



ANTIQUE RADIO CLASSIFIED

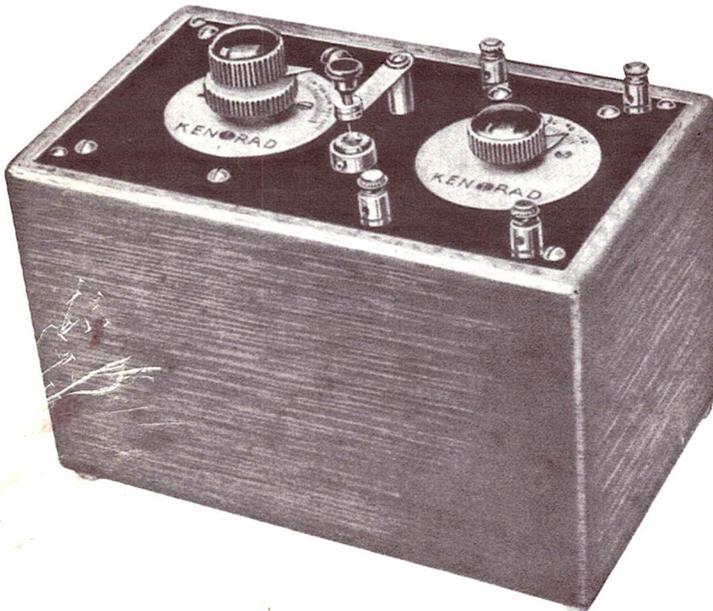


VOLUME 10

MARCH 1993

NUMBER 3

KENRAD's **"Last Word" Crystal Set**



WHITE'S INDEX TO A.R.C. FOR 1992 ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

A.R.C. — THE NATIONAL PUBLICATION FOR BUYERS AND SELLERS
OF ANTIQUE RADIOS AND RELATED ITEMS — PUBLISHED MONTHLY

ANTIQUE RADIO CLASSIFIED

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Advertising is accepted only for early items related to radio, communication, etc. All items must be described fairly; reproductions, reprints and not-original items must be so identified. Advertisers agree to respond promptly to inquiries and orders, to resolve problems promptly if the buyer is not satisfied, and to comply with a buyer refund request on unaltered returned items.

Advertising must be prepaid, except as noted below; see "Payment" paragraph above for details. Late ads will be run only if space and time permit. Since artwork is reduced to 63% in the printing process, originals must be the artwork size listed below. Do not send in artwork on art board or send negatives. Ads should be typeset or typed neatly with a carbon ribbon, black printing on white. No reverse type if A.R.C. is to make up the ad. If you want us to prepare your ad, include the one-time cost below for A.R.C. to make up the ad.

Photos should be at an 85-line screen; otherwise, add \$10.00 per photo for screening. Do not cut or trim photos or glue photos to artwork; submit separately.

If you are confused by these requirements and terms,

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Full	12 3/16 (or 10 1/2)	x 7 1/2	7 3/4 (or 6 5/8)	x 4 3/4	\$188.00	\$499.00	\$869.00*	\$1580.00**	\$60.00†
1/2 H	5 1/4	x 7 1/2	3 5/16	x 4 3/4	94.50	252.00	435.00	790.00**	30.00†
1/2 V	12 3/16 (or 11 13/16)	x 3 9/16	7 7/16	x 2 1/4	94.50	252.00	435.00	790.00**	30.00†
1/4	5 1/4	x 3 9/16	3 5/16	x 2 1/4	47.75	127.00	220.00	399.00	15.00†
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EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Even here in New England, March means that spring is a distinct possibility. To A.R.C., it also means that the time for the annual index is upon us. Once again, Frank White has compiled the index that has become so important to our readers. On the first page, Frank has also included some valuable hints for its use. On the last page is an account of his development of the index, as well as comments about its helpful features. We're confident that you find the index as useful as we do.

Together with the six-year cumulative index of March 1991 and the one-year March 1992 index, this current index brings our indexing process up-to-date. As in the past, the index is printed in the center of the issue so that it can be removed for convenient reference. All back issues are available in original, reprint or photocopy for \$4.00 each, postpaid. To make room for the index this month, we do have fewer article pages, but next month look for the usual article complement.

Our lead article this month is about the Kenrad Model B-12 "Last Word" crystal set, shown on our cover. It is contributed by Dave Crocker of A.R.C.'s staff, who tells an interesting story of how so many of these sets, in their original boxes, found their way into collections.

At the opposite end of the scale in size and style is the Victor Radio-Electrola Model RE-57 AC radio/phonograph console, ca. 1930. In a folksy style, Henry Rogers describes how he came to purchase this early combination receiver, phonograph, and disk recorder. Henry's obvious pleasure in the educational and aesthetic experience of restoring and using his Radio-Electrola is something all collectors can appreciate.

In our *Collecting Foreign Sets* column, we feature the British collector Jonathan Hill. Author of the books *Radio! Radio!* and *The Cat's Whisker*, Jonathan is also curator of his own museum of communication. In addition to planning to publish a second edition of *Radio! Radio!* this year, Jonathan is organizing his second annual British National Vintage Communications Fair to be held in Birmingham, England, in May.

The *Photo Review* this month is packed with plastic and other AC and later sets, along with a lone early set — a Belgian crystal set. Among the most unusual sets from a design viewpoint are the circular Detrola Model 5WG and the stylish Philco Model 53-566 table model.

And *Radio Miscellanea* contains an assortment of tips, requests, comments and kudos. I might mention that the response to requests for information has been great, but we wait at least a month before combining the responses for publication. So, if you have a response, send it in quickly.

For those of you whose unfinished restoration projects require brass, copper, nickel, silver or gold plating, Ray Bintliff's how-to-do-it article this

month should get you started. In "Electroplating Small Metal Parts," Ray includes details on how to build a plating power supply, where to obtain chemicals, and how to proceed with the actual plating process itself. After reading Ray's article, you'll agree that electroplating seems simple!

As a short, interesting follow-up to our feature by Dwane Stevens last month on loop antennas, Adam Schoolsky sent in photographs of a complex-design loop he has in his collection.

Advertising policy on nonradio items. This is a very difficult area, and we do return ads if they are for nonradio-related items. Radio-related items include radio, television, telephone, telegraph and phonograph (including mechanical) items. How far to extend the radio relationship is the problem.

For example, although we allow early electrical components like motors, we do not accept early electrical items like fans and razors. We accept early light bulbs and electro-medical equipment because of their similarity to radio equipment. Early computers and calculators use technology related to radio also. We do, however, allow nonradio-related items in ads if these items are for trade for radio-related items, which must be mentioned first, or if they are incidental to an otherwise acceptable ad.

All items, however, must be "early" — i.e. not of current technology; new radios, satellite receivers, etc., are not accepted. However, new test equipment and other items useful for repairing old radios are acceptable. Sometimes ads with unrelated items unintentionally slip through. Nonradio-related ads still running will be removed when they expire. If you have a question, call us to discuss the item you wish to include.

Happy Collecting.

John V. Terrey

ON THE COVER

The cover this month features the Kenrad Radio Corporation Model B-12 "Last Word" crystal receiver. The illustration is from the instruction sheet included with the set which claims that "Surprising results are attained."

OOPS!

In the photo of the Amrad "double decker" on page 21 of the August 1992 issue, the description was somewhat jumbled. The Type 2634 detector/amplifier is on the top and the Type 2596 tuner is on the bottom.

PRINTED WITHOUT COMMENT

We have recently received four complaints about Clarence Lozano, 413 Western Hills, Corralville, IA 52241. As of February 11, 1993, only two have been settled.

WITH THE COLLECTORS

The Model B-12 Crystal Set Kenrad's "Last Word"

BY DAVE CROCKER

Okay — will all you collectors out there who have a Kenrad crystal set in your collections, please raise your hands? By right, approximately 200 hands should be in the air. You 200 will especially enjoy the interesting story behind the Kenrad you have acquired.

To begin with, we have to go back to 1971, a point in time when I had been collecting radios only a few short years. Back then, I guess it was "gathering" old radios for me, as I didn't think the hobby existed to anyone but me. I knew of no other person doing the same strange thing.

That was until I saw an ad in a newspaper indicating that someone else out there wanted old radios. This someone was Dave Barrett, who was living in a suburb south of Boston, and had "gathered" radios the likes of which I had never seen — Atwater Kent breadboard Models 5, 9, 10 and 12; DeForest Interpanels, rare Radiolas, Kennedys, and Paragons. Also in his collection was the first crystal set I had ever seen — a Kenrad "Last Word" receiver, shown in Figure 1.

As Dave Barrett was far ahead of me in the antique radio hobby, he became my mentor and teacher. Dave taught me much about the hobby. He told many stories of how he had acquired some of his rare sets, but the one story he and I both thought the most interesting was that of the Kenrad.

