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Emphasizing the importance of the television antenna to good reception, our cover photograph next month will show outlines of typical antennas in use silhouetted against the sky. In the background is the Empire State Building, on whose top is the mast that supports the broadcasting antennas of the seven stations serving TV signals to viewers in New York City and its suburbs. An accompanying article will explain how you can improve your reception by bringing your antenna installation up to date to take best advantage of the new stations or channel assignments in your area.

Construction articles will describe a tiny "Transi-probe" for signal tracing your circuits, a simple timer for short intervals that uses a minimum of parts and needs no external power supply, an electronic warning or guide light that flashes and uses less battery current than old-fashioned interrupters, and how to start your hi-fi stereo system from scratch or adapt your present rig.

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IT WAS LATE AFTERNOON and Carl and Jerry were riding along a country road in a long black car with huge golden stars painted on the sides. Near white letters spelled out "Sheriff" across the red spotlight lens. The boys, though, did not look the least bit frightened or guilty as they listened with deep interest to what the thin little blue-eyed man at the wheel was saying:

"Police Chief Morton suggested I talk to you two boys. He says you have—er—unconventional minds."

"Didn't he really say that we get a lot of wacky ideas?" Jerry asked with a grin.

"Well, he did say that; but he also said that some of those wacky ideas turn out surprisingly well. Now here's the situation. We've known for some time that a big still is operating somewhere in this vicinity; but the guys running it are real cute, and we've had no luck at all locating it. Two weeks ago we got our first break. A farmer named Elkins—we're heading for his place now—came into my office and reported something very unusual. He has a cow that comes in from the pasture about three nights a week staggering drunk. We know from the particles still sticking to her muzzle that the cow has been eating fermented mash, and it's almost a sure bet she's getting the mash at the still we're hunting."

"Then it ought to be easy to find," Carl suggested.

"Ought to be, but it's not. The pasture takes in eighty acres of very rough ground. Wildcat Creek runs along one end, and that part is almost all gullies and washes. To make matters worse, a goodly portion of the eighty acres is uncultivated and overgrown with trees and scrub brush. A couple of my deputies, pretending to be surveyors, have gone over every inch of it without spotting a thing. What's more, when they were in the pasture, Petunia—that's the cow's name—came home at night sober as..."
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Carl & Jerry (Continued from page 8)
a judge. The 'shiners must have been watching every single movement my men made.

"The situation is doubly ticklish because we don't just want to scare the bootleggers off. We want to find that still and destroy it. It must be a whopper from the amount of rotgut it's turning out."

As he finished speaking, the sheriff wheeled into a barnlot and drove over to where a long, lanky, sad-faced man was standing by a watering tank. The boys had barely been introduced to Mr. Elkins when he shaded his eyes with a bony hand, stared down a lane leading into a pasture, and exclaimed dourly: "Here comes Petunia loaded to the gills again!"

Sure enough, there was a long line of cows in single file plodding sedately down the lane, but one fawn-colored cow was cavorting wildly up and down the line, throwing her tail high into the air and making the bell about her neck clang loudly as she wheeled in dizzy circles. As she reached the barnlot, she broke into a stumbling run and ran full-tilt into a corner of the barn, knocking herself to her knees. She got to her feet, shook her head from side to side, then staggered over to the water tank and began to drink deeply and noisily.

"Now ain't that a shameful sight!" Mr. Elkins said sadly. "If this keeps up, I'm going to have to destroy the critter."

Petunia raised her dripping woozy head from the water and stared foggitly at the four people for a few seconds with her large, limpid, slightly blurréd eys; and then she jerked in what was unmistakably a gargantuan bovine hiccup!

"Boy, what a hangover she's going to

... She shook her head from side to side, then staggered over to the water tank and began to drink...

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August, 1958
Carl & Jerry (Continued from page 10)

have in the morning!" the sheriff said with a tinge of awe in his voice. "Well, boys, any ideas?"

"I'm getting sort of one," Jerry said hesitantly. "How about fastening a tiny transmitter with a very sensitive mike to Petunia and listening to the sounds it picks up as she wanders about the pasture? The moonshiners are used to her, and she can walk right up to their still. Then all we have to do is find Petunia and we've found the still."

"Where would you hide a transmitter on a cow?" the sheriff asked.

"Inside the cowbell," Carl broke in. "A transistorized transmitter could fit in there easily, and we can fasten a fine wire to that leather strap on her neck for an antenna."

"You got another bell just like that one?" Jerry asked Mr. Elkins.

"Yep."

"Well, take the clapper out of the bell Petunia's wearing and let us have the other bell."

"What's that for?" the sheriff asked.

"We can't have the bell with the transmitter ringing because that would cover up the sounds we want to hear, but neither do we want the moonshiners looking inside our 'doctored' bell to see why it's not ringing. If Petunia is around them for a day or so with a dead bell, they'll investigate, decide the missing clapper has been lost, and won't check after we switch bells."

"Okay!" Sheriff Greer exclaimed with an appreciative twinkle in his blue eyes. "That's using your noggin. Let's give it a try. I'll take you boys back to town, and you get busy rigging up the transmitter. It will probably take you a couple of days or so, and in the meantime I'll do a little arranging of my own. I've got a hunch that Petunia here will soon be joining Al-cow-holics Anonymous!"

Mr. Elkins turned his morose gaze from Petunia to the grinning little sheriff. "It's not enough that I'm plagued with a drunk-en cow; now I've got to put up with a punning sheriff," he said, heaving a deep sigh and heading for the barn to get another cowbell.

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Carl & Jerry (Continued from page 12)

range and sensitivity for their purpose was no easy job, and it was almost a week later before the boys were satisfied with it. Bright and early on a Wednesday morning they went with the sheriff out to the Elkins farm. Mr. Greer had driven his official car out the night before and parked it inside the corn crib; so he used his own unmarked car this morning. The special bell was fastened about Petunia's neck, and she was turned out with the other cattle. Then began what promised to be a long vigil as the boys and the sheriff listened to the receiver that had been set up in the corn crib.

"A state police helicopter is standing by at the airport," Sheriff Greer explained. "The instant I call him on my car transmitter, he'll take off and try to spot Petunia from the air. We can keep in touch with him all the time by radio."

Looking through the cracks of the crib, the boys watched Petunia separate from the other cattle and disappear into a clump of brush. Then all three lapsed into silence as they listened to the sounds coming from the radio speaker. Every step of the cow produced a clumping sound, and the calls of birds and the buzzing of insects came through with startling clarity. Suddenly the clumping stopped and there was a sound like the tearing of a glued flap off a cardboard carton.

"What's that?" the sheriff gasped.

"Just Petunia grazing," Jerry said with a grin. "Kind of a noisy eater, ain't she?"

But the cow only stopped briefly; then the resumed regular clumping sound indicated that she was moving steadily along. Suddenly all three of the listeners sat bolt upright as they heard the faint sound of human voices coming from the speaker;

... Minutes later they saw the helicopter hovering over the end of the pasture down by the creek...
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August, 1958
rapidly the voices grew louder until it was easy to hear what was being said.

"Hey, Jed, looky!" a deep bass voice said. "Here's our regular customer, and we ain't even got the saloon open yet."

"Quit fooling with that mash-happy cow and shake a leg," a shrill querulous voice commanded. "I want to dump this mash into the creek and get back inside the cave. I'm still worried about those surveyor fellows who were fooling around here a couple of weeks ago."

"Okay, okay, Jed; keep your shirt on. I'll just give Bossy her regular slug and then we'll dump the rest of the mash. Somehow I get a large charge out of seeing the way she guzzles the stuff. That cow is a natural-born lush."

The sheriff was already talking earnestly into the hand-mike of his car unit. He had hardly stopped speaking when the unmistakable throbbing sound of a chopper was heard, and a few minutes later they saw the ungainly aircraft hovering over the end of the pasture down by the creek.

"I've spotted them!" a voice said from the car radio. "Two men are running back into a little gully leading away from the creek. Hey! They disappeared! You come on out and I'll hover right here to keep them pinned down."

THE SHERIFF grabbed a hand-held transmitter-receiver from the car, and all three started at a dead run down the lane. Mr. Elkins saw them through the open barn door, and he snatched up a pitchfork and took out after them.

When they arrived out of breath at the creek, the pilot directed them through the portable radio unit right to the spot where he had last seen the two men. But search as they would, they could not find a single trace of the two. Under the sheriff's direction, they climbed to the top and searched the flat ground on either side of the ravine. It was Mr. Elkins who pushed aside a clump of leaves with his pitchfork and revealed a metal grating set flush in the ground. Silently he beckoned the sheriff and pointed to it.

Very quietly Sheriff Greer took a metal cylinder from his pocket, lifted the grating, tripped a little trigger on the cylinder, and dropped it through the opening. A couple of seconds later there were muttered curses.
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Carl & Jerry (Continued from page 16)

and a scuffling sound from below. The four rushed to the side of the gully just in time to see a section of the wall erupt and two men come tumbling out rubbing their streaming eyes. Clouds of tear gas billowed out of the opening behind them.

In a matter of seconds, the sheriff and Mr. Elkins had the two men's arms handcuffed around sturdy trees and had directed the helicopter to return to the airport and send out some deputies. Then he, Mr. Elkins, and the two boys entered the mouth of the cave which had been so cleverly camouflaged that they had walked past it a dozen times without seeing it. Inside the cave they found the largest still Sheriff Greer said he had ever seen. Supplies had been brought in and the liquor taken out at night by boat on the creek so as to leave no trail, and a light metal boat was in the cave.

"Well, boys, I certainly want to give you credit for a very bright idea," Sheriff Greer said, as they walked out into the sunlight. "Without your help, this poison factory would probably have been going a long time before we found it."

Mr. Elkins walked with a determined stride down to the bank of the creek where Petunia was still licking at the bucket of mash the moonshiners had given her. A vigorous kick sent the bucket sailing far out into the stream.

"Come on, Petunia," he said, wrapping a wiry arm around her neck, and leading her up the bank of the stream. "The party's over. From here on in you're on the water wagon. Come on home and I'll make you up a tub of black coffee."
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LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Train Whistle Becomes Howler

Here is a variation in the use of your Electronic Train Whistle (December 1954 issue). We installed a dial telephone system here and needed a howler to get receivers back on the cradles. The whistle was modified by adding a toggle switch to the power line, leaving out rheostat R1, raising C1 to about 0.5 µfd., and getting a nerve-shattering screech. T1 was a tube-to-line transformer isolated from d.c. by a 1-µfd. capacitor in series with the output so the dial machine could return to normal when the receiver was replaced. It has proved very valuable in finding defective phones and pairs in cables. Of course, test leads replace the speaker.

My thanks for a fine magazine.

George D. Lantis
Lincoln, Mont.

Electronic Echo Chambers

I have recently built an amplifier for use with a guitar and have used the vibrato circuit in your December 1957 issue. However, the person for whom the amplifier was built would like to have an echo chamber added, if possible. Have you ever published such a circuit?

Edward Jensen
Stamford, Conn.

Vibrato or Tremolo?

I would like to take exception to the article entitled "Build Your own Vibrato," December 1957. My contention is that the circuit described does not add "vibrato" but "tremolo" to the input signal.

To the prospective builder I would point out that there is a world of difference between the two effects. The article states that it is "the vibrato which produces the soul-stirring throbbing, especially in the bass notes, of a pipe organ." If we consult Webster, he states correctly that vibrato is a "slightly tremulous or pulsating effect (but no tremolo) for adding warmth and beauty... it consists of slight and rapid variations in the pitch of the tone being produced." Note that the effect is that of a pitch (frequency) change, not amplitude.

Let us examine the circuit described. The author states that there are three important functions; a phase shift oscillator, an amplifier-modulator, and a mixer. Actually, the net result is a stage...
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August, 1958
Letters (Continued from page 20)

of signal amplification where the gain of the amplifier is varied at a preset rate and in a preset amount to produce tremolo, a change in volume level.

As for examples of vibrato, the electronic organ generally uses a low-frequency oscillator (6-8 cps) to modulate the supply voltage for the various tone oscillators. This causes the pitch (frequency) to vary at the same rate and in excursion (FM, if you will) by the depth of modulation.

The Hammond organ, with a mechanical tone generator, uses a complicated mechanical phase delay line which essentially splits the signal tone into two paths, straight through and delayed, and recombines the signals with a random phase delay. In stringed instruments it is produced by a rapid rocking of the player's finger on the string.

As for the soul-stirring pipe organ, this total effect is due to reverberation, phase cancellation of some frequencies, and downright poor acoustics.

It is pretty difficult to alter the length of a pipe (pitch change) at a 7-cps rate; in fact, it just isn't done . . . !

This is not to deny the existence of electronic vibrato circuits—the Wurlitzer organ uses one—but a circuit which will affect the pitch of a tone after it is generated unfortunately just doesn't turn out to be a simple two-tube device.

JOSEPH F. CURRAN
Neptune, N. J.

Not being music connoisseurs, we sought advice from two experts (?) in the field when we edited the article. We must have been misled.

I was fortunate to acquire the December 1957 issue of P.E. and built the "Throbbing" Vibrato. I am very pleased with the results. It is wonderful.

ARNOLDO VARELA
Chitre, Prov. Herrera
Republic of Panama

More Hints for FM in Car

In answer to William Welch's question on interference with an FM tuner in an automobile in your May issue (After Class), I suggest that he eliminate the interference at its source. Ignition noise is caused by static charges set up on and between various parts of the vehicle, also from emissions radiated from the sparking of each spark plug.

Putting a suppressing resistor on the high-tension lead to the distributor, a capacitor on the generator and possibly on the gas gauge, are possibilities. To check for improvement, apply an unmodulated signal to the set for quieting and accelerate the engine.

For further information, Mr. Welch might consult the service manuals supplied by the makers of FM two-way radio equipment (Motorola, G.E., etc.). I hope he has success with his tuner.

R. W. ANGER
Bell Telephone Mobile Repair
Toronto, Ont., Canada

Pen Pal for Transistor Fans

I am delighted with your crystal set and three transistors, published in October 1957, page 55 (Something Old—Something New). I should like Always say you saw it in—POPULAR ELECTRONICS
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August, 1958
Letters (Continued from page 22)

Better Bulb for Worm Turner

* The NE-16 neon bulb specified for Worm Turner No. 1 in the article "Don't Dig Those Crazy Worms," May 1957 issue of POPULAR ELECTRONICS, is an error. The NE-16 should not be used, since it is suitable only for d.c. An NE-45 bulb will be satisfactory.

Thanks to Joseph Telakto, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, for bringing this to my attention.

R. WAYNE CRAWFORD
Columbus, Ohio

Ideas Wanted

* WHO but POPULAR ELECTRONICS can give an amateur electronics gadgeteer an assist when he needs one?

WHAT? I need is a contraption to cut off a battery charger automatically when a storage battery has reached full charge.

WHY? I need such a gadget is because, like many others with too many hobbies, I possess an electric outboard motor which runs on storage batteries. Naturally, the batteries need recharging after use but I cannot always return to the lake at the proper time to turn off the charger. Since storage batteries are being more widely used in electronic flash photography, portable tape recorders, etc., such a device would have plenty of applications.

The gadget should work on one 6-volt battery or on two 6-volt batteries being charged in parallel. I'm now using a homemade timing device that shuts off after any preset interval up to 72 hours, but it is not entirely satisfactory since the required time interval to charge the battery fully must be guessed at.

WHERE can I get ideas for building such an item?

JULIAN H. HOFFMAN
Box 397
Danville, Va.

Putting Echo on Tape

* I wonder if any readers could supply me with information on how to make an echo attachment for my tape recorder (Revere T-1100).

DAVE VAIL
478 Main Street
Yarmouth, N. S., Canada

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Bookshelf (Continued from page 26)
electronics, this book is all you need to expand your background to include the common industrial control circuits. The author has written directly to those who are unfamiliar with basic control equipment, and he explains the concepts and applications involved in a straightforward, easy-to-understand way. Every phase of control circuit application is discussed, including electronic relay control and timing circuits, photoelectric control, power controls and industrial control instrumentation.

Recommended: to those who know basic theory and application and who wish to delve deeper into the mechanisms of automation and industrial control.

Free Literature Roundup

Deciding that some information on how not to use a transistor would be a welcome relief to transistor users, the General Transistor Corporation (91-27 138th Place, Jamaica, N. Y.) has published a booklet of cartoons which should prove entertaining reading for beginners and old-timers alike.

Bulletin S-61 gives comprehensive performance data on Radio Receptor's entire silicon diode line. A two-color catalog, it can be obtained from Robert L. Ashley, Germanium and Silicon Products Sales Manager, Radio Receptor Co., Inc., 240 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn 11, N. Y.

A helpful new guide for selecting the right magnetic tape for your recording needs is available from Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., Dept. A8-89, St. Paul, Minn. Called "Which Tape Type Are You?", it illustrates the outstanding features of each of the eight popular "Scotch" brand magnetic tapes. Accessory items are described, and a convenient playing time chart and tips on dry lubrication are included.

Clarostat's Catalog No. 58 is just off the press. It covers replacement parts for radio, TV, and electronic servicing, etc., and presents the Series 44 and 44S minia-
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You will learn how to build radios, using regular schematic diagrams and wiring diagrams, as well as a professional manner; how to service radios. You will work with the latest type of parts and circuits as well as learning the operation of the Circuit-checking equipment. You will learn the basic operation of the Vacuum Tube, Radio and Audio Amplifiers, Oscillators, Detectors, rectifiers, test equipment. You will learn how to use the full "Edu-Kit" Tracer, Printed Circuit Tracing Board, and Printed Circuit Tracer with the tracer. You will learn how to operate the Progressing Signal Injector, Progressing Signal Transmitter, Progressing Signal Transmitter and Screen Circuit, and learn how to operate them. You will receive or excellent background on the "EDU-KIT" and Electronics. Absolutely no previous knowledge of radio or science is required. The "EDU-KIT" also includes Reader's Digest, Modern English and Modern Spanish in the price of $24.95. The Signal Tracing Traceline alone is worth more than the price of the entire Kit.

THE KIT FOR EVERYONE

You do not need the slightest background in radio or science. Whether you are interested in electronics, or want an interesting hobby, a well paying business or a job with a future, you will find the "EDU-KIT" just right for you. Many thousands of individuals of all ages and backgrounds have successfully used the "EDU-KIT" in more than 79 countries of the world. The "EDU-KIT" has been designed so that you cannot make a mistake. The "EDU-KIT" allows you to teach yourself at your own rate. No instructor is necessary.

PROGRESSIVE TEACHING METHOD

The Progressive Radio "EDU-KIT" is the foremost educational radio kit in the world, and is universally accepted as the standard in the field of electronics training. The "EDU-KIT" uses the most modern teaching methods and constructs. "Learn by Developing." Therefore you construct, you will study the theory, you will test the circuits and you will learn. By doing so you will develop a thorough and interesting background in radio, television, construction and practice of parts. Then you build a simple radio. With this first set you can learn to repair all theory, practice and troubleshooting. Then you build a more advanced radio, learn more advanced theory and practice and become a radio amateur. If you keep at it, you will learn to operate them, to construct, study, test, and repair them. The "EDU-KIT" program makes it possible to have a complete and thorough course in radio, television, and similar fields in the shortest possible time. You will find yourself constructing more advanced multi-channel radio circuits, and doing work as a professional radio technician.


Unconditional Money-Back Guarantee

The Progressive Radio "EDU-KIT" has been purchased by thousands of individuals, a school system, and organizations, public and private, throughout the world. It is recognized internationally as the Ideal Radio Course. Under special demand, the Progressive Radio "EDU-KIT" is now available in Spanish as well as English.

We will stand behind our guarantee that should the Progressive Radio "EDU-KIT" be returned to us, we will refund the full purchase price for any reason whatever, the purchase price will be refunded without question, without charge, and without delay. The Progressive Radio "EDU-KIT" Inc. has earned through its many years of research, training, and service to the public its distinction as the World's Leader in the field of perfect engineering, the highest in the industry, and leadership in its Unconditional Money-Back Guarantee. A result, we do not have a single dissatisfied customer throughout the entire world.

August, 1958


FREE EXTRAS

- SET OF TOOLS
- SOLDERING IRON
- ELECTRONICS TESTER
- BREADBOARD
- ALIGNMENT TOOL
- WRENCH
- VALUABLE DISCOUNT CARD
- CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
- TESTER: 1 INSTRUCTION MANUAL
- TV TUNE GUIDE
- VALUABLE TELEVISION BOOK, "Edu-Kit"
- MEMBERSHIP IN RADIO-TV CLUB
- EDU-KIT PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD
- NORTHERN ELECTRONICS SERVICE
- EDU-KIT SCIRCUIT TRAINING

SERVICING LESSONS

You will learn troubleshooting and repair in a progressive manner. You will price repair the sets on the spot that you construct. You will learn symptoms and causes of troubles in home, portable and car radios. You will learn how to test the professional Signal Tracer, the Unique Signal Injector and the Dynamic Radio Electronics Tester. You will be able to operate them in a practical way, as should the Progressive "EDU-KIT" user. We have your service job in the mail for under one-half of the price of the "EDU-KIT." Our Consultation Service will help you with any technical problems you may have. We have received letters from 25 Poplar Pl., Waterbury, Conn., writes: "I have repaired several sets for my friends, and myself. I am proud to have my "EDU-KIT." We will do the work for $240 for a Course. You have found your ad and sent for it." From our Mail Bag

Ben Valerio, P. O. Box 21, Mohawk, N. Y.: "The EDU-Kits are wonderful. Here I am sending you the printed sheet and the also the answers for them. I have been in Radiolat for the last 20 years, but I have never had the opportunity to build a Radio Testing Equipment. I enclose the printed sheet and the answers for the different kits; the Signal Tracer works fine. Also, like to let you know that I feel proud of becoming a member of your Radio-Club." Robert L. Shiff, 1834 Monroe Ave., Huntington, W. Va.: "I think I would drop you a few lines; to save me the trouble of writing you, I will state that I have had at such a low price. I have already started repairing radios and phonographs. My friends were really surprised to see me get into the swing of it so quickly. The Troubleshooting Tester that comes with the Kit is really swell, and I have never had any trouble, if there is any to be found.

