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October, 1958
CARL AND JERRY were standing on the sodden bank of the flooding river watching city employees working desperately to string new guy wires on a steel tower. The tower, standing right on the bank of the river, supported high-tension cables that followed the river to that point and then made a turn to cross the broad stream.

Heavy guy wires supported the tower against this side strain, but the incessant fall rains had so soaked the ground that the buried guy-anchors were pulled up, and the tower leaned crazily toward the river. The slackened high-voltage wires sagged to within scant inches of the churning, muddy surface of the river at mid-stream.

"Okay, men," said Police Chief Morton, who was directing operations; "that's about all we can do. I've sent a man on a cycle over to the power station at Garden City to tell them about it, and they'll be over as quickly as they can get here with equipment to pull that tower back straight.

"Let's just pray something doesn't come floating down and touch that 132,000-volt line. If it does, this whole city will be without power; and with the river already above flood stage, that's all we need."

Carl, holding the radio-controlled model plane he and Jerry had been flying above his head to keep it from being damaged by the surging crowd, edged closer to the chief.

"How come you don't use the telephone or your radio to get the power company?"

"That sizzling thunderstorm and the high wind we had last night knocked out all the lines between here and Garden City. It also wrecked the antenna system of the police radio over there. I sure hope that water-logged old tree stays put," the chief added anxiously, as he stared at the bare limbs of a huge dead sycamore that was snagged on the bottom some hundred yards directly upstream from where the power lines nearly touched the water.

Suddenly Jerry, whose black eyes missed...
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October, 1958
Carl & Jerry (Continued from page 8)

very little, shouted: "Hey, Chief, look what's coming down the river!"

A mutter of astonishment that was almost a groan swept through the people on
the bank as their eyes followed Jerry's pudgy, pointing finger. Two young men—
they looked to be in their late teens—were floating down the middle of the river in a
rubber raft. Wearing only bathing suits, they were waving gaily at the staring people
on the bank and were obviously quite pleased at the daring picture they were
certain they were creating.

"There's never a disaster without some thoughtless fools to make it worse!" the
police chief muttered from bitter experience as he grabbed an electronic megaphone
from a nearby emergency truck and started running along the bank toward the
approaching raft.

"That wire below you is carrying 132,000 volts! Don't go near it!" he shouted, speaking
as distinctly as he could.

Immediately the boys stopped clowning and stared in fascination at the deadly loop
of wire toward which the river was carrying them so swiftly. Suddenly they grabbed
paddles from the bottom of the raft and began frantically driving their clumsy craft
toward the sunken tree. They just made it, and grabbed hold of the naked white
branches sticking above the surface.

"Whe-w-w-w, that was close!" the chief said, setting the megaphone on the ground.

A wave of sound from the people behind him snapped his head up just in time to see
the great tree roll ponderously over and start moving down-stream. As it rolled,
one of the tree's huge branches came squarely down across the raft and shoved
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It and its passengers beneath the surface. The tree moved only a few feet before it caught and held again. At the same time, the red rubber raft bobbed to the surface. One youth was still lying across it, and the head of the other popped to the surface beside the raft. Quickly the boy clambered aboard and began shaking the inert body of his companion. Even from the shore blood could be seen oozing from a cut on the head of the unconscious boy.

The people on the bank began to scream, and Chief Morton snatched up his megaphone and bellowed: "Look out! You're drifting away from the tree!"

The boy kneeling in the raft looked up and made a desperate grab at the very last branch on the down-stream end of the tree. His hand closed around it, and slowly, with great effort, he pulled the raft up alongside the brittle limb. With his other hand, he kept the face of his wounded companion out of the muddy water that nearly filled the hollow space inside the raft.

"You better get them out of there," a man yelled from the crowd. "That tree won't stay put long, and that kid can't hang on very long, either."

"Sure, sure!" the police chief answered bitterly as he glanced wildly about; "but how? There's no chance of throwing a rope a hundred yards or so. It will take us at least a half hour to get a boat here with a motor on it big enough to do any good in that current."

"If the power could just be cut off that line," Jerry murmured. "It's worth a try," the chief said as he ran to his car. He snatched the radio mike out of its holder, and called an order in to head-

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October, 1958
quarters to have a squad car race to Garden City and have the power cut from the line feeding into the city. At the same time he called for a boat and motor to be sent from the fire department garage.

The chief drove his car back to where Carl and Jerry were standing.

"That fellow is trying to tell us something," Carl said, "but the people are making so much noise I can't figure it out."

"Be quiet! Listen!" the chief shouted.

"I can't hold on much longer. This current is pulling my arm out of its socket," the desperate voice of the youth came faintly across the sucking, gurgling flood. "And every now and then I can feel this tree drag a little."

"Chief, you got any light, strong twine in that emergency truck?" Jerry suddenly asked.

"I think so, kid; what's on your mind?"

"If you will get it and a lot of small rope, I'll show you faster than I can tell you. I don't know if the idea will work or not, but we've got to try something."

The chief was back in a couple of minutes with a big cone of twine, and two other men carried four large coils of half-inch rope. Carl and Jerry were kneeling on the muddy ground hurriedly gassing the model plane.

"Tie those coils of rope together so the end can pay out freely from coil to coil," Jerry said. "We're going to try and make this radio-controlled plane carry the twine out to where the fellow on the raft can reach it. If we can just do that, he can use the string to pull the end of the rope out to him. Once he has hold of the rope, we can take our end upstream so the current will swing him into the bank."