Someone had called Dave about his want ad in the newspaper for old radios. When Dave went to the caller's address, a factory in Jamaica Plain just south of Boston, he found the old Buff & Buff Machine Company. The building was ancient, as was the machinery still in operation. Everything was run by huge belts and wheels from main shafts rotating just below the ceiling — something right out of 1910.

Buff & Buff had recently taken down an old wall for needed space, and behind that wall was discovered a long-forgotten room and stairway.

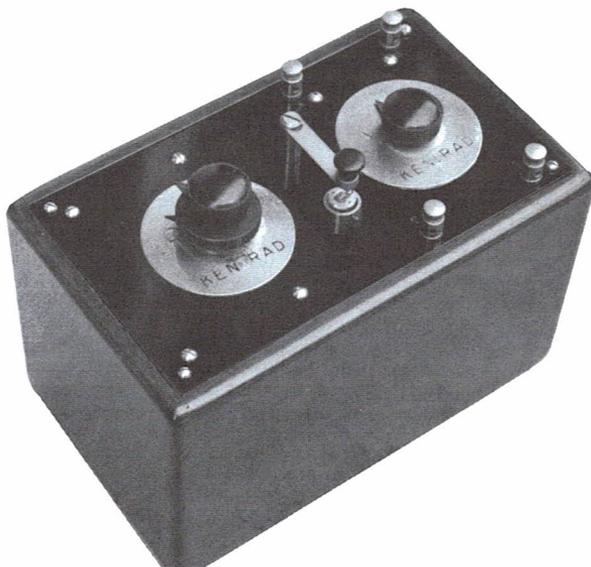


Figure 1. The Kenrad Model B-12 "Last Word" crystal set.

And there stacked everywhere, covered with dust were 200 or so Kenrad crystal sets — still in their original boxes, never sold or used — obviously forgotten. Sitting in the middle of the room, also covered with dust, was a Westinghouse RC in near mint condition. Up on a shelf was a Tower Adventurer cone speaker (the one with a cast iron pirate ship design) and a somewhat rare silicon detector.

This machine company was known for its precision work in manufacturing and assembling sophisticated transits for the surveying industry. During World War II, Buff & Buff made precision bombsights for the Air Force, a highly secret and important effort in the 1940s. Because of this work, special metal bomb-proof shutters were installed over the windows and were still in place in the early '70s. Also, the building had two floors below the ground level for the purpose of continuing work in case of an air raid. Dave never quite forgot the sense of being taken back in time.

Evidently Buff & Buff was under contract in the

mid-'20s to manufacture a crystal set for the Kenrad Radio Company of New York City. The Kenrad Co. never registered the Kenrad name and had no connection with the Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Co. of Owensboro, Kentucky, manu-

facturers of radio tubes that are familiar to most of us.

The abandoned sets were called the Model B-12 "Last Word" crystal sets — last word possibly because they were to be introduced at a time when crystal set technology had reached its prime. Add to that the fact that this was not a cheap crystal set. The panel had three tuning adjustments along with the galena and cat's whisker crystal, as shown in Figure 2.

Just what the Model B-12's selling price was is unknown. Because of the set's quality workmanship and finely finished cabinet, the price would have to have been in the same league as a moderately priced 1- or 2-tube set of the time, and a tube set gave better results, along with ease of operation. All this was at a time when radio prices were falling because of heavy competition.

I have found no advertising for the Kenrad anywhere; this leads me to believe that the Kenrad Radio Co. must have expired before the sets ever reached the market. Buff & Buff might not have been paid for all its work either — a good reason why the Kenrads never left the Jamaica Plain factory.

CONSTRUCTION

The B-12 panel is constructed of a thick, polished Bakelite. The detector is a galena mineral and a cat's whisker wire device. To the left of this detector is a double set of knobs. These two knobs control a unique double revolving switch of 15 taps to a coil. The first knob controls the primary circuit, and the second wiper across the same 15 taps for the secondary circuit.

To the right of the detector is a knob which adjusts the variable plate tuning condenser. Figures 3 and 4 show the interior of the set. All of the hardware inside is of heavy construction: big brass tap switches, a solidly built tuning condenser with lots of brass — no cheap assembly characteristics here. As the instruction folder says, "No expense has been spared in the workmanship," and "built like a watch."

The range is stated to be 1200 meters, but the set is especially adapted for 360 and 475 meters.

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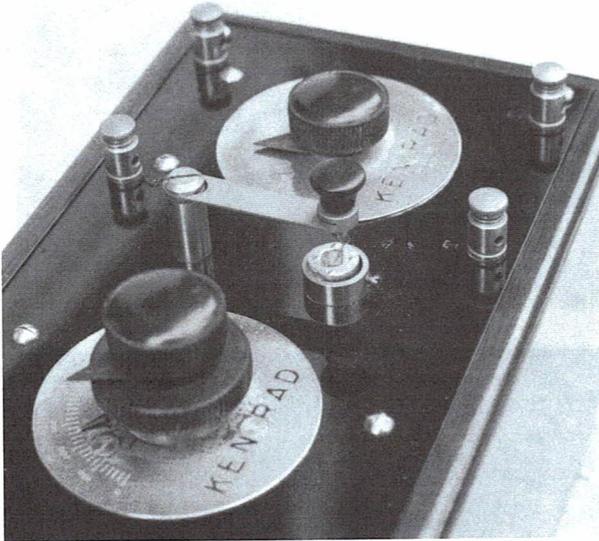


Figure 2. The Kenrad panel and controls.

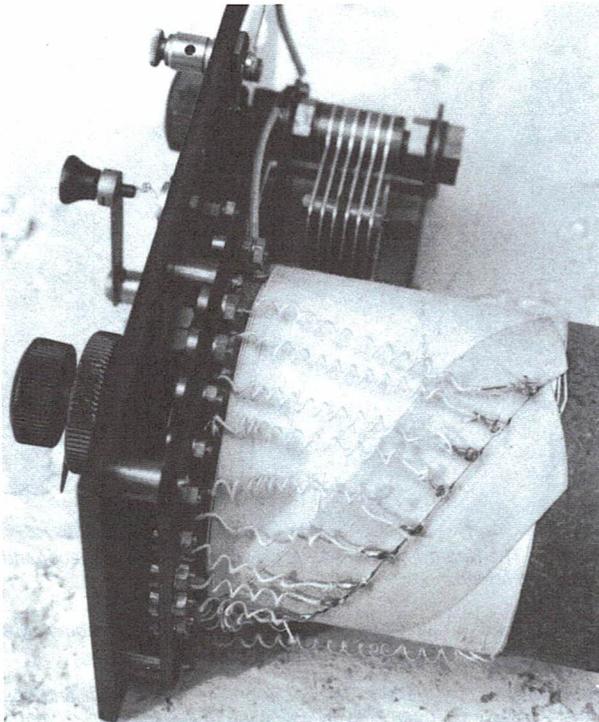


Figure 3. Interior of the Kenrad crystal radio, showing its construction.

(The Model B-12, continued)

The cabinet is of solid mahogany with jointed corners. It measures 8 3/4" by 5 1/4". The finish has a quality feel and appearance, probably due to many coats of lacquer, not unlike the more expensive sets of the day.

The dial plates on the panel are nickel-plated brass. In fact, the employee who actually engraved these panels was still employed as a machinist at the time when the sets were discovered.

The set was packaged in a rather plain cardboard box with a wooden frame spacer placed on the panel to protect the crystal when the box cover was closed, as shown in Figure 5. A single fold two-page instruction sheet accompanied each set inside the box.

DISPOSAL

The employee at the factory who took Dave to where the Kenrads were found told him he wanted them removed as soon as possible. He settled on a price of \$5 or \$6 each, but Dave had to take them all! Oh, time machine, where are you?

Dave bought the Westinghouse RC first and promised to return. The Westinghouse RC ended up in my collection, and it is still there today. Dave had hauled away 175 Kenrads, while another person — a local antique dealer — managed to purchase about 20 or so sets for his shop. Then, a third buyer took the remaining few. I purchased one of the first sets from Dave at the astounding price of \$10! I was advised to buy more for trading purposes, but I declined. The sets were then sold in lots to collectors all over the U. S. for about \$10 each. Try to buy one now, and the price can be over \$200.

All this occurred in 1971. A lot of dust has settled since then. Dave Barrett has moved to a suburb west of Boston and no longer collects radios, but he remembers all too well the sets that passed through his hands. Buff & Buff Co. is now a condo complex; the Kenrad Radio Company slipped into obscurity; and a Kenrad Model B-12 gathers dust on one of my shelves.

It seems that Kenrad's "Last Word" was literally just that, and with it went the hopes of Kenrad. An example of too much too late.

Oh — all you Kenrad owners — you can put your hands down now.