ORDER DIRECT FROM AD—RECEIVE FREE BONUS RESISTOR AND CONDENSER KITS WORTH $7

☐ Send "EDU-KIT" postpaid. I enclose full payment of $22.95. Thank you.
☐ Send me FREE additional information describing "EDU-Kit."
for LOWEST microphonics... hum... noise in a high-p dual triode

the Amperex ECC83 A PLUG-IN REPLACEMENT FOR THE 12AX7

MICROPHONICS:
Negligible in amplifiers requiring an input voltage of at least 50 mv for an output of 5 watts. No special precautions against microphonics necessary even though the tube is mounted in the near vicinity of a loudspeaker with 5% acoustical efficiency.

HUM AND NOISE LEVEL:
Better than -60 db relative to 50 mv when the grid circuit impedance is no greater than 0.5 megohms (at 60 cps), the center tap of the heater is grounded and the cathode resistor is by-passed by a capacitor of at least 100 mfd.

OTHER Amperex TUBES FOR HIGH-FIDELITY AUDIO APPLICATIONS:
EL84/6BQ5 9-pin power pentode; 17 W PP
6CA7/EL34 High-power pentode; 100 W PP
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ECC81/12AT7 Low-noise medium-p dual triode
ECC82/12AU7 Low-noise low-p dual triode
ECC83/12AU8 High-p dual triode for FM tuners
6Z34/5AR4 Cathode-type rectifier; 250 ma.
EZ80/6V4 9-pin rectifier; cathode; 90 ma.
EZ81/6CA4 9-pin rectifier; cathode; 150 ma.

Amperex ELECTRONIC CORP.
230 Duffy Ave., Hicksville, Long Island, N.Y.

TIPS and TECHNIQUES

HOLE IN LID DISPENSES FLUX
A small hole made in the lid of a can of soldering paste dispenses the flux conveniently, sparingly, and cleanly in just the right quantity for radio-electronics work. The tip of the wire or a length of wire solder can be inserted into the hole and withdrawn with just the right amount of flux adhering. Heating the can in a shallow pan of hot water occasionally redistributes the paste.

—J. A. C.

SHARPEN PUNCH ON OILSTONE
Lacking a grinding wheel, a round chassis punch can be sharpened equally well—and perhaps with greater safety—on an oilstone. Use the first and second fingers to grasp the “flats” on the back of the punch, applying pressure with the thumb on the forward stroke. It is best to count the
STUDY AT HOME
for a career in radio-tv-electronics

CREI prepares you quickly for success ... in Electronic Engineering Technology, including Servomechanisms; Computers; Radios; Automation; Aeronautical Electronics; Broadcasting; Communications and Manufacturing, and the Electronic principles associated with guided missiles, telemetering, astronautics and instrumentation.

Benefits Felt Right Away
Almost immediately, you feel the benefits of CREI training. Your employer, when informed of your step toward advancement (only at your request), is certain to take new interest in you and your future. What you learn in CREI Home Study can start helping you do a better job immediately.

CREI Home Study ... Quick Way To Get There
Since 1927, CREI has given thousands of ambitious young men the technical knowledge that leads to more money and security. CREI can help you, too — if you really want to be helped. CREI lessons are prepared by experts in easy-to-understand form. There is a course of instruction geared to the field in which you want to specialize. Study at your convenience, at your rate of speed.

Industry Recognizes CREI Training
CREI courses are prepared with an eye to the needs and demands of industry, so your CREI diploma can open many doors for you. Countless CREI graduates now enjoy important, good-paying positions with America's most important companies. Many famous organizations have arranged CREI group training for their personnel. To name a few: All American Cables and Radio, Inc.; Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; Columbia Broadcasting System; Gales Radio Company; Federal Electric Corp.; The Martin Company; Douglas Aircraft Co.; U. S. Information Agency (Voice of America); Canadian Air Lines; Trans-Canada Air Lines; United Air Lines. Their choice is a good cue for your choice.

Pays For Itself Quickly
Your very first raise could repay your investment in CREI Training, and leave you a profit the very first year. Increases in pay thereafter are pure profit, and you'll be prepared for many more promotions and pay raises in the future.

CREI also offers residence training in Washington, D. C. at the same high technical level. Day and evening classes start at regular intervals. Qualified residence school graduates earn degree as "Associate in Applied Science." Check coupon if you prefer residence or home study information, or write, Capitol Radio Engineering Institute, Dept. 128-E, 3224 16th St. N.W., Wash., 10, D. C.

Get This New Fact-Packed Booklet — It's Free!

If you have had a high school education, and experience in electronics—and realize the need of a high level technical knowledge to make good in the better electronic jobs — you can qualify for CREI home study training. (Electronics experience is not required for admission to CREI Residence School.) Please fill in the following information.

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☐ Electronic Engineering Technology
☐ Broadcast (AM, FM, TV) Engineering Technology
☐ Television Engineering Technology
☐ Aeronautical Electronic Engineering Technology

Name _______________________________ Age ________________

Street ____________________________

City ____________________________ Zone __________ State ________________

Check: ☐ Home Study ☐ Residence School ☐ Korean Veteran

August, 1958
THE MOST FLEXIBLE TUNER EVER DESIGNED

Use it as a Binaural-Stereophonic FM-AM tuner

Use it as a Dual-Monaural FM-AM tuner

More than a year of research, planning and engineering went into the making of the Lafayette Stereo Tuner. Its unique flexibility permits the reception of binaural broadcasting (simultaneous transmission on both FM and AM), the independent reception of either FM or AM at the same time, and the ordinary reception of either FM or AM. The AM and FM sections are separately tuned, each with a separate 3-gang tuning condenser, separate flywheel tuning and separate volume control for proper balancing when used for binaural programs. Simplified accurate knife-edge tuning is provided by magic eye which operates independently on FM and AM. Automatic frequency control "locks in" FM signal permanently. Aside from its unique flexibility, this is, above all else, a quality hi-fi stereo tuner incorporating features found exclusively in the highest priced tuners.

The 5 controls of the KT-500 are FM Volume, AM Volume, FM Tuning, AM Tuning and 5-position Function Selector Switch. Tastefully styled with gold-brass escutcheon having dark maroon background plus matching maroon knobs with gold inserts. The Lafayette Stereo Tuner was designed with the builder in mind. Two separate printed circuit boards make construction and wiring simple, even for such a complex unit. Complete kit includes all parts and metal cover, a step-by-step instruction manual, schematic and pictorial diagrams. Size is 13 1/4" W x 10 1/8" D x 4 3/4" H. Shpg. wt., 18 lbs.

The new Lafayette Model KT-500 Stereo FM-AM Tuner is a companion piece to the Models KT-300 Audio Control Center Kit and KT-400 70-watt Basic Amplifier Kit and the "Triumvirate" of these 3 units form the heart of a top quality stereo hi-fi system.

KT-500

LAFAYETTE MASTER AUDIO CONTROL CENTER with BINAURAL CHANNEL AND DUAL VOLUME CONTROL.

DELUXE 70 WATT BASIC AMPLIFIER

Here's ultra-stability in a 70 watt basic power amplifier employing highest quality components conservatively rated to insure performance and long life. Features include power matched pair KT 88's and wide range linear transformer, variable damping control, meter for bias and balance and gold finish chassis. Frequency response 10-100,000 cps ± 1 db. Hum and noise 90db below full output, 1m distortion less than 1/2 db at 70 watts, less than 0.3% below 30 watts. Harmonic distortion less than 2% at 70 watts from 20 to 20,000 cps ± 1 db. Output impedance 4, 8 and 16 ohms. Handsome decorative cage perforated for proper ventilation. Size 14 1/2" x 10 x 7 7/8" including cage and knobs. Shpg. wt., 40 lbs.

KT-400—Lafayette 70 watt Deluxe Basic Amplifier Kit complete with cage and detailed assembly instructions, Net 69.50

LA-70—Same as above completely wired and tested with cage and instruction manual, Net 94.50

NEW YORK 13, N.Y. 100 6th Ave.
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THE BEST BUYS IN THE BUSINESS

NEW! 6 TRANSISTOR SUPERHET RECEIVER with LATEST NPN-PNP TRANSISTORS

- GE 2N188A AUDIO OUTPUT TRANSISTORS • 100% SUBMINIATURE PARTS — NO COMPROMISES!
- CLASS B PUSH-PULL AMPLIFICATION—PLENTY OF POWER! • FOR GROUP AND PRIVATE LISTENING
- LABORATORY DESIGNED — SENSITIVE, SELECTIVE, STABLE!

Superb Performance! Incomparable Value!
Transistor-wise Lafayette proudly presents its newly revised 6 Transistor Superhet Receiver Kit KT-119A.
This improved model uses the latest GE NPN-PNP Transistors in an ingeniously engineered, laboratory-tested circuit providing superb performance and an amazing superior commercial quality. The circuit features a specially matched set of 3 IF transformers, Oscillator Coil, High-Q Loop, Class B Push-Pull Audio Amplification and optimum Transistor Selection Coupling in audio and output stages, Has efficient 2% speaker for exemplary reproduction and earphone jack for private listening. Complete with all parts, transistors, pre-punched chassis, but less battery and leather case. New 28 page easy-to-follow step-by-step instruction book. Size 6 1/2 x 4 1/2. Shpg. wt. 3 lbs.

KT-119A — Complete Kit—Less Case and Battery Net 29.95
MS-339A — Sturdy attractive brown leather case with carrying strap for KT-119A. 6 x 2 1/2 x 1 1/4. Shpg. wt. 1 lb. 1.69
MS-366 — Sensitive matching earphone

NEW! CODE PRACTICE SET
Economical and practical code practice key and buzzer unit for learning code.
Telegraph key chrome and nickel plated with both adjustable spring tension and contacts clearance.
The high frequency buzzer has frequency adjustment with locknut to keep tone constant. Screw type pin jack terminals for headphone connection. Works with inexpensive 1 1/2 volt battery. Heavy black molded phenolic base and buzzer housing. Base 3/4" x 2 1/4" x 1 1/4", overall length 8 1/2". Shpg. wt. 2 lbs. MS-436 Code Practice Set (less battery). Net 1.95
BATTERY Burgess 2 13
MS-369 Stethoscope Headset 1.69

NEW MINIATURE, HIGH SENSITIVITY MULTIMETER
20,000 OHMS PER VOLT DC — 10,000 OHMS PER VOLT AC CLEAR PLASTIC FACE COVER
A terrific buy in a hand-held, compact, light, accurate, completely wired instrument. Has a 36 µA movement, 1% precision resistors and simple selector switch with calibration markings protected against wear: Volts DC and AC: 0.5, 25, 100, 500, 1000, Ohms 0-6K-600K-6 Meg, DC Current: 0-50 µA-50-500 MA, DC Voltage: 0-60 VDC, AC Voltage: 0-50 VAC, DcClamps: — 20 to +64 in 5 ranges. Size 4 1/4" x 3 1/2" x 1 1/4". Shpg. wt. 1 lb. Complete with batteries and test leads. Imported to save you money.

AR-660 Miniature Meter Net 22.50

LAFAYETTE SPECIAL R/C RECEIVER
New factory wired and tested R/C receiver. Completely enclosed for use around water — case may be removed. Ready to operate on easy-free 27.275 MHz. Has fine tuning control, on-off switch, and volume control. Requires one 3 V battery.

KT-119A — Complete Kit—Less Case and Battery Net 14.95

LAFAYETTE SPECIAL R/C RECEIVER
New factory wired and tested R/C transmitter. Completely enclosed for use around water — case may be removed. Ready to operate on easy-free 27.275 MHz. Has fine tuning control, on-off switch, and volume control. Requires one 3 V battery.

BATTERY Burgess 2 1.75
MS-434 Code Practice Set (less battery). Net 1.75

SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER
Concat of R/C Transmitter (KT-119A) and R/C Receiver
KT-119A / F-208 R/C Receiver (less battery) Net 22.00

LAFAYETTE SIGNAL GENERATOR
COMPLETELY WIRED AND TESTED ACCURACY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED!

22.50
- FREQUENCY 120Kc TO 240KC
- 120KC TO 120MC ON FUNDAMENTALS
- 25 DAY TRIAL PERIODS FULL REFUND IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED FOR ANY REASON

Completely wired and tested instrument. Do not confuse with kits sold in the same price range. Has the quality and accuracy of instruments selling for 3 to 4 times as much.
Six overlapping ranges — 120Kc to 240KC, 320Kc to 380Kc, 720Kc to 800Kc, 1.3 to 2.3MC, 3.2 to 5.1MC, 100Kc to 1000Kc. IMD to 3200Kc. Sensitivity: 0-600MC— all on fundamentals — calibrated

LAFAYETTE Radio-Remote Control Specialties

The newest and largest assortment of Electronic, Radio and TV parts, Hi-Fi and Public Address Components and systems, Test Equipment, tubes, Transistor Kits and miniaturized components for transistor circuitry, Ham Equipment, Builders Kits, Tools, Books, Microscopes, Binoculars, Telescopes, Cameras, and Drafting Equipment. **ALL AT LOWEST PRICES** Catering to the economy-minded dealer, serviceman, engineer, technician, experimenter and hobbyist. CASHED FULL OF MONEY SAVING BUYS. SEND FOR YOUR FREE COPY TODAY.

August, 1958
Tips (Continued from page 30)

strokes so as to sharpen each side of the punch equally. Unlike an abrasive wheel, as recommended by the punch manufacturer, the oilstone cannot overheat and draw the temper of the metal.

-K. M.

DATA CARD HOLDER

A handy holder for data cards, radio diagrams, etc., may be made from two large paper clips and a piece of wood about 5" x 3" x 1/2". Bend the paper clips at right angles one-third of the distance from one end, and mount them on the board with small wood screws as shown.

-K. P.

SPRAY GUN DUSTS CHASSIS

The next time the chassis of your radio, TV, or hi-fi needs a good dusting, use an old plunger-type insecticide gun for the job. It saves plugging in and setting up the vacuum cleaner, yet does the job just as thoroughly. Make certain the gun is empty, however, or you may spray "bugs" into your equipment rather than prevent the possibility of them forming due to dust and dirt!

-J. A. C.
He who is fortunate enough to own the Garrard 301 Transcription Turntable and the Garrard TPA/10 Tone Arm can enjoy the unique pleasure of knowing that his is the finest...the handsomest...record-playing combination in the entire high fidelity galaxy. A pair of great products...great because they reflect 35 years of skill and the standards of leadership. No gadgets...no compromises...only the time-proven features which guarantee continuing, undeviating excellence.

There's a Garrard for every high fidelity system
The TRUTH About ELECTRONICS!

Electronics is the fastest-growing major U. S. industry. 4,200 companies employ a work force of 1,500,000, with sales of $11.5 billion annually. And Radio-TV servicing and broadcasting continues strong...better than ever before. Latest count: 120 million radios plus over 40 million TV sets. Here is real opportunity for men who are willing to prepare for the future.

I would like to send you my FREE book shown above. It will tell you all about the Electronics-Radio-Television field...show you the many high-pay careers open to trained men...and explain how you can qualify yourself in a minimum of time, at a minimum of cost. Demand for Central graduates greatly exceeds the supply. Just check the positions held by these recent Central graduates picked at random from our files:

Vince Kyfes, LABORATORY ENGINEER, Thompson Products; Harold J. Baert, STUDIO ENGINEER, Station WCCO-TV; I'aul Stewart, INSTRUMENT TECHNICIAN, Atomic Energy Commission; Herbert Gaunce, TECHNICAL WRITER, Collins Radio Co. Over 50,000 successful graduates since 1931.

C. L. Foster, President

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ELECTRONICS DIVISION—Central Technical Institute
Dept. A-88, 1644 Wyandotte St., Kansas City 8, Mo.

(Offering engineering technician curricula accredited by Engineers Council for Professional Development.)

Please tell me more about your training to qualify ME for a high-pay Electronics career. (Check specific field(s) of interest below, if you wish.)

- Radio
- Guided Missile
- Technical Drafting
- Television
- Atomic Energy
- Armed Forces
- Color TV
- Radar
- Civil Service
- Electronics
- Aviation
- Your Own Business

I am interested in
- Home Study
- Resident Training

Name
Address
City
State
Age
Education
County

Always say you saw it in—POPULAR ELECTRONICS

TOOLS and GADGETS

VOLT-OHM-MILLIAMMETER

Triplett's Model 630 volt-ohm-milliammeter is easy to read; it has a clear, unbreakable front for accurate vision of the longer, wider-spread scales. Other features include: 5 to 500,000 cps response on a.c.; continuous resistance scales from 0.1 ohm to 100 meg-ohms; a polarity reversing switch; a single king-sized switch to select both circuit and range—minimizing wrong settings and burn-outs; and a.c. and d.c. voltage scales of 2.5, 10, 50, 250, 1000, 5000. (Triplett Electrical Instrument Co., Bluffton, Ohio.)

VOLTAGE CONTROL

A compact, portable low-wattage assembly, the Powerstat Type 2PF10 is suited for laboratory, inspection, classroom and many other applications where current require-
Coming Soon!

4 NEW ANNUALS FROM THE ZIFF-DAVIS ELECTRONICS DIVISION

This fall, Ziff-Davis, publisher of POPULAR ELECTRONICS will bring out 4 exciting publications you’re sure to enjoy. Last year, these Annuals were immediate sellouts at many newsstands. Watch for the 1959 Editions!

YOUR CAREER IN ELECTRONICS
(on sale September)

All-new material from men in all phases of electronics on how to get started, learn in service, earn spare-time money, and how to use electronics to pay your way through school... plus helpful personal experiences of a field engineer, radio-TV serviceman, tech writer, missileman, others. 128 pages, 200 pix, $1.00.

HI-FI ANNUAL & AUDIO HANDBOOK
(on sale September)

Complete A-to-Z technical course in hi-fi and audio with latest, authoritative facts on room resonance, transient response, speaker efficiency, upgrading your amplifier, RC filter tone controls, tape recorders and mikes, stereo and FM, 9-part series by Wharfedale’s Briggs, etc. 43 articles, 128 pages, 325 pix, $1.00.

ELECTRONIC KITS-BUILDERS’ GUIDE & DIRECTORY
(on sale October)

First how-to manual for kit builders. Shows tools you need, contents of typical kit, instructions on assembling various units plus directory section, facts on test instrument kits, hi-fi kits, ham kits, kits for home and for children. 30 construction articles, 160 pages, 640 pix, $1.00.

HI-FI DIRECTORY & BUYER’S GUIDE
(on sale October)

World’s most complete hi-fi guide lists all equipment, prices, specs, mfrs. Features buying tips on tuners, amplifiers, preamps, record players, turntables, tape, speakers, etc. Full stereo coverage. Glossary of hi-fi terms. 180 pages, 10 chapters, 973 pix, $1.00.

RESERVE YOUR COPIES AT YOUR NEWSSTAND OR RADIO PARTS STORE TODAY!

ZIFF-DAVIS PUBLISHING CO., 434 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.
August, 1958
Tools (Continued from page 36)

apparatus, or as the control of the light source in optical equipment. It will replace the less efficient, bulky, heat-producing rheostat and other resistance types of control for the relatively low wattage requirements of 50, 100 and 130 watts. With an input of 120 volts, 60 cycles, single phase, output is 0-132 volts, 1.0 ampere, 132 volt-amperes. Price $16.50. (The Superior Electric Company, Dept. 2PF10, Bristol, Conn.)

COLOR-CODED TFEHTON UNITS

Teflon-insulated terminals and test jacks in ten colors are now available in standard, miniature and subminiature sizes—including test jacks, feed-throughs and standoff terminals for board thicknesses from 3/32” to 1/6.” The terminals have high resistance to humidity and salt spray, will operate in temperatures from -90°C to +260°C, and recover fully from exposure to an arc without “tracking.” (Hiram Jones Electronics, 2313 W. Olive St., Burbank, Calif.)

REACTANCE SLIDE RULE

Redesigned in red and black, an improved, easy-to-read version of the Shure reactance slide rule is now available. A single setting can solve such problems as resonant frequency, capacitive reactance,
BUILD 125 COMPUTERS AT HOME WITH GENIAC®
ONLY $19.95

With the 1958 model GENIAC®, the original electric brain construction kit, including books and pamphlets, over 400 parts, complete rock, and parts tray, and all materials for experimental computer lab plus DESIGN-O-Mat®.

A COMPLETE COURSE IN COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS

The GENIAC Kit by itself is the equivalent of a complete course in computer fundamentals, in use by thousands of colleges, schools and industrial training labs and private individuals. Includes everything necessary for building an astonishing variety of computers that reason, calculate, solve codes and puzzles, forecast the weather, compose music, etc. Included in every set are seven books described below, which introduce you step-by-step to the wonder and variety of computer fundamentals and the special problems involved in designing and building your own experimental computers—the way many of our customers have.

ANYONE CAN BUILD IT!

You can build any one of these 125 exciting electric brain machines in just a few hours by following the clear cut step by step directions given in these thrilling books. No soldering required...no wiring beyond your skill. But GENIAC is a genuine electric brain machine—not a toy. The only logic and reasoning machine in the world that not only adds and subtracts but presents the basic ideas of cybernetics, boolean algebra, symbolic logic, automation, etc. So simple to construct that a twelve year old can build what will be his first PC. In use by thousands of schools, colleges, etc., and with the special low circuitry you can build machines that compose music, forecast the weather, which have just recently been added.

TEXT PREPARED BY MIT SPECIALIST

Dr. Claude Shannon, known to the readers of Popular Electronics for his invention of the electronic mouse, that runs a maze, learning as it goes, formerly a research mathematician for Bell Telephone Laboratories, is now a research associate at MIT. His books include publications on Communication theory and the recent volume “Automat Studies” on the theory of robot construction. He has prepared a paper entitled “A Symbolic Analysis of Relay and Switching Circuits” which is available to purchasers of the GENIAC. Covering the basic theory necessary for advanced circuit design it vastly extends the range of our kit.

The complete design of the kit and the manual as well as the special book DESIGN-O-Mat® was created by Oliver Garfield, author of “Minds and Machines,” editor of the “Gifted Child Magazine” and the “Review of Technical Publications.”

