small standard commercial pot with a gap depth of only $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and though the low-frequency response is good with this magnet, a higher flux density is desirable for good transient reproduction. Judged aurally, there are no resonances in the unit itself below 500 cycles, nor, for that matter, are any discernible to the ear above that frequency.

The high-frequency output is largely influenced by the formation of the cone, which tends to radiate the high notes largely in a beam. Unfortunately, compromise prevents any possibility of fully maintaning the level of high-frequency radiation from a single-cone reproducer intended for high- and low-note working, for the higher notes require an almost flat cone for the maximum evenness of radiation, any variation of angle being useless as a means of improving the unit in this respect unless it brought the cone angle somewhere near 160 degrees, which is unsuitable for LF work. Despite the strong


The periphery of the diaphragm is supported by a large diameter spider which eliminates the necessity for a " surround."
probability that the experiment would produce negative results, a diaphragm was constructed consisting of a small, flat mica cone affixed to a larger truncated paper cone. This diaphragm proved excellent as a " tweeter," giving a very even distribution of sound, but as far as the lower frequencies were concerned it proved equally satisfactory without the paper! Naturally, the true cone action being destroyed, the paper was merely a passenger.

In view of these results it was decided to make the angle of the entire cone 90 degrees, since any further flattening merely made the cone less rigid without levelling the response in any way
In operation the speaker unit is mounted on the baffle board so that the edge of the cone just clears the sides of the baffle hole, without leaving too great a gap and so reducing the baffle effect.

As a matter of interest to those who may contemplate the construction of a similar unit, the speech coil consisted of a double layer of 32 SWG enamelled wire with a total of 40 turns, giving an impedance of approximately 3 ohms.

## At the Transmitting End

## Technical Criticisms of Recent Programmes

I'T has previously been necessary to criticise the high modulation employed for announcements, particularly those occurring between musical items, and it seems that this point does not receive the attention it deserves, for wide variations still take place which, in some cases, detract considerably from the programme presentation and causes much wear and tear on our volume controls.

The performance of Fred Hartley and his Quintet (London Regional, November $4^{\text {th }}$ ) was rather spoilt in this respect, whereas the concert given by Peter Dawson and the B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra from the same station on the following evening was particularly good.

It is probably not easy to ensure that the announcements always come over at exactly the right volume, as this will obviously bear some relation to the matter of the moment, but it is significant to note that at concerts of importance which necessitate much rehearsal there is seldom cause for complaint.
H. C. H.

## Marconiphone Model 245

## A New Radio-Gramophone of Moderate Price

DESIGNED to give the maximum of entertainment with the minimum expense, this new radio-gramophone, nevertheless, conforms to the makers' high standards of workmanship and cabinct finish. The overall dimensions are $34 \mathrm{in} . \times 1$ Gin. $\times 13 \frac{7}{8} \mathrm{in}$., and the panelling is in Australian and figured walnut.
A three-valve "straight" circuit with an HF amplifier, detector and new highefficiency output pentode is employed, and the instrument is designed to operate from AC . Salient features of the set are the semicircular translucent tuning dial with " spotlight" tuning indicator and the duplex volume control, in which the pick-up and HF volume control potentiometer are ganged.


The new Marconiphone radio-gramophone Model 245.

The pick-up is based on the Marconiphone Model 25, but has a higher output, as it is fed directly to the output valve. The motor, which is fitted with an automatic brake, consumes only 12 watts.

The price of the Model 245 is sixteen guineas.

Sottens : 100 Kilowatts SOTTENS is about to inaugurate its new roo-kilowatt transmitter, probably with an interruption to the service of only twenty-four hours.

## Transatlantic Ten-metre Telephony

WHAT is belicved to be the first two-way telephony contact on ten metres across the Atlantic was secured by Mr. H: L. O'Heffernan ( $\mathrm{G}_{5} \mathrm{BY}$ ) on Saturday last at 2.15 p.m. Getting in touch with W8MWL of Canton, Ohio, G5BY maintained telephony conversation for twenty minutes. A strength of $\mathrm{R}_{7}$ was reported at both ends.

## Pay As You Hear

A REDUCTION of 75 per cent. in the usual licence fee of 20 kroner is permitted in the case of some 13,000 Norwegian listeners living in districts where reception is poor. Norway's licence figures now number 176,670-a record.

Listeners in Norfolk and other neglected areas of Great Britain would no doubt like their licence fees to be assessed in direct proportion to signal strength.

## New Dublin Announcer

$\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{E}}$$R^{\text {Egeluar }}$ bateres to tho Athlone broadcasts from the Dublin studio will have detected the voice of a new announcer. He is Mr. L. Redmond, a native of Cork. The original Dublin announcer, Mr. Noel Hartnett, has resigned.


BELGIUM'S NEW BROADCASTING CENTRE. M. Spaak, Postmaster General, laying the foundation stone in Brussels last week of the new "Palais de la Radio" which will centralise all the broadcasting activities of the country.
talks that Father Coughlin is now omitting the musical portions of his broadcasts, relying entirely upon the appeal of the spoken word. It is estimated that the new thirteen-week series of forty-five-minute talks is costing him $\$ 300,000$.

## Two Sets

JUST as the average well-to-do home has two motor cars, so Americans, as they rise in the social scale, now run two "radios." It is estimated that some so per cent. of America's twenty million homes equipped with radio own two or more receiving sets.

## R.A.F. Reunion Dinner

$T H E$ Officers' Reunion Dinner R.A.F. Wircless School is to be held at the Royal Air Force Club, 128 , Piccadilly, W.r, on Saturday, January inth, 1936, at 7 for 7.30 p.m.

Owing to the sad death of Mr. J. F. Herd it is not possible to advise all the members direct, some addresses having gone astray. Enquiries should be addressed to Flt.-Lt. F. S. Wainscott, the Electrical and Wireless School, R.A.F., Cranwell, Lincs.

## Radio as She is Spoke

IF The Wireless World "Dictionary of Technical Terms" had been available at Clerkenwell County Court last week Mr. Registrar Friend would have been happier.
"The wireless people," he said, " have got hold of much more wonderful words and phrases than a doctor has ever invented." He was hearing an action concerning a wireless set.

After an expert witness had given evidence the Registrar

## Radio Priest

 ATHER COUGHLIN, the Detroit "radio priest," now uses an independent network of thirty-three stations from coast to coast of the U.S. So great is the appeal that he exerts in his quasi-politicalOnly Professor Einstein could translate or unravel what you have said."

## Anti-Static War : Latest

WHEN is a noise not a noise?" is the problem still confronting the International Electrotechnical Commission, which met in London last week to discuss radio interference.
Considerable diversity of opinion exists as to the noise level necessary to cause interruption. It is being realised that there are many factors to

EVENTS OF
THE WEEK

## IN BRIEF <br> REVIEW

market. Other features include hire-purchase law, Shops Acts, patent law, P.O. and manufacturers' licences and a design for a 15 -watt power amplifier. A wealth of service information is included. There are directories of manufacturers and distributors and of proprietary names and trade marks. There is also


POLYGLOT CONCERTS are featured late at night by Frankfurt, and this picture shows the team of announcers who introduce each item. Left to right : Otty Frank (Italian), Troute Berger (English and French), Conductor Andreae, Magda Braun (Spanish), Herr Kohmann (Polish) and Prof. Schmidheiny (English).
be considered, such as the nature of the programme interrupted and the fastidiousness of the particular listener. What may be the pleasant background murmur of the running brook to one listener may seem to another like weeping and gnashing of teeth.
Stanlard apparatus for measuring interference is being evolved, and will, it is believed, supply valuable data when a full conference is held in January under the auspices of the Electrotechnical Commission and the International Broadcasting Union.

## The Year Book for Wireless Traders

A SUMMARY of the Television Report and an article describing the principles of television are new features in the twelfth annual edition of " The Wireless and Gramophone Trader Year Book and Diary," just published.
So much information and reference data are contained in this Year Book that it should be indispensable to everyone in the radio and gramophone trade. The popular valve reference tables have been completely revised, diagrams are given of British and America: valve base connections, and no fewer than 400 sets of 54 British manufacturers are listed in a complete guide to the current
a very practical diary for 1936 with one week at an opening.

The Year Book, priced at 5s. 6d., is obtainable from The Trader Publishing Co., Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.i. Subscribers to any " Trader "' publication can obtain their copy for 35.6 d .

## U.S. and "British Bondage"

DETERMINED to free America still further from "British bondage" with respect to wireless traffic which hitherto has cleared through London (writes our Washington correspondent), the Federal Communications Commission has granted Press Wireless Inc., a radio subsidiary of a group of leading American newspapers, authority to communicate direct with Addis Ababa.

It is understood that the Commission will also grant similar authority to R.C.A. Communications Inc. to pick up Ethiopia direct on its radio station at Rocky Point, Long Island. Previously nearly all war news from Addis Ababa has been routed from the Abyssinian radio station ETA via London to the United States.

It is considered that direct communication between Ethiopia and the United States will eliminate any possibility of censorship in Italo-Ethiopian war news in London.
remarked to a solicitor that it would be necessary to have a wireless lexicon in court. Turning to the witness, Mr. Registrar Friend said: "When the doctor has told you what is wrong with you in Latin, he, has the decency to tell you in English.

> NEW and exclusive details of the B.B.C.'s plans in North Wales are given in this instalment, which also explains some curious fading anomalies in the centre of the country. Mr. Baily's visits to both Cardiff and Bangor coincided with important staff changes and constructional developments auguring well for the great Welsh broadcasting "drive" now in progress.

The new
Welsh announcer reading the Cardiff News Bulletin.
IV.

Across Wales

EMBLAZONED in scarlet paint on the wall of the main studio at Cardiff is a gigantic Welsh lion-rampant! Surely a symbol of B.B.C. policy in Wales to-day.

The old illogical scheme of pooling Wales and the West of England in one vast and clumsy "West Region" has tumbled to its inevitable doom; not only are the

Mr. E. R. Appleton, who has been B.B.C Director at Cardiff since the early days of broadcasting.
element of Welsh mixed up in local programmes are unprintable. From an engineering angle, the contention of B.B.C. technicians is that a better arrangement in I933 was prohibited by scarcity of wavelengths; now, however, they are building a relay station in North Wales synchronised on the same wavelength.

## Facts About Bangor

Of this station, at Bangor, I am able today to give exclusive details. It will wipe out the "neglected area" in the North. In the South, Cardiff, Swansea and other populous towns get a good signal from the West Regional transmitter at Washford Cross, which, as I explained last week, will in due course become Welsh Regional ; but behind these towns rise the Black Mountains, a barrier which for years cut off Central Wales. It is now claimed that, thanks to the recent lengthening of the West Regional wavelength from 306 to 373 metres, a fairly good Regional service is given as far north as Llandrindod Wells, where it happened that " Radiolympia in Wales" was in full swing on the day of my visit: an exhibition on a most enterprising scale, sponsored by Mr. R. B. W. Edwards, from whom it transpired that local reception conditions are better than I had expected. West Regional, he said, comes in well, and AVC can cope with its moderate fading.

On the other hand, I was told at Builth Wells, nearer the mountains, that fading is severe, and that most listeners depend


# Serve Britán? <br> By <br> LESLIE BAILY 


almost wholly on Droitwich. Mid-Wales is evidently an area where reception is touch-and-go, and the B.B.C. "drive" in Wales promises no improvements here. In fact, things are likely to get worse, because Mid-Wales will be in the mush-zone when transmitters North and South are synchronised on the single Welsh wavelength. It is a case, once more, of the few suffering to benefit the many, for I am assured by the B.B.C. that the number of listeners in the service area of the North Wales relay station will be far greater than the number in the mush-zone.

It may be asked: " Why not place a high-power Welsh Regional transmitter on the Black Mountains so as to reach MidWales as well as South Wales, instead of relying on transmission from a point at the extreme south of the Region; indeed, on the opposite side of the Bristol Channel?", The reply is that attenuation from a South Wales site would be acute (the minerals and granite have a particularly bad effect), whereas attenuation across the sea from Washford Cross is slight.

## Why in Somerset?

"It is not," says the B.B.C., " an anomaly to have the Welsh Regional transmitter in Somerset. It is, in fact, the best place from the technical point of view. In fact, the Somerset site serves more Welsh listeners than any site in South Wales could serve."

Until the new transmitters in Wales and

The detached residence in Bangor, near the University, which will form the North Wales headquarters. It looks out on to mountains and sea.
the West of England are ready, a composite Welsh-West programme will be continued from Washford Cross, but already staff is mobilising in Wales for the day when Wales gets its own exclusive wavelength.

When I arrived at Cardiff's Broadcasting House I was irresistibly reminded of boarding school on the first day of term. All the new boys were moving in, and the few remaining old boys were bagging the best rooms. Almost all the English men and women on Regional Director Appleton's staff have been packed off to Bristol ; only Mr. Appleton himself and his chief executive, Mr. Settle, remain. These two have been at Cardiff almost since the B.B.C. began there. The rest of the programme staff are Welsh-speaking Welshmen (mostly strangers to broadcasting).

But I am assured that Mr. Hughes Jones, a man of unusual brilliance, who has been appointed Welsh programme director, has no intention to make Welsh Regional a "foreign" station; feature programmes about Wales, but in English,
are to be worked up, for instance. The question of how much Welsh to allow on the air is represented by these figures of the population of Wales:-

$$
\text { Speak English only .. } \quad 1,750,000
$$ Speak Welsh only.... $\quad 80,000$ Speak both languages 800,000 Cardiff headquarters is a hotchpotch place; two old houses, plus a modern wing built on at the back, with five quite nice studios, a control room manned by fifteen engineers, and offices for the staff of about fifty. On December Ist a new orchestra of twenty will start work, instead of the present Studio Nonet. An adjoining house is being taken to help to accommodate the present expansion schemes.

At Swansea (a satellite connected to Cardiff by land-line) the accommodation is dreadfully obsolete: two r924-type studios. Mr. Tom Pickering, the singer, has been appointed representative, but I hope he gets new studios soon.

## The New Transmitter

I went on to North Wales, visiting first the site of the new transmitter on Anglesey. It is a couple of miles along the coast from Beaumaris, at a surprisingly low altitude, almost sea level. Height is not a factor of such great importance in site selection nowadays.

Here a 5-kilowatt transmitter will be erected. Though small in power, it will have the very latest type of circuit, employing series modulation, as at Droitwich. I found that all that had been done was the sinking of a well in the middle of the field, and the sides of that had collapsed. A couple of Welsh-speaking labourers were fixing a derrick over the


Where the Beaumaris 5 kW . transmitter will stand. A well has been sunk, but the sides have

## Does Broadcasting Serve Britain?

water-logged hole. I am assured, however, that the station should be working a year hence.

The labourers told me how eagerly the people thereabout are awaiting the new station, how irritated they have always been at the difficulty of tuning-in the Welsh programmes from Cardiff.

Directly across the Menai Straits from the site is Bangor, where the new studios and control rooms are already well advanced. Connected by land-line to Washford Cross (via Birmingham and Bristol), they will begin to contribute programme items probably by February. Mr. Sam Jones, formerly in charge of Welsh programmes at Cardiff, has already taken up residence as programme organiser, and Mr. Hett (formerly engineer-incharge, Leeds) is there. He will have the unusual job of superintending both a transmitter (Beaumaris) and a studio centre (Bangor).

He showed me round the B.B.C.'s first all-mains control room, the first instance I have come across on this tour of a new tendency of the B.B.C. engineering department to put its faith in the reliability of mains supply and mains valves. Battery operated control rooms have hitherto been de rigueur. The transmitter across the Straits will also get its power from the mains.

The building bought by the B.B.C. at Bangor is a large detached residence, standing near Bangor University College, in what the house agent no doubt called 'superb sit. commandg. mountains and sea," which would be no exaggeration. It was a busy scene inside. Electricians from London were wiring up the severe grey panels in the control room. Carpenters were fixing sound-insulation materials on the walls of rooms which were somebody's parlour and dining room yesterday and will be every Welshman's
cynosure to-morrow. The effects studio was being furnished with water tank and related paraphernalia. A six-channel drama control panel was in position.

The studios are small, but in the familiar B.B.C. style: chromium fittings and buff walls: The main studio, $26 \mathrm{ft} . \times$ I3ft. 6in., with walls covered in building board, is for general purposes. The second, slightly smaller, is insulated with rock wool covered with linen, has a "dead" acoustic, and is intended for drama.

And the programmes? I can do no better than give you the words, just as he spoke them to me, of that sparkling Welshman, Mr. Sam Jones: "This is the Welsh area! North Wales is replete with history and folk lore. Why, the very spot where we are to build the new transmitter is where the Druids made their last stand against the Roman invasion. And for hundreds of years-as now-while most of the Eisteddfod music prizes have gone to the South, the majority of the literary prizes come to the North. Plays, feature programmes, talks, seem likely, then, to be the chief product of these studios. But in the summer we shall also bring to you all the wealth of gay, light entertainment at our holiday resorts-Llandudno, Colwyn Bay, Rhyl. Then, Bangor itself is a city unique in the British Isles; with its half-dozen or more colleges it is the Athens of Wales . . . and look, man! . . . look at that view, isn't that an inspiration to us?"

He pointed through the window. The morning sun was sparkling on the sea, shifting a dreamy mist, while beyond, in greens and browns, fading into a distant purple, the mountains of Snowdonia rose in majestic procession . . . a veritable symphony to the eye.

Now, Sam, translate it into symphonies of sound!
Next Tour : Over to Northern Ireland.

# Random Radiations 

## By "DIALLIST"

Wireless Sets and Railways

ABIG point has been scored by H.M.V. and Marconiphone in arranging with the railway companies to accept at companies' risk wireless receiving sets returned to the makers for repairs. The Railway Clearing House has a rule that sets returned to their makers are accepted only at owners' risk, but now that the way has been opened for a revision it is hoped that the new terms may soon apply not to H.M.V. and Marconiphone sets alone, but to those of wireless manufacturing firms in general. I don't know how many cases I have come across in which sets returned to the makers for replacements or repairs under the guarantee have been badly damaged in transit on either the outward or the homeward journey. Certainly the numbers amount to something pretty considerable. Packed as they are nowadays in special cardboard cartons made to fit them and appropriately padded, wireless sets should not be
damaged by any ordinary handling on the railways. I am afraid, though, that they sometimes come in for somewhat rough treatment at the hands of porters. This will no doubt be remedied if and when the railway companies take the risk for sets in general.

## ". $\quad$ E

## The North-East Regional Station

THE site for the B.B.C.'s North-East Regional station is to be at Bewclay, a little Northumbrian village near Corbridge. Corbridge itself is a small town on the Newcastle-Carlisle main road. It is 17 miles from Newcastle and 41 from Carlisle. The site is therefore likely to provide an excellent service for a large part of Northern England and for a good deal of South-Eastern Scotland. Though the Corbridge area had long been regarded as the ideal place for the North-Eastern Regional, there was some difficulty at first
about finding a site, since it was necessary to avoid the region of the Roman wall, which is, of course, a national monument. Bewclay, however, is nicely out of the way, and its choice will be approved by antiquarians and modernists alike.

## 

## Acid and Accumulators

ALONDON firm of electricians writes to me with regard to the paragraph which appeared recently in these notes on the subject of complaints that some charging stations made a practice of building up the specific gravity of the electrolyte of accumulators committed to their charge by the addition of " juice" not from the mains, but from the sulphuric acid bottle. The firm points out that the addition of acid would be more costly than leaving the accumulators on charge for the proper time. They do, however, add that there are people who " take the last ounce out of their accumulators and then get annoyed if time is spent in trying to get them into condition again so that the batteries are not ready as soon as they expect." May I say at once that the complaints I received came not from London, but from a Midland district? Whether or not they are well founded I have no means of ascertaining with certainty, but I have little doubt that this nefarious practice has been indulged in here and there when it was a question of getting accumulators ready quickly, particularly those containing some kind of indicating device which shows whether they are partially or completely charged.

## Election Loud Speakers

I REFERRED a week or two ago to the case of the tradesman who was fined under the Metropolitan Police Act of 1839 for using a loud-speaker van to advertise his wares. The Act, unfortunately, applies to the Metropolitan area only, and at the time of writing both days and evenings are being made hideous in my locality by perambulating loud speakers which bellow the merits of this candidate or that. I am seriously thinking of retaliating by fitting my own car with loud-speaker equipment and following them round as a heckler!

## = $\quad$ E

## Unrehearsed Debates

I CAN'T say that I have been very much impressed by many of the broadcast debates that I have heard in the past. They were too obviously put-up jobs; too obviously rehearsed. A debate on these lines doesn't ring true; nor is there much room for illusion when you hear one of the participants turn over typescript with a crackle just before making a smart impromptu (!) rejoinder.
Very different was the debate between Miss Rose Macaulay and Miss Arnott Robertson the other night. It was announced as an unrehearsed debate, and obviously it was. Partly for this reason, and partly because both the chairman and the ladies who engaged in verbal battle were excellent at their jobs, it was a real joy to listen to. I can't say that at its close I felt at all convinced that women were or were not bored by emancipation. That didn't matter a bit. One heard some sparkling and spontaneous talking between two witty women, and that was the great thing. Mr. Levy, as chairman, had no easy task to keep his debaters under full control, but he managed it admirably by the
exercise of tact and firmness. I hope that these unrehearsed debates may be regular and frequent features of the programmes. So long as the right debaters are chosen and given good subjects they are bound to be popular.

## - -1.

## Programme Timing

$\prod_{\text {HE fade-out of Mr. Will Hay's sketch }}$ " Rebellion," about half a minute before it came to its end during the Music Hall Show the other night, has led to no small amount of controversy

This is by no means the first time that a rather unfortunate fade-out has had to be made before the end of a broadcast item For some reason or other those who conduct the B.B.C. programmes never seem to have acquired the knack of timing each item exactly. Sometimes they finish too early, in which case we have an overdose of Bow Bells; sometimes they run over time, which means apologies all round. American stations have brought the timing of items to a fine art. When you listen to their programmes you find that everything goes just like clockwork. Each item begins and ends exactly when it should, no sooner and no later. This is a matter to which I commend the earnest attention of the B.B.C.'s programme department.


A POLISH TIME SIGNAL. A two-bell system worked in conjunction with the minute and second hands of the clock is radiated by the Poznan station.

## That Ten-Metre Band

## What the Amateurs Have Done

MANY startling thongs have been sais and written about the 10 -metre band since the recent spectacular work with the Antipodes was carried out, and the time seems to be ripe for a calm and dispassionate survey of what has been done, and of what it may be possible to do in future.

In October, 1928, Mr. Mathews, of G6LL, established the first amateur ro-metre con tact between this country and the U.S.A The year 1928 coincided roughly with the last sunspot maximum, and conditions on 20 metres were phenomenally good. It was this that led sundry adventurous spirits to look round on "ten."

Three outstanding American stations then were $W_{2} J N, W_{2} B G$ and $W_{2} A C N$. All of them made many Transatlantic contacts, both with this country and with France, Germany and Belgium.

1929 appeared to be almost as good. The first contact with India, with the West Coast of the U.S.A., and with Africa (in December) were made. Much useful worl was done with low power, in particular by Mr. Rodman of G2FN, who worked with California on an input of 8 watts.

After this, ro-metre long-distance work died out completely. Nothing was heard for some years except European stations and occasional harmonics from 20 -metre commercial stations.

## Revived Activity

Nothing of real interest occurred until 1934, when it was assumed, by the conditions on other waves and the progress of the eleven-year sun-spot cycle, that things would liven up again shortly

In June, 1934, the R.S.G.B. announced an international ro-metre contest, running for
one year from October ist, 1934, points to be scored for all contacts over a distance of more than 100 miles.

In November, 1934, the Australians set the ball rolling by establishing many contacts with New Zealand, and many more across the Australian continent, over dis tances of roughly 1,000 miles.

By February, 1935, British amateurs werc hearing harmonics of American commercial stations, and somewhat doubtful reports of American amateurs were also made

In March, things really started happening Two Australians worked with Japan; one was in contact with the East Coast of the U.S.A., and another with the West Coast. The stations concerned were VK2LZ, VK2HY. and VK2HC. By April AustraliaU.S.A. contacts were commonplace.

During May affairs progressed still further. South Africa was heard in this country for the first time since 1929; contacts with Algeria and Egypt were made, and a West Coast American was heard in Spain.

## Long-distance " Stuff"

In June the first South American was heard here, and the Belgian station ON4AU was logged in Australia. Clearly the stage was set for something startling!

By August the U.S.A. stations were heard here ; British transmitters had worked with South America; Europeans were being heard in South Africa, and South Africans in Europe.

On October 6th Belgian ON4AU and French F8GS were in touch with VK2HZ and VK2LZ-the first Europe-Australia contacts. The events of later October have already been described in detail. Stations in this country have been in regular contact
with Australia and the U.S.A.; South America and South Africa have been consistent; and, finally, the Indian station VU2LJ came in and made the first " worked-all-continents " achievement possible.

These are the hard facts. If we can deduce anything from them at this early date it is that the ro-metre band follows all the rules obeyed by the others, but is more subject to etheric conditions, fading, skip distance and the rest than are the other bands -which is precisely what one would expect.
Some time ago there was much talk of a "critical wavelength" below which all radiations would penetrate the reflecting layers instead of coming back. Obviousiy this wavelength (if it exists) is something shorter than ro metres at this stage of the sun-spot cycle.

## Future Prospects

The next " peak" year is not anticipated until 1938 or 1939. Is to metres to improve steadily until then? And will long-distance work on even shorter waves be practicabie in a year or more?
These are the questions that are worrying the amateur. Meanwhile, he has once more succeeded in doing things that he was advised were impossible. It may be that the commercial concerns and scientists knew that world-wide communication on io metres was possible-but they certainly did not say so! The amateur seems to have said so in a fairly effective manner.
One of the more important points emerg. ing from this recent work is that there is a considerable wastage of frequencies going on at present. Between 13 and mo metres there is a marked dearth of commercial activity. One might hazard a guess that all this will be changed within the next few months.

MEGACYCLE.

## Low Current Fuses

THE production of a fuse capable of carrying half a milliampere con tinuously, yet which can be depended upon to "blow" when the current rises to I or I. 5 milliamp. is a distinct technical achievement. Fuses of this type, designed for operation in high-voltage circuits, are now being manufactured by Microfuses, Ltd., of 4, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London, E.C.I, especially for the protection of cathode-ray apparatus.


These extraordinarily delicate fuses are made on the same principle as " Microfuses " of more normal ratings, and the fusible element consists of a gold film, but in the present case this film is only about five millionths of an inch thick.
" Microfuses" of all ratings are manufactured both in the original well-known flat-strip type, with spring stud connections, or in the more conventional cartridge form, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

# A <br> Ballast 

Resistor

## Theory and Application

BALLAST resistors or barretters have been in use for a number of years in circuits where it is desired to maintain a substantially constant current irrespective of variations in voltage. A particular case is the breaking down resistance used with AC-DC sets. If a plain wire wound resistance is used here it is necessary to provide various tappings for different supply voltages, while in addition any fluctuations in the voltage of the mains will be transferred to the valve heaters and may conceivably shorten their life.
A barretter is a device in which the resistance varies according to the current, tending to increase with increasing current so that if the voltage rises the increased resistance in the barretter maintains the current approximately the same as before and vice versa.

Any wire resistance has a positive temperature coefficient so that as the temperature rises the resistance increases. The more current passed through the wire the higher its temperature, and hence the higher the resistance, so that it might appear that we had all ready to hand a very simple method of achieving the desired results. Unfortunately, the solution is not so simple, for in order to obtain anything like a satisfactory increase in the resistance, the temperature of the wire has to be very high, and as soon as this occurs the conduction of heat from the wire becomes very large-in other words, the wire cools itself much too quickly.

## Ideal Conditions

What we actually require is a balance between the heating of the wire by the current passing through it and the cooling by conduction such that if the current through the wire increases by a smail amount, the temperature is able to increase by just sufficient to increase the resistance enough to pull the current back to where it was. To express mathematically, the heat loss of the wire is $\mathrm{W}=\mathrm{A} \mathrm{T}^{a}$ and the resistance is $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{B} \mathrm{T}^{b}$. If $b$ is greater than $a$ we obtain ballasting. Now it is found that iron wire varies its resistance with temperature in a somewhat peculiar manner and that in par-

ticular if it is enclosed in a glass bulb containing hydrogen at a certain pressure there is a range of temperature running from about 600 deg. to $\mathrm{r}, 000 \mathrm{deg}$. C., over which the conditions for ballasting are fulfilled. This is the general principle on which barretters are usually made. The size of the filament and the gas pressure have, of course, to be adjusted somewhat critically, but the mechanism is definitely effective as is borne out by the satisfactory use of the barretters in many circuits. The subject of barretters in general was very ably discussed by H. A. Jones in a paper entitled " Theory and Design of Ballast Resistances" in the "General Electric Review' for May and September, 1925. In particular, he points out that tungsten wire is not suitable for this ballasting action as it does not possess the necessary characteristics. This is unfortunate because, as it is weil known, tungsten has very desirable properties from the point of view of a filament, and various workers from time to time have endeavoured to use it, without

## success.

Just recently, however, Messrs. Siemens Electric Lamps and Supplies have introduced a barretter using the tungsten filament. It operates on a somewhat different principle, depending for its action on the varying density of the gas inside the bulb due to the heating action of the filament.


Fig. 2.-Characteristic of 100 mA . Siemens ballast resistor.


Fig. 3.-Bridge circuit used in central battery exchanges.

The conduction from the hot filament depends upon the pressure of the surrounding gas. As we reduce the pressure the conduction gets less, the filament becomes hotter, the resistance increases and the device passes less current. We can achieve the same result as a reduction of gas pressure by reducing the density of the gas, for if there are less molecules of gas to conduct the heat away, the conduction will clearly not be so great.
In any ordinary single bulb the average density of the gas must remain the same, but if we can divide up the available gas space into two portions with a restricted orifice for gas to pass between one portion and the other we can have different densities of gas in the two portions, although the average density throughout the whole will still remain the same.

## Construction

This is the principle adopted in the Siemens Ballast Resistance. The device is illustrated in Fig. I and will be seen to be in the form of a simple tubular bulb in the top end of which is the filament. This filament is actually made in two entirely separate halves brought out to separate terminals in the base, this being done for convenience in the use of the device. Half-way down the bulb is a mica disc which comes to within a fraction of a millinetre of the outside bulb. Consider now what happens if the temperature of the filament increases. The gas in the end of the bulb becomes hotter and some it this gas squirts through the restricted space between the edge of the mica disc and the bulb into the lower portion of the tube, and because of the restricted circulation an equilibrium condition arises where the hotter gas in the top portion is able to balance itself against the rather greater mass of cooler gas in the bottom portion. The density of the gas in the top portion, however, must have been reduced, for we actually have less gas occupying the same volume as before, and as we have seen, a reduction in density reduces the radiation

## A New Ballast Resistor-

and allows the resistance of the filament to increase.

The increased temperature of the filament therefore has been accompanied by an increase in resistance which maintains the current substantially constant instead of allowing it to increase in the normal manner.

As is the case with most barretters, the ballasting action only takes place over a certain limited range, but this is quite sufficient for the purpose in hand. Fig. 2 shows a characteristic of one of these ballast resistances, from which it will be seen that an increase in voltage of $15-40$ only causes a 10 per cent. increase in the current.

## Applications

This particular ballast resistor was developed for telephone work, which is the reason for the split filament. In telephone exchanges the current is supplied to the subscriber's instrument from a central battery through a bridge network of the form shown in Fig. 3. The actual current passed by the bridge will, of course, depend upon the length of line between the subscriber and the exchange, and theoretically each line should have its own bridge. This, however, is uneconomical, and it is customary to provide a limited number of bridges any one of which may be brought into use as required to meet the needs of any subscriber. Clearly, therefore, a compromise is necessary, the bridge being designed to suit the average length of line. Subscribers on longer lines than this will not get quite sufficient current through their instrument, and therefore the sensitivity or transmission characteristic will be reduced, while apparatus at shorter distances will carry an excessive current. Obviously, if in place of this bridge a ballast resistance ca: be used, an automatic compensation for the varying length of line can then be obtained.

From a wireless point of view there are other applications which are perhaps of more interest. A particular example
tions of this order, of course, are rather rapid for the average barretter to handle, but some special oscillograms were taken to determine the speed with which this ballast resistor would operate.
this new ballast resistance has numerous applications to radio engineering technique. Messrs. Siemens Bros. \& Co. have kindly assisted in the preparation of this data.
J. H. R.


Fig. 5--Illustrating action of ballast resistor on 7 -cycle wave.

A loo-milliamp ballast resistance was tested by passing interrupted DC through it. Impulses occurred at the rate of approximately one per second and the make lasted for 200 milliseconds. The oscillogram (Fig. 4) showed that the ballast resistance took 50 milleseconds from the beginning of each impulse to reach its final resistance and that the interval between impulses was sufficient to allow it to cool down again. The indication was therefore that it would be effective in checking the sudden voltage variations which were causing the trouble, and in practice this was found to be the case.

The primary of the mains transformer has, of course, to be set to a lower tap to compensate for the voltage drop on the resistance, but actually owing to the relatively small voltage drop this did not prove a difficult matter, and the reduction of the tap to 200 volts instead of the normal 240 was quite sufficient. The roo-milliamp type of resistance was used because this was the approximate current taken by the amplifier under test.


Fig. 4.-Behaviour of ballast resistor on make and break.
occurred recently during some work on television amplifiers, when a troublesome flicker of very low frequency was observed. The frequency of the variation was only about I or 2 cycles per second. It was ultimately found to be due to fluctuations in the mains voltage, and it proved particularly troublesome. Varia-

As a further investigation a 7 -cycle wave form was passed through a barretter. If the barretter is effective the peaks of the wave will tend to be smoothed out. The actual oscillograph (Fig. 5) showed a very considerable flattening of the wave form even at this comparatively high frequency, so that it would seem, if properly used,

Variable-Selectivity IV Chassis A CHASSIS for the Variable-Selectivity IV has been received from British Television Supplies, Ltd., Bush House, London, W.C.2. It is built of cadmium-plated steel

with all holes cleanly punched and fitted with valve holders and brackets for the volume and selectivity controls. Holes for the passage of wires are bushed, and the chassis is extremely rigid. It can be confidently recommended for this receiver and is priced at ios.

Wireless Telegraphy Notes for Students. Compiled by W. R. Crook. Pp. I85 and 218 illustrations. Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. (39, Parker Street, London, W.C. 2). Price 7 s . 6 d . net.
$T$ HIS is a collection of notes specially compiled for students of radio telegraphy, particularly candidates for the P.M.G.'s air licence for W.T. operators. In this category the book is very complete, and, although it is intended for use in conjunction with a fuller text-book or as an adjunct to lecture notes, it is in itself almost a textbook in concise form.

The general laws of electricity and magnetism are presented according to orthodox theory, and, apart from one slight error noticed in connection with a transformer on short circuit, the treatment is sound.

The main part of the book covers the principles of radio telegraphy and their application to communication and directionfinding. Sections are also given on radio telephony, instruments, power supplies and short-wave apparatus.
O. P.


## 1911 RELIVED

A "SCRAPBOOK" automatically sorts itself into the front rank of the week's programmes, probably because, when you take all that was most memorable in a particular year, make a mélange of it and pour the whole into a single mould, the resulting dish is richer than " human nature's daily food."

Charles Brewer and Leslie Baily have chosen the Coronation year-IgII-for the eighth of their "Scrapbook" series to be broadcast on Thursday (Nat., 8.30) and Regionally on Friday. London, in IgII, was packed with " personalities," and the many entertainments arranged to celebrate the Accession of King George added greatly to the general gaiety. Notabilities of I9II in person and on records will recapture for listeners some of the great moments of those preWar days.
" PERSONALITIES"

## IN PERSON

Tetrazzini will be heard singing an aria from Rossini's "il Barbiere" at Covent Garden. An eye-witness impression of the investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon will be given by Walter Pitchford, while Air Commodore E. L. Gerrard will describe how as a young lieutenant he broke the world's long-distance flying record at a time when Britain's full strength in the air consisted of sixteen aeroplanes and three balloons.

There will be personal appearances at the microphone of Bertram Wallis, who was at the time playing a leading part in "The Count of Luxembourg," and Florence Smithson, who was starring in "The Mous:né." Lovers of drama

TWO PIANOS IN TWO CONCERTS. Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, a famous pianoforte team, who will be heard to-night (Friday) in a Stockholm Academy Concert (Motala, 7.5) and in the Royal Philharmonic Society's Concert on Thursday next (Reg., 8.I5).
will follow eagerly Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson speaking a prologue for a gala performance at His Majesty's Theatre, and lovers of excitement will enthuse over the great Sidney Street siege, in which the then Home Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill, took a personal part.

## AN ARNOLD BAX PREMIERE

An important musical event this week will be the first performance of Arnold Bax's recently completed Symphony No. 6. This is to be included in a broadcast concert by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty, at 8.15 on Thursday next (Reg.). Mozart's Concerto for two pianos is also to be played, with Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson as soloists.

## $\diamond \stackrel{\diamond}{\diamond}$ <br> BATH REVISITED

THE city of Bath is to be dealt with by Mr . S. R. Littlewood in his talk in the " Re visited "' series at 9 on Sunday (Reg.) From the time when the famous Pump Room was bequeathed by the Roman Empire, Bath has been a city of culture, and to-day music and other forms of enter-
"PLEASE, TEACHER." Sepha Treble, as Ann Trent, encounters Bobby Howes, as the impecunious Thomas Deacon, outside the school. A scene from this Hippodrome success will be relayed on the Regional wavelengths on Thursday next.
tainment flourish and adorn its civic life. Mr. Littlewood, a native of Bath, will compare his recent impressions on revisiting the city with those of his boyhood.

## RICHARD CURTAILED

'The Life and Death of King Richard III '" is Sunday's Shakespeare play (Nat., 5.30), which in its broadcast garb, will hold the microphone for two hours.

Let us hope that the play, when cut, will not warrant the lament Richard applied to himself:-
'I, that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.'

Malcolm Keen takes the part of Richard III, and the cast also includes Robert Harris, Michael Dyne, Cathleen Nesbitt, Dorothy Holmes-Gore, Fanny Wright and Stella Patrick Campbell.

## BOW AND BATON

To wield baton and 'cello soloist's bow in the same week falls to the lot of few musicians. Pau Casals will do both this week.

He conducts the Sunday Orchestral concert (Reg., 9.20) in a Wagner and Brahms' programme, and on Wednesday takes the soloist's part in Broccherini's Concerto in B flat for 'cello and orchestra, and Schumann's Concerto in A minor. The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra will be conducted by Adrian Boult.

This concert, fourth in the B.B.C. winter series, concludes with the ever-popular "Enigma Variations" by Elgar.

## BOBBY HOWES' BROADCAST

Late sitters should not miss the excerpt from the Hippodrome success, "Please Teacher," which is being relayed at io.to on Monday (Reg.). Bobby Howes as the impecunious Tommy Deacon will be heard in an episode at the Hindinead house of Wing Foo.


## Guide

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15th.
Nat., 8," Eden End." 10, " Kitch ener," by Sir Ronald Storrs Reg., 7.45, B.B.C. Dance Orchestr? 9.15 , Ballet Music by B.B.C

Orchestra. 9, Variety Exchange
Abroad.
Hilversum (late Huizen), 8.15. Szymanowski (pia oforte) and Maastricht Municipal Orchestra SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16th. Nat.: B.B.C. Orchestra. 8.30 , Alfredo and his Orchestra.
Reg., 8.15, Uarehearsed Debate G. K. Chesterton and Bertrand Russell. " Fra Diavolo" from Sadler's Wells.

## Abroad.

Radio-Paris, 8.45. 3-act Opera: "Grisélidis" (Massenet).
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17th.
Nat., Bernard Crook Quintet. \#Reginald King and his Orchestra. 5.30 , "Richard III" (Shakespeare). ILeslie Jeffries and Orchestra, Grand Hotel, Eastbourne.
Reg., London Palladium Orchestra. 9.20. Sunday Orchestral Concert. Abroad.
Moscow (1) 4.30, Ballet: "The Limpid Brook" (Shostakovitch), with commentary in foreign languages.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13th.
Nat., 8, "The Boomerang Bet," a radio play. ${ }^{\text {IB.B.C. Military }}$ Band. TGriller String Quartet.
Reg., Medvedeft's Balalaika Orchestra. $\ddagger$ Edric Cundell's Chamber Orchestra. 9, "The Story of the Waltz "-B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra.
Abroad.
Stuttgart, 7.10, " The Whip"-a gala carbaret programme.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19th.
Nat., Kentucky Minstrels. 『" Meet Mickey Mouse." 10.20, Serenade by the London Symphony Orchestra.
Reg., B.B.C. Midland Orchestra Reg., B.B.C. Midland Orchestra.
8.40, "The Boomerang Bet." 8.40 .
Abroad.

Brussels I, 8, International Congress of Sacred Music.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20th
Nat., B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 8.30, B B.C. Symphony Concert -IV. Conductor: Adrian Boult. 10.45, "The Little Show.'

Reg., 8.15, Kentucky Minstrels. \$B.B.C. Military Band. \$iSydney Lipton and the Grosvenor House Band.
Abroad.
Munich, 9.30, Mozart Concert from Augsburg.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21st. Nat., Alfredo Campoli Trio. 8.30 , "Scrapbook for 1911." TB.B.C. Orchestra. TCasani Club Band.
Reg., Anona Winn and her Winners. TRoyal Philharmonic Society's Concert.
Abroad.
Brussels, I, Symphony Concert, Part I, Wagner ; Part II, Richard Strauss.

BUMPED OFF
The story of a millionaire's last bet will be told in "The Boomerang Bet," by Joseph Renaud, which is to be broadcast in an English version by Lance Sieveking on Monday (Nat., 8) and Tuesday (Reg., 8.40). Like so many bets this one had unexpected results; in fact the millionaire himself was " bumped off."

## MURDER IN FRENCH

Those who can follow French dialogue may be interested in the Sottens version of Frank Vosper's successful play, "Murder on the Second Floor,' ' which is being given at $\overline{\mathrm{o}} .25$ on Saturday.

## NATIONAL MUSIC

Königsberg's usual recital of Prussian and Silesian folk music is being given to-night at 8.30 , when a country band and zither trio will play folk dances. Paris PTT chooses Arabian music for a lecture-recital at 8
 broadcast will actually from 5 to wil actually run during the dinner interval from 7.40 to 8.40 there will be a vocal recital. Another Wagner event will be a performance of the "Ring of the Nibelungs," broadcast by Leipzig at 5 on Sunday, Weisbach conducting the Leipzig Symphony Orchestra.

Rome gives Verdi's " Il Trova-

HOT DRINKS can be had for nothing outside the Pump Room at Bath. The ancient city will be described by Mr. S. R. Littlewood in a talk in the " Revisited " series on Sunday evening.
on the same evening. More interesting still, however, should be Vienna's relay from Oberwoelz of an old Styrian folk dance and programme at 5.45. The hamlet of Oberwoelz, near Klagenfurt, is 2,50 ft. above sea level, with walls, towers, and three gates for its 600-odd inhabitants.

Irish and Scottish songs will come from Moscow No. I on Thursday at 5.20 .
tore " at 7.50 on Saturday, and at 8.55 on Sunday, Verdi's "Masked Ball" comes from Copenhagen. The same composer's "Rigoletto" is relayed by Strasbourg from the Municipal Theatre at 8.35 on Thursday.

Other operatic favourites include Puccini's " La Bohême" (Budapest, Friday, 6.30); Beethoven's "Fidelio' (Prague, Friday, 6.30); and

Johann Strauss' " Ritter Pasman'" (Vienna, Saturday, 6.45).

## OPERETTA

There was once a week in which "The Merry Widow" was not broadcast. This week it comes from Brussels No. II on Sunday at 8 p.m.

Paris PTT, which prefers French operetta on Sunday, offers Messager's "Le Bourgeois de Calais'" at 8.30.

## TICKLING THE IVORIES

Miss Karin Jönsson, Denmark's exponent of the hot pianoforte style, will (writes a correspondent) massage the keys in a way that will make listeners sit up if they tune in the Danish stations on Monday night at 9.45 .

By the way, those two fine pianists, Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, who, as already stated, are playing in the Philharmonic Concert on Thursday, can be heard this evening (Friday) in the concert relayed by Swedish stations from the Stockholm Academy of Music at 7.5 .

## TRUMPETERS, ORCHESTRA

. . . AND DR. GOEBBELS.
German ceremonial relays are always impressive: This morning Dr. Goebbels addresses the annual congress of the Ministry of Culture. The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and State Trumpeter Corps will be heard (Deutschlandsender, II.o a.m. to 12.50 p.m.). THE AUDITOR.

## UNBIASED

## Sun-spot Tuning Control

INOTICE in my morning paper that a member of the B.B.C. engineering staff is alleged to have installed a telescope on the roof of Broadcasting House with a view to observing the movements and intensity of sun-spots, and their effect on the various short-wavelengths used for Empire broadcasting.
This is tangible evidence of the fact that the B.B.C. is slowly coming out of its usual comatose state, but I really think it only fair to point out that the connection between sun-spots and the relative efficiency of various short-wavelengths for long-distance work was studied and brought almost to an exact science many years ago by the Dutch. It will be remembered that nearly ten years ago, long before the B.B.C. had even heard of short-waves, The Wireless World made strenuous


Privileged to visit a well-known Dutch scientist.
efforts in the matter of getting Empire broadcasting established, and it was pointed out how remarkable was the uncanny technical skill which the Dutch showed in putting their programmes over at good and consistent strength, free from all the fading nuisance which is such a bugbear on short-waves.
This phenomenon is, of course, solely due to the study of sun-spots by the Dutch and later the Germans, and I well remember as far back as 1927 being privileged to visit the experimental station of a well-known Dutch scientist. He employed a telescope, the eyepiece of which was directed on to a photo-electric cell which, by means of various relays, operated the main tuning controls of the transmitter in sympathy with the variation of light produced by the ever-changing sun-spots.
The first difficulty which arose was the question of night-time transmission, but fortunately the Dutch Empire, like the British, is one on which the sun never sets, and so it was a simple matter to establish another sun-spot control station in the Dutch East Indies which sent out shortwave impulses to the main transmitter in distant Holland.
The next difficulty was less easily surmounted. It must be realised that as the
wavelength was continually varying, it would have been quite useless to furnish the Dutch colonists with a list of times at which the different wavelengths were used. Wavelengths were, in fact, varying not only hour by hour but almost minute by minute, in sympathy with the variations of the sun-spots. Clearly, some automatic control of receiver tuning was necessary, and at first the project was considered of equipping every receiver with its own telescopic sun-spot control so that its tuning would be varied by the same method as the transmitter. The nighttime difficulty again crept in, however, but eventually genius triumphed, and the transmitter was made to tune the receiver in a manner which I now notice has been adopted by certain British manufacturers of receiving sets.

As those who read their Wireless World regularly will be aware, these so-called self-tuning receivers will, if slightly mistuned, be pulled into exact resonance by the carrier-wave of the transmitter. Obviously, if the wavelength of the carrierwave slowly changes as in the case of the Dutch transmitter, the receiver will follow it like Mary's little lamb. It is the lack of these special receivers which makes reception of Dutch and German stations so tantalising to British colonists and others not suitably equipped. I should also mention that this system also explains why readers often find Dutch and German short-wave stations far removed from the official wavelengths published.

## Music for All

IWONDER when someone will have the courage to debunk all this stuff about the speeding up of the output of our daily toil by means of broadcast music relayed by loud speakers fitted up in the various places where honest toil still holds sway.


Just because it has worked in some instances is no guarantee that it is suitable for universal adoption, and many people have found out to their cost that it actually slows down production. It all depends on the individual and the nature of the work being done.

To make the thing a universal success,
the B.B.C. would have to provide special programmes to suit various occupations, and this would mean that several extra wavelengths would be wanted. Obviously one special programme would not suit all industries, for a programme designed to assist the milkmaid in her rhythmic ritual would scarcely suit the tempo of a mothers' meeting, while a tune designed to tickle the susceptibilities of the croupiers at a casino would not be likely to commend itself to a hard-working Sunday school teacher.

## By <br> FREE GRID

Even if special wavelengths for each occupation were allotted and suitable special programmes doled out, it would be of little use, for no account would have been taken of the psychology of the individual. What is wanted, of course, is a pair of headphones for everybody so that he or she could don them or otherwise according to the mood of the moment. Further than this, each pair of headphones should be attached to a separate set, so that each person could pick and choose among the programmes of the world and find one suited to his particular ego.

## Apologies to the B.B.C.

IFEEL that I owe an abject apology to the B.B.C. for my apparently unjust criticisms the other week when I took them to task over the question of the Cup Final. You will remember that the football authorities became somewhat cantankerous and nearly vetoed next year's broadcast, and I chided the B.B.C. for bandying words with the other side, as a surreptitious broadcast could so easily have been arranged.