Some of the people began to snicker at the wildness of the plan, but Chief Morton, who had worked with Carl and Jerry before, silenced them with a fierce glance. "If any of you've got a better idea, let's have it," he growled. "If not, shut up and get back out of the way."

THE TWINE had been fastened to the landing gear of the little plane; some of it had been unwrapped and loosely coiled on the ground. Carl stood ready to start the motor.

"Okay," Jerry said in a tight, shrill voice,

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Carl & Jerry (Continued from page 14)

as his hands nervously clutched the radio-control unit; "start it and let it go. And if you ever did a good job of hand-launching, do it now. One chance is all we'll have."

The motor broke into a snarl at the second spin of the propeller. Carl's big hand held the plane steady for a moment, then his long arm snapped it forward and slightly down toward the surface of the water. For a split second, it seemed that the little model was going to dive straight into the muddy froth, but instead it curved upward and to the left in a graceful zoom and started climbing in a fairly tight spiral.

"What's the matter? Can't you control it? Send it out to the boy!" a man shouted in Jerry's ear.

Chief Morton thrust him roughly aside as Jerry answered without taking his eyes off the string that led up into the sky like a miniature version of the Indian rope trick: "We've got to get enough altitude so the string can be carried without touching the water. If that twine gets into the water, the plane will be dragged down. The higher it flies, the less drag we'll have to put on the string to keep it out of the river."

As he finished speaking, the little plane had climbed until it looked pitifully small and frail against the gray overcast. Jerry changed the controls on the box he held in his hand, and the model headed straight out across the river with the white string trailing in a graceful curve beneath it.

Chief Morton was using his megaphone to explain to the boy on the raft what they were trying to do. Carl was paying out the string with all the careful skill of a fisherman trying to land a two-pound trout on a . . .

. . . Carl paid out the string like a fisherman trying to land a two-pound trout on a five-ounce thread . . .

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NO OTHER TUBE TESTER MADE - AT ANY PRICE - CAN MATCH THE VALUE of the CENTURY FAST-CHECK

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Special compartment accommodates line cord and Picture Tube Test Adapter

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✓ 7-pin and 9-pin straighteners mounted on panel.
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October, 1958
By Design... COLUMBIA CD Most Linear STEREO CARTRIDGE

In the Columbia Constant Displacement cartridge, motion of the stylus is transmitted directly to the two wafers that generate the output voltages. This is accomplished by a simple lever, frictionless and featherweight. The precise mechanical design assures that, regardless of frequency, the output voltage is essentially constant for a given displacement of the stylus.

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Model SC-1...
Cost $24.25

SPECIFICATIONS
Diamond stylus .................. 0.0008 inch radius
Recommended needle force .......... 5 to 7 grams
High compliance...superior tracking, reproduction
Open-circuit voltage.............0.5 volts
Extended stereo range, ±2.5 db: 20 to 16,000 cps
Channel separation............in excess of 20 db
Complete compatibility...........stereo and monaural
4 speeds....................33 1/3, 45, 78 and 16 2/3

CBS-HYTRON, Danvers, Massachusetts
A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Carl & Jerry (Continued from page 16)

five-ounce thread. The boy on the raft had managed to throw one leg over the limb and had propped his unconscious friend’s head up on the side of the raft so that both hands were free to try and catch the string.

As the little plane sailed farther out across the river, the string bellied closer and closer to the surface in spite of Carl's having climbed on top of the chief's car to keep his end of the twine as high as possible. He was afraid to put too much tension on it lest the plane be slowed down and go into a stall. It was hard to see the string, too, as it neared the raft; but suddenly the boy made a snatching motion with his hand, and a roar went up from the crowd as they saw he had the thin cord.

Jerry put the plane into a circle over the raft, and the men on the river bank quickly broke the string and attached it to the end of the rope. The boy broke the string at his end, too, so as to free the plane, and began hauling out the rope hand over hand. Just as his eager fingers closed over the rope, the tree rolled again and the rubber raft shot away down-stream toward the lethal wire.

Without a moment's hesitation, Chief Morton grabbed up the remaining coil of rope and started running directly away from the river up a side street. Carl jumped from the car top and grabbed hold of the rope right behind him.

The raft described a slow curve down-stream and toward the bank, and when it passed under the high-tension line, there was a good ten feet between the wire and the crouching figure of the boy below with the rope wrapped tightly around his wrist.

I T WAS ALL OVER in a few minutes. A waiting ambulance took the two boys to the hospital. Jerry landed the model plane without damage, and the people congratulated the two boys and the chief of police on the successful rescue. The chief countermanded his order to have the power cut off. He offered to drive Carl and Jerry home.

“Well, boys, you pulled it off again,” he said with a tired grin as he drove slowly along; “but next time would you mind not cutting it quite so close? I know I aged ten years in ten minutes back there.”

“Know exactly what you mean, Chief,” Carl said, nodding soberly. “I'm going right home and look in the mirror for gray hairs myself!”

—30—

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

October, 1958
It’s the Greatest

I just finished the Card-File Transmitter (May, 1958) and it works fine in conjunction with my main rig for local calls, tests, and the like. The only trouble I had was in tuning the transmitter. The transmitter would tune to resonance only when the plates of the variable capacitor were fully meshed. However, my best DX was to a friend two blocks away. I then proceeded to retune the transmitter by the following method. First, I turned the transmitter and the station receiver on. I tuned the variable capacitor to maximum indication on the receiver S-meter. This time my friend said that I was overloading his receiver.