KIT IS COMPLETE

The 1958 GENIAC comes complete with the following books and manuals and over 400 components.
2) Beginners Manual—which outlines for people with no previous experience how to create electric circuits.
3) “A Symbolic Analysis of Relay and Switching Circuits” by Dr. Claude Shannon provides the basis for new and exciting experimental work by the kit owner who has finished book No. 1. A complete study guide to the user to over 50 new circuits that he can build with GENIAC and outlines the practical principle of circuit design.
4) A full page study guide equivalent to a complete course in computer fundamentals, this guides the user to more advanced literature.
5) A Machine to Compose Music shows in an actual circuit what other GENIAC owners have been able to do on their own in designing new devices.
6) A Machine to Forecast the Weather—a new adventure in scientific thinking created by one of our users who was trained on his GENIAC kit.

Plus all the components necessary for the building of over 125 machines and as many others as you can design yourself.

Oliver Garfield Co., Inc.
108 East 16th St., N.Y. 3, N.Y.

August, 1958

[Address and Name fields are blank]
The experts say... in HI-FI and TEST INSTRUMENTS your best buy is *EICO*.

**New!**
Miniludized MULTISIGNAL TRACER #145A
KIT $19.95
WIRED $28.95

**New!**
1000 OHMS/VOLT V-O-M #336
KIT $12.90
WIRED $14.90

**New!**
Series/Parallel R-C COMBINATION BOX #1159
KIT $13.95
WIRED $19.95

VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER #221
KIT $24.95
WIRED $39.95

5" PUSH-PULL SCOPE #425
KIT $44.95
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— Electronics Illustrated

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— Holt, HIGH FIDELITY

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IN TEST INSTRUMENTS

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Always say you saw it in—POPULAR ELECTRONICS
MISSILES AND ELECTRONICS are essential to our national defense. At no time in history has any science played a more vital role than in the development of electronic devices capable of determining the behavior of guided missiles. We paid a visit to the Test Center at Cape Canaveral and the Air Force Missile Test Center at Patrick Air Force Base in order to bring a first-hand report to POP'tronics readers as to the function of electronic devices in the fields of control and instrumentation.

The mission of the Air Force Test Center is: to establish, maintain and operate the Florida Missile Test Range and its supporting facilities for the purpose of conducting tests and collecting test data on guided missiles, controlled targets, drones and allied equipment for the U.S. Air Force, and for the Army and Navy when directed; to support Air Force contractors and other governmental testing agencies; to evaluate tests performed by the Air Force or Air Force contractors, and to

POP'tronics pays a visit to the test center at Cape Canaveral, Florida
conduct and support missile testing and operational training.

**Measurements.** Electronic instrumentation is the responsibility of six divisions—these include radar, optics and telemetry. In other areas are communications, timing and firing, and a group referred to as “data translation.” Instrumentation is described as follows: making measurements of phenomena and translating these measurements into language that humans can understand either by on-board telemetry transmitted back to the ground or by radar optical devices on the ground looking at a distance.

Speed, direction, height and trajectory of test missiles are determined both by external and internal measurements.

RCA engineers at the Air Force Missile Test Center are concerned primarily with external measurements. From a fixed position they derive measurements of velocity and acceleration using pulse radar techniques, c.w. techniques, tracking metric cameras and long focal-length cameras. Fixed cameras are used along the launch area for accurate determination of position during the launch phase. The c.w. tracking systems, which employ the later, more sophisticated techniques of phase comparisons, determine the position from the velocity and acceleration of the missile.

In the telemetry area, measurements are made primarily to receive and record information which has been transmitted in accordance with inter-range standards. Find-
ings are defined to the customers (the missile manufacturers) as well as the fre-
quencies that they shall use, the deviations they shall use on those frequencies both for the r.f. transmission and for the sub-carrier composite transmission. These are recommended as a result of research done by the Instrumentation Engineering Branch of RCA Service Co. and by others which are combined with the old Research and Development Board standards and the Inter-Range Instrumentation Group (called IRIG).

The telemetering process, as it applies to the tracking or the gathering of data about the performance of a missile, is indeed a fascinating subject. The standards recommended by IRIG specify the r.f. frequencies between 215 and 245 mc. and that the sub-carriers will go from some 300 to 400 cycles up to 70 kc. The deviations are required to be within plus or minus 7½% of the center frequency.

A system of tape recording has been developed through the years permitting the recording of all information transmitted via telemetry on half-inch 7-track tape. All intelligence received from an airborne missile is recorded in addition to range timing to a very accurate degree. A reference fre-
quency, which is crystal-controlled, is also mixed with the information and is used later to eliminate wow and flutter areas. These three—timing, reference and airborne composite—are all recorded for each radar frequency link.

Range timing is the key to all of the instrumentation because all phenomena occur as a function of time. If a Snark, for example, lost a wing in flight, instrumentation would reveal its position, probably its velocity and its acceleration, as well as provide other pertinent data.

Critical Period. Preparations for a test begin many hours before an actual firing. In order to provide information for the missile manufacturers, literally hundreds of electronic instruments are needed in the field. Tests are run on all equipment to determine what it will and will not do.

The period during “count down” is primarily in the hands of the customer—the missile contractor. He’s the one calling the shots according to a prescribed procedure. The electronic engineers, in turn, indicate to him that they can or cannot make the measurements requested. If a radar, for example, scheduled to operate during the tests, blows up or burns out a tube during the count, the operators inform the contractor immediately and give an estimate of when the equipment will be back in service. The contractor makes the decision right on down through the launch as to whether or not he will “go,” depending upon the availability of range instrumentation or his own missile instrumentation.

It was emphasized to us during our visit that the primary concern is “range safety.” Not only does electronics serve to protect the mainland of Florida, but its function extends to protect the down-range islands from possible damage. We were told that several missiles have been deliberately destroyed to prevent them from causing any potential damage to human life throughout the range.

The 5000-mile range is divided into grids on the charts, and if a missile deviates into a danger zone, an electronic system called ELSSE takes over. This is an electronic sky screen which, by using r.f. radiation from telemetry or other signal sources on the missile, predicts what the flight path will be both in azimuth and programing (the tilt from the vertical). This information is given to an Air Force officer, and if (Continued on page 115)
THE POPULARITY of radio and television quiz programs proves that people like to answer questions, especially if there is a reward for the right answer. The “QUIZZOMAT” is designed for your home quiz program—with built-in “cheat-catcher” and “suspense” circuits to hold interest and make it valuable as a testing machine as well as a game.

How to Play. A typed or handwritten sheet of true-false questions is placed on the QUIZZOMAT panel. Each of the questions has a corresponding toggle switch and a neon lamp. The player moves each switch to the right or left to indicate his answer—

By HARVEY POLLACK

Set up your own quiz program

with simple

switching circuits and

neon scoring lamps

August, 1958
With the wiring as shown below, answers in table above are for each of the four code switch positions.

**Code Switch Position**

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"True" or "False"—for each question. During the test no indication is given of the correctness of the answers.

When all questions have been answered, the push button labeled Hold Down To Score (S13) is depressed. A buzzer sounds, but none of the scoring lights glow. After S13 is held down about five seconds, the buzzer cuts out and the scoring panel springs to life. Correct answers are indicated by the lit lamps, incorrect answers are shown by the dead ones.

The scoring lamps will remain latched-in until you are ready to start a new question series. To do so, press the Push to Reset button (S14) and the QUIZZOMAT is restored to its original condition.

The buzzer and time delay arrangement does two things. It prevents the player from pressing the scoring button and sneaking a look to see how he's doing. And the waiting interval between pressing the scoring button and the appearance of the final score adds a bit of suspense that multiplies the fun.

Can the right sequence of true and false answers be memorized? Not a chance. Each series of questions carries a code in the form of two arrows which instructs the player how to set the two toggle switches (S1 and S2) at the upper left corner of the
panel before he begins. These switches "program" the QUIZZOMAT to accept a particular set of true-false answers for each test.

Construction Details. A 10" x 12" x 3" aluminum chassis is used for the foundation of the game. Along its right side, drill a series of ten holes for the s.p.d.t. answer switches. The neon signal lights are mounted to the left of each switch.

If Flushlite lamps are used, you will need two ½" terminal openings in addition to the mounting screws. NE-2 neon lamps may be substituted, held in place by grommets in ¼" holes, and connected into the appropriate circuits by soldering directly to their leads. (Each NE-2 must have a 47,000-ohm, ½-watt resistor in series with it. Flushlites have these resistors built in.)

The sequence-code switches, reset button, and scoring button are most convenient to use when they are mounted along the edges of the chassis as shown in the photographs. This arrangement leaves plenty of room for a 6"x9½" sheet of paper to fit nicely alongside the answer switches.

To avoid screw heads on the top surface of the chassis where they would interfere with the use of the questions sheet, all the other parts—the thermal time-delay relay, (Continued on page 107)
TRANSISTORS are playing a larger and larger role in smaller and smaller devices, as witness the two items on this page.

Up above, RCA has achieved a breakthrough in miniaturization in its development of the micro-module concept. The young lady is holding a "fountain pen" radio which, it is claimed, will duplicate the functions of a standard RCA five-transistor portable radio.

Although several years away from production, the micro-module used in this radio, shown in the drawing at the girl's right compared in size with a paper clip, is expected to play an important part in military use. The module in the inset of the drawing is said to be the smallest unit to which a complete electronic stage has been reduced.

At right, above, is a transistorized automatic dictating machine. Dictaphone's "Time-Master" is ready for action as soon as the microphone is picked up, and shuts itself off when the mike is returned to rest.

Maintenance is eased and longer life and greater reliability are claimed through the use of transistors in the amplifier stage of the unit, at the left of the machine. By simply touching a button, the user can record, hear playback, make corrections or indicate letter length in a fraction of the time it took with earlier models of dictating machines.
Strange
ALLERGIES
of Hi-Fi

By NORMAN H. CROWHURST

Some unusual ailments and how they were remedied

WHEN A HI-FI SYSTEM gets sick, it may distort all program material in a similar way—in which case the trouble-shooting and cure are fairly simple.

Sometimes the first sign that all is not well is the development of an "allergy." The rig just objects to reproducing one particular kind of sound. This may be due to some part beginning to go bad, or to an unsuspected change in "diet." So it may be profitable to check into recent changes in a setup.

Here's what happened in a few specific "allergy" cases.

Trumpets. This particular installation belonged to a trumpet-fan friend of mine. Good cool jazz, Dixieland, or what-have-you... John likes trumpets. To his dismay, his set gradually developed a dislike for them. It sounded as if the trumpeter were deliberately spitting into the instrument, or waving a mute in and out at an impossible rate.

At first it only happened when John played loud music, but then it happened whenever the rig "heard" trumpets at any volume. It was a bit off-color with woodwinds, too, but he didn't like woodwinds anyway. Anything else, violins, organ, etc., sounded fine... but the set was allergic to trumpets.

It checked out on all the usual voltage checks. Frequency response seemed okay, and it met its power output specifications,
so I put a voltmeter across the high-volt-
supply that feeds all the tubes and had
John play a record with trumpets. When
the sound started cutting up, the voltmeter
kept time with it, fluctuating up and down
—just a little way, but definitely in time—
about once or twice a second.

Most amplifiers will show a little B+
plus fluctuation when music plays, but
usually only when a loud passage starts or
there's a sudden volume change. The read-
ing shouldn't fluctuate for average pro-
gram material. It looked as if the electro-
lytic capacitor that smooths and stores the B-plus voltage must be going bad.

Normally a bad electrolytic in this posi-
tion drops the voltage below normal or
causes a background hum (it didn't here). These things happen because its leakage current is abnormally large, or because its capacitance has decreased. In this case the capacitor had only partly "dried out"—not enough to produce the usual hum symp-
toms.

A quick check, paralleling another elec-
trolytic across the suspected one, removed the annoying distortion on the trumpets, and putting in a replacement capacitor made the improvement permanent.

As well as storing the voltage to tide the ampli-
plier over sudden bursts (crescendos) in the music, and smoothing out the supply ripple that causes hum, these capacitors also help keep the amplifier stable—pre-
vent it from "motorboating." When there
is a slight loss of capacity, certain musical
"waveforms" may start the amplifier par-
tially motorboating—trying to motorboat,
as it were.

The trumpet is particularly prone to do this, because, being a wind instrument, its waveform has more "up" than "down." This disturbs the usual balance of current delivered to successive tubes in the ampli-
plier and starts the trouble. The large

amount of feedback provided in most mod-
ern amplifiers does the rest.

**Bass Drum.** Another case of allergy
"just developed gradually." When Leonard's
system was called on to render the big bass
drum, it went "unga plop" and the music
came back on again a fraction of a second
later—an annoying interruption of the
music instead of a pleasant thump from
the drum. His wife was particularly fond
drum, so the case was urgent.

A quick check proved that all the volt-
ages were in order. Putting the voltmeter
across the high-voltage supply showed a
sharp little kick every time the drum pro-
duced this effect. It could have been an-
other case of a drying electrolytic, but a
quick paralleling test made no difference
this time. A test of the tubes found them
"good," but the reading for steady plate
current on the two output tubes differed
quite a bit, although they both came within
the "good" range.

A pair of "matched" output tubes cured
the allergy. Most output tubes can be ob-
tained in "matched pairs," selected by the
manufacturer so that both plate currents
will be equal and the two tubes will equally
share the output power requirements.

Leonard's output tubes, although still
"good" according to the tube checker, had
aged differently. This unbalanced the

plate current in the output transformer,
reduced its primary inductance below its
normal operating value and narrowed the
stability margin designed into the ampli-
plier. The thump of the big drum set off a
"one blocking shot" oscillation.

**Cymbals and Triangles.** George is a
fellow who likes his "highs." So he was
particularly upset when his system devel-
opened a dislike for cymbals and triangles. Every time they were played, the system would crackle as if there were a bad connection—or "static." Having checked all the connections, including tube pins, I asked George if he had made any change in his system lately.

He told me he had a new pickup, but was sure that couldn't cause it. "It just extends the frequency range up to about 20 kc., and it's very smooth," he assured me. It certainly sounded very smooth—with anything but a cymbal or triangle.

I checked his pickup on another system. It reproduced cymbals and triangles perfectly. So did his amplifier with his old pickup—not so much "zing," but quite clean. But the combination just would not handle them.

I brought an audio oscillator around to George's place to check his amplifier. We connected it to the input of the amplifier and an audio voltmeter to the output to measure the response as we varied the frequency . . . beautifully flat response, up to 20,000 cycles.

We went higher. At about 45 kc., I found a peak in the response that went right off the map. Only by turning the input down could I get a reading on the output.

This is not an uncommon occurrence with some modern amplifiers. Technically it shows trouble in the feedback design. George's trouble was that the pickup was too good for his amplifier—at least on cymbals and triangles. A technical report on the pickup noted that it had a rising response at 20 kc., too.

Different values of small capacitors were connected across the input terminals of the amplifier. Eventually I found that a 220 &mu;fd. stopped the trouble, without noticeably spoiling the treasured "highs."

While the best remedy would have been a better amplifier, George was much happier this way.

**Bass Pipes (Organ).** Unlike the one that objected to "sudden bass," Neil's amplifier objected to the sustained bass tones of an organ. For the duration of the tones the music got badly 'broken up."

When did it start doing this? Neil told me he had never noticed it before he bought a new speaker.

When the rig started "breaking-up" on an organ record, we tried turning the volume down, and the distortion stopped. I turned the volume back up and stepped over to the speaker to feel it. On the bass tones, the vibration could be felt better than it could be heard.

I stepped over to his turntable; the same vibration, but not so strong, could be felt in its baseboard.

In this case it was not the improved bass Neil could hear, but the improved bass he couldn't hear, that was causing the trouble. A very low frequency from the speaker, barely audible, was being transmitted back to the pickup, which was almost bouncing out of the groove.

The remedy proved to be the use of foam plastic shock-mounting for the record player to isolate the vibration.
TO ELIMINATE the expense and possible failure of an ordinary telephone communications system between a mine head and shaft, a German engineering firm, Standard Elektrik of Stuttgart, has switched to a new method using the elevator hoisting cable as the secondary "winding" of a transformer.

The output of the microphone at the shaft head is amplified and fed to the primary of the transformer, which is electromagnetically coupled to the elevator cable. See top photo. A corresponding voltage is induced in the cable (secondary) which feeds a transistorized loudspeaker system in the car in the shaft, as shown in the bottom photo.

As the output is only about 0.4 watt, the current and voltage are so low that they won't cause an explosion under fire-damp conditions. Note the cable circuit in the diagram. The loudspeakers can be heard about 75 feet from the car.
Hamming on the Highways

By CAROLE HOOVER, K9AMD

It's easy to win friends if you have two-way radio equipment in your car

"AN AMERICAN," a European observer recently remarked, "is never completely happy doing anything until he is able to do it in his automobile."

This comment was probably sparked by the sight of our drive-in movies, churches and restaurants, or possibly by the automobile accessories that enable us to eat, sleep, stay warm, stay cool, play records, shave, and warm the baby's bot-
tle without setting foot outside the car.

But he also could have been talking about those amateurs who keep right on enjoying their communication hobby while rolling along the highway at a mile-a-minute clip . . . in short, the amateurs who have "gone mobile."

There is something perverse in the average ham. No sooner does he have his fixed station arranged just to his liking than he starts thinking about building another in his car.

**Limited Power.** Basically, a mobile installation uses the same units as a home station: receiver, transmitter, power supply and antenna. The receiver can be a special all-band job that replaces the car radio, or it can be a small converter that works in conjunction with the car receiver to tune the amateur bands. The transmitter is ordinarily smaller, more compact, more rugged, and lower powered than the average home station.

It is lower powered because its power must be drawn from the long-suffering automobile battery. Motor generators, vibrator power supplies, and, quite recently, transistorized power supplies, change the low battery voltage to the higher potentials needed for the transmitter. There is considerable loss in this conversion, and there is a limit to the amount of current that can be diverted from the car battery for this extra chore; so the average mobile transmitter input is less than 50 watts plate power.

As to where this equipment goes, that depends on whether or not the ham is married. The bachelor consults a book on good mobile installation practice. The married man— the wise married man— consults his wife! After all, she is the one who will snag hose and catch hems on jutting edges. And she will have to answer her girl friends when they ask: "Mary, why do you put up with all that junk in your car?"

**Choice of Location.** The bachelor will probably install the receiver, transmitter, and even the power supply under the instrument panel where they will be easy to observe and adjust. But the married man will quite likely have only the little receiver-converter up there. The other bulkier components will be put out of sight in the trunk and remotely controlled.

You might think the latter is the ideal arrangement, and so did I; but I forgot that ordinarily a mobile transmitter or power supply requires some little adjustment before a long trip is over.

I remembered this vividly as we stopped along the road in the hot sun and unloaded suitcases, hat boxes, tennis rackets, fishing rods, and the gladiola bulbs we were taking to Aunt Edna so that we could reset an overload relay that had kicked out and redip the final tank circuit. While semi-trailer trucks roared by, blasting us with shock waves of wind, curious motorists slowed down to get a better look at Dad curled up in the trunk like a pretzel. I just hope they couldn't hear what he was muttering about where that blankety-blank transmitter should be installed!

**Antenna "Emblem."** The proud emblem of the "mobileer" is his transmitting antenna, and mobile antennas come in almost as many shapes as women's hats. It may be a stiff broomstick affair, a tall flexible steel whip with a plastic-enclosed loading
coil at the center or base, a fat “halo” on a stubby rod, a sophisticated, nodding “top hat,” or a tiny, hairlike wire sprouting from the center of the car’s roof.

The choice is dictated more by the amateur bands being worked than by esthetic considerations, but you seldom see two antenna installations exactly alike.

Regardless of the newness of the car or the mechanical coddling it otherwise receives, a true mobileer gives no more thought to drilling into the smooth shiny body of the car to install a whip than I do to taking an opener to a can of pork and beans.

That whip antenna commands a lot of attention. People in other cars will slow down when meeting you, build up a line of traffic behind you, wave deferentially as they finally go around, and show in other ways they suspect you of being an incognito cop trying to booby-trap them.

Other amateurs, of course, instantly recognize your emblem for what it is and salute you with greetings tooted out in Morse code with their horns. It is not at all unusual to come back to the car from lunch or a shopping trip and find a friendly scribbled note under the windshield wiper from a ham who has spotted the whip and wants to say, “Hello,” or possibly set up a schedule to talk to you.

**One-Hand Operation.** A mobile station is arranged for easy, safe, one-hand operation. When a button on the hand-mike is pressed with the thumb, this turns the receiver off, transfers the antenna from the receiver to the transmitter, and turns on the transmitter power supply.

After a “CQ” or other transmission is completed, releasing the button cuts power off the transmitter and connects the antenna to the reactivated receiver. The left hand never has to leave the wheel.

When I change the transmitter from one amateur band to another, it is necessary to get out and move a slider on my whip antenna coil. While doing this I stumbled innocently onto a man-trapping aid that is far more successful than dropping a perfumed handkerchief.

Performing this simple chore alongside a busy highway is almost certain to halt one or two gallant fellows who offer to help me do whatever I am doing. In fact, this attention-getter is so good that unless I feel in the mood for making new acquaintances, I hunt a side road to change the slider.

**Making Contacts.** Perhaps you think that with low power a mobile station can only talk over short distances. This is not the case. Even on seventy-five meters, where power means most, I have often talked with friends 200 and 300 miles away. I’ll admit this was done when conditions were good and the band was not crowded; but most fixed stations like to work mobiles, will try hard to hear them, and will avoid interfering with them if at all possible. That helps.

On 10 meters, power is not so important, and I have sat at my receiver here in the Middle West during my lunch hour and listened to mobile stations rolling along the streets of Miami Beach, crossing the blistering Mohave Desert, following the snow plows through Donner Pass, and preparing to cross the Golden Gate Bridge.

Just last week I heard a student at the

(Continued on page 107)
HERE is a way of presenting the subject of electronics to junior-high students in a manner that captures their imagination and provides a stimulus for future work in high school. Marvin Grossman had the idea, and brought it to Bradford Washburn, Director of Boston's Museum of Science. The result is "Exploring Electronics"—a popular Saturday afternoon course held at the Museum with Grossman as instructor.

Grossman holds an electrical engineering degree from M.I.T. and is now a sales manager with H. H. Scott. He has been amazed to find almost 100% attendance at every one of his classes. His eager young students (26 of them) wouldn't think of missing a session, even when the fish are biting or the fans are filling the bleachers.