Apparently, however, the method of surreptitious broadcasting which I suggested, such as it was, is regarded as terribly old-fashioned at Broadcasting House, and the lady who is "doing for me" in Mrs. Free Grid's regrettable absence abroad, has been told in strict confidence by a fellow-homewrecker who toils at Langham Place that had the football authorities not given in, the B.B.C. had all plans laid for what I regard as a master-stroke.

Taking advantage of the fact that newsreel cinema photographers are such a common sight at the Cup Final that they attract no attention, the B.B.C. had plans to introduce one of their engineers, disguised as one of these gentry, into the grounds. He would not have been quite what he seemed, however, as his camera would have been combined with a minipower ultra-short-wave television transmitter designed to have a range of a quarter of a mile or so, and employing the wellknown 30 -seconds-delay - film-recorded system of television transmission. Apparatus as low-powered as this can easily be

## Unbiased-

combined with a large professional cinema camera without making it " look like wotti tain't," as my informer somewhat quaintly put it.

Outside the Stadium in a convenient house it was arranged that there should be a television receiver with Captain Allison comfortably seated in front of the screen to breathe his commentary into a handy microphone in that inimitable way of his. Such an idea bears the hall-mark of true genius and, much as I dislike to admit it, causes me to entertain ferlings almost akin to respect for those at Broadcasting House; some of them at any rate.

The idea is in marked contrast to the
somewhat feeble effort made a few years ago on a similar occasion, when relays of men left the Stadium every few minutes and came to the microphone to tell us what they remembered of the past few moments' play. On that occasion a far more vivid and connected account could have been given if they had had relays of men armed with lightweight amateur ciné-cameras. It would have been only the work of a few moments to have developed the films and projected them, while still wet, before the eyes of an expert commentator in a neighbouring house, and I well remember writing to the B.B.C. to tell them so. However, this new idea completely puts all that in the shade.

## The Speaking Newspaper

Interesting Development of Printed Sound Tracks

ADEMONSTRATION was given in London recently of the "Fotoliptofono," a new system of recording sound on paper. Readers of this journal will already be aware of the developments which have taken place in the recording

Inserting a paper record, printed on ordinary newspaper, in the "Fotoliptofono.'

stand that this drawback is in process of elimination. Minor blemishes in the paper, due to folding, etc., are quite negligible as far as the reproduction is concerned and leave an imperceptibly small gap without any associated transient noises.

The possible applications of this system include the recording of the complete works of composers in book form and the

transcription of books for blind persons. The apparatus is at present marketed by the Companie Funddora Fotoliptofono, S.A., Buenos Aires, and the demonstration was arranged by their European representative, M. Georges Rubissow, in London.


Corner of a specimen record reproduced full size.

## A Sensitive Superheterodyne with a Unique Tuning Scale



LAST year's edition of this model proved itself to be a receiver of exceptionally good range calculated to gladden the heart of the long-distance enthusiast. The use of twin loud speakers also showed that good quality from the local station had not been overlooked in the search for high overall amplification.
The 1936 model retains both these excellent qualities and is now fitted with an additional valve devoted solely to achievement of quiet tuning between stations. There are also minor changes in the bandpass and frequencychanger circuits, but probably the most interesting development is in connection with the ruoing scale.

This is a most ingenious device which gives not only a much more legible scale but also one of nearly double the normal length. A small spot of light is used which successively traverses two segments of the scale on both wavebands. The two tracks followed by the light are calibrated both in wavelengths and station names and there is no cramping at any point on the scale. The medium waveband, which calls for a greater length of scale, occupies the upper half of the tuning segment. Separate dial lights operated by the wave-
range switch automatically illuminate the appropriatc portion of the dial, and also an indicator window showing when the gramophone side is in operation.

The first valve in the circuit is a triode pentode frequency-changer and this is preceded by a band-pass filter in which both top- and bottom-end capacity coupling is employed. Incidentally, a switch is included to short-circuit the aerial and earth when the set is used for gramophone reproduction. Coupled to the first tuned section of the band-pass filter is a small feedback coil designed to neutralise secondchannel whistles. The setting of this coil is critical and is adjusted before the receiver leaves the works. Cathode coupling is used between the triode and pentode portions of the frequencychanger valve and the resulting intermediate frequency (ino $\mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ ) is amplified by a variable-mu pentode. The primary of the output IF transformer is tapped to increase selectivity, and this arrangement also allows the possibility of a slight step-up in the AVC control, the EMF for which is derived from this winding of the transformer. After rectification by one of the
diodes the AVC bias is passed to the pentode portion of the frequency-changer and the IF stage. The signal diode circuit has the usual load resistance and resistancecapacity filter and the LF component is coupled to a triode amplifying portion of the valve through the volume control potentiometer.

## Inter-station Noise Suppression

The noise suppressor, or QAVC valve, forms a shunt across the diode load resistance, and the conditions are so arranged that with no signal grid current flows in this valve and forms a heavy shunt to the diode load resistance. The point at which the QAVC load is released is governed by the input to the detector, and this in turn is controlled by a variable resistance in the cathode circuit of the IF amplifier. This resistance is situated at the back of the set and with it is incorporated a switch so that the QAVC action can be completely removed when searching for weak signals. The disadvantage of many forms of QAVC control is that they introduce side-band distortion, particularly when the set is slightly off-tune. In the arrangement adopted in the C.A.C. set this trouble is overcome by virtue of the " Miller" effect in the QAVC valve. This effect is increased by connecting a small condenser between the grid and anode of the QAVC valve.


Complete circuit diagram. A separate valve is devoted to quiet automatic volume control, and a whistle neutralising circuit is associated with the input band-pass filter.

## C.A.C. "Austin" Super Six-

A parallel-fed LF transformer connects the second detector stage to the output pentode, which is capable of delivering 3 watts undistorted to the twin energised loud speakers. These speakers are connected in parallel so that there is a tendency for any resonances which may be present to be mutually damped out. The field of one of the units is used for smoothing and the other is connected in parallel with the main $\mathrm{HT}^{-}$ supply. The anode circuit of the pentode is shunted by a tone correction circuit which is variable.

The new tuning scale greatly increases the pleasure of operating this set. The calibration is accurate and although the set is selective there is no feeling that the tuning process is in any way critical. Under the standard conditions of test in Central London the spread of the local B.B.C. stations is no more than one channel on either side of their normal setting. On the long waves the Deutschlandsender is a serviceable station as far as speech is concerned, but there is just a little too much sideband splash from its neighbours for the satisfactory reception of music even with the volume control turned to the low-pitched

neutralising coil and was reduced to a negligible level after readjustment. This is a matter which could easily be put right by the dealer when the set is installed.

The quality of reproduction is without any special characteristics, which is the same as saying that it is in every way satis-

## THE RADIO INDUSTRY

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{c}}$CCORDING to the makers of Ekco receivers, the General Election has had a stimulating effect on the sale of sets, even at this normally busy time. Car sets, too, have come in for their share of attention, and many have been sold to candidates and their agents, who evi-
position. However, this is the severest test of selectivity to be found at any point on the long-wave range, and on all other stations the selectivity is more than adequate.
On the score of range and sensitivity this receiver once again merits the highest commendation. Under daylight conditions the carrier waves of all but two or three of the stations marked on the mediumwave scale were picked up, and good programmes could be extracted from fully 60 per cent. of these. Under night conditions there is no doubt that every station on the dial could be received with an ample reserve of magnification in hand. Practical tests showed that the noise suppressor is in fact quite free from distortion effects, and while its action does not produce any reduction of volume on the stronger stations it may be necessary to increase the manual volume control in the case of the weaker stations when the threshold is set at a fairly high level.
The AVC control works admirably and has a wide range. Faint heterodyne whistles are fairly widely distributed throughout the long-wave range but do not cause interference with any of the programmes. When first put into operation there was quite a healthy second-channel whistle on Cologne due to the London Regional station, but this was found to be due to accidental misplacement of the
factory. There is no suggestion of boom, yet the increased diaphragm area of the twin speakers gives an ample response in the bass. The range of tone control is much wider than one usually finds in sets of this type, and it was found that the best balance of tone on the medium waveband was with the control approximately in the mid-position, and on the long-waveband in the maximum high-tone position.
The form of unit construction adopted in the previous model in which the loud speakers are mounted on the same framework as the chassis has been retained. Thus, the initial testing and any subsequent servicing which may be necessary can be carried out with the actual loud speakers allocated to the set.

To sum up, the 1936 C.A.C. "Austin" receiver maintains the reputation of its predecessor for range and now has the further attractions of improved selectivity, quiet automatic volume control and a tuning dial which contributes materially to the simplicity and pleasure of operation.

## Next Set Reviews:- <br> HIGGS A56R

## PRISM Radiogramophone

dently wished to keep in touch with the speeches of their party leaders.

A booklet contatning constructional details of a 30 -watt amplifier has been issued by N. Partridge, of King's Buildings, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.I. The amplifier contains many points of interest, and its output stage operates on the " low-impedance loading" sys. tem which, though akin to Class " $B$,' ${ }^{\prime}$ differs from it in that grid current does not flow.

We have received from Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia), Ltd., an attractive booklet describing the activities of VK2ME, the $20-\mathrm{kW}$. Sydney station of the company, which operates on a frequency of $9,590 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$. Daily transmissions of the station are divided into four sessions, one of which is timed to serve Great Britain, Western Europe, and Egypt.

The prices of Kabi duplex carbon potentiometers have been substantially reduced; details are obtainable from $F$. W. Lechner \& Co., L.td.. 61, Spencer Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.i.

Small tools of many kinds are described in list No. 93. just issued by Jenks Bros., Ltd., Owen Road, Wolverhampton. Small socket wrenches, made in all the usual BA sizes, are especially useful for wireless purposes.

A new illustrated booklet describing the present series of Cossor receivers will be sent free and post free to all interested readers by A. C. Cossor, Ltd., Highbury Grove, London, N. 5 .

An Exide trickle-charger specially designed for dealing with lightly loaded batteries has just been produced.

## BROADCAST BREVITIES

## By Our

## Ullswater Report Delay

$I^{T}$ is futile to make mystery where there is none, but recent happenings in regard to the Ullswater Committee on Broadcasting prompt one to ask whether some unforescen difficulties have intervened since Committee members were presented with the draft reports a fortnight ago
I understand that publication of the report, which was expected about the middle of November, will be postponed for several weeks. Is this entirely due to the General Election?

## Caution or . . . ?

Who knows but what the appearance of "inspired" articles in the daily and weekly Press forecasting with minute exactness the terms of the report has, so to speak, driven the Committee into its shell?

## Magic Lantern Idea

Meanwhile several bright ideas are being discussed with the idea of overcoming this scenery handicap at once. One of them is the use of a magic lantern in St. George's Hall to provide a suitable back-cloth to the vocal efforts of the operatic stars.

The result would not be " scenery" in the technical sense of the term, presumably because sceneshifters would not be required.

## Retrogressing ?

One must admit, however, that in these days of highdefinition television it seems rather primitive to be getting back to the magic lantern.

## Televising Audiences

Granted such a background,
however, we should want the
music it broadcasts amounts to about $£ 100,000$ per annum. The composer receives for each performance about 4 s . 6d. in respect of an ordinary short item and 3 s. for an item in a dance programme. The sum has then to be divided with the author and the publisher!

## The Crumbs That Fall

Put in another way, it can be said that while 70 per cent. of the material of broadcasting programmes is contributed by composers, they receive rather less than 3 per cent. of the total revenue derived from the listeners' licences.

Composers are, therefore, awaiting the report of the Ullswater Committee with considerable interest and anxiety. They are hoping to get the crusts, as well as the crumbs, that fall from the master's table.


CONGESTION IN THE STUDIO. Business correspondence, set testing, auditions and broadcasting are here seen proceeding simultaneously in a single studio, at the Lwow station, Poland. The occasion was a "Gay Wave " programme.

## They Want Scenery

A ${ }^{\text {MURMUR }}$ concert versions " ${ }^{\text {B.B.C. }}$ famous operas fills the air.
' Why not full-length operas with scenery in St. George's Hall?" asks one of my correspondents.

This sounds so good that one can sense the snag somewhere.

## The Snag

And snag there is. A B.B.C. official drew my attention to the fact that the Corporation is not permitted to use scenery at public performances.

At present," he said, " we have to confine ourselves to concert performances of operas, but when television comes along it may pave the way for the use of scenery as an adjunct to broadcasting - that is, apart from the television programmes."
opera televised, and this raises an interesting question. Would a St. George's Hall audience care to be seen on the television screens of a million homes? The possibilities are disturbing; television of this kind might debunk many of those stories of being "detained at the office."

## 4s. 6d. for Composer,

Author and Publisher
MUSIC composers have a strong case in their contention, as voiced by the Performing Right Society, that they receive practically the same fees for the broadcast performance of their works as they did in the early days of the B.B.C., when the size of the audience was negligible in comparison with the present figure of over seven million licences.

The total paid by the B.B.C. nowadays for the use of the

## Teaching in the Dark

M ISS ANN DRIVER spent an interesting morning with a class of fifteen London elementary schoolchildren in a studio at Broadcasting House last Friday. Miss Driver, who has been broadcasting "Music and Movement" for very young children each week, was using this occasion to gauge the movement response of her youthful listeners.

Her task has been unusually difficult, for she has issued instructions, described movements to be copied, played music to be followed-all to a great class which she never sces. This calls for special qualities of imagination.

## Taking Notes

" It is extremely difficult," said Miss Driver, "to gauge movement response in those

## Special

Correspondent
whom you cannot see. When I say: 'Now, pretend to bounce a ball,' how can I tell whether my instruction is being accurately followed?'
Last Friday Miss Driver was able to take carcful notes of the time which elapsed between the giving of the instruction, its comprehension by the scholars and their ultimate response.

## Why Not Electrical

## Recording ?

Perhaps Miss Driver will one day record a lesson on the Mar-coni-Stille tape, so that it can be broadcast while she herself is in the classroom of a typical elementary school taking the lesson.

## Women Announcers

IF a woman appears as an announcer in the London studio all the world buzzes with excitement, yet women are announcing almost daily in the provinces.

The reason is that understaffing is the rule rather than the exception outside London, and many a harassed B.B.C. man in the provincial studios is only too glad when an auntie of the children's hour can be persuaded to announce a relay programme.

I believe that Birmingham is the one exception, for here no female voice has been heard announcing for several years.

## Cycling Thrills

$T \mathrm{HE}$ recent enormous growth in organised recreational cycling is one of the most significant signs of the public's realisation of the charm--and the vital importance from a health point of view-of outdoor activities. H. Briercliffe, himself an ardent devotee of this form of exercise, a member of various cycling clubs and organisations, and, incidentally, a cycle mechanic by trade, will tell listeners of some of his adventures and mishaps on the road in a National broadcast on November 3oth, and will also discuss the importance of cycling as a typically modern and democratic sport.

## News in Gaelic

THE present tri-weekly broadcasts of news in Gaelic from the three Irish broadcasting stations are shortly to be increased in number, and will be made on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays in the near future.

# Two-Programme <br> By JOHN WAYNE <br> <br> Normal and Short Waves Simultaneously 

 <br> <br> Normal and Short Waves Simultaneously}

> N this article, an amateur discusses "parallel" circuits whereby normal and short-wave transmissions may be received at the same time and with the same receivcr. Although some of the details are admittedly susceptible to improvement, the schemes described open up an interesting field to experimenters.

TUHE writer recently interested himself in the problem of receiving two stations on different wavelengths at the same time and with the same receiver. After a certain amount of initial experiment it was found that the problem presented was by no means as difficult of solution as had at first been anticipated, and a satisfactory, and at the same time simple, circuit arrangement was evolved.

It is not suggested that the circuit to be described should be considered as a final and foolproof arrangement, but it is certainly interesting both from the viewpoint of utility and as a basis for further experimental work. The circuit will interest the average experimenter who has tried all the comparatively standard circuits and who desires to explore new fields.
Rather than describe the final arrangement arrived at by the writer, it will be better to start at the beginning by giving brief details concerning the way in which
frequency stage, followed by a leaky-grid detector and pentode output valve, as represented by Fig. r. It is, of course, known that any wavelength can be received by correctly choosing the coil LI and the capacity of the tuning condenser $\mathrm{CI}_{1}$, since the $0.25^{-}$ megohm non-inductive fixed resistance RI is almost equally "r responsive" to all frequencies; that is, the resistance has a comparatively high impedance to signal voltages having wavelengths between, say, 20 and 2,000 metres.
the circuit was evolved. The starting point was the popular short-wave combination of an aperiodic "buffer" high-


Fig. 1.-The original circuit ; reaction is omitted for the sake of
Fig. r.-The original circuit ; reaction is omitted for the sake of
simplicity.
tuned to a short wavelength and the other to a station on the broadcast band. If this were so, it would be a simple matter
to employ a single receiver for entertainment purposes and for short-wave longdistance work. Moreover, the receiver could be used for the two purposes at the same time, and be fed from the same aerial and operated by the same batteries.
Even a preliminary trial was sufficient to show that the circuit (see Fig. 2) could, in fact, be used in the manner described,
and the general performance was satisfactory. In fact, the results on both short and broadcast waves appeared to be practically identical with those normally obtained by using two separate receivers with their own input and power-supply circuits. Another fact which, although not startling, was of technical interest, was that the tuning of either the short-wave or broadcast detector circuit had no effect whatever on the tuning of the other.

A fair amount of experiment was undertaken with this system, both with and without the addition of LF stages after the detectors, and results were even better than the first trials had led one to expect. The greatest objection was the comparative lack of selectivity on broadcast waves due to the use of only a single

## Two-Programme Reception-

tuning circuit, so it was decided to try the effect of tuning the HF valve as well as the detector, and using a short-wave HF choke in series with the aerial tuning coil with the object of obtaining a sufficiently high impedance across this for good short-wave input. The actual connections referred to are shown in Fig. 3.
This system proved to be entirely successful, for the short-wave results were by no

Fig. 3.-The HF choke in this tuned aerial circuit was found to be unnecessary. $L_{3}$, dualrange broadcast coils;
$\mathrm{C}_{3}, 0.0005 \mathrm{mfd}$.

means impaired, whilst broadcast reception was undoubtedly improved very appreciably.

During the course of the experiments it was observed that, for no apparent reason, reception on all wavebands had become perceptibly better, and it was later discovered that this was due to the fact that the HF choke in the aerial cir-
cuit had inadvertently become shortcircuited. From this it was evident that the impedance of the aerial tuning coila perfectly standard one of the air-core type-was in itself sufficiently high to deal satisfactorily with the higher frequencies.

## A Reflex Circuit

By this time the circuit had become particularly straightforward and it appeared that it was practically impossible to go wrong. A bold step was therefore taken with a view to still further simplification and with the idea of finding out if the HF pentode could perform still another function in addition to the two which had so far been delegated to it; the output from the short-wave detector was fed back into the grid-return circuit of the HF valve, using the complete circuit shown in Fig. 4.

By this means a reflex arrangement had been combined with the long-short wave tuning system-and it worked! The short-wave output terminals were in the anode circuit of the HF pentode, whilst the output on the broadcast side was in the anode circuit of the LF pentode, as is usual. Surprisingly enough, the quality of reproduction on short waves did not seem to be seriously impaired, and it was possible to operate a speaker, at a somewhat modest volume level, on several short-wave transmissions.


Fig. 4.-The final circuit, with values of principal components.

Purely as a matter of interest the idea was tried of reflexing the broadcast signals instead, but when this was done a certain amount of overloading occurred on the more powerful transmissions.

In later experiments the circuit shown in Fig. I was combined with the reflex connections when it was found possible to receive two short-wave or broadcast signals simultaneously by employing suitable coils in the tuning circuits. One rather interesting advantage of this comt bination was that certain short-wave transmissions which are made on two wavelengths could be picked up simultaneously, with the result that reception almost entirely free from noticeable fading was made possible. This was because the transmissions on the two wavelengths had entirely different periods of fading and swinging, fading taking place on one wavelength when signals on the other were coming through at full strength.

## A Modern Amateur Station

$A^{\text {CCESSIBILITY }}$ to permit of quick changes of components is the keynote of Mr. R. C. Richard's station, G2RR, at Seven Kings, Essex.


The rack-mounted transmitter at $G_{2} R R$.
The station is licensed for $1.7,7,14,28$ and 56 mc . work, and transmitters are available for all these frequencies. The photo. graph shows the 7,14 , and 28 mc . set in its special rack mounting. It consists of a 3.5 crystal oscillator and frequency doubler ( 7 mc .) on the bottom shelf, with a second doubler (or sub-amplifier) on the sheif above. The power amplifier is on the top shelf. The second frequency doubler can be used as the sub-amplifier for 7 mc . working, the coil and tuning condenser being proportioned to tune to 7 and 14 mc . without changing coils and reneutralising.

The 1.7 mc . transmitter is mounted in the same manner.

A good deal of 5 -metre work has been carried out with local stations.


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WHEN books are set aside, newspapers dropped, small-talk suspended, and you give yourselves up to the perfect enjoyment of your radio-this only is real entertainment. McMichael 135 is designed simply to give you this finest possible entertainment. Its twin stereophonic speakers are responsible for life-like tone ; its 5 -valve superhet circuit offers enjoyable programme alternatives, and the Giant Dial tuning renders programme selection easy. These features and the beauty of the walnut cabinet make McMichael 135 a delight to hear, to see, and to own.

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NEW RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERS

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(This adecrtiscment continued in third column.)


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But there must be something more in it than mere pride of ownership, for only the other day I got this letter from a customer who has had one of our sets and speakers for something like eighteen months :
"After hearing the Grieg Piano Concerto to-night, I simply cannot help writing to thank you for such magnificent reproduc tion of the original. It is. almost beyond belief. My only complaint is that I ought to be working, and one simply has to listen to a thing like this."
I do not believe that there is any other radio reproduction available which has so much intrinsic merit that, when the B.B.C. does give of its best, the hard-baked listener is compelled to stand up and (metaphorically) cheer

This customer has the standard diaphragm speaker, but since he made his purchase we have introduced the twin-diaphragm speaker which is even better. It is so good that those people who try to find faults in Hartley-Turner reproduction have had to give us best on this latest production.
Quite a lot of people have asked me what Voigt is doing about our twin cone speaker. Well, as is well known, he produced this style of diaphragm for his own speaker, and it seemed to us that the idea might be adapted to the Hartley-Turner: Owing to the nature of our diaphragm material, however, we had to do a lot of experimental work before we got it right, but the result is what you might expect when two such eminent speaker designers get together.
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(This advertisement continued from first column.)
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 A this luxury chassis, dee:gned to cover $16-2,000$ 年 metres and gise goo reproduction on both radio and gramo
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fier section, switching completely separates radio from fier section, switching completely separates radio from gramophone, and picko-n leads may be permanently con-
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THE Following lines 6d. each or $5 /$ per dozen : 4, 5. or holders American valye holders. 1 -watt resistances. "ire holders, Ammerican yale holders, d-wat resistances, "ire every value up to 0.5, 3 amp., 2 or or 3 -potnt ${ }^{2}$ witches
Cyldon double trimmers, 6 yds. Systoflex, $1,1.5 .2$ or 2.5






CONDENSEH Blocks, 6 m.I. $2 /-$ - 10 m.I. $3 /$.. $8.5 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{l}$.
 $25,000,50,000,100,000,250,000,500,000,1$ meg , $2 \%$ 5,000 . $10.000,15,000$, witb mains switch. $2 /$ /.
this advertisement continued on next page.,

## DUBILIER oil-immersed paper dielectric condensers

The technique of design of radio apparatus has been advanced by the inroduction of this range of OilImmersed Condensers.
The requirements of high fidelity amplifiers and television apparatus are adequately catered for by types 950 and 951 Dubilier Oil-Immersed Condensers.
These Condensers are the smallest and most compact on the market in relation to the capacities and working voltages. Write for a copy of the Dubilier Illustrated Catalogue.

| Type. | Capacity mid. | D.C. Working Volts | D.C. <br> Test <br> Volts | $\begin{aligned} & \text { List } \\ & \text { Price } \\ & \text { Each } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 950 | 0.02 | 1,500 | 3.000 | 10\% |
| 950 | 0.1 | 1.500 | 3,000 | $10 / 9$ |
| 950 | 0.5 | 1.500 | 3,000 | $11 \%$ |
| 950 | $1 \cdot 0$ | 1,000 | 2,000 | 11/6 |
| 950 | 1.0 | 1,500 | 3,000 | 13/- |
| 951 | $1 \cdot 0$ | 2,000 | 4.000 | 15\%. |
| 951 | 1.0 | 3.000 | 6.000 | 201. |
| 251 | $1 \cdot 0$ | 3,500 | 7,050 | 25\%- |
| 951 | $1 \times 0$ | 4,000 | 8,000 | $301-$ |
| 950 | 200 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 13/. |
| 951 | 2.0 | 2,000 | 4,000 | $17 / 6$ |
| 951 | 40 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 17/6 |
| 951 | 4.0 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 21/- |
| 951 | 10.0 | 750 | 1,500 | 17\% |

Capacity Tolerance $\pm 15 \%$

DUCON WORKS, VICTORIA ROAD, N. ACTON; W. 3

## COMPONENTS-SECOND HAND. CLEARANCE, SURPLUS, ETC

This advertisemont continued from mevious page.) PREMIER Mains Transformers, all have tapped primbined H.T.8 and H.T.9, 2 L.T.s. $10 /-1$ rectifier, $8 / 6$ extra;

 $B^{\text {AKELITE Reaction Condensers } 0.0001,0.0003} 0$
SHORT-WAVE Coil Forms sibbed ebonite, $21 / 2$ by $1 / 2$.
AKELITE Ribbed Formers 4 or 5-pln valve bolder
ftting. $3 \times 21 / 2: 1 /$.
B. RITIS4 Radiophone Screened Down Lead, 20 icet 2/6 each.
$B^{\text {RITISE }}$ WIrewound Potentiometers. 10.000 plus-50,000 maias swilch; $1 / 6$
Clarion Moving Light Slow Motion Dial. wilh 2 fin,
 B.T.H. Moving Coil Speakers, 8in, pentode trans. K OLSTER-BRANDES Moving Coil Speakers. 1.500,
2,000 or 2,500 ohms. 7 ln . diameter: $7 / 9$. PREMIER All Brass Ehort-wase Condersers, 0.00015,
integral slow motion, $3 / 9$; British Radiophone all brass 2-gang condensers, 0.00015 . S/i, Ormond 0.00025 O.R. lor short waves, $1 / 6$; Polar all brass 0.0005 slow motion, $3 / 11$; Lissen 2 -rang 0.0 O 05 , front trimmer, dise
drive, $5 / 11$ : Utility 3 -gang, drive. $5 / 11$ : Utility 3 -gang, fully screaned trimmers
drive. $7 / 6$; American 3 -gangs with trimmers, $3 /$ -
ISSEN 3.gang Superbet Coils, 6/-: iron core coils
 2/6: H.F. chokes. Premier, screened $1 / 6$; Premier shortwave. Id.; manufacturers' type. $6 d$.
PREMIER Smoothing Chokes. 25 m.a. 20 henrys $2 / 9$,
40 m.a. 30 henrys $4 /-, 60 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a} .40$ henrys $5 / 6,150$
 eplacemert, $5 / 6$.
 formers, by Standard Cables, 250 m a., with L.T. wind
 and condensers in stock.
MANUFACTURERE Type Mains Transformers, $350 /$
$350120 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a} \quad 3$ LT.S. $10 / 6: 500 / 500 \quad 150 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}-4$ L.T.s., $19 / 6$. $\quad 120 \mathrm{m.s} 3$ L.T.S., $10 / 6: 500 / 500 \quad 150 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}_{\text {. }}$.
L. L.. .s. 1916

PREMIER Super Public Address Amplitiei, Yncorpor July ating the niew 6 B 5 valve (see " Wireless World," July 15). 10 -watt model, all A.C., enormous gain, phase suititble spe.kers in stock. Microphones, 3 -guinea model
with stand and transformer, single buton type. $19 / 6$ : with stand and transformer, single button type $19 / 6$
Western Ejactric type on base with transiormer, $4 / 6$.
 TELSEN 5-1 Radiogrand Transformers, 2/9: 1-1 coup-
A NY Tspe and Quantity of Instimmerit Wire Can be R ELIABLE Morse Keys with Code Engrased on, Base:
 Premier supply stures.
20-22, High St., Clapham. S.W. 4 (Phone : Macanlag
 If. Flanks.
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4-VALVE A.C. Chassis, $250-0.250$ and 4 -volt windings.
choke, T.C. electralytic condensers, Erie resistances, volume controlectralytic condensers, Erie resistarcaking up price \&1.
H.T. Eliminatorg, comprising A.C. translormer, 220 , $\begin{gathered}\text { input, } 450-0.450 \text { output, } 150 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a} ., \text { filament winding }\end{gathered}$ two Unput, $450-0.450$ output, 150 m.a.. fellament winding valves, choke, condensers, etc., ideal supply unlt for bank of power valves; price, less valves. 251-.
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STANDARD Cables Output Transormers, push:pult, others, the following ratios: primary, 1,750 or 3.000 others, the followiag ratios : primary, 1,750 orms
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NODEL B
For Cossor 240 B , Ferranti HP2; Clarion 4,
$B 24$ (Without valve)
ROLA S.T. 603/2500 (25/=) Is SOLELY SPECIF/ED IOR
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$\mathrm{V}_{\text {AUMHALL, - Centre taped }}$ tron cored L.F. trans$\mathrm{V}^{\text {AUXHALL}}$-Set manulacturers surpius, skeleton type
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 $0.005,3 \mathrm{Jd}$.
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ADIsen red, biack, 1d.; Telsen 0.0003 presels,
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-Transtormers, Lissen, elass }}$ Igranic narafeed, manufacturers, push pull,
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 olders, 8/6.
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No. 847

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1935.

Vol. XXXVII No. 21

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

## The Valve

Variety and Price

$T$HE ever-growing importance of the valve in wireless receivers and in all types of electrical amplifying equipment makes the appearance of this our annual valve number increasingly welcome. In a concise form we endeavour to include all the essential data of value to the designer and user concerning modern receiving valves.

The preparation of this Valve Supplement becomes each year a more ex acting task as the variety of types increases, but we believe that the value of this information to our readers justifies the work involved.

This year we have endeavoured to add further to the usefulness of this issue by including details of the valve base connections in association with the symbols used in circuit diagrams for each valve type. Even for those who are constantly using valves of all types the variety of them is apt to make them hesitate over the con nections of some of the more compli cated of the species, so that some guide such as we have prepared seems essential for the general user whose association with valves may be less intimate.

We take this opportunity of reiterating a view frequently expressed before in The Wirciess World, that there is a tendency on the part of designers to-day to endeavour to use the smallest possible number of valves in their receivers. Except for the consideration of cost, all other former objections to the generous use of valves have disappeared and there is no doubt that improved efficiency and greater reliability would result automatically if the present tendency to limit the number of valves could be
overcome. But as long as the price of valves remains high manufacturers will continue to aim at limiting the number. When it comes to a consideration of the design of television receivers it will be found that the number of valves required is very high indeed, and unless a substantial reduction in price takes place, progress in the direction of popularising television with cheap receivers is out of the question.

We have also reterred previously to the fact that multiple valves tend to increase the complexity of wiring and to lead to a congestion of wires in a small space. The use of more valves and fewer of the multiple types would result in a far more open wiring of receivers, thereby greatly facilitating the task of servicing.

We are strongly of the opimon that a substantial reduction in the price of valves would so increase the demand that valve manufacturers would not be the losers thereby

## The Electron Multiplier

## Promising New Developments

I$\Lambda$ this issue we publish a description, supplied by our New York correspondent, of a new tube recently demonstrated by Professor Zworykin and his associates.

Although the basic theory of operation of the new tube is well known, the novel design and construction of this particular type merit special attention. Hitherto, we believe, attempts to make use of this principle for high magnification have been mainly unsuccessful through causes producing instability. But the new tube is claimed to be entirely stable and it is suggested that in its further development it may prove to be a rival of the normal type of valve.


# The Modern <br> <br> A Physics Laboratory Run o 

 <br> <br> A Physics Laboratory Run o}


#### Abstract

$T$HE manufacture of receiving valves still remains fundamentally a laboratory process, but the complicated machinery which has cnabled the necessary quantities to be produced with the requisite precision and control is a triumph of engineering skill. We are indebted to Messrs. A. C. Cossor, Ltd., for the facilities granted in preparing this article.


> All joints in the construction of the electrode assembly are spot-welded.

THE making of most of the components which comprise the modern wireless receiver is an engineering rather than a scientific job. The physicist, though he understands the principles underlying the design of inductances and transformers, and can follow general circuital arrangements, has very little say in the general design of a wireless receiver, which is the rightful province of the electrical engineer. In the design of loud speakers the physicist's knowledge of acoustics enables him to share the honours. But when it comes to valves he has the field practically to himself.

Glass manipulation and the making of gas-tight seals are commonplaces of the physical research laboratory, while the technique of producing high vacua, the study of gas occlusion in metals, and the emission of electrons and their subsequent behaviour under the influence of the complex forces existing in a modern multielectrode valve, are essentially problems for the pure physicist.
Yet the production of valves in sufficient quantities to meet the present demand calls for engineering experience of
a high order. Thus we find that the modern valve works is a huge laboratory run on engineering lines, with the physicist in supreme control.
The manufacture of scientific glassware was Cossor's business long before the manufacture of valves was contemplated,
design of automatic rotary machinery for glass manipulation. This has been a process of steady development, and minor additions and improvements are constantly being introduced.
Similarly, in the production of the small metal and mica parts associated with the electrode assembly, special machines have had to be developed. One of the most interesting is the machine for winding grids. The parallel vertical supporting wires of the grid are fed into slots on each side of a mandrel, and the wire is wound over these with a regular spacing depending upon the type of valve characteristic required. The wire is preceded by a knife-edged wheel which nicks the supporting wire and forms a trough in which the grid winding can lie. In forming this trough a slight burr is raised, and this is then folded over by a second wheel and firmly grips the wire. The junction formed is amazingly strong and cannot be pulled apart by

(Above) The exhausting plant. On the left the " getter" is being fired with an HF heater coil. (Right) Electrically heated furnaces in which the electrodes are cleaned in an atmosphere of hydrogen.
Left) A section of the valve assembly department with the exhausting plant in back-ground.
so that it was only logical, when the time came, that they should turn to the manufacture of a component in which this art plays so important a part. The production side of valve manufacture is largely a matter of the successful
hand. Indeed, the method is in every way equal to that of spot welding, and is, of course, much simpler in operation.

Long lengths of grid are formed in this way and are stored in special boxes awaiting the operation of cutting to size. They are inspected for the correct number of turns and after this are ready for the assembling lines.

Before assembly all the metal parts have to undergo a cleaning process. This is carried out in a tubular electric furnace through which a stream of hydrogen gas

# Valve Works <br> <br> Mass Production Lines 

 <br> <br> Mass Production Lines}
is passed. The furnace temperature is automatically controlled and the process is continuous, baskets of the parts being pushed in at a door at one end and after a regulated time interval passing through to water-cooled chambers at the lower end of the furnace tube. The stream of hydrogen gas is allowed to burn at a pilot hole in the door of the furnace. The gas in no way contributes to the heating of the furnace, and burning is the most convenient way of getting rid of it after it is used.

## First Steps in Assembly

Other important departments contributing to the work of preparing parts for assembly are the bulb inspection and the filament coating departments. The bulbs, which at this stage have a long neck ready for sealing to the pinch, are cleaned by a baking process and are inspected for bubbles and flaws. The preparation of the active coating for the filaments is in the hands of a skilled chemist.

With all the materials prepared the first process in making the valve is

insertion of the lead-ing-in wires is done by hand. After this the machine is entirely automatic, and even the thin tube by which the complete valve is attached to the vacuum pump is picked up and sealed in at the appropriate point mechanically. If by any chance any part is omitted in hand loading the "automatic hand" fails to pick up an exhausting tube for that pinch, so that at the output end of the machine any faulty specimens are easily recognised. Nevertheless, all the pinches which are complete are individually inspected in
and the next process is the welding in position of the grid. In the case of a battery valve the filament is then hooked on to side supports and the top is supported by a fine spiral spring and suspended from the mica bridge piece at the top. Next, the anode assembly in which the suppressor grid in the case of a pentode has already been located is slipped over and welded. The " getter" support is then attached.

The electrode assembly is now ready tor sealing in the bulb, and this is done in machines which are situated at the end of each of the assembly benches. Throughout the process of assembly none of the parts is touched by hand, and all the operatives wear special cotton gloves.
The valves are next taken to one of the exhausting machines, which are continuously operating, and accommodate sixtyfour valves in a complete cycle. The vacuum pumps rotate with the machine and two valves are allocated to each pump. The thin glass stem of the valve is inserted in a rubber joint, and all the wires leading out of the base are tucked away, with the exception of the filament leads which are used later to heat the filament. After passing under a height
as glass tubing which is fed into a vertical carrier above one of the rotary glass-working machines. The tube is first cut to the required length, then heated and flanged. and the top half flattened ready for sealing in the wires.

The latest type of rotary machine used for this purpose has iwenty-five heads. i.e., twenty-five successive processes are carried out on each pinch before it makes one continuous circuit of the machine. The loading of the partly formed pinches in the clamping jaws of each head and the
tront of a special lamp to detect any bubbles and flaws near the seal between the wires and the glass.

The pinch is now passed to the assembly line where the first operation is to cut the wires to length. A single press is used for this operation, which, in addition, flattens the fllament wires and turns them over to form a hook in which the filament itself is located. This is then welded


## The Modern Valve Works-

gauge to ensure that the valves will not foul any part of the apparatus they pass through a long annealing oven in which there is a progressive rise of temperature. With the glass and to some extent the heaters warmed up, they next undergo a process of eddy current heating under high-frequency coils, which cover six valves at a time and travel with them for a short distance. At this point, with the electrodes at a bright red heat, the filaments are heated, and it is at this stage that the active oxide coating is finally formed. Finally, the "getter" is fired by a high-frequency coil which is placed over the valve by hand and causes local heating at a higher temperature than the general eddy current heating which the valve has previously received. As soon as the "getter" which removes the last trace of gas is fired, the stem is fused with a sharply pointed blow-pipe flame and the valve removed.

The valves, as they come off the pump, are placed on a conveyor for capping. The wires are straightened by hand and pushed through the hollow valve pins simultaneously, another operation calling for considerable practice. The caps, which have previously been lined with paste, are pushed home, and the wires soldered at the ends of the pins, after which they are cut off and the paste is set in a rotary baking oven.

## Ageing

The next process is ageing, and in the Cossor works a novel continuously operating belt system accommodating nearly a thousand valves at a time is used. The process is continuous, and the speed of the belt is timed to give just the right period for the ageing process. First of all, the filament is flashed under overload conditions, and the remainder of the time the valve emits under more normal conditions in order that the emission may thoroughly settle down. Ordinary metal filament lamps associated with each valve are fitted in sockets at the side of the belt, and serve the dual purpose of load resistances and indicators of short circuits. When these occur the lamps burn brightly, and the associated valve is removed from the belt.

After leaving the ageing belt the valve goes to the testing department, where it undergoes a searching examination for any defect in the vacuum or general performance. From the photograph of one of these test units it will be obvious from the number of meters in use that the test is something more than the perfunctory check of filament continuity and emission. As a matter of fact, for some special types of valves a cathode-ray type of test gear is employed in which the whole length of the characteristic can be viewed on the screen.

So the quantity production of valves in the current list proceeds; but meanwhile research into new types and designs for the future is being carried on in the laboratory. Here a complete miniature valve manufacturing works is at the disposal of the staff, so that experimental
valves can be made up at a" moment's notice without interfering in any way with the flow of the main production. Here we are back to the prototype laboratory in which the new industry of valve production in vast quantities had its origin.

## Random Radiations <br> By "DIALLIST"

## In Luck's Way

THE other evening some friends asked me to come in and try a new all-wave receiving set they had just acquired. They toid me that they were very pleased with its performance on the medium and long waves, but that they knew nothing whatever about short-wave reception, so would I please . . . etc. You know what so often happens when you are called upon to demonstrate the wonders of the short waves to people to whom they are mysteries. You strike one of those terribly bad nights when either there is hardly a station to be found or anything that you do manage to pick up is so marred by quick fading, or so swamped by atmospherics, that it just isn't worth listening to. Fearing the worst, but hoping for the best, I switched over to the 30 -metre band to see whether there was anything going. In a matter of seconds I had an American station, coming in as strongly, as clearly and as steadily as I have ever heard one. Gasps of wonder and of admiration!

## Both Sides of the Atlantic

But there was more in it than the mere reception of America, as we very soon found. Though the call sign was not given and I couldn't vouch for the accuracy of the set's wavelength calibration, the station was in all probability $W_{2}$ XAF, whose $40-$ kilowatt transmitter is at Schenectady. The item that we were receiving was clearly something out of the ordinary. New York was calling London; London was replying; there were references to Captain Stevens and Explorer II. Then I recollected that I had seen in the papers a mention of an attempt to beat the altitude record by Captain Stevens, who was to be kept in touch with the rest of the world by means of wireless. Captain Stevens called the Daily Telegraph in London, whose representative enquired where he was now. The reply came through perfectly clearly: he was somewhere above the State of Nebraska, and coming down to earth after reaching what he believed to be a record height. It was a most thrilling broadcast, and whatever else it did it firmly convinced my friends of the wonderful possibilities of the all-wave receiving set.

## A Canard

IHAVE heard it said by people who ought to know better that, interesting and useful though they may be, all-wave sets in general are not so good on the medium and long waves as sets designed purely for reception on wavelength between 200 and 2,000 metres. This may be true of cheapjack sets of poor design, but my experience of high-class all-wave receivers is that their performance on the medium and long
waves is in every way up to the standard of other good-quality " ready-made" sets. This is as it should be, since the medium and long waves must always be main standbys for reception of genuine entertainment value. The short-wave part of the apparatus is a valuable addition which enables one to reach the far corners of the world when one is in the mood for long. distance reception and Dame Nature is kind enough to provide favourable conditions.

## Music Hath Not Always Charms

DID you, I wonder, listen to the rather remarkable broadcast describing Scott's last journey when he reached the South Pole-only to find that he had been forestalled by Amundsen-and died with his comrades when but a few miles from safety? It lasted a full hour, but I heard the whole of it, for that journey has always seemed to me one of the most amazing ever made by mortal man. In every way but one the broadcast was exceedingly well done. The sole blot, to my mind, was the incidental music, which broke in in the most maddening way at every pause in the narrative. It was entirely out of place, for early in the broadcast our minds had been impressed by accounts of the utter silence of those desolate regions. I have no doubt that the music had been selected with the idea of suggesting bleakness, barrenness, and hardship. To some, perhaps, it did, but it got so much on my nerves that I began to wait for its next outburst, just as in the watches of the night one waits for the intermittent barking of a dog.

## The Well of English . . .

WIRELESS has hit this language of ours some pretty shrewd blows by foisting upon it a weird collection of words of hybrid ancestry which have passed into common use. What threatens to be the most unkindest cut of all, though, is the suggestion that henceforward a seller of wireless receiving sets shall be styled not a wireless dealer or a wireless retailer, but a RADIOTICIAN. The father and only begetter of this appalling word explains that the average wireless salesman has no qualifications such as would entitle him to call himself an engineer. The radiotician is described as one who knows the standard of efficiency of receivers, can spot a defective set, and is able to remedy most normal faults. If every dealer were as well equipped as this I could think of many kinder terms for him than radiotician. For the pliers-cum-screw-driver-cum-five-shilling-voltmeter type of service man could we not omit the "ician"? We should then have Radioidiot in the neat portmanteau form Radiot!

\section*{ireless

## ireless <br> All-British Wireless

$T$HOUGH I am no business man, and high finance will ever be a mystery to me, I am very glad to see that our biggest manufacturing concern of wireless receivers is shortly to become all-British. Hitherto something over two millions of the capital of Electric and Musical Industries, which includes H.M.V., Marconiphone and Columbia, has been owned by the Radio Corporation of America. The company has long wished to purchase the American interest, but shortly after we went off the gold standard a ban was put upon such transactions by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Consent has now been given for "Emmy" to carry out the deal, and in a short time this huge concern will be entirely Britishowned.

# Pruning the Valve List 

## A PLEA FOR RATIONALISATION


#### Abstract

MHILE admitting that a drastic reduction in the number of valve types might impose hardship on a few wireless users with highly specialised requirements, the author urges that such a move would be to the ultimate good of the majorty. Constructive suggestions as to how reductions may best be made are offered.


EACH autumn, when The Wireless World Valve Data Supplement appears, the veteran reader can hardly fail to contrast it with the valve list of 192I, the eve of broadcasting. It was not a long list. It consisted of one entry-the French " R "' valve. Filament volts: about 4. Filament current: about 0.7 amp . Amplification factor: not specified; but measurement showed it to be between 5 and ro. Mutual conductance: unheard of; but is found to have approximated to 0.3 milliamp. per volt.
There were a few other types, left over from the War, but they were not generally available, except, perhaps, the $V 24$, with its curious shape, designed to reduce inter-electrode capacities. In any case, the general type of them all was the same as that of the " R ," viz., battery triode of incredibly low efficiency.

In the intervening years not only has the efficiency of valves been doubled many times, but the variety has multiplied almost without limit. The Data Supplement being in front of one, further evidence of this fact is needless. There is now a type of valve for every purpose.

That in itself-as well as the vastly increased efficiency-may be welcomed as a product of progress. The comparison is like that between the business prospects of a raw and clumsy individual-a Jack of all trades-and a large staff of trained specialists. The results-the humble village shop and the mammoth department store-reflect the difference

## New Valves and More New Valves

But commerce came to a stage when it realised that mere multiplicity was no sign of efficiency, but rather the reverse; and there was much heart-searching when the emphasis was shifted to rationalisation, with the weeding out of the surplus employees and establishments.

To some extent that condition may be said to have already begun in the valve world. Two years ago the season brought forth such an amazing crop of new valve types that the makers realised that there was such a thing as excessive progress. In Germany they went so far as to proclaim a valve design holiday. Action was less drastic here, but there has been an appreciable slowing down in the issue of new valve types, and an increased withdrawal of old ones.

Our valve manufacturers looked with some envy at their American brethren, who had confined themselves to a minimum of types, retained year after year, even although conservative in characteristics. But, as this policy allowed them to be produced at a fraction of the cost of British types, who worried about having to use a few more of them to get the required results?

Quaintly enough, just as the wisdom of this seems to have been having some influence in our market, the Americans appear to have succumbed to an orgy of new designs.

Some of the advantages of standardising a minimum number of valve types have been hinted at. The number ot each to be manufactured is correspondingly a maximum, and the factory can be organised to turn them out more economically and with less likelihood of troubles due to continually having to change round the machines and operatives to new specifications. Sales and service organisations are simplified-dealers are not forced to the alternative of stocking stupendous quantities of valves or of replying "I can order it for you. Sir." In brief, valves can be made cheaper, more reliable and easier to get. What more can one want?

By M. G. SCROGGIE, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.

Against this, there is the argument that such conservative policy deprives one of the advantages of frequent improvements in characteristics, and perhaps of some developments altogether. The ardent experimenter, keen on setting up new records of amplification per valve, is hit. The general public, who want trouble-free radio, and don't care whether the results are gained with one valve or twenty so long as the price is right, benefit.

## Wasteful Multiplicity of Types

There are several ways in which standardisation can be tackled. One is to weed out types, or even whole classes, of valves that can no longer justify their existence. It is very nice for the designer to be able to :ck exactly the specification he wants-", three sleeve lengths to every collar size," as it were-out of a gargantuan list; but it is sheer laziness.

In this day of specialisation is there really any excuse for a multiplicity of general-purpose triodes? Most of the duties that once had perforce to be undertaken by them can now be performed far better by special types. The disadvantage of the triode is that it docs not fully possess the chief attribute of the valve the one-way action that is so valuable in radio circuits; some of the output strays back to the input through the anode-togrid capacity.
The screen grid valve was devised to eliminate this imperfection, or at least to


Removing the final trace of gas from Ferranti valves by means of induced high-frequency currents.

Pruning the Valve List-
reduce it to an inappreciable amount. The screen grid valve itself in turn was found to suffer from certain minor flaws as circuit design advanced, and was succeeded by the high-impedance pentode. It is still unexcelled, however, for low anode-grid capacity; in fact, the general run of them are better in this one respect than the latest pentodes. This is not necessarily so; it is a matter of a compromise to achieve the best all-round characteristics. In all other normal respects the pentode is as good or better. The pentode is useless as a dynatron, of course, but the very few who are interested in dynatrons might well be content to have to order them specially, if the masses thereby obtained the rationalisation benefits of sweeping the lists clear of screen grid valves.

The surviving HF pentodes could then be further reduced by a half. The number of occasions when a non-variable-mu valve is used and a variable-mu type could not be substituted with negligible discomfort is so small as hardly to justify their retention in the catalogue of standard valves.