I recommend this little transmitter for anyone that needs a small standby rig, or for the beginning ham who would like to experiment on a small and easy-to-build transmitter.

RONALD L. FRIEDMAN
Bayside, 64, N. Y.

High-Gain FM Antenna

Could the long-long Yagi antenna described in the July issue of POPULAR ELECTRONICS be recut to cover the FM band of 88-108 megohms? I live about 200 miles from Boston, Mass., and would like to receive fine music programs.

LOUIS MARDEN
Augusta, Maine

The dimensions given for the long-long Yagi are 88 and 108 mc., but you could change these to fit any frequency between 88 and 108 mc. Results would depend also on how high you mount it and on the terrain between your location and Boston. Perhaps there are experimenters in Augusta that are receiving stations in the Boston area, and could make suggestions.

Tuning Problem with One-Tuber

I have just finished building the one tube hi-fi AM tuner in the June issue. I got along fine until I tried to line it up. I used the Miller coils and the 365-pFfd. dual called for in the list of materials, but I can’t line up both ends of the dial. If I receive the stations on one end, I don’t on the other, and vice versa.

W. MALONE, JR.
Linchburg, Ohio

Be sure the tuning capacitor is a dual 365-pFfd. variable for tuned-radio-frequency circuits and not one with two different sections used with a superhet circuit. If the "TRF" capacitor is used, connect a signal generator to the antenna terminal of the tuner. Rotate the tuning capacitor so that the plates are fully meshed. Close down the compression-type trimmer capacitors on the tuning capacitor, and turn down the iron cores of...
We are supplying standard Garrard changers and turntables to stereo cartridge manufacturers for test purposes. Knowing of your interest in the newest developments—we reproduce, with permission, some of the comments we have received.

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Subject:
Stereo Cartridges and Garrard Players

We have tested our XP-4 rotating coil stereo cartridge with your Garrard changer and find that it is perfectly suitable for playing stereo or other records with this changer.

Ruben E. Carlson
Vice President

I think it will please you to know that we have used Garrard changers and Garrard Model 301 turntables in these tests and that the results have been eminently superior in every respect.

Walter O. Stanton
President

The Garrard proved to be entirely compatible for stereophonic reproduction and we would have no hesitation in recommending our cartridge for use in your changer.

Lawrence Laksman
Vice President, Sales
Letters

(Continued from page 20)

the two coils. Set the generator to 550 kc. and adjust the iron cores for maximum signal output from the tuner.

Then rotate the tuning capacitor so the plates are entirely unmeshed and set the signal generator to 1600 kc. Adjust the two compression-type trimmer capacitors for maximum signal output. Set the generator to 1200 kc. and readjust the trimmers for maximum output.

There's Another Way

I read the article (July, 1958) on three-dimensional color television. However, a sounder method exists. All that need be done is to put a polarized lens over the entire screen surface, and in front of this a thin, transparent nitrobenzene-filled capacitor, also the size of the screen.

The shutter movement in the camera may be synchronized with the capacitor (Kerr cell). Thus, with lens 1 in operation, no voltage would be applied to the Kerr cell, and so the light would be polarized in accordance with the filter backing the cell. Let us assume this to be vertical.

At the time of lens switching, a small voltage is applied to the Kerr cell which rotates the plane of light passing through it by 90°. Now it acts as if it were horizontal.

Thus, the polarity of the light coming from the screen is reversed electronically and instantaneously in accordance with the camera lens in use, thereby doing away with cumbersome motors.

S. D. Goldblum
Baltimore, Md.

DX Department

I would like to see a feature article on the commercial phone outlets such as news and telephone outlets. These have strong signals from countries rarely heard on the regular short-wave stations. I have been SWL'ing since the beginning of this year and have identified over 75 stations in 43 countries on the short-wave bands. My favorites are Radio Switzerland and Radio Australia for their regularity and their DX programs. My best DX stations are Lebanon, Malta, and Singapore. I receive on a Hallicrafters S-38E with a 40' wire and a modified TV antenna.

Charles Louda
New York, N. Y.

Suggestions for Charger Cutoff

Mr. Hoffman's question about a cutoff of a battery charger, (Letters, August '58) suggests the need for a simple device to show when a car battery needs charging...that is, a quick warning when the charge is so low that one may be stuck with a car that will not start. Maybe the same device could serve both purposes.

There are two ways to warn when a car battery needs charging. The usual one, with a hydrometer tester, is too much bother unless it can be made by just pushing a button. Another and very old test is a voltage reading between the negative plate and a cadmium electrode. Some old-time battery men in electric substations did not consider the cells fully charged until the cadmium...