"You can't talk theory very long to boys and girls in this age group," says Grossman, "so immediately after we discuss a principle, we try it out by building something."

"Our first project was a simple four-part crystal set. Each youngster wound his own coil so he would get the feel of the hardware. At the end of the second session, the youngsters took their sets home and tried different ways of hooking them up to hear better. . . . The next step was a vacuum-tube amplifier."

Radio parts were provided by companies in the electronics industry, printed materials by various publishing houses. POPULAR ELECTRONICS participated by providing ideas and details for several electronic projects. On completion of the course, the students know how to work with basic electronic components, read circuit diagrams and construct their own equipment.

The avid response of the youngsters and the eagerness of so many others to join "Exploring Electronics" would seem to indicate that there is no lack of interest in science among early teenagers.
SUMMER brings out your portable radio, and problems of getting it ready for use. Some sets will need nothing more than a new set of batteries and others will require tubes or more extensive work.

Some readers have sets that operate only on battery, and others will be three-way (a.c./d.c./battery) types. To stock batteries for all different types on your workbench is impractical since the shelf life of batteries is short and the cost is high.

Here is a power supply which will substitute for a battery supply in almost all battery-operated portable receivers. New uses for the instrument on the experimenter's workbench will be found daily.

Construction Details. The Batt-inator supplies 0-10 volts "A" voltage and 22½,
Method of assembly of Minibox is shown above, right. Note ventilation holes in top of cabinet. Other holes can be drilled or punched in rear panel.

**HOW IT WORKS**

Resistors $R_3$ and $R_4$ are used as dropping resistors for 22.5 and 45 volts respectively. Switch $S_2$ selects the desired "B" voltage output. $R_7$ is a wire-wound potentiometer which permits adjustment of the "A" voltage output from 0 to 10 volts.

Switch $S_3$ is the meter switch and connects the meter to read either the "A" voltage or the "B" voltage. The value of resistor $R_8$ was chosen so that the meter reading when switched to the "B" battery position is multiplied by 10. For example, if the meter reads 5 when the meter switch is at the "B" position, the actual voltage would be 50 volts.

![Pictorial diagram of the Batt-inator.](image) The busbar is connected to the $B-$ jack. Both the $A-$ and $B-$ jacks should be well insulated from the chassis to prevent the possibility of shock or short circuit. Other jacks, tie points and switches should also be insulated.
45, or 67½ volts for the "B" voltage. It has a built-in meter for reading either output while in use. A compact unit which can be built in a Bud Minibox cabinet, its total cost including the meter should be below $15.00.

The Minibox used to house the model shown is available in both natural aluminum or grey hammertone finish. Drill all holes for mounting parts first and make sure to drill some ¾" ventilation holes in the cabinet for heat dissipation. The 400-ohm, 25-watt resistor (R5) used as the filament-dropping resistor gets quite hot and should be located away from the filter capacitors and near the ventilation holes.

No other special precautions are necessary as the circuit is not at all critical and there is plenty of room in the Minibox for all parts. Substitutions may be made to utilize the parts in your "junk box." Do not use the cabinet as the Common, B— or Ground!

**Using the Batt-inator.** Check the receiver to determine what "A" and "B" voltage is required. Be sure that the filament or "A" voltage control (R7) is completely counterclockwise (minimum voltage) before turning on the supply. Connect the leads from the eliminator to the receiver, set the meter switch (S3) to the "A" position, and adjust R7 until the proper voltage is applied as read by the meter.

Switch the "B" voltage selector switch (S2) to the desired "B" voltage, 22½, 45, or 67½ volts. "B" voltage can be checked by switching S3 to the "B" position.
MANY OF YOU have written in to inquire about the amateur radio program that is broadcast by the Voice of America. Here is a resume of the program, with transmission times and frequencies.

Each week the Voice of America broadcasts the VOA Ham Show—15 minutes devoted to the latest gossip on the ham bands, interviews with licensed radio operators around the world, the latest propagation forecasts, and discussions of technical news of interest to radio amateurs and short-wave listeners.

The broadcasts, which are presented in English, are written and voiced by Bill Leonard, W2SKE, one of America's well-known news commentators and an active ham operator. Gene Kern, W2BAK, produces the program; and propagation forecasts are made by George Jacobs, W3ASK. All amateurs and SWL's are invited to participate.

Beamed to Europe, but receivable in most areas of the world, the VOA Ham Show can be heard as part of the "Report from America" broadcasts each Tuesday during the summer months. For time and frequencies, see the accompanying table. There is an additional transmission at 1730-1800 on 173 kc. (long-wave) from the 1000-kw. station near Munich. Since short-wave schedules are subject to change, you can obtain the latest schedules directly from: Amateur Radio, Box 922, Washington 4, D. C.

The Voice of America has prepared a distinctive verification card for listeners of the Ham Show; and W2SKE and his staff are looking forward to receiving QSL and SWL cards from you.

(Continued on page 123)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (EST)</th>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Frequencies (kc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1600-1630</td>
<td>Tangier</td>
<td>21,580; 9635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600-1630</td>
<td>WDSI</td>
<td>21,500; 17,785</td>
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<tr>
<td>1600-1630</td>
<td>WLO</td>
<td>21,485; 15,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700-1730</td>
<td>Munich</td>
<td>15,340; 6170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2300-2330</td>
<td>Tangier</td>
<td>17,710; 11,875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patricio McGrath, of Kingston, Jamaica, is the holder of P.E. monitor card #379.

Equipment at Bill Hutchison's listening post (left), Baltimore, Md., includes a Hallicrafters SX-71 receiver, home-built preselector.
A challenge to your operating skill, this 96-milliwatt
transistor transmitter operates on 15 and 10 meters

By DON STONER, W6TNS

Many amateurs, both Novices and old-timers, feel that it requires a lot of power to make contacts with foreign lands. The Novice longs for the time when he can discard the chains that bind him to the 75-watt power limit. And the old-timer dreams of a kilowatt rig to end all rigs.

Amateurs wise in the ways of propagation, and good operating techniques, know that this is not necessarily so. By taking advantage of good radio conditions and a snappy "fist," you can work wonders with low power, while the kilowatt may be bogged down by poor propagation.

You can prove this to your own satisfaction by constructing the "Semiconductor Space Spanner." It seems fantastic but this little giant is 750 times weaker than a typical Novice transmitter. The legal maximum for any transmitter is 10,000 times greater than the power input (96 milliwatts) for this rig! And yet the SSS transistor transmitter has logged an impressive list of contacts all over this continent and the Territory of Hawaii. Some of the contacts were pre-arranged, but many of them were the result of a 3 x 3 "CQ."

The Crystal. One might think that a transistor transmitter would be extremely expensive to construct. All the components except the quartz crystal were purchased for slightly over $19.00. In buying the crystal, specify a third overtone type, and the frequency that you wish to operate on.

For Novice or General Class operation on the 15-meter band, you can use a 7-mc. crystal in this transmitter. The crystal is made to oscillate on its third overtone (harmonic mode). Its frequency will be "pulled" slightly because of the overtone operation.

As an example, a 7140-kc. crystal would produce a 21,420-mc. signal in an oscillator
tripler circuit. In an overtone circuit such as is used in the SSS transmitter, this same crystal produces an output on 21.412 mc. or a difference of 8 kc.

If the third overtone of the crystal that you select comes out near the edge of the band, be extremely cautious and check the actual frequency with an accurate receiver or frequency standard.

Drilling and Mounting. The first step is to lay out the holes to be drilled on the chassis. You can either mark the paper wrapper and save it for a template, or if you are careful, mark the chassis directly. Drill as shown in the chassis layout diagram. Remove all burrs from the holes, rub the chassis lightly with steel wool, and then spray on a thin coat of clear plastic.

Start mounting the components by installing the meter switch (S2) and the crystal socket. Mount the key jack (J1) with the lugs away from the open end of the chassis. Install the power switch (S1) with the lugs toward the large meter hole.

The transistor sockets must be modified. Paint a dot on one end with red fingernail polish, then count away from the red end and remove the second lug. Do this for both sockets. The pin "by itself" (near the red dot) is the collector, then a space, the shield, the base and finally the emitter. Mount the sockets by forcing the rings down until they lock on the socket ridges. The red dot (collector end) should point towards capacitor C7.

Mount coil sockets (L1 and L2) by sliding the rings down until they grip the socket and the chassis tightly. Pin 3 on both of these sockets also points towards C7.

Install the ground lug between capacitors C8 and C6, using 4-40 hardware. Mount the three variable capacitors (C2, C6, and C7) with 4-40 hardware, and position the stators toward the rear of the chassis. Mount J2 (antenna jack) in the remaining hole, with the smaller lug (ground lug) towards L2.

Mount the battery holders on the outside of the rear of the chassis with 4-40 hardware. Finally, install the 1/4" grommet in the hole on the rear apron. To avoid scratching the meter, do not mount it until the wiring is complete.

Coil Construction. If you hold a Novice license, you must operate on the 15-meter
Layout of mounting holes above provides neat appearance and short leads required at these frequencies. Over-all size of chassis is optional with builder.
band and need only one set of coils. However, if you have General Class privileges, you can operate on either 10 or 15 meters. The coil data covers both bands.

The coils are wound starting at the bottom, in a clockwise direction, while viewing the top. Holes should be drilled in the coil form directly above the pin to which the wire is connected.

When soldering the wires to the coil form pins, observe the same precautions as you would when soldering transistor leads. The pins should be gripped tightly with long-nose pliers to conduct the heat away, as polystyrene coil forms will melt with a very small amount of heat. This is also a good time to construct the test lamp, to be used later.

**Wiring.** The transmitter should be wired up as shown in the schematic diagram. Keep the wires as short and straight as possible. Install the cells (B1) with the first one up, the second one down, the third one up, and so on. Connect them all in series by soldering wires between the positive terminal (brass tip) of one cell to the negative terminal (zinc base) of the adjacent cell.

Install the meter (M1) in the large hole on the front apron of the chassis, and connect it up (observe meter polarity). From this point on, you must be very careful not to scratch the meter face.

Before inserting the transistors (TR1, TR2), make some safety checks. Locate the wire between B1's cells and S1 (negative lead). Place the negative lead of a voltmeter (on the 15-volt scale) on this wire and connect the positive lead to the chassis. The meter should read slightly over 12 volts with fresh cells.

Make sure that S1 is off and insert the coils. Connect an ohmmeter between the chassis and the stator of C2 and C6 alternately. It should read infinity. If it does not, you have a short circuit. Assuming that the rig checks okay, let's fire it up.

**Testing.** With S1 still off, insert TR1 and TR2 in their correct sockets, insert the key in the jack, and install the crystal. Place S2 in the oscillator position, press the key intermittently, and turn S1 on. When the key is pressed, the meter should read between 5 and 8 ma. (depending on the setting of C2).

Switch to the “PA” position and check for current. It may read anything between zero and 10 ma. Adjust C3 to make the meter read maximum. Insert the test bulb load and set C7 for minimum capacitance. Adjust capacitor C6 for a dip in the collector current. It should read approximately 4.5 ma. at the “bottom” of the dip.

Slowly increase the capacitance of C7, while readjusting C6 for a dip, until the collector current reads 8 ma. You should now be able to observe that the pilot lamp filament is glowing at about half brilliancy. Once you have reached this point, you are ready to put the Semiconductor Space Spanner on the air.

**Tuning and Operation.** Oscillator capacitor C2 is adjusted for maximum collector current of the power amplifier, rather than maximum grid drive as in a vacuum-tube transmitter. Power amplifier capacitor C6 is always tuned for a dip in the collector current. It should read approximately 4.5 ma. at the “bottom” of the dip.

(Continued on page 109)
HAMS, R/C enthusiasts, experimenters and transmitter design engineers will welcome the news that a major semiconductor manufacturer has succeeded in developing an r.f. power transistor.

The Lansdale Tube Company (a division of Philco) has announced an MADT unit capable of producing 1 watt of output power at 70 megacycles, with a collector efficiency of over 80% and less than 250 milliwatts of driving power! Although still in the experimental stage, this high-frequency, high-power transistor should be in pilot production in the near future and may be available soon.

Other manufacturers are busy designing high-frequency power transistors, of course, and we can expect other types to be announced before the end of the year. Medium- and high-power r.f. transistors can be used in mobile transmitters, high-efficiency R/C controls, walkie-talkies, and similar types of equipment. Until now, transistorized radio transmitters have been limited to outputs in the milliwatt range.

**Reader's Circuits.** Transistorized control circuits have many potential applications in the home. They can be used as rain alarms, fire alarms, burglar alarms, humidity and temperature controls, power failure alarms, and so on. But regardless of their final application, such circuits are basically similar.

In general, transistorized controls consist of a sensing device, such as a photocell, a transistorized amplifier, and an electromagnetic relay which switches some external electrical or electromechanical device, such as a fan, light, alarm, or solenoid.

Reader Gene Richardson, of Alexandria, Va., has submitted the two basic control circuits shown in Fig. 1. Either can be assembled using a variety of transistors and different sensing devices.

The circuit in Fig. 1(A) uses a single p-n-p transistor as a direct-coupled common-emitter amplifier. Resistor R1, in series with the base electrode, serves as a current-limiting resistor, preventing accidental transistor overload by the externally applied signal which acts as the control.

In operation, a d.c. control signal obtained from the sensing device is applied to the Input terminals with the polarity shown. This signal, amplified by the transistor, operates the relay. C1, across the relay's coil, serves to bypass inductive voltage peaks developed by current surges and thus to prevent transistor "punch-thru" by these transients. (An n-p-n transistor may be used if battery and input signal polarities are reversed.)

Sensitivity depends on the transistor's beta (gain) and on the relay's basic sensitivity. If the relay, for example, requires a current of 1 ma. to close, and the transistor supplies a gain of 10, then a control signal of only 100 microamperes is needed. But
much greater sensitivity can be obtained with the circuit in Fig. 1(B). Here, the complementary characteristics of p-n-p and n-p-n transistors are used in a two-stage direct-coupled amplifier. The common-emitter arrangement is employed in both stages. Operating power is supplied by a single battery (B1). Resistor R1 serves as an input current-limiting resistor, relay RLI is the amplifier’s output load, and C1, across the relay, protects the output transistor against voltage transients.

Circuit sensitivity is a function of the gain of both transistors as well as relay sensitivity. Using our previous example, suppose that each transistor supplies a current gain of 10, and that the relay requires a current of 1 ma. for operation. In this case, a control signal of only 10 microamperes is needed.

In practical equipment using these basic circuits, R1 may have values of from 20,000 ohms to 1 megohm; ½-watt resistors can be employed. C1 may have values of from 0.1 μfd. to as high as 10.0 μfd., and should have a d.c. working voltage which is at least twice that of the battery voltage.

Standard transistors can be used in either circuit. Typical p-n-p units are Raytheon Types CK721 and CK-722, G.E. Type 2N107, GT Type GT-222, and RCA Type 2N109. Suitable n-p-n units are the 2N229 and 2N170.

The battery needed will depend on the maximum voltage rating of the transistor and on relay characteristics. Fairly sensitive relays should be employed; typical units are the Sigma 4F series, Advance SO series, and Potter and Brumfield Type SS5D.

The sensor connected to the circuit’s input terminals may be a selenium or silicon photocell, such as International Rectifier Types B2M (selenium) and SA-5 (silicon), or a switch.

FM TeleVerter. One of the most interesting commercial transistor applications we’ve seen is found in Regency’s FM TeleVerter (manufactured by Regency Division, I.D.E.A., Inc., 7900 Pendleton Pike, Indianapolis, Ind.). This compact unit permits reception of the FM broadcast band through Channels 3 and 4 on standard TV receivers. It contains ganged, continuously tuned r.f. and oscillator circuits and a single high-

(Continued on page 117)
Check Your

A.C.

Calibration

Achieve laboratory accuracy with a four-component voltage source

By JAMES A. McROBERTS

When you finish putting together that VTVM kit, are you stuck for a stable a.c. voltage source with which to adjust the calibration of the a.c. scales? Or when you are going to make some critical a.c. measurements, would you like to be able to recheck the accuracy of your VTVM or multimeter?

Calibration of the d.c. ranges of a meter is relatively simple since dry cells and batteries are universally available. Flashlight cells have an output voltage of 1.54 volts when new. "B" batteries are available in standard 45-, 67.5- and 90-volt sizes for calibration of the higher voltage ranges in the B+ testing area.

Two 67.5-volt batteries, for example, can be connected in series to give over 135 volts for checking of the meter scale in the 150-volt section where many important measurements are made. (Actual voltage of each battery when fresh, measured with a VTVM, will be 69.3. The output voltage of a fresh battery is a physical constant and is dependent on the electrochemical makeup of the battery.)

Calibrating the a.c. ranges of the meter is a problem. The power line voltage which is your source of a.c. varies from instant to instant and from hour to hour. Another a.c. meter of known accuracy which is needed to check the power line and the a.c. scale is usually not readily available.

Here is a simple means of calibrating the a.c. ranges by means of the previously calibrated d.c. voltage ranges. All that's required is a simple half-wave rectifier sys-
tem. Use a 130-volt selenium rectifier (SR1) of 30-ma. or higher current rating, a 22-ohm surge resistor (R1), and a 22,000- to 47,000-ohm load resistor (R2). A 0.25- or 0.5-µfd. capacitor plus some wire and solder completes the parts list.

**Measure the d.c. voltage** across points C, D in the diagram on page 67. It almost equals the peak value of the a.c. voltage. Allow for about 1% drop through R1 and SR1. Now switch your meter to its a.c. function and measure the a.c. voltage between A and B. Set the a.c. calibration control of your meter to read 0.7 (actually 0.707) of the previously measured d.c. voltage.

For example, if the d.c. voltage across C, D is measured as 160 volts (this would correspond to the peak a.c. voltage), then the a.c. r.m.s. voltage is 112 volts (160×0.7). Since the line voltage may vary from one moment to the next, switch back to the d.c. scale immediately after setting the a.c. calibration control. Recheck the d.c. reading, then switch back again to the a.c. scale to recheck the line voltage which may have shifted.

**Certain precautions** should be observed since this little gadget is operated directly from the a.c. line. Never touch the metal cabinet of your meter or uninsulated sections of the test probes and an external ground simultaneously. Make all connections and disconnections of your test clips or probes only when the calibration circuit is not plugged in.

Don't touch any water pipes and avoid damp floors when working on any device which has its common or B— return connected directly to the a.c. line.
What Goes In Between?

A primer on interconnecting your hi-fi components

By E. Eugene Garnes

Many people in the market for a high-fidelity system tend to shy away from buying separate components because they're "afraid to make electrical connections." They are under the impression that it takes a skilled electronics serviceman to install the rig properly. This is not so. Anyone, with a bit of instruction, can do a bang-up job of hooking up the units of a system.

Let's consider the components that are essential for every setup. There should be, of course, a loudspeaker, an amplifier, and at least one "program" source such as an AM or FM tuner or phonograph. More elaborate outfits may include a tape recorder or playback mechanism, and possibly a TV receiver. Such auxiliary units enhance the enjoyment of any system and must be properly installed for top performance.

The Amplifier. In every rig, all wiring centers around the amplifier—either an integrated amplifier or a preamplifier and a separate power amplifier. Each has certain advantages. Generally, the integrated system is somewhat less expensive than the equivalent preamplifier/power amplifier arrangement. In terms of performance the latter is usually considered superior.

It is much easier to design a hum-free amplifier where the a.c. power circuits can be remote from the high-gain section of the unit, which is extremely sensitive to magnetic fields such as are created by power transformers. In addition, the preamplifier stages can be miniaturized to occupy small, attractive cabinets with the larger, heavy-power section hidden in some remote location, allowing a more flexible installation.

If the amplifier controls are to be mounted in full view of, say, your living room, a small preamplifier control cabinet is much to be preferred than a chassis of, say, one cubic foot or more, required for a high-power integrated unit. Most preamps have a cathode follower output of...
pickups are in this category. Crystal pickups, tape recorders (with their own preamplifiers) and tuners have an output voltage of from 0.5 to as high as 10 volts, or medium-level signals.

The preamp must accept a variety of different signal levels and amplify them to approximately the same level so that the volume control does not have to be full on for the weak signals and so that it can be just barely on for strong or medium-level inputs. This is done by extra stages of amplification for low-level sources.

**Proper Wiring.** With such great amplification, the slightest outside disturbance will be amplified a like amount. If a low-level or even a medium-level signal source were to be connected to the preamp with low impedance so that there is little high-frequency cable loss even with distances up to 200 feet away from the power amplifier.

**“Program” Sources.** All sound sources (mike, phono pickup, tuner, etc.) feed audio signals to the preamplifier. The preamplifier then processes them according to the control settings. It amplifies these signals to a level acceptable by the power amplifier, which develops the power to drive the loudspeaker system.

Signal levels of the sources differ greatly and, for our purposes, can be broken down in two general classes—low and medium level. Low-level signals are extremely weak, in the vicinity of 0.01 volt. Magnetic lamp cord, for example, the induced hum pickup from the house wiring would be intolerable. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to use shielded cable properly grounded to prevent random noise and hum pickup.

Conventional wiring paths are shown on page 69. Wiring from S1 through S7 must be single-conductor shielded cable, known as phono cable, or single-conductor microphone cable. If the distance between any source and the preamp exceeds five feet, and if the source does not have a cathode follower output, mike cable will be well worth the slightly higher cost, since it has lower internal capacitance and thus less effect on the signal.
In phono cable, an insulated wire is completely surrounded by a copper wire braid which is always grounded and acts as a shield against the hum fields present. This braid should also be insulated to avoid ground loops and noise from accidental contact with the various chassis.

The diagram below, right, shows plug connector and wire preparation to accommodate the plug. When using cable whose center conductor is insulated by a plastic material, it is important that soldering be done quickly to prevent melting the insulation and causing a short.

**Plugging In the Units.** The cables connecting the different units to the preamplifier or integrated amplifier should be plugged into the jacks designated on the equipment or in the instruction manual. For example, the lead from the phono pickup should be plugged into the phono jack marked Mag or Xtal, depending on whether you are using a magnetic or crystal pickup. Connect the FM tuner to the FM Jack, tape machine to the Tape Jack, and so on.