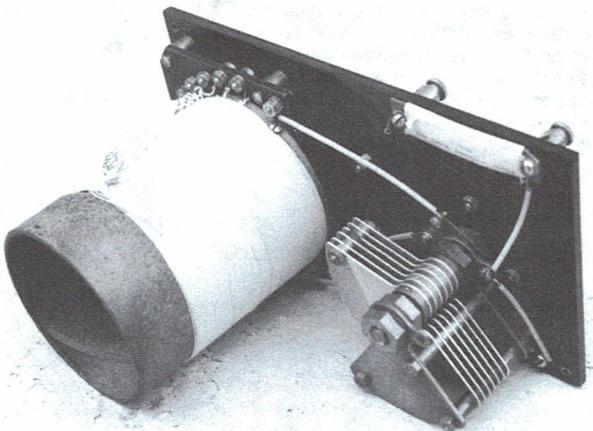


Figure 4. Another interior view of the Kenrad.

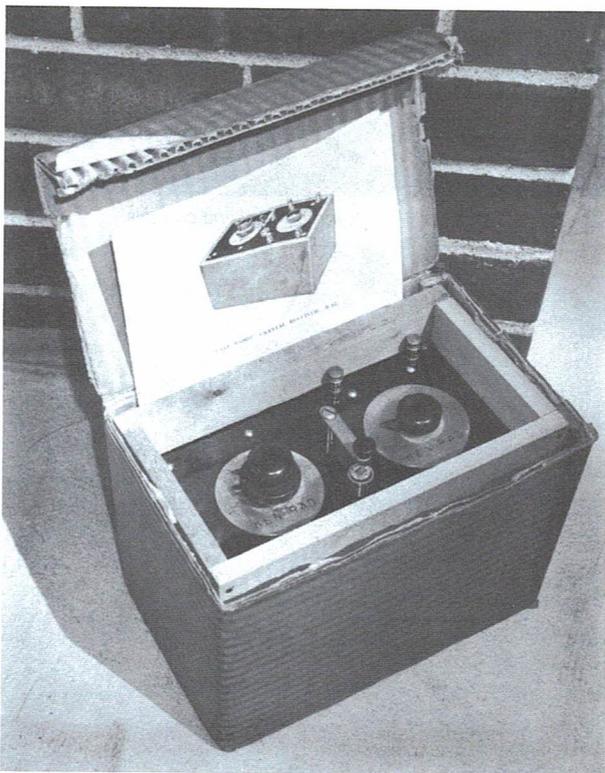


Figure 5. The Kenrad Model B-12 in its original box with spacer and instruction folder.

(Dave Crocker, 60 South St., Duxbury, MA 02332)

Dave Crocker is on the A.R.C. staff and has been actively collecting radios for over 22 years. A good part of these years has been spent researching and collecting radios manufactured by the Crosley Company.

WITH THE COLLECTORS

The Victor Radio-Electrola RE-57

BY HENRY ROGERS

When I picked up the telephone receiver, I had a feeling the voice on the other end would belong to my old friend and fellow radio enthusiast, Fred Winkler.

"Weren't you looking for an old Electrola-type phonograph?"

Fred's inquiry caught me by surprise.

"Well,... sorta," I replied. Actually, I was mystified as I had been thinking about trying to locate an Electrola just a few days before. How did Fred know?

"I saw one the other day and it's perfect." Fred was as excited as I was getting to be.

"Where?"

"Out in Fallon. It's absolutely mint, really in nice shape. You don't find 'em like this very often." Fred must have been impressed by the set. He continued, "It even has the original recording microphone with it!"

"You mean this thing cuts records too?" I was intrigued with this Electrola, and I hadn't even seen it.

"You bet it does! Now, these people really want to sell this so you better go out there as soon as you can." Fred continued on giving me the asking price and relating how he had found out about the Electrola from a mutual friend of the owners. Fred concluded with, "Come over here Saturday morning before you head out to Fallon and I'll give you directions. They'll be expecting you."

It was going to be a fairly long drive to Fallon so I was at Fred's place early Saturday morning for the address. Fred gave me a business card which indicated the owners of the Electrola were into furniture restoration. "Oh, no..." I thought to myself. Visions of runny varnish and Radio Shack grille cloth began to materialize, prompting me to ask Fred, "This set has the original finish, doesn't it?"

"Of course," Fred replied. "It's original and mint. In fact, if you see it and don't want it, buy it anyway! I'll take it! You just don't find 'em like this one very often."

So with that guarantee, I left Fred and started off to Fallon. The eighty-mile trip passed quickly as I drove through the mid-January, cool Nevada desert toward the destination Fred had written on the reverse side of the business card. Apparently, the address was the furniture restorer's home. When I arrived, I climbed out of the truck and



Figure 1. The Victor Radio-Electrola Model RE-57.

proceeded up the path worn across the winter-dead lawn to the door of the pale yellow house. After knocking, I heard a lot of movement going on inside while I waited outside for what seemed several minutes. The drapes parted for just an instant and then much more scurrying took place inside until finally, an out-of-breath, barefoot man in a white undershirt and sweats, opened the door.

"I'm here to look at the radio." A rather terse introduction, but I had been waiting on that porch for quite a while.

"Oh, you're the radio guy that Fred said was coming over. Come on in." I accepted the barefoot man's invitation and went inside. The home

(Continued on following page)

(The Victor RE-57, continued)

was filled with various kinds of antiques, haphazardly stuffed into any free space available. On top of the oak dining room table an old mantle clock was lying on its side, half apart for some kind of repair. In the living room, there was a very old, hand-carved buffet that was almost black with age and old wax. An overly friendly basset hound was vying for my attention, but what caught my eye was in the corner, tucked away, almost out of sight. There with its top cluttered with several ceramic knickknacks sat the Electrola!

A CLOSER LOOK

The radio-phonograph combination, shown in Figure 1, was actually a Victor Radio-Electrola Model RE-57 which utilizes Victor's popular "Micro-Synchronous" TRF receiver and its famous electric phonograph, the Electrola. Manufactured in 1930, this home entertainment equipment could not only receive radio broadcasts and reproduce the new electric recordings, it could also produce its own recordings on special pregrooved discs from either the receiver or from a hand-held microphone. The entire combination sold for about \$350 — quite a sum of cash considering the Great Depression was just getting underway.

The "Micro-Synchronous" receiver uses a unique system of levers to tune its five condensers and provides shielding for every stage both on top and underneath the chassis. Four Type

24-A tubes provide the RF and detector functions, while a Type 27 tube is used for the first AF amplifier. Incidentally, the fifth condenser in a TRF receiver with three RF stages is due to the tuned-link coupling between the second and third RF stages.

The power supply-amplifier is a separate chassis mounted at the bottom of the cabinet, which can be seen in Figure 2. Two Type 45 tubes in push-pull along with a Type 80 rectifier and a massive, 10-inch, electrodynamic speaker complete this brown-painted chassis. The power supply-amplifier unit is nearly identical to that used in the Radiola 86. Although Victor had been manufacturing Radio-Electrolas for a while, this particular line was among the first produced after the Victor Talking Machine Company had become part of RCA.

The RE-57 was everything Fred said it would be. It was original! In fact, the front of the set had the beautiful small checkered cracks which, like the patina of a rare old coin, identified the finish as genuine. The figured-walnut veneer doors were beautiful and complete with both door pulls. Behind them, the ornate grille was in perfect condition as was the grille cloth. Lifting the lid revealed the massive Electrola tonearm with the embossed "V" integrated into its design, shown in Figure 3, as well as the turntable, which was covered with a well preserved amber-colored felt.

Residing in its own special compartment was the cast-metal, hand-held microphone complete with its mint condition, silk-covered cable. A small, boxed tube of Victor Phono Lube was found in the large storage compartment, along with an inspection tag dated January 23, 1930.

The barefoot man moved the RE-57 to the center of the living room where I could get a better look at it. He ran his hand through his wavy, blonde hair, obviously wanting to make a comment. "You know, we never did get around to refinishing this radio" — an incredible statement.

"Why on earth would you want to refinish a set that is in such nice condition?" I asked, which probably wasn't a wise thing to do before I had made any offers.

"Oh, you like that?" he asked, pointing to the checkered patina. "Normally, you just can't sell this type of furniture unless it's refinished!"

"Well...maybe, but I prefer the original finish. Anyway, this one is really nice. I'll take it!" Dickering for the best price is obviously not my forte! I paid for the RE-57 and, with the barefoot man's help, I loaded it into the truck, secured with blankets and rope. As I drove away, his final words were, "You know, we had that

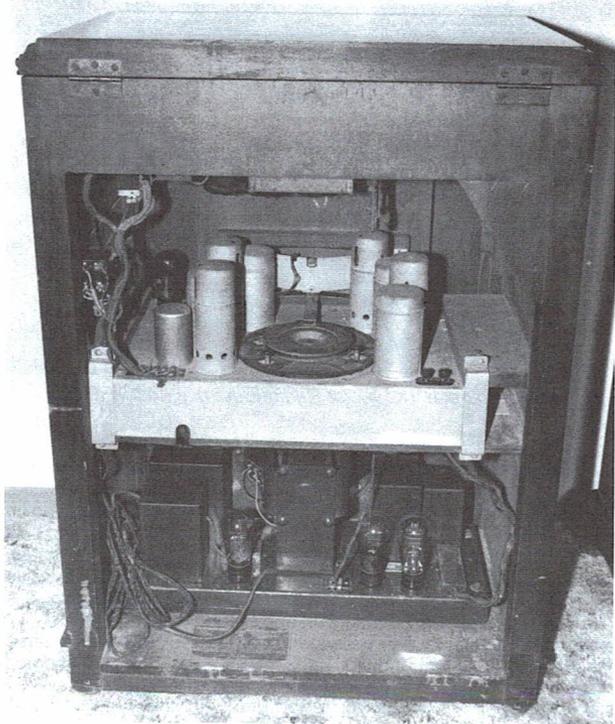


Figure 2. Rear view of the Victor RE-57 showing both the receiver and power supply chassis.

radio playing down at the shop. So don't worry, it works!" As usual, these words were a sure indication that the contrary was true.