(Continued on page 26)

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22
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October, 1958
Always say you saw it in—POPULAR ELECTRONICS

**STEREO'S STANDARD**

![Stereo's Standard Image](image)

The Electro-Voice totally compatible stereo cartridge

Thousands being installed as original equipment attest to industry acceptance; thousands in use prove its unquestioned superiority for monaural as well as stereo. The E-V Stereo Cartridge uses a .7 mil replaceable stylus and dual high fidelity ceramic elements so essential to the exacting demands of stereo reproduction. Pickup from stray magnetic fields is non-existent, hum and rumble are far below the level of even the most expensive magnetic cartridges, and PZT ceramic elements deliver a precise RIAA curve. The E-V Stereo Cartridges exclusive Rumble Suppressor (pat. pend.) virtually eliminates vertical turntable rumble without degrading full frequency response range of the cartridge...allows you to use it with any turntable or record changer. Totally Compatible...for stereo, it's superb; for monaural—it's superior to every present cartridge.

**THE FIRST STEP TO STEREO.** Many fine monaural cartridges are too "stiff" to play stereo records without seriously damaging them; therefore, if you replace your present cartridge with the new E-V Compatible Stereo Cartridge, you may continue playing your present library of LP's plus all the new stereo records monaurally.

**THE SECOND STEP TO STEREO.** Connect the E-V Stereo Cartridge leads to the 505 Stereo Control Center (net $11.50). You can then select from "monaural," "stereo," or "channel reverse" for easy balancing. The 505 also converts your magnetic input to high impedance ceramic input, if required. Run one lead to your present high fidelity system, run the second channel lead to a second amplifier (and speaker). NOTE: The E-V Stereo Cartridge is corrected for RIAA curve, doesn't need the equalization of a second preamplifier.

If you do not plan to purchase a second amplifier and speaker now, you can still get stereo by running the second channel lead through the 505 to your radio or TV set phono input. You can improve your system later by simply adding a second amplifier and speaker. Stereo records are available now. Why wait? Enjoy the vivid reality of stereophonic sound today. Whether you're purchasing your first system or converting now, use the Electro-Voice Compatible Stereo Cartridge. See your high fidelity dealer, or write Electro-Voice for free booklet on choosing stereo equipment, and a special Stereo Demonstration Record ($1.50 prepaid).

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ADD-ON STEREO—THE UNIQUE ELECTRO-VOICE CONCEPT THAT ELIMINATES THE NEED FOR A SECOND FULL-RANGE SPEAKER.
Bell Laboratories Announces
Pocket-Sized Frequency
Standard for Microwave Systems

Lawrence Koerner, who developed the portable frequency standard, demonstrates how the device can be plugged in at a radio relay station to supply a checking frequency. Battery-powered, the device maintains precision calibration for several months.

Microwave radio relay systems depend critically on the accuracy of their "carrier" frequencies. At scores of relay stations along a route, carrier frequency oscillators must be checked periodically against a signal from a precise standard.

In the past, the maintenance man has had to obtain his checking frequency by picking up a standard radio signal from a government station. This operation takes time—and requires elaborate equipment.

With a new portable frequency standard developed by Bell Laboratories, the job is much simplified. To check an oscillator, the portable standard is plugged in, and a button is pressed. In seconds, it supplies a checking frequency accurate to one part in a million.

Until now, such precision in a frequency standard has been obtainable only in a laboratory. The new portable standard makes it available for routine use in the Bell System. First use of the standard will be to maintain frequency control in a new microwave system for telephone and TV, now under development at Bell Laboratories.

Inside the portable frequency standard. Four Laboratories-developed devices make it possible: (1) transistor, which converts the power from a battery to radio frequency oscillations; (2) voltage reference diode, which maintains constant voltage; (3) piezoelectric crystal unit of superlative stability; (4) thermistor, which corrects for temperature variations.
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Letters

(Continued from page 22)

was between the positive and negative plates in potential ... i.e., the cadmium was slightly positive with respect to the negative plate.

Some experimentation with the cadmium electrode along with a hydrometer would probably be necessary to determine the proper voltage between the cadmium and the negative plate.

I suggest that a pure cadmium rod of small diameter protected by a plastic tube with holes in it be permanently fixed in one cell, maybe through a hole in the filler plug. A wire brought out from it, with one from the negative plate of the same cell, could be connected to an indicating device (voltmeter, for example) or an automatic device of some sort that would start the charger when voltage is low or reversed and stop it when the cadmium voltage is right as determined by the hydrometer test.

Cadmium does not dissolve in dilute acid as readily as zinc and, if fairly pure or perhaps amalgamated like the ancient zinc battery plates, may not contaminate the battery solution seriously even though left permanently in it. It has only one valence and therefore probably would not tend to run the cell down as iron in solution would. I think it would be safe even if left in the cell permanently. Pure cadmium in rod form can be obtained from chemical supply houses but cadmium that platers use may do as well. It melts easily.

It should not be difficult to rig up a relay that will open or close the charging circuit at the proper cadmium voltages.

A built-in hydrometer could do the same thing but the cell would probably have to be built for it. Or one might drill two holes through the cell case for attachment of an external hydrometer, but it is doubtful if the circulation would be sufficient to insure the density being the same as in the cell itself.

These are merely suggestions. I leave the details to someone else.

T. G. SEIDELL
Avondale Estates, Ga.

Help Wanted

■ Carl and Jerry's "Fish Sniffing" (May, 1958) fits into something that I have considered doing for some time for protection against shoplifting. Not being well enough schooled to build this system from the column, would someone be able to send me complete plans for making this "sonic tag" and its receiver system?

I will pay for the plans.

RUSSELL REED
P. O. Box 47832 Wagner Stations
Los Angeles, Calif.