The output of a tape recorder having its own preamplifier should be connected to the jack designated in your amplifier instruction manual. Since there is usually no way to tell externally if the tape input on your amplifier is high- or low-level, the manufacturer must be your guide.

If your machine does not have its own playback amplifier, or if you wish to bypass this amplifier, the signal may be taken directly from the playback head and fed to the amplifier jack marked Tape Head.

Many hi-fi amplifiers also provide a jack marked Tape Output. Although the term is slightly misleading, this feature is designed to allow tape recordings to be made at the same time that you are listening to a program. All that is necessary is a lead (S6) from this jack to the Radio or High Level input on the tape recorder. This lead can be left connected at all times without interfering with playback operation.

If you are using a separate preamplifier, the leads labeled S7 and P1 must be supplied. S7 is a shielded lead which carries the audio signal from the preamp to the power amplifier. If you have a self-powered preamp, one that plugs directly into the 117-volt a.c. line, S7 is all that is needed.

Preamps are frequently not self-powered and do require P1 to receive B+ and filament voltage from the main amplifier. The cable here will be of the unshielded multi-conductor variety—usually having five to eight separate insulated conductors. The

*Continued on page 110*
The nation's first all-electronically controlled line of machine tools is installed at Hughes Aircraft in Los Angeles. Working as a team, milling, drilling and boring machines pass parts along automatically after each machine operation. The line is operated by new Digitape electronic controls and was developed in cooperation with the Kearny & Trecker Corp., of Milwaukee.

Hearing aids take on a new dimension with the debut of the new Zenith Solaris unit, which employs silicon solar cells (same type as used in the Vanguard satellite) to power its amplifier. The cells are so efficient that they can even use the weak light of a flashlight to register a voltage. Overcast sunlight will run the device properly. In darkness, it automatically switches to batteries. It uses four transistors.
Self-supporting microwave tower with "fly-swatter" reflectors (at right) is used in Western Union's new radio beam system between Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Chicago. A reflector catches the beam and directs it to receiving equipment at the bottom of the tower, where the signal is retransmitted and angled upward to another reflector which beams it on to the next tower.

An engineer at Bendix Aviation holds the stick of the automatic "power-thinking" control system (above) developed for the B-58 "Hustler." Without it, the plane would be harder to control than a thousand bucking broncos. The system translates the stick motion electronically and hydraulically to control surfaces.

A wave of Marine Corps amphibious assault vehicles churns toward the California coastline under the electronic control of the operator in the helicopter. The radio control system was developed to put the vehicles through rugged surf tests without endangering human lives.
WITH THE ACCENT on outdoor living, the music lover need not give up listening to hi-fi. There are now available hi-fi speakers especially designed for outdoor use which can be permanently installed as music system extensions for patios, swimming pools, terraces, or wherever you want to relax.

**Volume control** at or near the speaker can be provided by using a suitable L-pad, mounted in a small metal can. You will find this handy, especially on warm, lazy days, when you may not have the ambition to rush back and forth between your amplifier’s volume control and your favorite spot.

The most practical method of adjustment is to turn the L-pad on “high” (full clockwise), adjust the amplifier’s volume control to the highest level that you would ever want, and then decrease the volume with the L-pad.

One side of the speaker line to the amplifier chassis must be grounded to a water pipe or a metal rod driven several feet into the ground. While the audio voltage applied to a loudspeaker is small, remember that, in most hi-fi amplifiers, the output transformer secondary connects to chassis at the “common” output terminal.

Most chassis are bypassed to the power line by a capacitor of sufficient size to have disagreeable shock possibilities to someone, for example, who happens to establish a circuit between a floating chassis and ground by standing barefoot just after emerging from the swimming pool. (If the rig is an a.c./d.c. or transformerless type, just forget the L-pad; take no chances.)

**One compact**, easily installed outdoor extension speaker is shown in the photograph at left—the new University Model 11131.

The paths that high and low frequencies follow from woofer and tweeter of the University MLC. Crossover is built in.

MLC hi-fi projector. It has a woofer and a tweeter, both horn-loaded. The dual-horn and its two drivers are compressed into a space of less than a cubic foot.

The tweeter response goes to 15,000 cycles, while the woofer, rated conservatively down to 150 cycles, has usable response to 80 cycles. Since horn loading results in high efficiency, the 15-watt power capacity is more than adequate outdoors.
CHANCES ARE that you could use a self-contained, reasonably powerful electric horn for club, civic, school, Civil Defense, sporting or other activities. If you’re a boating enthusiast, maybe you've been looking for an inexpensive foghorn that won’t place an excessive drain on your boat's electric system.

With inexpensive power transistors, it is possible to design a fully transistorized electric horn that has plenty of volume but needs relatively little power. The “Transihorn” requires so little current that it can be operated from a small, self-contained battery. The horn and its power supply become one lightweight, rugged, easy-to-carry-and-use unit.

Construction and Wiring. A 7" x 5" x 3" aluminum box serves as housing for the circuitry and battery and as mounting
HOW IT WORKS

This circuit is basically a transistor push-pull oscillator directly coupled to a paging trumpet. A pair of power transistors is used with a transformer to provide part of the oscillator load and also the feedback necessary for oscillation. The two transistors are cross-coupled, with the "output" signal of one transistor serving as the "input" signal for the other.

Due to inherent minor differences in the characteristics of the transistors, one will conduct more heavily when S1 is first pressed. As the collector current of TR1 (for example) starts to increase, a positive-going signal is developed between its collector and emitter electrodes. At the lower end of the primary winding, this shows up as a negative-going signal.

The positive-going signal developed on the collector of the upper transistor is coupled through C2 to the base of the lower transistor, reducing its collector current and further aiding in the development of a negative-going signal between its collector and emitter electrodes. This negative-going signal is coupled through C1 back to the base of TR1, tending to increase collector current. And the cycle continues.

The signal developed by this type of oscillator is not a sine wave. It approaches a square wave in general form, and is very rich in harmonics. Giving the output sound obtained from the trumpet a penetrating raucous quality comparable to that obtained with a conventional electromechanical horn.

secured to one side of the upper half of the case. Fiber washers insulate them from each other and from their common mounting bracket. Mount a three-terminal tie-point strip on each of the heat sinks for connecting the transformer leads and other components.

Secure the trumpet, output transformer and heat sink mounting brackets with standard machine screws, hex nuts, and lock washers. The "on-off" switch (S1) is a s.p.s.t. momentary push-button type mounted on the top half of the aluminum case. The carrying handle is made from two straps of aluminum, \(\frac{3}{4}\)" thick by \(\frac{3}{4}\)" wide by 7\(\frac{3}{2}\)" long, and a \(\frac{3}{4}\)" by 5" wooden dowel rod.

Neither circuit layout nor lead dress is especially critical, but make sure to allow
Placement of the heat sinks and transformer is shown in the photo above. Note that the collectors of both transistors used in the Transihorn are connected internally to the shell. Space for the battery when the box halves are fitted together.

When wiring, remember that the transistor's collector is internally connected to its metal shell. Thus, the collector connections are made to the heat sinks. Base and emitter connections are either soldered to the pins (if soldering is done quickly) or made with clips salvaged from a 7-pin tube socket. Note that the normal "secondary" leads of the transformer are not used. These can be taped to one side, but take care that the free ends do not short.

Once you've completed the wiring, carefully recheck all connections for possible errors and accidental shorts before you connect the battery. Pay particular attention to the polarity of capacitors C1 and C2.

Modifications. There are several changes that can be made in construction. (Continued on page 112)
MOUNTING TRANSISTOR RADIO COMPONENTS

Availability of miniature components to complement the transistor has made possible the construction of "real" pocket-size radios. With midget i.f. transformers, variable capacitors, etc., at hand, the major problem is to mount the components so as to utilize the space available for a particular circuit most efficiently.

The usual method of mounting i.f. transformers and transistor sockets (cutting matching holes in a chassis strip of thin material such as Bakelite or Micarta) leaves the components separated more than they need be. Space can be saved by eliminating the chassis strip entirely and letting the transistor sockets support themselves and the i.f. transformers.

The trick is to use 7-pin subminiature tube sockets for the transistors instead of the standard transistor type sockets. Since only three socket pins are required for the transistor leads, at least three other pins are available for interconnecting the sockets and the i.f. cans.

How this is done is shown in the photo. Pins 1 and 7 are bent to one side of the socket, pin 4 to the other. An aluminum flux such as Sal-Met makes it easy to solder the socket pins to the aluminum i.f. cans. Before soldering, however, it's best to remove the i.f. coil windings.

If more rigidity is desired, a reinforcing rod can be soldered to the cans. The width of the transistor determines the spacing to leave for each socket.

When the assembly is finished, working space will be limited but tweezers can be used to position the transistors and insert them in the sockets without difficulty.

—Wm. B. Rasmussen

SATIN-FINISHING

You may have wondered how manufacturers achieve the satined finishes on their aluminum chassis and panels. It's no real secret and they are rather easy to duplicate with chemicals obtainable from commercial chemical stores.

Clean the aluminum with paint thinner to allow proper etching. Dip it into a solution of warm sodium hydroxide or Oakite #160. The aluminum will start to bubble. After a few minutes, wash it in water, then dip it into a sodium dichromate solution. This last dipping will remove any black stain that might have appeared.

Photo developing trays can be utilized for dipping small plates or chassis sub-panels provided that the solutions are not left in the trays. The process should only be undertaken out in the open where there is plenty of ventilation to prevent the inhalation of the hydrogen gas fumes. Use tongs to move the aluminum around in the trays so that the caustic won't burn your skin.

These solutions are handy to have around for cleaning small parts, but they should be stored in a safe, dry place until they are needed.

—E. H. Marriner

ALUMINUM PARTS

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These solutions are handy to have around for cleaning small parts, but they should be stored in a safe, dry place until they are needed.

—E. H. Marriner
STEREO has burst upon the high-fidelity scene with terrific impact. Manufacturers throughout the audio industry are rapidly converting their production to stereo phono pickups, amplifiers, preamps, speakers, tuners, etc. Steps are being taken to make the changeover as easy as possible financially for the present owner of a monophonic hi-fi setup.

Arkay’s Model SA-25 integrated stereo amplifier comprises a 20-watt “super-linear” amplifier with the Williamson circuit arrangement plus tone controls and two preamp-equalizing sections. The first preamp feeds the Williamson power amplifier; the second feeds a 6C4 tube wired as a cathode-follower output. The output from this second channel can be used to drive an additional basic amplifier and speaker system for stereo.

**Putting It Together.** As with a number of other manufacturers’ kits, there is a possibility of confusion regarding the hardware nomenclature. All the electronic kit manufacturers would do well to illustrate their kit hardware, preferably with a “life-size” drawing.

There were one or two minor discrepancies in the construction manual used by your reviewer which the manufacturer states have been eliminated in the later editions.

Arkay used a subassembly type of mechanical design for the basic and preamplifier sections. This type of construction cuts down on wiring time and eliminates a lot of unnecessary handling of the completed amplifier. The various subsections are shown in the photos. The power and output transformer can be seen mounted on the power amp sub-assembly.

One rough indication of the power-handling capacity of a basic amplifier is the physical size of its output transformer. The Arkay passes this test easily—its transformer is a husky job which should be able to push out the watts nicely.

**Special Features.** The numerous controls found on the Arkay front panel are not just window-dressing. They function well and are worthwhile additions to anyone’s hi-fi rig.

There are two individual input selector-
phono compensation switches. These select the program source—tuner, TV audio, tape head or magnetic phono. The tape head and magnetic phono inputs are both compensated to provide the correct playback characteristic.

Tone controls of the SA-25 are smooth in their action and provide ± 16-db variation on both bass and treble. The 4-position loudness control (which can be switched out) of the first channel is ganged to the volume control of the second preamp, thus enabling simultaneous gain control of both stereo channels.

Additional slide switches spotted about the front panel provide for two positions each of high cut (to eliminate scratch and other high-frequency noise) and low cut. The low-cut provision is particularly important in the new stereo setups because of the sensitivity of most stereo phono cartridges to turntable rumble.

Comment. Encasing heat-producing elements in an attractive package is not easy. Arkay, however, has handled the problem well in the SA-25. The 6L6 output and rectifier tubes are placed at bottom and rear of the chassis. The case of the SA-25 slides over the assembled chassis and the rear grille work permits adequate ventilation without heating the case or front panel.

 Provision of an on-off switch (and separate pilot lamp) for the stereo preamp channel enables the SA-25 to be used as an integrated hi-fi monophonic amplifier. This is an important consideration for those of you who do not wish to take the stereo plunge immediately.
THE "GRID DIPPER" is one of those multi-purpose instruments that one might find in a ham shack, experimenter's workshop, or even on the bench of a professional TV repairman. A check of the many uses for one of these electronic jack-of-all-trades will tell you why they are so popular. Heath's Model GD-1B is a kit grid dipper and it has many of the features and functions of more expensive models.

Basically, the grid dip meter is a variable r.f. oscillator which operates in the range from about 2 mc. to over 250 mc. (Additional coils can be obtained from the Heath Company, Benton Harbor, Mich., which will extend the frequency coverage.)

A microammeter is in the grid circuit of the oscillator tube. When the oscillator is coupled and tuned to a circuit resonant at the oscillator's frequency, energy is absorbed and the meter reading falls. It's this action that gives the grid-dip meter its name.

Putting It Together. As an old hand with Heathkits (having put together more than 20 over the past 10 years) this reviewer has, in general, the highest praise for Heath's construction manuals and components. Some minor difficulties were experienced with this little job, however.

For example, when installing the bottom plate components, it's a good idea to mount the tube socket bracket on the angle bracket previous to the installation of the latter.

If there are doubts as to the physical lo-

Special Features. In addition to its ability to check the resonance of circuits, the GDO will function as an r.f. oscillator

(Continued on page 115)
Hi-Fi Highlights

ANY READERS have been writing in to inquire about new and novel developments in high-fidelity equipment that they have heard about. To help supply such information quickly, POPULAR ELECTRONICS presents a roundup of the most interesting high-fidelity accessories crossing our desks in recent weeks. Each brief description is numbered and a box appears on page 111 along with additional items. Just circle the numbers in the box pertaining to the items that interest you and send the box in to the address given. You'll receive complete information on those items.

20 Variable reluctance stereo cartridge with 20 to 17,000 cps response features "floating armature" design, 0.7-mil diamond or 0.7-mil sapphire stylus. G.E.

21 Four-track stereo tape recorder offers 2- or 4-track stereo at flick of lever as well as automatic end-of-reel shut-off. Kit available for simple conversion of older "A" series recorders. Ampex Universal "A" (900 Series).

22 Stereo conversion system to provide second channel is comprised of 4-watt amplifier with two tone controls, speaker system, stereo ceramic cartridge to fit your record player. Walco.
23 Using same basic design as larger model, this 30-watt power amplifier employs an "Ultra-Linear" circuit, terminal board construction, a meter indicator for tests and adjustments of bias setting. Marantz Model 5.

24 Stereo tape deck records and plays back stereo or monophonically. It has a two-knob control. Either channel may be erased independently. An on-off switch combined with speed control neutralizes drive when machine is off. Deluxe model has tape-out switch and program selection finder. Webster.

25 Two-speaker bookshelf system has response from 45 to 20,000 cps. It includes 12" acoustic suspension unit and cone-type direct radiator tweeter, LC crossover with provision for high-frequency adjustment. KLH Model 6.

26 Enclosure has removable base to permit horizontal or vertical placement. Ducted port type, decorator styled in walnut, blonde, mahogany. Norelco FRS, in two models.
ALTHOUGH most short-wave listeners tune to the short-wave broadcast or amateur bands, there is another type of DX'ing which is growing in popularity—listening to the "air/ground" voice channels in the aeronautical bands.

Airline and government stations operating in these bands are located at airports and check points throughout the world. They provide weather and other information. Airplanes in distant parts of the world can also be heard, advising stations along their route of position and ETA (estimated time of arrival).

Listeners can add many new countries to their logs on the aero bands, in countries that have no short-wave broadcasting stations... for example... in the Americas—Guadelupe, Martinique, Curacao, and the Cayman Islands... in Europe—Malta and Ireland... in the Pacific—Canton Island, Guam, Midway, Wake, and Norfolk Island.

The aeronautical bands are divided into "route" and "off-route" sections. "Route" bands are used by planes on the world civil air routes and airport stations on these routes which contact planes. "Off-route"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROUTE</th>
<th>FREQUENCIES (kc.)</th>
<th>STATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Atlantic</td>
<td>5626, 5641, 8862, 8913, 13,264</td>
<td>Bermuda (&quot;Kindley&quot;), Gander, Goose Bay, Lisbon, London, Moncton, New York, Reykjavik, Santa Maria (Azores), Shannon (Ireland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Europe</td>
<td>4689, 6582, 8871</td>
<td>Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, London, Vienna</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>2854, 5589</td>
<td>Ankara, Athens, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Istanbul, Malta, Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Atlantic</td>
<td>6612, 8879, 13,274</td>
<td>Dakar, Las Palmas (&quot;Canarias&quot;), Montevideo, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Sal (Cape Verde Islands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>5521, 8820, 13,304</td>
<td>Accra, Brazzaville, Casablanca, Dakar, Kano (Nigeria), Las Palmas, Leopoldville, Roberts (Liberia), Sal (Cape Verde Islands)</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>5506, 8956, 13,335</td>
<td>Addis Ababa, Aden, Asmara, Harare, Johannesburg, Kampala, Khartoum, Nairobi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>5604, 8845, 13,334</td>
<td>Ankara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Beirut, Bombay, Cairo, Damascus, Doha, Karachi, Teheran</td>
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<tr>
<td>Far East</td>
<td>5611, 8871, 13,284</td>
<td>Bangkok, Brisbane, Calcutta, Darwin, Djakarta, Manila, Perth, Rangoon, Saigon, Singapore, Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Pacific</td>
<td>5506, 8862, 13,354</td>
<td>Guam, Hong Kong, Midway, Manila, Okinawa, Taipei, Tokyo, Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Pacific</td>
<td>5641, 8845, 13,344</td>
<td>Auckland, Brisbane, Canton Island, Honolulu, Nandi (Fiji Islands), Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Pacific</td>
<td>5521, 8939, 13,274</td>
<td>Anchorage, Cold Bay, Shemya, Tokyo, Vancouver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Caribbean</td>
<td>6537, 8837, 13,344</td>
<td>Barranquilla, Camaguey, Ciudad Trujillo, Curacao, Grand Cayman, Havana (&quot;Boyeras&quot;), Kingston, Maracaibo, Miami, Port-au-Prince</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Caribbean</td>
<td>5566, 8871, 13,344</td>
<td>Bermuda (&quot;Kindley&quot;), Havana, Kingston, Miami, Nassau, Port-of-Spain (&quot;Piarco&quot;), San Juan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Caribbean</td>
<td>5499, 8837, 13,344</td>
<td>Antigua, Barbados (&quot;Seawell&quot;), Caracas (&quot;Maisie&quot;), Granada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Port-of-Spain, San Juan, St. Kitts, St. Lucia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>5619, 10,021, 13,294</td>
<td>Belize, Guatemala City, Managua, Merida, Mexico City, Panama, San Jose, San Salvador, Tampico, Tegucigalpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western South America</td>
<td>6664, 8820, 13,314</td>
<td>Asuncion, Buenos Aires, Cali, Esmeraldas (Ecuador), Guayaquil, La Paz, Lima, Panama, Santiago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern South America</td>
<td>5881, 8845, 13,344</td>
<td>Belém, Caracas, Cayenne, Georgetown (&quot;Atkinson&quot;), Montevideo, Paramaribo, Port-of-Spain, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Air Transport Service</td>
<td>4724, 6730, 11,228, 13,215</td>
<td>Croughton (England), Goose Bay (Labrador), Harmon (Newfoundland), Keflavik (Iceland), Kindley (Bermuda), Leids (Azores), Ramey (Puerto Rico), Sidi Silmane (Morocco), Thule (Greenland), Wheelus (Libya)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

August, 1958
Radio communications room above is in Lima, Peru, and is set up in accordance with the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization, an agency of the United Nations. At right is a technician inside the Gufunes Receiving Station at Reykjavik, Iceland.

Typical of Pan American Airlines radio rooms all over the globe is the one shown above, where a communicator keeps contact with airplanes en route.

bands are employed for off-route operations.

"Route" bands, used more extensively than the "off-route" frequencies, are: 2850-3025, 3400-3500, 4650-4700, 5480-5680, 6525-6685, 8815-8965, 10,065-10,100, 11,275-11,400, 13,260-13,360 and 17,900-17,970 kc. Aircraft and ground stations on each of the international air routes (for example, the South Pacific route) are assigned a "family" of frequencies, usually one each in the 2-, 5-, 8-, and 13-mc. bands. The 8-mc. channels provide the most productive DX'ing at present, followed by 5 mc. and 13 mc.

Assignments by frequency and route for the international airways are shown in the tables on pages 85 and 113. Some stations in these groups do not operate on 13 mc., but most of them use the 5- or 6-mc. and 8-mc. channels.

Since most aero stations operate with relatively low power (usually 0.5 to 2 kw.), the best time to DX is when there is darkness on all or most of the path between the transmitter and your receiving location.

Stations in Europe and Africa are heard best during the late afternoon and evening hours in the United States, stations in the Americas during the evening and dawn periods, and those in the Pacific and Far East areas in the early morning and after sunrise, up to about 8 a.m., local U. S. time.

Airports and aircraft on U. S. domestic air routes will also be heard, but these generally operate on lower frequencies, usually 5 or 8 mc. during the day and 2 or 5 mc. at night.

Ground stations generally identify themselves by the city or island name, but some use the airport name, such as Maiquetia (Caracas), Boyeros (Havana), and Piarco (Trinidad). Aircraft are generally identified by the company name or initials, followed by the flight number, for example, KLM 781. Although most contacts are in English, occasionally French, Spanish or Portuguese can be heard.

The best way to log aero stations is to

(Continued on page 112)
This month we will talk about the relative merits of plate and screen modulation in an amateur transmitter. As all Novices are authorized to use 'phone in the 2-meter band, this information is important. To supplement the discussion, we will also review some equipment—the WRL Globe Chief 90-A transmitter, SM-90 screen modulator and UM-1 plate modulator.