SUCCESS STORY

Expecting the worst, I performed several preliminary steps before applying power. I reformed the filter capacitors, replaced two open resistors and two defective tubes, and gave the "arc" treatment to an open push-pull transformer — a surprisingly successful process.

When I switched AC on, the "Micro-Synchronous" receiver played perfectly; however, the Electrola required motor lubrication, a switch cleaning and a pick-up rebuild to make the RE-57 completely functional.

The Victor "Micro-Synchronous" receiver, with its unique approach to tuning, is a good performer with a rich sounding audio quality. Selectivity can be considered only fair; for example, when KFI at 640 kHz is tuned in, KOH at 630 kHz is also heard. More than ample volume is available, but without Automatic Volume Control (AVC), tuning around the band can be quite a dynamic adventure. The normal tuning position will find one hand on the volume control while the remaining hand is tuning the set. The quality of sound is very good with an abundance of bass. However, we must remember, we are taking advantage of modern broadcasting technology from the stations received.

The Electrola's reproduction is somewhat lacking in bass response, but more than makes up for this by providing a tremendous volume range. When the Electrola was first introduced, it must have made a phenomenal impression on the owners of the then popular acoustical reproducers, which used shutters or muffs to control their volume.

Also, one must consider that recording technology had just recently changed. The old acoustical reproducers were designed to cope with the small groove deviations of acoustically made recordings. When the new electric recordings were played on an old Victrola-type machine, their wide dynamic range caused the reproducer to be overdriven, resulting in rattling and buzzing along with distortion. To take advantage of these great new recordings, the Electrola provided a transducer which reproduces the electric recordings with impressive clarity.

Operating the RE-57 is an enjoyable, educational experience. In the age of CD players and digitally synthesized receivers, even using a Radio-Electrola may seem a bit anachronistic. However, to the musically interested it can be quite enlightening. For example, most of the orchestral players who made recordings in the 1920s and early 1930s were educated in the late 19th century — the romantic era of music. These musicians perform with a technique very different from what is heard today, and when listening to these recordings, one experiences a style considered archaic, or even in poor taste.

Nevertheless, in many instances these expressive interpretations are quite appropriate for the particular piece being performed. In addition, it is interesting to listen to legendary greats, such as Fritz Kreisler, Sergei Rachmaninoff or Leopold

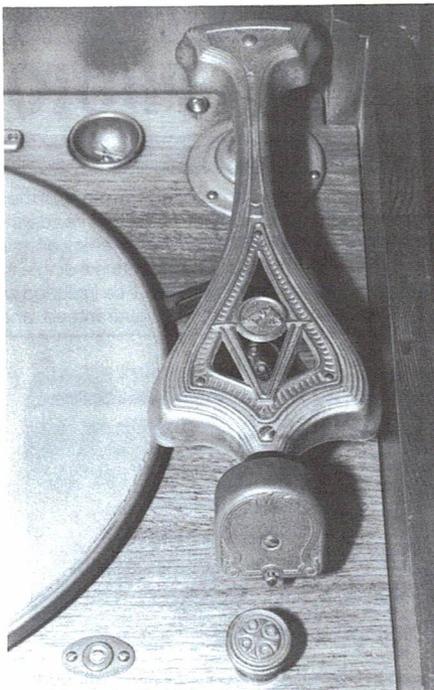


Figure 3. The Electrola phonograph tonearm.

Stokowski, performing on a recording played on a vintage machine — and all are from the same era! Certainly, not interesting to everyone, but interesting nonetheless.

In reality, perhaps the actual reason for enjoying the operation of the RE-57 is in one's imagination. Imagine what those magnificent, incredibly personal performances must have sounded like while being recorded in some symphony hall somewhere. Or maybe imagine what kind of impression this machine and those recordings made upon its original owners. I'm sure they more than likely gave a demonstration of "advanced" sound reproduction and provoked at least a spark of interest from an admiring audiophile.

P.S. When talking with Fred after I had picked up the RE-57, I again mentioned that I had been thinking about how to locate an Electrola just a few days before he called. Fred commented, "After all these years you should know by now, I have ESP! I was probably looking at that Electrola out in Fallon at the same time you were thinking about one!" Fred is an amazing personality, and I have no doubt about his abilities.

(Henry Rogers, P.O. Box 511, Virginia City, NV 89440)

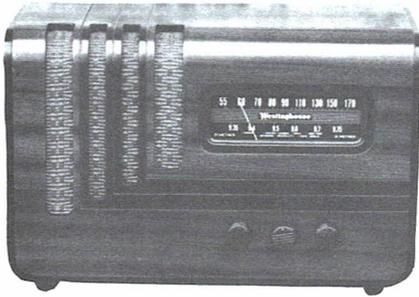
Henry Rogers began his collecting career as a teenager with a Zenith "cube" radio. He concentrates on early wireless communication equipment, tube-type ham gear, and battery era broadcast receivers. He and his wife are opening a museum in their 115-year-old house.



PHOTO REVIEW



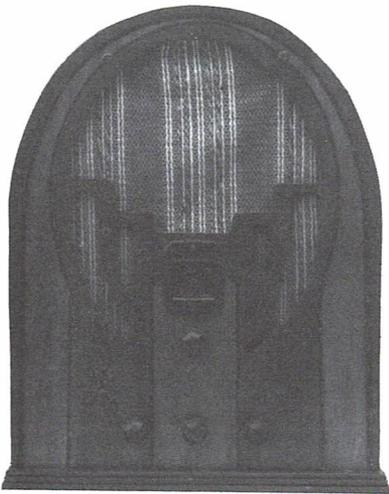
This column presents in pictorial form many of the more unusual radios, speakers, tubes, advertising, and other old radio-related items from our readers' collections. The photos are meant to help increase awareness of what's available in the radio collecting hobby. Send in any size photos from your collection. Photos must be sharp in detail, contain a single item, and preferably have a light-colored background. A short, descriptive paragraph **MUST** be included with each photo. Please note that receipt of photos is not acknowledged, publishing is not guaranteed, and photos are not returned.



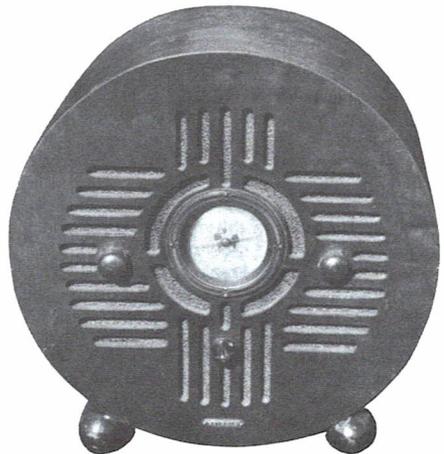
WESTINGHOUSE MODEL 577A – Although it was extremely rough when found, this Canadian-built set with BC/SW capabilities caught my eye. (*Spencer J. Doggett – Washington, MI*)



"CANARI" CRYSTAL SET – This set, made by T.S.F. in Brussels, Belgium, uses a double-sliding tuner. Not much is known about its background. (*Erwin Macho - Vienna, Austria*)



PHILCO MODEL 38 – At first glance this appears to be one of many Philco AC cathedrals. However, this cathedral actually contains a 5-tube battery-operated farm set. The grille cloth does not appear to be original. (*Bill & Barb Graham - Aurora, NE*)

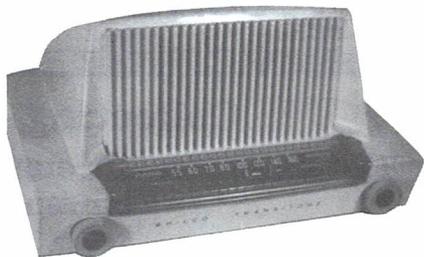


DETROLA MODEL 5WG – This wood case radio was advertised as an alternative to the Sparton Bluebird. (*Bob Galbreath – Wheeling, WV*)