■ I would like to know if one of your readers who has built the "Vibrato" (December, 1957) has managed to modify the circuit to permit a foot switch to cut the vibrato in and out without transients.

S. E. RAIKOWSKI
11½ Jones St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

■ I am using a small audio amplifier of about 1-watt output connected to a small coil in front

Always say you saw it in—POPULAR ELECTRONICS
"Electric brains" that work in much the same manner as giant computers can now be built quickly and cheaply by the novice using the new Geniac Construction Kit.

One of the most remarkable kits ever introduced to the public, the Geniac kit provides material and instructions for building 125 separate circuits for operating as many "brain machines." Among the devices that may be built are logic machines for comparing and reasoning; cryptographic machines for coding and decoding; games such as tic-tac-toe and nim; arithmetic machines for both decimal and binary computations; puzzles such as "the space ship airlock," "the fox, hen, corn, and hired man;" and miscellaneous devices such as a burglar alarm, an automatic oil furnace circuit, etc.

In addition to a complete assortment of all necessary parts is a carefully prepared instruction manual which explains in detail how to wire each circuit. The 63-page manual also furnishes basic information on the application of symbolic logic to circuits, which is the basis of the Geniac kit.

The kit is completely safe for anyone to use. No soldering is required, and every circuit operates on one common flashlight battery.

By the use of ingeniously designed parts, such as a new type multiple switch and special circuit jumpers, the kit provides circuits that "act out" or "prove" the truth of verbal statements about certain situations. One of the most popular of these circuits is the machine for the two jealous wives. In this problem, a "brain machine" must be devised that will inform either or both wives of unfaithfulness on the part of their husbands.

Mathematical basis for the Geniac circuits is the application of "Boolean algebra" to circuit design. George Boole, a nineteenth-century British mathematician, evolved a system of logic in which symbols represent specific possibilities of things happening one way or another, such as A and B, or, A or B, etc. Certain types of information, when stated verbally, can be analyzed and reduced to simple statements. These statements, or "elements," are, in turn, expressed in symbols. The symbolic statement or "formula" then represents the verbal statement. From the symbols, it can be determined what circuit components are needed and how, to a large extent, they must be arranged in order to provide a circuit that "acts out" the original statement. The gigantic computers that solve complex problems in the twinkling of an eye are based, in part, on these principles.
A good illustration of how this system works is the problem of the hall light, one of the circuits included in the kit. The problem, stated in normal language, is this: a man wants to turn off or turn on a hall light either from downstairs or from upstairs. A circuit must be devised so that if either switch is turned the light will go off if it was on, and will go on if it was off.

This is a practical problem and involves a kind of wiring that may be familiar to many readers. It implies a switching arrangement in which either of two switches may be "off" or "on" in any position, depending on the relative position of the other switch.

The circuit solution to this problem evolves logically from stating the problem in Boolean symbols. U represents the upstairs switch in one position, and D represents the downstairs switch in the same relative position. U-D represents the two switches in series and in positions that permit the flow of current to light the bulb. U' and D' represent both switches in their respective opposite positions. Thus, U'-D' also represents a flow of current. U-D and U-D' both represent the switches in such relative positions as to break the circuit and permit no current to light the bulb.

Stating this in Boolean symbols: U-D v U'-D'. The "v" stands for an expression similar to "and/or" and implies a state of parallelism between the two expressions it connects. Thus, the formula tells us that two series switches are needed in parallel with each other. Since each switch must perform one of two possible functions (the "either-or" element), each switch must be a double-throw switch. The diagram and schematic shown here illustrate this reasoning process.

In every application of Boolean logic to a verbal statement, the circuit must prove the truth of the statement. In this case, the final circuit fulfills the requirements of the man with the upstairs and downstairs halls. In other circuits which can be built with the kit, a similar proof is achieved.

For instance, the kit may be used to construct an electronic version of tic-tac-toe. Now, anyone who has played this game knows that if you make the first move, regardless of what your opponent does, you must either win or draw, provided you make the best possible move following each of your opponent's moves. In other words, the player who goes second cannot win unless the first player commits an error. The Geniac circuit for this situation is a complex one, but once constructed, proves infallible. In a word, you can't beat the machine!

The underlying principles of the Geniac kit have been in development and research for a number of years. One of the best known pioneers in this country in the application of algebraic analysis to the problems of telephone circuitry is Dr. Claude Shannon of Bell Telephone Laboratories, whose "magnetic mouse" was described in Popular Electronics.

In addition to its value as a source of amusement and education, the kit exhibits certain technological features that may have widespread implications in other areas. The switches themselves are designed for simplicity and economy. Where the equivalent of several banks is needed, which ordinarily requires a multi-deck or multi-wafer switch built up vertically, the Geniac method uses a single wafer. Contacts on this wafer provide the equivalent—laterally—of what conventionally ganged switches do. This single wafer unit is an exclusive Geniac development.