How a Modulator Works. To decide intelligently which type of modulator will best suit your needs requires some information on how a modulator works. In an amplitude-modulated transmitter, a steady carrier wave is emitted by the transmitter when no modulation is present. But when a sound strikes its microphone, the sound is converted into a corresponding audio signal, which is amplified and applied to the r.f. power amplifier tube being modulated.

Modulation can be applied to almost any element of the r.f. amplifier tube, usually to either the screen grid or the plate. It alternately increases and decreases the d.c. voltage applied to the element, and thereby varies the amplitude (strength) of the signal emitted by the transmitter. At the receiver, the modulation is removed from the received signal and converted back into sound through the loudspeaker.

To obtain 100% modulation, the peak value of the modulating signal must equal the d.c. voltage on the element to which the modulation is applied, so that the voltage swings from zero to twice its unmodulated value during modulation.

Plate Modulation. Assume that we wish to plate-modulate a transmitter running 500 volts at 100-ma. (50-watt) input to its final stage. At a normal plate-circuit effi-
HELP US OBTAIN OUR HAM LICENSES

Prospective amateurs requesting help and encouragement in obtaining their licenses are listed here. To have your name listed, write to Herb S. Brier, W5EQQ, c/o POPULAR ELECTRONICS, One Park West, New York 16, N. Y. Please print your name and address clearly. Names are grouped geographically by amateur call areas.

K1/W1 CALL AREA
Melvin E. Adams (14), 100 Cedarcliff Rd., E. Braintree, Mass. (Code and theory)
John Westergood, Jr., F.R.D. No. 2, Found Ridge, N. Y. Phone: FO 4-5888. (Code and theory)
Thomas A. Stouber, 1661 Radcliff Ave., Bronx 52, N. Y. (Code and theory)
Steven Rabinowitz, 2710 Webb Ave., New York 68, N. Y. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)
Stuart Wechter, 84-60 251st St., Bellerose 26, N. Y. Phone: FI 7-8321. (General code and theory)

K2/W2 CALL AREA
Byron Wels, 8 Timber Lane, Levittown, N. Y. (Code and theory)
Lawrence Wolken, 7921 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh 8, Pa. Phone: CH 2-3456. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)
Richard C. Weinberg (15), 848 Broadway, Everett, Mass. (Code and theory)
Robert McNerney, 15 Bant Dr., Pawtucket, R. I. Phone: PA 3-8076. (General code and theory)

K3/W3 CALL AREA
Ray Caffrey, P. O. Box 612, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)
Lawrence Wolken, 7921 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh 8, Pa. Phone: CH 2-3456. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

K4/W4 CALL AREA
Virginia Mundy, Greenville, Ky. (Code and theory)
Andy J. Peppers, East Mill St., Boaz, Ala. (Code and theory)
William Mason, 3070 N.W. 186 Tr., Opa Locka, Fla. (General code and theory)
Billy Holder, Route 2, Central, S. C. (Code)
Julian A. Freeman, Jr., 3 Accabue Rd., Charleston 3, S. C. (Code and theory)
Jimmy Cox, 2405 Hill Ave., Gadsden, Ala. (Code)
Bobby Wyatt, 209 W. MaIs St., Huntington, Tenn. (Code and selection of equipment)

K5/W5 CALL AREA
Bob Haney, Jr., 305 S. Mary, Crane, Texas. Phone: 3899. (Code and theory)
Jerry Lunday, 2105 San Pablo Dr., Dallas 27, Texas. Phone: EV 1-5655. (Code and regulations)
Bruce Green (13), 4201 Titanic, El Paso, Texas. Phone: SK 5-5107. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

K6/W6 CALL AREA
Ron Weaver, 11491 Fir St., Lynnwood, Calif. Phone: NE 1-3829. (Code, theory, regulations and selection of equipment)
Calvin Arbuthnot (22), 325 W. 73rd St., Los Angeles 5, Calif. Phone: PL 8-8244. (Code and theory)
Charles Guyson, Jr. (14), 5022 Loleta Ave., Eagle Rock 41, Calif. (Code, theory and regulations)
Paul Morris, 6423½ Miramonte Blvd., Los Angeles 1, Calif. (Theory and selection of equipment)

Wilfred E. Melanson, 210 74 26, U. S. Navy Radiopac (T) Bagboll, APO 926, San Francisco 5, Calif. (Regulations and selection of equipment)
Bill Leslie, 2064 Fisilini St., San Luis Obispo, Calif. (Code and theory)
Phil D. Geer, 3517½ W. 108th St., Inglewood 2, Calif. Phone: OR 1-7734. (Code)
Lyle T. Wolf, 5519½ Radford, N. Hollywood, Calif. Phone: PO 1-0401. (Code and theory)
Mike Lesniak, 368 Marlow Dr., Oakland 5, Calif. Phone: NE 9-9609. (Code and theory)
Jim Stewart (15), 131 Florence St., Sunnyvale, Calif. Phone: RE 8-0609. (Code)
Mike Gilbertson, 9232 E. Sparklett St., Temple City, Calif. (Code, theory, regulations and selection of equipment)
Sam Faber (14), 11608 Wish Ave., Granada Hills, Calif. Phone: EM 2-1418. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

K7/W7 CALL AREA
Douglas Coke (16), 225 Linden St., Reno, Nev. Phone: PA 2-0641. (Code and theory)
David Hadley, 2729 N. 600 E. North Ogden, Utah. Phone: EX 2-0569. (General theory)
Rud L. Warner, 3447 So. 3450 W., Salt Lake City, Utah. Phone: AM 2-0170. (Code and theory)
Dennis L. Radke, 1640 Promontory Ave., Oregon City, Ore. (General theory and selection of equipment)
Brant Foote, Box 722, Moab, Utah. (Theory and selection of equipment)
Jeff Snyder, E. 2115 Rockwell, Spokane 27, Wash. (Code and theory)
Mike McIver, E. 2115 Rockwell, Spokane 27, Wash. (Code and theory)

K8/W8 CALL AREA
Robert Kozora, 515 Jefferson Ave., Cleveland 13, Ohio. Phone: PR 1-0097. (Code and theory)
Bud Webber, 2229 Lorain Dr., Lorain, Ohio. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)
Robert Krohn, 1263 Manss Ave, Cincinnati 5, Ohio. Phone: GR 1-2174. (Code)
Fred Crutch, 22001 Fairmont, Cleveland 18, Ohio. Phone: YE 2-0423. (Code and theory)
Bill Ertell, 15010 Delrey Ave., Cleveland 4, Ohio. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)
David Scott, 759 Coolidge St., Clawson, Mich. (Code and theory)
Mike Eyster, Jr., 1834 Nightingale, Dearborn 7, Mich. Phone: LO 2-2123. (Code and theory)
Jim Avery (15), 2012 Johnson, Pinckney 15, Mich. Phone: LI 1-5294. (Code and theory)
Ralph E. Matheny, Jr., Box 211, New Matamoras, Ohio. (Code and theory)
Michael Brill (12), 18276 Colgate, Dearborn, Mich. Phone: LO 2-4992. (Code and theory)
Roger Becking (13), 141 N. Franklin, Dearborn, Mich. Phone: LO 1-6390. (Code and theory)
Dale Messerschmidt, 3243 Henry St., Muskegon, Mich. Phone: 312322. (Code and theory)
Ronald MacDonald, 1601 N. Madison, Saginaw, Mich. (Code and theory)
Thomas E. Rast, 16 Hillcrest Dr., Charleston 2, W. Va. (Code and theory)
Tom C. Sawyer, 2866 Mountview Rd., Upper Arlington, Columbus 21, Ohio. Phone: HU 8-7345. (Code and theory)
Michel Hill (15), 149 S. Charles St., Saginaw, Mich. Phone: PL 7-0639. (Code)

K9/W9 CALL AREA
Jay Pettengrew, Bradford, Ill. Phone: BR 4174. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)
Roger Trace, 706 S. Rush St., South Bend 18, Ind. Phone: AT 7-0614. (Code and theory)

Ron Collins, 1041 S. 75 Ave., Oak Lawn, Ill. (Code and theory)

Richard H. Holmes (19), 3610 Madison Ave., Brookfield, Ill. (Code and theory)

Michael Strittmatter (14), 3311 Winnebago, Le Claire, Wis. Phone: 4-2706. (Code and theory)

Jim Vingis, P. O. Box 241, Edwardsport, Ind. (Code and theory)

Dan Gagnon, 134 Grove St., Mundelein, Ill. Phone: MU 6-7235. (Code and theory)

William Korte, 1028 Langdon, Alton, Ill. Phone: 2-2632. (Code and theory)

Jon Peters (19), 811 W. Oakdale Ave., Chicago 14, Ill. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

David Jezlowski, 1232 Portage Ave., South Bend, Ind. Phone: CE 2-7840. (Code and theory)

Terry Martin (15), R. No. 1, Box 581, West Chicago, Ill. Phone: SA 4097-M2. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

Gerald Kuick (12), 1618 Hawthorne Ave., Two Rivers, Wis. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

Rolna R. Rheinheimer, RR 1, Middlebury, Ind. (Code, theory and regulations)

Tom Kennedy (12), 1911 S. 9th Ave., Maywood, Ill. Phone: FI 3-1797. (Theory and regulations)

Edward W. Simpson, 18W040 Roosevelt Rd., Villa Park, Ill. (General code and theory)

Robert Wasitas, 350 S. 84, East St. Louis, Ill. (Code, theory, regulations and selection of equipment)

Robert Poole, 921 E. 62nd St., Chicago 37, Ill. (Code)

Wayne Olmsted, 1018 S. 5th, Springfield, Ill. (Code, theory, regulations and selection of equipment)

Buddy Carter (14), Box 117, Kewanee, Ind. (Code and theory)

KO/WO CALL AREA

Howard Banks, Route 1, East Prairie, Mo. (Code and theory)

James D. McMechan, 216 Stanton Ave., Ames, Iowa. (Code)

Alonzo Harlow, 3725 S. Compton Ave., St. Louis 18, Mo. Phone: PI 2-6093. (Code and theory)

Gary Paster, 716 Cambridge, St. Louis 5, Mo. Phone: 7-3942. (Code and theory)

Bob Holen (15), Box 25, Forman, N. D. Phone: 5101. (Code and theory)

George Schmueler, 170 N. Prince, Littleton, Colo. Phone: FY 4-1817. (Code and theory)

Jerry McCoy, 541 Myrtle, Kansas City 24, Mo. Phone: CH 1-4636. (Theory and selection of equipment)

Steve Grossman, 1228 Coffelt Ave., Bettendorf, Iowa, Phone: 5-3556. (Code)

Marvin L. Howe, 3001 S. Fork Ct., Wichita, Kan. Phone: MO 3-9367. (Code and theory)

Gare Kaermer, 2 Meadow Acres, Ladeau 17, Mo. (Code)

VE AND OTHERS

D. H. C. Cowley, 605 Albert Ave., Saskatoon, Sask., Canada. (Code, theory, regulations and selection of equipment)

Brian Hoftetter, 139 Hidden Valley Rd., R. R. 2, Kitchener, Ontario, Canada. Phone: SH 3-4592. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

Nelson Lawson, 61 Beverly Ave., Mount Royal, Quebec, Canada. (Code)

Harry Brant (15), P.O. Box 237, Fonthill, Ontario, Canada. (Code and theory)

Len Britten, Box 17, Pincher, Alberta, Canada. (Theory and regulations)

Gary Galt, 602 Milverton Blvd., Toronto 8, Ontario, Canada. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

August, 1958

stage is properly adjusted, the output will vary in exactly the same manner.

It requires power to swing the power input to the modulated stage in this manner. Assuming sine-wave modulation, this added power is half the d.c. input to the modulated stage, or 25 watts to plate-modulate a 50-watt transmitter. It is furnished by the modulator and appears as sidebands on the signal emitted from the transmitter. These sidebands are the intelligence-bearing part of the signal.

Notice that, although the instantaneous plate current of the modulated amplifier varies with modulation, it varies equally above and below its unmodulated value. Consequently, the average plate current, as shown on the plate milliammeter, does not vary during modulation.

Screen-Grid Modulation. If we modulate the d.c. input to the screen grid of the

(Continued on page 119)
**PROTECT YOUR "SUN BATTERIES"**

Due to occasional cloudiness or lack of time during the daylight hours, many experimenters must confine much of their "sun battery" experimenting to evenings. Both 100-watt and 200-watt bulbs are commonly used as sun substitutes. If they are placed too close to the "sun batteries," however, the cells will be subject to heat in excess of the manufacturer's limit.

A sheet of ¼"-thick heat-absorbing glass, placed between the lamp and the sun batteries, substantially reduces the heat and also allows the lamp to be placed closer to the cells for increased efficiency. Heat-absorbing glass is sold in most glass shops for about 50 cents for an 8"x8"x¼" sheet.

To test the effectiveness of such glass, I placed a 100-watt bulb in an efficient reflector 6" above a thermometer lying flat on my bench. The thermometer reached a high of 142° F without the glass. When an 8"x8"x¼" sheet was placed between the lamp and the thermometer, the temperature dropped to a low of 98°, then slowly rose a few degrees as the sheet of glass became warm.

—Art Trauffer

**UNDER-THE-RUG**

If an outdoor TV antenna installation is not feasible in your location, chances are you can still enjoy first-class reception with a high-gain, under-the-rug foil antenna. This is a wide-band folded dipole with two directors and one reflector to eliminate ghost images.

The array has a power gain of 5.0 compared to the dipole alone, and a front-to-back reception ratio of 100/1 to 1000/1 at the frequency to which it is tuned.

All elements are cut from heavy-duty aluminum wrapping foil, and cemented to an old double-width window shade with metal-to-wood cement. Connection to the leads is made with wire paper clips previously soldered to a suitable length of 300-ohm flat TV lead-in wire.

The assembly should be carefully oriented for best reception on the bare floor, then the rug rolled over it. If a rug pad is used, place the antenna under the pad. If you expect to receive signals from widely separated directions, two such antenna assemblies may be employed.—W. McCormick

---

**V.H.F. ANTENNA**

![Diagram of V.H.F. Antenna](image)

**ELEMENT DIMENSIONS AND SPACING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel Number</th>
<th>Director Length (Elements 1, 2)</th>
<th>Director Spacing (A and B)</th>
<th>Dipole Length (Element 3)</th>
<th>Reflector Length (Element 4)</th>
<th>Reflector Spacing (C)</th>
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<td>1'7¼&quot;</td>
<td>7'7¼&quot;</td>
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<td>2' 4½&quot;</td>
<td>8¾&quot;</td>
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August 1958
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The inherent advantages of the fuel cell make it an ideal source of silent electrical power in remote locations where conventional fuels or water power are not available. It is expected to find application in military communications systems, mobile power units, standby power plants, etc. The Army Signal Corps is testing the cell in connection with its new "Silent Sentry" mobile radar set.

Simplified drawing above illustrates basic operation of the fuel cell. See story for details. The cell has about 1 volt potential and the current available depends upon its size, so by varying the number and size of cells, many combinations of current and voltage may be obtained. Basically, the cell is most efficient for high-current, low-voltage use. Photo at top of page shows Signal Corpsmen testing "Silent Sentry" radar powered by the new cell. The equipment is capable of spotting a single person a half-mile away in total darkness. The battery of cells (not visible) supplies power at 28 volts.
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August, 1958

101
SPEAKING OF MAGNETISM—Part 1

The expression "like poles repel and unlike poles attract," repeated often enough, tends to give a theoretical concept a reality it does not possess. You wouldn't think of using a screwdriver to tighten a hex nut just because it works so well on a slotted head. Similarly, the magnetic pole concept—good as it may be for explaining fundamental interactions between permanent magnets—fails miserably when you try to apply it to more complex magnetic phenomena.

The question is: can we do away with magnetic poles altogether? Yes, we can if we wish, but we do not have to go to this extreme. If we think of poles and their interactions merely as "rules of thumb" and use them properly, they can serve as useful tools. But when we consider basic explanations, let's work exclusively with magnetic fields and lines of force.

**Magnetic Field.** For example, when an electron current flows through a vertical conductor passing through a sheet of cardboard (Fig. 1), iron filings sprinkled on the cardboard form concentric rings around the wire. This magnetism is just as "real" as the magnetism around a bar magnet. Yet, where are the poles?

Or consider a ring of iron magnetized by a coil through which an electron current flows (Fig. 2). A strong magnetic field exists inside the iron core but, again, where are the poles? There just aren't any!

Figure 3 illustrates another good example of the same kind of thing. Two U-magnets separated by a reasonable distance are generally conceded to be polarized individually. Each one has its own N-pole and its own S-pole.

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| 12" | $30.00 | 20" | $70.00 |
| 14" | $35.00 | 21" | $95.00 |
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Fig. 4. Field direction is arbitrarily taken as the direction over which an isolated little N-pole would travel if it were permitted to do so.

really intimate contact can be established, polar identity completely vanishes and the magnetic field is entirely confined within the metal.

**Fundamental Definitions.** To help you follow the line of reasoning we are going to develop, and to make possible exact descriptions of magnetic phenomena in terms of fields rather than poles, we will need a few fundamental definitions.

**Magnetic Field.** This is a condition of space surrounding a magnet in which magnetic effects can be detected. The shifting of an iron filing when placed near a magnet indicates that the filing is being acted upon by the magnetic field.

**Lines of Force.** It is convenient to think of magnetic fields as being composed of individual lines of force. Lines of force as such have no real existence; they simply serve as descriptive aids.

**Direction of Field.** The lines of force comprising a field are not in motion if the source of the field is at rest. Yet, because a magnetic compass will always point in a given direction when placed in a field, we arbitrarily define field direction as the path that an isolated N-pole follows under the influence of the magnetic forces. (Notice that we have not completely abandoned the idea of poles since we use an N-pole to establish our arbitrary field direction. When we speak of an N-pole in this sense, we refer to that end of a magnetic compass which points in a northerly direction when it is free to turn.)

**N-pole and S-pole.** If we have to bring poles into our discussion at all, we should define them exactly. From the description of the direction of a field just given, we can safely define an N-pole as that end of a magnet from which the lines of force emerge into the air; in contrast, an S-pole is then the end into which the lines of force re-enter the magnet. (See Fig. 4.) Such a definition is perfectly consistent with the arbitrarily selected field direction based upon the path of an isolated N-pole under magnetic influence.

**Lines of Force.** The notion of magnetic lines of force is due to the work of Michael Faraday (1791-1867). He thought of these lines as if they were real, and used them to interpret magnetic phenomena. Following his lead, we can see that these lines have some very definite properties.

1. Lines of force never cross each other.
2. Lines having the same arbitrary direction and lying adjacent to each other repel each other.
3. Lines of force are under tension and, like stretched rubber bands, tend to contract to the shortest possible length.
4. Lines having different or opposite directions appear to attract each other. If
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Below is a Partial list of over three hundred popular types! Write for free complete list and order blank.

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GUARANTEE: We Guarantee to replace FREE for one year any tube purchased from us which fails to function efficiently under actual operating conditions. Refunds will be made promptly for any defective merchandise within 5 days of receipt.

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August, 1958

Video Electric Company
9 South 5th St., Harrison, N. J.
these oppositely directed lines originate in two different magnetic bodies, the mutual attraction of the lines results in a mutual attraction of the bodies.

Figure 5 illustrates the first three of these properties. Lines "emerging" from the N-pole begin to spread apart by repulsion as soon as they appear in the air, and there is no tendency for one line to cross any other. The curved lines above and below the magnet resemble inflated balloons seen in cross-section in that they appear to want to contract back into the magnet but cannot do so due to the mutual repulsion between them.

These properties explain simple interactions without any reference to poles at all. First examine the sequence in Fig. 6.

Two magnets separated by a substantial distance are placed so that the lines of force emerge from the two ends closest to each other; these lines follow independent patterns as though they were alone in space. As they are brought close to each other, it is evident that lines having the same direction will be adjacent and that repulsion will take place, not only between the lines of force, but also between the magnets themselves.

Exactly the same effect occurs when we bring the other two poles close to one another as in Fig. 7. Thus, we are not saying that "like poles repel" but we are attributing the interaction to something that occurs in the space between the magnets rather than in the ends of the magnets themselves. This is a fine but important distinction, as you will see.

A second possible condition, as in Fig. 8, is the one in which two magnets are positioned so that oppositely directed lines of force lie adjacent, either with the magnets end-to-end or side-by-side. The fourth property of lines of force tells us that attraction between magnetic lines, and hence attraction between the magnetic bodies, should occur. This explains why "opposite poles attract" without the need for referring to poles at all.

**Attraction and Repulsion.** You might reasonably comment at this point that nothing we have described by lines of force could not also have been adequately described using the pole concept. In a sense, you would be perfectly right, because the attraction and repulsion of poles is a usable tool in working with these simple and fundamental interactions.

However, we have shown that there are no poles in the magnetic field of a single current-carrying wire (Fig. 1) or in a closed-ring solenoid. Yet, if we place two parallel wires near each other, there will be definite attractions and repulsions depending upon the direction of the currents through them.

If there are no locatable poles, how will you predict the directions of the forces? Again, two pole-less ring solenoids adjacent to one another will also show the presence of magnetic forces. Without specifying pole position, can you predict the attraction or repulsion?

In next month’s After Class, we will demonstrate how magnetic fields can be used to describe all interactions, regardless of poles or the absence of poles. As a matter of fact, we will include one phenomenon that forces you to arrive at the wrong conclusion if you use the pole concept but leads you directly to the correct answer if you employ the field idea.

---

**Fig. 7.** The same effect is shown here as in Fig. 6 except that both sets of lines have been reversed in direction by turning them end over end.

**Fig. 8.** Two conditions that result in attraction between magnets. In both cases, the directions of the magnetic lines of force are opposed.
Build the Quizzomat
(Continued from page 47)
(RL1), 6-volt a.c. relay (RL2), buzzer, and transformer T1—-are secured to the rear and side aprons of the chassis.
One terminal of each neon lamp should be grounded directly to the chassis by connecting it to a solder lug held by one of the Flushlite mounting screws.
Wire the answer switches and neon lamps first, then the buzzer and time-delay circuits. The octal socket of RL1 is held above the chassis apron by two 1 ⅛" 6-32 machine screws which pass through two 1" brass spacers.
Answer Sequence. A good true-false quiz should have a random selection of answers. And the switch and code wiring chosen provides four different answer-sequence groups, which vary enough to prevent memorization. With the wiring as shown in the schematic diagram, the answers are given on page 46 for each of the four code-switch positions.
All you have to do when composing a series of ten quiz questions is to select the sequence code upon which it is to be based, then make up the questions so that the correct answers follow the true-false sequence of the chosen code.