## Standardised Output Valve

The high-slope pentode (with AC and " universal" heaters) has now emerged as the most useful type of output valve, and could well be standardised in this department. So far we are doing rather well; we have kept only two types of valve, for mains drive at least. The battery position is not so clearly defined; battery power being so costly it might be necessary to have two sizes of output pentode, one where economy is paramount and one where a greater output can be paid for. In addition, there are the special systems-QPP and Class " B." Both of these, in varying subdivisions, have their advocates. It does look as if we are still waiting for the valve designers to settle the matter by producing a quiescent valve that is undeniably the best.
And that reminds us that we have not yet fully examined the case for and against the triode. There is still a function for it in a stage of amplification between the diode detector and output valve. The latter having already been settled as a high-slope pentode, requiring only 2 or 3 volts grid swing to drive it fully, it is questionable whether there is any real need for LF amplification. The diode works best when handling a fair number of volts. And this is needed for AVC anyway. Still, it might be a hardship to deprive designers of a source of moderate LF " mag,' particularly in short-wave or all-wave receivers, and for amplified AVC. And the same type of triode would do for Colebrook HF amplifiers. But there is a great difference between this solitary survivor (or, at most, two) and the host of miscellaneous triodes still listed.
In the battery range such a type is still more necessary; in addition to the foregoing uses it is wanted as a driver. There is little technical justification for the triode as a detector in "straight" sets. The
better the characteristics the more heavily it damps the preceding tuned circuit. The screened pentode cuts out this effect, and offers more amplification.

The triode is still unsurpassed as a high-quality output stage when one can afford to throw away most of the power supplied, particularly when it is used in push-pull. But this almost brings us into the realm of special sets; it seems quite probable that not more than one broadcast receiver in a hundred depends essentially on a triode output.

How about frequency changers? There are heptodes, octodes, triode-pentodes and triode-hexodes. Obviously, this department is not ripe for standardisation. But at least let us have an AVC grid base that matches that of the "standard" HF pentode.


Electrode assembly of a multiple valve (triple-diode-triode).
Rectifiers furnish an example of what has actually been done towards standardisation. There used to be an extremely miscellaneous lot. For several years now there have been three standard specifications. And instead of each manufacturer coming out with a different three, they have all agreed to keep to the same. It remains to be shown why this range is sometimes duplicated by offering each valve in directly and indirectly heated types. It is, of course, necessary to duplicate one of them to provide a "universal" rectifier, with low current heater.

But, you say, why have separate AC and "universal" types at all? If the "universal" lives up to its name, why not use it exclusively and abolish the separate AC types? This has been seriously considered, but the feeling is against it. For a number of reasons the running of heaters in series, for which the "universal" types are designed, is slightly less reliable and satisfactory than parallel connection. It is not very much less, but when only a very small proportion of people are confined to DC mainsand that number is in process of disappearing altogether-it would be rather foolish to impose even a slight handicap on the vast majority. It would look par-
ticularly foolish to our descendants, when DC is no more. One might run " universal " valves in parallel in AC models; but should a thoroughly well established. (and technically sound) standard be thrown over for the sake of a dwindling minority? The " universal " valves, then, are a temporary expedient. That is fortunate, for their universality was doomed from the start by the makers adopting diverse current ratings.

## Scrap the Multiple Valves?

No mention has been made of the numerous combination types-double-diode-triodes, double-diode-pentodes (HF and output), triple-diode-triodes, driverClass " B" valves, and others. That is because it would be quite a good idea to make a clean sweep of the lot. A small separate diode, or multiple diode, is wanted in any case for certain purposes. What need, then, to add numerous further types of valve that do no more than those already available? They only complicate design and production and mean that if one part fails the whole must be renewed.
If the valve business were being started all over again, no doubt the socket arrangements would be made rather more consistent. Considering the many stages in the evolution of the valve, we might actually have done far worse. We have got over the side-terminal affair quite nicely. There is still a little trouble with valves that were originally fitted with five pins and then went on to seven. And it is generally held that the Americans were right when they made the top terminal the grid. This has been done with all the more recent types, so now it is only the HF pentodes (and their SG predecessors) that have their anodes brought out here. The grid is the most sensitive electrode, and the one to be kept apart from the others. Even some output pentodes have their grids at the top now. It helps in avoiding hum. And it may be very useful for television.

Lastly, the identification of valves: if the subject can be touched on without risk of apoplexy. If readers select any particular class of valve common to most manufacturers-say the AC triode with an amplification factor of about 30 -and run through the lists, making a note of the names under which it appears, further comment is needless. Some of the names have a hint of rational purpose in them; others have not. No intelligent being would suspect that they all denoted substantially the same article, with only the trifling difference of birthplace. To remember all the $\mathrm{Q}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{PG}_{4} 65-\mathrm{SS}$ s is like trying to memorise the London Telephone Directory. Would it not be delightful if, first, all but a handful of approved valve types were abolished or consigned to replacement on special lists ; and, secondly, if each type were given a fixed name or number chosen intelligently to indicate its purpose, such name to be beyond the power of any individual valve manufacturer to "improve"?

## The Secondary-

A Step Towards Better Television


#### Abstract

ANEW type of electron multiplier tube specially suitable for television needs was described and demonstrated at a recent meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers in America. A general description of the valve and its possibilities is given by our correspondent in this article


ASIGNIFICANT advance in television technique was disclosed and demonstrated before the I.R.E. in New York, October 23rd, 1935, by Dr. V. K. Zworykin, Dr. G. A. Morton and Mr. L. Malter, of the Electronic Research Laboratory of R.C.A.Victor in Camden, New Jersey. This advance, heralded as placing high intensity high detail television images one step nearer realisation, is a new valve that may ultimately rival the thermionic valve used to-day in such vast numbers. This new valve uses secondary emission for purposes of electron multiplication, which is not new. In this case, however, a new technique has been worked out in such a way that the electrons are under complete control to such an extent that valves in quantity may be constructed with the knowledge that they will be interchangeable.
These valves may have a voltage amplification of several million in a single envelope with a signal-to-noise output that is from 60 to 100 times better than any existing amplifier. Furthermore, such an amplifier has a very wide frequency response, making it valuable for television.

## The Demonstration

Dr. Zworykin, already well known for his kinescope and iconoscope, cathode-ray devices used in transmitting and reproducing moving images, demonstrated a combined photocell and amplifier capable of replacing present-day complicated highgain amplifier systems of many stages. The valve was not much larger than the ordinary receiving valve, and its output was much quieter than an amplifier made up with an equivalent gain with existing apparatus.
In demonstration the authors of the papers picked up and focused on the new valve a beam of light modulated by phonograph music. The source of light was a glow tube. It was placed perhaps 20 ft . from the lens that focused the beam on to the new valve. The output of this single valve operated a loud speaker at such an intensity that all in the largest auditorium of the Engineers' Society Building could hear plainly. Its output was of the order of 8 milliamperes, the output of the photo-


When the light beam was cut off there was no sound from the loud speaker, indicating that no noise was generated within the valve itself. Anyone who has built and operated an amplifier with a voltage gain of one million ( 120 db ) knows the output noise produced by the "shot" effect in the input plus the interstage coupling impedance noises all along the line of amplification. There is so little noise in this new valve because there are no coupling impedances; the total noise output is that produced in the input due to shot effect.

Although the immediate application of the valve is to television, or sound movies, where a light source is the actuating impulse, Dr. Zworykin stated that thermionic cathodes can be used as well as photo cathodes. Thus it can be seen that the new valve may become a rival of the thermionic amplifier.

In television this amplifier would enable engineers to pick up cleaner signals from the transmitter cathode ray tube and on the output to reproduce the images with less background visible " noise." The amplifier would be simple in that it would have but a single valve, which would be about the size of modern receiving valves; it would be noise free, and it would have a wide frequency response. It seems, therefore, fair to suggest that Zworykin and his associates have produced a new device of most significant possibilities. A new technique of low intensity electronics may result ; certainly television is brought one step nearer for the man in the street.

## How the Tube Works

Consider any sort of cathode, or electron emitter, say, a photocathode for simplicity. Supply an anode on which electrons released from the photo surface may

## Emission <br> Multiplier

strike. Each electron, if it has the proper accelerating potential between cathode and anode, will liberate several other electrons when it strikes the anode. As many as eight or ten may thus be liberated. In the usual tube, a triode, for example, these new electrons (known as secondaries) immediately fall back upon the anode because there is nothing else for them to strike-this anode is the most positive surface within the field.

In a four-element valve in which the plate may at some instant have a potential less than that of another element, the screen grid for example, these secondary electrons may not go to the anode but to the screen grid, with the familiar result of a dynatron characteristic. A decrease in plate current is produced by an increase in grid voltage.

## Theory of Operation

Now, in this new type of valve, suppose we place a second anode with a potential somewhat higher than that of the first anode. Suppose, too, that the first anode is specially coated so that it is a good emitter of electrons. Now, when the first electron strikes the first anode, secondaries are produced, say, eight of them. These eight electrons may be attracted toward the second anode, and upon striking it produce eight new ones for each of the eight original secondaries. Thus the current from the second anode is of the order of $8^{2}$ or sixty-four. If there are ten such anodes, each emitting secondary plectrons, the gain of the tube, that is. the electrons in the final anode circuit produced by the single electron leaving the photocathode at the input, would be $8{ }^{10}$, a very great number.
This is the fundamental process involved in the new valve. In practice, of course, the process is not so simple as this. For one requirement is that the sur faces upon which the electrons strike and which become new cathodes for the following anodes, must be good producers of secondary electrons. And all efforts up to the present time have been towards the development of surfaces which emit few secondary electrons, for in modern valves these secondaries are a nuisance and are to be avoided.

The surfaces worked out to the best advantage by $Z$ worykin and his associates do not seem to differ much from those in high vacuum photocells used industrially or in the sound moving talking picture theatre. Cesium on an oxidised plate of silver seems to be as good an emitter as

## The Secondary-Emission Multiplier-

any. Such a surface will emit as many as 8 to Io secondary electrons for each primary striking it at voltages of the order of 400 to 600 .

Now having secured a good source of secondary electrons it is necessary to make them go where they are to perform their function of producing still more secondary ejectrons. Here the knowledge gained in making cathode-ray tubes work comes into play. The new art of electron optics is most important in this phase of the multiplier tube of Zworykin.
The electrons must be directed into a beam by electron lenses and then aimed at the proper $\epsilon$ mitting surface which acts as anode for the first stage and as cathode for the second. This focusing of the diverse emission into a beam may be carried out by electrostatic means, by electromagnetic fields or by combinations of these two effects. An electrostatic type


Fig. I.-Diagram to illustrate the general arrangement of electrodes and focusing cylinders in an electrostatic type of tube.
of tube is shown in Fig. r. Here printary electrons are drawn to the first target. The secondaries are focused into a beam by cylinders to which the proper potentials are applied, and then strike the second anode or target.

## Progress in Design

In another type of valve, more recent than that of Fig. I, the targets themselves are given such shape and crientation and voltage that they do their own focusing. Such a valve is structurally simpler, naturally, and is the type that will come into active service.

In still another type both electrostatic and electromagnetic fields are used to focus the electrons to force them to their proper anodes. Acting on the suggestion of Slepian, who in I919 developed a structure shown in Fig. 2 for the purpose of getting a high current cathode, Zworykin and his co-workers have made valves of great interest and scientific valuc. In this valve there are two rows of parallel surfaces. The lower surfaces are coated and act as emitters or sources of secondary electrons. The top plates are merely deflecting surfaces which, with the aid of an external electromagnetic field, force the electrons to
traverse a curved path, first toward the upper deflecting plate and then downward to the appropriate anode (which then becomes a cathode).


Fig. 2.-Arrangement of electrodes where the target electrodes are self-focusing.

Each time an electron strikes one of these surfaces it liberates 8, say, secondaries, and thus if there are yo such stages the amplification of the tube will be $8^{19}$. 'Actually valves have been made in which gains of several million have been attained.
The lack of noise in such an amplifier is due to the fact that no coupling impedances exist in it, and, contrary to conditions existing in the conventional multistage amplifier, no noises additional to the shot effect originating in the input are added as the amplification is built up, stage by stage. Practically, the signal-tonoise ratio in these valves seems to be better by 100 times than that in presentday amplifying circuits. The virtue of this feature in a television scheme cannot be over-emphasised, in fact it seems to be the most important feature of the new valves.
The frequency response of this amplifier seems to be essentially flat over an extremely wide range, sufficient for highfidelity television systems. The upper limit seems to be that controlled by the transit time of the electrons.
Valves shown by Zworykin about the size of ordinary receiving valves had an output sensitivity of to amperes per lumen of light input-compared with the output


Fig. 3.-Characteristic stage gain where $n=$ number of stages of multiplication. $G=R^{n}$.
of a good vacuum photocell of about to microamperes per lumen. The characteristics of the valves are such that they can be made to oscillate, detect, amplify, or modulate.

## At the Transmitting End

Technical Criticisms of Recent Broadcasts

## More Microphones Needed?

A retrospective comparison of transmissions from the technical aspect seems to leave one with the feeling that the oftrecurring Variety Programme does not receive the lavish care accorded to, say, a Wagner night at the Queen's Hall, and yet it is probably safe to assume that Variety gets in-or over-with a large majority every time.

It is well known that a maltiplicity of microphones is necessary to cope with a large orchestra, and it is possible that this scheme could be more generally applied to studio transmissions to obtain a more complete control of balance.
The "Rhythm Brothers" dance band, playing in the "Tune and Tempo" programme (London National, November gth) sounded very flat and uninteresting at times, due to a weakness in the bass-a fault which could have been immediately remedied at the mixing panel had a number of microphones been in use.

## Doubtful "Effects"

The epic story of Scott in the Antarctic, retold in the National programme, November inth, was a really fine broadcast, though it depended more on its excellence of material and speaking voices than any technical consideration.
Perhaps there was just a little scrappiness due to the too-frequent musical interlude, whilst the sound effects of a small ship) labouring in a howling gale left much to be desired.
H. C. H.

## Mullard Special Transmitting Valves <br> A New Series for Use on Short and Ultra-short Waves

THE design of transmitting valves for use on the short and ultra-short waves has for some time past been the subject for re. search by the Mullard Wireless Service Co., Ltd., with the result that several new valves developed especially for use on wavelengths as low as five metres have been introduced.
Whilst these are primarily intended for medium-power commercial transmitters and the like, some are, nevertheless, suitable for amateur use since the series includes valves of from 75 to 750 watts power output. These are exemplified by the types TZi-75, $\mathrm{TX}_{4-400}$, and $\mathrm{TX}_{4-750}$.
In order to facilitate short leads in the oscillating circuit, both grid and anode connections are brought out on one side of the valve in the TX 4 models, but on the top in the TZI type. Other features of interest are low grid-anode capacity and very sturdy construction.
These operate at from about 1,000 io 4,000 volts on the anode, but on the ultrashort waves a slightly lower potential is advised. For the TZI-75, for example, 800 volts is the maximum advised at five metres, while at 25 metres 1,200 volts can be employed. This valve is fitted with a Io-volt filament taking 1.6 amps . It has an amplification factor of 25 , an $A C$ resistance of 5,000 ohms, and its mutual conductance is 5 mA . per volt.
H. B. D.

# Prism Radio-Gramophone 

## Unique Acoustic System Provides Non-directional Radiation and Deep Bass

FEATURES.-Type.-Radio-gramophone for AC mains with 'straight' receiver circuit and special loud speaker system. Circuit.-Two tuned HF stages with var.-mu pentodespentode anode bend detector-triode 1st LF amplifier-pushpull triode output valves. Full-wave valve rectifier. Controls.-(1) Tuning. (2) Volume and on-off switch. (3) Tone. (4) Waverange. Price. - 45 guineas.

Makers.-Prism Manufacturing Company.

BOTH in conception and treatment this instrument reveals a refreshing originality of outlook on the part of the designers. The majority of radio-gramophones are built round the receiver chassis, which as often as not is identical with that used in one of the firm's current table models. In the Prism radio-gramophone, on the other hand, the nucleus of the equipment is the loud speaker and its associated acoustic system. Starting from this point the makers have chosen a type of circuit which they regard as best suited to provide the necessary electrical input and finally a cabinet design, which, although imposing, is no more than is necessary to house the equipment provided.

In evolving the acoustic system the lous speaker is used not so much for its direct radiation as for a driving force actuating an arrangement of tuned baffle boards which, to quote the makers' own words, " refine, amplify and render non-directional the sound waves which they receive." Two permanent magnet movingcoil units are used, and these are mounted with their backs to the front of the instrument. The first result of this is that focusing of high notes in a beam from the

forward angle of the cone is eliminated, at least as far as the radiation from the front of the cabinet is concerned. Inside the cabinet the beam is scattered, first by an arrangement of vanes in the form of what is perhaps best described as a stationary fan, and then by reflection from the main baffle boards. These are made from specially selected wood and are of varying thickness, so that the reinforcement which they give to the bass by virtue of their natural periods is not confined to any one particular frequency.

## Sound Distribution

The exceptionally broad and deep bass response and the apparently ubiquitous presence of sound, give the reproduction from this instrument a quality which is a welcome change from the stereotyped reproduction to which we have become accustomed from conventional loud speaker arrangements. The sense that the performers are in the room itself will go far to commend this instrument to the music lover, and the absence of a harsh high-frequency response and background noises in general should remove the wellknown prejudices of this class of listener against what they choose to term " canned music.'

The choice of circuit has contributed in no small measure to the reduction of background noise. Instead of the more usual superheterodyne, a straight circuit with two stages of high-frequency amplification has been adopted. This gives ample range and selectivity for all those stations capable of providing a programme worthy


Prism Radiogramophone-
of reproduction by this instrument. There are, of course, no second-channel whistles or other self-generated heterodynes on either waveband, and the intrinsic background noise of a straight circuit is, if any-

more external loud speakers in addition to those provided in the set. These are connected in parallel across the secondary of the output transformer, the smaller high-frequency speaker being fed through a large capacity condenser.

## Range and Selectivity

One consequence of the low background level is that the set at first is apt to give an erroneous impression as regards its sensitivity. Further investigation, however, shows that on a normal aerial all those European stations which are generally relied upon for continuous programme working will be received with an ample reserve in hand. There are three alterna-
where reproduction could be described as muffled.

Some care was found to be necessary when manipulating the radio volume control as there was a tendency for the range of the control to be concentrated near the top end. Further, the anode bend detector can be overloaded on the local station if the manual volume control is tuned up too far. However, errors of adjustment which might arise from this cause will not occur if the station is accurately tuned first with the volume control turned down.

A happy balance has been achieved in the reproduction of gramophone records, and while there is ample top response it does not go high enough to bring in surface noise. The bass response is far better
(Above) Loud speaker unit removed from the cabinet. Note the deflectors for breaking up the radiation from the front of the loud speaker diaphragm.
(Right) A massive aluminium casting forms the foundation of the receiver unit.
thing, lower than that of a superheterodyne. In the case of the Prism receiver it is possible to adjust the overall amplification to suit local conditions so that background noise can, if necessary, be reduced still further.

The two high-frequency amplifiers are transformercoupled, and are of the variable-mu pentode type. There is no AVC, but its place is taken by the manual radio volume control which consists of a variable resistance common to the cathode return circuit of both valves. The detector stage also contains an HF pentode, though this is not of the variable-mu type. This valve functions as an anode bend detector, and the input from the gramophone pick-up is injected in series with the coils associated with the tuned grid circuit. The manual volume control for the pickup is situated on the motor board, and an additional pre-set volume control designed to prevent overloading, even on the loudest types of record, is fitted in the set itself.

The detector is coupled to a triode amplifier through a resistance-capacity arrangement. Here again a pre-set control has been incorporated to adjust the magnification of radio response to suit individual requirements. The output valves are triodes arranged in push-pull, the input transformer being parallel fed. The output is sufficient to work one or
tive aerial tappings, and with a full-size aerial connected to the most selective of these, it was found possible in Central London, to tune clear of the Brookman's Park transmitters with a margin of approximately two channels on either side. All the worth-while long-wave stations are easily separated.

The set is provided with a tone control which consists of a resistance-capacity filter across the input of the first LF stage. The values here have been carefully chosen, and while the range is sufficient to make an appreciable difference to the high-note response, it does not reduce this part of the frequency range to the point

## Next Set Reviews:-

R. G. D. 704

Radiogramophone
AIR KING 213
Superheterodyne
than one has been accustomed to expect from records, and instead of merely suggesting their presence the instrument reveals the double basses in their true function as the foundation of the orchestra.

One interesting result of the acoustic design is that while the sound in a small room is never oppressive, it seems to possess great carrying power when used, say, in a small hall. The makers are to be congratulated on their courage in breaking away from conventional design, and judging by the results, we would say that they have estimated to a nicety the predilections of the majority of listeners in the matter of tonal balance.

## The Variable-Selectivity IV.

An extension rod and coupling link for the variable-selectivity IF transformer control of this receiver obtainable from Sound Sales should be added to the list of parts.

# A Guide to Valve Bases AND SYMBOLS 

## Arranged in Order of Types

HE multiplicity of modern valve types renders it difficult to memorise the base connections of all
but a few of the commoner valves. In these pages are given the base connections for all valves in
general use together with the symbols employed in theoretical diagrams. It is important to note that
the view is of the valve base itself or the underside of the valveholder

VALVE symbols employed in all circuits in The Wireless World are included with the valve bases in order to facilitate the rapid correlation of symbol and base. In all cases where metallising is connected to a separate pin it is indicated on the symbol, but not, as in many 4 -pin and 5-pin types, where in the actual valve it is internally connected to the filament or cathode. An arrow through a valve symbol always means that it has variable-mu characteristics, but as valves of the screen-grid, H.F. pentode, and some multiplediode types are available in both "straight" and
variable-mu types, only the symbols for the former are shown here. Those for the latter are identical save for the addition of the arrow. The numbering of valve pins adopted is the standard adhered to by all British manufacturers; an exception is the case of the Midget valves where the numbering is purely arbitrary. It is convenient to remember that with 7 -pin and 9 -pin valves, pins 4 and 5 are always the filament or heater, and in indirectly heated types pin 6 is the cathode. Uniformity with the other electrodes, however, is not sufficiently consistent to enable any useful rule to be drawn up.



## OUTPUT PENTODES



Battery or DH Output Pentode.

(5-pin iype)
IH Output Pentode.
(7-pin type)

## RECTIFIERS


IN INOIRECTLY HEATED TYPES

(DH)

(IH)


1H Full-Wave Rectifier
(Separate cathode type.)


1H Half-Wave Rectifier. (Separate cathode type.)


IH Full-Wave or VoltageDoubler Rectifier.

## HIVAC MIDGETS



Battery SG Valve.


Battery Triode.


Battery Output Pentode.

MULLARD SIDE CONTACT TYPES (UNIVERSAL)


1H Duo-diodes.


IH HF Pentode.


TOP CAP = CONTROL GRID
IH Octode


IH Voltage-Doubler.

# Current Topics 

## More Licences

BRITISH wireless licences in force at the end of October totalled $7,274,4^{82}$, an increase during the year of 724,388 .

## No Television for Denmark ?

THE Danish Radio Board has accepted plans for the construction of a new Broadcasting House in Copenhagen, costing seven million Kroner. Space for television broadcasts is not included.

## Live v. Recorded Programmes

$S^{0}$URPRISING results followed a test recently carried out by the Cuban Broadcasting Company. Fifteen songs were broadcast, and listeners were asked to say whether these were original performances or records.
Actually five of the songs were given at the microphone by well-known singers, while the other ten were radiated from records made previously by the same artists. Ninety per cent. of the audience considered that the whole transmission was of "live" music.

## The Last Round-Up

 THE world's greatest radi "pirate chaser" must be M. Mandel, the French P.M.G., who, in three months, has induced half a million of his countrymen to take out licences. The "drive" began at the end of August, when grave warnings brought delinquents to the Post Offices with their licence fees. The crowning attack came six weeks ago when it was announced that detected "pirates" would be charged double fees.Every receiver must now display a small tablet indicating that it is licensed.

The result of the campaign is that a supplementary radio fund of 20 million francs has been built up, and is now available for programme expansion.

## "Does Broadcasting Serve Britain?"

$M^{R}$ R. LESLIE BAILY'S fifth article in the above scries will appear in our issue of November 29th. The article will describe the author's privileged visit to the B.B.C.'s new transmitter for Northern Ireland at Lisburn, near Belfast.

## French Anti-Static War

THE French anti-static campaign continues. During October 4,25I P.O. investiga-tions- 906 more than in Sep-tember-revealed 13,667 sources
of interference. Prosecutions numbered 60 , and several fines were levied.

## Standardising Receiver Performance

MI Ph.D. R. L. SMITH will ROSE, Ph.D., D.Sc., will open a discussion on "Standardising Performance of Broadcast Radio Receivers" at an informal meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers on Tuesday next, November 26th, at 6.30. The meeting will be held in the Institution, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.

## America as Amateurs' <br> Champion?

"KEEP your feet on the ground" were the words used by Mr. Irvin Stewart, Chairman of the Telegrapin Division of the United States Federal Communications Commission, in a warning to radio amateurs not to be excessive in


RADIO ON "OLD CROCK." Mr. E. A. Marshall, of Edgware, with his 1904 De Dion Bouton which he equipped with a Marconi car radio set for the Old Crocks' run to Brighton on Sunday last. The aerial was placed beneath the running board.
their pleas for more frequencies. Mr. Stewart hinted that other countries might try to reduce the amateur short-wave bands to relieve congestion on the commercial channels. He added that the United States would fight for the cause of the amateurs, though the fight might be a lone one.

## Dramatised Radio News

sTRONG protests have been received by the Australian Broadcasting Commission as a result of attempts to dramatise the news of the outbreak of war in Abyssinia. The national stations gave the Press reports
with sound effects of bombing, gunfire, and the shouts of combatants, and the broadcast, it is stated, had a distressing effect on many listeners.

The Postmaster-General has pointed out that he has censorship powers over all broadcasting stations, but has not until now considered exercising this authority over the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Attempts by the B.B.C. to dramatise news items have been made from time to time, but have met with no public response.

## Japanese Television

REGULAR television transR missions are to begin at Tokio in the spring of 1936.

## Transatlantic 5 -metre Tests

TESTS on 5 metres are being arranged between the Portsmouth Municipal College radio set for the Old Crocks run to Brighton on Sunday last. The
(G6PU) and the U.S.A. Station G6PU will use vertical and horizontal aerial arrays with a power of 10 watts, and the following schedule has been arranged :

Friday, December i3th, io p.m. to I a.m.

Saturday, December I4th, io a.m. to il a.m., to p.m. to $x$ a.m

All times are G.M.T.
Morse and 'phone will be used, and the call will take the following form: TEST U.S.A. de G6PU.

Sending periods of ten minutes duration will alternate with five-minute listening

## Events of the Week in

 Brief Reviewperiods throughout the schedule. Mr. Albert Parsons, who is conducting the tests, states that they are the outcome of $1 / 7$ second echoes during tests recently carried out on Portsdown Hill. The frequency will be maintained as closely as possible to a wavelength of 5.1805 metres. Reports from amateurs at home and abroad will be gratefully received.

## Collins' Wireless Diary

HANDY information on all radio matters is included in Collins' Wireless Diary for 1936, just published.

The 146 pages preceding the diary proper (three days to a page) include broadcasting wavelengths, glossary of technical terms, useful formulæ and a number of reception hints. The Diary is available in various styles from Is. 3 d. to 7 s., and is obtainable from all booksellers and stationers.

## Money Prizes for Radio Merit

A
NNUAL awards for outstanding radio work-similar to the Pulitzer literary prizes-are being devised by America's broadcasting and radio manufacturing organisations. The plan (writes our Washington correspondent) is to make awards for outstanding pubiic service. There would, for example, be an annual award to the broadcasting station performing the greatest single service to its community, such as by the radiation of relief information during a hurricane or flood.

The most meritorious series of programmes might be duly recognised with individual awards to the outstanding announcer and programme producer. In the technical realm awards might be conferred for the greatest single engineering feat such as a stunt broadcast from 'plane or submarine, or for an emergency "hook up" to describe a fire, explosion, 'plane crash or other catastrophe. A station or engineer making an outstanding scientific contribution to radio would also be rewarded.

Additional interest is lent to the scheme by the fact that cash prizes as well as medals are under consideration. The Radio Manufacturers' Association of America has intimated that it will contribute from 25,000 to 30,000 dollars towards the Foundation.

# THE WIRELESS WORLD 

# Valve Data Supplement 

IT cannot be expected that a wireless receiver will function correctly unless suitable types of valve are chosen for use in it. The multiplicity of types now available makes this task one of considerable difficulty if the necessary information concerning the specimens is not conveniently available. As in previous years, therefore, The Wireless World Valve Data supplement provides this information in a compact form for all the chief receiving valves. Owing to the vast number now listed by the makers it has been found necessary to delete those types which must be considered as obsolete. The guiding principle here has been one which it is believed will commend itself to all users of the supplement-4-volts and 6 -volts battery valves have not been listed, nor have other types where later specimens are available with characteristics so similar that they can be used as replacements.

## Frequency-changers

The widespread use of the superheterodyne has led to the development of numbers of special valves designed to operate as frequency-changers, so these now occupy a section to themselves. Without exception these valves perform two funetions and even if they are not always tivo valves built into one bulb, they have the equivalent number of electrodes. Each valve, therefore, occupies two lines in the tables-one for that section functioning as the first detector or mixer and the other for the oscillator portion.

The triode-pentode is a multiple valve and consists of an HF pentode and a triode mounted in a single glass envelope. The two valves are quite separate save for a common cathode and external oscillator coupling must be provided. The valve exactly replaces the now obsolete two-valve frequency-changer.

The heptode, on the other hand, is a multi-electrode valve which functions differently, for although it is provided with oscillator electrodes and acts as a mixer, it cannot be described as a double valve. The various electrodes are arranged concentrically and the nearest description in terms of ordinary valves would be a triode and a screen-grid valve connected in series. The tetrode section has variable-mu characteristics and the oscillator coupling is internal and electronic. The octode is a modification of the heptode, and if it be allowable to describe the latter as a combination of a triode and tetrode, the octode must be termed a composite triode and pentodein other words, the octode is to the hep-

tode as the HF pentode is to the screengrid valve.

A recent addition to frequency-changers is one which is widely used on the Con-tinent-the triode-hexode. This consists of two separate electrode assemblies-a triode and a hexode, with a common cathode. The triode functions as an oscillator and its grid is internally joined to one of the hexode grids to provide internal coupling. Mixing takes place in the hexode and is entirely electronic. The valve is claimed to be particularly good for short-wave receivers.

## Screen-grid Valves

The screen-grid valve is now rarely used as an HF amplifier, having been largely displaced by the variable-mu type, and it has been superseded even in the frequency-changer of a superheterodyne. As an amplifier, the grid bias applied is usually about I .5 volts in mains sets in order to avoid a flow of grid current which would damp the tuned circuits, but no bias is necessary in a battery model.

When the valve is used as an amplifier with a $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I}$ ratio intervalve coupling, the amplification is readily calculable provided that the dynamic resistance of the tuned circuit is low compared with the internal AC resistance of the valve, for it is equal to the product of the mutual conductance and the dynamic resistance divided by $\mathrm{r}, 000$. In cases where a stepup ratio is used, the amplification is calculated as above, but is divided also by the ratio.

When the valve is used as a first detector in a superheterodyne, it is usually
biased more highly so that its AC resistance is increased. The conditions are not easily calculable, but it is convenient to remember that the effective amplification obtainable is usually about one-third of that given by the same valve acting as an amplifier.

As a detector-oscillator the valve must be carefully selected, and it is usually wise to choose a screened HF pentode with a high mutual conductance. The HF pentode has the advantage over the screengrid tetrode in not possessing a negative resistance kink in its characteristic, and it is consequently capable of giving a larger undistorted output.

## Variable-mu Valves

For amplification purposes variable-mu valves are now almost universal. The stage gain obtainable at minimum and maximum bias is calculated in exactly the same manner as for screen-grid valves, and when operating at minimum bias they function in an identical manner.
The amplification, however, can be varied within wide limits, without introducing distortion or upsetting the tuning, by the simple expedient of varying the grid bias. In a mains set with manual control the variation of bias is usually obtained with the aid of a potentiometer in the HT circuit, to the slider of which the valve cathode is connected. In a battery set, however, a potentiometer must be connected across the bias battery and the grid return lead taken to the slider. Automatic volume control has now become a standard fitting, however, and no manual control of bias is then needed, so that the grid return leads of the variable-mu valves are taken through suitable filters to the AVC bias source, which is usually the detector.

The maximum bias required to effect a given reduction in signal strength becomes a matter of some importance. The smaller the bias required to effect a given change in mutual conductance the better will be the action of AVC, or in the case of a battery set with manual volume control, the smaller will be the necessary bias battery. It is unwise to proceed too far in this direction, however, in cases where the set must be used near a local station, for the input handling capacity of low bias valves is usually much less than that of types requiring a large bias, and serious distortion may occur on a strong signal. In this connection it should be pointed out that variable-mu screened HF pentodes have some advantage over the ordinary types in that a larger output can be obtained.

## Valve Data Supplement-

## Diodes

Diode valves specially designed for detection and AVC purposes are now fairly common. The valves usually contain two diodes with a common cathode, but while the connections are both often brought out to pins in the base, in some cases only one of the anodes is taken to the base and the other is joined to a top cap. These valves are rated to operate with a much larger signal input than the diodes usually fitted to the multiple valves, and can safely pass a heavier current. Westectors will be found in this section, since they fulfil the same functions as diodes of the thermionic type.

## Multiple Diode Types

The multiple diode class of valve has spread so widely that a special section is no longer feasible. Valves of this type, therefore, are listed in the section appropriate to the amplifying electrodes. A duo-diode-triode will thus be found under "Triodes with AC resistance greater than 7,0oo ohms," a duo-diode-HF pentode under "Variable-mu Valves," while a duo-diode-output pentode is listed as an " Output Pentode."

The uses of these valves are many and varied, but they find their chief application in the provision of automatic volume control. A duo-diode-triode can provide detection, delayed AVC and first stage LF amplification, while a triple-diode-triode can give, in addition to detection and LF amplification, quiet delayed amplified AVC. Two types of duo-diode-pentode are to be found. One embodies a pentode of the variable-mu type, and this is intended to act as an HF, IF, or LF amplifier, while the diodes give detection and

AVC. In the other type the pentode has the characteristics of an output valve, and no additional LF amplification is needed.

## Triodes

Triodes with internal resistances greater than 7,000 ohms find their chief application as grid or anode-bend detectors, firststage LF amplifiers and oscillators for superheterodyne frequency-changing purposes. For a grid or power grid detector it is usually best to choose a valve with an internal resistance of some 10,000 ohms, and with a moderately high amplification factor.
In the LF amplifier, a similar type of valve is usually best, and with normal designs a resistance of about 10,000 ohms leads to the most even frequency response. In cases where quality is the first consideration, the trend should be towards a valve in the $7,000 / 10,000$ ohms range, while small sets where amplification is at least as important as quality will be best served by the choice of a valve with a resistance between 10,000 ohms and 20,000 ohms. The basis of choice, of course, assumes that the valves have similar values of mutual conductance.

The selection of an oscillator valve is in no way difficult, for almost any valve will function. In general, however, one with an internal resistance of some 10,000 ohms and a mutual conductance of some $1.5 / 2.5$ $\mathrm{mA} / \mathrm{V}$ is the best.

## Output Triodes

Those valves with resistances less than 7,000 ohms are chiefly of the output type. The few specimens which come into this section and which have resistances above about 4,000 ohms are usually more suitable for acting as low-gain LF amplifiers in ultra-high quality receivers.
The most important characteristic of an


Testing Osram valves for insulation.


The electrode assembly of Mullard valves is critically examined with a magnifying glass against an illuminated opal glass background.
output valve is the power output, for unless this be sufficient it is impossible to obtain good quality reproduction at reasonable volume. For ordinary room strength at good quality some 2,000 milliwatts is necessary, but where the very best quality is desired, and particularly when the high and low frequency responses are unusually well maintained, some 4,000 milliwatts should be allowed. So much depends upon the efficiency of the loud speaker, however, and even upon the characteristics of the room in which it is used, that experience is the best guide for any particular conditions.

The output is calculated upon a basis of 5 per cent. second harmonic distortion, and this involves the statement of the optimum value of load impedance. Since it is unlikely that the speaker will have the correct impedance, a transformer must normally be used for matching, and its ratio can be calculated by dividing the required load impedance by the speaker impedance and taking the square root of the result. In all cases where the speaker impedance is less than the valve load, the transformer will be of the step-down type. In certain cases, figures are given for a pair of valves operated in push-pull. These refer neither to ordinary push-pull nor to Class "B", operation, but to the new " low-loading" system which is to be recommended where very large output is desired.

## Output Pentodes

The chief advantages of the pentode over the triode are its increased efficiency and sensitivity-a greater output is obtainable for a given expenditure of energy from the HT supply, and a smaller signal input is required. To counterbalance this, however,
(Concluded on page xxiv.)
FREQUENCY-CHANGERS


|  |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  pua dos <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


| FREQUENCY－CHANGERS－（Continued） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type． |  |  | Fllament． |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Anode } \\ \text { Current } \\ \text { (mA.). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Screen } \\ \text { Current } \\ \text { (mA.). } \end{gathered}$ |  | Max．Con－ version Conduc tance atA，BA \＆$C$$(m A / V).$. |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Mind } \\ \text { c. } \\ \text { Bias. }}}{ }$ | D． <br> Max． Grid Bias． Bras |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pins } \\ \text { inase. } \end{gathered}$ | Price． |
|  |  |  | Volts． | Amps． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MAZDA | TP 22 （TP） | $\cdots$ pent． | 2.0 | 0.25 | 150 | 60 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1，600，000 | 0.5 | 0.008 | $-1.5$ | －20．0 | 3.0 | 9 | 18／6 |
|  | ACTP（TP） |  | ${ }^{4.0}{ }^{*}$ | 1.25 | $\begin{array}{r}150 \\ 250 \\ \hline 200\end{array}$ | 200 | 0．7． | $\underline{2.5}$ | 900， 9 | ${ }_{0}^{1.7}$ | 0.008 | $-\overline{5} .0$ | －41．0 | $\overline{3} .0$ | 9 | 20／－ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {TP13＊}}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\cdots$ | 13．0＊ | 0.4 | 200 <br> 250 <br> 200 | 200 | ${ }_{6}^{1.5}$ | $\stackrel{5}{25}$ | $\begin{array}{r}21,500 \\ 300,000 \\ \hline 2000\end{array}$ | 1.4 0.7 | $0 . \overline{008}$ | －$\overline{-5}$ | －41．0 | 3.0 | 9 | 20／－ |
|  | TP 2620 （ $\ddot{\mathrm{T}}$ ） | $\cdots$ | 26．0＊ | 0.2 | 200 200 200 | 200 | 1.5 6.5 1.5 | 2.5 | 21,500 900000 90000 | 1.4 0.65 1.4 | $0 . \overline{008}$ | －5．0 | $-37.0$ | $\overline{3} .0$ | 9 | 20／－ |
|  | － | $\ldots$ osc． |  |  | 200 |  |  | － | 21,500 | 1.4 | － | － | ， |  |  |  |
| MULLARD | FC $2(0) .$. | $\because$ pent． | 2.0 | 0.125 | 150 | 70 | 0.8 | 0.75 | 二 | 0.2 | 0.002 | 0 | $-20.0$ | ${ }^{13.0}$ | 7 | 18／6 |
|  | FC 4 ＂ 0 （ $\quad$. |  | 4．0＊ | $0.6 \overline{0}$ | 250 | 70 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 1，600，000 | 0.6 | 0.002 | $-1.5$ | $-25.0$ | 19.0 | 7 | 20 － |
|  |  |  | 4．0＊ | 1.25 | 90 250 150 | 150 | ${ }_{3.0}^{2.0}$ | 0.75 | 二 | 0.65 | 0.002 | －$\overline{-5}$ | $-30.0$ | 二 | 9 | $20 /-$ |
|  | FC ${ }^{13}{ }^{13}{ }^{1}(\ddot{O})$ |  | 13．0＊ | 0.2 | 150 200 | 70 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 31,000 $1,600,000$ | 0.6 | $0 . \overline{002}$ | $-1.5$ | $-25.0$ | 12.0 | 7 | 20］－ |
|  | （0） | $\ldots$ ． ose． |  |  | 90 |  | 2.0 |  | 1，0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OStar－ganz． | $\begin{gathered} \text { G } 5(\mathrm{H}) \\ \because \\ \# \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \because \text { tet. } \\ & \therefore \text { ose. } \end{aligned}$ | 100／250＊ | 0.024 | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | 75 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | 4.5 | 1，500，000 | ${ }^{0.6}$ | 0.01 | $-1.0$ | $-40.0$ | 二 | 7 | 19／6 |
| 362 ．． | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{ACFC} 4(\mathrm{H}) \\ \mathrm{TFC}(\mathrm{H}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \therefore \text { tet. } \\ & \therefore \text { tet. } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{4.0^{*}}{6.0^{*}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 250 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80 \\ 150 \\ 150 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | 二 | 二 | 二 | 二 | $\begin{aligned} & -1.0 \\ & =1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -10.0 \\ & -10.0 \end{aligned}$ | 二 | $7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 / \\ & 15! \end{aligned}$ |
| triotron | $\bigcirc 202$（0）．． | $\cdots$ pent． | ${ }^{2.0}$ | 0.14 | 135 | 45 | 0.6 | 2.5 | $2,500,000$ | 0.25 | 0.002 | 0 | $-12.0$ | ${ }^{11.3}$ | 7 | ${ }^{136}$ |
|  | $0406(0)$ $01307(0)$ | $\because \because$ pent． | ${ }_{\text {cta }}^{4.00^{*}}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.65}$ | ${ }_{209}^{250}$ | 70 | 1.3 0.8 | ${ }_{3.0}^{3.0}$ | $1,600,000$ $1,500,000$ | ${ }_{0.6}^{0.6}$ | ${ }_{0.002}^{0.002}$ | -1.5 -1.5 | － -25.0 -25.0 | ${ }_{11.3}^{11.3}$ | 7 | 15／6 $15 / 6$ |
| TUNGSRAM ．． | MH 206 （H） | $\cdots$ tet． | 2.0 | 0.06 | 180 | ${ }_{6}^{66}$ | 1.3 | $\underline{2.4}$ | 500，000 | ${ }_{0}^{0.3}$ | 0.004 | －3．0 | －22．5 | 二 | 7 | 15／－ |
|  | vo $\ddot{z}^{\prime}(0){ }^{\text {² }}$ |  | 2.0 | 0.13 | 135 135 135 | 90 | 1.3 0.5 | 0.9 | 2，500，000 | ${ }_{0}^{1.0}$ | $0 . \overline{002}$ | 0 | $-12.0$ | 二 | 7 | 15／－ |
|  | м ${ }^{7105}$（ H$)$ | $\cdots$ | 4．0＊ | 1.0 | 135 200 | 100 | 1.7 5.0 | 1.1 | 600000 | －0．52 | $0 . \overline{0015}$ | $-3.0$ | $-\overline{5.0}$ | 二 | 7 | 16；－ |
|  | vo ${ }^{4}(0)$. |  | ${ }^{4.0}{ }^{*}$ | 0.65 | 150 250 | 70 | 4.0 1.6 | 3.8 | 1，000，000 | ${ }_{0.6}^{1.4}$ | 0.001 | $-1.5$ | $-2 \overline{0.0}$ | 二 | 7 | 16／－ |
|  | MH ${ }^{\prime \prime} 118$（ $\left.\ddot{\mathrm{H}}\right)$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ ose． | 10．0＊ | 0.18 | 90 200 | 100 | ${ }^{2.5}$ | 2.3 | 700,000 | $\stackrel{-9.47}{0 .}$ | $0 . \overline{0015}$ | $-\overline{3.0}$ | $-\overline{45.0}$ | － | 70 | 16／－ |
|  | vo $\ddot{13}_{3}(0)$ ． | $\cdots$ | 13．0＊ | 0.3 | 150 250 | 70 | 3.0 1.6 | $\frac{3}{3.5}$ | （ 22.0000 | ${ }_{0.6}^{1.4}$ | $0 . \overline{001}$ | $-1.5$ | $-\overrightarrow{25.0}$ | 二 |  | 16／－ |
|  | ＂．． | $\because$ osc． |  |  | ${ }_{90}$ | － | 2.5 | $\underline{-}$ | 1，00，0 | － | － | －1．5 |  | － |  |  |

## SCREEN－GRID VALVES




## 3 YEARS AGO

Three years ago HIVAC placed just 3 Valves on the market -they were such an immediate and unqualified success that within the first 12 months the HIVAC range of British Made Valves was increased to over 30 types.
HIVAC achievements during 1935 include, introducing to the world's market a complete range of "Midget" Valves-an accomplishment considered impossible by many valve engineers. Then the HIVAC A.C./V. Valve which has made possible "Automatic Volume Expansion." (This Hivac Valve was fully described in May 10th issue of "The Wireless World.")
Our very latest contribution (reporied upon in August 2nd issue of "The Wireless World") is the HIVAC HARRIES Output Valves, which utilise an entirely new principle in Valve production.
These Hivac progressive achievements have been made possible by confining our efforts entirely to the manufacture of Valves.

> HiVAC PRICES RANGE FROM Battery $3 / Q \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Mains } \\ & \text { Types }\end{aligned} \quad / \mathbf{T y p e s}$

Scnd for Complete Hivac Valve Guide ant Chart "W."
HIGH VACUUM VALVE CO., LTD., 113-117, FARRINGDON RD., LONDON, E.C. 1


## RADIOLAB <br> Visual Valve Tester

enables valves of all types to be tested under actual working conditions.
(2) Direct indication of MUTUAL CONDUCTANCE without calculation or adjustment.

- INTER - ELECTRODE LEAKAGE up to 5 megohms measured by an unique system.
( LARGE SENSITIVE INSTRUMENTS indicate diode and grid currents as well as
all anode voltages and currents.
- Invaluable for demonstrating in a straightInvaluable for demonstrating in a straight-
forward form faulty and worn valves and forward form faulty and worn


Write for shect 719 W
giving full lechnical giving full lechnica!
specification.

## RADIOLAE 1936 programme includes:

ALL PURPOSE TESTER measures A.C. and D.C. from ${ }_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{0}$ th to 1,000 volts ( 1,000 ohms per volt) $1_{0}^{1}$ th milli= amperes tor ampere, also resistance from $\frac{1}{2}$ ohm to $\frac{1}{1}$ megohm.
OMNI SELECTOR facilitates measurement of current and voltage at all electrodes in every type of valve.
UNIVERSAL OSCILLATOR-continuous range on fundamentals from 175 to 3,000 metres.
UNIT CONSTRUCTION. These instruments are made in uniform size for assembly in neat carrying case forming a complete testing equipment.