Geniacs are manufactured by Oliver Garfield Co., Inc., 108 East 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y. and are available for $19.95 postpaid.
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
everything necessary for building an amazing 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 in-
troduce you step-by-step to the wonder and variety of computer funda-
mamentals, and the special problems involved in designing and building
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You can build any one of these 125 exciting electronic 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 electronic brain machine—
not a toy. The only logic and reasoning machine kit 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 fascinate a PhD. 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 Laborato-
tories is now a research associate at MIT. His books include publica-
tions on Communication problems and the recent volume "Antonin
Stevenson" 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 re-designing of the 1958 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 seven books and man-
uals and over 600 components.
1) A sixty-four page book "Simple Electric Brains and How to
Make Them."
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 which outlines the basis for new and exciting ex-
perimental work by the kit owner who has published book No. 1.
4) DESIGN-O-MAT® introduces the user to over 50 new circuits
that he can build with GENIAC and outlines the practical prin-
ciple of circuit design.
5) GENIAC STUDY GUIDE equivalent to a complete course in
computer fundamentals, this guides the user to more advanced
literature.
6) A Machine to Compose Music shows in an actual circuit what
other GENIAC owners have been able to do on their own in de-
signing new devices.
7) A Machine to Forecast the Weather—a new adventure in
scientific thinking created by one of our users who was trained on his GENIAC.

October, 1958

COMMENTS BY CUSTOMERS

We know the best recommendation for GENIAC is what
it has done for the people who bought it. The comments
from our customers we like best are the ones that come
to us in daily letters to my New York office which have been created
by the owners of GENIACS. Recently one man wrote:
"GENIAC has opened a new world of thinking to me." Another who designed the "Machine that Forecasts
the Weather" commented:
"Several months ago I purchased your GENIAC Kit and
found it an excellent piece of equipment. I learned a
lot about computers from the included books and pam-
phlets and I am now designing a small relay computer
which will include mathematical and Boolean units...
another of my pet projects in electronics is a weather
forecaster, I find that your GENIAC Kit may be used
in their construction, I explore the circuits and their
exploration."

- - - - - - -

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

Dept. PE-108

Please send me at once the GENIAC Electric Brain Construction
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I have enclosed $10.95 (plus 50c shipping to U. S., $1.50 west
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Send GENIAC C.O.D. I will pay postman the extra C.O.D.
charge.

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October, 1958

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DESIGN-O-MAT®.

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We are proud to announce that over 20,000 GENIACS are
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scientific kit. People like yourself with a desire to
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Your are safe in joining this group because you are fully
protected by our guarantee, and have a complete question
and answer service available at no cost beyond that of the
kit itself. You share in the experience of 20,000 kit
owners which contributes to the success of the 1958
GENIAC—with DESIGN-O-MAT® the exclusive product
of Oliver Garfield Co., Inc., a GENIAC is truly the most
complete and unique kit of its kind in the world.

- - - - - - -
Letters  
(Continued from page 26)

of which I have placed a reed tuned to frequencies of the musical scale, so that when a musical instrument is connected to the amplifier the corresponding tones can be observed.

It has been fairly successful except for the fact that the reed vibrates over a range that could leave the string to be tuned a little flat or sharp. The resonant peak is rather difficult to make clearly visible but I have overcome part of the problem. Does anyone have any suggestions that would help?

I also have not found out which type of coil would be best suited and how the reed can be mounted for best results.  

HENRY RODENBECK  
724 N. Maplewood  
Tulsa, Okla.

Hub Cap Protector Needed

We have been having quite a bit of trouble with the stealing of hub caps here in Albuquerque, and last night they took mine. I was wondering if it would be at all possible, and practical, to wire sufficient voltage from the car’s battery to each of the hub caps so that anyone touching them would be shocked? I wouldn’t want to use so much current that it would hurt someone seriously if he should be standing in water but enough so that no one could possibly remove them.

It would probably be better to use a.c. current from a converter and perhaps the cigarette lighter outlet for a plug-in that could be used when you were away from the car. When you were in the car, or at a filling station, you could leave it unplugged.

This might be impractical, but hub cap locks are not doing the job, and I sure would like to find something to discourage these thieves.

PHIL HENDREN  
802 Parkland Cir. SE  
Albuquerque, N. M.

Think of Future Issues!

I enjoy your magazine very much. My one regret is that I only started receiving it in February, 1958. Whenever I read the Letters from Our Readers, I notice so many interesting ideas referring to issues before February 1958 that I feel like kicking myself for not subscribing sooner.

WAYNE L. STERNINS  
Merrill, Wis.

POP’tronics receives nearly 1000 letters a month from readers. Many request data for construction projects that we have published. Back issues which contain these projects can be purchased from:

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October, 1958
"TAPE RECORDER MANUAL (VOL. 2)" compiled and published by Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind. 160 pages. Soft cover. $2.95.

As a result of the growing tape recorder market, Sams is now putting out a series of volumes devoted exclusively to tape recorders. This second manual covers 16 tape players and recorders, including two stereo models. It incorporates an index to all the tape, disc and wire recorders that have been discussed and illustrated in previous Sams volumes.

Both home-recording units and the more expensive professional models are covered in the usual comprehensive manner. Photos, schematics and special exploded views contribute toward a complete understanding of a machine's electrical and mechanical operation. In addition, you'll find complete information on possible troubles and their remedies, and a complete mechanical and electrical list of replacement components available from the manufacturers or distributors.

Recommended: to technicians and audio fans who want to make adjustments on either the transport or amplifier systems of their own recorders.


Intended primarily for the technician rather than the hi-fi fan, this handy compilation is packed full of technical loudspeaker information. Each of the 11 sections covers a specific type of public address speaker and the problems encountered in its installation. The last section deals with cone type speakers (as opposed to trumpets, projectors and horns) and their mounting and baffling problems. An interesting nomographic presentation, reprinted from Audio Engineering, which will help you select the
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optimum port size for your home-built bass reflex enclosure.