Hamming on the Highways
(Continued from page 55)
University of Hawaii comparing his curriculum with that of a senior at the University of Arizona who was driving back to class. And one day on my way home from a shopping trip at St. Louis, I had a long and interesting chat with a serviceman at Goose Bay, Labrador.
Mobile stations in this country make daily contact with stations in England, France, Germany, and Africa. I have a schedule with a Swiss journalist who is planning to put mobile equipment into his MG sports car for a trip to Monaco this summer.
Special Pleasure. Every ham with a car has probably thought about going mobile, but there are a few occupations where mobile operation is particularly rewarding. For instance, the salesman who is on the road daily after day not only keeps in touch with his family by amateur radio but fills the lonesome hours on the road by chatting with other hams.
Many amateurs inducted into service.
have found that by having transmitters in their cars they can follow their hobby in uniform. And many a husband on his way home from work gets special pleasure out of talking to his XYL (wife) who is at home getting dinner ready.

**Important Functions.** Mobile amateur stations serve many practical and important functions. No Civil Defense organiz-

**High-power equipment** in trunk of car. Antenna coil is at the left.

**Row of mobiles at summer hamfest.** These get-togethers allow operators to swap notes on equipment.

tion is complete without a well-trained corps of mobile operators ready to drive into a disaster area deprived of communication. In the last few months the mobile crew of our radio club assisted in a community fund-raising drive.

The fellows also coordinated search teams looking for an elderly man who became lost while picking berries in a heavily wooded section. With the arrival of the tornado season, they have been asked to work with the state police in setting up a storm warning program for the area.

Recognition of the importance of such mobile units is contained in the fact that many states now issue special license plates with amateur station call letters instead of the usual letter-number combinations.

**The Fun of Mobiling.** But it is the sheer fun of mobiling that attracts most of us into it. When I approach a large city, instead of trying to figure out the tortuous route shown on the road map, I call "CQ" and raise a station there. He gives me the short cuts that save many minutes, and more times than not I spend those minutes drinking a cup of coffee with him and his family after he has guided me to his door.

Recently I had a chance to repay this hospitality. One day at noon I contacted Bob, a student at Purdue University, just as he was driving away from his Arizona home to return to school after a vacation. I invited him to stop by when he reached Illinois since I lived only a few miles off his route. No sooner had we signed off than another station, a local one, called me and teasingly accused me of being an "Electronic Lorelei!"

Late the following day a strange car with the characteristic swinging whip roared into the driveway and a tall, blond fellow wearing glasses and an Ivy League shirt jumped out and waved at me. Before I had time to wave back, another tall, blond fellow wearing glasses and an Ivy League shirt emerged from the car.

I thought too much hamming had addled my little gray cells until Bob, W7VMQ, explained I had lured two of the well-known amateur radio triplets off their course along Highway 66. He introduced Charlie, W7VMO, and said that Dick, W7VMP, was already at school.

Mobile operation adds much to the fun of summer "hamfests." Usually several amateurs travel in a caravan of cars toward the picnic site, chatting back and forth, making wisecracks about the "deaf" cars passing them, and having a good time in general. A fixed transmitter at the picnic area stands ready to talk these mobilers in, and, when they see parked cars with graceful swaying whips, they know they have arrived.

**"Loud" Talking.** A few of my mobile experiences are more enjoyable as memories
than they were at the time. For example, one evening last summer a girl friend and I attended a drive-in movie. After the first few minutes of the feature we agreed it was a real dud, so I decided to show off my mobile rig. I turned down the car speaker, switched on the transmitter, and called a long and—I hoped—seductive-sounding CQ.

Even before I finished I noticed that people in the cars next to us seemed to be disturbed. Suddenly cars began honking, lights flashed on the screen, and my friend whispered hoarsely: “Carole, I can hear every word you’re saying coming out of that speaker in the next car!”

It was true. Strong signals from my transmitter were getting into the theater amplifying system, and I was giving the sound track a good run for its money. With that antenna sticking up like the Eiffel Tower, there was no chance to hide. In a few moments the manager dropped by to ask pointedly if we would like to have our money back and go somewhere—anywhere—else and talk. We meekly promised to be quiet, and he let us stay.

In conclusion, let me say that as a girl I am never afraid or lonely when I am out in the car alone. How could I be? Zipping along with that antenna leaning in the wind, I have a wonderful feeling of freedom and companionship as I chat with people near at hand or miles away.

The Italians put it well: “Good company in a journey makes the way seem much shorter.”

Semiconductor Space Spanner

(Continued from page 64)

power amplifier collector current. Loading capacitor $C_7$ is used to set the collector current of the power amplifier at 8 ma. when in the “bottom” of the dip. If your particular installation incorporates an antenna coupler, it is a good idea to tune it, in conjunction with loading capacitor $C_7$, for maximum power radiated by the antenna.

It is best to tune up with a field strength meter. This would consist of a 0-1 milliammeter connected in parallel with a crystal diode. A wire from each meter terminal should be strung up near the transmitter antenna.

If your station communications receiver has an “S” meter, the transmitter may be
tuned for maximum reading. Occasionally this method will produce false answers, however, so the field strength method is strongly recommended.

Good hunting and choice DX! The author is currently operating this transmitter on 11 meters (27.05 mc.) and 10 meters (28.15 mc.) and will keep an ear glued to the speaker listening for a "CQ-TR."

What Goes In Between?
(Continued from page 71)

manual accompanying the preamplifier and power amplifier must be checked again at this point to determine the necessary requirements of cable and plugs.

Connecting the Speaker. The remaining chore (and it really isn't) is to connect the speaker. The power amplifier will contain a terminal strip offering a variety of output connections, usually C (Common), 4, 8, and 16 ohms. All you need do is check the speaker specifications to determine its impedance rating and connect it between C and the appropriate terminal to match your speaker (R1 in diagram).

The wire for this can be 300-ohm TV lead-in or plain rubber-covered lamp cord or the equivalent. If the distance between speaker and amplifier exceeds 50 feet, a heavier wire is recommended. Shielded cable is not required since the line is at very low impedance—and not susceptible to hum pickup.

After wiring, plug in the power cords and check out all components. Should one unit fail to work, check the wiring for possible short circuits and interchange its shielded input lead with one that works. If the unit then operates properly, there must be a defective solder connection at either end of the lead you replaced.

If there is excessive hum, say, in the phono channel, and all hum adjustments have been made, try connecting a single wire lead from a cold water pipe in the house to the shield portion of the phono plug. Then readjust all hum controls.

Should hum persist, change the position of the phonograph with relation to other components. You might find that the hum is being induced in the pickup itself by a power transformer of one of the other units. Make sure all plugs are pushed all the way in, tightly, and check all solder joints where shield and plug meet.
Hi-Fi Highlights
(Continued from page 83)

Thirty-watt amplifier, kit and factory wired, features four equalization positions, three low-level inputs, three high-level inputs, concentric loudness and level controls. Output stage uses four EL84's in push-pull parallel. Eico HF-32.

Ceramic stereo cartridge has 0.3-volt output and is compatible with older LP records. The new turnover model shown will also play standard 78-rpm discs. Sonotone 8T.
Squawk with the Transihorn

(Continued from page 77)

You could substitute a "standard" paging trumpet (such as a University Type MIL-45) for the "Cobra." An ordinary loudspeaker might be used for indoor applications, provided the speaker has a 45-ohm voice coil. A loudspeaker or paging trumpet with a low-impedance coil will do if you connect its leads to the transformer secondary (rather than across the blue and brown primary leads as in the schematic.)

Other transistors can be used in the circuit, such as the CBS-Hytron 2N256, Sylvania 2N307, or RCA 2N301. However, it may be necessary to experiment with bias resistors R1 and R2, trying values from 47 to 120 ohms for best operation.

You can change the tone quality of the signal by substituting different-value coupling capacitors for C1 and C2, or by connecting a capacitor (0.02 to 0.5 µfd. at 400 volts) across the transformer primary. Almost any 6-volt battery will do.

..................................................................

DX'ing the Airlanes

(Continued from page 86)

tune across the 5-, 8- or 13-mc. bands until you find an active channel, then leave your receiver set on this frequency for a while, and log the various stations as they come on and go off. Most transmissions are short.

When stations call each other, they give the ID (identity) of the calling station last. For example, Wake will say "Guam from Wake," or simply "Guam—Wake." Since the ID's are brief, it sometimes takes a while to identify weak signals. However, an ID is usually given at the beginning and end of each contact. Using a tape recorder can be helpful; transmissions can be played back if station identification is missed.

Sometimes a rare country can be logged by studying airline schedules to determine when a plane is landing or taking off. For example, as there are only a few planes landing at the Cayman Islands, the airport station there is seldom in operation. But there is a flight leaving Miami for the Caymans on Saturday at 8 a.m. EST (Eastern Standard Time). By checking Cayman's 6537-ki. frequency at that time, Cayman can be heard contacting Miami to receive information on the plane's departure.

During the period around dawn, interesting reception can be picked up on: 8845 kc.,
from the South Pacific, including Auckland (N.Z.), Canton Island, Nandi (Fiji Islands) and Sydney (Australia); 8862 kc., from the West Pacific, with stations such as Guam, Okinawa, Taipei, and Wake; and 8871 kc., the Far East route (India to Australia), which is used by Bangkok, Darwin, Djakarta, Rangoon and Singapore. The 13,344-, 13,354- and 13,284-kc. channels of these groups are also in use at times during this

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August, 1958
period, but are less active than the 8-mc. channels.

Norfolk Island, a speck in the South Pacific, can be heard daily on 8888 kc. at 0650 EST, giving weather information to Sydney. Lord Howe Island follows on the same frequency at 0655 EST with its weather.

Late afternoon and early evening is another interesting time to tune in on: 8820 kc., used from West Africa by Dakar, Roberts (Liberia), Kano (Nigeria) and Sal (Cape Verde Islands); 8845 kc., for Middle East stations such as Bahrein Island, Beirut, Damascus and Teheran; and 8956 kc., for East Africa, including Khartoum and Nairobi.

One of the most active areas is the North Atlantic route. Gander (Newfoundland), Shannon (Ireland) and other stations can be heard contacting planes on 8862 and 8913 kc. during the day and early evening, and on 5626 and 5641 kc. during the night hours. Progress of planes flying the North Atlantic can be followed as they check with their contact stations.

In the "off-route" bands, the most interesting channels are the Military Air Transport System (MATs) frequencies: 4724, 6730, 11,228 and 13,215 kc. These are used by MATS stations and planes throughout the world. Listen for: Johnston Island, Wake, Midway and Okinawa in the early morning; Lajes (Azores), Keelavik (Iceland), Thule (Greenland) and Wheelus (Libya) in the afternoon and evening.

Verification of reception of many aero stations can be obtained by sending accurate reports to these stations. List the frequency, date, time, contacts heard, readability and strength. The reports should be addressed to: Officer in Charge, Aeronautical Radio Station—, followed by the airport name, city and country. Most of the airport names are listed in the Pan American Airways schedule.

Return postage should be sent with reports to these stations, since they do not ask for reports from listeners. U. S. SWL's can send a 7-cent airmail stamp to stations in the U. S. and U. S. Territories, and an International Reply Coupon (available at most Post Offices for 13 cents) to stations in foreign countries. Aero stations do not have printed QSL cards such as broadcast and amateur stations use, but will verify by postcard or letter, or on a prepaid reply card if you wish to include one for their convenience in replying.

[Always say you saw it in—POPULAR ELECTRONICS]
or unmodulated signal generator. Or it can be set up as a wavemeter which will read the frequency of oscillation of an external circuit.

The GDO can also be used to determine unknown values of capacitance between 70 and 2000 µµfd., to measure the inductance of r.f. coils, to determine the Q of a tuned circuit, to pretune a transmitter, etc. The Heath manual devotes several pages to brief explanations and instructions on these uses. Your local library's technical section can provide you with additional data.

**Comment.** If you start construction of the GD-1B immediately after supper, you should have it ready to go before bedtime. Or if you're one of the slow-but-sure-type workers, it might take 1 ½ evenings.

As can be seen, the dipper is a compact handful. The tuning control is thumb-operated, and band-changing is accomplished by plugging in the appropriate range coil. The coils themselves are prewound and come in a neat storage box.

Reasonable care in wiring (wire placement is critical because of the frequencies involved) will reward the home constructor with a reliable instrument that deserves a place on any workbench.

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**Electronics—Missile Control**

(Continued from page 44)

the tilt or the azimuth changes from what it should be beyond certain limits, the officer only has to push a button which sends a signal to the missile and destroys it.

**Importance of Radar.** The new instrumentation radar, XN1, built by RCA and pictured on our cover this month, plays its part after the early ELSSSE launch phase. Information from this radar feeds position information to an IBM 704 computer. The computer has been programmed to predict where the vehicle would impact were the fuel cut at any time. The computer supplies information so that the range safety officer and Air Force officer know at all times where the vehicle would impact if either were to push a big red "destrucit" button at the operating position. This is known as the impact prediction system.

When a missile is fired, the radar is directed where to point so that it will see...
NUCLEAR ENGINEERING COURSE

This fall will see the launching of the first home-study course in nuclear engineering. It will provide advanced education in the field to fill the predicted need for nuclear engineering technicians. The course will be given by CREI Atomics, Inc., 3224 16th Street, Washington, D. C., a subsidiary of Capitol Radio Engineering Institute.

the target. Information usually comes from sources close to the missile. This is known as target acquisition data and is provided to the XN1 which then gets on track. This is known as a monopulse radar.

The position of the “dish” is taken off digitally by digital pickup devices, and the range is also taken off digitally and is fed to the data transmission system in terms of frequency tones transmitted over regular land lines to the Cape where the computer is located. Another one of these radars situated at Grand Bahamas does the same thing and information is transmitted digitally through a submarine cable. The reason for using digital devices is that greater accuracy can be maintained and more precise bits of information transmitted dealing with elevation range.

The impact prediction system is only one of the many fascinating functions of electronics at the missile test center. Our congenial host, Harold Moriss, Manager of Instrumentation Engineering at RCA, explains the necessity of electronics as follows:

“In the six divisions of instrumentation which I have made in my organizational
setup, five of them are completely electronic. Without those five that are completely electronic, we could make no measurements on the missile program at all. Things are happening so fast that the human mind cannot interpret or measure without electronics. Further, they're happening at a distance—in other words, we can't ride along piggyback on the missile to find out what's going on.

"We must make measurements and make these electronically and transmit them to the ground for later analysis. I think the key to the whole problem is speed and measurement at a distance. Of course the word telemeter, I believe, comes from the Greek which means to measure at a distance. This is precisely what we are doing with our radar systems of both pulse and c.w. type because they do the same thing. So, without electronics there would be no missile testing program."

**Job Opportunities.** We learned from Mr. Moriss that the engineers responsible for these fantastic devices were generally in their early 30's. In answer to our question, "What are the opportunities for young people who are willing to study electronics in this particular field?" he replied:

"I couldn't recommend any field more highly. We've just scratched the surface. I'm reminded of Columbus and the time he set out from Spain to see if the world was flat or round—this is about the position we're in regarding space work today. It's a magnificent opportunity for anyone with curiosity and ambition and who wants to find out about the unknown."

---

**Transistor Topics**  
(Continued from page 66)

frequency p-n-p transistor functioning as a combination mixer-oscillator.

The oscillator operates over a frequency range of 30.83 mc. to 37.5 mc., as the r.f. circuits are tuned from 88 to 108 mc. Thus, the local oscillator frequency is one-third of the FM carrier frequency plus 4.5 mc. As a result of the second and third harmonic and mixing action, two signals are obtained at the unit's output, an i.f. "picture" carrier and an FM "sound" carrier 4.5 mc. removed from the picture carrier. These output sig-
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nals are coupled through a balanced output transformer to the TV receiver.

Both the "picture" and "sound" carriers are needed in TV sets employing an intercarrier-type audio system. Only the FM "sound" carrier is used in older sets with a separate sound i.f. strip.

Product News. Lafayette Radio (165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.) features a number of transistorized products and components in its latest catalog, including a new six-transistor receiver (FS-110), and a fully transistorized hearing aid selling for under 30 dollars (F-360). New transistor components include a receiver coil kit, subminiature earphones, and transistor audio transformers. For a free copy of the catalog, write directly to the firm.

At least two major manufacturers—Dahlberg and Zenith—have introduced transistorized sun-powered hearing aids. Built into special eye-glass frames, these units include small storage cells to permit operation indoors and at night.

RCA recently demonstrated a completely transistorized closed-circuit TV system. Designed for battery operation, the experimental system employed a portable receiver and a miniaturized TV camera.

Both Philco and Regency have introduced "personal" transistor receivers designed for earphone operation which retail for less than $20.00.

One final tip before closing. Before too long, automobile manufacturers will start announcing their new 1959 models. Watch for a variety of transistorized devices in the new cars!

See you next month...
Among the Novice Hams
(Continued from page 89)

r.f. amplifier tube, instead of its plate input, it will require very little audio power to modulate the screen voltage 100%. However, if the modulation is applied to the screen without first decreasing the screen voltage, the amplifier plate current will follow the screen’ voltage; but, as the plate voltage remains constant, the power output only doubles—instead of quadrupling—on modulation peaks. The result is a very distorted output signal.

By carefully adjusting the transmitter antenna loading to just beyond the point that gives maximum power output, and then reducing the d.c. screen voltage until the plate current is cut in half, the normal 70% efficiency of the amplifier is also cut in half. Consequently, the power output is quartered. Then modulating the screen causes the output to swing from zero to four times its unmodulated value at 100% modulation, as required for distortionless modulation.

Recommendations. A major disadvantage of screen modulation, compared to plate modulation, is the resulting lower output. Also, the screen-modulation characteristics of available tubes are not quite as good as their plate-modulation characteristics. Therefore, the audio quality from a screen-modulated transmitter is usually not quite as good as from a plate-modulated one.

Use plate modulation if you can afford it. But if first cost is most important, screen modulation gives excellent results at a cost of a loss of one-half to one “S unit” in signal strength.

A 90-Watt Transmitter. The WRL Globe Chief 90-A is a crystal-controlled, band-switching, c.w. (code) transmitter covering all the amateur bands from 160 meters through 10 meters, including the 80-, 40-, and 15-meter Novice bands. Its 6AG7 crystal oscillator drives a pair of 807 tubes in parallel to a maximum input of just over 90 watts. A pi-network tank circuit matches the transmitter output into the usual range of antenna systems.

The built-in power supply utilizes a 5U4GB rectifier. It delivers 475 volts at 235 ma. when the transmitter is loaded to its maximum rated power input of 90+ watts. At this input, the Globe Chief delivers 60 watts to the antenna on all bands up to 15
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New Way Without Surgery

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For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

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meters. On ten meters, where the 807's perform as frequency multipliers, the output power is 30 watts.

A mark on the plate milliammeter scale indicates what the plate current should be to obtain the maximum authorized Novice power input of 75 watts. This power input results in a solid 50-watt output on the Novice bands.

A "tune-transmit" switch permits tuning the oscillator without overheating the 807's or spotting frequencies without putting a full-power signal on the air. Modified grid-block keying virtually eliminates the painful shocks from the key that are always a possibility with the simple cathode keying generally used in inexpensive c.w. transmitters.

**Screen Modulator.** The WRL SM-90 screen modulator will convert practically any c.w. transmitter, except simple one-tube ones or those having a triode final, with a power input up to 100 watts or so into a screen-modulated phone transmitter. It can be fed from a high-impedance crystal or dynamic microphone, and employs a 12AX7 dual-triode speech amplifier to drive a 12AU7 "cathode-coupled" modulator.

The SM-90 plugs into the accessory socket of the transmitter, after a few wiring changes are made in the latter, and obtains all operating power from the transmitter. Unplugging the modulator and inserting a shorting plug in the accessory socket restores the transmitter to its original operating condition.

**Universal Plate Modulator.** The WRL UM-1 modulator was described fully in "Kit Builder's Korner," page 73, POPULAR ELECTRONICS, June, 1958. It can plate-modulate almost any c.w. transmitter with an input up to 100 watts. It takes a high-impedance crystal or dynamic microphone or a single-button carbon microphone.

**News and Views**

Charlie, KN2RDA, has made 63 contacts in 14 states, Austria, Canada, and Puerto Rico in three weeks of operation on 40 and 15 meters. He feeds a vertical antenna with his Heathkit DX-40 transmitter and receives with a Hallicrafters SX-100. . . . Another 14-state man is Terry, KN5POP. His record is 80 contacts in a month with a DX-40 transmitter, Windom antenna, and Hallicrafters S-85 receiver. Terry tries to "QSL" 100% and offers to schedule anyone wanting a Texas contact.

Roy, KN4UQA, waited six weeks for his Novice license to come after he took the test. K4AH, K4RSD, and KN4TPU have been his helpers and teachers. Thirteen
states worked and confirmed in three weeks on 40 and 15 meters indicate that his Knight 50-watt transmitter, Hallicrafters S-38E receiver, and 65' folded dipole antenna are working well.

Ed, KN4RBO, should have his General Class license by the time you read this. In his ten months as a Novice, his Johnson Adventurer transmitter pushed his signal into 20 states on 80 and 40 meters via a 75' antenna, 15' high. Ed listens with a Hallicrafters S-38D receiver, QSL's 100%, and gets a 60% return. He is president of the Powhatan Amateur Radio Club. . . . Mike, KN6KMM, just passed his General Class exam after 2½ months as a Novice. In that time, he has worked 27 states, 24 confirmed, with Australia being his best DX. A Heathkit DX-20 excites either a 15-meter "ground-plane" antenna or a 66' end-fed wire. A Heathkit AR-3, helped by a Q-Multiplier and a preselector (see Popular Electronics, February, 1956), does the receiving. Mike operates on 15, 40, and 80 meters. He offers to help prospective Novices obtain their licenses. . . . Pot, KN0O1W, "wasted" five weeks after securing his license in getting on the air; so he worked 25 states the first 25 days. At the end of a month, he had 28, with 22 confirmed, in 95 contacts on the 80-, 40-, and 15-meter bands.