## EVERETT EDGCUMBE, Colindale Works, <br> Colindale 6045. <br> LONDON <br> N.W. 9

Mention of "The Wireless World," when writing to advertisers, will ensure prompt attention.
SCREEN-GRID VALVES-(Continued)


| Type. |  |  |  | Fllament. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Normal } \\ \text { Anode } \\ \text { Volts. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Normal } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Screent } \\ \text { Volts. } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{\text { Anode } \\ \text { Current } \\ \text { (mA.). }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Screen } \\ \text { Current. } \\ \text { (mA.). }}}{\substack{\text {. }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Resistance } \\ \text { (Ohms). }}}{\mathrm{AC}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mutual } \\ \substack{\text { Condic- } \\ \text { (mAce } \\ \text { (mAV. }) .} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Grid- } \\ \text { Anode } \\ \text { Capacity } \\ \text { (mmfis.). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pins } \\ & \text { ins } \end{aligned}$ | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Volts. | Amps. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| triotron | S 218 (P) | $\cdots$ |  | 2.0 | 0.18 | 150 | 150 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 550,000 | 1.85 | 0.002 | 7 | $10 \%$ |
|  | S ${ }_{\text {S }} 2150$ (P) | $\because$ |  | ${ }_{2.0}^{2.0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.05}$ | 135 | ${ }_{130}^{135}$ | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1,000,000 | 0.8 | ${ }^{0.001}$ | 7 | $10-$ |
|  | ${ }_{8} 435 \mathrm{~N}$ ( P$)$ | $\because$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { 4.0* }}{ }$ | ${ }_{1.1}$ | 120 200 | 100 100 | ${ }_{3.0}^{2.5}$ | ${ }_{0.5}^{0.25}$ | $1,333,000$ $1,450,000$ | ${ }_{3.5}^{1.5}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.05}$ | ${ }_{5}{ }_{\text {or }} 7$ | ${ }_{12}^{10} 6$ |
|  | S 410 N. | .. | $\because$ | 4.0** | 1.0 | 200 | 100 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 1,400,000 | 1.0 | $0.02{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5 | 12.6 |
|  | $\mathrm{Br}^{430} \mathrm{~N}$ (SD) | .. | $\cdots$ | 4.0* | 1.0 | 200 | 33 | 0.35 | 0.25 | 3,333,000 | 3.0 | 0.003 | 7 | 136 |
|  | S 1328 (P) | . | . | 13.0* | 0.2 | 200 | 100 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1,500,000 | 3.0 | 0.002 | 7 | 12.6 |
|  | S $2035 \mathrm{~N}(\mathrm{P})$ | .. | .. | $20.0 *$ | 0.18 | 200 | 100 | 3.0 | 0.25 | 1,450,000 | 3.5 | 6.002 | 5 | 12,6 |
| tungsram | S 210 | $\cdots$ |  | $\stackrel{9.0}{ }$ | 0.12 | 200 | 100 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 333,000 | 1.2 | - | 4 | 10/- |
|  | Ss 210 | . |  | 2.9 | 0.12 | 150 | 75 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1,000,000 | 1.4 |  | 4 | 10 - |
|  | HP 210 (P) |  |  | 2.0 | 0.12 | 150 | 150 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 2,500,000 | 1.9 |  | 4 or 7 | 11 - |
|  | AS 4120 | .. |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.0 *}$ | 1.0 | 200 | 100 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 300,000 | 3.0 |  | 5 | 14, |
|  | HP ${ }_{\text {HP }} 101018$ (P) | . | : | $\stackrel{4.0 *}{10.0 *}$ | 1.0 0.18 | - | 100 150 | 3.5 3.3 | 0.6 0.6 | $2,000,000$ 1,500000 | ${ }_{1.25}^{3.5}$ | 二 |  | 14:- |
|  |  | $\because$ | $\because$ | ${ }_{13.0}{ }^{*}$ | 0.8 | 250 | 100 | ${ }_{3.0}$ | 1.2 |  | ${ }_{2.4}$ |  | ${ }_{7}$ | 14)- |
|  | HP 2018 (P) | .. | .. | ${ }_{20.0}{ }^{*}$ | 0.18 | $\underline{30}$ | 100 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 1,400,000 | 3.5 | - | 5 or 7 | 14;- |

VARIABLE-MU VALVES

| Type. |  |  | Filament. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Anode } \\ \text { Current } \\ \text { (mA.). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Screen } \\ \text { Current. } \\ \text { (mA.). } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { c. } \\ \substack{\text { Mind } \\ \text { Grid. } \\ \text { Blas. }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { D. } \\ \substack{\text { Max. } \\ \text { Grid } \\ \text { Bias. }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Grid- } \\ \text { Anode } \\ \text { Capacity } \\ \text { (mmods.). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pins } \\ \text { Base. } \\ \text { Base } \end{gathered}$ | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Vots. | Amps. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| brimar | ${ }_{9}^{9 \mathrm{Al}}$ (P) ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.00^{*}}$ | 1.0 | ${ }^{250}$ | 100 | 5.0 | 2.0 | ${ }^{600,000}$ | 4.25 | 0.001 | $-1.5$ | $-35.0$ | - | 5 | $17 / 6$ |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{9} \mathrm{D} 23(\mathrm{P}) \quad \therefore$ | $\because$ | ${ }_{13.0}{ }^{4.0 *}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.6}$ | ${ }_{250}$ | ${ }_{125}^{125}$ | 10.0 10.0 | 3.0 3 | 800,000 600,000 | 1.8 | ${ }_{0}^{0.001}$ | $-2.0$ | -40.0 -40.0 | - | 7 | 176 17,6 |
| CLARION | vs $2 .$. | . | 2.0 | 0.11 | 150 | 80 | 4.5 | 1.2 | - | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0 | $-15.0$ | - | 4 | 39 |
|  | VHP 2 (P) .. | . | 2.0 | 0.15 | 150 | 60 | 3.5 | 0.75 | - | 1.0 | 0.01 | 0 | $-10.0$ |  |  | $4 \cdot 6$ |
|  | ACVS ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . | 4.0** | 1.0 | 200 | ${ }^{90}$ | 7.0 | 1.5 |  | 2.0 | 0.1 | -1.5 | $-36.0$ |  | 5 | ${ }^{4 / 6}$ |
|  | ACV HP (P) | . | $4.0 *$ | 1.0 | 200 | 100 | 4.5 | 1.5 | - | 2.2 | 0.05 | $-1.5$ | -18.0 |  | 7 | 6 6'6 |
|  | ADV HP (P) | .. | 20.0* | 0.18 | 200 | 100 | 5.5 | 2.3 | - | 2.5 | 0.05 | -1.5 | -18.0 | - | 7 | 6,6 |
| CO8SOR | 220 VS | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ | 0.2 | 150 | 80 | 1.6 | - | 400,000 | 1.6 | 0.06 | , | - 9.0 | - | 4 | 12.6 |
|  | 220 VSG | . | 2.9 | 0.2 | 150 | 80 | 2.6 |  | 110,000 | 1.6 | 0.06 | 0 | $-15.0$ |  | 4 | 12/6 |
|  | $210 \mathrm{VPT}(\mathrm{P})$. | . | $2.0 *$ | ${ }^{0.1}$ | 159 | 80 | $\stackrel{3}{7}$ | 0.75 | 600,000 | 1.1 | 0.06 | 0 | - 9.0 |  | 4 or 7 | ${ }^{13 / 6}$ |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { MVSG }}$ MVSPen ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | . | ${ }_{4.0 *}^{4.0 *}$ | ${ }_{10}^{1.0}$ | 200 200 | 80 109 | 7.8 | ${ }^{0.75}$ | 200,000 600000 | 2.5 | 0.05 | $-1.5$ | $-35.0$ | - | 5 | 17/6 |
|  |  | $\because$ | $\begin{gathered} .9 .0 * \\ 13.0^{*} \end{gathered}$ | 1.9 0.2 | ${ }_{200}^{200}$ | 109 100 | 4.2 9.0 | 1.3 2.2 | 600,000 800,000 | 3.0 1.8 | 0.03 0.03 | $-1.5$ | -20.0 -30.0 | 二 | ${ }^{5}$ or 7 | 1776 176 |
| DARIO .. | PF 472 (P) | . | 2.0 | 0.18 | 150 | 150 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 500,000 | 1.7 | 0.01 | -0.5 | -16.0 | 0.002 |  | 10. |
|  | TB 452 | $\cdots$ | 2.0 | 0.15 | 150 | 70 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 200,000 | 1.5 | 0.014 | 0 | - 9.9 | 0.002 | 4 | 96 |
|  | TE 474 (P) .. | $\cdots$ | 4.0** | 1.1 | 200 | 100 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 1,000,000 | 2.0 | 0.02 | $-1.5$ | -30.9 | 0.001 | 5 or 7 | 12,6 |
|  | TE 554 | .. | 4.0* | 1.0 | 200 | 100 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1300,000 | 3.0 | 0.01 | $-2.0$ | - 40.0 | 0.002 | 5 | 12/6 |
| EvER-READY | K ${ }^{40} 50 \mathrm{~N}$ | $\because$ | $\stackrel{2.0}{2.0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.18}$ | 150 | ${ }^{99}$ | 2.5 | 0.5 | - | 1.4 | 0.014 | 0 | - 7.0 | - | 4 | 12/6 |
|  | K $50 \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{P})$ | . | 2.0 * | 0.18 | 150 | 150 | 3.7 | 0.5 |  | 1.7 | 0.017 | 0 | $-7.0$ |  | 7 | 136 |
|  |  | $\because$ | $\stackrel{4}{43,0^{*}}$ | 1.2 0.2 | 200 200 | 100 200 | 3.0 8.5 | ${ }_{2.7}^{2.3}$ | - | 3.2 2.0 | 0.025 | -1.5 | -20.9 | - | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ or 7 | 17/6 |
| ferranti |  |  |  | 1.0 | 200 | 100 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 1,000,000 |  | 0.01 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | vpta (P) | .. | 13.0* | 0.2 | 250 | 100 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 1,000,000 | 2.0 | 0.01 | -2.0 | -28.0 | ${ }_{0.002}$ | 5 | 176 176 |
| graham FARISH. |  | $\cdots$ | $9.0$ | $0.15$ | 150 | $\overline{70}$ | $\overline{75}$ | $\overline{075}$ | 110,000 | 1.0 | 0.075 | 0 | -14.0 | 0.002 | ${ }_{7}$ | 12.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| hivag.. | $\underset{\text { VP } 215}{ } 215$ | .. | 2.0 2.0 | 0.2 | 150 150 | 75 75 | 8.0 <br> .9 <br> .9 | 1.5 | 110,900 400,000 | ${ }_{1.25}^{1.0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.075}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 14.0 $-\quad 90$ $-\quad .0$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.002}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10,6}$ |
|  | Ac/Vs $\because$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{4} .0{ }^{*}$ | 1.0 | $\xrightarrow{200}$ | 80 | $\frac{5.0}{}$ | 0.7 | ${ }_{400,000}$ | 3.0 | ${ }_{0.025}^{0.005}$ | ${ }_{--1.5}^{0}$ | - ${ }^{9.0} \mathbf{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.009}$ | $4{ }^{4} \mathrm{or} 7$ | 10.6 136 |
|  | $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{VP}(\mathrm{P})$ | .. | ${ }^{4.0}{ }^{*}$ | 1.0 | 200 | 100 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 1,000,000 | 3.0 | 0.004 | $-1.5$ | -30.0 | 0.004 | 5 or 7 | ${ }_{13,6}$ |


DIODES

TRIODE VALVES (AC Resistance greater than 7,000 ohms.)


TRIODE VALVES-(Continued) (AC Resistance greater than $\mathbf{7 , 0 0 0}$ ohms.)

| Type. |  |  | Flament. |  | $c: \begin{gathered} \text { A. } \\ \text { Normal Anode } \\ \text { Volts. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Anode } \\ \text { Current } \\ \text { for } \begin{array}{c} \text { O } \end{array} \\ \text { (mA.). } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | At Zero Grid Volts and 100 v . HT |  |  | $\underset{\substack { \text { B. } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { Grid Bias } \\ \text { for A. }{ \text { B. } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { Grid Bias } \\ \text { for A. } } }\end{subarray}}{\text { che }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Plns in } \\ \text { Base. }}}$ | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Volts. | Amps. | AC Resistance (Ohms) |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mutual } \\ \text { Conductance } \\ \left(\mathrm{mA}_{\mathbf{N} / \mathrm{V}) .}\right. \end{gathered}$ | Amplification Factor. |  |  |  |
| MULLARD-contd. | TDD 2 A (DD) |  |  | 2.0 | 0.12 | ${ }^{135}$ | 1.0 | 28,009 | 1.2 | 31 | $-1.5$ | 5 | 9/- |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{40 \times}^{2.0}$ | 0.1 | ${ }_{135}^{135}$ | 2.0 | 12,000 | 1.4 | 18.5 | -4.5 | 5 | 9-8 |
|  | $304 \mathrm{~V} \because .$. | $\because$ | ${ }_{4.0{ }^{4}}^{4.0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.65}$ | 200 200 | 1.8 4.0 | 34,000 12,500 | 3.2 | 75 40 | - ${ }^{-2.0}$ | 5 | ${ }_{\substack{13 / 6 \\ 13 / 6}}$ |
|  | 244 V $\because \because$ | $\because$ | $4.0{ }^{\text {4 }}$ | ${ }_{0.65}^{0.65}$ | 200 | ${ }_{5.5}^{4.9}$ | 9,000 | 2.8 | 25 | -5.5 | 5 | -13/6 |
|  |  | $\because$ | 4.0* | ${ }_{0}^{0.65}$ | 200 200 | 7.0 7.0 | 10,300 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} 9$ | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $-3.5$ | 7 | 15/6 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {TLD }} 13 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{DD})$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{13.0}^{13.0 *}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.2}$ | 200 200 | ${ }_{7.0}^{4.0}$ | 12,500 10,300 | ${ }_{2.9}^{3.9}$ | 40 30 | $-4.0$ | 7 | 13/6 |
| OSTAR-GANZ . | A $520 .$. | :. | 100/250* | 0.024 | 250 | 4.0 | 8,800 | 2.5 | 22 | -6.0 | 5 or 7 | 15/- |
|  | D $130 . .$. |  | 100/250* | 0.024 | 250 | 2.0 | 40,000 | 3.5 | 100 | -1.0 | 7 | 15/9 |
|  | BA 1 (SD) .. | . | 150/200* | 0.024 | 250 | 2.0 | 40,000 | 2.5 | 100 | - 1.0 | 7 | 18/3 |
|  | BA 5 (SD) | $\cdots$ | $150^{*}$ | 0.024 | 250 | 4.0 | 10,000 | 2.5 | 25 | -6.0 | 7 | 18/3 |
| PIX | 3 ... $\quad$. | $\because$ | 2.0 2.0 | ${ }_{0}^{0.1}$ | 150 | ${ }_{3}^{1.5}$ | 20,000 12,000 | ${ }_{0.9}^{1.0}$ | $\xrightarrow{20}$ | -4.0 -7.5 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 2/6 ${ }_{2 / 6}^{2 / 6}$ |
|  | $4{ }^{4}$.. |  | 2.0 | 0.1 | 150 | 1.0 | 37,000 | 0.9 | 33 | -1.0 | 4 | 2/6 |
|  | $90 \mathrm{AC} \cdot \cdot \cdot$. |  | 4.0 * | 1.0 | 200 | 3.0 | 23,000 | 1.7 | 40 | -1.5 | 5 | 8/6 |
|  | 100 AC |  | $4.0{ }^{*}$ | 1.0 | 200 | 5.0 | ${ }^{7,500}$ | 2.0 | 15 | -6.0 | 5 | 9/6 |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{2.0}{20}$ | 0.1 | ${ }^{150}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2.0}$ | 31,000 | 1.0 | 32 | ${ }^{-1.5}$ | 4 | 3/6 |
|  | $\mathrm{LL} 2^{2} \because \because$ | $\cdots$ | 2.0 | ${ }_{0.1}^{0.1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}150 \\ 150 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 3.0 4.0 | $\xrightarrow{18,000} 1$ | 1.5 1.2 | -24 | $-3.0$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | ${ }_{3 / 6}$ |
|  | ACHL $\ddot{4}$ |  | $4.0{ }^{*}$ | 1.0 | 250 | 5.0 | 10,000 | 3.3 | ${ }_{3}$ | -5.0 | 5 | 7/6 |
|  | ACHL 4 dd (DD) |  | 4.0** | 1.0 | 250 | 7.0 | 16,000 | 2.5 | 38 | -3.0 | 7 | 9 - |
|  | UHL $\because \cdot$. |  | $6.5{ }^{\text {* }}$ | 0.3 | 250 | 6. 0 | 16,000 | 2.0 | 32 | -4.0 | 5 | 7/6 |
|  | UH dd (DD) .. | . | $6.5{ }^{*}$ | 0.3 | 250 | 5.0 | 20,000 | 2.0 | 40 | -3.0 | 7 | $9 /$ |
| triotron |  | $\because$ | 2.0 20 | ${ }_{0.08}^{0.1}$ | 150 200 | ${ }_{5}^{1.0}$ | 24,000 15000 | 1.2 | $\stackrel{28}{15}$ | - $\mathbf{-}_{5.0}^{2.0}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | ${ }_{3 / 6}^{3 / 6}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{SD}_{2} \quad .$. |  | 2.0 | 0.1 | 200 | ${ }_{7.0}$ | 12,000 | 1.5 | 18 | - 5.0 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | ${ }_{3 / 6}$ |
|  | A $214 . .$. | $\because$ | 2.0 | 0.1 | 150 | 4.0 | 10,000 | 1.4 | 14 | -4.0 | 4 | 3/6 |
|  |  | . | ${ }_{40}^{2.0}$ | ${ }^{0.08}$ | 150 | 7.0 | 10,000 | 0.9 | ${ }^{9}$ | -7.0 | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | ${ }_{86}^{3 / 6}$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {A } 40400^{2}}$ | $\because$ | ${ }_{20.0{ }^{4 .}}$ | 1.0 0.18 | 200 200 | 0.2 0.2 | 30,000 30,000 | 4.0 | 120 | -1.5 -1.5 | 5 | ${ }_{8 / 8}^{8 / 6}$ |
| tungsram | HR 210 LD 210 | . | $\stackrel{2.0}{2}$ | 0.1 | 200 $-\quad 200$ | 2.0 | 23,000 | 1.3 | 30 | -1.5 |  | 3/9 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {DDT }}{ }^{\text {LD } 210}$ (DD) $\because .$. | $\because$ | ${ }_{2.0}^{2.0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.1}$ | 150 150 | 3.0 1.4 | 14,009 21,400 | 1.3 1.4 | ${ }_{30}^{18}$ | -3.0 | 4 | ${ }_{7}^{3 / 9}$ |
|  | AR 4101 .. | $\because$ | $4.0{ }^{*}$ | 1.0 | 200 | 3.0 | 13,500 | 3.0 | 40 | $-{ }^{-3.5}$ | 5 | 10/6 |
|  |  | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{4.0}^{4.0 *}$ | 1.0 | 200 200 | 4.0 4.0 | 11,500 15,000 | ${ }_{3.6}^{3.5}$ | ${ }_{30}^{40}$ | $-3.0$ | ${ }_{7}^{5}$ | ${ }_{12 / 6}^{10 / 6}$ |
|  | HL 13 ( $\because$ | $\because$ | 13.0 * | 0.2 | 200 | ${ }_{4.0}^{4.0}$ | 12,000 | 3.5 | 42 | $-3.0$ | 7 | 10/6 |
|  | R 2018 .. | -. | 20.0* | 0.18 | 200 | 2.5 | 13,300 | 3.0 | 40 | -2.5 | 5 | 10/6 |

TRIODE VALVES (ac Resistance less than 7,000 ohms.)



## THREE TYPICAL USES FOR WESTECTORS

## BATTERY ECONOMY

## HIGH QUALITY DETECTION

Used as a Battery Economiser, the Westector enables a large output to be obtained from a battery set without using special components, and is applicable to any type of receiver.

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## OR TREBINICAL IMPORTANCE

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 PROVISION OF AUTOMATIC VOLUME CONTROL

| EATER CHARACTERISTICS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | D41 |
| Heater Volts ...................4.0Heater Current ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (1........0.3 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| DN41 |  |
| Heater Volts $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .4 .0 ~ . . . . ~$ |  |
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|  | MHD4 $\quad$ DH30 |
| Heater Volts......................4.0................. 13.0 |  |
| Heater Currents .... | ............ 1.0 amp .......... 0.3 amp |
|  | Price each : 15/6 15/6 |
|  | WD40 WD30 |
| Heater Volts.........................4.0................... 13.0 |  |
| Heater Currents .... | ............. 1.0 amp .......... 0.3 amp |
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## DOUBEEDIODE type $\mathbf{D} 41$

Where adequate signal voltage is available, a diode such as the OSRAM D41 is the ideal Detector as it provides practically perfect undistorted detection. The double diode facilitates also supply of D.C. voltage for Automatic Volume Control. In addition, the advantages of Diode Detection are available in combination with amplifying valves as follow :

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A Double Diode-High Slope Output Pentode to combine Detection, A.V.C., and sensitive High Power Output.

## TYPE MITD4

A Double Diode-Triode Valve to combine Detection, A.V.C., and andio frequency amplification.
(Type DH30 for DC-AC, and Car Radio)

## type WD40

A Double Diode-Screen Pentode to combine Detection, A.V.C., and H.F. or I.F. amplification, or high gain audio frequency amplification.
(Type WD30 for DC-AC, and Car Radio)
TRIODE VALVES-(Continued) AC Resistance less than 7,000 ohms.


## OUTPUT PENTODE VALVES

|  | Type. |  |  | Filament. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { A. } \\ \text { Normal } \\ \text { Anode } \\ \text { Volts. } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Normal } \\ \text { S. } \\ \text { Solten. }}}{\text { Volts. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Max. } \\ & \text { Anode } \\ & \text { Watts. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pins } \\ \text { ins } \\ \text { Base. } \end{gathered}$ | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Volts. | Amps. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| brimar.. | .. Pen Bl | .. | .. | 2.0 | 0.2 | 150 | 150 | 8.0 | 1.8 | - 4.5 | 18,000 | 500 |  |  | 5 | 13/6 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Pen A }}$ A 1 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | ${ }_{4.0}^{4.0}$ | 1.0 1.2 | 250 250 | 250 250 | 32.0 32.0 |  | -16.9 -17.0 | 8,000 8,000 | 2,850 <br> 3,200 | 459 330 | 8.0 8.0 | 5 7 | 18,6 186 186 |
|  | ${ }_{7}{ }^{\text {A }} 3$ |  | $\cdots$ | $4.0{ }^{4.0}$ | ${ }_{2.0}^{1.2}$ | 250 | ${ }_{250}$ | 32.0 | 8.0 | - ${ }^{-17.0}$ | 8 8,500 | ${ }_{4}^{3,000}$ | ${ }_{140}$ | ${ }_{8.0}^{8.0}$ | 7 | 18,0 18.6 |
|  | 7 D 8 | .. | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{13.00^{*}}$ | 0.2 | 250 | 250 | 32.0 | 8.0 | - 6.0 | 8,500 | 4,000 | 140 | 8.0 |  | 18,6 |
|  | 7 D 6 | .. | .. | 40.0* | 0.2 | 250 | 250 | 33.0 | 8.0 | $-6.0$ | 8,500 | ${ }_{4}^{4,000}$ | 140 | 8.0 | 7 | 18/6 |
|  | 7 D 3 | .. |  | 40.0* | 0.2 | 150 | 150 | 40.0 | 10.0 | -22.5 | 3,750 | 2.500 | 450 | 6.0 | 7 | 18,6 |
| CLARION |  |  |  | 2.0 | 0.22 |  |  |  |  |  | 18,000 | 500 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ACPN | .. | .. | $\stackrel{4.0{ }^{\text {a }}}{20 .}$ | 1.0 | ${ }^{250}$ | ${ }_{200}^{200}$ | ${ }_{29}^{22.0}$ | 88.0 | $-12.0$ | 9,000 | ${ }_{2}^{2,000}$ | 400 | = | 5 | $4 / 6$ |
|  | ADPN | .. | .. |  | 0.18 |  |  | 22.0 |  | $-15.0$ |  | 2,200 | 500 | - | 5 | $4 / 6$ |

## VALVES for your

 (Battery, A.C. Mains and Universal Types)
# RADIO 

FOR BROADCAST or SHORT WAVES FERRANTI CATHODE RAY TUBES for TELEVISION and INDUSTRIAL USE FINEST DEFINITION and LONGEST LIFE

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OUTPUT PENTODE VALVES-(Continued)

OUTPUT PENTODE VALVES-(Continued)


## QUIESCENT OUTPUT VALVES

| Type |  |  | Fllament. |  |  |  | AnodeCurrentAnderAverageSignalditionditons.(mA.). | $\begin{gathered} \text { Input } \\ \text { Inperance } \\ \text { (Gird } \\ \text { (Grid) } \\ \text { (Onms) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | c. <br> Recom mended Driver Valve. | Recom mended Trs. Ratio (Wh (C) Primary to Secondary) | PowerOutput(torpal(Mallt)watts). | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pins } \\ \text { Pins } \\ \text { Base. } \end{gathered}$ | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Volts. | Amps |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| clarion | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } 22(\mathrm{~B}) \\ & \mathrm{B} 24(\mathrm{~B}) \end{aligned} \quad .$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $0.22$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 150 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 7.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,00 \\ & 7,2,2) \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,000 \\ 9,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\mathrm{LP}}^{\mathrm{HL}, 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5-1 \\ & 1.5-1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12000 \\ & 2,009 \end{aligned}$ | 7 | 4/6 5 5,6 |
| COSSOR .. | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{~B}) \\ & 240 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{~B}) \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.0 | 0.0 .4 | 120 120 | 2.8 3.0 3 | 6.0 8.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,000 \\ & 2,509 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | $\underset{8,000}{12.000}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 210 \mathrm{LF} \\ & 215 \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7-1 \\ & 1.5-1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,100 \\ & 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | 7 | 14/-- |
| DARIO .. | . TB 402 (B) |  | $\because 0$ | 0.2 | 150 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 4,000 | 0 | 14,500 | TB 172 | 1.5-1 | 1,500 | 7 | $10 / 6$ |
| Ever-ready |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,50 \\ 1500 \\ 180 \end{gathered}$ | 4.0 3.9 3.0 | - | 3.000 3.009 | -13.5 0 -4.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,000 \\ & 14.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{K}}^{\mathrm{K} 30 \mathrm{E}} 3 \mathrm{E}$ | 三 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,400 \\ & 1,250 \\ & 1,250 \end{aligned}$ | 9 7 | $22 / 6$ $14-5$ $14-$ |

QUIESCENT OUTPUT VALVES-(Continued)


| Type. |  |  |  | Filament. |  | (type of $\begin{gathered}\text { Rectincation. }\end{gathered}$ | Max. Anode (ROItS(RMS) | Max. DC Output. |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { Pins in }}{\text { Base. }}$ | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Volts. | Amps. |  |  | Volts. | . | voits. | ma. |  |  |
| brimar | R1.. | $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | 4.0** | ${ }_{2}^{1.0}$ | Full-wave | 250-6-250 | 260 | ${ }^{60}$ | 299 | 30 | 4 | 126 |
|  | ${ }_{R}^{\mathrm{R}} \mathrm{R}_{3} \ldots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.00^{*}} 4$ | $\frac{2.25}{295}$ | Full wave Full-ware | 3, | 360 1610 | 120 120 10 | 411 6,19 | ${ }_{6 i 1}^{60}$ | 4 | 15. |
|  | ${ }_{1} \mathrm{~A}^{17}$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $4.0{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2.25 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Ful-ware } \\ \text { Fullware }}}{ }$ | $35010-10-350$ | 364 | - | 419 | 60 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 15- |
|  | $11) 5$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $40.0{ }^{*}$ | 0.2 | Half-wave | 2.50 | 265 | 75 | 301 | 37.3 | 5 | 126 |
| CLARION | .. lTet | . | . | 4.0 | 1.0 | Full-wave | 250-0--250 | 246 | $6^{6}$ | 27.5 | 30 | 4 | 36 |
|  | 1 H 4 |  |  | 4.9 | 1.0 | Half-wave | 290 | 235 | 40 | 285 | 20 | 4 | 36 |
| cossor .. | .. .506 BU |  |  | 4.0 |  | Full-wave | 250-10-250 | 23.1 | ${ }^{610}$ | 270 | 30 |  |  |
|  | $4 \pm 2 \mathrm{BL}$ | .. | . | 4.0 | 20. | Full-wave | 3.30-4--3.50 | $3: 9$ | 120 | 409 | (6) | 4 | 15.- |
|  | 4 | .. | . | $\stackrel{4.0}{40.0 *}$ |  | Full-ware Half wave |  | 210 | ${ }^{120} 7$ | (108) | ${ }_{37.0}^{60}$ | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | 120 |
| DARIO | .. SW 1 | $\cdots$ | . | 4.9 | 1.0 | Hatf-wave | 49 | 490 | (61) | 450 | 30 | 4 | 66 |
|  |  | .. | . | 4.9 | 1.9 | Full-wave | 2,50-6 - -250 | $2+5$ | ${ }^{60}$ | $\stackrel{280}{880}$ | 39 | 4 | 76 |
|  | FW 2 | .. | . | 4.9 | 1.0 | Full-wave |  | 320 | 120 | 379 | (ii) | 4 | 96 |
|  | $\mathrm{FWW}^{\text {H }}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{4.0}^{4.0}$ | 2.0 | Finl wave | \%ion | 500 | - | 5:0 | 60 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 12- |
| EVER-READY | A 11 B | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4.0* | 2.4 | Full-wave | 350 - - - - 350 | 395 | 120 | 418 | ${ }^{6} 9$ | 4 | 15. |
|  | C10 3 | .. |  | 20.0* | 0.2 | Hall-wave | 254 | 210 | \% | 26.5 | 37.5 | 5 | 12.6 |

## MORE THAN A Valveit replaces parts

Tungsram research has produced a multiple function valve that is a boon to set constructors. This is the APP4c. In this all grids are independent, as the suppressor has been brought out to a separate pin in the 7 -pin base. This triple-grid valve not only gives increased stability in the output stage, but because of this, enables constructors to dispense with grid and anode stoppers. This means

## Fewer Components in Sets Employing the TUNGSRAM APP4c ne $14 / 9$

This is but one example of the results of Tungsram research. Tungsram valves are quality valves. Tungsram valves are reliable. Tungsram valves are value valves. Send for our complete list of types. There is a Tungsram valve for every function-at attractive prices-and more reliable.

## TUNGSRAM Barium VAL VE s

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RECTIFYING VALVES-(Continued)



Valve Data Supplement (concluded from page ii)the valve is much more critical in the matching to the loud speaker, and if undue accentuation of the high notes is to be avoided a tone-correction circuit is necessary. Although high-quality reproduction can be obtained with a pentode, it is more difficult than with a triode, and the latter is usually selected where quality is of prime importance. The pentode, however, is invaluable in the smaller class of receiver where sensitivity and cost are at least as important as quality.

In the case of receivers of the Universal type and those intended for operation from DC mains, the fact that a pentode requires a much smaller grid bias than a triode is of great importance.
It will be noted that columns are included for the self-bias resistance in both triode and pentode output valve sections. The watts rating of the resistance can be found by multiplying the resistance (in ohms) by the square of the sum of the screen and anode currents (in mA.) and dividing the result by $1,000,000$.

## Quiescent Output Valves

Development in battery valves has resulted in the production of a new range of output types combining large output with extreme economy of power drawn from the HT battery. The Class "B" valve is really two triodes mounted in the

## BY OPENING THE WIRE STITCHES IN THE CENTRE OF THE JOURNAL THE COMPLETE VALVE DATA SUPPLEMENT CAN BE REMOVED AND KEPT AS A HANDY REFERENCE LIST

"B" valves are similar to those of pentodes, it will usuaily be found that a resistance-capacity tone-correction circuit across the primary of the output transformer is needed to avoid undue stressing of the upper register.

Because of the grid current flow, the Class " B" valve has a low input impedance, and it is usually necessary to feed it from the preceding $L F$, or driver, valve through a step-down transformer. The ratio can be calculated by dividing the load required by the driver valve by the grid-to-grid input impedance of the Class " $B$ " valve and taking the square root of the result.

In a few cases it will be found that this leads to a step-up ratio instead of the usual step-down, and it should be noted that the figures for transformer ratio in the columns are arranged to show this automatically. In every case the first figure refers to the primary; thus, 2-I


A corner of the Ediswan works where Mazda valves are made. On the left can be seen the testing gear with an ageing rack in the background.
same bulb and operated in push-pull. It is worked with zero or only a small negative bias, and grid current flows during a large portion of the cycle of input voltage.

As regards the output circuit, matching to the loud speaker is obtained with a transformer, the ratio of which must be calculated in the same manner as for other output valves. It is, however, important that the component used should be of suitable type with a low DC resistance and a small value of leakage inductance. Since the characteristics of Class
ratio means that the primary has twice as many turns as the secondary and that the transformer is of the step-down type. A ratio of 1-2, however, means that the primary has one-half the secondary turns and the transformer is of the step-up type.

Class "B" working is primarily intended for the battery user, and it does not go happily with mains operation as far as the smaller class of valve is concerned.

Class " $B$ " amplification has a serious rival in the QPP valve; this consists of two pentodes built into the same bulb
and operated in push-pull with a large grid bias so that the quiescent anode current is small. The requirements of the output circuit are not dissimilar to those of a Class " $B$ " stage, but as grid current is not permitted, the input circuit can be of any standard push-pull type and it is customary to employ a transformer of high step-up ratio.

## Rectifying Valves

Little need be said about the rectifier for the HT supply in an AC receiver, since the questions arising are well known. It may be remarked, however, that indirectly heated cathode types are now common among the specimens rated for the higher voltages and that they are well worth consideration. By their use it is possible to avoid the necessity for including a thermal delay switch in order to ease the strain on the smoothing condensers. The figures given for output assume in all cases the use of a 4 mfd . reservoir condenser and this should in general be rated for working at not less than 1.4 times the RMS AC input voltage. Thus, the condenser used with a 500 -volts transformer should be rated for at least 700 volts working.

Many new types of rectifier with high heater voltages are to be found and these are intended for use in Universal type sets in which the valve heaters are seriesconnected and no mains transformer is employed. Many of them are of the halfwave type, but some contain two anodes and two separate cathodes. These valves can be used as two separate half-wave rectifiers, as a full-wave rectifier, or a voltage doubler on AC supplies only.

## Metal Rectifiers

In the case of metal rectifiers, the data given is essentially the same as that for valves, but columns are included giving also the capacity and working voltage of the condensers to be included in the voltage doubling circuit. These capacities, it should be noted, are for $5^{\circ} \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ mains, and where the supply is of different frequency they must be appropriately altered. With $100 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ mains the condensers must each be one-half the listed capacity and with $25 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ double.

A glance through the supplement will show that no distinction has been made between AC and DC types of indirectly heated valve. Any such distinction would be rather artificial, and, in general, it may be taken that indirectly heated valves rated for 4 volts are intended by their makers for AC operation, and that all other voltages are primarily $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ mains valves. In the case of the latter, the usual ratings are for currents of 0.2 ampere or 0.3 ampere, but certain types of valves are rated at 0.18 ampere. The standard voltage for most types is 13 volts, but this is often exceeded in the case of output valves, and then alternatives with a 13 -volts heater, but a heavier current consumption, are available for car receivers.

# BROADCAST BREVITIES 

## Television on Top

ONE of the television systems now installed at the Alexandra Palace is giving much better results than the other.

However, providing one of the systems works well Mr. Gerald Cock, the television chief, will be quite happy, for he will be able to proceed with those ambitious plans for making the tail wag the dog.
Last week he made it clear that ordinary broadcasting would ultimately take second place.

## "Showrooms"

Meanwhile many obstacles lie in the way of establishing that chain of demonstration rooms which Mr. Cock would like to have within a twenty-five mile radius of the Alexandra Palace. $I$ understand that when transmission tests begin in February next one television " showroom " may be opened in the neighbourhood of Broadcasting House.

## Cable is So Expensive

At the outset practically all television transmission will be by ultra-short wave, though there will be about 1 ,ooo feet of high-frequency cable for " shooting " scenes in the Alexandra Palace grounds.

The Post Office engineers are working hard already to find ways of cheapening this co-axial cable, which at present costs about $\underset{\ddagger}{ } \mathrm{r}, 000$ per mile.

## Costly Pleasure

If Manchester wished to enjoy the Alexandra Palace tests the cable alone would cost about $\notin 180,000-$ the figure which the original Television Committee estimated would maintain the whole service until the end of 1936.

## B.B.C. Buys the Gear

That the B.B.C. will give both the Baird and E.M.I. systems a good innings can be judged from the fact that the apparatus is being bought outright. The old 30 -line gear at Broadcasting House was rented.

If the Ullswater Committee should recommend another $\pm 750,000$ grant to the B.B.C. out of the licence funds, this would not be too much to operate the television service until the end of the year.

Expenses in the initial stages are proving to be enormous; people at the Alexandra Palace are beginning to wonder whether the Television Committee, in recommending the $£ \mathrm{i} 80,000$ grant, was looking through the wrong end of the telescope.

## BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

## Christmas Programmes

CHRISTMAS
broadcasting plans are already " in the air." This year there is to be a reversal of producers' duties. Felix Felton will handle the Christmas Day broadcasts, while Laurence Gilliam will deal with the New Year programme.

## Reminiscences

In the latter case it should be programmes, as the reminiscences will be divided into two parts. On New Year's Eve there will be, from if to I2, a Town and Country feature, consisting of music and speech from the cities and shires, winding up at 11.45 with a service in St. Paul's Cathedral. This will


MODERNISING THE D.C. PANEL. Two new dramatic control panels which have just been installed in Berlin Broadcasting House. The sliding controls greatly facilitate the handling of multiple studio outputs by one man. Economy of space is another great advantage.
be followed by the chimes of Big Ben, and scenes on the steps of the Cathedral and outside the Tron Church. Edinburgh.

## "Memories"

But the real " memories" programmes will not be heard until January I2th. This will consist of electrical recordings of the past year's activities interspersed with dramatised scenes in the studio.

To enable him to perfect his schemes, Mr. Gilliam, like other producers, is being granted a term of semi-retirement

## On Christmas Day

The Christmas Day programme will bear the title: "This Great Family" - a quotation from His Majesty's broadcast of last year. As in previous years, the programme
will comprise items from various points in the home country and the Empire, though this time there may be fewer relays.

Probably there will be five home and five Empire transmissions arranged alternately, the total length of the feature being half an hour.
It is hoped to establish a family or occupational link between home and Empire. For instance, a chat by an English farmer may be followed by the remarks of a farmer in Canada.

## Seasanable Items

The B.B.C. appears to be exercising more artistic restraint. Even Christmas Day does not now, as in previous years, alto-
gether upset the carefully proportioned broadcasting day. This year there are enough, but not too many, Christmas items.

## Carols from Cambridge

Ushering in the Yuletide broadcasts will be "The Stranger at St. Hilary's," a Cornish mystery play by Father Bernard Walke, which Filson Young is producing on Monday, December 23rd. As usual, carols will come from King's College, Cambridge, on the afternoon of Christmas Eve, and the B.B.C. Military Band will accompany the choir of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, in Christmas carols in the evening.

## 'Scrooge '

It is hoped that Seymour Hicks will take the name part in "Scrooge," to be broadcast
on Boxing Day. A great Pick wick programme is scheduled for January $2 n d$.

## Announcer's Oversight

EDINBURGH B.B.C. studios provided a minor thrill to the technically minded last week. In an interval between musical selections the voice of the announcer was strangely muffled. An attack of asthma? Failure of the ventilation system. Strangulation by microphone leads? None of these. The announcer, who was seated in a corner by himself, had forgotten to switch in his own mike. Result: listeners were hearing him via the orchestra microphones in the centre of the studio.

## London Revisited

MAX BEERBOHM, the great caricaturist, whose retiring ways have given his name a legendary flavour, is one of the B.B.C.'s biggest " catches " of the Christmas season. He is to be heard in a talk on "London Revisited " on December 29th. " Max "' has lived at Rapallo, Italy, for the last fifteen years, but his memories will take us back to the London of the nineteenth century.

## A Snooker Commentary

CHESS and draughts must now be the only pastimes which have not bent the knee to the broadcast commentator. Billiards has already capitulated, and now the brazen eye of the microphone man is to roam the snooker table.

From Thurston's Hall, Leicester Square, on December roth, Willie Smith will broadcast a description of the snooker match between Horace Lindrum, nephew of the world's champion billiards player, and Joe Davis, English billiards and snooker champion.

The commentator's box will be in one corner of the hall, and microphones will be placed so as to pick up the clicks of the balls, the applause, and the marker calling the score.

The marker, by the way, will be Charles Chambers, whom lis teners heard earlier in the year in a talk on billiards.

## Scrapheaps

I HAVE more than once commended the B.B.C. for its tolerance of jokes against itself. The supreme example of personal immolation on the shrine of humour is that of Leslie Baily, who will, I hear, shortly begin work on a parody of his own " Scrapbooks." He will call them " Scrapheaps."


Model A56R

## Clear-cut Reproduction and Unusual Sensitivity

in a Four-valve Superheterodyne

FEATURES. -Type.-Table-model superheterodyne for AC mains. Cir. cuit. - Oclode frequency - changer-var.-mu pentode and IF amplifier-double-diode second detector - pentode output valve. Full-wave valve rectifier. Controls.-(1) Tuning. (D) Volume and on-off switch. (3) Tone. (4) Waverange. Price.-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas. Makers.
-Charlton Higgs (Radio) Ltd.

ASUPERFICIAL examination of the circuit specification and a glance at the design and quality of the cabinet work should be sufficient to place this receiver at least among the "possibles" for anyone searching for a suitable set in the $£ 12$ category. Coming to the next and more important point-performance-it is safe to say that the investigator will be agreeably surprised at the range and clarity of reception, more especially if he has formed a mental picture of the performance from an examination of the type of circuit employed.

The range is, in fact, no less than one would expect from a superheterodyne with a signal-frequency HF amplifier preceding the frequency-changer. Upwards of fifteen Continental transmissions were received on the medium waveband in daylight, and the reception of long-wave stations seemed
to have a clearer and brighter quality than usual. Although the type of QAVC control adopted has something to do with this there is no question that the overall sensitivity is definitely above the average for a four-valve superheterodyne.

The first valve in the circuit is an octode frequency-changer. This is preceded by a two-element band-pass filter with " topend " coupling consisting of a few turns which form a small capacity between the top of the aerial coil and the grid of the valve. Upon the performance of the bandpass filter as well as the intermediate amplifier couplings depends the behaviour of the set as regards selectivity. On the medium waveband under the standard conditions of test in Central London only

[^6]one channel vias lost on either side of the two local transmitters, while on the long waveband the Deutschlandsender was much clearer of interference from its neighbours than is usually the case. Neither was it necessary to use the tone control to reduce the interference on the German station.

An interesting point in connection with the frequency-changer stage is the use of the oscillator section as an amplifier when using the set with a gramophone pick-up. Switches are arranged to connect the pickup to the grid of the oscillator and the anode of that valve through a resistancecapacity coupling to the grid of the output valve. During gramophone reproduction the grid circuit of the IF amplifier is shortcircuited. In this stage a sensitivity limiter has been introduced in order that only those stations which are above a predetermined volume level will be received. The method adopted consists in increasing the negative bias of the IF valve. For normal reception this is reduced by inserting a shorting plug in a socket at the back of the chassis.

## Inter-station Noise Suppression

The QAVC control is also of the sensi-tivity-limiting type, in which a negative bias is applied to the signal diode from a potential divider in the cathode circuit of the pentode output valve. This bias is just sufficient to suppress background noise without cutting off those weaker stations which are yet able to supply a signal of reasonably good programme value. The re-


Higgs Model A56R-
maining diode in the second detector stage supplies the AVC bias, and as the input for this is derived from the first winding of the second IF transformer the reception is free from side-band distortion when a station is passing into and out of tune.

The degree of AVC control is excellent, and combined with the high sensitivity of
across the input to the pentode valve gives a suitably mellow tone for those who like it, without completely mutilating the highnote response.

A particularly lucid form of tuning scale has been adopted, in which a clock-hand type of indicator moves over a semicircular scale calibrated in wavelengths. The station calibrations instead of being


General view of the interior of the set. Two flexible leads are provided at the back of the chassis, one for a mains aerial connection and the other to give a fixed reduction of sensitivity.
the set brings reception of the Scottish stations into the same category as the North, Midland and West transmitters as far as the London area is concerned. There are no self-generated whistles on the medium waveband, and only one of any consequence, on a wavelength of about r, I75 metres, was noted on the long waveband.

A Magnavox energised moving-coil loud speaker is responsible for the reproduction, which is notable, first for its brightness and clarity, and, secondly, for an ample body of tone in the middle and lower registers, which is capable of covering the normal range of the 'cello without any obvious reliance on a bass resonance. The loud speaker grille, incidentally, is of the woven material known as "Meshwood," which is acoustically dead and does not move like a subsidiary diaphragm on low passages as silk coverings sometimes do. A simple form of tone control consisting of a variable condenser shunt
situated on the scale itself are arranged in vertical columns, one for the left and one for the right-hand quarter of the dial. Those on the left are arranged in ascending and those on the right in descending order of wavelength, and it is an easy matter to read off the station names by following the lines connecting the column with the tuning scale. It is unfortunate that the pointer works in the opposite direction to the tuning knob, but one becomes accustomed to this after a very short time.

The makers are to be congratulated in having extracted such an excellent performance from what is superficially a perfectly straightforward four-valve superheterodyne circuit. The range and sensitivity are backed up by adequate selectivity and the form of QAVC control adopted in conjunction with the clarity of reproduction combine to make each station stand out clearly from background noise.

# DISTANT RECEPTION NOTES 

Wavelength Problems in France

REFERRING again to the original list of wavelength allocations under the Lucerne Plan, which was published on June 30th, 1933. I see that a channel was reserved for the Government station at Nice. This is on 253 .I metres and it is shared with Kharkov No. 2. Under the Lucerne Plan the Nice station is shown as being intended largely to serve Corsica. The new Nice station at La Brague is now using this wavelength, and, in consequence, a somewhat knotty problem has arisen for dwellers in and around Nice: Juan-les-Pins is working on 240.2 metres, only eight channels away, and owners of rather oldfashioned receiving sets, of which very many are in use in France, are finding that the two stations interfere badly with one another. It is pretty clear that Juan-lesPins, if it is to continue in operation, will have to find another wavelength-and that may not be too easy. The 240.2-metre wavelength was originally assigned to Luxembourg when the Prague Conference gaily settled its hash by decreeing that its wavelength should drop from $\mathbf{1}, 200$ to 240 metres and its power from 150 to 60 kilowatts. Luxembourg, however, declined to have its hash settled; it retained its position on the long waves by retaining and using its full output. The 240 -metre channel was thus going a-begging, and France promptly borrowed it. Assuming that France can retain it by applying the principle $j$ ' $y$ suis, $j$ ' $y$ reste, it may be possible for her to contrive an exchange between Juan-les-Pins and another of her stations. Radio-Cité would seem to be the most suitable. It is a long way off and its present wavelength is 280.9 metres. if Radio-Cité went to 240.2 metres and Juan-les-Pins to 280.9 , there would then be a thirteen-channel separation between the latter and Nice P.T.T. ; owing to its small power and the great distance between Nice and Paris, Radio-Cité could cause no interference with Nice in any part of the Riviera, even if the most unselective of sets were in use.

Any day now the Delhi station may be opened. With its 20 kilowatts it will be far the most powerful in India. It should serve a considerable part of Northern India, but it is very unlikely that it will be heard in this country. The chief reason for this is that Indian time is five and a half hours ahead of ours; we shall thus not be able to wait for it until the "clearing of the ether" by the closing down of European stations, as we do when we start after midnight for America. Delhi will actually be closing down at about the time when every station in Europe is getting under way with its evening programme.

Other 20 -kilowatt stations are to be erected as soon as possible in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. I don't envy Mr. Lionel Fielden, the Controller of Indian broadcasting, for his job must be one of appalling difficulty. I can, for instance, think right away of half a dozen major languages (exclusive of dialects) spoken in the area that Delhi alone will serve. And there are certainly far more than half a dozen. The language question will be equally difficult for the other stations when they come into operation.
D. EXER.



VISITORS FROM ABROAD
Where orchestras are concerned there can be no bringing of coals to Newcastle. Every combination of players has something to teach others, some touch of originality which gladdens the ear of the listener who spends most of his time listening to one orchestra.

Thus the visit of the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra to this country is a musical event of the first importance, of which the B.B.C. is taking full advantage. The orchestra will be heard on both Sunday and Monday evenings. The conductor, Vaclav Talich, is one of the most prominent musicians of his country to-day, having graduated from the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. He has conducted a large number of concerts on the Continent, in London, Glasgow, and elsewhere. Under his energetic leadership the orchestra has reached a very high standard, and is particularly famous for the excellence of its strings.

In their concert on Sunday evening (Reg., 9.30) the orchestra will give Dvorák's Slavonic Dances; the big feature of their Monday concert at the Queen's Hall (Reg., 8.15) will be the same composer's "New World" Symphony. Vaclav Talich will conduct on both occasions.

ELISABETH WELCH, of "Glamorous Night" fame, comes from Drury Lane tomorrow night to take part in a Gala Variety programme (Nat. 8.)

## TWO-PIANO TEAM

A REMARKABLE pianoforte pair who play back to backMaryan Rawicz and Walter Landauer-are appearing twice in the programmes this week.

To-morrow (Saturday) they will be heard in Eric Maschwitz's November Gala programme (Nat., 8) and on Monday in the November Revue (Nat., Io. 15).

Professors of music of the Vienna Conservatorium, they make the best of both worlds, for they specialise in classical as well as rhythm performances. Their exactitude and team work are astonishing. To-morrow they will play Dvorák's Slavonic Dances, and, in the November Revue, a pot-pourri of Kalman's works which they have called "Kalmaniana," together with a modern jazz pot-pourri. If they have time they hope also to give a medley based on the works of Jack Strachey, written for previous Monthly Revues.

## MOUTH-ORGANIST SINGS

Larry Adler, the mouthorgan magician, will sing over the air for the first time in "Romance and Rhythm" on November $25^{\text {th }}$. The bill also includes the Carlyle Cousins and a double act, Sylvia Cecil and Percy Manchester, in modern numbers. This programme also marks the welcome return of the Western Brothers in one of their tenminute broadcasts.

## DANCING GIRL'S STORY

John Watt takes the part of an impetuous journalist in " It Was in the Papers," his new musical story to be heard Nationally on November 26th (8.30) and Regionally on November 27 th (8.15).

The story is of the private life of an English dancing girl whom the journalist, John Watt, and a Lancashire friend, discover in a Paris music hall. The two Englishmen rescue the girl from a rich admirer and take her to a nearby café, where
the journalist succeeds in drawing forth her life story. The episodes of her career will be heard in the form of flash-backs much in the same way as " It Seems Only Yesterday." The music is by Harry Pepper.

## SCOTS v. NEW ZEALAND

The Scots team may be depended upon to use all their might to defeat the New Zealanders in the International Rugby match which is to be fought out to-morrow afternoon. Captain H. B. T. Wakelam is journeying to Edinburgh to give a running commentary (Nat., 2.10). This should be a magnificent broadcast.