Recommended: as a necessary item on the reference shelves of all p.a. installation men, and definitely worth a "look-see" by hi-fi fans.

"ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRONICS — BASIC" by William B. Steinberg and Walter B. Ford. Published by American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill. 245 pages. Hard cover. $4.50.

Without doubt this is one of the clearest and simplest volumes on basic electricity and electronics ever published. The one fault evident is that the former is covered much more thoroughly than the latter. It is to be hoped that this will be rectified in a later edition.

One of the best features in the book is the section at the end of every chapter called "Interesting Things to Do." In it are basic experiments and projects for each classification—an ideal way to learn by doing. Diagrams and photos are clear and to the point.

Recommended: to all readers who are "starting out" in electricity and electronics, and to "old hands" in need of refresher data on basics.

"INDUSTRIAL SOUND SYSTEMS" by Leo G. Sands. Published by Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., 2201 East 46th St., Indianapolis 5, Ind. 270 pages. Soft cover. $3.95.

Sound and intercom system requirements for factories, theaters, schools, offices, stadiums, trains, etc., are fully described in this handy volume. Amplifiers, input devices, loudspeakers, control circuits, portable and mobile equipment, and sound distribution methods are discussed and illustrated. An appendix contains charts and tables to aid in proper selection of speakers. Factors considered are speaker power rating, type, frequency dispersion, the background noise level, speaker cable requirements, etc. Installation and maintenance are discussed, and the many diagrams and illustrations should answer just about any question that might arise.

Recommended: as a "natural" to anyone interested in the planning, selection, operation or maintenance of sound equipment;
Weathers has done it again—with components engineered specifically for the finest reproduction of stereophonic sound. These components are the ultimate in quality, reliability, and economy.

2 Superb Stereo Cartridges*

The Weathers Ceramic Stereo Cartridge (shown) outperforms any magnetic cartridge. Tracks at 2 grams . . . shielded against hum . . . 25 db channel separation . . . 15 to 30,000 cps frequency response. Comes complete with leads and connectors to fit all standard mountings . . . with diamond stylus $17.50 . . . with sapphire stylus $9.75.

The Weathers FM Stereo Cartridge for the Weathers FM Pickup. Universally acknowledged to be the finest ever made. Gives you the ultimate in channel separation (up to 35 db) and 10 to 30,000 cps flat response. Tracks at 1 gram . . . never causes record wear. Prices on request.

*Play both monaural and stereophonic records without damage.

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The lightest, quietest, and smoothest turntable ever produced. Noise level is 25 db less than that recorded on today’s finest records. Isolated against outside vibrations. Rumble and acoustic feedback are practically eliminated. Maintains constant speed regardless of variations in line voltage or load. The Weathers FM Pickup and Micro Touch Tonearm show absolutely no intermodulation or harmonic distortion and no resonances over the complete audio spectrum. Prices on request.

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WEATHERS TECHNICAL MAGIC IS SOUND

October, 1958
it will help you select the best possible setup for the school auditorium, baseball field or outdoor summer festival.

Free Literature Roundup

Catalog No. 590, available on request from Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, New York, N. Y., is this company's latest general catalog of electronic parts and equipment. Its 260 pages are chock full of all types of useful equipment far too numerous to itemize here. A complete line of stereo hi-fi components is presented in the hi-fi section, including the newest stereo equipment and conversion components, and all major-label stereophonic discs and tapes are listed.

A new 16-page, 2-color 1958 catalog describing the complete EICO line of electronic test instruments and high-fidelity equipment in both kit and wired form has just been released. The hi-fi units include an FM tuner, preamplifier, integrated and power amplifiers, and bookshelf and floor speaker systems. Write to Electronic Instrument Co., Inc., 33-00 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

American Microphone Manufacturing Co., 412 S. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill., has issued a 16-page catalog describing in detail its full line of tape recording, broadcast and public address microphones. Also covered in Catalog 58 are headsets, phono cartridges and arms, and accessories.

An eight-page illustrated catalog and price sheet covering synchronous ¼" magnetic recording equipment and "sync kits" has been announced by Rangertone, Inc., 73 Winthrop St., Newark, N. J. "Sync kits," which can be installed on practically any tape recorder, make it possible to record "lip sync" sound for motion pictures.

For the cost of a postage stamp, America's Hobby Center will send you a 32-page "Hobby Bargain Bulletin." Model airplanes, boats and railroads are illustrated, as well as tools, engines, etc. Just send a four-cent stamp to: Bargain Bulletin Dept., America's Hobby Center, 146 West 22nd St., New York 11, N. Y.
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Basic Amplifiers
Hi-Fi Circuits
Radio Circuits
Unijunction Circuits

Transistor Switching Circuits
Transistor Logic
Tetrode Transistors
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Conservative, highly efficient design plus stability, safety, and excellent parts quality. 80 thru 20, 15, 11, 10 meters (popular operating bands) with one knob band-switching. 6146 final amplifier for full "clean" 90 W output, protected by clapper tube, 60L6 Colpitts oscillator, 6AQ5 clapper, 6A0Q buffer-multiplier, GZ34 rectifier. "Novice limit" calibration on meter keeps novice inside FCC-required 75W limit. No shock hazard at key. Wide range, high efficiency pi-network matches antennas 50-10000 ohms, minimizes harmonics. EXT plate mod. terminals for AM phone modulation with G55 input. Excellent as basic exciter to drive a power amplifier stage to max. allowable input of IKW. Very effective TVI suppression. Ingenious new "low silhouette" design for complete shielding and "living room" attractiveness. Conservatively rated parts, copper-plated chassis, ceramic switch insulation. 5" H, 15" W, 9½" D.