Pat uses an Adventurer transmitter to excite a Windaom antenna. His pet peeve is those "sincere" promises of a QSL card, immediately followed by no card—ever.

Mike, KN7CAZ, started out with a 15-watter lent to him by W7FON, a science teacher who helps many Novices get on the air. After six weeks with that rig, Mike graduated to a DX-40. Now, after four months on the air, he has 38 states worked, plus many contacts with Canada, Alaska, and Hawaii. Mike operates on 15 in the daytime and on 80 at night. He and his friend, Larry, KN7CFX, will schedule anyone needing a Washington QSL card. Mike's 200-odd contacts have netted him only 80 cards. . . . Bill, KN5MUS/MM, keeps many of the stations he works confused with the "/MM" he tacks on the end of his call letters. The mysterious letters stand for "maritime/mobile," required because Bill does all of his operating from the tanker "S.S.R.E. Wilson," on which he is second engineer. FCC regulations keep him on 15 meters, where his WRL Globe Chief, 15-

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**Study Guide**

Here's a tip for all those who are using the "License Manual" as a study guide in preparation for the General/Technician/Conditional Class examination. There are ten questions and diagrams in the Extra-Class section of the manual which you should study as well as those in the General-Class section. Many applicants overlook these questions and have trouble passing the examination as a result. A footnote to the General-Class section of the manual gives the numbers of the added questions.

---

August, 1958
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mometer dipole, and choice of a Hammarlund HQ-110 or Hallicrafters SX-100 receiver have pushed and pulled his signal in and out of 41 states, 35 confirmed.

Wes, KOJUV, and Tex, KZYA, may be spending all their time playing chess with each other over the air. Contact either of them if you would like to play chess by radio. Wes divided his eight months as a Novice between the three low-frequency Novice bands. Now, he spends most of his "air time" chasing DX on 20 meters, starting at 4:00 a.m. His Globe Chief 90-A and S-38D have given him 250 confirmed contacts in 41 states and 17 countries. The antenna tuner described in POPULAR ELECTRONICS, November, 1957, helps the S-38D drag the signals in. . . . Tex, KZYA, now runs 240 watts to a Johnson Valiant transmitter into a "long wire" antenna and receives with a Hammarlund HQ-150. He has a D-104 microphone; so some of his 44 states and five foreign countries may have been worked on phone. . . . Dave, KN8HZN, is desperately looking for Rhode Island, Delaware, and Nevada to complete his WAS as a Novice on 15 and 40 meters. His best DX is Israel and Australia, in a total of 14 foreign countries worked. All his work is done with a dipole antenna. WRL Globe Scout 680 transmitter, and Hallicrafters SX-99 receiver.

Alan, KN5KAW, is organizing the "Bleeding Fist Radio Club" for operators who, in spite of all their efforts, are unable to make contacts. His record is one contact in 10 months of trying. The single contact was made with a local with the aid of a telephone call to set it up. "Between contacts," Alan has changed transmitters and antennas. (If membership is retroactive, I am eligible, because I could not work out of the city for many months after getting my first license, even though my transmitter worked wonderfully at other hams' locations. . . . Russ, KN9LXW, waited 70 long days to arrive after taking the examination, but in a week on the air, he has made 56 contacts in 16 states, using an Adventurer to drive a 60" doublet on 40 meters. He offers to help prospective Novices get their licenses. . . . Stephen Cohen, K2CZY, (1900 Quentin Rd., Brooklyn 29, N. Y.), also would like to help prospective amateurs obtain licenses.

Contributors to News and Views: Charlie Steinberg, KN2DRA, (15), 3 Dunster Road, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.; Terry Griffin, KN5POP, (16), Rt. 2, Mt. Enterprise, Texas; Ray Linnville, KN4UQA, 1106 E. Tunis St.,

Always say you saw it in—POPULAR ELECTRONICS
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Let's read about what you did next month.

Send a picture of yourself and your station, too, if you have a sharp one available. 73, Herb, W9EGQ

Short-Wave Report

(Continued from page 60)

The following is a resume of the latest reports. All times shown are Eastern Standard and the 24-hour system is used. At time of compilation, all reports are correct. Stations change frequencies and/or schedules with little or no advance notice.

**Albania**—Radio Tirana, 6900 kc., carries English at 1700-1730 and again at 2330-0030. The latter xmn is usually at good level. (11, 390)

**Argentina**—LRA, Buenos Aires, 15,345 kc., has an Eng. period at 1800-1900 followed by Spanish to 2000. Reception reports are requested. (59)

**LRY, Buenos Aires, 9690 kc., is heard well at 1930-2230, with Eng. news presented at 2200 and 2235 Tuesday thru Saturday.** (59, 88, 314)

**Austria**—Osterreich Rundfunk, Vienna, has an Eng. broadcast on 7245 kc. from 0430 to 0530 at good level. (11)

**Belgium**—World’s Fair Radio, Brussels, operates in Eng. at 1930-2000 (except Wednesdays) (Saturday at 1615-2000) on 9745 kc. (to South America), and at 9635, 11,856, and 15,355 kc. (to N.A.) Reports go to World’s Fair Radio, Post Box 26, Brussels 1, Belgium. (RL, 192, 338, 386)

**Brazil**—ZYR96, A Vos do Brasil, Sao Paulo, 9620 kc., is noted in Belgium from 1725 with commercials but is difficult to read after 1730 due to QRM from Rome. (RV)

**ZYE2, Radiodifusora de Macapa, Macapa, 4915 kc., has been heard at 0330 s/on in Portugal. Latin-American marimba and organ mood music noted to 0400. Signal good until 0415. A local government station, ZYE2 is rarely heard. (61)**

**Bulgaria**—Radio Sofia has been found on 15,330 kc. at 2000-2030 and 2200-2330. At 2030 and 2230 Sofia left the air and Moscow took its place. This is to N.A. with Eng. news at the opening. (59, 226, 378, 396, 420)

**Burma**—Burma B/C System (Myanmar Athan), Rangoon, is being reported on 15,365 and 9641 kc. as well as on the regular 11,764-7118-kc. channels for its Eng. period at

August, 1958

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Find out how the Dormiphone works for YOU. Write for FREE Book or call for FREE DEMONSTRATION—Get the Scientific Evidence Today.

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No skilled musical instrument maker, including even those in abo-
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In Europe, Africa, Latin America, Russia, Australia, South America, and the Orient. All small crystal sets of this type are capable of reception at 1200 kHz. Direct import by the Gayle Brand. Complete with dials, 2 amp, 300 ohm, and a Model 1220 4-kHZ Superheterodyne, 250-1150 kc. Please allow 15 days for delivery.

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Canada—R. Canada operates to the USA at 2000-2040 on CKCX, 15,190 kc., and CKLP, 9585 kc., and to the Caribbean areas at 1645-1740 (Eng. from 1705) on CKUS, 15,105 kc., and CKNS, 17,820 kc. (JH, 23, 399, 403)

Dominican Republic—La Voz Dominicana, Ciudad Trujillo, has a special Eng. xmsn on Saturday at 2100-2115 on HI4T, 9728 kc., and possibly on HI4T, 5970 kc. The beginning of the program is devoted to information about the country; news to close at 2115. (RW)

Finland—The Finland DX Club has a monthly program over OIX5, 17,600 kc., and OIX4, 15,190 kc., on the first Thursday at 1730-1800 to (S. America) and at 2300-2330 to (N. A.). After Sept. 22, the times will be 0630-0700 (to S. America) and 0630-0900 to (N. A.). Reception reports are welcome and correct reports will be verified by the regular Finnish B/C Co. card as well as by a card from the DX Club. Reports go to: Finnish B/C Co., Unionkatu 16, Helsinki. (Finland DX Club)

France—Radio Paris can be heard easily on 21,740 kc. during its French xmsn to Canada at 1230. (416)

Guatemala—TNGA, Guatemala City, 11,850 and 9688 kc., is believed to have shortened its Eng. xmsn to N. A. to 2200-2300 although the "Mailbag" is noted Wednesday at 2345. (DJ, 405, 433)

Hungary—R. Budapest is scheduled (through October) at 1900-2000 and 2200-2330 on 11,910, 9683, and 7220 kc. Music at 1930-2000 and 2230-2300, with a special Sunday musicale at 1730-1800 on 11,910 and 7220 kc. only. (335)

Israel—Kol Zion L'Agolot (Voice of Zion), Jerusalem, 9098 kc., has an Eng. xmsn daily at 1630-1730 with news followed by talks. A Hebrew lesson is noted on Monday and Wednesday. Reports go to: Box 754, Jerusalem, Israel. (JF, 61, 416)

Italy—Radio Roma, Box 320, Rome, broadcasts in Italian to So. and Central America at 1340-1400 on 21,560 kc.; to N. A. in Eng. at 1930-1950 on 11,900 and 15,400 kc.; to Western N. A. at 2205 on 11,900 and 9760 kc. They want reports and requests for musical numbers. (61, 88, 386)

Japan—NHK, Tokyo, is noted to Eastern N. A. at 1800-1900 and to Western areas at 0000-0100 over JOA24, 17,855 kc., and JOB21, 15,325 kc. The first half hour is in English. JOA20, 17,855 kc., and JOB5, 15,285 kc., have Eng. to Hawaii at 0200-0230. Other outlets noted in Japanese include JOZ2, 9585 kc. at 0245 and JK12, 9655 kc. at 0310. The Armed Forces Radio Service at Camp Drake is noted on 11,750 kc. at 0345 and on 6160 kc. at 0400-0530 with U.S. network programs; news on the hour. (WK, JS, 225, 338, 373)

Lebanon—Beirut on 8036 kc. (varies) has English from 1000 to 1100 with news at 1000. This one is tough to log due to QRM. (313)

Liberia—ELWA, Monrovia, has extended the N. A. service as follows: 1400-1455 on 21,510 and 15,200 kc., and 2000-2145 on 21,510 and 11,986 kc. Tuesday only. (JA, NK, 286)

Mexico—XELZZ, Mexico City, 11,860 kc., now has an Eng. segment at 2100-2130 with "Record Round-up"; it closes with the news.

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Further checks are being made to determine if this is a daily feature. XEOI, Mexico City, is definitely on 6110 kc., despite conflicting reports that it is on 6010 kc. It was noted at 2300 with pop records. (420)

XESC, Mexico City, 15,205 kc., can be heard often around 1830 or earlier with L.A. music and commercials in Spanish. The ID, given quite frequently, is 'Heraldos de los Tejas del Junco'. (344)

XERUU, Chihuahua, 15,300 kc., is noted in western areas at 1200-1700 with all Spanish programs, frequent ID, commercials, L.A. and N.A. music. The ID is 'Radio Universidad' and the call is XERUU, not XELUU as thought by some DX'ers. (61)

New Guinea—The Australian B/C Commission, VLT6, Port Moresby, carries an English news cast on 6135 kc. at 0400, usually relayed from either Australia or England. This 2-kw. station may be difficult to log. (315)

Panama—HOF31, Reloj de Panama (ot' Circuito R-P-C, Panama City, 9685 kc., is noted evenings from 2230 to 0002/close with clock ticks, commercials, and music. This is the short-wave outlet of HOHM. The two slogans, given above, are interspersed. (59, 396, 420)

Peru—A new outlet is Radio Loreto, Iquitos, 9690 kc., heard at 1730-1930 with So. American and light music, and a religious program from 1930. No English has been noted to date. (RV, 420)

An unidentified station that has Spanish news at 2130-2135 on 9345 kc. has been giving the ID for Radio La Cronica, but it is believed that this is a chain relay and not OAX4J, which is further up the band. (420)

OAX4W, Radio America, Lima, has been on the move; it was once noted on 9415 kc. at 2222 and later on 9455 kc. at 0020-0100 in Spanish. (59, 396, 420)

OAX4K, Radio Central, Lima, 9545 kc., is noted with an all-Spanish xmsn at 1830-1950 with ID every 30 minutes as 'Aquí Radio Central, la Emisora mas Popular.' (59)

Poland—Radio Warsaw operates to N.A. at 1930-2230 on 17,800, 15,275, and 11,705 kc. with

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a talk on stamps at 2000 on the second and fourth Wednesday. The mailbag is presented on Mondays at 1930. (JH, WH, 282, 291, 399, 420, 425)

Sarawak—R. Sarawak, Kuching, carries Eng. news that is heard in Western areas at 0800 on 9565 kc. (strong) and 4945 kc. (fair). S/off at 0945. (338, 400)

South Korea—The Voice of Free Korea, Seoul, 11,925 kc., is noted at 0300-0330 in Eng., and until 0400 in Korean. This is a daily xmn. (409)

South Vietnam—Saigon, 7260 kc., carries Eng. at 0115-0130, 0845-1000, and 1915-1945. The latter xmn is not likely to be heard in the USA. Reports go to: #3, duong Phandinh-Phung, Saigon, Vietnam. (409)

Spain—R. Oviedo, Oviedo, 7230 kc., is noted at 1110 with the “Avve Maria Hour,” at 1125 with ID, at 1135 with request program. (RV)

Surinam—E. Surinam, Paramaribo, 15,406 kc., is heard well at 1815-2000 with mostly Dutch xmsns to the Caribbean areas. An Eng. newscast may be heard Mondays at 2000. Signal is usually good but careful tuning is needed. (61, 286)

Switzerland—R. Switzerland operates to Eastern N.A. at 2030-2215 on 6165, 9535, and 11,665 kc., and to Western N.A. at 2315-0000 on 9535, 11,865, and 15,505 kc. The mailbag session is aired on the last Sunday of each month and the DX program on the first Friday. Other xmsns: to Australasia at 0215-0445 on 11,865, 15,305, and 21,512 kc.; to Japan at 0745-0930 on 15,305, 17,704, and 21,520 kc.; to India at 0945-1130 on 11,865 and 21,512 kc.; to Africa at 0945-1145 on 21,502 kc.; to the Far East at 1145-1330 on 17,784 and 21,505 kc.; and to the United Kingdom at 1345-1530 on 7210 and 9665 kc. (MH, CQ, 303, 386, 403, 405, 406, 411, 425)

Tangier—Radio Eurafrica has been noted testing on 11,458 and 9270 kc. from s/on at 1650-1705 (varies) to s/off 1728-1736 (varies), with amnts in Eng., German, French, Swedish, and Arabic. Reports requested. (MM, 59)

Thailand—A station believed to be the National Police Station in Bangkok has been heard on 7080 kc. at 0200-0230 in English. (11)

Union of South Africa—The S. African B/C Service, Johannesburg, 25,800 kc., is noted on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from 1200 to 1230/fade-out with Eng. xmsn of talks and recorded music. This can be a real tough one to log due to propagation disturbances, especially for DX’ers in western states. (61)

United Arab Republic—The Cairo (Egypt)

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outlet of the United Arab Republic B/C Service is tuned at 1120-1130 in the Swahili language and at 1130-1157 in other East African languages. This xmsn is fantastically similar to that of the station listed later in this column under "Clandestine." (396, Editor)

Vatican City—The Vatican Radio carries Eng. daily at 1000 and 1315 on 9646, 11,685, and 15,120 kc., as well as on Tuesdays only at 1100. (383)

Windward Islands—The Windward Islands B/C Service, Grenada, operates on 9550, 5010, and 3365 kc. to the Eastern Caribbean area, and on 17,915 kc. to Jamaica. The 9550 kc. outlet is used only for special daytime broad-

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casts. The 3365-kc. channel replaces 5010 kc. at 1730. (286, 384)

Yugoslavia—Belgrade is using a new outlet of 15,230 kc. at 0730-0800 with home news in Eng, and some orchestra music. (226)

Clandestine—Voice of Free Africa (possibly located in Egypt—Ed.) is noted on 17,892 kc. opening at 1200 with drums. ID is Saut ya Africa Hurra, then political speeches in emotional tones in the Swahili language. (396)

Utility Stations—VZNF, Dept. of Civil Aviation, Norfolk Island, broadcasts a weather report to Sydney, Australia, daily at 0500 on 1200 kc. Early Shannon Airport, Ireland, has weather data for the North Atlantic areas daily at 0500 on 8826 kc. (226)

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Besides listing over 5,000 new photo products (and illustrating more than 1,000 of them), the 1958 Photography Directory & Buying Guide includes helpful, simplified CAMERA COMPARISON CHARTS. These charts compare the prices, shutter ranges, lens speeds and other features of over 300 press, 35mm and reflex cameras. In addition, a special 16-page section on PHOTO FACTS gives data and figures on filters, films, lenses, exposure and conversion scales. An exclusive bonus, PHOTO SHORTCUTS points out ways to save money when you shoot, light, print and process. A PORTRAIT LIGHTING SETUPS lists tested diagrams for lighting a model. As additional features, the 1958 Photography Directory suggests sample MODEL RELEASE FORMS and a rundown of the LATEST BOOKS ON PHOTOGRAPHY.

The new Photography Directory is now on sale. This 1958 Edition, priced at only $1.00, will sell fast! So to insure yourself of a copy, pick one up at your newsstand or photo dealer's now.

ZIFF-DAVIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
434 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 5, Illinois

August, 1958
The Most Versatile All-Purpose Multi-Range Tester Ever Designed!

Superior's New Model 79

SUPER-METER

WITH NEW 6" FULL-VIEW METER

A Combination VOLT-Ohm MILLIAMMETER.

Plus CAPACITY, REACTANCE, INDUCTANCE AND DECIBEL MEASUREMENTS.

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Model 79 — SUPER-METER . . . . Total Price $38.50 — Terms: $8.50 after 10 day trial, then $6.00 per month for 5 months.

The Model 79 represents 20 years of continuous experience in the design and production of SUPER-METERS, an exclusive SICO development. In 1938 Superior Instruments Co. designed its first SUPER-METER, Model 1150. In 1940 it followed with Model 1250 and in succeeding years with others including Models 670 and 670-A. All were basically V.O.M.'s with extra services provided to meet changing requirements.

Now, Model 79, the latest SUPER-METER includes not only every circuit improvement perfected in 20 years of specialization, but in addition includes those services which are "musts" for properly servicing the ever increasing number of new components used in all phases of today's electronic production. For example with the Model 79 SUPER-METER you can measure the quality of selenium and silicon rectifiers and all types of diodes—components which have come into common use only within the past five years, and because this latest SUPER-METER necessarily required extra meter scale, SICO used its new full-view 6-inch meter.

Specifications

- D.C. VOLTS: 0 to 7.5/15/75/150/750/1,500.
- A.C. VOLTS: 0 to 15/30/150/300/1,500/3,000.
- D.C. CURRENT: 0 to 1.5/15/150 Ma. 0 to 1.5/15 Amperes.
- RESISTANCE: 0 to 1,000/100,000 Ohms. 0 to 10 Megohms.
- CAPACITY: 0.01 to 1 Mfd. 1 to 50 Mfd.
- REACTANCE: 50 to 2,500 Ohms, 2,500 Ohms to 2.5 Megohms.
- INDUCTANCE: 15 to 7 Henries, 7 to 7,000 Henries.
- DECIBELS: -6 to +18, +14 to +38, +34 to +58.

The following components are all tested for QUALITY at appropriate test potentials. Two separate BAD-GOOD scales on the meter are used for direct readings.

- All Electrolytic Condensers from 1 MFD to 1000 MFD.
- All Selenium Rectifiers.
- All Silicon Rectifiers.

Model 79 comes complete with operating instructions and test leads. Use it on the bench — use it on calls. A streamlined economy case included at no extra charge accommodates the tester, instruction book and test leads.

$38.50

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SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR COMPLETE DETAILS

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POPULAR ELECTRONICS
Rapid Tester
The Very Best Value In Multi-Socket Tube Testers!

Production of this Model was delayed a full year pending careful study by Superior's engineering staff of this new method of testing tubes. We don't expect it to replace conventional testers but if you want to try this new type of tester, you can do no better than mail the coupon below. Don't let the low price mislead you! We claim Model 82 will outperform similar looking units which sell for much more—and as proof, we offer to ship it on our examine before you buy policy.

**FEATURES:**

- Dual Scale meter permits testing of low current tubes.
- 7 and 9 pin straighteners mounted on panel.
- All sections of multi-element tubes tested simultaneously.
- Use of 22 sockets permits testing all popular tube types and prevents possible obsolescence.
- Ultra-sensitive leakage test circuit will indicate leakage up to 5 megohms.

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We invite you to try before you buy any of the models described on this page, the preceding page and the following pages. If after a 10 day trial you are completely satisfied and decide to keep the Tester, you need send us only the down payment and agree to pay the balance due at the monthly indicated rate.

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If not completely satisfied, you are privileged to return the Tester to us, cancelling any further obligation.

**SEE OTHER SIDE**

CUT OUT AND MAIL TODAY!
Model TD-55 — TUBE TESTER . . . Total Price $26.95 — Terms: $6.95 after 10 day trial, then $5.00 per month for 4 months.

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Superior's New Model TD-55
EMISSION TYPE

For the Experimenter or Part-time Serviceman, who has delayed purchasing a higher-priced Tube Tester.

For the Professional Serviceman, who needs an extra Tube Tester for outside calls.

For the busy TV Service Organization, which needs extra Tube Testers for its field men.

Speedy, yet efficient operation is accomplished by: 1. Simplification of all switching and controls. 2. Elimination of old style sockets used for testing obsolete tubes (26, 27, 57, 59, etc.) and providing sockets and circuits for efficiently testing the new Naval and Sub-Minor types.

You can't insert a tube in wrong socket. It is impossible to insert the tube in the wrong socket when using the new Model TD-55. Separate sockets are used, one for each type of tube base. If the tube fits in the socket it can be tested.

"Free-point" element switching system. The Model TD-55 incorporates a newly designed element selector switch system which reduces the possibility of obsolescence to an absolute minimum.

Checks for shorts and leakages between all elements.

The Model TD-55 provides a super sensitive method of checking for shorts and leakages up to 5 Megohms between any and all of the terminals.

Elemental switches are numbered in strict accordance with R.M.A. Specifications. The 4 position fast-action snap switches are all numbered in exact accordance with the standard R.M.A. numbering system. Thus, if the element terminating in pin No. 7 of a tube is under test, button No. 7 is used for that test.

Complete with carrying case $26.95 (Net).

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