## TWO GREAT SCOTS

Two great Scotsmen of humble origin are featured in this week's programmesAndrew Carnegie, millionaire and philanthropist, and David Livingstone, missionary and explorer.

Mrs. Livingstone Wilson, describe relics of her father.

Andrew Carnegie was born in 1835, and the centenary celebrations are now in full swing in his native city of Dunfermline, from which his benefactions are controlled. At 8.25 on Monday National listeners will hear the speeches at a commemorative dinner, the speakers including the Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith and Mr. John Findley, Editor of the New York Times.

Carnegie is perhaps best remembered for the hundreds of libraries which he presented to communities throughout the world. He would give anyone half a church organ if they would raise the money for the other half. Mark Twain once asked Carnegie for half a dollar to buy half a hymn book. He got his halfdollar.

## OPERA ABROAD

Bellini's "Norma" is once more making her bow from the

"DR. LIVINGSTONE I PRESUME ? " was all the American explorer Stanley could say at the conclusion of his search for Livingstone, whom he discovered at Uj jiji . The life of the great missionary will be retold in radio-dramatic form on Sunday (Reg. 5.30).
"The Man Livingstone" is the title of John Gough's feature broadcast, which will be heard in the Regional programme on Sunday at $5 \cdot 30$. Though it is seventy years since Livingstone laboured among the neglected tribes of Central Africa, interest in his work shows no signs of flagging ; crowds are daily visiting the Liverpool Missionary Exhibition to hear his daughter,

Royal Opera House stage, this time at Budapest at 6.30 this evening (Friday).

Moscow (I) has chosen Tchaikowsky's "Mazeppa" for its 4.30 transmission tomorrow (Saturday). It will be relayed from the State Opera with a commentary in foreign languages. A novelty for opera lovers on Sunday will be Puccini's " La Bohème," sung in Flemish (Brussels No. 2 at 8).

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd
Nat., 7.30, "Young Ideas." 8, The Band Box. 10, "Lord Roberts," by Lt.-Gen. Sir William Furse.
Reg.: 7, Stanelli's Stag, Party. 9, " Scrapbook for 1911.
Abroad.'
Vienna, 7, Lortzing and Muller Operas by Vienna Symphony Orchestra, State Opera Chorus and Soloists.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd.
Nat., 2.10, Rugger: Scotland $v$. New Zealand. 8, Gala Variety Programme.
Reg., B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra. 9.30, Gramophone Records presented by B. Walton O'Donnell. THenry Hall's Hour.
Abroad.
Hilversum (late Huizen), 7.25, Opera: "Ariadne and Bluebeard" (Dukas).
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24th.
Nat., B.B.C. Variety Orchestra, 5, Ion Swinley in "Father Noah." 9.30, Albert Sandler.

Reg., Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards. T" The Man Livingstone." 9.30, Czech Philharmonic Orchestra.
Abroad.
Hamburg, 8, Hans Pfitzner conducts his own compositions.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25th.
Nat., "The Rocky Mountaineers." 8.35. Andrew Carnegie Commemorative Dinner: Speeches. - November Revue.

Reg.,Czech Philharmonic Orchestra. 9.15, Romance and Rhythm. Abroad.
Brussels I, 8, Lyric Drama: Yannick" (Beissier).
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26th.
Nat., Piano Recital by Angus Morrison. 8.30, " It Was in the Papers."
Reg., Northern Ireland Orchestra. 8.45 , B.B.C. Organ Recital: G. D. Cunningham.

Abroad.
Munich, 7.10, Opéra-comique : "Don Pasquale " (Donizetti).
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27th Nat., B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 8.30, Myra Hess (pianoforte) in B.B.C. Symphony Concert. TJack Payne and his Band.
Reg., Leslie Bridgewater's Harp Quintet. 8.15, "It Was in the Papers." $\ddagger$ B.B.C. Military Band. Abroad.
Strasbourg, 8.30, Municipal Theatre Concert.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28th. Nat., Viola Recital by Bernard Shore. 8.30, Pot-Pourri: "Round the World in 60 Minutes" (Julius Buerger)
Reg., Tunes from the Town. ITSir Dan Godfrey conducting B.B.C. Military Band. 8.10, "Devonshire Cream" (Eden Philpotts). TB.B.C. Dance Orchestra.
Abroad.
Berlin (Deutschlandsender), 7.15, Sibelius Concert.

## OPERETTAS

Franchetti's light - hearted "Namiko San" comes from Rome at 8.45 on Saturday-a day which brings a full bag for lovers of light opera. There is also Suppé's " Die grosse Unbekannte" (The Great Unknown) from Munich at 6.5 ;


NELSON KEYS comes to the microphone in the November Revue at 10.15 on Monday. Here he is in a smart upstanding part.

Offenbach's "Monsieur Choufleuri" from Sottens at 8.25, and Künneke's ever-welcome "The Cousin from Nowhere," who arrives at Vienna at 6.20 .

BRAHMS' " REQUIEM"
Without doubt the most notable classical item of the week will be the relay of the Brahms " Requiem"' on Sunday at 4 by Berlin (Funkstunde) from the old Garrison Church. There will be soloists, the choir of the Academy of Singing, and the Station Orchestra, with Heitmann at the organ and Dr. Georg Schumann conducting.

## MENDELSSOHN BANNED

The anti-Jewish ban has resulted in the omission of Mendelssohn's incidental music from German performances of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." The broadcast of the play from Hamburg at 8.25 on Monday will include incidental music specially written by Girnatis.

## TOSCANINI IN PARIS

De Greef is the pianoforte soloist in the Liége Conservatoire concert from Brussels No. I at 8.30 to-morrow.

A Jubilee Gala concert of the Prague Commercial Choir
comes from the Czechoslovakian capital at 7.5 .

An important choral concert comes from Radio-Paris on Sunday at 5. César Franck's "Les Béatitudes" will be given by the choir, soloists and orchestra of the Pasdeloup Concerts.

Toscanini conducts an orchestral concert which will be heard via the Paris P.T.T. and other French stations at 9 on Tuesday.

## ALL DAY IN COPENHAUNEN

English listeners will probably not need a knowledge of Danish to savour the "Street Symphony" which Kalundborg offers at 7.30 on Saturday. It will tell the tale in sound of life in Copenhagen throughout the twenty-four hours.

## NATIONAL MUSIC

The imaginative listener can "travel" far this week if he picks out the many concerts of national music.

To-day the German stations take us from one end of the Reich to the other. Leipzig gives us a picture of Central Germany at 5.40 with folk songs from Talbürgel; at 6

Nemonien (Baltic Provinces). At 1.30 p.m. on Sunday Berlin (Deutschlandsender) gives us Bavarian and Swabian folk music electrically recorded at the recent Berlin Radio Show. Radio-Paris at 2.15 has a Latin folklore programme with the Sarrablo Tipica Orchestra. On Monday at 6.30 Strasbourg offers Czech music, and at 8 Leipzig has songs and dances from Carinthia.

## NOVELTIES

English talk on English, Scottish and Irish humour (Vienna, Saturday, 3.5).

Brussels Civic Day: Microphone tours of the capital (Brussels I, Sunday, throughout day).

English interview with student at the State Institute of Cinematography (Moscow I, Monday, 9.5).
"Promenade Concert in Vienna about 1800" (Berlin, Monday, 7.10).

## MODERN ACOUSTICS

The latest acoustic ideas have been incorporated in the Aalborg hall, Jutland, Denmark. From it the Aalborg Philharmonic Orchestra is to-night broadcasting Hartmann's Can-


REHEARSING FOR "NAMIKO SAN," Franchetti's two-act opera which Rome will broadcast at 8.45 to-morrow (Saturday). The cast includes Maria Huder, Bernardi, Mazziotti and Conti.

Stuttgart brings the Tyrol to our ears with a programme of folk music. Königsberg at 7.10 visits the fisher folk at
tato, ," The Dryad's Wedding," under the direction of M. Georg Hoeberg (Kalundborg 8) THE AUDITOR.



## Vicious Circle

$\mathbf{I}^{1}$T is, I think, very questionable whether scientific progress and the advance of civilisation do, after all, make for increased human happiness. Things seem to go round and round in rather vicious circles; as soon as one nation, more progressive than the rest, invents a new type of poison gas, some other nation of reactionary tendencies brings out a new kind of gas-mask to counteract it, and so the whole thing is brought to naught, and the dreary cycle of operations has to be begun all over again.

I am still feeling a little battered and worn as the result of my recent election campaign, and possibly that accounts somewhat for my attitude of mind, but during my meetings I received such a convincing demonstration of the sort of thing I have just mentioned that I thìnk it does after all have some objective existence and is not merely a creation of my disordered mind, as Mrs. Free Grid has somewhat gratuitously suggested.
As many of you will have realised, I am strictly impartial in all thingspolitics, religion, morals or ethics-believing firmly that men in responsible public positions should stand aloof from all controversial matters. In fact, audi alteram partem is the motto by which I rule my life, and in order to illustrate how I carry it out I may mention that some years ago, when the outcry against certain objectionable types of cinema films was at its highest, I made it a rule to show on my home cine only films of a type to which Mrs. Grundy herself could have taken no exception. When the film trade had eventually been cleaned up, my strict adherence to my motto was again reflected in my home film programmes.
As a result of my opinions I always make it a practice during election campaigns to speak on behalf of all parties in an endeavour to satisfy none, and give offence to all. Apparently, however, the disinterestedness of my motives has been misconstrued by those of base mind, as a result of which I found myself shouted down in my recent campaign.
Naturally I called in science to my aid and soon settled my opponents' hash by producing an outsize in amplifiers and loud speakers. This resulted in several
meetıngs passing off quite peaceably, my opponents, unable to make themselves heard above the loud speaker, contenting themselves with vulgar competitions as to who could toss the maximum number of deceased members of the animal and vegetable kingdom into the large bellmouth of the loud speaker horn in a given time.
Things continued thus for several meetings until one evening I was astonished to find a solid phalanx of my audience marching in with soldiers' packs on their backs. Even had I not seen the loud speaker horn sticking out of the top of each pack, I should have soon learned that they contained powerful battery-operated amplifiers by the roar of cat-calls which greeted me as soon as I commenced my speech.

The following night I outwitted my opponents by appearing with a truly gaigantuan public address outfit, but two nights later they capped it by bringing in mules laden with amplifiers of brobdingnagian proportions. I increased my power once more, only to be countered with loud speaker-equipped army tanks, and the eventual result was complete stalemate, the meeting hall being so filled with amplifying gear that there was no room for myself, to say nothing of my audience.

## Dr. Johnson Up-to-date

T${ }^{4} \mathrm{HE}$ minds of our cousins across the water seem to work in a truly astonishing manner, as can be seen by the latest craze which has developed over

there for what are known as children's wireless sets. The cabinet work is gaily painted with representations of Mickey Mouse, Mae West, and other fairies who seem to have taken the place of the more
conventional ones of my own childhood, while co-respondents and gangsters fulfil the rôle formerly held by wicked uncles and ogres.

The thing which takes the conventional biscuit, however, is the fact that these sets are supposed to be used side by side with the family receiver, the instructions for operating explaining the necessity of carefully tuning both sets so that they are adjusted to exactly the same wavelength in order to avoid mutual marring of reproduction.
Although not exactly analogous, the mentality behind the thing is strongly reminiscent of that of the learned Dr. Johnson, who possessed a pet cat which constantly interrupted his labours by plaintive requests to pass in and out of the room, making it necessary for him to rise repeatedly to open and close the door.

He wisely sent for a carpenter and had a suitable hole cut in the lower part of the door. Later the cat presented him with a kitten and the good man, still mindful of his own comfort, again sent for the carpenter commanding him to cut a smaller hole beside the first.

## "Broad" Humour

IHAVE for some considerable time now been seriously considering the question of applying to the B.B.C. for the position of Corrector-in-Chief to their programme staff in things geographical, historical, medical, theological, and I don't know what else besides. Time and again I have observed the most glaring inaccuracies in these respects while listening to their so-called programmes, and have not failed to call due attention to them in these columns. While some of the errors are, perhaps, pardonable, others are intolerable and would bring a blush of shame to the hardened cheeks of a first year kindergarten pupil.
The other evening, for instance, my whole enjoyment of the excellent little psychological playlet in the B.B.C.'s "decision" series was completely marred by a truly glaring instance of this sort of thing. When I learned in the course of the play that the absent husband was holiday making on the Norfolk Broads my mind was filled with pleasant reminiscences of long, lazy days which I had once spent there myself, floating sybaritically on the broad bosom of the Broads.

I was, however, brought back to earth with a rude shock and experienced a distinct feeling of nausea, to say nothing of suffolkcation, when I heard the good wife put in a trunk call to her husband at an Aldeburgh number.


FOR TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS

FOR FACTS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

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## USE AND STUDY

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Ironmonger (The).
Journal of Decorative Art.
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Meat Trades' Journal.
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Model Engineer \& Practical Elactrician
Modern Transport.
Motor Cycle.
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# Background Noise 



IN the last talk I described the methods which can be adopted to suppress the distracting noises which often occur when tuning between stations, and which have been employed in the design of the Murphy " 28 " series. The electrical noise which appears as a background to a programme, however, presents a very different problem towards the solution of which there is no royal road.

## NOISE GENERAT I D IN THE SET.

In general there are two sources of this background noise; the one arising in the set itself and the other appearing from outside. The first class includes hum, and valve and circuit noise, and, in sa far as it occurs within the set itself, may be regarded as being within the manufacturer's control. It must not be assumed from this that these effects can be entirely eliminated, for there are natural limitations which cannot be overcome, but in the " 28 " series, by careful attention to the design of the receiver, we have reduced the effect of this class of background noise as much as we know how.
Hum, for example, is a relatìvely straightforward matter entailing an efficient smoothing system and care that radiation from various parts of the power unit is not picked up in the early stages of the receiver. Valve noise has been reduced by improvements in valve design and manufacturing technique, and by the inclusion of an H.F. stage. For certain technical reasons a valve used as a frequency changer introduces more noise than the same valve used purely as an amplifier, so that the use of an H.F. stage in a receiver of given sensitivity improves the signal-to-noise ratio by reducing noise from the first valve.

## NOISE PICKED UP BY THE SET.

But by far the more serious causes of interference with good reception come in the second class mentioned above and occur outside the set itself. They are the result of atmospheric discharge and radiation from various forms of electrical
machinery, and unfortunately are only too well known.
At present atmospheric conditions are governed entirely by natural causes and are, therefore, altogether beyond control, although research is continually going on in this field. On the other hand, locallygenerated interference can be tackled, and may often be practically eliminated.
There are three main routes by which this interference-may enter the receiver :
(1) It may be carried in via the mains lead and injected into the early stages of the receiver;
(2). It may be picked up by the wiring, or
(3) It may be collected by the aerial itself.
In the design of the " 28 " receivers we have taken great care to eliminate noise entering in any way other than via the aerial. For example, the mains lead has been kept well away from parts of the chassis to which it could radiate interference, and the whole of the main chassis is completely screened by means of a metal plate covering the shelf on which it rests, so that stray pick-up on the wiring is reduced by this means to a minimum.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF A GOOD AERIAL.

There is quite a common attitude that interference is a necessary evil and that little can be done to the aerial to reduce it. In most cases this is quite untrue. A very substantial improvement can nearly always be obtained by careful attention to the aerial system, and with a little perseverance an almost complete cure can often be achieved.
As has been stressed before, a good aerial will, in general, be one which is erected as ligh as possible-at least 20 ft .-and is well clear of surrounding buildings, trees and other obstructions. It is well to bear in mind that the effective height of an aerial (which is not just a linear measure, but is a figure indicating the efficiency of the aerial for picking up stations) is governed not by its height from the ground, but by its height above and distance from surrounding objects.


To give an example, no matter how high an aerial may be above the ground, if it is completely enclosed in a metal box it will pick up nothing. Trees and objects surrounding an aerial similarly screen it in varying degrees and so affect its efficiency or effective height.

## DESIGN OF THE AERIAL SYSTEM.

The whole aerial, and in particular the down-lead, should be well clear of any sources of interference, or any lighting or power wires which may act as an aerial and radiate it, but if this is impracticable then that part which passes through the field of interference (usually the downlead) should be screened.
To prevent heavy losses the screened lead must be of low impedance, and a transformer must be used at the aerial end to step the impedance down and another at the receiver to step it up again. This arrangement allows a long screened lead to be used so that the aerial itself may be erected some distance from the receiver and a position outside any field of interference can usually be found.
In conclusion, I would reiterate the fact that there is no general solution to the elimination of noise; it is a matter for sheer hard work, methodical treatment, and attention to detail. In our receivers we have now done our share as well as we can, and it remains for the public to do its share by co-operating with the Dealers in seeing that good aerial and earth systems are installed.

## E. J. POWER,

CHIEF ENGINEER,
Murphy Radio, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

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NEW RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERS
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 Consules, radiograms, and chassis for mounting in own cabinet, every one guaranteed in this conntry against
faulty workmanship and materials by actual distributors: theso workmanship and materials olnt actual dist with M.C. speaker, ready to plug in, no extras; receivers having
Ultra short waves guaranteed to get stations on these Ultra short waves guaranteed to get stations on these bands, including the America's, etc.; valves for any Ameri-
 etc., al bets below cash with order or c.o.d. per return;
416 , all
illustrated lists available; S.A. E. with all enquiries, Nots: illustrated lists available; S.A.E. With all enquiries, Note:
Carriage is high, owing to goods being sent Company's risk, $\mathrm{S}^{3 / 10 .- \text { Midget } 7 \mathrm{in} . \times 10 \mathrm{in} \times 6 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{C}^{5-v a l v e} \text { T.R.F. medium }}$ really gets stations; not as in most T.R. F. s. thetting about
three; operating on A.C. $/$ D.C. $200-250$ volts; three; operating on A.C./D.C. $200-250$ volts; post $1 / 3$. A.V.C. tone control, P.U. terminals, tapped input 100 250 volts A.C./ T.C. (no line cord to trouble with). shielded coil system, ${ }^{\text {carrige } 2 / 6 \text {. }}$ bands, $17-50,190-550,900-2,000$ metres; $\mathcal{C}^{8 / 15 .-T a b l e ~ G r a n d ~ b a t t e r y ~ m o d e l ~ 5-v a l v e ~ s u p e r h e t ., ~}$ dial, full A.V.C., $\mathbf{P}$ U. terminals, overall $121 / 2 \times 24 \times 101 /$. $77-52,190550,900-2,000$ metres, low battery consumption; carrage $5 /-$ Table
$f^{9 / 5}$. Table $191 / 2 \times 93 / 4 \times 16$, 6 -value 8 -stage superA.V.C. tone control, covering $17.52,190.550,900-2.000$ metres, sensitivity better than 1 A.C. $200-250 \mathrm{v} ., 31 / 2$ watts output, over 150 stations; $f^{10 / 10 .- \text { - }}$ American Bosch" table model De Luxe, type
 A.V.C. tone control, the most comprehensive station finder at the price; carriage $5 /$
C $13 / 13$ - Table Grand
 25-100, 190-550, 900-2,0c0 metres. delayed A.V.C.. sens.tivity control, P.U. terminals, dual slow motion
dial. split second tuning, has an H.F. stage tuned on dial. split second tuning, has an H.F. stage tuned on and pentodes on A.C./D.C., giving 7 and 5 watts respectively, capacitative and magnetic coupling gives maxinum efficiency on all bands, renegerative frequenry changing gives an unequal conversion gain, a vailable in
A.C. er Universal A.C./D.C.; carriage $5 / 6$; for experi-

(This advertisement continued in third column.)

#  <br>  

## 困 <br> AMPLIFICATION

It is a platitude that, if you want the best, you have to pay a lot for it; but, when Hartley Turner Radio Ltd, gets into its stride, things are liable to happen.

Something has happened, and I must tell you all about it. We have designed a new amplifier, called the G.A.12.S., which, apart from our Console Receiver, is about the best value for money that has ever been offered, and the sort of thing that only a firm with high ideals and very good production resources could manufacture.

The amplifier is assembled on a steel chassis, 13 ins. by 7 ins., and the overall height is 9 ins. With an input of $\frac{1}{2}$ volt, R.M.S., it will give an output of 12 watts, with a total harmonic distortion content of less than 5 per cent. Peak output is 20 watts.

The overall response is, within one decibel, flat from 40 to 13,000 cycles.

The price, including valves, power equipment, lavish smoothing and noiseless volume control, is

## £13. 10.0

for A.C. Mains, 200-250 volts, $40-100$ cycles.
I defy any manufacturer or home constructor to equal that performance at such a price. I very much doubt if they could surpass it at any price.

Deliveries will commence about the middle of December and orders will be executed (lovely word) in strict rotation. If you don't order now, I will not promise when you will get delivery, but if you must be dilatory, we will do our best for you

In conjunction with this, we are making an offer (open until Dec. 3Ist, 1935) to supply a G.A.12.S. amplifier, a Standard Model Hartley-Turner 20 watt A.C. speaker, a Boffle 18 in. $\times 18$ in. $\times 18$ in., a High-Fidelity Piezo Pick-up and our list of recommended records for the knock-out price of $£ 25$, and, quite honestly, it is a snip. We are not hard up for orders, but I do want more people to experience how perfectly grand Hartley-Turner gramophone reproduction really is.


HARTLEY TURNER RADIO LTD., THORNBURY ROAD, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX. Telephone: HOUnslow 4488.

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she World," Dorset House, Stamford Street, Londons, S.E.j. Readers who reply to Box No. advertisements are warned against sending remithance through the post except in registered envelopes: in all such cases the use of the Deposst Sysien is recommended, and the envelope

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Readers who hesitate to send money to advertisers in these columns maydeal in perfect safety by availing themselves of our Deposit System. If the money be are advised of its receipt.
The time allowed for decision is three days, counting from receipt of goods, after which period, if buyer decides not to retain goods, they must be returned to sender. If a sale is effected, buyer instructs us to remit
amount to seller, but if not, seller instructs us to return amount to seller, but if not, seller instructs us to return amount to depositor. Carriage is paid by the buyer, but in the event of no sale, and subject to there being pays carriage one way. The seller takes the risk of loss or damage in transit, for which we take no responsibility. For all transactions up to $\mathrm{CIO}^{2}$, a deposit fee of 3/- is charged ; on transactions over f 10 and under C50, the fee is $2 / 6$; over $£ 50,5 /-$. All deposit matters are dealt with at Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.I, and cheques and money orders should
be made payable to Iliffe $\&$ Sons Limited.
SPECIAL NOTE.-Readers who reply to advertisements and receive no answer to their enquiries are
requested to regard the silence as an indication that the requested to regard the silence as an indication that the tisers often receive.so many enquiries that it is quite impossible to reply to each one by post. When sending remittances direct to an advertiser, stamp for return should also be included for use in the event of the

## NEW RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERS

(This advertisement continued from first column.)
 riage 5/6.
$\mathbf{M}^{\text {IDWest 7-, } 10 \text { - } 11 \text {-, and } 18 \text {-valve. }}$
M $_{\text {undistorted }}^{\text {CMiver }}$ Masterpiece $1 I I I, ~ 12$-valve, 18 watts
 data and description, $25 / 11 / 35$ ).
$\mathrm{C}^{\text {AR fadio Special Announcement.-At last, the perfect }}$ iob, just over from Americe, definitely no interererence
or vibrator noise, receives over 50 stations, price only
 control reppacing ashuriy on dash new V.8, also brackets het., 3 watts undistorted (deep, tone), sel! contained unit,
wilh 6 in. M.C. speaker, overall $9 \times{ }^{3} / \times 8$ in., operating with 6 in. M.C. speaker, overall $9 \% \times 6 \% \times 8$ in.; operating from car battery alone, all accessories and fitting instructions included, demonstrations all day on Ford V. 8 , can bo
fitted expertly London with guaranteed performance, $30 /$.-
CAllers welcomed at Any Time.-No obligation to purchase; if you don't buy we are not annoyed.
$\mathbf{W}^{\text {E }}$ Have Not One Set on Show, but 28 different models NEAREST Point Marble Arch. down Bayswater Rd,
2nd right Albion St., top Albion and Southwick Streets (in southwick St.).
DEGALLIER'S MOTOR and RADIO SUPPLY Co., 20,
A
I
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K
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G
$\mathbf{L}^{\text {Eads again. }}$
$\mathbf{W}^{\text {ITH }}$ Receiver. New Super D. D./A.C. All Wave Metal Falve
 achievements in modern radio technique. Distance is
annihilated by theit gigantic power, which knows no limits. Selectivity, so vital under modern listening con-
ditions, has been brought $t 0$ a level in these sets that ditions, has been brought to a level in these sets that
insures perfect programme enjoyment from literally huninsures pertact programme enjoyment rom hiterally hunprovision of ultra sensitive over-sized moving coil speakers. Everything about these sets is designed to provide radio
entertainment as never before; for the fan who likes entertainment as never before; for the fan who likes
distance and stations from five Continents; for the musicdistance and stations from five Continents; for the musically appreciative tastly, har magic dial brings to tuning a fascinating
And licity new evels to radio.

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## NEW RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERS

(This advertisement continued from previous page.) $A^{\text {triractive Prices, easy payment terms arranged. }}$
$\mathbf{K}^{\text {NNG Model }}$ 2促 9 -valve A.C. Receiver, 14 to 2,250 $\mathbf{R}^{\mathrm{OyALTy}}$ metres.
PRINCE Model 209 6-valve A.C. Receiver, 14 to 2,100
TANCER Model 211 7-valve D.C./A.C. Receiver, 14 to
$\mathbf{L}_{2,100}$ metre
A LL Sets are Fully Guaranteed. Ask your local agent A GENTS and Distributors Required.
 Temple-Bar 8116. Open ald day Saturdays: [9805
H
R
FOR American All-wave (12.5-2,000, metres) Universal wave rar radio; deal with Harmaur Radio. the American
Whecialists, who guarantse every set.
THE HARMAUR RADIO Co., Ltd, 8. Clitiord St., New
[0499 $A^{\text {TTENTION }}$
fer ${ }_{3}^{4 / 10 .-5 \text {-valve A.C./D.C. T.R.F. recelver, } 100-250 \text { volts, }}$ with energised M.C. speaker, $180-2,000$ metres
$f^{3 / 10}$ - As above; 4 valve, with dynamic speaker.
 TERMS.-Cash with order or c.od
$B_{\text {RITISI }}$ ACOUSTIC INDUSTRIF.S, Ltd., 46, Alders A LeRT RADIO Co., 21. East Rd., N.1. Clerkenwell $\mathrm{S}^{E E}$ Our Advertisement on page 14.
[9763
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {AYal Radio Co., Itd. }}$
5 , Buckingham Rd., South Woocilord, London, E:18.
'PHUNE: Backhuist 2736.
$\mathbf{W}^{\text {holesale agents for }}$
$M^{\text {idwest }}$
A ND Many Other World-famous Short-wave Receivers.


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## $M^{\text {ingers }}$

THE Cheapest House in the Trade for American Valves
$\mathrm{O}^{\text {UR Fully }}$ Qualified Engineers are at your Service for Repairs to any American or British Sets; estimates
sent by return of post; repairs executed in 24 hours at sent by retura ol mose
$\mathbf{W}^{\text {rite }}$ for Catalogue; but lar better pay us a visit.

A LLWAVE innovations: tube Mudel 4-wave Bands. all modern
$\mathbf{A}^{\text {MERICAN }}$ medium waves: $\begin{gathered}\text { Bosch } \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Superbet }\end{array} \text { Receivers; }\end{gathered}$ long and $\mathbf{W}^{\text {E. }}$ Can Supply Kits of Partw with Valves for any the ." 1936 Monodial A.C. Surper Receirer," "Quality
Amplifier," and 1936 Battery Monodial.-Details upon pplication

$T$ RANS-ATLANTIC RADIO Co.-Tune in to Anerica
1 with our All-wave Sets
$\int^{10}$ - A.C. Table Grand, latest superhet imported, using new metal-glass nigh efficiency valves, beautiful tone and great power, wave band $18 / 2,000$
also All-wave Table Grand, 6 -valve, £ $9 / 5$.
f6/7/6-5-valve A.C./D.C. Superhet Compact. $18 / 2,000$
T.R.F. A.C./D.C. Midgets, L. and M. waves, 4 -valve,
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TRANS-ATLANTIC RADIO Co., 15, Percy St., W. 1 Museum 3096. Whatever your requirements, call,
write or phone. Sets sent carriage paid.
[ 9764 D.A. Amplifiers, 20 watts output, $£ 13 / 10 ;$ with micro-
plone stage, $£ 15 / 10 ; 40$ watts output, $£ 23 ;$ complete with valves; trade supplied.-Supersnund, Ltd., King's
Buildings. Smith Sq., Westminster, S.W.1.
[9015 A MPLION, Belmont, Decca, Eddystone, Graham-Farish, Pegasus, Pilot, Portadyne, Vidor, etc., etc, Zenith wholesale
only; write fur lists.-Heys, Faraday House, Henry St, Black pool.

## NEW RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERS

 of this luxury chassis, designed to cover $16-2,000$ metres and give good reproduction on both radio and gramo
phone, fully delayed phone, fully delayed Q.A.V.C.;
speaker, sellenergised speaker, or a
a
D. . spanent magnet by the chassis caan be used without alteration. To facilitate
tuning, a 100.1 micro-vernier drive is incorporated. manual scratch filter and tone control is fitted on amplifier section, switching completely separates radio irom
gramophone, and pick-up leads may be permanently connected. Circuit, zight highly efficient circuits, incorporating Bandpass, input, octode frequency changer, combining first detector and beat oscillator, Bandpass intermediate frequency translormer coupled to H.F. pentode, Band.
pass coupled to double diode, second detector and: A.V.C. pass coupled to double diode, second detector and A. A.
coupled to R.C. triode stage, high gair L.F. amplification Triode squelch valve the output is a resistance coupled
stage, with 3.2 watt pentode. Components: Wearite stage, with 3.2 watts pentode. Components: Wearite heavy duty transformer, Wearite coils, including shortwave and I.F. transiormers, Wearite switching, Wearite
volume and tone controls, Wearite smoothing choke, Jackvoume and tone controls, Wearite smoothing choke, Jack-
son Bros. Eanged condenser, Hellesen electrolytic conson . Bros. ganged condenser, Hellesen electrolytic co
densers, etc., etc, ; price 9 guineas, complete with valves. A ${ }^{\text {RMSTRONG. }}$ chassis, the main leatures of this popular model have been retained, with the addition of quiet A.V.C. have been retained, with the addition of quiet A.V.C., etc., circuit, Handpass input, Heptode Irequency changer
Band dass coupled to H.F. pentode. Bandpass coupled double diode triode, resistance pentode, Bandpass coupled watts pentode; $£ 7 / 18 / 6$. tncluding Marconi valves.
$\mathbf{A}^{\text {RMSTRONG.- }}$ f-stage delayed A.V.C.; mains the same, with the addition of one low frequency stage on gramophone, clock tuning, etc.; both radio and gramophone output increased to 3 watts: 7 guineas, including Marconi valves.
A RMSTRONG.-Universal $\begin{gathered}7-\text { stage chassis, } \\ \text { watts output on radio and gramophone; } \\ 7\end{gathered}$ A watts output on radio and gramophone; 7 guineas,
$A^{\text {RMSTRONG.-Battery }} \begin{aligned} & \text { 7-stage } \\ & \text { £ } 5 / 18 / 6, \text { with Marconi valves. chassis A.V.C.: }\end{aligned}$ ARMSTRONG,-Universal 4 -valve Radiogrant chassis, todes; $£ 5 / 18 / 6$, including valves. RMSTRONG-- 4 -valve A. C $_{2}$ Radiogram
cuit, toll
chassis,
cirA cuit, toll Bandpass
A RMSTRONG Supply Specially Matched. Speakers, keen prices to purchasers of Armstrong chassis.
A RMSTRONG. Company, the first firm to supply high A grade radio receivers in chassis form, now offer ex-
ceptionally economical. purchase facilities. For an additional $15 \%$ only purchase price may be divided into 12 payments
A RMSTRONG Chassis are Sent 7 Days Approval; carA. riage pail

AMSTRONG MANUFACTURING Co., 100 , King's
Rd., Camden Town, N.W.1. 'Phone: Gulliver 3105.
W ESTMINSTER CHASSIS Co., Lid, now offer their Wew 1936 model chassis, ideal for fitting into existing cabinet, bootcase, etc., or cabinets; loudspeakers an B ATTERY Model Superhet Ohassis, complete with 5 -VALVE Superhet Chassis (7-stage), complete with (speaker only extra required), 9 kc . separation, delayed
 R.G. Model, ef/18/6, as above, plus quiet A. V.C. tone

COMPLETE Sets Now Available, with loudspeaker, in
B ATTERY Superhet Model (less batteries), $£ 8 / 8$; A.C. 13 superhet, $£ 9 / 15$; A.C. superhet De Luxe, £1
Hadiograin, $£ 15 / 15$; Radiogram De Luxe, £18/15.
A LL-ERITISH Throughout; components by world-famous A manufactare; T.O.C., Wearite, T.M.C., ete, 12 months guarantee; immediato dellvers, carriage paidicu ars on request.
W ESTMINSTER CHASSIS Co., Ltd., 21 , Westminster Invited.
[0446
CROSLEE European Seven, positively the most selective U.S.A. for European conditions). Medium and long waves, U.S.A. for European conditions), Medium and long waves,
Bandpass Preselector H.F. Stage, dial calJbrated in metres Bandpass Preselector II.F. Stage, dial caljbrated in metres
Powerfnl A.V.C. holds fading stations rock-steady. Gets practically every station on the air and holds it. Highly eflective viriable sensitivity control and interstation noise
suppressor. Variable lone control. 3 watis output. suppressor. Viariable tone control. ${ }^{3}$ watis output radio and gramo., making a wonderful radiogram. Mas radio and gramo, making a wonderiul radiogram. Mos-
sively built chassis 14in. by 91/in. by 8 in . high. Com-
plete with valves, energised Magnavo spaker, knobs,
etc. requiring nothing more than your cabinet. at at plete wrequiring nothing more than your cabinet, at
etc. rean
¿ $7 / 12 / 6$ nett (list, 10 guineas). Call and hear it or
send cash and get one by return. You'll be delighted send cash and get one by return. You'll be delighted ing.
WIRELESS SUPPLIES UNLIMITED (The "Unlimi

## RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERS-

CLEARANCE, SURPLUS, ETC.


$155 /-$ - 7 -valve all-wave AO/DC $200 / 250$-volt Super. cahinet, large station-name dial, with shadowgraph
tuning, 4 wavebands, 3 watts urdistorted output A.V.C. tuning, ${ }^{4}$ wavebands, 3 watts urdistorted output, A.V.C carriage forward cash, with order, carriage paid. -Kay,
167, City Rd., London, E.C.1.

## 

CAR RADIO
19-Guinea Emerson Car Set; sell \&e, or exchange matns 19. set or Mond microphone.-Details, Raymond $\begin{aligned} & \text { Snow. } \\ & \text { IT7a1 }\end{aligned}$

COLUMBIA

COSSOR
C ${ }^{\text {OSSOR }}$ Console, $200-250 \mathrm{v}$. A.C. mains, 3 -valve, model Grays, Essex. 3467 ; $5 .-70$, scott Rd., Chad well St. Mary, near CROMWELL
 CROSLEY


## EKCO

$\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{KCO}}$ S.H. 251932 A.C. 5 -valve 7-stage Superhet; cast $\underset{\text { Poole, Dorset. }}{\text { £27, acept }}$ 26.-Hindmarsh, 3, Parkstone Rd.

## G.E.C.


 W.B. $57 / 7$ ppeaker, turntable nnd, pick-up, radio side

HAYNES


## MARCONI

 [9791


## MONODIAL

M onoDial, complete, working, 6 -watt amplifier, no Northword.
WIRELESS World "" Monodial Receiver, complete
 ORR
 PHILIPS
PHiLIPS $\begin{gathered}\text { 5.valve } \\ \text { 393, } \\ \text { 6ing } \\ \text { St., } \\ \text { W.6. }\end{gathered}$


## TECALEMIT

$45 /$ - Tecalemit D.C.3, 1932, Nagnavox moving coil.

## ULTRA



## QUALITY AMPLIFIER

QALITYY Receiver and Amplifier, absolutely unused
cosi $\& 25, \& 18$ Evans, 87, Richmond Rd., Cardiff.

## ZETAVOX

Z ETA VoX 5-valve A.C. Mains Console Receiver. in solic ize Magnavox speaker, in Euaranteed working order, mar.


## MISCELLANEOUS

 Wirceless
\&3.-Jack
World ", Universal
O'Lantern, Romsey, Hants.
 W ANTED, ${ }_{\text {Murphy, }} \mathbf{1 9 3 5}$ H.M.V.; set, ${ }_{\text {state }}^{\text {Hartley. Turner, }}$ price. Tetiow, MeMichael,

 $A^{\text {DVERTISER Wishes to Purchase Scott or Other High }}$ lass and in new condition; state price and full particulars to Bainton, 131, Hagley Rd. West, Birmingham. 19774 $\mathbf{Q}^{\text {UALTTY }}$ valves, including rectifer, Bands by Godirey Radio Westector, 8 ralves, including rectifer, Band-Pass intermediate,


## NEW MAINS EQUIPMENT V V Vortexion customer writes :-

 I Received your Transformer All Right, and am. V Ortexion Leads Again.VORTEXION Standards Despatched by Return; Vor200 texion, 32 -watt amplifier, described March 15 th 500 v 200 ma. transformer, $2 \%$ regulation, $26 /-;$ special inter-
valve, $17 / 6$; shrouded output transformer, $17 / 6$; shrouded valve, $17 / 6$; shrouded output transformer, $12 / 6$; shrouded stage, complete, £10; trade only.
VORTEXION.-Specified quality amplifier or super
monodial, $425-0.425,120 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a} ., 4 \mathrm{v}, 6-8 \mathrm{a}$ C.T., 4 v . 3 a. C.T. 4v. 1a., 4 v . 1a., super shrouded, core $\operatorname{size} 24 / 4 \mathrm{in} . \times$ $11 / 2$ in, $21 / \%$
weight $1416 ., 26 /$ re, carriage $1 /-;$ normal shrouded, $22 /-\%$ post $1 /$ speaker field replacement choke, $16 / ;$ special output transiormer, $20 /$; new and imporoved shroudings, Q.A., amplifier chassis, $8 / 6$; receiver, $7 / 6$, in sheet steel, sprayed grey.
VORTEXION 7-30h. 120 m.a. Choke, 215 obms, in die MITATED but Unequalled; good enough for po "WireVORTEXION Cost Little More than the Cheapest, but CUARANTEED 12 Months, and within $5 \%$ normal and Government Departments. etc., etc.; any model guaranteed 5 years at extra cost of $2 /$.
A LL Secondaries Centre Tapped.
VORTEXION.-250-0.250. 60 m.a.e. $4 \mathrm{v},-1$ to 2 a .4 r . VARIABLE Selectivity IV, $350-0-350,60$ m.a.,. $4 v .2 .5$ jost 9d.; chassis for same, $6 /$ -
 post 1/-. 2 to $4 a .0$. $4 \mathrm{k} .2 .5 a .$, shrouded, $16 / 6$ : super shrouded
model. weight $11 \mathrm{lb} ., 4$ filaments to Epecification, $21 / \cdot$, VOSt $1 /$ - -

 $4 \mathrm{r}, 2.5$
super job, $2 \%$
less terminals, $30 /-i$.open type, $26 /-;$ post $1 /-$.
less terminals, $30 /$; open type, $26 /-$; post $1 /$.
VORTEXION Auto Transiormers to B.E.S.A. SnecificaVORTEXION Auto Transiormers to B.E.S.A. Snecifica-
tion, 100,110 or 120 v to 200,220 or 240 volts 60 watts, $9 /-$ post $9 \mathrm{~d} . ; 120$. watts, shrouded. $12 / 6$; open
type, $10 / 6$, post $1 /-; 200$ watts, shrouded, $16 / 6$, post $1 /-$; type, $10 / 6$, wath, \& $4 / 10$.
2,000 wath Transformers; $£ 4 / 10$, cárriage
VORTEXION 1,000 -watt Irec.
YORTEXION 30 h . at 60 m.a. Chokes, $5 / 6 \% 40 \mathrm{~h}$. at 60 VORTEXION 30h. at 60 m.a. Chokes, $5 / 6$ \% 40 h, at 60
m.a. $8 / 6 ; 30 \mathrm{~h}$. at $150 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}, 200$ ohms, $12 / 6$ Shrouded. price according to wattage; 6 v . filaments ame price
unlcss wathage grossly exceeded; special quotations by
return.
 H. $\mathrm{H}^{\text {oxNE }}$
EOYNE'S. -Transformers and chokes, the acknowledged
HOYNE'S.-Guaranteed components, primaries screened Hinium clamps, terminal strips to all models, shrouded minium clamps, terminal strips to theumodel.
HOYNE'S. $\mathbf{H}$ post 1936 Monodial A.C. super transformer, $18 /$.,
HOVNE'S. $-250-0.250$. 60 m.a. qiv. ${ }^{1}$ to 2 and 4 r. ${ }^{2}$

 II. 60 price chake. $7 / 6 / 6$, post 9 d .

HOYNE'S.-A.C. 3 or Ferrocart III, $350-0-350{ }^{2}$, , 60-70 R m.a.. 4v, 2 to 3a. 4r. 2 to 4 a ., price $12 / 6$, post 17/6. post 1/=

 HOYNE'S.-Quality amplifier translormer, $25 /$ post
$1 / 3 ; 7 / 30$ Henry chole $9 / 6$, post $9 \mathrm{~d} . ; 20$ Henry







 illustrated list iree.-Arden Agency, Wollaston, Welling
borongh.

## NEW MAINS EQUIPMENT

Paramount Mains Transformers and Chokes, mant
PARAMOUNT in Quality, lowest"in price example

 $W^{\text {RITE for List. }}$
PARAMOUNT Mains Transformers.-R. H. Salter 66 .

## MAINS EQUIPMENT-SECOND hand, CLEARANCE, SURPLUS,

 ETC. $B^{\text {RYCE }} 240 \mathrm{v} .200 \mathrm{~m} .2,2.0-2 \mathrm{v} \mathrm{C}^{4}$ amps., for H.T.9, B 12/6; Westinghouse H'T.9, 10 ; 6 ; Varley delay switch,


## CABINETS <br> Manufacturers' cleatance.

$\mathrm{R}^{\text {ADIOGRAM }}$ Cabinets, figured Walnut (undrilled) $36 \times 1535 / 38 \times 24 \times 16$ 70/; many others, $30 /$ - to $24 / 10$; photos for zelection


S $^{\text {PEAKER Cabinets; }} 4 / 6$ upwards.
$\mathbf{S}^{\text {END Particulars of Your Requirements (giving size of }}$ H L. SMITH and Co., Ltd., 287-9. Edgware Rd. Birmingham rapiomart.-Callers anly: finest B radiogram cabinets ever made; clearance
hurry 1-22. Summer Row, Bfrmingham.
[0498, 300 thadiogram, gramophone, wireless, cabinets in 32in.. wide 21 in . deep 18 in ., complete with moter board, $30 \mathrm{in.}$. deep 18in., completo with beavy, height, motor 34 , board, and doors, 14/6; many other designs; list on request. $\mathbf{R}^{\text {AWLINSON BROS., } 99, \text { Uxbridge Rd. She }}$ W.12.-Take advantage of this bankrupt offer how as we, cannot repeat amazing value, packing free,
open Sunday morning. :Phone: She. 1306.

## DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ETC.




## NEW LOUD-SPEAKERS <br> $H^{\text {ULbert tor }}$ Quality Surplus speakers.

$W^{\text {HATEVER }}$ Your Reqnirements, we. can supply the less than half list price. They are brand new and mado by one of the best knowg manulacturers of quality moving
coil speakers. 9/6.-Ener
sal transtormer. 10/6- Energised 8in. cone. 2,000, $2,500,6,500$ ohms,
14/-- - Energised 10 inn , cone, 2,000, $2.500,6.500$ ohms, ful quality speaker with die cast Irame.
$10 / 6$ - Permanent magnet. 7in. cone, without $t$ ans. $13 / 6$ - Permanent magnet, gin. conce without trans
15/6- - Permanent magnet, 10 io, cone. without trans-
$16 / 6^{- \text {Permanent magnet, }}$ finmer, cone, without trangspeal havo large alai magnets, noted for efficiency. 21/---Permanent magnet, 10in. cone, without trangAlni magnets, ideal for quality receivers. die cast frame. $49 / 6^{- \text {-D.C. energised, }}$ gramophones, 40 .one, ay fitted to radiodensity, usual price $\mathbb{5} / 10$, field resistances 1,250, dionx
2,500 , or 5,000 ohns. fitted with large output trans:
$67 / 6$ - Wes. energised, 10in, cone, as above, but with $59 / 6$ equipment, usual price $88 / 10$. Auditorium, energised, 10 in . cone, noted $59 / 6$ lor realistic reproduction, 30 to 9,000 cycles, large magne with enormous fux density, one of the best
quality speakers obtainable, usual price $\mathbb{E} 6$; price includea large output transtormer. $77 /--$ A Cor Auditorium, engised, 10 in. cone, as full smoothing equipment.
$95 /$-- D.o. Cinema model, energised, 14 in . cone, as price £10; A. A. model. $115 /$ /.
$2 / 9$ - Brand new cabinets for sin. speakers only.
$7 / 6$ - Brand new extension apeakers, in walnut cabl$\mathrm{S}^{\text {ECURE One of These Genuline Bargalns Nowe Repeab }}$ CASH With Order of C.o.d.
Hulbert, 6, Conduit St., w.1.

## NEW LOUD-SPEAKERS

VUXHALL.-Guaranteed for twelve mont bs; mains
energised, 2,500 or 6,500 field coil, 10 in. cone, $17 / 6$; 7in. cone, $12 / 6$.
 suitable for Class
$16 / 6$; 10 in . cone, $23 /$.
VAUXHALL-The a hove complete "with humbucking coils; state power or pentode.transormer; immediate VAUXHALL-All carriage paid, lists free; cash with (Temple Bar 9388); Or 5 5, J.udgato Hill, E.C.4.

## LOUD-SPEAKERS-SECOND HAND, CLEARANCE, SURPLUS, ETC.

Vauxiall.-Magnavox mains energised, 2,500 or
6,500 field coil, 10 in, conc, $17 / 6 ; 7$ in. cone, $12 / 6$.
VAUXHALL-Magnarox permanent magnets, universal, suitable ior Class "' B " power or pentode 7 in. cone. 16/6; 10in. ccne, 23/-
VAUXHALL-Above, fully guaranteed, complete with former; unused manulacturers' stock.

VAUXHALL,-Immediate dielivery, carriage paid, lists | 163a, Strand, W.C. 2 (Temple Bar 9338); or 56, Ludgate |
| :--- |
| [ 11111 , E456 |

MARCONipHONE Moving Coil Speaker; accept first $\mathrm{C}^{\text {ELESTION P.P.M. } 8 \text { Units, in makers' unopened boxes, }}$

 unused; £5.-Sackett, 357a, Hagley Rd.. Birmingham.
B AKER Selhurst A.C. Super Power Loud Speaker, gany ; price $£ 5$.- E.M.G. Hand-made Gramophones. Lid... MAGNAVOX D.C. 152 (9in. cone), 22/6; Magnavox M 154 (61/in. cone), 16/3; all with humbucking colis,

$A^{\text {TTENTION }}$ to All orders Within 48 Hours; carriage W ARD. 46, Farringdon St., London, E.C.4. Tel:

## VALVES

## $A^{\text {nderson. }}$

$\mathbf{A}^{\text {Lì Types of }}$ American Valves Supplied, first class trade supplied
 $\mathbf{A}^{\text {LL Sylvan }}$ Types of American Valves in Stock, of Raytheon, $15,18,19,22,24.31,32,33,34,35,36,38,39-44$.