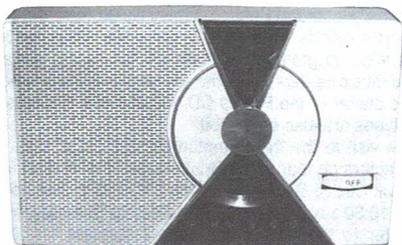
PHOTO REVIEW



TRANSISTOR RADIO EXTENSION SPEAKER – This Japanese-made unit is 12" long and 13" in diameter. The body is made of heavy paperboard tubing with two plastic grilles on both ends. The speaker is mounted two-thirds of the way in. (*Doug Burskey - Mansfield, OH*)



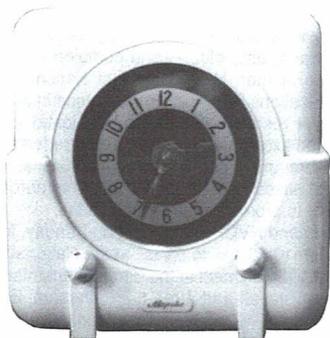
PHILCO MODEL 53-566 – This odd-shaped 1953 table model covers AM 550 to 1600 Kc on the broadcast band. Note the wording "Special Services" and the pictures of a phone, ship and airplane on the slide rule dial. (*Doyle Roberts - Clinton, AR*)



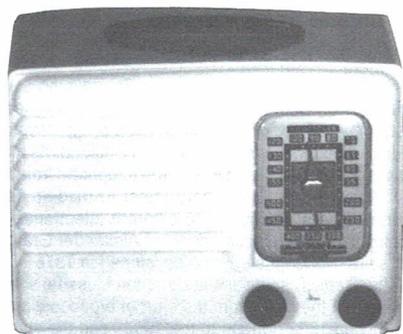
PHILCO MODEL T-7 – This 7-transistor, coat-pocket-size radio (1956) has a double-tuned first IF and a totally transformer-coupled audio section. (*Jack Philpot - South Holland, IL*)



ZENITH MODEL T2542 – A 1965 AM/FM table radio with chassis 7M07, this set has an all-wood cabinet which is styled to match the television sets Zenith made that year. The 6-inch cone speaker and 3-inch electrostatic tweeter give the set a wider range of tone than most table radios. (*Daniel Schoo - De Kalb, IL*)



MAJESTIC MODEL 5-T – The semi-circular dial of this 1940 Art Deco set is behind the upper half of the outer silver-colored ring of the glass clock face, and appears only when the pilot light shines on it. The sole function of the line cord resistor is to drop the 117 VAC to six volts for the pilot light. Though this could be called a clock/radio, the clock operates independently of the radio and will not turn your coffee on in the morning. (*David Kraeuter - Washington, PA*)



EMERSON – This white marbled plastic cabinet gives the radio an inner glow. It is missing a model number but may be pre-World War II. (*Kurt Thompson - Jacksonville, FL*)



Collecting — British Style

The Bampton Museum and The National Vintage Communications Fair

BY DOROTHY A. SCHECTER

A.R.C. readers know British author Jonathan Hill from his books, "The Cat's Whisker" (1978) and "Radio! Radio!" (1986), from which he has sent some of the photographs used in this article. (A second edition of "Radio! Radio!" will be available sometime in 1993.) We also want to share with our readers other aspects of Hill's radio life — his Bampton Museum and The National Vintage Communications Fair, which he organized in 1992 and which will take place again in May 1993. (Editor)

Jonathan Hill is a man of many talents and interests. His past enterprises include running a bed and breakfast and a florist shop, as well as lecturing in ceramics, in which he has an Honours degree from the Central School of Art in London. He is now a practicing portrait and still-life photographer whose talent is evident in the radio pictures on these pages.

Hill's interest in radio began during his time at the Central School where he wrote a thesis on wireless design. At that time, he also began collecting receivers from the 1920s and 1930s. In 1976, with five other collectors, he founded the British Vintage Wireless Society, which has a worldwide membership of around 500.

In addition to his books, Hill has presented two major exhibitions in London. The first was "The Cat's Whisker Radio Exhibition" at the Geffrye Museum in the late 1970s. The second, a celebration of the 50th anniversary of BBC TV, called "Television in the Home," was produced in 1986 in the Royal Festival Hall.

THE BAMPTON MUSEUM

Hill also owns and operates the Bampton Museum (Museum of Communication and Local & Domestic History), which is rich in its illustration of the development of electronic communication in England. Its main area is devoted to the history of the telephone from the late Victorian era to the very latest in modern telephones. There are over 100 different telephones on display, including a scale model of Alexander Graham Bell's first working telephone developed in 1876.

The "Radio Display" in the Bampton Museum shows the story of the radio from the start of broadcasting by the BBC in 1922 right up to the 1990s and the start of the BBC's new Radio 5 service. On display are hundreds of radios and accessories, including crystal sets, early valved and battery-operated receivers, and mains radios from the 1930s (including the famous round Ekco set). Also exhibited are radios from the war years such as the Wartime Civilian Receiver of 1944, early transistor sets from the 1950s and 1960s, novelty sets

from the 1970s, miniature integrated circuit receivers from the 1980s, and sets from the present day.

There is also a small display of early television sets, mostly from the pre-625 line era, and a collection of toys related to television.

The "Recorded Sound" display illustrates recording from the cylinder phonographs of the late 1890s through the wind-up gramophone and electric record players and music centers, up to the arrival of the first compact disc player — the Philips CD 100 of 1983. Records of all types are also on exhibit.

A visit to the the Bampton Museum is a must for collectors on tour in the British Isles. It is located at 4 Brook Street, Bampton, Devon EX16 9LY. The hours are 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M., Tuesday to Saturday, from Easter to the end of the school summer holidays. Admission is free, although donations towards running costs are welcome. For more information, call (0398) 331532.

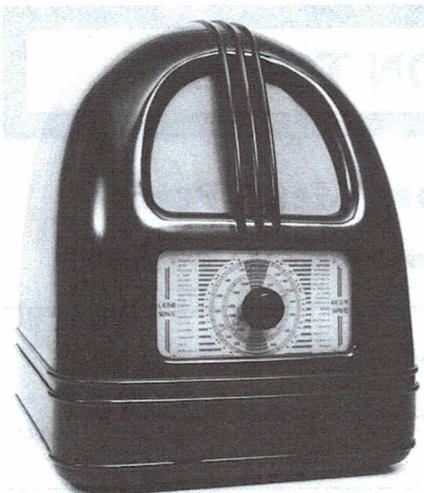
NATIONAL VINTAGE COMMUNICATIONS FAIR 1993

In 1991, Jonathan Hill began to act upon his idea of a huge fair which would bring together various communications interests — radios, telephones, television, phonographs, etc., etc. — and combine them under one massive roof. Hence, the first National Vintage Communications Fair (NVCF) took place in May 1992 and was a resounding success. Designed to be an information exchange as well as a buy/trade/sell affair, this fair brought together representatives of various clubs and associations from England and abroad who were able to promote their organizations.

The second NVCF will be held on Sunday, May 16, 1993, from 10:30 A.M. to 5 P.M., at the National Exhibition Centre (NEC), next to the Birmingham International Railway Station and Airport, Birmingham, England. Over 200 tables will display vintage radios, telephones, jukeboxes, 405-line TV, phonographs, records, vintage audio, mechanical music, and much more.

The response from both British and foreign collectors to the first NVCF held in May 1992 was so overwhelming that this event could well become the international vintage communications event. Advanced stall bookings at £25 each are already breaking last year's record. For more information and a booking form, write to Jonathan Hill, Organizer NVCF93, 2-4 Brook St., Bampton, Devon EX16 9LY, or call (0398) 331532.

[A.R.C. attended the first NVCF last spring, and we were so impressed that we're planning to attend again this year. Hope to see some of you subscribers there too. Editor]



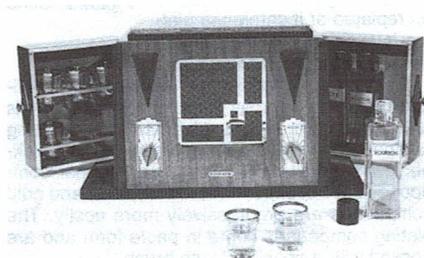
Philco Model 444 "People's Set." Made in England in 1936, by Philco Radio & Television Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., this AC superheterodyne table model has a moulded black Bakelite cabinet 16" x 12 1/2" x 9 1/2". Several other versions of the "People's Set" appeared later in 1937.



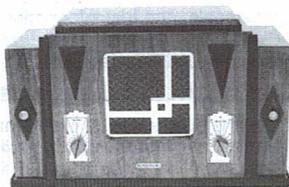
"The Victory," a 3-valve sloping panel receiver made from a kit in England in 1923.



The massive 15-valve McMurdo-Silver Corporation "15-17", ca. 1938. This 15-valve console, made in England but of American design, was introduced to England in 1937 by McMurdo. Six wavebands cover 4 to 2200 meters. The whole chassis is chromium-plated and is housed in a solidly built, semicircular, 4' x 3' x 1'9" walnut cabinet, which also includes a 17" speaker and a record turntable.