 W Ard, 46, Farringdon St., London, E.C.4. Telephone: $\begin{gathered}\text { Holborn } 9703 \text {. } \\ 0452\end{gathered}$ A Merican Valves, frist grade in all types. $\begin{gathered}\text { smme } \\ \text { Mypes avalable; }\end{gathered}$ politan Radio Service Co., 1021, Finchley Rd., N.W. 11.
Speedwell 3000 . $\mathbf{V}^{\text {AlVES }}$ by Well Known Non-ring Manufacturer ; com-



## NEW COMPONENTS

PUBLIC Address Microphnne (Reisz type). "w.W.
$\mathbf{S}^{\text {TANDS }} 7 / 6$ to $15 /$ Any Type Microphones as reviewed $1 / 11 / 35$, Stat
 A. Hinderlici, 2, Bridge Rd., London, N.W. 10 [9793
A. M.S.-The Trecognised supply, house for constructors; amateurs realised these honest values.
A.M.S.-Paper condensers, non-inductive, 4 mid. So0v. 4005 workingo ${ }^{1}$ mid. $1 / 6 ; 0.5$ mid. $1 / 2 ; 0.25 \mathrm{mld}$.,
 8 mid. 550 v ., $3 / 6$.
Write Now for Full Iists, also mains transformers 1,600 who know.
$\mathrm{A}^{\text {ssoaiated Mail Supplies, }}$ dington St., London, W.1. Ashland. Place, ${ }^{\text {Padat }}$

## COMPONENTS-SECOND HAND, CLEARANCE, SURPLUS, ETC.

## Premier supply stores

OFFER the Following Manulacturers Brand New Surglus Goods at a Fraction of the Original Cost. All
grods guaranteed perfect. Corriage pald ver $5 /-$ onder orders under 5 / extra; inat. F.S. and abroad carriage extra: PLEASE Send $\begin{gathered}\text { Satalogue, also October } \\ \text { Sargain } \\ \text { Supplement. }\end{gathered}$
W ORLD Famous Continental Valves, mains type, ${ }^{4 / 6}$ and 4 watt A.O. ©utput directly beated screent grid; $1,{ }^{\text {wit }}$ volt 60 m.a full wave rectifiers, V.M.H.P., D.D.T., diode tetrodes; A.O., D.C. types, 20 volts, 0.18 amp., filaments;
screen grid; variabie mu screen grid; H., $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{L}$. power and pentores.
 $21 / 2$ wave rectifiers, 500 in , 120 m.a.
2-VOLT H.F., L. F. $2 / 3$; power, low consumption power, grid 5- or 4-pin pentodes, V.M.H.P., H.F.P., Olass B, $5 /$, THE Following American Types, $4 / 6 ; 250,210,245$, 77, 78, 2A5, 281, 311, $57,58,55,37,80,6 A 7,2 A 7,27$.
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ELIABLE }}$ Soldering Irons, $200-250$ volls, $2 / 6$, con-
PREMIER Short-wave Tuning Condensers (S.L.F.), Pamplete, ceramic
vanes,
noiseless
pigtaii,
$0.00015,0.0016$, vanes, noiseless pigtail, $0.00015,0.00016,0.0001,2 / 9$
double spaced $0.00005,0.000015,0.000025,3 /-$ each.
$\mathbf{B}^{\text {RAss Reaction }}$ motion, $2 / 9 ;$ mica consers (S.L.C.), with integral slow. Premier shortwave Coils, with circuit, 4- and 6-pin
 hassis, 6d.
B'r.H. Moring Coil Speakers, matched pairs, 8in., 1,500 ohms, 7,500 ohms ( 1,500 speaker as choke, 7,500 speaker in parallel with H.T. supplyy, with output
transformer for pentode. $15 / 6$ per pair; A.O. kit for pair, 12/6.
$H^{\text {IGH G Grade }}$ Push-pull Inpat Transformers, 4/6; high LISSEN $\begin{gathered}\text { 3-gang Band-pass } \\ \text { ing, } \\ \text { Coils, } \\ \text { mains-or battery } \\ \text { circuit supplete } \\ \text { with } \\ 6 / 11 .\end{gathered}$
 M.C. Multi-ratio output Transtormers, $2 / 6 ; 2$ 2-1 or $1-1$ 50 and 100. $1,2 / 6: 3$ heury chokes, 2/6; 100 henry
chokes, 2/6.
IS cabineelection of Pedestal, tablo and radlogram $\mathbf{B}^{\text {LUE SPOT }}$ 29 P.M. Moving Coil, multi-ratio trans. ideal for battery sets, $10 / 6$.
$\mathrm{E}^{\text {LIMINATOR }}$ Kits.- 120 r . ${ }^{20}$ m.a., ${ }^{20 /-\mathrm{i}}$ trickle C.T., L.T., $25 /$, trickle charger $6 / 6$ extra; 250 V . 60 mma .


PREMIER L.T. Charger Kits, input $200-250 \%$ A. O.
 B. T.H. Truspeed Induction Type, A.Q. only, gramo COLLARO Gramophone Unit, consisting of A.C. motor, $45 /-$; motor oally, $30 /$.
$\mathrm{E}^{\text {DIson Bell }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Double Spring Gramophone } \\ & \text { cluding turntable and all } \\ & \text { fittings, } \\ & \text { 15/-. }\end{aligned}$
 hhms, $1 / 6 ; 15$ watts, any value up to 50,000 ohms, $2 /-;$
$\mathbf{M}^{\text {AGNAVOX }}$ 37/6; $154,12 / 6 ; 152,17 / 6 ;$ all 2,500 ohmas. 152 Magna,

 quired; all other types in stock.
$\mathbf{A}^{\text {Merican Type, }}{ }^{250}$ valched pairs, $9 /$ watts, in push-pull;
12 $2^{-2,000 \text { metres, without cotl changing; Lissen ang screened coils for screened grid } H \text {. F. stand }}$ (tured) screened grid detector typ.
plied,
$\mathbf{B}^{\text {RITISH-MADE Meters, moving iron fush mounting }} 0$ A.O. D.

1,000 Ohm 150 milliamp., semi-variable resistance, $2 /-1$ 0-18 valves, 3/6; 800 ohms 350 m.a., tapped, 2/-
COSMOCORU Pick-ups; with arm and volume
wonderful value, $10 / 6 ;$ super type, $12 / 6$.
THE Following lines 6d. each or 5/- per dozen: 4., 5. or holders, American valve holders, 1 -watt resistances, wire
end, every value; tubular wire end condensers, 1,500 volt, every value up to 0.5 , 3 a mp., 2 - or 3 -point switches, Cyldon double trimmers, 6 Yds. Systofiex, $1,1.5$, 2 or 2.5
mm.., 1 yd. 7 -way cable, 9 It. resin cored solder, 6 yds. push-back connecting wire, 2 in . knob.




(This advertisement continued in third column.)

## JUST AS WELL!!

We feel rather pleased with ourselves to think that we have interpreted our numerous friends' requirements not only in the matter of Amplifiers but in the matter of advertising. It seemt rather queer to suggest that customers require advertising, but all the same they do require information and sometimes an occasional reminder,

We would refer you to our previous advertisement entitled "LOOKING AHEAD" and we feel that it is just as well we drew attention to the rapidly approaching festive season ; already our Amplifier Department is working overtime ... obviously quite a number of experts who really are critics of quality realise that our 4-12 watt QUALITY AMPLIFIER meets so many people's exact requirements that the demand at this time of the year is very liable to exceed supply.

Remember, whatever happens we do not want to keep YOU waiting ; the same remarks apply equally well to our Transformers and Chokes, which are too well known to need further mentloning.


MARLBOROUGH ROAD,
UPPER HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N. 19. Telephone: Archway 1661-23.

## THE <br> sELF-FITTING NO OUTDOOR POLES AERIAL FITTNG <br> Fitting cost NO LEAKage GRIPON <br> SELF.FITTINGAERIAL

Haven't you noticed how the set loses "punch " in wet
weather? Leakage-that's the trouble. Most of your signal just oozes past your insulators instead of feeding
the set. The GRIPON Aerial delivers maximum Signal in all weathers, the two "Cloche" insulators absolutely bar leakage, and no less than 16 strands of pure electro-
lytic copper wire in basket weave ensures your set 耳etting iytic conper wire in basket weave ensures your set seting
all the volume it can handle. Then look how simple it
is to fit-no need for skilled labour. ladders. (ancy is to fit-no need for skilled labour. ladders, fancy


## COMPONENTS-SECOND HAND, CLEARANCE, SURPLUS, ETC.

(This advertisement continued from first column.)
CONDENSER Blocks, $6 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{t}, 2 /-10 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{t} 3 / ., 8.5 \mathrm{~m}$. CONDENSER Blocks, 6 m.t. $2 /-$ - 10
$2 / 6: 250 \mathrm{v}$. working, various taps POTENTIOMETERS by Best Manufacturers: 200, 350 $5,000,50,000,100,000,250,000, \quad 500,000,100,15,000$ ,000, $10,000,15,000$, with mains switch. 2
PREMIER Mains Transtormers, all have tapped prim


B AKELITE Reaction Condensers o.0n01, 0.00035 SHORT-WAVE Coil Forms. ribbed ebonite, $21 / 2$ by $11 / 2$ BAKELITEE Ribbed Formers, 4 or 5 -pln valve holder B $\begin{gathered}\text { R1TISH Radiophone } \\ 3 / 6 \text {; Cossor Class B } B \text { input and output transformers, }\end{gathered}$ 2/6 each. $B$ ohms, with mains switch; $1 / 6$
CLARION Moving Light Slow Motlon Dial, with 2 in. drive, $2 /-$ in intility, disc drive, $1 / 6$. B.T.H. Moving Coil Speakers, 8in. pentodo trans. K OLSTER-BRANDES Moving Coil Speakers, 2,000 or 2,500 ohms, 7 in . dianeter; $7 / 9$. PREMIER All Brass Short-wave Condensers, 0.00015 integral slow motion, 3/9; British Radiophone ail
brass 2 gang condensers, $0.00015,5 /-;$ Ormond 0.00025 brass 2 -gang condensers, $0.00015,5 /-$ Ormond 0.00025
O.K. for short waves, $1 / 6 ;$ Polar all brass 0.0005 slow motion. $3 / 11$; Lissen 2 -gang 0.0 ocos , front trimmer, disc

ISSEN 3.gang Superhet Coils, 6/e; iron core coils, coils, with circuit, ${ }^{2 / 11}$ each; Varley band-pass aeriai 2/6; H.F. chokes, Premier, screened, 1/6; Premier short

PREMIER Smoothing Chokes, 25 m m. 20 henrys $2 / 9$,
$40 \mathrm{ma}$..30 henrys $4 /-, 60 \mathrm{ma} .40$ henrys $5 / 6,150$ m.a. 40 henrys henrys $10 /-i /$-. 60 m.a. 40 henrys $5 / 6$, 150 henrys 2,500 spcaker
replacement, $5 / 6$. 80 . replacement, $5 / 6$.
Difemier Anto Transformer, $10 / 200-250$ and Fice versa, formers, by Standard Cables, $250 \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{a}$, , with L. T. winding3, complete with two G.U.1's. E5/:- euitable chokes
MANUFACTURERS Trpe Mains Transformers, $550 /$ L.T.S.S. 19/6.

PREMIER Super Public Address Amplifier, Incorpor July 15). 10-watt model, all A.C., enorracus gain, phase inversion, $£ 7 / 7$, with valves; 20 - watt model, 10 guineas; suitable speakers in stock. Microphones, 3 -guinea mode)
with stand and transformer, single bution type $19 / 6$ : with stand and transformer, single button type, $19 / 6$;
Western Electric type on base with transformer, $4 / 6$. OVING Coil Milliammeters, by prominent manufac.
turer, $2 \%$ in. diameter $18 / 6$. $31 / 8 \mathrm{in}$, diameter $22 / 6$. TELSEN 5-1 Radiogrand Transformers, 2/9; 1-1 coup. A NY Type and Quantity of Instrument Wire Can de $\mathbf{R}^{\text {ELIABLEE Morse }}$ Keys with Code Engraved on Base,
 PREMIER supply stures,
$20^{-22,}$ High st., Clapham, S.W. 4 ('Phone: Macanlay $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Andertoms Hotel). } & \text { Phone: Central } 2833 \text {. } & \text { (next donr to } \\ \text { [0488 }\end{array}$ IEENRY'S.
UNIVERSAL Avometer; $\boldsymbol{£ 7 / 1 5 .}$
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {K. }}$ seniner A.O., 2001250; 23.

FERRANTI O.P.M.5, $12 /-$ Fiserranti Cartridge wire, $\mathbf{M}^{\text {Agnavox }}$ " 33 "; $\varepsilon 2 / 15$.
$\mathbf{H}_{\text {2907. }}^{\text {ENRY's. }}$ 72. Wellington Av., N.15. Stamford ${ }_{[9803}$ $\mathbf{V}^{\text {auxhall }}$
Vauxhall-polar tation mamed seales, for hori-VAUXHALL-Poiar Midget 3 -gang coacensers, straight or superhet, 8/9; Polar full vision, horizoutal or
$\mathrm{V}^{\text {AUXHALL,-Set manulacturers' }}$, surplus, skeleton type 10/- complete with fixing brackets; Westectors, W. W.4. VAUXHA 15v. $1 / 3,0.1,-$ Dubilier condensers, tubular, non-izdue15v., 1/3; 0.05, 6d.; 0.002, $0.0002,4.001,0.0001,4 \mathrm{~d}$ VAUXFALL,-All standard, stitl available for immediate delivery. ${ }^{\text {gre }}$ $\mathbf{V}^{\text {AUXHALL.-Clix }}$ valve-holders, terminals, 7 -pin 9 dis, 6d. 5-pina, paid $2 / 6$ or
VAUXHALL DTILITIES, ${ }^{163 a,}$ Strand, W.C.2, over postcard tor lists Iree. Or 56, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. [0453

## COMPONENTS -SECOND HAND CLEARANCE, SURPLUS, ETC.

M.
R.
M.R. SUPPLIES Offer an Interesting Illustrated List of tugs, etc.; - send $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. stamp to M.R. Supplies, 11 , New

## H. ${ }^{\text {Franks }}$


4-VALVE A.C. Chassis, $250-0-250$ and 4 volt windings, choke, T.C.C. electrolytic condensers, Erie resistances, volume control
H.T. Eliminators, comprising A.C. transformer, 220 . F1 input, $450-0-450$ output, $150 \mathrm{mm}.$. , filament winding, two U12 rectifying valves, choke, condensers, etc., ideal
supply unit for bank of power valves; price, less valves, 25/-
VOLTAGE Regulators, 20 v . to 300 v input, 220 v . outfor fine adjustment, metal case; $30 /-$ each.
WesTINGHOUSE Rectifiers, heavy duty type, suitable
for voltage doubling, $500 \mathrm{v} ., 250 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}$., $12 \mathrm{in} . \times 4 \mathrm{in}$. ; 25/-
HEAYBERD Supervision Moving Coil Meters, flush and types triple and double reading types, $21 / \mathrm{in}$. dials, $0-30$
$\mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}$. and 150 volts, $12 / 6$ each; $0-15 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a} ., 7-5 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}$. and mes and 150 volts, $12 / 6$ each; $0-15 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{m} ., 7-5 \mathrm{~m} . a$. and
$\mathrm{m} . \mathrm{a}$. and
150 volts, $0-50 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}$, , 150 volts, projecting type lacquered 150 volts, $0-50 \mathrm{~m} .{ }^{2}$.
brass, $15 / 6$ each.

COUNDHEADS and Everything Connected with Talkie CEND Stamp for Lists.- Note new address: H. Franks, w. Lithe Denmark st. W.C.2; and 83, New cantor St., W.C.1. The latter address ion microscopes, cameras
and
[9794 $A^{\text {aNDERSON. }}$
A.F.5, A.F.6. A.F.7, $14 / 6 ;$ B. 2 chokes, O.P.M.6, O.P.M., $9 / 6 ;$ voltmeters, $0-7.5,0 / 25,12 / 6 ;$ milliampmeters, 0.15 , o-100, $15 / 6$; E.D.C. converter, 230-240v. D.C. input, out-
put with mains auto-transiormer, $140-250 \mathrm{v}$. A.C. 150 put with mains auto-transiormer, $140-250 \mathrm{v}$. A.C. 150 watts, complete with starter, 28 in stock; send for list.
A NDERSON, 35, Lansdown Rd. Walthamstow, E. $\underset{[9709}{\text { Telephone: Wallhamstow } 0827 \text {. }}$ Mains Radio development company.
MAINS RADIO Offer Several New Bargains; carriage
WEarite Double Pole Q.M.B. Switches, unused, Gd.;
Radiophone 3-point toggle switches, Sd. TELSEN Unused Tag Condensers, $0.0001,0.0002,0.0003$ UNIVERSAL F.F. Chokes, unused, complete new range,
 mid., 12 molt, 50 volt,
GENUINE Form Condensers,
$2 \times 1 \times 1$ mid., $2 /-; 2$ mid., $1 /-; 1$ mid., working, $2 \times 1$. DOBILIER Buffer Condensers, $0.1 \times 0.1$ mid., 1,000 working fixed condensers. 3/.
 CENTRALAB Potentiometers, 500,000 ohms, 1 meg-
R ESISTORS.-Colour coded, one watt resistors, unused, size, your choice; $31 / 2$ d. each, $3 /$ - per dozen.
TUBULAR Condensers, 400 volt, working, wire ends, Gd.; unused, good make, $0.25,0.5 \mathrm{mfd}$, 8 d .
ELIMINATORS -Guaranteed 12 months; handsome molts case, $200-260$ volts, $40-100$ cycles, output 150 (Westinghouse rectifier), $20 /-$; with , 90 rick le charger, 2 volts at $1 / 2 \mathrm{amp}$., $27 / 6$; DC., $8 / 6$.
A SSEMBLIES-Band-pass 3-gang tuning assemblies; in metres, and 3 -gang screened coils 1936 Arcuate drive switehing from 200 to 550 metres to 1,000 to 2,000 metres, unused and boxed, ready wired, with circuit, $25 /-$;
also the latest 3 -gang 2 H.F. stage assembly, as above, 25..

MAINS RADIO DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, 4-6,
K ILBURN SUPPLY STORES Offer the Following Bar
K ILBURN.-Telsen moving coil loud-speakers, 8 in., with
K ILBURN.-Sinclair 2,500 speakers, 11/-: microphone
K ILBURN.-Clarion gramophone pick-ups, with tone motors, 30\%
K ILBURN.-Wearite universal coils, $3 / 3$; Nelsen Radio-
K ILBURN.- $35 /-$-watt output amplifier, $35 /-$, new; valves,
K ILBURN.-Quantity of last w
KII'PURN SUPPLY STORES, 13, High Rd., N.W. 6
" For myself, I am not prepared to admit that Mr. Voigt's speaker is as good as ours, but Mr. Voigt has probably something to say about that.' told you last week.

Well-I ask you, what can I say to that? Naturally, everyone is entitled to his own opinion, and really no one would expect Mr. Hartley to admit anything else.

Even chalk and cheese are comparable in some respects. Similarly my domestic speakers, which are horn-loaded, etc., and therefore different in performance, can be compared with baffle speakers.
As I never was any good at " blowing my own trumpet," I do not propose here to engage in a lot of propaganda on the merits of my speaker.
You can draw your own conclusions from the fact that my speaker is sold in spite of its price and bulk to quality lovers after they actually possess or have investigated fully the merits of the "best" baffle speakers. (No names, no pack drill).
The best way of assessing the merits of a speaker is by listening-tests under first-class conditions.
If the secretaries of such Radio or Gramophone societies as are within easy reach care to write to me

## coo VOIGT PATENTS LTD. The Courts, <br> Silverdale,

London, S.E. 26
I shall be pleased to give their societies a demonstration at which "W.W." readers would be welcome, and to which they could bring loud-speakers for comparison.
P. GAHVVoigt.


Why jog along in the same old rut? Why fear the consequences of losing your job? Why waste your valuable pare time? Wherever you live and whatever you do, radio offers you sue cess, security and a better income.
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RADIO COLLEGE,
Gromwell House, High Holborn; London, W.C.1.
Please send me FREE copy of "Radio as a Career.'
Name.
Address.
(Post in unsealed envelope-1...........................

COMPONENTS-SECOND HAND,
CLEARANCE, SURPLUS, ETC.
MLILMAY RADIO EXCHANGE Offers the Following,
FERROCART Pax, type V, fitted with G1, G2, G3
coils, as new, boxed; 38,- each.
Ferroocart 4-gang Coil, G1, G2, G11, G12, 25/-set;

- Polar 4 -gang superhet condenser Star Minor, $10 /-$
J.B. 3-gang Condensers, fully screened, with dials, $8 / 6$
each; Warley B.P.30 coil, $4 /-$.

TELSEN Electrolytic Condensers, 500 volt, 4 mf . and 6 -
TELSEN All-wave H.F. Chokes, screened, $2 / 3$ each; Nelsen Class B Driver, $2 / 6 ;$ class B output, $2 / 6 ;$ Teleach
LEWCOS and Wearite Superhet Coils, $2 /$-each, pigtail G14, G18 superhet Band Pass, 25/-.
FERRANTI $0-5 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}$. Meter, $22 /$-; triple range ma., A.C. Weston, $15 /-; 0-5$ ma. Sifam moving coil $0-12 / 6$. 0 .

AERRANTI A.F. 4 7/-; A.F.3, $10 /$; A.F.5, $15 /-;$ A.F. 6, OP Bc i-1 PP, 7/6; OP. 25 , 12/6; O.P.H. $15 \mathrm{c}, 10 / 6$; B2 choke, $12 /$ -
$\mathrm{R}^{\text {OLA }} \mathrm{J}$ J.T.11, with transformer, all L .T. windings, $30 /-$; Westectors, wi, w 4 , $3 / 9$ each, all L.T. windings, $30 /-$; 6 AND 8, Pentonville Rd., London, N.1. Terminus $\underset{\Gamma 9769}{\text { 6751. }}$ ©OUTHERN RADIO'S Wireless Bargains; all gonds TOX Industrial $\begin{gathered}\text { 4-valve Amplifiers, A.C. mains, } \\ \text { wats output } \\ \text { with two tuning } \\ \text { coils, suitable }\end{gathered}$ watts output, with two tuning coils, suitable or television, radio gramophone and microphone, chassis valves. $£ 3 / 12 / 6$; specified speaker for same, $15 /$-.
SPEAKERS, Blue Spot, 1935 series, with Universal
 PM. $20 /-\mathrm{i}$ Celestion Sounder, $11 /-;$ Blue Spot 32 PM. cartons.
IISSEN Skyscraper 3-valve Battery Kits, complete with in sealed cartons; $42 /-$ per kit, complete (list $77 / 6$ ).
ISSEN All-wave 4 -valve Battery Kits, complete with

1. valves, in sealed cartons; $65 /$ - (list $£ 5 / 12 / 6$ ).

LISSEN Band Pass 3 -valve Battery Kits, complete with
FLIMINATORS.-Regentone 1935 series, A.C. mains 1. $200-250$ volts, type W.5a, complete with trick l charger, $39 / 6$; W.1a (less trickle charger), carries $30 \mathrm{ma.a}$,
$33 /-;$ W.1c (less trickle charger), $30 /-;$ all in sealed
cartons. cartons.
CONDENSERS. -Lotus 0.0005 , fully screened with C trimmers with escutcheon, dial knob 3 -gang $11 /-$ 2-gang, $7 / 3$; Telsen single $0.0005,2 / 3$; Plassey 4 -gang 1 mid. $1 / 3,2 \mathrm{mld}$. $1 / 9$.
LotUS Single Variable 0.0005 "Dyblock," with all DEEMARK Short Wave Adaptor Kit, complete with all accessories for adapting set to $14-150$ metres, $20 /-$ MI Complete with three Mallard Sets (decontrolled) manent magnet speaker, batteries and accumulator, perrained in handsome walnut cabinet; $£ 5 / 7 / 6$ (list 3 guineas); in sealed cartons.
CoILs.-Igranic superhet coils, set of 4 (1 ore., 2 IF., Warley square peak coils, B.P.5, with all accessories, $2 / 3$. THE Following Telsen Components in Original Cartons $\mathrm{A}^{\text {CE }}$ L.F. Transformers, $5-1,2 / 9$; binocular chokes, coupling units, 1 1-1, $2 / 6$. Ace microphones (P.O.) with transformer, $5 /-;$ this mike can be used with any radio $A^{\text {MERICAN }} \begin{gathered}\text { Valves. }-A \\ \text { American sets at } 7 / \text { per range } \\ \text { valve. }\end{gathered}$ BARGAIN Parcels.- We are offering the following par value. The items comprise up-to-date radio parts, ne and perfect
vidually:-
$5 /$ - Parcel, containing modern components valued at etc.; circuits of the latest receivers included with each parcel.
201- Parcel. -This is known as "The Small Trader's components arced, and contains a wonderful selection of to hundreds of traders for resale at a profit
CI OUSE Telephones, - A special bargain, brand new oneautomatic dials, cost \&4 each to manufacture; $10 /$ - each. SOUTHERN RADIO. -Branches at 271-275, High St. mail orders to 323, Euston Rd., London,' N.W. 1
SOUTHERN RADIO, 323, Euston Rd., London, N.W. 1
CERADEX Offers Few Only, shop soled Quality Ample
firs, without valves, 4.6-watt, $£ 7 / 15$; 10 -watt, $£ 9 / 15$.
SERADEX Offers Battery Chargers, charge 6-12-volt batloge $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.
SERADEX Catalogue Contains Full Details of the SERADEX Can Still Supply Most of Bargains Offered mingham.

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## Government Surplus and Radio Stores

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AND THREE DAYS' APPROVAL FROM DATE OF DELIVERY. CASH WITH ORDER OR C.O.D. (CHARGES EXTRA).

LISSEN RADIOGRAM, 4 valve, S.G., plus rectifiers, modern light oak cabinet, complete, A.C. Mains $200 / 250$ v., condition as new, a real bargain, \&8, carriage forward. $C$. $20 / 950 \mathrm{v}$ A.V.C., 4 wavebands, 3 watts undistorted output, 70 named stations, splendid walnut Console cabinet, new and unused OUR PRICE $\mathrm{VA}_{8} 8 \mathrm{si}_{\text {., carriage paid }}$ BELMONT 6 VALVE A.C. SUPERHET, A.V.C., all wave, 20 to 2,000 metres, $100 / 250 \mathrm{v}$., moving coil speaker, $3!$ watts undistorted output, new and unused. List $£ 1515 \mathrm{~s}$. OUR PRICE 8815 s.
BELMONT 6 VALVE A.C./D.C. Superhet, $100 / 250$ v., moving coil speaker, A.V.C., 2 watts undistorted output, new and unused. List f13 13s. OUR PRICE 65 19s. 6d, COLLARO INDUCTION Gramophone motor, 110/250 v., A.C. complete with 12 -inch turntable, automatic stop, etc, brand new,
ROTHERMEL Brush Piczo Electric Speaker, type R05S List 55/- OUR PRICE 22/6.
35/-. OUR PRICE $16 / 6$, post $1 /$-. finish, size $20 \times 17 \times 10,10 / 6$, post $1 / 6$. Ditto, cabinet, size $18 \times 13 \times 10,6 / 6$, post $1 /$ ERSERS (Wet), 550 v . working, brand
ELEGTROLYTIC CONDENSER new, $4 \mathrm{mf} .1 / 9,8 \mathrm{mf}$. 2/6. post 3d. each.
PHILLIPS Mains Chokes, 30 henry $80 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}, 2 / 6$, post Gd .
creened, complete with trimmers, straight only, $5 / 6$, post 6 d POLAR STAR, 3-gang, fully screened with drum drive, $6 / 6$,
PALVES, BRAND NEW (non rinz) six months guarantee, boxed, 2 volt, H.F., L.F. and Det., 1/11, PowER $2 / 3$, S.G. and Pen., 4/6, post 4d. ALSO DARIO Class B $2 v$. valves, new and boxed, 3.9 , post 4 d .
, fitted 47 pin $V$-holders and 3 tapped block condensers, $2 / 6$, post 6 d .
and trmmers, $5 / 6$, post 6 d .
ELE POSTIC LIGHT CHECK METERS, watt-hour type, for $200 / 250$ v., 50 cycle single phase mains, for workshop, yarage MOD subleting, $6, \%$ post 1 . MULTIPLE SELECTOR SWITCH and RELAY, 150 to 200 contacts, jdeal for remote control automatic tel hones, etc. E/6, post 6d.
3/60 a. free alable Accumulators, type PZ3, 2 CHARGING AND LIGHTING DYNAMOS, ali shunt wound
 $40 \mathrm{v} ., 14 \mathrm{a} ., \mathrm{E}, 20 \mathrm{v} .5 \mathrm{~s}$ a. (compound), $35 / \mathrm{j}$; Aero dynamos, 12 v., 10 a., $12 / 6$; high grade, 12 v., 8 a. dynamo (not ex car), AUTOMATIC CHARGING CUT OUTS, suit any voltage, $7 / 6$, post 6d.
SLIDER RHEOSTATS for charging, regulating, etc., 60 ohm 1 a., 30 ohm 2 a, or 15 ohm 4 a., $4 / 6$ each.
NEW CENTURY A.C. MOTORS, + h.p. 220 v., 50 cycles, 1 ph., spit phase induction, start under load, guaranteed now and
unused, $55 /-$, carr. paid. MORSE SPARK TRANSNIITTERS, complete with coil, 90 to t00 metres, wide range, $12 / 6$, post $1 /$-.
GENUINE G.P.O. RELAY8, large vert
GENUINE G.P.O. RELAY8, large vertical model, $2 \$ \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$ working, as new $7 / 6$, post ©d.
VERTICAL GALVAMOMETERS, highly sensitive callibrated scale, centre zero, $5 /$,- post $6 d$.
METERS FOR ALL REQUIREMENTS, mostly large size, one pair Westons $0-120 \mathrm{v}$. and $0-80$ a., $30 / \mathrm{F} ; 0-500 \mathrm{v}, 15 / \mathrm{m}$; $0-200 \mathrm{v}, 151-; 0-150$ v., A.C., $7 / 6 ; 00-1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$, panel mounting,
$30 /-$ multirange, $0-5,50$ and $500 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}, 25 / \mathrm{c}$; Hot Wire, $30 /-$; multirange, $0-5,50$ and $500 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}, 25 /-$; Hot Wire,
$0-1$ a., $12 / 6$ and $0-3 \mathrm{a} ., 15 /-$; moving coil movements for recalibration, $4 / 6$, post 6 d .
ROTARY CONVERTOR, 12 v. D.C. input and $750 \mathrm{v}, 100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$ R.C. output, $35 / \mathrm{F}$ i ditto, with damaged brush holders, $22 / 6$, SPARK COILS, alt sizes and complete with fittings, 1 inch 15 inch, no fittings, $60 \%$; mercury break to suit motor driven, $50 /$ - A MPLIFIERS by Marconi or G.E.C. Battery working (no Valves) complete in teak case, $12 / 6$, carr. $1 /-$.
P.A. Microphones, moving coil, $60 / \mathrm{F}$ Reisz pattern, $55 /-$ P.A. Microphones, moving coil,
Galpins P.A. Mike, $35 /-\mathrm{i}$ home microphones, $3 / 6$, post 6 d .
FLYING FLEA Air Speed indicators, aeronoid FLYING FLEA Air Speed indicators, aeronoid type, cali-
brated 40 to $100 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$, brand new, cost over $\mathrm{E}^{3 .}$ OUR PRICE, $7 / 6$.
MOR8E PRACTICE SETS, fitted buzzer, bulb, key and battery 5 LORGE COUPLED. Tuners, 500 to 5,000 metres, $7 / \mathrm{G}$. LARGE LOOSE COUPLED. Tuners, 500 to 5,000 metres, $7 / \mathrm{G}$.
EXPERIMENTAL SHORT WAVE Receiver, one valve, $17 / 6$, c.f. TANGYE ELECTRIC BELLS, ironclad, 6 inch gong. $4 / 18 \mathrm{v}$,
working, as new, $3 / 6$, post $1 /$-. DITTO FIRE or ALARM bells, ironclad, 12 inch gong, $15 / \%$, c.f.

GABPIN<br>75, High Rd., Lee, LOHDON, S.E. 13<br>Close half day Thursday. Trams and Buses pass the door. Nearest Station "Lewisham Junction," S.R.<br>VISITORS, WELCOME<br>Enormous Stocks on view of everything Electrical.

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BIRMINGAAM RADIOMART, (W, Nightingale, and a square deal.
RADIOMART,-Garrard A.C. gramotors, $15 /-$; single winding handles, $1 / 6$ extra.
R ADIOMART.-Non-inductive condensers, by leading
RADIOMART.-Condensers by world's finest manulac L turers, $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. or, $3 / \mathrm{in}$. Ehat 3 -gang, 4 -gang, 3 -gang
$\mathrm{R}_{\text {world }}^{\text {ADIOMART- }}$ Astounding ofier electrolstic condensers, $1 / 6$ world lamous maker, $4+4 \mathrm{mfd}$. (separate), 500 r . wkg.
A DIOMART-Genaine $\begin{gathered}\text { 15/6 Frost potentiometers, wire } \\ \text { wound, tapered, } 10,000 \text {, ganged to } 50,000 \text { ohms, } 1 / 6 \text {. }\end{gathered}$. R ADIOMART.-Lissen 3 -gang Bnndpass superhet coils.信 RADIOMART.-Lissen all-wave 2 gang coils, $12-2,000$ quired to convert $S G 3$ into ald-wave; $12 / 6$.
 caradio, large baltery set; $37 / 6$ mat, ideal amplifiers,
R ADIOMART-Utility $\begin{gathered}\text { a-gang } 0.0005 \text { Uniknob, with } \\ \text { lare drive, } 3 / 11 \text {; ditto, singlo, with disc, } 2 / 3 \text {. }\end{gathered}$
R ADIOMART.-Lissen $30 \mathrm{hy}$.40 man ., chokes $2 /-; 20$
PADIOMART.-Amplion $3 / 6$ sercened II F. $1 / 3$.
R 1/11; Climax binocular all-wave, $1 / 3$; Telsen, $5 /$
binocular, 1/11
$\mathrm{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-Igranic }}$ tapered potentiomete $13,1 / 2 \mathrm{meg}$.
R ADPOMART- 2 gross roundhead wood screws, assorted,
RADIOMART.-Puslıback connecting wire, ready tinned

1. and sleeved, 6 yards $6 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{i}$ heavy, for heaters, 9 d .

R ADIOMART,-Western Electric super mains trans-

$R_{4+9}^{\text {ADIOMART. }- \text { Non }}$-inductive $2 / 6 ; 4+4+1+1+1,3 / 6 ; 8.5$ mid., tapped,
R 4 with reaction, selective, circuit diagranms; $2 / 11$. cills, $\boldsymbol{R}^{\text {ADIOMART, -Non-inductive }} \mathbf{\text { Lubalars, }} 1,500 \mathrm{v}$. 0.01 , $0.04,0.05,0.1,6 \mathrm{~d} . ; 0.2,0.25,9 \mathrm{~d} ; 0.5,9 \mathrm{~d}$, R ADIOMART,-Igranic midget jacks, 3d.; screened $\mathrm{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-Lissen }}$ 6-way battery leads, wellinglee safety plugs R ADIOMART, -Insulated terminals, Bellinglee, black,
R ADIOMART,-Transformerk, Lissen, elass B drivers $\mathrm{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-Fuses, Telsen }}$ 2d.; Telsen 100 mp n.a., 2 d.
2 amp., 3 amp. $\mathrm{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-Telsen screened dual range coils } 2 / 6 \text {, }}$ $\mathrm{R}^{\text {ADIOMART. }} \begin{array}{r}\text { Telsen } \\ 0.00015,0.0001,1 /-;\end{array}$ Radiogrand transformers, $1 / 3 / 6$; RADIOMART--Special four assorted Telsen grid leaks, R ADIOMART.-Milliameters, nush, $2 \frac{1 / 3 i n}{6}$., $5 / 9 ; .2 \% \mathrm{in}$.
$R^{\text {ADIOMART- }}$ - British Radiophone straight or superhet, $7 / 6 ; 2$ gang, $5 / 11$. R 3 -gang straight or superhet, $7 / 6 ; 2$-gang, $5 / 11$. R AU10MART.-Utility super condensers, 3 -gang straight,
$5 / 9 ;$ superhet, $4 / 9 ; 2$-gang. $4 / 9 ; 2$ gang superhet,
R ADIOMART,-Utilitg disc drives, boxed, $1 / 6$; Polar R ADIOMART.-T.C.C., bias olectrolstics, $50 \mathrm{mfd} .50 v$.
$1 / 9 ; 25 \mathrm{mid} .25 \mathrm{v} ., 1 / 3 ; 15 \mathrm{mld} .100 \mathrm{v}, 1 /-; 6 \mathrm{mfd}$ $50 \mathrm{v} ., 6 \mathrm{~d}$. $25 \mathrm{mid} .25 \mathrm{v} ., 1 / 3 ; 15 \mathrm{mid} .100 \mathrm{v} .1 /-; 6 \mathrm{mid}$ R ADIOMART.-Dubllier 8 mid. electrolytics. 500 v. R ADIOMART. - Super quality smoothing chokes, 20 hy . R ADIOMART. Westinghouse 2 amp., rectifiers, $8 / 6$
R ADIOMART.-Caution: Bewato ol collforms, efc., are moaranted in cheap bakelite; offrecoils and formers $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ADIOMART. }}{ }^{4}$ - pel in interchangeable shortwave coils: R. ADIOMART- 114 in. ribled shortwave coil forms; IT valve holder thpe, loloss, 4 .pin, $1 / 8 ; 6$-pln, $1 / 9$;
 $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ADIOMART.-Utility }}^{\text {A/ }}$ 8/6 microdise dials, fited R ADIOMART-Shortware H.F. chokes, 9d.; "Wireless RADIOMART.-Utility microvariables $15 ; 40$ mmid.
$1 /-; 1 C 0 \mathrm{mmid}, 1 / 6 ; 465 \mathrm{kc}$. litz wound I.F.'s, $5 / 6$. iThis advertisement continued on next page.)

## IT. PAYS TO BUY <br> THE BEST

ULTRAS.W.COILS
The coils are wound with 14e goopper wric, beavily
silver-plated. The meandlameter is $\%^{*}$ A Frequentite base is used for mounting purposes.
No. 1020

3-turns, 1/6. 4-turns, $1 / 6$.
0 -turns, $1 / 8$.


8-turns, $1 / 10$.

## ULTRA SHORT-WAVE H.F.

 CHOKESThese chokes are single layer space wound on DL-9 formers, and have an excecdingly low self-capreity. No. 1011. D.C. Resistance 1.3 ohms. Frice 1/3
No. 1021. D.C. Resistance 1.4 ohms. Price EDDYSTONE MICRODENSER


For Uitra Short Waves from 5-10 meters DL-a nsulation. Low series resistance a high Irequen-
cies. Noiselesoperation. $15 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{mfd}$., $3 / \mathrm{s}$. $40 \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{mfd}, 4 / 3$ 100 m.mfn., 5/ STRATTON \& CO., LTD., Bromsgrova St., BIRMINGHAM


BUILO IT FOR CHRISTMAS "Variable-Selectivity 4" Complete kit £6-3-6 4 SPECIFIED VALVES 1 ROLA STG03/2500
1 C.A.C. CABINET $\qquad$ £3-13-6
£1-5-0
$\qquad$ £1-5-0
£1-0-0

KIT SOR SHE "Wigless worlo" 2
 "SCIENTIFIC" COMPLETE 1/-£3-19-6

Post Free.
D Valves
KIT for "RADIO COMPAMION"
25/-
("Wircless World," 25.10.35) Post free. BATTERIES $9 / 9$ extra. HIVAC VALVES $33 / 5$ extra.

We can quote lowest prices and
terms for all "W.W." KIts.
ALL KITS EXAGTLY TO AUTHOR'S SPECIFICATION. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
SEIENTFIC SUPPLY STORES (HIRELESS) LTD., Dept. "W.W.," 126, Newington Causeway, London. S.E. 1 Phone: HOP 1800.

## COMPONENTS-SECOND HAND;

 CLEARANCE, SURPLUS, ETC.(This advertisement continued from previous page.)
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART. -Telsen screened shortwave H.F. chokes; }}$ unopened cartons, $I / 11$; exteńsioni brackets, 3 d .
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-Translormers, fully shronded, made for }}$ R. Philco superhet.; $350 / 350$ 5v., 6.3v., O.T., 6/6.
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-Radiophone }}$ super ceramio insulated
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-IIsolantite }} 70$ mmfd. trimmers, 4 d. ; R 12.5, as mmla., mica aerial series, 4 d .
 nolders, $8 / 6$.
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-A.C. ralves, }}$, tamous Continental mann-
 A.C.. .' A. A.
 5/6; Class B, $4 / 6$; S.G., V.M.S.G., $5 /$..
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-Callers; special; finest }}$ nets, cost $£ 10-15$; come and see.
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.-Catalogues; }}$ hundreds of bargains; shortwave $\begin{gathered}\text { gentalogue } \\ \text { illustrated }\end{gathered}$ gives logue also gives diagrams of efficient transmitter and

$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADIOMART.--Important notice: Enquiries and re- }}$ postage; orders over $6 /$ - post free.
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {ADtOMART, The }}$ Square Dealers, 19, John Bright Head, Birmingham. Telephone: Midland 3254 . Hollioway
[0484
 $\mathbf{R}^{\text {Yalls radio, 280, High Holborn, London, w.C.1- }}$ $\mathrm{Ra}_{\text {available, }}$ All lines advertised in previous week's $\underset{[9730}{ }$

K. 17 Marconi Pick-up, £1; Gambrell Novotone, $£ 5$ Av., Bury. | model, $2 / 5 ;$ A.F.5, $10 \%$;- all as new. -22, Aldet |
| :---: |
| 99784 | MAKER'S Stock of Radiograms, cabinets, motors, and Tel. : components for sale cheay. 0303 . O , High St., Hounsiow-

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## CONTENTS



## Editorial Comment

## Should the B.B.C. Advertise?

## Need for Advance Publicity

$T$$H E$ title of this comment might suggest that we were prepared to open up again the old question of sponsored programmes-but that is not our intention. What we have in mind is that whether the B.B.C. spends thousands of pounds on a single night's broadcast or fills up the evening with broadcasts of quite inferior material, no assistance is given to the general public to discriminate between the two in advance. Nothing is done to bring it home to the general public when a gala programme is to be presented. No wonder that many people regard the programmes as monotonous-they certainly are, judged from the standpoint of any advance publicity they may receive.

This is no new point of view for us to take up. We have expressed this opinion in different ways many times before. As long ago as February 1933, under the title of " Headlines for the B.B.C.," we said that if we opened our daily paper one morning to find no headlines to any articles and the same size type throughout, we should be annoyed at the difficulty we should experience in sorting out what was important from what was trivial in character.

It cannot be expected that the B.B.C. can fill up all the hours of broadcasting with first-class programmes. The listener is forming the habit of switching on when he has spare time to listen instead of finding time for important programmes.

In the rush of modern activity we have come to expect that matters of first rate importance will be brought to our notice in the Press or in advertising, in some way which will arrest our attention. The B.B.C. does little to arrest our attention in advance and encourage us to a special interest in anything that is broadcast. No wonder that last night's broadcast has ceased to be a topic of conversation, as it used to be in the early days.

## Home Recording

## Revival of Public Interest

A$Y E A R$ or two ago a number of firms produced cheap home recording apparatus for the amateur. We believe that it is no secret that the sales were then not sufficient to encourage manufacturers to continue, and to-day either manufacture has ceased or the apparatus is being supplied only on order to a small number of purchasers who know where to go for it.

Correspondence which we have had recently suggests that the demand for equipment of this kind is beginning to grow. It may be that the public has become better educated as to its potentialities as a result of publicity given to allied subjects such as public address equipment.

It would be of interest to hear from readers as to what success they are having with different makes of home recording outfits still available to the public.

There are, of course, several sources of supply for rather claborate and expensive recording equipment, but this is mostly too costly for the requirements of the amateur who is only experimenting for his personal interest.


AUTOMATIC


SELECTIVITY


# Incoming Signals Treated on Their Merits 

By B. D. CORBETT


#### Abstract

$I^{N}$ the ASC system described in our issue of October 4 th, the band-width of the reciver was automatically widened in proportion to the strength of incoming signals. This becomes a subsidiary effect of the more complex method of control described in the present article; the band-width is restricted in proportion to the prevailing interference level.


THE modern receiver is still not entirely foolproof, in spite of station-name calibration, visual tuning indicators and QAVC. Take, for instance, the selectivity control to be found on all the most ambitious receivers nowadays. The non-technical operator finds difficulty in understanding the relationship between selectivity and " tone," and, having failed fully to digest the instruction book, generally forgets to turn this control to the wide-band-width position when tuning in the local station.
It occurred to the writer recently that it might be possible to vary the selectivity automatically, so that reproduction would always be as good as interference conditions permitted on the particular station tuned in. As is usual in variable selectivity receivers, this variation would be accomplished in the IF amplifier, and the system would naturally be termed Automatic Selectivity Control, or "ASC."
The apparatus required for an ASC system may be divided into three parts:-
(I) An amplifier with intervalve couplings designed to reject the IF itself, but to pass frequencies in neighbouring bands likely to cause interference. The input filter of this amplifier is coupled to that point in the IF chain where the interference level is highest, namely, the anode circuit of the frequency-changer. This will be known as the ASC amplifier.
(2) A rectifier connected to the output of the ASC amplifier. whose function is to produce a steady negative potential proportional to the interference level. This potential will be referred to as the ASC voltage.
(3) A device controlled by the ASC voltage in such a way as to lower the de-


Fig. I.-The ideal response curve required for the ASC amplifier.
crement of the IF tuned circuits as the interference level increases.
The first and most important problem io be solved is the design of the ASC amplifier couplings. The requirements are as follows : First, the response at the IF, and to a small band on either side thereof, should be as low as possible. The small band is necessary in order to allow for tracking errors in the frequency-changer, and also to prevent the heavier side-waves


Fig. 2.-Rejector circuit filter employed in the ASC amplifier.
matter a compromise is desirable, since generally a programme is more acceptable when slight upper side-band interference is allowed than when the selectivity is adjusted until no interference is perceptible.

The ideal response curve for the ASC amplifier is shown in Fig. I. Notice that,


Fig. 3.-The ASC amplifier, showing how it is coupled to the frequency-changer. The ASC voltage controls the selectivity-modifying circuits, which are not shown here.
of the desired signal from influencing the selectivity. Secondly, the response, at frequencies on either side of the IF most likely to cause serious interference, should be high, and, moreover, it should tail off gradually at frequencies further removed from the IF. Thirdly, frequencies practically outside the interference range, that is to say, removed from the IF by more than $16 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$, should be rejected. In this
although it is the side-bands of the interfering station that are responsible for the interference, the neighbouring carrier (or, rather, its IF equivalent) is utilised to provide the ASC voltage. The peaks are fixed at about $8 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ from the IF , since this will allow the system to cope with the normal $9 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ separation, and also with "wavelength wanderers" and the more crowded parts of the broadcast band.

## ASC-

The actual couplings might possibly take the form of band-pass filters coupled in such a way as to give a very exaggerated double-hump response. The writer, however, has found that the rejector circuit filter shown in Fig. 2 is promising. The circuit marked $I$ is very sharply tuned to the IF, while those marked A and B are less sharply tuned to frequencies $8 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ above and $8 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ below the $I F$ respectively. All three circuits must be very thoroughly screened from one another.
An ASC amplifier employing these filters is shown in Fig. 3, together with the diode producing the ASC voltage. Such an amplifier is fairly easily trimmed, provided a calibrated oscillator is used. An indicator, consisting of a vari-able-mu valve with a milliammeter in it; anode circuit, has its grid retuin connected to the ASC line. All the " A" circuits are then trimmed for maximum output at the appropriate frequency. The " $B$ " and "I" circuits are then trimmed, the latter, of course, for minimum deflection of the indicator. Finally, all three sets of cir-" cuits are retrimmed, the "I" circuits being dealt with last.

So far no mention has been made of the fact that, for a given interference level, less selectivity is required when the strength of the desired signal is high. This is allowed for by joining the grid returns of the ASC amplifier valves to the AVC line. A powerful station causes a high negative AVC voltage, which lowers the


Fig. 5--Variable-damping selectivity control, using a triode and full-wave rectifier.
effectiveness of the ASC amplifier. Consequently, only a small selectivity-operating voltage appears at the ASC diode, even if the interference level is intrinsically high.


Fig. 4.--Valve-coupled band-pass filter. The coupling condensers CC are of very low capacity, and screening is very thorough.

The last link in the ASC chain is the selectivity-modifying device controlled by the ASC voltage. A number of schemes occurred to the writer, one of which employed valve-coupled band-pass filters in the IF amplifier. Each filter required two variable-mu valves whose amplification was controlled from the ASC line, as shown in Fig. 4. This method was rejected, since it was found extremely difficult to obtain the required minimum degree of inter-circuit coupling, and, in any case, it seems to be too elaborate.

## Valve as Variable Resistance

Another system tried made use of a triode as a variable damping resistance. Unfortunately, a full-wave rectifier is also desirable, in order to avoid the distortion that would be caused by a heavy unilateral load. Fig. 5 shows an example of this arrangement. The double-diode rectifier, which must be of low resistance, is connected to a centre-tapped tertiary coupled to the IF transformer. The circuit is that of the normal full-wave valverectifying arrangement, the load being provided by the anode-cathode resistance of the triode valve. When interference is low this valve works with positive grid bias, and the damping imposed upon the IF transformer is high. Interference, however, causes a negative ASC voltage to be applied to the grid, increasing considerably the anode-cathode resistance. In this way the original high selectivity of the tuned circuit is restored.

This circuit is on the whole unsatisfactory, because, in the first place, two valves are required for every controlled tuned circuit, and, secondly, the tertiary winding, which must be tightly coupled and have many turns, is likely to introduce
considerable losses into the IF amplifier on its own account.

The best system yet investigated employed variable-mu anti-reaction valves, arranged to feed anti-phased currents into the controlled circuits at low interference levels. As shown in Fig. 6, a portion of the IF signal is applied to the grid of the anti-reactor, whose amplification is controlled by the ASC voltage. The antireaction coil is coupled to the controlled IF transformer in such a way that, under initial bias conditions, the damping is sufficient to ensure good-quality reproduction. A large negative ASC voltage lowers the effectiveness of the anti-reaction valve, and the selectivity of the controlled circuit is improved. A skeleton diagram of a receiver embodying two stages of antiregenerative ASC is shown in Fig. 7.

## Pro-reaction Control

A variant of this method is to use IF tuned circuits of low initial efficiency, together with variable-mu reaction valves to lower the decrement when interference conditions demand. This, however, is not satisfactory, since not only is the peak selectivity an uncertain quantity, but also there is danger of heavy interference causing oscillation of the controlled circuits.


Fig. 6.-Selectivity control using a variablemu valve for anti-regeneration.

There remains but one other system to be described. In effect, it is ASC, but it might perhaps be better described as "ATC" (Automatic Tone Control). According to this scheme, the selectivity of the IF amplifier is fixed at the highest leve! required; the ASC amplifier is retained, however, its function being to vary the amplification of a tone-correcting valve in the


Fig. 7.-Superhet embodying two stages of anti-regenerative ASC. In all, four extra variable-mu valves and a diode are necessary.

LF amplifier. The manner in which ATC may be achieved is demonstrated in Fig. 8 , and is somewhat reminiscent of the "ABC" system described in The Wireless World recently. As initially biased, the tone-correcting valve is arranged to compensate as far as possible for the losses occurring in the selective IF circuits. The ASC voltage then operates to reduce the degree of high-note correction, in order that any interference present may be rendered innocuous.
In conclusion, it would appear at


Fig. 8.-A stage of " ATC," a form of ASC accomplished wholly in the LF amplifier.
present that ASC, with its array of extra valves and tuned circuits, is a complicated business. In fact, if asked whether it were worth while in even the most expensive receivers, the writer would probably answer in the negative. Nevertheless, it is amusing to investigate little problems such as this.

## Short-wave Broadcasting

ABRIDGEND reader reports reception of the Addis Ababa station on a wavelength just below Rome ( 25.4 metres). A rather noisy carrier-wave was picked up at about to p.m., and a talk from an American correspondent, obviously directed to the American stations, was in progress. By 10.is p.m. reception was very good and the carrier-wave was quieter.

On another evening, at 9.15 p.m., the same station was heard and held for thirty minutes, all the talk then being in French. This is quoted to show that reception of "the elusive Addis Ababa" is by no means impossible in this country.

Another reader reports good reception of the new Bowmanville (Canada) station CRCX, on 49.22 metres. This station does not seem to be operating to any regular schedule, but may generally be heard from II p.m. onwards, and it appears to peak at about I a.m.

The same reader is trying to identify a Colombian station heard a little higher on the dial. Between 49.22 and 50.6 metres, however, there are no fewer than eight Colombians, so that verification is practically impossible.

With conditions still abnormally good on to metres, it is natural that the higher frequencies should be more used nowadays, and there already seems to have been a marked increase in the number of commercial stations working below i6 metres.

On some afternoons one can tune downwards from the 16 -metre band and hear either the Columbia or the N.B.C. programme coming in in about eight different places. In most cases it is being re-radiated by commercial telephony stations carrying out lengthy tests.

W8XK, on 13.93 metres, has, on occasions, been stronger than any of the 16 or 19-metre transmissions; and WKK, Lawrenceville, on I4.OI metres, has been
heard at colossal strength more than once.
On about in metres there are some mysterious transmissions that appear to come from American police stations. The carrier-waves are very rough and unstable, but the telephony, when reaction is slacked well off, is quite good.
Curious echo effects are being logged on some stations between 25 and 16 metres. A severe echo, naturaliy, is more noticeable on a CW telegraphy station than one that is putting out speech or music, but even some of the high-powered broadcast stations have been rendered almost unintelligible on occasions.
It is a great pity that there are no highpowered short-wave broadcasters on the west coast of the U.S.A., since all the amateurs from that quarter seem to come in with a most intriguing " watery" effect on their signals. Any amateur transmitter in this country will confirm that it is possible to identify an American station in the sixth or seventh district without waiting to hear his call-sign.
Only on 1o metres is this effect absent, and many W6 and W7 stations have been missed on that wavelength for this very reason!
VK2ME seems to have suffered a slight relapse during the last few weeks. He is still easily audible every Sunday morning, but the $\mathrm{R}_{7}$ and $R 8$ reports that one used to be able to give in the summer would be a mild exaggeration nowadays.
VK3LR, 3 I .32 metres, on the other hand, seems to be as good as he ever was-weaker, that is to say, than VK2ME at his best, but nevertheless extremely reliable.
W2XBJ, Rocky Point, on 33.52 metres, is a commercial station well worth listening to. He is usually stronger than the American broadcasting in the 31-metre band, but relays one of the programmes that is to be heard on 3I metres.

MEGACYCLE.

## New G.E.C. Battery Receiver

 DESCRIBED as the "Superhet. Battery 4," this receiver has a QPP output stage giving a power output of approximately $1 \frac{1}{2}$ watts, and is therefore capable of a performance comparable with mainsoperated sets. Delayed AVC is included, and there is provision for an extension loud speaker as well as for a gramophone pickup. The price is 12 guineas.
# The Phono-Reel 

## Talking Film Technique for Home Entertainment

By W. E. SCHRAGE

IT is easy to understand why gramophone reproduction has taken second place to broadcasting as a medium of popular entertainment. Broadcast reception can give hour after hour ©i music or speech through the mere turning of a knob, whereas the record-changing gramophone needs a certain amount of attention, besides being expensive.
Small wonder, then, that the gramophone world has sought around for means of providing long, continuous records. Perhaps the end of the search is in sight, for serious attention is being paid to an invention of Denes von Mihaly, a Hungarian scientist, whose device, already on the German market, not only introduces talkie technique into home reproducing apparatus but offers an cfficient method of "parking" sound for broadcasting purposes.
By using the sound strip of the talking film, von Mihaly can produce records lasting an hour or more. All frequencies;
royalties and other "extras" would not be included in this figure the retail price of such a reel might amount to 5 s .


The Phono - Reel ready for use. Note the three reels in the storage cabinet.
at a very low cost. The operation of the reproducing machine is remarkably simple. A reel of 16 mm . film carrying ten sound tracks is inserted on the right-hand drum seen in the picture below. From here it is led through the centre guides, in which the photo-cell and lamp are housed, to the smaller drum on the left. The
from 30 to ro,000 cycles per second can be reproduced when the strip travels at a speed of about 90 ft . per minute. By employing a rapid development and fixing process, the sounds can be played back within 15 to 25 minutes with very little loss of quality and, of course, no needle scratch.

Instead of using one long track, the Phono-Reel accommodates ten tracks side by side on a 16 mm . film, and, by means of an ingenious device, there is no interruption when transferring from one track to the next. A film length of 150 feet moved at a speed of approximately 38 ft . per minute lasts about 40 minutes-as long as five double-sided 12 in . discs.

A film of this length, composed of a new cellophane material known as "Ozofan," costs about 25 . Since artists'
the film guides in the
What are the advantages of these "reel records'? First must be placed the excellent quality of reproduction. Secondly, no matter how often they are played quality does not deteriorate, for there is no needle. Thirdly, they weigh little and take up a small amount of space; consequently a large number of dance tunes or orchestral selections, or even complete operas, can be sent by per $\quad 1$ lending libraries

The diagram shows how the Phono-Reel, by means of rapid development process, can "play back" a performance within 15 to 25 minutes Within 15 to 25 minutes
of the actual recording. On the left is a strip of sound track, original size and magnified. The Phono-Reel reproducer, seen below, includes a sound pick-up in the form of a small electric form of a small electric
lamp and photo-electric cell mounted between film then returns to the large drum and, being joined up to form an endless ribbon, is made to rewind itself. At the end of each sound track the light beam is automatically focused on to the next so that reproduction is continuous.
The initial threading of the film is the only operation calling for care; in all other respects the reproducer is so simple that it can be handled by a child.
At present a Phono-Reel reproducer with storage accommodation for six 150 ft . reels costs from $£^{16}$ to $\AA^{20}$ - not a large sum when we consider the high

prices of receivers in the early days of the radio industry.


Fig. 1.-The feeder system to one of the aerials on the summit of the Eiffel Tower is clearly shown in this illustration.

THE new French television broadcasting station at the Eiffel Tower was opened by M. Georges Mandel on November 17th, and as a result France is now one of the few countries which can look forward to having a regular television service in the immediate future. It will be remembered that as far back as last April transmissions of fairly low definition were started. Only 60 lines were used, however, and the transmitter had a power of no more than 200 watts. As a result of the experience gained in its operation it was decided in September to install a system of higher definition and greater power, and the short period in which this has been done-seven weeksprobably constitutes a record in the development of such apparatus.

## Power to be Increased

The new transmitter operates on a wavelength of 8 metres, and at present with an aerial power of I kilowatt, although this is shortly to be raised considerably. The aerial system, which consists of a fourwire arrangement in two rectangular planes, is mounted on the summit of the Eiffel Tower and connected to the transmitter in the base by means of a concentric type feeder, consisting of a copper tube of to cms. diameter containing a second insulated tube of about 2.5 cms . diameter. The total length of the feeder is

## Details of the Latest French Television Broadcasting

BY OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT

## Wavelength-8 Metres <br> Lines per picture- 180 <br> Pictures per second-25

Direction of Scanning-Horizontal
Picture Ratio-1-165 : 1

## Line Synchronisation-Short Pulse

 at the end of each lineFrame Synchronisation-Suppression of line pulse in the penultimate line

Duration of Synchronising Pulse-$0.01-0.02 \mathrm{sec}$.
some 320 metres, and for part of the way it is contained in one of the lift shafts. It is connected to the aerial by means of a transformer.

The transmitter and modulation system are housed in the base of the tower, but the studio is at some considerable distance away and the two are connected by cable. A special design of cable was necessary in order to prevent attenuation of the higi frequencies involved, and its total length is 2.5 kilometres.

The studio is situated at 103, rue de Grenelle, Paris, and special precautions have been taken in the matter of ventilation owing to the large amount of heat generated by the lighting system. A mechanical method of scanning is used, the system being Barthélemy's Camera de
prise de vue directe de télévision. The artists are subjected to intense illumination. A battery of six 5 -kilowatt projectors is employed for general lighting, two being used for the foreground and four for illuminating the background. In addition, twelve I -kilowatt projectors are provided for illuminating the artistes and are supported by a bridge. The arrangement of these projectors can be clearly seen in the photograph of Fig. 4. Further projectors at ground level are also used.

Since the total power expended is no less than 48 kilowatts, a very large amount of heat is generated, and to prevent this from affecting the artistes, elaborate cooling and ventilating systems have been installed. Without these arrangements the temperature in the studio would reach no


Fig. 2.-A view of part of the transmitter during the later stages of the installation.

# EVISION TRANSMISSIONS 

less a figure than 136 deg. F., but the cooling system keeps the temperature down to some 80 deg., which may be considered rather high for comfort, but is no more than the temperature reached on a hot summer day.

## Studio Ventilation

Cooling is effected by means of a refrigerating plant which cools water in a circulating system to a suitable degree. Pumping apparatus keeps a constant current of air moving through the studio, the inlets and outlets being the "ship-type" ventilators visible in Fig. 4. The air pumped into the studio is cooled by passing it through a chamber connected with the water system, so that artificial rain is produced and the humidity of the air can be controlled.


Fig. 3.-In this photograph the transmitting gear can be seen on the left with the control receiver on the right. The television camera is in the centre.

Great care has been taken to ensure that the various motors associated with this apparatus do not cause electrical interference, and all piping is lined with asbestos, probably as much to prevent the accumulation of static charges as to prevent the air being warmed by conduction on its way to the studio.
Mention has already been made of the cable connecting the studio with the transmitter, and it is of the concentric type. It does not, however, carry the modulation currents themselves, for a carrier system is used. The output of the photo-cells in the camera is amplified and used to modulate an oscillator operating at a frequency of $2 \mathrm{mc} / \mathrm{s}$, and it is this modulated current which is carried by the cable. At the
transmitter the modulation frequency cur rents are obtained by rectifying the received carrier, and after further amplification they modulate the transmitter.

Demonstrations of reception which have already been given are stated to have reached a high standard of clarity, and in order to popularise television it is intended to instal receiving apparatus at a number of public places throughout Paris. It is expected that these will be in operation by the end of this month, and a regular service of transmissions inaugurated.
As yet no details of the receivers employed in the demonstrations are available. Much of the success of television naturally depends upon the receivers being reasonably simple and reliable.

Fig. 4.-This view of the studio clearly shows the lighting system. Owing to the large amount of heat generated thorough ventilation is essential, and the "ship-type" ventilators are clearly shown.

## At the Transmitting End <br> Technical Criticisms of Recent Broadcasts <br> Atmosphere

How well "'The Boomerang Bet" (London National, November i8th) brought home to us the awful thought of a year's solitary confinement!

The play was extremely well done and calls for little criticism beyond the suggestion that the descent of the party down to the cell would, perhaps, have been better emphasised by the introduction of a small amount of echo. Rachmaninoff's famous Prelude was inspired by a similar, if grimmer, story, and provided an admirable atmosphere which would have been more effective had it not been a very obvious gramophone record.

On the subject of atmosphere, what an improver it can be when administered in the right doses! The flattest variety performance becomes almost entertaining when played before an audience, and, similarly, the late dance music relayed from various hotels invariably sounds much more attractive than the studio performances of Henry Hall, whether one dances or just listens.
Even the debate between Bertrand Russell and G. K. Chesterton as to whether parents are fittcd by nature to bring up their children (London Regional, November 16th) came over with greater effect than would have been the case had there been no audience.

Dr. Burt's summing up was cut off very abruptly, and, although we have no legimate grouse, as he had exceeded his time, the B.B.C. might have favoured us with the usual fade-out, which would, at least, have avoided speculation as to which valve had died.
H. C. H.


By LESLIE BAILY

TRELAND'S " super" station-now nearing completion at Lisburn-was Mr. Baily's main objective when he crossed St. George's Channel. He here describes the revolutionary departures from B.B.C. practice which are a feature of the new station. The prevalent notion that Belfast is a minor outpost of the B.B.C. is now finally exploded.
thing like this up their sleeves, I voyaged to Ireland with the keenest expectations, but before embarking I took the opportunity to make some enquiries in Liverpool, one of those cities which were given local transmitters and studios during the first big provincial "drive" by the B.B.C. in 1924, only to lose them in 1931, when the Regional Scheme came along. This was resented by the public in some places, at Nottingham, for instance, but I had never heard of complaints at Liverpool, and so I asked a director of Claude Lyons, Ltd. (the kind of firm that has its finger on the public pulse in these matters) whether Liverpudlians are a satisfied race.

He said that reception of North Regional, 47 miles away, was quite satisfactory, but the same could not be said of North National, which fades badly. Droitwich, however, gives excellent reception here.
"Quite frankly," said Mr. L. M. Lyons, "I think that Liverpool is fortunate in having no local station. Reception here was always par-
dozen or so places up is cour of investigation解 and transmitters, and this "Renaissance of the B.B.C.," as it may well be called, offers admirable opportunities to try out new ideas in transmission and studio technique. The new Northern Ireland Regional transmitter, at Lisburn, near Belfast, has been chosen, in particular, as a suitable trial-ground for the latest notions of the B.B.C. Station Design Department. When this station starts testing, early in the New Year, its performance will be watched with exceptional interest-and not only because of the alleged anti-fading properties of its " mast-aerial." Lisburn is in almost every respect revolutionary.
Suspecting that the engineers had some-


The Belfast studio building " still looks like a boardinghouse," and is externally the least attractive of B.B.C. properties.
importance. Programmes are frequently relayed from local places, such as Liverpool Empire; and at least two items of interest here are broadcast from North Regional every night, the American cotton closing price and the American rate of exchange, both of vital interest to Liverpool people. So I don't think we are completely neglected."

## 11-Year-old Transmitter in Hut

And so to Belfast. I confess to a personal affection for Belfast; it happened to be the station that broadcast the first of my own radio plays, way back in '24. Eleven years later I find that the same transmitter and the same studio building are in use, and the latter still looks like a boardinghouse. It stands in an ugly street of warehouses, and is externally the least attractive of B.B.C. buildings. Inside, the studios and offices have been modernised and extended. But the transmitter, in a wooden hut a quarter of a mile away, is much the same as in '24, with its

## Serve Britain?


sausage aerial slung to the tall chimney of an electric power station.

The transmitter has acquired a Parkin Drive, to maintain its frequency constant within plus or minus ten cycles, and there are a few other small modifications, but, basically, it remains the famous Marconi ' $Q$ '" set as installed at all the original " main" stations. Now its days are numbered.

Mr. Williams, who has been Engineer - in - Charge of Belfast studios and transmitter since 1924 , has been transferred to take charge at Lisburn, and is succeeded by Mr. Basebé, who has a staff of a dozen engineers. The lines from England come now from Glasgow, the submarine section being between Portpatrick and Donaghadee. Better quality is achieved than by the earlier route, via the Isle of Man to Manchester, and this has resulted in the B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra being relayed more often lately across to other stations.


The famous Marconi " Q " transmitter at Belfast, which will continue to handle the Northern Ireland programmes until the high power station at Lisburn supersedes it.

Ireland. Vigorous John Sutthery, a man of varied B.B.C. experience, came here as Programme Director a year ago, and has especially striven to get the microphone out into the highways and byways of Ulster. The number of outside broadcasts has trebled since Mr. Sutthery's advent, and feature programmes reflecting the life and lore of these fascinating Six Counties are to be pushed henceforth.

## All Eyes on Lisburn.

A great deal of Irish interest has been aroused by a monthly series under the title, "Provincial Journey." The microphone visits the Town Hall, or other rendezvous, in a town anywhere in Ulster, and all the local worthies of any and every type are there to do their stuff. Each town strives to beat the others. "! thought," said Mr. Sutthery, "it would be a good thing to stimulate local pride, but the results are more than that-we know, for instance, that these programmes have stimulated the local wireless trade.'

Until Lisburn is in action, however, little attempt is being made to exploit programme possibilities in the Londonderry district because this is beyond the range of the present transmitter. Roughly a third of the population of Northern Ireland is in Belfast, so the " $Q$ " set's one-kilowatt
to accommodate new staff and for an extra studio, making five in all. Thus, the expansion that I observed at Bristol, and again at Cardiff, is also afoot here in
suffices to reach quite a large populace; the question now is how many of the remaining two-thirds will be brought into the Regional fold by Lisburn's 100 kilo-

## Does Broadcasting Serve Britain?

watts (for National programmes everyone in Ulster is supposed to be able to get satisfactory reception from Droitwich). The wireless licence figure for all Ulster is about 75,000. Lisburn should increase that greatly.

Londonderry, a town of 45,000 inhabitants, is 60 miles from Lisburn, with the Sperrin Hills rising to over 2,oooft. in between. The liveliest speculation about that impressively gigantic mast-aerial which I saw at Lisburn is whether it will give fade-free reception over in 'Derry. This type of mast is a new venture for the B.B.C. It is a cigar, 26 ft . across at. the middle and about 4 ft . across at top anul bottom. It is 475 ft . high, surmounted by a tubular extension (for tuning). This 75 ft . tube may be raised or lowered by the winch indicated in our illustration; the " cartwheel" at its top is 20 ft . in diameter, and was no small proposition to get up there! The entire mast and its guys are elaborately insulated from earth, since the high-frequency energy is fed directly into the steel-work.

Other departures at Lisburn from conventional Regional station practice are:-
I. Connection from transmitter to aerial transformer house, at base of mast, by "concentric feeders"-copper tubes standing 3 ft . above ground with live-wire insulated inside (as used at Daventry short-wave station).
2. Transmitter circuit is of series-modulation type first tried at Droitwich National, with improvements resulting from experience there.
3. Instead of separate units, all transmitter gear is in one giant panel, 45 ft . long by 8 ft . high.
4. The station will not generate its own power. This will be taken from 33,000 volts "grid," stepped down to 4 I 5 volts A.C. at nearby transformer station (see picture), but an emergency generating plant (a gigantic $600 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. Diesel driving a 395-kilowatt alternator) could run the station at decreased power.
5. Diesel exhaust gases being unavailable for heating premises, a 10,000 -gallon hotwater storage tank has been installed, the water being heated by an electrode boiler.
6. All-mains control room.

The building itself appears to be even more " modern" in style than B.B.C. buildings usually are, with its steel cornerwindows, and it has been most attractively carried out in a lovely brownish brick specially imported from England.

Indeed, in appearance, with its towering cigar mast, Lisburn beats all the older Regional stations; the radio and constructional engineers and the architects have combined to make this the B.B.C.'s "super" station-and this is a legitimate use of that much-abused word.
(Next Tour : Glasgow and the Highlands.)

# Random Radiations 

## By "DIALLIST"

## Wired Homes

THE latest survey of the number of homes in this country that are wired for electric light was completed in September, and very interesting reading it makes. In the country there are $11,336,376$ homes of which $6,073,706$ have supplies of electricity. This represents 53.6 per cent. of the total, and it may surprise readers to know that this percentage is amongst the lowest in Europe. ' In Switzerland, for example, 99 per cent. of homes have electric light ; in France, 9.3 .6 per cent. ; in Sweden, 84.5 per cent. In Austria ( 59.5 per cent.) and Italy ( 56 per cent.) the figures are somewhere near our own, and Hungary, with 34.4 per cent., is worse off even than we are. Still we are progressing for, as the survey shows, the average annual increase in wired homes for the past three years has been well over half a million.

## Higgledy-Piggledy

There are still no less than $1,037,729$ homes served by DC supplies as against $5,035,977$ which have AC. But despite the progress made by the Grid system the diversity of voltages and periodicities in this country is something almost beyond belief. Looking down a list showing the supplies of the larger towns in Great Britain, I find that DC ranges from 100 to 250 volts with figures such as 105, 110, 130, 200, 210, 220, 230
and 240 in various districts. The AC supplies are even crazier. They run from 100 volts, 50 cycles, to 250 volts, 40 cycles, with curiosities such as 1 Io volts, 25 cycles; 100 volts, 100 cycles; 100 volts, 40 cycles; 115 volts, 50 cycles; 200 volts, 83 cycles; 200 volts, 100 cycles; 220 volts, 25 cycles; 230 volts, 25 cycles; and 240 volts, 40 cycles in between. Even in London the DC voltages vary from 100 to 240 and the AC supplies from 100, 104, 105 and 110 volts at 50 cycles to $200,205,220,230$ and 240 volts at 50 cycles.

The strangest cases are those of towns with a pretty wide selection of supplies. In Prescot, for example, you may have 240 volts DC or 115 volts, 50 cycles AC or 230 volts, 50 cycles AC. Newcastle-on-Tyne offers you 230 volts DC, 100 volts, 40 cycles $\mathrm{AC}, 240$ volts, 40 cycles AC , or 250 volts, 40 cycles AC. At Torquay the selection includes DC roo volts, DC 240 volts, AC 200 volts, 50 cycles, AC 240 volts, 50 cycles. I have evea heard of cases where the odd numbered houses on one side of the street have AC, whilst the evens on the other side are served by DC. One can see now why it is that the $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ set is so popular amongst Britons.

## Election Night

I IKE most of you, I expect, I sat up into the small hours on election night listening to the results. A thrilling business
it was, for no one seemed to have an idea beforehand of the way in which things were going to go. I should like to congratulate the B.B.C. on the way in which the results were given. I found that I had just time comfortably to fill in the figures and so on in the newspaper list of constituencies whose results were to be announced that night. In 193I the announcemens were rather too long drawn out, and this year's method was, to my mind, a very big improvement. I couldn't help thinking of my listening to the results in 1929. On that occasion I was in hospital, due for a biggish operation at nine o'clock the next morning. I took with me a specially made portable with head-phones, and listening to the results as they came in helped to pass the time away.

## $\mathrm{Em}_{\mathrm{E}}^{\mathrm{E}}$

Television in February
$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T}}$ long last we are told that the London high-definition television service is likely to start its test transmissions next February. However, lest our expectations should be raised too high, we are warned that regular programmes will not be sent out until completely satisfactory results have been obtained from the tests, a business which may take some weeks or even months. Myself, I hardly expect to see the service in full swing much before the summer, though the tests will be very useful to experimenters, so long as the times at which they will take place are duly announced beforehand. It is good news that the B.B.C. intends to have viewing rooms in various parts of London in which the public will be able to see just what television can and cannot do.

## Progress in France

Meantime M. Mandel is very busy with the French television service. It is claimed that the I8o-line transmitter installed in the Eiffel Tower represents a very big advance on anything that has yet been seen. It is a pity that the Paris transmissions will not provide a service in the ordinary way in this country, for it would be most interesting if one could make comparisons between our brand and the French.

## $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{E}}^{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{E}$

## Wireless for Novelists

[N a novel the other day I found the hero engaged in sitting at the controls of his receiving set and " burning the midnight ohm!" Curious-isn't it? -how few of those who write seem to know the first thing about electricity in general and wireless in particular. When the villain flicks over the switch the heroine is aghast (as well she may. be) to see that a current of a million microfarads a second is Howing through the voltmeter. Or, as the ship sinks, the gallant wireless operator stays nobly at his post, working tapping keys with both hands, and at every tap sparks fly from the aerial. One of the few writers who has dealt faithfully with wireless is Kipling. The other day I picked up one of his books-Traffics and Discoveries I think it was, though I am not sure-and, turning over the pages, I came across a short story entitled "Wireless" which was written in the very early nineteen hundreds. It is particularly interesting, for it shows that Kipling not only understood what was going on during the experiment of which he was a witness, but also realised in a remarkable way the enormous part that wireless was going to play in the world within a very few years. You will find the story well worth reading if you can get hold of it.

## CURRENT TOPICS

## Studio in a Garden

$\mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{R}}$RACOW'S new broadcasting centre occupies a residential villa, the garden of which is to be used as an outdoor studio in the summer. It is surrounded by trees and other gardens shielding it from street noises.

## Radio Parasites : New Version

$T \mathrm{HE}$ anti-static war in France has yielded a harvest to "fly-by-night" radio concerns manufacturing cheap appliances guaranteed to stop all forms of interference. The Chambre Syndicale des Industrie Radioelectriques warns the public to be on its guard.

A REAL FIELD DAY. The Italian troops in Abyssinia are making full use of wireless, and portable sets of the type shown above are in constant operation during advances over difficult country.
will have been sold by the end of 1935 as compared with one million during 1934.

## Aircraft Radio Demonstrations at Science Museum

VISITORS will be able to work wireless demonstration gear at the Imperial Airways' Exhibition which the Secretary of State for Air is opening at the Science Muscum on Thursday next. The display will be open to the public from December 6th to January 3 ist.

Designed to illustrate the development of air communication within the Empire, the exhibition will include models of every type of air liner owned by the


## Reinartz Again

$\mathrm{T}^{\mathrm{H}}$HAT pioneer of short-wave research, John L. Reinartz, offers listeners an opportunity to test for themselves the rapidly improved conditions on the 28 mc . (ro metre) band. He is transmitting from U.S. on that frequency every day at 17.30 G.M.T. and on Saturdays at 15.00 and 17.30 G.M.T. On Sun-dlays-the best period for most listeners-he will be on the air at 15.00 to 16.00 G.M.T.

Two Million Radio Cars Practically all America's new season cars make provision for radio equipment, according to a Washington correspondent, who states that it is estimated in trade circles that two million " auto radios"
company since its inception. There will also be working models showing the part which wireless plays in the control of aircraft when flying in fog or above cloud; visitors, by pressing a button, will be able to hear the voice of the captain calling for his position and the replies from ground stations.

## "Low Power"

NO member shall use more than I50 watts input " is the cardinal rule of a proposed low-power transmission club proposed by an American amateurs' magazine. The suggestion has caused amusement in European amateur circles, where 150 watts is considered to be really high power. In fact, the average input on this side of the Atlantic is only io watts.

## Studio Design

" ${ }^{\text {¹ }}$HE Acoustical Design of Broadcasting Studios" is the title of a paper by Mr. H. L. Kirke and Mr. A. B. Howe, M.Sc., which will be read at a meeting of the Wireless Section of the Institution of Electrical Engineers on Tuesday next, December 3rd, at 6 p.m. at the Institution, Savoy Place, W.C. 2 .

## High Fidelity Transmission

 A NOTHER high fidelity (or "hi-fi") station has just made its appearance on the U.S. ether. It is W2XR on Long Island, and is radiating transmissions with an audio range up to $10,000 \mathrm{kc}$. Operated by a pioneer firm of radio advertisers, it does not use the normal broadcast channel ; its wavelength of 193 metres permits "hi-fi" transmission without sideband interference.
## Lucky Hungarian Listeners

TO mark the tenth anniversary of Hungarian broadcasting, the authorities are granting exemption from wireless taxes during the next three months to all those persons who became subscribers during the period July ist to September 22nd last. A broadcasting library is also being organised, and a propaganda film is in production.

Hungary's first big radio exhibition will be held next year.

## Winding Up the Wireless League

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T}}$ an extraordinary general meeting of the Wireless League at 3.15 on Friday next, December 6th, members will consider and, if thought fit, pass a resolution authorising the Committee to take steps for the purpose of winding up the League. Preceding this meeting, which will be held at the Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.I, will be the eighth annual general meeting, for the purpose of considering the report and the accounts of the committee for the past year and electing new committee members.

## Danish Amateurs Encouraged

$\mathrm{M}^{1}$ANY valuable concessions from the P.M.G. have been obtained just lately by Danish amateur transmitters. Among the most important is that which reduces the annual licence fee to io kroner. Another permits experimenters who are only sixteen years old to possess transmission licences.

## EVENTS OF

## THE WEEK

## IN BRIEF <br> REVIEW

## U.S. President's New "'Mikes'"

TWO new microphone stands, one a portable for train broadcasting and the other a permanent arrangement, have been built for President Roosevelt by the Columbia Broadcasting System's engineers.
The permanent stand replaces a two-year-old desk contrivance which has undergone the rigours of more than one hundred Presidential speeches and is becoming wobbly. Both the new stands have microphone racks prominently displayed. The old stand concealed the microphones because the former President Hoover objected to having them on view. President Roosevelt, however, prefers an exposed microphone, so that station emblems are plainly displayed to the audience present.

## Quick Work

$\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{A}}$PADIO servicing by 'plane is the new fashion set by $G$. Scott Sessions and Co. Following the receipt of an urgent telegram from an Isle of Man customer, a service engineer last week took 'plane from Heston to Douglas, arrived there within a few hours, repaired the receiver, and returned to London in record time.


SET SERVICING BY AIR. The service engineer sets forth, as described above.


## A Medium-priced Quality Radio-gramophone


#### Abstract

FEATURES.—Type.—Radio-sramophone with automatic record changer for operation from A.C. mains. Circuit.-Screened grid HF amplifierscreened grid "mixing" valve-separate triode oscillator-sereened grid IF amplifier-double-diode-triode second detector-triode output valve. Full-wave valve rectifier. Controls.-(1) Tuning (with meter type indicator). (2) Volume and on-off swifch. (3) Variable selectivity and lone cantrol. (4) Waverange switch. Price. - 55 guineas Makers. - Radio Gramophone Developmint Co., Lid.


selectivity; volume and quality are in keeping with the imposing dimensions and solidity of the cabinet, and as much care and thought have been put into extracting the best possible performance from gramophone records as have been devoted to the perfecting of the radio side.
A superheterodyne circuit has been adopted, and it is interesting to note that two separate valves are used in the process of frequency-changing. One of these is a screened grid "mixing" valve and the other a triode oscillator. A signalfrequency HF amplifier precedes the mixing stage, and the band-pass filter is situated in the coupling between the stages instead of in the aerial input circuit as is usual. The single IF stage includes a
maximum of four tuncd circuits, but the number is reduced to three in the "high fidelity" position of the selectivity and tone control switch. A double-diodetriode is used in the second detector stage, the diodes being connected in parallel for both signal rectification and the supply of AVC bias. The triode amplifying portion of this valve includes a tuned LF filter in its anode circuit. The resistance-capacity coupling to the large triode output valve may be taken from either end of this filter so that it functions either as an acceptor or a rejector of the higher frequencies. The circuit arrangements of the combined selectivity and tone control on radio may be briefly summarised as follow:-In position $I$, a resistance load replaces the tuned primary of the output IF transformer. The secondary winding then functions as a "tuned grid" circuit, except that in this case the circuit actually feeds into the diode. The LF coupling condenser to the triode output valve is connected to the bottom of the filter circuit in the anode of the second detector valve to give a high-note lift.

In position 2, the switch restores the

The circuit is notable for the employment of a separate oscillator valve and for the switching arrangements associated with the selectivity and tone control.

normal output transformer connections, which increases selectivity at the expense of slight side-band cutting; but the LF circuits remain the same as in position I.

In positions 3 the IF circuits remain the same as in position 2, but the LF coupling condenser is transferred to the top of the filter, which now acts as a rejector for the higher frequencies. At the same time an additional bypass condenser is connected between the anode and earth.
On the gramophone side positions I and 2 both give a boost to the higher frequencies, but in position 2 this is less as a condenser is shunted across the volume control potentiometer. In position 3 this shunt still remains in operation, but the LF coupling is changed to convert the filter into a rejector for the higher frequencies. The twin loud speakers, which are both energised, have their speech coils connected in parallel. The diaphragms are of different diameters in order to cover as wide a frequency range as possible. Provision is made for the addition of an extension loud speaker, and a switch is incorporated to cut out the internal loud speakers if desired.

The smoothing of this set is very thorough, the first stage being a separate choke in the chassis and the second a field coil on one of the loud speakers. The other loud speaker field is used for smoothing and decoupling the screen current.



The chassis is mounted at the side of the cabinet with the controls passing vertically through the motor-board. Twin loud speakers of different diameters are used to cover the frequency range.
of the majority of four-valve sets under the far more favourable conditions of night reception. Though there is naturally some improvement in the matter of background noise on the weaker Continental stations after dark, the automatic volume control, combined with the high sensitivity, goes far to level the difference between day and night conditions.

## High Selectivity.

The selectivity necessary to make full use of the range on distant stations is provided by position 3 of the selectivity and tone control switch. This gave easy adjacent channel separation for all stations except the local Brookmans Park transmitters, and even here the spread was considerably less than one channel on either side. Furthermore, the range and selectivity were maintained at both ends of the dial, where it is a common experiente to find some falling away. Secondchannel whistles have not been permitted to deduct marks from an otherwise 100 per cent. radio performance.
The effect on quality of each successive step in the variable selectivity control is well defined. In position 3, the setting
tympani. Position 2 gives greater clarity with a strong upper middle register, and a further turn to position I extends the response in the top to the point where station heterodynes are audible. The extreme top, however, is not strong enough to pull much weight against the vigorous upper middle register, and most people will prefer to use position 2, except possibly for the local stations. Pianoforte reproduction is excellent, and if there is any tendency for speech to be "chesty," this may be taken as an indication that the volume has been turned up too high.
In the reproduction of gramophone records a similar range of tonal qualities is available. The pick-up is of the piezoelectric type, which is notable for the light load it imposes on the record groove.
The cabinet, which is finished in dark figured walnut and macassar ebony, measures $3 \mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in} .} \times 32 \mathrm{in} . \times 1 \mathrm{gin}$. The design is simple and dignified, and the heaviness of its construction conforms to the established R.G.D. standard. Not the least attractive feature is the weight compensated lid, which is easily raised and can be released at any angle without fear of slamming.

# UNBIASED 

## So Simple

APPARENTLY there are people in the world apart from women and wireless manufacturers in whom wisdom and understanding concerning matters relating to wireless are at a discount.

I happened to be returning home in the small hours of the morning recently after a rather heavy night at the local wireless society in which tempers had risen somewhat concerning the quality of the refreshment provided by the committee. My homeward way lay, for some distance, in the same direction as that of a newly joined member of the society, and accordingly we accompanied each other as far as his house into which I stepped for a moment to partake of a friendly dose of cod-liver oil which he informed me he had found invaluable for keeping out the chill of the night air.


Had the misfortune to trip over the bottle of milk.
I felt that it would, to say the least, have been boorish and unmannerly of me not to return his hospitality, and accordingly we both went on to my house to partake of some warm milk. Unfortunately my new friend had the misfortune to trip over the bottle of milk which the early morning lactitian had left upon the door-step, and thus deprived us of the refreshment we so sorely needed. There was nothing for it therefore but to return to his abode and seek the bottle which would by now have been left upon my friend's doorstep. In addition, of course, I had to go with him in order to retrieve my spare pair of socks which I had lent him in place of his own milk-soaked ones.

Our conversation during these peripatetic nocturnal perambulations naturally turned on the subject of wireless, and I learned with interest that my friend was a complete novice at the game. He was, in fact, a newly-made convert who had for many years detested broadcasting and all its ways, but had at length been forced to buy a wireless set in order to be abl? to defend himself by means of reprisals against the steadily rising tide of noise emanating from the houses of his neighbours. He had, so he informed me, learned the effectiveness of the mere threat of reprisals as a result of his service in the Air Force during the war.

I found, however, that he was exceedingly embittered against the powers that be, more especially the B.B.C., whose apathy in the matter had, he declared, forced him to take these drastic and expensive steps to protect himself and his family from the blare of noise on either side of him.
" The whole matter of excessive loul speaker volume late at night keeping respectable people awake could be easily settled by the B.B.C.," he declared angrily as we stood in his porch. "All that is necessary is for the Corporation to cut down the power of its transmitters by half or even more at io p.m. each night"!

## Alternative Programmes

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{L}}$LTHOUGH I feel it incumbent upon me to offier just criticisms from time to time of the activities of the B.B.C. I am always ready to live up to my family motto of audi alteram partem and to bear in mind any extenuating circumstances which may be pleaded as justifications for its misdemeanours.

I often think that one of the worst of the B.B.C.'s faults is its policy of diagonalising the programmes whereby we have a certain play or concert from the National transmitter one night and the same thing repeated on the Regional wavelength on a subsequent night. Please do not misunderstand me. I think the scheme perfectly sound in the case of programmes of outstanding merit as it gives an opportunity for more people to hear them than if the programme were confined to one night only. But I have


Poor authors are paid such niggardly sums.
often asked myself why it is done so often in the case of quite unimportant items. In the past I have, I fear, frequently been guilty of speaking in my haste like David of old, and have unjustly condemned the B.B.C. without a hearing as, in my ignorance, I could never see why this diagonalising business was necessary.

Until recently I could never see that much advantage accrued to the B.B.C. by this method. The B.B.C. could not, I argued, be doing this sort of thing on the grounds of economy, since in any case the artistes had to be paid for two even-
ing's work and so they might as well broadcast new material. True, the same play could be made to serve for two evenings and thus the expense of buying the

## FREE <br> CRID

copyright of a new one avoided but, as is well known, poor authors of plays are paid such niggardly sums compared to the stars who do the performing that such a saving would be negligible.
I was expressing these views somewhat strongly the other evening in the privacy of my home circle during the broadcasting of a certain play-the second dose of it that week-when a friend well known in theatrical and broadcasting circles was ushered in. After the play had dragged on wearily to its painful close my friend, after remarking-somewhat irrelevantly, I thought--upon the increasing skill of the B.B.C.'s engineering staff at this sort of thing, concluded by saying, "Why, you could scarcely hear the needle scratch at all."
I immediately demurred at the base suggestion against the B.B.C. which was implied in his remark. So far from feeling ashamed, however, my friend expressed astonishment both at my opinion that there was anything base about the B.B.C.'s conduct and at my ignorance of the fact that the B.B.C., compelled to exist on a mere pittance by the grasping nature of P.M.G., who collars the cream of the licensing fees, was compelled to save artistes' fees by recording the first night's performance of a diagonalised programme and using the result to provide the second night's entertainment.

Well, well, we live and learn and I can only make what amends I can by removing headgear as a tribute to the B.B.C.'; courage in striving to carry on valiantly in the face of grave pecuniary difficulties and to the ingenuity displayed in thus endeavouring to make both ends meet.

## Pneumonia Plays

IMUST ask you to forgive me if I seem a little out of humour this week, but, as a matter of fact, I am in bed, suffering from a slight chill. This is the direct result of listening to the rather considerable number of pneumonia plays which the B.B.C. have been putting over lately. I am usually fairly well fortified against this sort of thing, as during the winter months I take my little daily dose of codliver oil with unfailing regularity. Some of the B.B.C.'s plays lately have been so humid, however, that they have penetrated even my elaborate defences and I have, on medical orders, been compelled to give up listen:ng until I am fully recovered once more.

# Subterranean Aircraft Beacon <br> <br> EXPERIMENTAL BLIND-LANDING SYSTEM AT CROYDON 

 <br> <br> EXPERIMENTAL BLIND-LANDING SYSTEM AT CROYDON}

WIRELESS aids to navigation, and particularly wireless direction finders, have already done much to minimise the terrors of fog, although it is still the airman's greatest enemy. By existing and welltried methods, an aircraft may be guided to the aerodrome of destination, but, having got so far, the pilot is in a truly unenviable position if, in conditions of " zero visibility," he is still unable to land safely.
Supplementary guiding systems, devised with the object of leading an approaching aircraft right down to earth in such conditions, have already been developed; the Lorenz system, described in our issue of April 5th, 1935, has already passed beyond the experimental stage.
The Wireless World was recently privileged to examine the working of another blind-landing system, developed by Mr. D. Sharman, B.Sc., and now instailed experimentally at Croydon Aerodrome by special permission of the Air Ministry.

## Flying Down the Beam

A short-range directive beacon might be set up on the lines shown in Fig. I $a$, which represents the radiation of two closely adjacent transmitters, one sending out the letter A and the other the letter N in morse code. An aircraft fitted with a suitable receiver, and slightly to the westward of its proper course, on approaching the


Fig. 1.- Polar diagrams illustrating the overlapping of fields of radiation from adjacent beacon stations.
beacon would first pick up the "A" transmission and would accordingly edge in towards the eastward until it reached the area corresponding to the shaded portion of the diagram. Here it would come into the field of radiation of the " N " transmitter; both A's and N's would be heard at substantially equal strength, and the overlapping morse symbols for these letters would be audible as a continuous note. Hearing this note the pilot would

["Flight" photograph
Fig. 2.-The experimental beacon at Croydon Aerodrome. Two of the "director" rods can be seen ; on the tripod is mounted apparatus for measuring the field strength of the transmitted beams.
know that he was on his correct course, but a preponderence of the "A" or " N " signal would indicate deviation to right or left respectively, and the need for applying the appropriate correction.
Although Mr. Sharman's system works on this general principle he has aimed at producing beams with the overlapping sides more nearly parallel than those of dia. $a$, and also to eliminate back-radiation. His transmitter is installed in an underground chamber, with metallically shiclded back, floor, sides and top. At the open front of this chamber is a vertical half-wave aerial, and, at intervals along the inclined path leading from it, three upright "director" rods are mounted ; in this respect the directional aerial array is reminiscent of the " wave canal" system of Yagi and Uda. The resonant frequency of the directors is apparently higher than that of the radiating aerial. Backradiation is prevented both by the artificial and natural screening of the buried transmitting chamber.

## Flat-sided Beams

Another series of vertical reflector rods, fitted at the side of the tunnel giving access to the transmitting chamber, deform the polar diagram of the radiation to something approaching that of Fig. $1 b$. A pair of such transmitters, suitably arranged to give a combined polar diagram like that of Fig. IC, act as a guide to approaching aircraft in the manner already described.

Turning from the horizontal to the vertical plane, the beams are normally inclined at an angle of 7 deg. to the horizontal, but this angle can easily be adjusted as required. Methods of guiding the approaching pilot's movements in this plane will be the subject of further experiments, and the transmitter is being moved to a more suitable site on the aerodrome with this object in view.

## NEW 362 VALVES

## High-power Triode and Heptode

$\mathrm{A}^{\text {DDITIONS }}$ to the range of valves marketed by The 362 Radio Valve Co., Ltd,. of Stoneham Road, Northwold Road, Uppet Clapton, London, E.5, are the $\mathrm{PX}_{50}$ and UFC valves. The former is a large output triode having a filament rated for 6 volts at 2 amperes. It is intended for operation with an HT supply of 500 volts, and with a grid bias of 70 volts it consumes an anode current of 100 mA . Its internal AC resistance is 800 ohms and it has a mutual conductance of $6.0 \mathrm{~mA} / \mathrm{V}$. When operated with a load impedance of 7.500 ohms, the makers claim an output of 13 watts. The valve is priced at 50 s .


The UFC valve is a heptode frequencychanger of the Universal type. It is especially interesting in that its heater rating of 6.5 volts at 0.3 ampere enables it to be used in car radio sets where only a 6 -volt accumulator is available. It is fitted with a 7 -pin base and priced at ${ }_{15}$ s.

## FURTHER TESTS WITH



By J. H. REYNER, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.

[ $N$ "The Wireless World" of October 25th, 1935, a description was published of a three valve portable phone set of pocket dimensions. The set has attracted a great deal of interest and the designer here gives some further notes of value to those who are making it.
ning to fall, and I was just able to tune in both the London stations. Since, however, this represents a range of rather more than 130 miles, I was not disappointed. Midland Regional and North Regional were both strong and quite at programme value.
The same two stations were also well received at Leeds, where I spent the night, and one or two foreign stations were also a vailable.
From Lecds my journey progressed westwards to Gloucester, via Sheffield and Birmingham, and, of course, on this run we passed quite close to the Midland Regional transmitter, so that I did not bother testing until I reached my destination. Here I was considerably surprised, for I found that not only Midland Regional buit both the London transmitters were coming in at excellent strength. Since the distance from London is approximately eighty miles, it seems that a range of 100 miles can be expected.

This reception, incidentally, was by day, the test being actually made at about three o'clock in the afternoon. North Regional could also be heard, but somewhat faintly. The same evening, in bed, I was able to beguile myself with the dance music from London by resting the telephone earpiece on the bedside table and using it as a loud speaker. Not that it would have caused anybody any serious annoyance!

On the whole, therefore, I felt that the little set had acquitted itself very satisfactorily. My further experience with it has indicated that it stands up to its work well, the principal point being that the LT battery must be well charged. The receiver is sensitive to any serious drop in the accumulator voltage. Moreover, with these very small accumulators it is desirable to pay particular attention to the charging, especially during the first two or three periods of use the cell should be charged and discharged frequently. This may be achieved by using the set as much as possible at first, and making sure that it is adequately recharged as soon as it shows signs of a fall in voltage. Be careful to recharge the cell at the correct rate,
which is only o.I amp., and to maintain the charge till the cell is fully up.
These remarks may seem rather laboured, but the production of a reaily small cell of this type is a matter of some difficulty, and we must expect to treat it with a little more care than the ordinary accumulator which, at the best of times, is a piece of apparatus which thrives on correct treatment and rapidly deteriorates if not properly handled.
The other queries have been concerned with the reception of long waves. I had no doubt that quite a useful performance could be obtained on the long-wave band, but in order to obtain definite data the medium-wave frame was removed and replaced by a long-wave one. The results at once proved very satisfactory, giving, in fact, better reception than I had anticipated.

## Long Waves

Droitwich was receivable with the greatest of ease, while both Radio Paris and Luxembourg were obtained at good programme value. Indeed the ease with which these two latter stations were tuned in seemed to indicate that reliable reception from Droitwich could be obtained at any part of England.
The selectivity arising from the use of the small frame acria! is, of course, very apparent, for there is not the slightest difficulty in separating Radio Paris from Droitwich, and actually I was able to go better than this and tune in Zcesen quite free of interference, although somewhat weak.

The windings used were as follows: as beforc, the reaction winding was put on first and comprised thirty turns of 40 d.s.c. wire; a layer of Empire cloth was then wound over and the tuned winding, consisting of seventy turns of the same gauge of wire, was wound on. The directions of the windings and the connections are exactly the same as for the mediumwave frame originally specified.

Owing to the lower radio frequency involved a little difficulty may be experienced, due to insufficient bypassing of the high-frequency current following the detector. This gives rise to a small growl after the set has gone into oscillation. Since the set is not used in this condition the effect is not a troublesome one and it is possible to work right up to the edge of the reaction without difficulty.

All told, therefore, it seems that this set can always be relied upon to produce at least one station of good programme value, and usually several alternative programmes. Whether the wave range is to lie within the medium- or long-wave band is a matter which can be left to the personal preference of the constructor.

## New

# Apparatus Reviewed 

## EPOCH MICROPHONE

WHILST fundamentally the same as the earlier pattern, the new Epoch type 55 moving coil microphone is definitely a better instrument, as it has a wider frequency response and is considerably more sensitive. These improvements are largely accounted for by the new magnet now employed. It is, of course, a permanent magnet and does not require an energising battery.

An outstanding feature of this style of microphone is the exceptionally quict background, but the mean level of the ouput is somewhat lower than that of the carbon type used for public address work, yet the additional amplification needed is realisable with a good three-stage amplifier.