The Art Deco "Penthouse" by R.K. Radio Laboratories, ca. 1934. This AC/DC superheterodyne table model uses resistor



linecord. Its grille and dial are chromium-plated. The combined radio/drinks cabinet, made in the U.S. for the British market, is veneered solid walnut. The left-hand hinged wing opens to reveal 6 miniature glasses with silver banding, while the right-hand hinged wing hold 3 small liquor decanters.



A sampling of the crowd at NVCF92.



Your editor, John Terrey, at the A.R.C. table at NVCF92. Note the proper British dress — a tie!

RESTORATION TOPICS

Electroplating Small Metal Parts

BY RAY BINTLIFF, K1YDG

In the course of radio restoration, it is often necessary to replate small mechanical parts and hardware. Satisfactory replating of small parts can be performed by most collectors since no great skills are required and the necessary equipment can be obtained easily. On the other hand, if large surfaces need to be replated or if chromium plating is required, these jobs are best done by commercial electroplaters.

Do-it-yourself plating supplies are readily available from the sources listed at the end of this article and other A.R.C. advertisers. The plating compounds are available in brass, copper, nickel, silver and gold. The brass and copper compounds are not expensive; nickel, silver and gold compounds are progressively more costly. The plating compounds come in paste form and are applied with a special plating brush.

Complete directions are furnished with the plating materials, and that information will not be duplicated here. However, to acquaint you with the plating process, it is described briefly below.

THE PLATING PROCESS

The metal object to be plated must be properly prepared. Its surface must be polished and then degreased. The layer of metal plating is quite thin, so do not expect the plating to cover surface imperfections. The brightness of the plated surface is determined by the degree to which the item to be plated has been polished prior to plating.

If the item to be plated is made of steel, it must be polished and cleaned as described above and then plated with a base coat of copper before any

of the other metal compounds are applied. Items made from brass or copper may be plated with any of the compounds listed above without a need for a base coat. No attempt should be made to plate items made of aluminum or zinc.

The supplier's plating instructions recommend a 3-volt to 4 1/2-volt DC power source for the electroplating process. The power source may be No. 6 dry cells connected in series or a DC power supply capable of providing the appropriate voltage.

The actual plating operation is performed as follows: (1) After preparation, the object to be plated is connected to the negative terminal of the dry cells or DC power supply. (2) The plating brush is connected to the positive terminal and then dipped into the plating paste. (3) The brush is brought in contact with the item to be plated, and the plating compound is brushed on.

After the electroplating process is completed, the plated item may be polished to the desired brightness. A metal polish or a cotton buffing wheel may be used. Use of a metal polish provides better control, while a buffing wheel is quicker. If a buffing wheel is used improperly, it is likely to remove some of the new plating, especially from sharp edges. If this problem occurs, the bare areas must be replated and greater care should be exercised in the repolishing operation.

The plating brush must be washed carefully after use and before changing to a different compound. See the caution note below.

All tools and work surfaces should also be cleaned after use. Be sure to follow the precautions contained in the supplier's instructions.

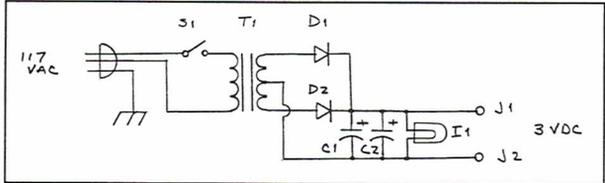


Figure 2. Schematic diagram of a DC power supply for electroplating.

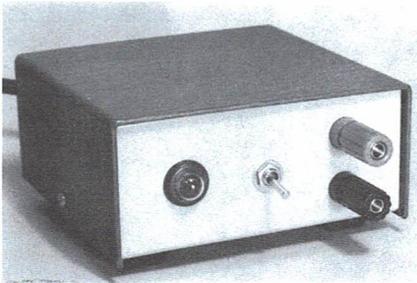


Figure 1. A typical DC power supply.

CAUTION! The plating compounds are poisonous if taken internally and proper precautions must be taken. They should be kept in a safe place out of reach of children and pets.

By following the supplier's directions, you should have little difficulty in replating or touching up metal parts. It is recommended that you practice on scrap metal before attempting to replate a valuable metal part.

CONSTRUCTION OF A DC POWER SUPPLY

Although suitable dry cells may be used as a power source for electroplating, they may be hard to find, and their cost will probably approach that of a home-built power supply. Dry cells have a limited life, but a power supply can be used repeatedly. The case for building or buying a power supply is quite strong. So if you are convinced, let's examine a simple power supply that can be built easily with commonly available parts.

The power supply illustrated in Figure 1 will deliver approximately 3 volts DC at the current required for the electroplating process described above.

As the schematic diagram in Figure 2 shows, the design of the power supply is quite simple. The output of the center-tapped filament transformer (T1) is rectified by two diodes (D1 & D2) arranged for full-wave rectification. The output of the rectifiers is filtered by two electrolytic capacitors (C1 & C2) connected in parallel. Both the positive and negative terminals are insulated from

the chassis ground. A parts list is provided in Figure 3.

The following is a description of the power supply's components:

- (1) S1 is the AC power switch. It can be any type of single-pole, single-throw switch-toggle, push-on/push-off, etc, rated for 117 volts AC use.
- (2) The transformer, T1, is a 6.3 volts AC, center-tapped filament transformer rated at 1.2 amperes. Although a transformer with a higher current rating will provide a modest improvement in power supply regulation, this slight advantage is offset by the higher cost and increased size of a larger transformer.
- (3) Diodes, D1 and D2, are type 1N5400 rated at 3 amperes and 50 PIV.
- (4) C1 and C2, are 10,000 microfarad electrolytic capacitors rated at 16 volts DC.
- (5) The output connectors, J1 and J2, can be of any suitable type, but banana jacks or combination binding posts are suggested. Be sure to identify the polarity of the connectors, since their connection to the plating brush and the item to be plated is critical.
- (6) The pilot lamp, I1, is a Type 47 rated at 6.3 volts. The lamp serves as a "power on/off" indicator and an indicator of relative voltage output.

PARTS LIST

S1	Single-pole, single-throw Switch (SPST)
T1	6.3VAC CT/1.2A, Fil. Transformer
—	3 Wire Line Cord
D1, D2	1N5400, rectifier 3 amp/50 PIV
C1, C2	10,000 mf/16V, electrolytic capacitor
J1, J2	Binding Post
I1	#47 lamp, 6.3V/0.15 amp

Figure 3. Components parts list for construction of a DC power supply.

The output voltage of the power supply will vary depending on the load. However, the DC output voltage of the power supply is reasonably well regulated over the range of supply current required for electroplating. For example, with no load, the output voltage will be approximately 4 volts DC. When the plating brush is loaded with compound and placed in contact with the surface to be plated, the output voltage will drop to about 3.3 volts under typical plating conditions. Depending on the amount of compound on the brush and the pressure placed on the brush, the power supply's output will vary over a range from 3 to 3.7 volts. If the plating brush's metal backing-plate is accidentally brought in direct contact with the work surface, the power supply's output will be shorted and the output will fall to zero.

While the power supply will tolerate an occasional short circuit, you can imagine the adverse effect of "shorts" on the life of a pair of dry cells. Another good reason to use a power supply! Since the pilot lamp serves as an indicator of relative output voltage, it will provide a warning if the power supply's output is shorted out. If you observe repeated indications of a short cir-

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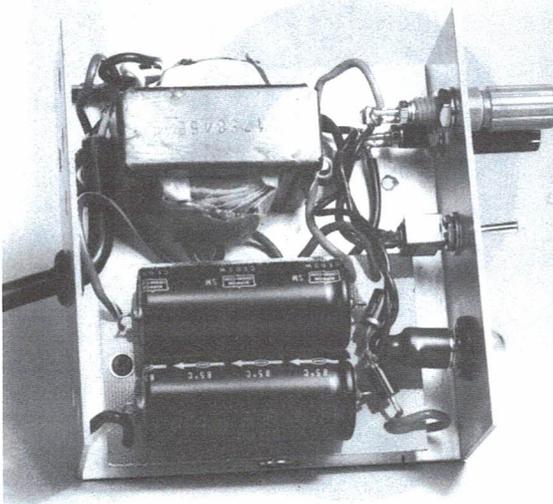


Figure 4. Bottom internal view of a DC power supply.

(Electroplating small metal parts, continued)

cuit, it probably means that you are using too much pressure on the plating brush or that you need to be more careful in the use of the brush.

The mechanical layout of the power supply is not critical. It does not dissipate much heat and can be housed in either a metal or plastic enclosure. Figure 4 shows an internal view of the power supply as I built it. The enclosure measures 4 1/4" x 4 1/4" x 2". The components are rather cramped so a somewhat larger enclosure might make construction a bit easier.