The bass response of the microphone is exceptionally good, the output at $50 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ being of the same order as at $5,000 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$. Thus the reproduction is rich in low notes, yet the bass is not over accentuated, for the good treble response maintains a satisfactory balance. Above $7,000 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$, however, there is a marked falling off in the output. Our tests did not reveal any pronounced resonances throughout this range of frequencies. It gave a clear and realistic response on orchestral and vocal tests, and on the whole is particularly well suited for all public address work.

A small pre-amplifier unit is available if required, and its price is $£^{2} 2 \mathrm{~s}$. complete, including an input transformer. A shielded transformer in a massive case costs $\notin \mathrm{I}$ is., and the microphone mounted in a new pattern folding stand, finished in chromium, costs $£ 66 \mathrm{~s}$. In a table stand the price is $65 \mathrm{5s}$. This apparatus is obtainable from the Radio Development Co.

## GOLTONE BULL-DOG CONNECTORS

INCLUDED in the range of spring connectors made by Ward and Goldstone, Ltd., is a series described as the Bull-Dog type. They are available in three sizes, rated at 5,25 , and 50 amps . respectively, and of these perhaps the smallest will be found the most suitable as a general-purpose


Whilst the design and appearance remain ostensibly unchanged, several improvements have been effected in the latest patterns. The small 5 -amp. size, of which specimens have been received for examination, measure $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. long, and the jaws, when fully open, will grip firmly a rod or bar ${ }_{7}^{7} \mathrm{in}$. in


New pattern Goltone 5- to io-amp. Bull-Dog Spring connector.
diameter. They are very robust and should stand up to hard wear. The connectors are heavily coated to resist corrosion, so that they can be used on HT and LT accumulators.

The 5- to 1o-amp. size, to give them their correct description, cost 2 s . 3d. per dozen : the prices of the 25 - and 50 -amp. type,
which are mainly intended for the prices of the are mainly intended for use in charging stations, are 4 s .6 d . and 8 s . per dozen respectively.

## COMPONENTS FOR THE

## SHORT.WAVE TWO

 HE Scientific Supply Stores (Wireless), Ltd., has submitted for examination an aerial coil for the Short-wave Two described in the issue of November 15 th last. This is wound with the correctnumber of turns, and is of the required diameter; it is fitted also with the mounting support, and is complete with nuts and washers. It differs only in that the two connecting tags are located at the same end of the former, but this is a minor detail and has no bearing on the suitability of this coil for use in the set. Its price is rs.

We have received, also, a set of six-pin coils from British Television Supplies, Ltd., which the makers suggest would be suitable for use in this set.
They have been tested and are quite satisfactory. The pin connections are the same as on the coils specified, so that no altera.tions whatsoever have to be made to the winding. The three coils have a nominal range of 13 to 96 metres. In the Short-wave Two the SPA coil tunes from 11.2 to 24.7 metres, the SPC from 21.7 to 49 metres, and the SPD from 39.5 to 89 metres. Reaction is quite satisfactory throughout the whole waveband. They cost izs. 6d. the set of three, and a six-pin base is available at 2 s .

## KABI GANGED SWITCHES

THE Kabi multi-contact switches are now available made up in ganged units, and any number of sections can be linked together in this manncr, though when more than three are needed only those with up to ten contacts can be ganged. Rarely,


Kabi double-gang multi-contact switch.
however, are ganged switches with more than this number of contacts needed, and, as a rule. five or six contacts suffice tor most purposes.

These switches are made with as many as nineteen contacts, and for each there is a definite locating position. Each unit is a single-pole circuit selecting switch, the principal dimensions being $\frac{7}{8} \mathrm{in}$. in diameter and $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. deep.

They are obtainable either with brass or with German silver contacts. A doublegang five-contact model with brass contacts costs 6 s .6 d . and a triple gang 16 s ., while with the alternative style of contacts these would cost 9 s . 6d. and 24 s . respectively. They are soundly made switches, and should prove entirely reliable in use.

## The Radio Industry

## A

 NEW catalogue of Ferranti receivers (No. A Rc. Ioo) is now available from Ferranti, Ltd., Moston, Manchester, Io.Burne-Jones and Co., Ltd., of 309-317 Borough High Street, London, S.E.I, have received further orders for special receivers for the use of the blind. These sets are of new design, with two and three valves, and employ a tuning system marked in Braille characters.

Mr. G. L. d'Ombrain, A.C.G.I., D.I.C., B.Sc. (Hons.), who is in charge of the technical side of Kingsway Radio, Ltd., has been awarded the Doctorate of Philosophy of London University in the Faculty of Engineering.


COMIC PROGRAMME ON SUNDAY
IT is easy to imagine Mark Twain hugging himself with glee in the Elysian Fields at the thought of the B.B.C. celebrating his centenary on a Sunday. This is the day when naughty little boys are made to study the lives of great and good men-the immortal Mark deserved both epithets-but a day on which a line has to be drawn. Mark Twain's title to greatness lies in his fun and boisterous spirits. His attitude to Sunday is made clear in " The Innocents Abroad," and one wonders whether the B.B.C. in its more strait-laced days would ever have attempted a Sabbath presentation of the good man's career.

Alistair Cooke is handling the Centenary programme, " The Innocent at Home and Abroad," on Sunday next (Nat., 6.45). The great novelist and humorist will be seen through American eyes, and the programme will be illustrated in various novel ways.

## DIVORCE, OR . . .?

Whether lunacy is an adequate reason for divorce is the vexed question dealt with in Clemence Dane's famous drama, "A Bill of Divorcement," which Val Gielgud is producing in a broadcast version on Monday (Nat., 8.) and Wednesday (Reg., 8.15), with Malcolm Keen and Edna Best in the parts they played in the revived version of 1929 . The play, which was first produced in 1921 , has also been filmed,

# Listeners' <br> Guide 

providing Katharine Hepburn with her first big part.

The B.B.C. is anxious to point out that in broadcasting this play no propaganda is intended; it is selected simply as a consummate example of Miss Clemence Dane's art. The audience is asked to suppose that the majority report of the Royal Commission on Divorce v. Matrimonial Causes (which is that lunacy is sufficient ground for divorce) has

## MARK TWAIN in a characteristic

 pose at his study window. The centenary of the great humorist's birth will be celebrated in a feature programme on Sunday (National, 6.45).become the law of the land. The problem of a woman whose husband returns from an asylum when she is about to be married to someone else is skilfully and dramatically presented.

## A WALTZ DREAM

The famous Gertie Millar played Franzi in the first London presentation, in 1908, of that gay and melodious musical comedy, "A Waltz Dream," with music by Oscar Strauss. "A Waltz Dream" has since been filmed, and the cinema-going public know it as "The Smiling Lieutenant," featuring Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette Macdonald. Eric Maschwitz is producing a broadcast version which we shall hear on Thursday (Nat.,


Broadcasting Union, and the B.B.C. will relay the event at $\delta$ on Tuesday (Reg.). The Polish Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Grzegors Fitelberg, is offering a programme strongly national in character. In includes a contemporary symphonic
8) and Regionally on Friday, and the cast will include Jan van der Gucht and Horace Percival.

The story at first deals with amusing intrigue and stolen kisses in Vienna. Later the scene moves to the little independent Duchy of Flausenthurn, where State balls, music, moonlight, and even a maze, all play their part in complicating an already involved plot.

## SOMETHING NEW

Novelty is the keynote of Ernest Longstaffe's variety hour, "More Light Fare," included in the Regional programme on Monday at 8.30. Hal Bryan, a raconteur new to broadcasting, will take part, as well as a boy virtuoso pianist, Wilfred Worden. Joan Miller, a Canadian raconteuse, has been recruited from the Empire transmissions, in which she has developed quite a reputation; she was originally a telephonist.

A new musical combination will be heard, "Harry Chapman and His Music Lovers"; they form a band consisting of harp, violin, accordion, 'cello and flute.

## FOLAND ENTERTAINS <br> EUROPE

To Poland falls the honour next week of providing the European concert in the series arranged by the International
poem, "Episode au Bal Masque," by M. Karlowicz, followed by Chopin's Fantasy on Polish National Songs.

BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE
An interesting Scots programme is being given from the Midlands on Monday evening. This is a "Young Chevalier" concert, by the Choir of Dean Close School, Cheltenham, and consists of


AN OLD TIME BALLAD CONCERT, with the B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra is promised for Tuesday (Nat. 8). Above is an actual photograph taken in a Victorian diawing room in the 'sixties.
special arrangements of the various songs associated with the last days of Prince Charlie in the Highlands. (Midland, 7.30.)

THE SCOT ABROAD
'The St. Andrew's Day programme to-morrow (Nat., 8.30) will testify to the fact that Scotiland's annual celebration is observed more enthusiastically by Scots abroad than Scots at home. The celebrations will be viewed imperially, stress being laid on the work of Scotsmen in each of His Majesty's Dominions.

It was a South African statesman who recently remarked that when members of certain nationalities met together he wondered what mischief they were up to, but when Scots forgathered he never had the slightest misgivings.

# the Week 

Outstanding Broadcasts

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29th.

Nat., 8, " Devonshire Cream" (Eden Phillpotts). 9.20, The Vagabond Lover. 10.20, B.B.C. Contemporary Music Concert:
Reg, 7. "World Tour" (Julius Berger). 8.45, Variety. 9.30, "Nocturne"-gramophone records
Abroad.
Radio-Paris, 8.45, Operettas : "The Drum-major's Daughter" and " The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" (Offenbach).
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30th.
Nat., Five Hours Back (from U.S.A.). 8.30, St. Andrew's Day Programme. Spanish Light Music
Reg., 8.30, Jack Payne's Radio Party. TViolin Recital by Dea Combrich. $\ddagger$ Ambrose and his Embassy Club Orchestra.
Abroad.
Milan, 8, Opera: "Don Carlos" (Verdi).
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1 st.
Nat., Violin Recital by Boris Pecker. 6.45, Mark Twain Centenary Programme. THastings Municipal Orchestra.
Reg.. 3, Scottish Festival Service (St. Columba's, Pont Street). ISerge Krish Septet. 8.45, Infants' Hospital Appeal by Sir Comer Berry. IS Sunday Orchestral Concert.
Abroad.
Hamburg, 7. Symphony Concert from the Conventgarten MONDAY, DECEMBER 2nd,
Nat., 8. Edna Best in " A Bill of Divorcernent " (Clemence Dane). Reg., B.B.C. Military Band. 8.30, "More Light Fare.
Abroad
Paris P.T.T. 9, Czech Philharmonic Orchestra at Gala Concert attended by President Lebrun. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3rd.
Nat., 8, Old Time Ballad Concert. TPiano Recital by Katharine Goodson. \&B.B.C. Orchestra.
Goodson. ${ }^{\text {QB.B.C. Orchestra. }}$
Reg., 8, Europan Concert (from Poland). ""The Red Sarafan." Abroad.
Leipzig, 9.20, " Poetry to Music" -programme by Leipzig Symphony Orchestra.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4th.
Nat., B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 9, "Meet Mickey Mouse." "Chamber Music by the Trio de la Cour de Belgique.
Reg. 3.15, England v. Germany Soccer Match. 8.15, "A Bill of Divorcement."
Abroad.
Strasbourg, 8.10, Comic Operas "Les Charmeurs" (Poise) and "Le Bal Masqué" (Poulenc).
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5th.
Nat., 8, "A Waltz Dream" (Oscar Strauss). Piano Recital by John Wills.
Reg., 8, Reed Orchestra. Conductor: Fritz Busch (from Scottish). IUnrehearsed Debate: Oliver Baldwin and G. M. Boumphrey. TTurner Layton and his Piano.
Abroad.
Leipzig, Luxembourg, 6.35, Gewandhaus Concert. at Home and Abroad $\star$

## OPERA ABROAD

Only two good opera programmes occur to-day. Moscow No. I is relaying RimskyKorsakov's '"Golden Cockerel" from the State Opera at 4.30 , with a commentary in English, among other languages. Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" comes from Budapest No. I at 6.30.

To-morrow two Flotow operas are on the air"Martha" from Stuttgart at 7.10, and "L'Ombre" from Radio-Paris at 8.45 .

That Gounod, the great French master, could write in lighter vein is shown in his two - act " Philemon et Baucis," which Strasbourg offers at 8.30 on Monday.

## OPERETTAS

Offenbach seems to be the only operetta composer featured to-day (Friday). At 8.45 Radio-Paris is offering

two of his three-act works"The Drum-major's Daughter" and "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein." His "Rose de St. Flour" is in the Söttens programme at 7.40. Saturday's big operetta event is Schubert's "Lilac Time" from Brussels No. 2 at 8. A holder of the world's skating championship is the heroine of

Snaga's "Weltmeisterin,' which Berlin (Funkstunde) offers the same evening at 7. 10.

On Sunday Brussels No. 2 is relaying Lehar's " Giuditta' from the Royal Flemish Opera, Antwerp, at 8. This operetta, first produced in Vienna as recently as January, I934, was hailed as "brilliant."

## WHISKY AND GIN

What kind of music should compose "The Ballad of Whisky and Gin'? This musical play by KunertKusche is in the Hamburg programme on Tuesday at 7.10.

## NATIONAL MUSIC

English country dances and Scots reels recorded in London will be heard in the Berlin (Deutschlandsender) programme at 1.30 on Sunday. On the same day all German

> BACK TO VIENNA. The glamorous Austrian capital again figures largely in the week's broadcasts, notably in Oscar Stra uss's "Waltz Dream, on Thursday and Friday. Here is a view of the Helderplatz.

## CONCERTS

This is a great week for concerts. To-night the Dutch String Orchestra will be heard on Hilversum (Kootwijk) at


ANDRE BALBON, singing in "The Drum-major's Daughter" at Radio Paris to-night (Friday) and in Ferrand's comic opera, "Chirurgie," to be broadcast from Paris P.T.T. on Tuesday.
8.10; the Bremer Stautmusikanten on Hamburg at 9.45, and the Maastricht Municipal Orchestra on Hilversum (late Huizen) at 7.55.

To-morrow (Saturday) Beromunster is relaying a Jubilee Concert by the "Frohsinn" Male Voice Choir from St. Martin's Church, Basle. Munich at 7.ro on Monday brings something new in a sequence of "Classical Music of the Soil," with the Station Chamber Choir and Orchestra.

Sibelius and Greig works will be heard in Thursday's Kalundborg concert at 7.Io, given by the Radio Symphony Orchestra conducted by Malko.

## RECORDED OPERAS

AN interesting opportunity to compare "live" with recorded programmes occurs this week. On Sunday at 7 Frankfurt is giving two one-act comic operas by Gounod and Mozart respectively. At II on Tuesday Stuttgart will give an electrical recording of the same programme.

THE AUDITOR.


Back tu Front

AREADER asks us, in effect, to explain the basic practical difference between a valve receiver and a valve transmitter. He knows from experience that the radiation from an oscillating receiver affects other receivers at considerable distances, and assumes that, except for the question of power, there is little real difference between the two.
It is true enough to say that there is a very close relationship between the simplest type of receiver and transmitter. The most obvious difference is that, in the receiver, arrangements are made to apply the signal energy picked up by the aerial as effectively as possible to the valve grid, while in the transmitter the object is to transfer the amplified oscillatory energy in the anode circuit to the aerial, whence it is ultimately radiated. The basic circuit of a valve transmitter is given in Fig. I; to this simple nucleus must be added, for telegraphic


Fig. I.-Basic valve transmitting circuit.
transmission, some means of keying or interrupting radiation; or, for telephony, of modulating the carrier wave oscillations. Several other refinements such as automatic bias for the oscillating valve are usually included.

## Isolated from HT

$\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{N}}$ ordinary circumstances, a coupling condenser used as a link between two valves usually has to withstand the full HT voltage applied to the anode of the preceding valve; any leakage which is present will affect the operating conditions of the succeeding valve, and, in addition, the usual consequences of a complete breakdown must be faced. For these reasons mica condensers are usually preferred for intervalve couplings to those of the paper type.

In the case of a condenser used as a coupling between a diode detector and a succeeding amplifier the preceding statements no longer hold good, as HT voltage is not applied. A reader who asks for information as to the proper rated working voltage for a condenser to perform this function will be safe in using any reasonably well-made component; the lowest voltage rating available would be more than adequate.

## Checking the IF

FVEN though all the intermediatefrequency circuits of a superheterodyne be accurately tuned to the same frequency, it obviously does not follow that the amplifier is necessarily tuned to the correct frequency for which the set as a whole is designed. Unless this condition is satisfied, best results cannot be expected.

Bearing these facts in mind, the user of a 1936 Monodial AC Super thinks that there is a possibility that his IF amplifier has been aligned at an incorrect frequency, and asks how, without a calibrated oscillator, he may reassure himself on this point.

Fortunately, a fair idea of the actual intermediate frequency can be obtained by deliberately provoking feed-back by running the aerial lead-in wire in close proximity to the second-detector circuits. A well-defined whistle should then become evident when the set is tuned to a station operating on twice the intermediate frequency.

The 1936 Monodial is designed to operate on an IF of $465 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$, and so the loudest whistle should be heard when tuned to $465 \times 2=930 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$. This corresponds roughly to Brussels No. 2.

## Both Sides "Live"

THANKS to the fact that it requires fewer and simpler components than any other comparable arrangement the Hartley detector-oscillator circuit still retains its popularity, and is probably the first of its kind to come to mind when the need arises to improvise a receiver in a hurry. A single centre-tapped winding combines the functions of tuning and reaction coils, while reaction is controlled by means of a tiny variable condenser of a few micromicrofarads.

But, as a querist has already found out for himself, this circuit is abnormally susceptible to hand-capacity effects, especially when full use is made of reaction. It has been found that a reversal of connections to fixed and moving vanes of the tuning condenser does nothing to improve matters, and we are asked both to explain why handcapacity should be so troublesome and how it can be overcome.

In an ordinary reacting detector tuning circuit, the rotor of the variable condenser may be directly earthed, and so is at the

THESE columns are reserved for the publication
of matter of general interest arising out of problems submitted by our readers
Readers requiring an individual reply to their Readers requiring an individual reply to their
technical questions by post are referred to "The technical questions by post are referred to "The
Wireless World" Information Bureau, of which brief particulars, with the fee charged, are to be found at the foot of this page.
same potential as the body of the user. Consequently, no change in effective capacity across the tuned circuit is introduced when the user's hand comes into close proximity to the earthed rotor shaft or frame of the condenser.

But in the Hartley circuit (see Fig. 2) the condenser cannot be earthed, and when the hand approaches either side of it extra capacity is added across the circuit as indicated by dotted lines. Tuning is consequently disturbed.

One way out of the difficulty is to set the condenser back from the control panel


Fig. 2.-Showing why special measures are necessary to overcome hand-capacity effects in "single-coil" reaction circuits.
and to fit an insulated extension as a link between the spindle and tuning dial. A similar result is obtained by employing a condenser with a loose spindle and replacing the normal steel spindle by a rod of insulating material. Another plan is to use a slow-motion drive having a disc insulated from the spindle and driven by a friction disc working on its periphery.

## Satisfactory Makeshift

A CORRESPONDEN厂 who is carrying out reception tests on very long wavelengths finds that the standard tuning con denser of 0.0005 mfd . is of inconveniently small capacity, and asks whether anything larger is obtainable commercially.
$\AA$ capacity of o.oot mfd. is about right for long-wave work, but such condensers seem to be only obtainable as laboratory instruments at a correspondingly high price. We therefore suggest the use of a standard two-gang condenser with both rotors and stators connected in parallel.

## The Wireless World INFORMATION BUREAU

THE service is intended primarily for readers
meeting with difficulties in connection meeting with difficulties in connection with receivers described in The Wiveless World, or those of commercial design which from time to time are reviewed in the pages of The Wiveless World. Every endeavour will be inade to deal with queries on all wireless matters, provided that they are of such a nature that they can be dealt with satisfactorily in a letter.

Communications should be by letter to The Wireless World Information Bureau, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.r, and must be accompanied by a remittance of 5 s . to cover the cost of the service.
Personal interviews are not given by the technical staff, nor can technical enquiries be dealt with by telephone.

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## NEW RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERS

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quency chanying gives an unequal conversion gain, avail-
 This advertisemen: continued in third column

## 閶

## WHAT THE TORTOISE TAUGHT

Said the Mock Turtle with a sigh, " I only took the regular course."
"What was that ? " inquired Alice.
"Reeling and Writhing, of course, to begin with," the Mock Turtle replied; " and then the different branches of Arithmetic-Ambition, Distraction, Uglification and Derision.'

I never heard of 'Uglification;'
Alice ventured to say; " what is it ?"
The Gryphon lifted up both its paws in surprise. "Never heard of uglifying !" it exclaimed. "You know what to beautify is, I suppose?

Yes," said Alice doubtfully;" "it means-to-make-anything-prettier.,
" Well, then," the Gryphon went on, " if you don't know what to uglify is, then you've never heard what passes for ' reproduction.

With apologies to the memory of Lewis Carroll
We find it impracticable to sell either baffles or horns of $3^{\prime \prime}$ reinforced concrete ; if they are made of wood they boom. Although we advertise, we don't boom, and to solve the baffle problem, we invented the Boffle. Says one user-

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When you put the lot together, then you have something worth while, something which other people vainly try to emulate.

And yet, I am not pleased with myself. Hartley-Turner reproduction is not perfect.

May I refer you to last week's advertisement ? A second reading may make you realise still more that the best is not necessarily the dearest.

## Tactantery

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$\mathrm{C}_{\text {2d.; }}^{\text {LIX }}$ 5-pin, 3d.; Plessey 7 7-pin, 4d.
Eliminators.-Guaranteed twelve months, handsome metal case, $200-260$ volts, 40.100 cyeles, output 150 volts at 30 milliamps, three tappings, $150,90,60$ volts A.C. (Westinghouse rectifier), 20/-i, with 2 volts at $1 / 2$ A ${ }^{\text {SSEMBIIIES. - Band-pass }}$ three-gang tuning assemblies, in metres, and three-gang screened coils to match, inin ming switching irom 200 to 550 metres to 1,000 to 2,000 metres, unused and boxed. absolutely complete, ready wired, with circuit, $25 /-$; also the latest three-
gang two H.F. assembly, as above; $25 /$. MAINS RADIO DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, 4.6.

## COMPONENTS-SECOND HAND.

## CLEARANCE, SURPLUS, ETC.

COUTHERN RADIO's Wireless Rargains; all goods $\mathbf{F}^{\text {OX Industrial }}$, 4valve Amplifiers, A.C. mains, $31 / \frac{1}{2}$ F watts output, with two tuning coils, suitable inr complete, less valves, $30 /-$; with four specified Mullard valves, e $3 / 12 / 6$; specified speaker for same, $15 /$ -

 in exqu
LISEEN Skyscraper $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3-valve Battery } \\ & \text { three Lits, complete with } \\ & \text { Lissen valves (screen grid, pentode and power), }\end{aligned}$ in sealed cartons; $42 /$. per kit, complete (list 77/6).
 LISSEN Band Pass 3 -valve Battery Kits, complete wit $\mathrm{F}^{\text {Liminators.-Regentone }} 1935$ series, A.C. mains. Charger, $39 / 6$; W.1a (less trickle charger), carries 30 m.a.$33 f-i$ w.ic (less trickle charger), $30 /-;$ anl in zealed CONDENSERS.-Lotus 0.0005. fully screened, with
 superhet, fully screened with trimmers, 7/3; Igranic, 1 mfd. $1 / 3,2$ mid. $1 / 9$.
DEEMARK Short Wave Adaptor Kit, complete with all 1 accessories for adapting set to 14.150 metres, $20 /=$;
 manent magnet speaker, batteries a pent accumalator, pentained in
8 guineas); in handsome
mealed carlons. ${ }^{8}$ guineas); in sealed carto
$\mathrm{C}^{\text {OILS-I Igranic superhet coils, }}$, set of 4 (1 osc., 2 I.F.;解e peak coils, B.P.5, with all accessories, $2 / 3$. THE Following Telsen Cotmponents in Original Cartons
 coupling units,
translormer, $5 / ;$ this mike can be used with any radio set, and is a very efficient article. $\mathbf{A}^{\text {MERICAN }}$ American sets at $7 /$ full pange valve.
$\mathbf{B}_{\text {ARGAIN Parcels. - We are offering the following par }}^{\text {cels }}$ value. The items comprise up-to-date raction of theirs, new and perfect, which are too varied to be advertised indi-
vidually:$5 /-$ Parcel, containing modern components valued at etc.; circuits of the latest receivers included with each $20 /$ - Parcel.-This is known as "The Small Trader's components valued at $85 /-$; we have supplied selection of components valued at $85 /-;$ we have supplied
to hundreds of traders for resale at a profit.
H OUSE Telephones.-A special bargain, brand new neeautomatic dials, cost $£ 4$ each to manufacture; $10 \%$ each. SOUTHERN RADIO.-Branches at 271.275 High St. SOUTHERN RADIO, 323, Euston Rd., London. N.W WARD for Unparalleled Bargains in Set ManufacWhrd for Unparahleled Bargains in set Manufac-
perfect; irmmediatus all goods are guaranteed unased and
 $\mathbf{B}^{\text {RITISH }}$ Superhet, or straight types, ${ }^{\text {R-gang }}$ and 2-gang, $7 / 6$.
 $\mathrm{C}_{50}$ tyne, $1 / 2 ;$ volts peak, electrolytice, $1 / 9 ;$ B.I.C.
$\mathrm{C}_{\text {or }}^{\text {LIX }}$ Chassis Type Valve Holders, ${ }^{4}$ 4- or 5 -pin, 5 d ,; ${ }^{7}{ }^{7}$ M ARCONI Model 25 Pickups, $21 /$; Cosmocord, $12 /-$; CoNVERSION Units for Converting D.C. Rereivers to A.C. and D.C. Eliminators, first class make, tapping, 12.-; A.C. type w with Westinghouse rectifigation, $25 / /=$
A.C. type with 0.5 amp . trickle charger, $30 / \mathrm{F}$
 mains transformer, $18 / 6$.
M. AiNs Transformers. $-350-0-350 \mathrm{v}, 60 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a} ., 4 \mathrm{i} .4 \mathrm{amps}$,

V Volume Controls, with or without switch, by Rotor W ${ }_{\text {Amplifier and }}^{\text {sen }}$ All Parts for "Wireless World " Quality E.UROPA" Continental Valves, all types in stock; abene-mu, output triodes, detectors, etc., 4/ a each; output
pentodes, $5 / 6 ; 500$ volt rectifiers, indirectly heated or pentores, $5 / 6 ; 500$ voit rectifiers, indirectly heated or
otherwise, $7 /-$ We can also supply a correct replaeement

Carriage Paid; cash with order or c.o.d.; send for $\mathrm{W}^{\text {ARD, }}$ Holborn ${ }^{46}$, Farkingdon St., London, E.C.4. Tel.
f045

## BIRMMNHAM <br> OFFERS THE FOLLOWING PERFECT

 LisSEN all-wave 2-gang coils, 12-2,000 metres, switched and screened, nothing else required to convert SG3 into all-wave, $12 / 6$; Lissen 3 -gang bandpass superhet colls, $6 /-$; bandpass and tuned GARRARD A.C. gramotors, 15/i ; single spring, 7/6; double spring, $12 / 6$ : turntables, $1 / 6:$ winding handles, $1 / 6$ extra.NON-INDUCTIVE condensers by leading makers,
T.C.C., Dubilier, etc., $0.5,0.25,0.1,0.02,0.005,3 d$. TONDENSERS by world's finest manufacturers, in. or in. shaft, 3 -gang, 4 -gang, 3 -gang superhet, $1 / 11$. ASTOUNDING offer electrolytic condensens, world famous
GENUR., $1 / 6$. $15 / 6$ Frost potentiometers, wire wound. tapered, 10,000 , ganged to 50,000 ohms, $1 / 8$.
BRAND NEW EDC £7 convertors, input 6 v . or 12 v ., output $240 \mathrm{y} .40 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}$., jdeal amplifiers, caradio, large battery set, 37/6.
UTILITY 2 -gang 0.005 Uniknob, with large disc drive, $3 / 11$; ditto, single, with dixc, $2 / 3$.
SEN 30 hy . 40 m . A ., chokes $2 /-20$, 20 ,
LISSEN K hy., 40 m.a., chokes, $2 /-20 \mathrm{hy.} 100 \mathrm{~m} . a.$, . AIMPLIÓN $3 / 6$ screened $1 / F$. ehoke, $1 / 11$; Climax
binoeulir all-wave; $1 / 3$; Tclsen $5 /-$ binocular, binocular all-wave, $1 / 3$; Telsen $5 /-$ binocular,
IGRANIC tapered potentiometers, 1 -meg.; 1 -meg., with 3 -point switeh, 2/- Centralab 1 -meg., 1/6. 2 GROSS roundhead wood serews, assorted, d. ;
solder tags, 6 d . resincore solder, 9 ft. 6 d . PUsHBACK connecting wire, ready tinned sleeved, 6 yards 6d. ; heavy, for heaters, 9 d . WESTERN ELECTRIC super mains transformers, $350-3504 \mathrm{~s} .21$ amp., $4 \mathrm{v}-2.3 \mathrm{amp} ., 4 \mathrm{~V} .5 \mathrm{amp}$., $\begin{aligned} & \text { note gcnuine } 120 \text { mia., weight } 7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb} ., 12 / 6 \text {, post } 1 /- \\ & \text { NON-INDUCTIVE } 350 \mathrm{y}: ~ c o n d e n k e r ~ p a c k s, ~\end{aligned}+4$ mfd. SCREENED $2 / 6 ; 4+1+1+1,3 / 6 ; 8.5 \mathrm{mfd}$, tapped, $2 / 6$. selective, circuit diagrams ; $2 / 11$, NON-INDUCTIVE'tubulars, $1,500 \mathrm{v}$. 0.

## RADIO MART

 MANUFACTURERS' SURPLUS STOCKS. IGRANIC midget jacks, 3d. ; screened systoflex, any length, 6d. yd.LISSEN 6-way battery leads, with plugs, 6d.
Bellinglee safety mains plug and socle Beilinglee safety mains plug and socket, 6 d
INSULATED terminals, Bellinglee, black, Telsen red, black, $1 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ U tility variables, $0.0003,0.0005,1 /-$, LISSEN transformers, class B drivers, Igranic parafeed, manuiacturer8, push puil, all $1 / 11$.
TELSEN fuses, t amp., 1 amp., 3 amp., 2 d. ; Telsen $100 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a} ., 2 \mathrm{~d}$. . TELSEN $100 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a} ., 2 \mathrm{ad}$ screened H.F.C. $1 / 11$
TELSEN latest differentials, $0.0003,1 / 3 ; 0.00015$ $0.0001,1 /-$; Radiogrand transformers, $3 / 6$. TELSEN special four assorted Telsen grid leaks, 5 d . twelve various wire ended resistances, $2 / 6$. MILLIAMMETERS, flush, 2 isin., $5 / 9 ; 23 \mathrm{in} ., 6 / 9$; all ranges above $25 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}$.
BRITISH RADIOPHONE latest top trimmers, 3 -gang straight or superhet, $7 / 6 ; 2$-gang, $5 / 11$.
UTILITY smper condensers, 3 -gang straight, $5 / 9$; STILY super condensers, 3 -gang straight, $5 / 9$; 2 -gang superhet, $3 / 3$. UTILITY dise drives, boxed, $1 / 6$; Polar 2 -gang, with drive, trimmers, $3 / 11$.
T.C.C., bias electrolytics, $50 \mathrm{mfd} .50 \mathrm{v} ., 1 / 9 ; 25 \mathrm{mfd}$. DUBILIER $25.15 \mathrm{mfd} ., 100 \mathrm{v} ., 1 / \mathrm{F}, 6 \mathrm{Gmfd} .50 \mathrm{v} ., 6 \mathrm{~d}$. electrolyties, 5010 v ., $2 / 11$; N.S.F., $500 \mathrm{v}, 8+8$ SUPER $3 / 4 \mathrm{mfd} ., 1,3$.
SUER quality smoothing chokes, 20 hy., 100 m.a. 250 ohms centre tapped, $3 / 11$.
ghortwave condensers, $0.01016,3 / 6$; series gap, $3 / 9$. WESTERN ELECTRIC, $21 /-$; microphones, $2 / 9$. CONTINENTAL A.C. valves, $4 / 6$. V.M.P.T.,
H.P.T., V.M.S.G., A.C.S.G., A.C.H., A.C.H.L. H.P.T., V.M.S.G., A.C.S.G., A.C.H., A.C.H.L.; P.T.4, most American types, A.C. Pen, $5 / 0$,
2 V . types H.F. detector, L.F., $2 / 3$ L.P. P. 2 ,
$2 / 9$; Supower, $3 / 3$ V.M.P.T., H.P.T., $5 / 6$ : Class B, $4 / 6$; S.G., V.M.S.G., 5/-- $\quad$ fles cost 810 - 115.

## GENERAL-CATALOGUE $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. POST FREE.



## SHORT-WAVE SECTION

Our shor wave department is stafied by men who have had years of practical experience and all orders and enquiries are that the market supervision of G5NI and G2AK. Remember of whioh are totally unsuitable for high frequency use. Our policy of supplying only first-grade components at the keenest possible price ensures lasting satisfaction. Orders from such Forces and Universities throughout the country confirm the quality of our merchandise. Comprehensive stocks of all leading British and American manufacturers for immediate delivery including

## RAYMART <br> \& Hammarlund

Special short-wave catalogue which gives diagrams of transmitter and receiver 110 . post free.

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EVERYONE INTERESTED in the Ultra Short EDDYSTOTE WAVELENGTHS

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invaluable. FuII of interesting information with many constructional irticles
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difficulty send direct PRICE difratton \& Co. Ltd.,
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Announcement The most sensational offer. H.J.B. VOICE CARBON IVICROPHONE hearporatina Transformer VOICE AND SONG
CLEARLY REPRODUCED
EROM ANY RECEIVER. EROM ANY RECEIVER. POAT FREE
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THE SPEAKER THAT IS
ENTIRELYDIFFERENT
and within the reach of ali.
BAKER'S SELHORSTD.
have arranged with the London Radio Supply Co., ir, Oat
Lane, E.C.2, to supply the Super Quality Triple Speaker on
(easy terms. Write for details to- BAKER'S SELHURST RADIO, 75, Sussex Rd., S. Croydon.

COMPONENTS-SECOND HAND, CLEARANCE, SURPLUS, ETC.
Premier supply stores
OFFER the Following Manufacturers Brand New Burf goods guaranteed perfect. Carriage pald over $5 /-4$ undir orders under $5 /$ - cananot be sent cood. PLease Send 3d. Stamp for Large New Illustrated WORLD Famous Continental Valyes, mains type, 4/6 and 4 watt A.C. output directly heated pentodes; $250-$
volt $60 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a}$. ful] wave rectifiers, V.M.H.P., D.D.T., diode tetrodes; A.O., D.C. Lypes, 20 volts, 0.18 nmp. filaments:
Ecreen grld; variable mu screen grid: H., H. L. power screen grid;
and pentores.
THE Following Types, $8 / 6$ each: 850 r . 120 m.a. full $21 / 2$ wave rectifiers, 500 indirectly heated pentodes.
2.VOLT H.F., L.F. $2 / 3$; power, low consumption power grid 5 - or 4 -pin pentodes, V.M. ${ }^{\text {sulid. }}$., fariable mu screened THE Following American Typer, $4 / 6 ; 250,210,245$, RELIABLE Soldering Irons, $200-250$ volts, $2 / 6$, con. 1 sumes 0.2 amps ; super type, $3 / 9$.
PREMIER Short-wave Tuning Condensers (9.L.F.\}, complete, ceramic insulation, silver sprayed, brass
vanes, nolseless pigtail, $0.00015,0.00016,0.0001,2 / 9$; vanes, nolseless pigtail, $0.00015,0.00016,0.0001,{ }^{2 / 9}$;
double spaced $0.00005,0.000015,0.000025,3 /$. each.
$\mathrm{B}^{\text {RASS Reaction Condensers (S.L.C.), with integral slow. }}$ motion, $2 / 9 ;$ mica condensers. $0.00002,0.00005,6 \mathrm{~d}$. Premier Short-wave Colls, with circuit, 4- and 6-pla
 Lowloss lormers, 4- and 6-pin ribbed. 11/in. diameter, $1 /-:$
B.T.H. Moving Coil Speakers, matched pairs, 81 n ., 1,500
 speaker in parallel with H.T. sopply; with output
transformer for pentode $15 / 6$ per pair: A.C kit for transformer
pair, $12 / 6$.
HIGH Grade Push-pull Iuput Transformers, $4 / 6$; high ISSEN 3-gang Band-pass Coils, complete with switchMagnavox Moving Coil Speakers, 6\%. field, handles I 5 watts: $12 / 6$; state translormer required.
M.O. Multi-ratio Uutput Transtormers, $2 / 6 ; 2.1$ or 1.1 O. output transformers, $2 / 6$; microphone translormers, oo and 100
chokes,
$2 / 6$.
Large Selection of Pedestal, table nnd radiogram BLUE SPOT 29 P.M. Moving Coil, multi-ratlo transideal for battery sets, $10 / 6$
 C.T. L.T., $25 /$, trickle charger $6 / 6$ extra; 250 v . 60 mma .,
 $4 \mathrm{y}, 3.5$ ampp.
L.T., $27 / 6$.
PREMIER L.T. Charger Kits, input 200-250r. A.O.,
 B.T.H. Truspeed Induction Trpe, A.C. only, gramo
phone molor, $100-250 \mathrm{v}$, $30 \%$ dito D.C., $42 / 6$. COLLARO Gramophone Unit, consistlog of A.O. motor, C. 100-250v., bigh quality pick-up and volume coatrol. FDIson Belt Double Spring Gramophone Motors, in WIRE-WOUND Resistances, 4 watts, any value ap to
50,000 ohms, $1 /-i 8$ watts, any value up to 100,000 50,00. 15 wats, 25 watts, apy value up to 50,000 ohms, $2 / 6$.
MAGNAVOX Speakers. -144 Magna, $25 /-1$ 152 Magna, gising kits, 10/-i permanent magnet. 7in cone, 18/6; permanent magnet, 91 n . conv, 22/6; state transformer pe quired; all other types in stock.

## A MERICAN Type, 250 valres. watts. in push-pall;

 12 ${ }^{-2,000 ~ m e t r e s, ~ w i t h o u t ~ c o i l ~ c h a n g i n g ; ~ L i s s e n . ~ a l l-b a n d ~}$ (tured), screened grid detector type receiver, circuit sup B RITISH-MADE Meters, movingand 0.100 , $250 \bullet$ milliamps, $0.1,0.5$
1,000 Ohm 150 millamp., seml-variable resistance, $2 /-$ 1,000 ohm 250 milliamp.. tapped for any
$0-18$ valves, $3 / 6 ; 800$ ohms 350 m.a., tapped, $2 /$ -.
COSMOCORU Pick-ups, with arm and rolume control,
wonderfu] value, $10 / 6$; super (ype, $12 / 6$.
THE Following lines 6d. each or $5 /$ - per dozen: 4- 5- or holders, American valvo holders, 1 -watt resistances, wire end, every value; tubular wire end condensers, 1,500 volt,
every value up to $0.5,3$ amp., 2 or 3 -point 8 ewitches.
Cridon donble trimers, 6 yds. Systoflez,
 pusk-back connecting wire, 2 In. knob

## 





This advertisement continued in third column.,

ANNOUNCING


56a, Clorkenwell Road, E.C.1. Phonc: Clerkcitell 3068.

## ELECTRAD\|X

## testina sets for radio senvice






 A.C. Wattmeter, Mov. Coil, A.P. or 3 -ph., 20 watts $L_{0} 2 \mathrm{~kW}$. New, $£ 11 / 10 /-$
Divonemeter, D.C. Radio Bet, 5 multiplers, $£ 4 / 10 /-$.

MEGGERS AFD OHMMETERS. Everthed Bridge with decade bor,
10,000 olims, Megrera, 1,000 ohms to 10 megs., 100 volta, 250 volts






 moter, maximum and minimumi Auto Cutoul.
main switch and Fues, Fleld Regulator,
$251-$ or $47 / 6$ the pair. DOUBLE CURRENT GENERATORS, D.a.
660 volta, 1 U0 mia, and 6 volts 3 amps., $40 /=$ CTRCUIT BREAKERS replace fures now. Magnet Trip Overlond 8 witches.
 Sou want for tone balance or to another room. Ne wir Siemetrs Table Masnet
Cone in sealed carton 5 - only.
Cone in sealed carton, E'- only. Neir Multirange Model, 0 banus, 25 to



## ElECTRADIX RADIOS

 218, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

COMPONENTS-SECOND HAND, CLEARANCE, SURPLUS, ETC.

## (This advertisement continucd-from first column.,


POTENTIOMETERS by Best Manubacturers, 200, 350
 $25,000,10,000,10,000,250,000,500,000,1$
$5,000,10,0 c 0,15,000$, with mains switck. $21 /$.
Premier Mains Transtormers, all bave tapped prim





$B^{\text {R1TISII Radlophone Sereened Down Lebd, } 20 \text { reet }}$
$2 / 6$ each.
R 1 ITISHI Wirewound Potentiometers. 10,000 plus 60,000
B olims, with mains switek; $1 / 5$. 10,000 plus 60,000

B.T.H. Moving Coil Speakers, $81 n$. pentode trans-
Lormer, 1.500 ohm or $7,50 \mathrm{Cohm} ; 8 / 6$

KOLSTER-BRANDES Moving Loil speakers. 1,500
Premier ail Brass Ehort-waro Condezsers, 0,00015 ,
Integral slow motion, $3 / 9$, British Radiophone alj brass 2 -gang condensers, $0.00015,5 / ;$ Ormond 0.00026
$0 . K$, for short waves, $1 / 6 ;$ Polar a/i brass 0.0005 slow motion, $3 / 11$; Lissen $2 \cdot \mathrm{gang} 0.0 \mathrm{Co5}$, rone trimmer. dise
drive. $5 / 11$, Utility 3 -gang, fully scremmd cricamers, disc drive. $5 / 11$; Utility $3-\mathrm{gang}$, fully screanm cricmmers.
drive, $7 / 6$; American $5-\mathrm{gangs}$ with trimmers. $3 /-$
LSSEN 3 gang Superhet Colls, $6 /$ if fron core ouils, colls, W.P. circuit, $2 / 11$ cype $2 / 9$ ditto baad-pass transiormers, B.P.8.
2/6; H.F. chokes, Preniter, screened $1 / 6$; Premier short2/6. H.F. chokes, Premier, screened 1/6; Premier short
wavc, Ed.; manufacturers' type, 6d.
PREMIER Smoothing Chokes
25 m.a. 20 henrys
40 m.a. 30 henrys
$4 /-60$ ma. 40 henrss $5 / 6,150$
 PitemIER Auto Tranglormer, $10 / 200 \cdot 250$ and vice versa
100 watt $10 / \cdot 50$ watt $7 /-i, 006-(0)-1,000$ trans
 ingu, complete with two G.U.1's, $55 \%$ : sultable shokes
and condensers in stock.
MANUFACTURERS Type Mains Transformers, 350
350120 ma \& L.T.S., $10 / 6: 500 / 500150 \mathrm{m.a}$ L.T.S., $19 / 6$.

PleEMIEft Super Public Address Amplifer, Incorpor July 15 ). 10 wate model, all A.C. (see tnor Wireless World,"
gain. pbase inversion, \&7/7, with valves; 20.watt model, gain, ghase
suitable spe.kers in stock. Microphones, 3 -guloea mode suitable spe.kers in stock. Microphones, 3 -gutnea model
with stand and Iransformer, singlo butw type. $19 / 6$;
Western Electric
Moving Coil Milliammeters, by prominent manulace
TELSEN 5-1 Radlogrand Transformers, 2/9: 1-1 coup
A NY Trpe and Quantity of Instrument Wire Can bo

SPECIAL Offer.-Set of 3 short-ware coils, 4-pla ispe
premier supply stures
20-22. High St., Claphare, S. W. 4 ('Phome: Macaulay
Andertons Hotel). Phone: Central 2833 . 165 . Flet dont to
[0488
RYALL'S RADIO.-See full column advert. this issue $\begin{aligned} & \text { [9849 } \\ & \text { on page }\end{aligned}$
 SERADEX Model K Battery Charger Charges 6-12-volt $S^{\text {ERADEX Mar Buttery at } 2} 2 \mathrm{mps}$; price $\$ 2 / 5$; catalogue $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. SERADEX Bargain Catalogue Contains Hundreds of D Bargains; amplifiers, transformers, loud speakers, etc,
electrical section includes table lamps, radiators, hair
dryers, etc.
 150 -watt, $2 / 3 ; 200$-watt, $3 / 6$.
SERADEX Dscoration Sets for Xmas Parties; etc. (16-
lamps and sparel, $200-250$ mains, popular cone set, N lamps and spare); $200-250$ mains, popular cone set
$\mathbf{S E R A D E X}^{\text {complete wacuurn Cleaners ( }}$ (200-250v,), British made, Dale complete with all accessories; usually 4 guineas
s $/ 17 / 6$. SERADEX Olfer Band-pass Radiopak (slightly scratched)
 Momplete, with valves and loud speaker, $£ 3 / 14 / 6$.
SERADEX, 48, Wake Green Road, Birmingham, will send iuller details of above on receipt of $11 / 2 d$. stamp
[9856
carriage paid over $£ 2$.

## RYaLL'S RADIO 280; High Holborn LONDON, W.C. 1

## Tel.: Hol. 3529

Now London's lowest prices and best value, we guarantee to pack safely to stand post, note postage extra, enquiries stamp.
Polar 3 tar 3 -gang Straight Type Condensers, unused, correct matched up; $4 / 9$ each.
Knock-out Prices--B.T.H. Energised Speakers, with Pentode Knock-out Prices.-8.i.m. Energised speakers, with Pentode
transformers, 2,500 obm field. fitted humbucking coil; $7 / 6$ each.
Valve Holders, good quality, chassis type. ${ }^{5}$-pin, 3d.; 7-pin,
4d.; and 5 -pin baseboard with terminals, 4 d . 4 d . ; and 5 -pin baseboard with terminais, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - sets Wearite Coists, less switches, screened, chassis type. BP
HF 2 HF or BP 2 HF at $3 / 9$ per coil Correct type $3 / 6$. Tolsen Radiogrand Transiormers, 5-1, 3-1, 2/6 each; also 1.75-1, the quality transformer, $5 /-$ -
Telsen Chokes, $18 \mathrm{H} \quad 50 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a} ., 3 / \mathrm{F}$

Telsen Chokes, $18 \mathrm{H} 50 \mathrm{ma.a}, 3 / ; ; 15 \mathrm{H} 40 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{a} ., 3 /-; 20 \mathrm{H}$


 without damage, $1 / 9$ each.
Special offer of Power Chokes 17 H at 150 ma ., wound in twoequal sections, 120 ohn per. pass 250 ma . without overheating, $6 / 9$.
TCG Mica Tag Condensers, at 2d. each, . $0001, .0005, .001, .003$, $.004,006$ TCC non-inductive tubular condensers, 01,02 , 1/-. T'CC tubular, 25 10d. each. TCC 2 mf. 200 v v. electrolitic, Ryall's Resistors, wire ends, suitable for any position where a Ryarrs Resistors, wire ends, sutable for any position were
1 -watt resistance is specificd. In sizes. $100,150,250,300$, $100-450,500,1,1000,2,000,5,000,10,000,15,000,20,000$,
$25,100,30,000,40,000,50,000,75,000,100,000,150,000,250,000$, $25,100,30,000,40,000,50,000,75,000,100,000,150,000,250,000$. iteg. 1 meg., 2 meg. values in ohms, 4 dl each.
Volume Controls British Radiophone with switch, 5,000 ohm $1 /$. Centralab type, 250,000 less switch, $1 /$-.
100 v all 9 d . each. 8 mf . $50 \mathrm{~m} . .5 \mathrm{~d}$., 25 mf .25 v ., 15 mf . Telsen class B Drivers, $1-1$ and $1.5-1$; Telsen Class B output chokes, $1-1$, etc.; Telsen Class $\mathbf{B}$ output transformers, $35-1$, etc.; all $2 / 6$ each. unused.
Cossor L.F. Tranisformers, shrouded, with terminals, listed $10 / 6$, ratio $3-1,3 / 6$ each, nickel core; one of the best.
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[^1]:    A famous revolving beam aerial-at Inchkeith.

[^2]:    Advt. of The General Electric Co., Lid., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

[^3]:    KABI
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[^4]:    Obtainable from Exide Stations and all reputable dealers. Exide Service Stations give service on every make of battery. Exide Batteries, Exide Works, Clifton Junction, near Manchester. Branches at London, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol Glasgow, Dublin and Belfast.

[^5]:    Made bu TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING Co,Ltd.

[^6]:    For gramophone reproduction the oscillator section of the frequency-changer valve is made to do service as a stage of LF amplification.

[^7]:    This adrertisement conlinued on neat page.)

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