The pilot lamp is mounted in a 3/8-inch ID rubber grommet. The capacitors and diodes are mounted on a bare laminated board (no copper laminate). Perforboard could be used and it would eliminate the need to drill holes. A printed circuit board could also be used. But the construction of a printed circuit board does not seem warranted because of the limited number of components and connection points. I used a plain board and "ugly" construction (point-to-point wiring). To conserve space, a lamp socket was not used. The wire leads are soldered directly to the lamp, and

the lamp base is insulated with heat-shrink tubing.

In summary, simple electroplating jobs can be accomplished in your shop using readily available compounds and application brushes. The power supply described in this article will provide an inexpensive and dependable alternative to dry cells. I welcome reader suggestions, questions and comments regarding the use of the power supply.

Sources of Electroplating Supplies:

Antique Electronic Supply, 6221 S. Maple Ave., Tempe, AZ 85283

Texas Plater's Supply, 2453 W. Five-Mile Pkwy., Dallas, TX 75233

(Ray Bintliff, K1YDG, 2 Powder Horn Ln., Acton, MA 01720)

Ray Bintliff is a retired RCA radio engineer and holds an Amateur Extra Class license. In addition to amateur radio, his interests include electronic equipment design and audio reproduction. Recently infected by the "antique radio bug," Ray enjoys repairing and restoring pre-1945 radios and test equipment.

The Pratt Tuning Aerial

CONTRIBUTED BY ADAM SCHOOLSKY

As a follow-up to Dwane Stevens' article on loop antennas in the February issue of A.R.C., Adam Schoolsky has provided these excellent photos of the Pratt tuning aerial. Adam reports that he purchased this unique loop antenna from a phonograph dealer at an antique show. The price was high, and he went back to look at it several times "before he took the plunge." However, he's glad he did — and so is A.R.C. Any background information on this antenna, such as where it was made, would be appreciated.

Adam describes the antenna as follows:

The antenna, illustrated below, consists of one

fixed loop mounted on a pewter base. In addition, two adjustable loops are supported within the fixed loop by brass pivots which provide for mechanical rotation and electrical connections. Each loop consists of two mahogany rings fastened together with Bakelite or hard rubber spacers. The aerial's wire is wound over these spacers which are grooved to provide proper spacing between windings. The overall height of the antenna, including the heavy cast pewter base, is 25 inches.

(Adam Schoolsky, 38007 Stenhammer Dr., Fremont, CA 94536)



The Pratt loop is shown (left) expanded, (center) folded shut, and (right) folded shut from a side view.



RADIO MISCELLANEA

"Antique Radio Classified" invites its readers to contribute letters and information for inclusion in "Radio Miscellanea" and elsewhere in the magazine. The topic should be of general interest and sent to A.R.C., P.O. Box 2, Carlisle, MA 01741. All material submitted should be verified for accuracy and may be edited for publication, which is not guaranteed. See the masthead for more details.

Great Dust Trap Idea

Dear Editor:

I was glad to read Robert Lozier's article in the January edition about the dust trap. It just so happens that I have a box fan sitting in a shop corner just waiting to be dusted off and put to use as described in his article.

Sam W. Wrenn, Arlington, TX

In preparing my collection for the open house on February 21, I tried Bob's idea and found that it worked really well. (Editor)

Tips on Metal Cleaners

Dear Editor:

After experimenting with several different brands of metal cleaners, I found that old dirt-encrusted chassis can really sparkle by using a combination of products. Brilliant Shine from Guardsman Products in Grand Rapids, Mich., is definitely not recommended — it is far too abrasive for chromed or sheet metal items, but seems to work well when removing the anodizing from old brass fixtures.

For the first go-round, try a national brand of extra-fine automotive rubbing or polishing compound, such as Blue Coral; the combination of the petroleum distillates and abrasives works well on grime. Next, a (patient!) cleaning with Brasso (don't rub too hard) brought out a great finish on an old Fada tombstone chassis, as well as on the tuning capacitor and dial assembly.

Additionally, I've used Brasso to remove slight blemishes from painted Bakelite cases — polishes them up nicely. One Grand chrome polish doesn't work for me though, and its plastic polish destroyed my wife's turntable cover.

Terry Bakowski, Oak Park, IL

November Cover Kudo

Dear Editor:

Let me tell you how much I liked the cover on the November 1992 issue of A.R.C. I thought it was really classy. Crosley made a beautiful piece of art, and you did a great job in reproducing it.

Larry Babcock, Amherst, NY

Legend Info Needed

Dear Editor:

Occasionally in restoring an older AC set, often from the 1930s, most or all of the identifying information will be missing from the cabinet and chassis — except the intriguing but enigmatic legend "Manufactured at plant A (or B or C), Chicago, Illinois." Can you or any A.R.C. readers identify which manufacturers were "A, B, and C" for possible schematic tracing? Many thanks.

Michael D. Lewis, Oregon, Wis

Condenser Lubrication Info Needed

Dear Editor:

I sure enjoy your magazine — in particular, articles about repair of IF transformers, repair of electrolytics. Could use some info on the lubrication of variable condensers.

Donald R. Kelly, Scappoose, OR

The Plus Side of A.R.C.'s Cost and Policies

Dear Editor:

Since comments about A.R.C. are flying fast and furious, I thought I should toss in a few of my own.

First, to me, the per issue cost of A.R.C. seems reasonable. The folks who are complaining would do well to check the per issue price of some high-end audio publications. They don't offer free ad space either. ...specialty publications will always be somewhat pricey because they don't draw the big buck advertisers. On the plus side, they are more likely to stay true to their mission and listen to their subscribers.

Second, I chose to pay the extra for first class delivery. ...even though there is no plastic bag, each issue has arrived in good condition so far. ...the first class outer cover helps keep it clean, and my subscriber number now stays with the publication rather than going into the trash with the plastic bag.

Finally, I have no problem with the intermix of "For Sale" and "Wanted" ads. I scan the "Wanted" ads for people looking for parts, information or literature. Helping somebody out is part of the hobby too.

Jack Philpot, South Holland, IL

More on the Fathauers

A.R.C. recently learned that, since January 1993, Antique Electronic Supply has been primarily a catalogue company. Although the company will sell over the counter if you drop by, all items are available by ordering through the catalogue. The stock of odd items mentioned in David Lyons' letter (A.R.C. Feb. 1993) was sold to Bob Dobush, Timeless Electronics, 3554 West 105th St., Cleveland, OH 44111. (216) 251-4070. (Editor)

Good Work!

Dear Editor:

I really enjoy your publication. The articles are well written and very informative. And the ads — they provide a great source for parts or for any item you need to complete a wish list! Keep up the good work!

Joseph P. Schlosser, Raleigh, NC



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS



FOR SALE: A large quantity of radio tubes: loctal, octal, glass, metal; 7-, 9-, 12-pin, N.O.S., reboxed, bulk - Sell as a lot, buyer picks up, cash. Set builders and repair parts. Sockets, coils, var. condensers, dials, knobs, binding posts, vol. controls, rheostats, IF coils, dial lamps, photo flashbulbs; all type power, audio, output transformers, test eqpt., tube testers, VTVM, signal generators, speakers, AM-FM tuners, service information. Panel meters, old radio tubes, 4-pin to 7-pin N.O.S. and used. Books, magazines, radio call books. 1000's of other unlisted parts, write wants - LSASE. Small radio tube-transistor sets. Min. order, \$8. All plus hand./ shipping. U.S.A. only. Krantz, 100 Osage Ave., Somerdale, NJ 08083. (609) 783-0400

FOR SALE: Send \$3 to receive our latest 40+ page catalog of rare 78 rpm records, cylinders and related items. Nauck's Vintage Records, 6323 Inway Dr., Spring, TX 77389-3643

WANTED: Antique brass microscopes, scientific and medical apparatus, optical and electrical. Allan Wissner, Box 102, Ardsley, NY 10502. (914) 693-4628

WANTED: Catalogues, advertising and tests for pre-1940 electricity, science and vacuum. Ed Graper, 5960 Mandarin Ave., Goleta, CA 93117. (805) 964-7117

FOR SALE: (500) Sams folders, between No. 300 and 1000 - \$300 plus shipping. Bill Lowe, 10 Meadowbrook, Candler, NC 28715. (704) 665-2727

FOR SALE: RCA Tube Manual, 1940; Radiotron Handbook, 1941; Mallory Vibrators, 1954 - \$12 each. Gary A. Micanek, 226 Henry Ave., Manchester, MO 63011. (314) 227-7046

WANTED: Japanese transistor radios. Old shirt-pocket models. Send photo and price to: Roger Handy, PO Box 24527, Los Angeles, CA 90024. (310) 451-4040

WANTED: The juvenile fiction book, Wireless Patrol at Camp Brady by Theiss. Robert Stapleford, 1800 Randolph, Topeka, KS 66604

FOR SALE: Books: Special Purpose Oscillators and Amplifiers, 1952, 132 pages, 114 figures; seven original copies - \$6 each. John Lopez, 825 Lees, Las Cruces, NM 88001. (505) 527-8515

FOR SALE: Heathkit regulated pwr sup, 1-15 volts, 500mA - \$20 plus P&H. Thurman Coss, 13614 Starridge St., Poway, CA 92064

WANTED: Emerson 747, Hoffman BP402, or Automatic TT528 subminiature-tube radio. Paul J. Anderson, 82 Lowery Dr., Southington, CT 06489. (203) 628-0618

WANTED: Will pay \$100 each for unaltered BC-348 receivers with original dynamotor. Sam Hevener, W8KBF, The Signal Corps, 3583 Everett Rd., Richfield, OH 44286-9723. (216) 659-3244

FOR SALE: Fada Catalins: like 44. Many radios. New old tubes. \$2 for list. N. Guertin, 281 Grafton St., Worcester, MA 01604

WANTED: Radiola 26 parts; cover latch, knob, face screws. Widget chassis. Philco 37-116 pre-selector lever/knob. Aeriola Sr. latch. Kodel microphone speaker driver/horn. **FOR SALE:** Marquette lo-boy - \$125. Philco Deco console - \$100. Coronado console R/P - \$35. Airline 94BR1535A - \$55. Philco fluorescent sign - \$70. Emerson 16" brass fan - \$75. Working on tube list. Delivery along select routes in IL, IA, MO, NE, KS. LSASE. Doug Koehn, 609 S. 15th, Quincy, IL 62301. (217) 228-2115

WANTED: Radiodyne or Lewis radios, buy or trade. Eric Sanders, 3295 W. 246th St., Sheridan, IN 46069. (317) 758-4988

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 • A.R.C. Advertising Policy
 • Sellers and Buyers, Please Note!
 • Advertising is accepted only for early items
 • related to radio, communication, etc. All
 • items must be described fairly; reproduc-
 • tions, reprints and not-original items must
 • be so identified. Advertisers agree to re-
 • spond promptly to inquiries and orders, to
 • resolve problems promptly if the buyer is not
 • satisfied, and to comply with a buyer refund
 • request on unaltered returned items.
 •

WANTED: Dial escutcheon for Silvertone battery farm set Model 6359. Dwight Baker, 4137 E. 24th St., Des Moines, IA 50317

WANTED: Tubes, N.I.B. - \$10 each. 6550, 8417: U.S.A. manufactured. EL34/6CA7, KT-66, KT-77, KT-88: U.K. manufactured. Sams Volumes AA-1 to AA-12. Michael D. Illfelder, 5726 S. Blackstone Ave., Apt. 3 East, Chicago, IL 60637. (312) 953-1423

FOR SALE: Philco Yearbooks, 1939, 1942, 1946 - \$8 ea. Supreme 1940 - \$8. Majestic Service Manual for Models 21, 22, and 23 - \$5. Zenith Service Manuals, 1938, 1940, 1942 - \$8 ea. 1950's Heathkit catalogs - \$2 ea. 1950's Zenith TV Service Manuals - \$2 ea. 1950's Zenith color advertising sheets, showing various radios and TVs - \$3 ea. Philco #70 chassis, rusty, good for parts - \$35. Crosley small tombstone #516 - \$50. Philco Deco table #38-7, good - \$50. Zenith Robot dial #9-S-262 floor model, good - \$195. Zenith floor model #10-S-669, excellent - \$150. Shipping extra. Rick Yerke, PO Box 392, Moscow, PA 18444. (717) 842-4857

WANTED: Scott 4310 tuner, rackmount version. Mike Barney, 242 Little Hill Dr., Stamford, CT 06905. (203) 329-1631, after 8 pm

WANTED: Owner's manual for Grundig 4192U, made in Germany, photocopy OK. Mario A. Portalatin, 6381 W. 24 Court #108, Hialeah, FL 33016. (305) 362-0447

FOR SALE: Over 100 old radios, TVs. Come see, no shipping. Winter by appointment. Old West Antiques, W0CFL, 315 Central, Dolores, CO 81323. (303) 882-7911

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING POLICY

ONE FREE 20-WORD AD for subscribers in each issue; additional words are 17¢ each. See details below. Classified ads must be received (not just postmarked!) by **Noon Eastern Time** on the ad deadline. Late ads are held for the following issue. Please enclose correct payment with all ads. Stamps or cash are OK for small amounts. (Canadian and other foreign advertisers, please see "Payment" on page 2 for methods.) "Free words" cannot be accumulated from month to month; free words must be requested when ad is submitted.

Please write each ad on a separate sheet of paper, especially when included with other A.R.C. correspondence. Include SUB# with ad. Ads may be sent in advance; but, write each ad on a separate piece of paper and indicate the month (or successive two months) you want the ad to run.

Please write legibly and use both capital and small letters. Do not use dashes between words. Some numbers and letters can look alike, for example 1, I and l (the number one, the capital i and the small L.) Write the following characters clearly (especially in model numbers): 1, I and l; 0, O, o, Q and D; r and n; 6, b and G; V, U, u, v and Y; A and R; 5, S and s; 2, Z and z. We try to correct spelling errors, so when using an uncommon word or manufacturer which looks similar to a common word or manufacturer, note it so that we do not "correct" it. Editor's comments are in [brackets].

Advertising is accepted only for early items related to radio, communication, etc. All items must be described fairly; reproductions, reprints and not-original items must be so identified. Advertisers agree to respond promptly to inquiries and orders, to resolve problems promptly if the buyer is not satisfied, and to comply with a buyer refund request on unaltered returned items.

Publisher reserves the right to edit ads without notification to the advertiser and to reject ads for any reason. Publisher is not responsible for errors due to illegibly written ads or for any other reason. Since club activities receive free advertising on the *Coming Radio Events* page, the free 20 words may not be used for club activity ads. See inside front cover for additional information.

CLASSIFIED AD DETAILS

Deadline: NOON ET— 10th of the month!

Classified ads must have a standard heading such as **WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR TRADE, FOR SALE/TRADE, SERVICES, MESSAGE, HELP, AUCTION, MEET**, etc. This heading is the only bold or all-capitalized words allowed in the ad. Capitalize only manufacturer names, model names, etc. Wanted and For Sale ads are mixed together to encourage the reading of all ads, including the Wanted ads. This standard ad format makes scanning the ads easier.

Before writing your ad, please look over the ads in a recent issue of A.R.C., and try to write your ad in the same style. Full name (or company name) and address is required in all classified ads; we will add it if you forget.

To encourage varied content of the ads, the same classified ad may be run only once per issue and for only two consecutive months. (To run an ad longer, use a boxed classified or display ad.)

Classified Ad Rates per Month

Subscribers:

First 20 words: **FREE***

17¢ per word for extra words over 20 **plus**

10¢ per word for a shaded ad (count all words including free words).

* Subscribers may take 20 free words on only **one** ad each month.

Non-Subscribers:

33¢ per word **plus**

10¢ per word for shaded ad.

Please do not forget to send in the extra 17¢ per word when your classified ad runs over the free 20 words; your payment will be appreciated, and it will help to keep A.R.C. healthy.

BOXED CLASSIFIED AD DETAILS

Deadline: 1st of the month!

Boxed classified ads can run unchanged for three months or more. No words are free. Ads may be shaded and may include bold and all-capitalized words freely. The ad need not begin with For Sale, etc. Minimum run is 3 months, prepaid. Discount: 5% for 6 months; 10% for 12 months.

Boxed Classified Ad Rates per Month

Nonshaded ads:

28¢ per word for all words,* none free, **plus**

10¢ per word for each bold word **plus**

10¢ per word for each all-caps word.

Shaded Ads (All words are bold at no charge):

38¢ per word for all words* **plus**

10¢ per word for each all-caps word.

Non-Subscribers:

Add 20¢ per word to above costs.

*Three words can be bold-all-caps at no extra charge.

PHOTO & DRAWING DETAILS

Deadline: 1st of the month

for all ads with drawings or photos!

Drawings and photos are encouraged as the response to your ad is much larger and the reader knows better what you want or are selling. Send in your drawing or photograph, and A.R.C. will reduce it or enlarge it as needed.

Photo and Drawing Rates per Month

\$10.00 per month for each photo or drawing (If ad is canceled, this amount cannot always be refunded.)

CHANGES & CANCELLATIONS

Please check your ads carefully before sending them in. Once ads are received, it is not always possible to refund the amount sent, pull the ad or make changes.

IMPORTANT — COUNTING WORDS — IMPORTANT

The **standard headings**: WANTED, FOR SALE, etc., count as **one word** each time used in an ad. **Name, address and (one) telephone number**, count as **6 words**, regardless of length. Ham call letters and business name can be included in the 6 words and do not count extra. Full name (or company name) and address is required in all classified ads. Each additional word, abbreviation, model number or number group, extra telephone numbers, etc. count as one word each. Hyphenated words count as two words.



SECOND CLASS

A.R.C., P.O. Box 2, CARLISLE, MA 01741
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

**CLASSIFIED AD
DEADLINE MAR. 10th
Noon Eastern Time**