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KIT $49.95  WIRED $79.95  Cover E-S $4.50
Superb, truly versatile modulator at low cost. Can deliver 50 W of undistorted audio signal for phone operation, more than sufficient to modulate 100% EICO #720 CW Transmitter or any emitter whose RF amplifier has plate input power of up to 100W. Multimatch output and matching most loads between 500-10,000 ohms. Unique over-modulation indicator permits easy monitoring, no need for plate meter. Excellent speech clipping & filtering with peak speech free, range circuitry. Low distortion feedback circuit, germanium quality audio power pentodes, indirectly heated rectifier filament. Balance & bias adj, controls, inputs for static or dynamic mikes, phone patch, etc. Excellent slipper driver for high-power class B modulation. ECC83/12AX7 speech amp., 6F15 speech clipper, 6N8P ampl. driver, 2-E187/GCA7 power output, EM44 over-mod. indicator, GZ34 rect. Finest quality, conservatively rated parts, copper-plated chassis. 6½" H, 14½" W, 8½" D.

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Exceptionally versatile. Basically a VOM with microammeter in grid determines freq. of other osc. or tuned circuits, &c., control & phone jack facilitates "zero beat" listening. Excellent absorption wave meters. Ham uses: purging & neutralizing emitters, power indication, locating parasitic oss., antenna aid, correcting IF, de-charging with emitter power off, determining C.L.O. Servicing use: alignment of filters, 1F's, as sig. or marker gain. Easy to hold & thumb-tune with 1 hand. Continuous 400 ke-250 M coverage in 5 ranges; pre-wound 0.5% accurate coils, 550 ohm meter movement. 6F4A/4 or 6415 Colpitts osc. 2m-operated adj. rect. 2½" H, 2¾" W, 6½" L. Satin deep-etched aluminum panel, gray wrinkle steel case.

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See EICO's other ad on page 40.

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- FM TUNER HFR8 KIT, less cover $39.95* WIRED, less cover $65.95* COVER. $3.95 *FET incl.

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Instrumenting an Earth Satellite

WEBSTER’S DEFINITION of Argus is incomplete. In Greek mythology, Argus has another connotation — it denotes the starry heavens. In all respects, it is a fitting name for a model satellite — "Argus I" — built by Ronald Michael Benrey and entered in the National Science Fair.

The satellite took second prize at the Fair and took first prize in the Air Force’s Awards Program, as well as receiving other citations. While it doesn’t have the 100 eyes of the mythological Argus, it does have seven “eyes” — sensors designed to “see” such things as temperature, ultraviolet light.

Prize-winning Science Fair model reels off space secrets at the push of a button

October, 1958
and micrometeorites—as well as two "voices"—transmitters to relay the information to receivers.

The satellite shell is made of Plexiglas, 18" in diameter, in two hemispheres. Most of the components are mounted in plastic boxes within, for visibility.

With the antennas in place, "Argus I" measures 54" in diameter and weighs 20 pounds. With batteries, it weighs 30 pounds. It is completely transistorized, using 15 transistors in all. Total cost of the project was about $200.

**Ground Control.** When set up, the ground control equipment consists of a modified radio control transmitter operating on 27.255 mc. and three receivers, one tuned to the constant frequency of satellite transmitter Number I (820 kc.) and the other two to the frequencies of transmitter Number II (1220 and 1300 kc.).

To conserve battery power, one of the satellite's transmitters is silent until keyed by the ground transmitter. The satellite carries a two-transistor receiver to pick up the R/C ground interrogation signal, automatically keying the "Brain" into its instrumentation cycle.

**Telemetering System.** If "Argus I" were put into orbit, it would telemeter the following information back to earth:

- Skin temperature at two points (at the satellite's pole and equator)
- Internal temperature
- Number of strikes by micrometeorites at...
Interior of satellite (right) looks like this from the top. Equipment is mounted on circular sheet of Plexiglas which rests against lower hemisphere. Block diagram below outlines functions of the model satellite.

The erosion gauge is a mirror with the paint backing carefully removed with a cotton pad dipped in nail polish remover, or it can be a photocell with an opaque coating. In the case of the former, the "sand-blasting effect" of micrometeorites erodes some of the silver from the back of the mirror, changing the resistance; in the case of the latter, the erosion allows more light to get through to the cell. In this way the sensor-pulser unit's pulse rate is a function of the phenomenon measured.

**Instrumentation Cycle.** The output of these units is amplified and each pulse keys

two points on satellite pole and equator
• Ultraviolet radiation

In addition, it shows the "solar aspect" (whether the sensor faces or turns from the sun, indicating the satellite's attitude toward the sun).

The basic circuit in the telemetering system is shown in the schematic. The pulse rate of the unit (a metronome, in effect) is varied by using a resistance changing sensor in place of a variable resistor. Such sensors include a thermistor for temperature, photocell for ultraviolet rays, and erosion gauge for micrometeorites.

October, 1958
You Can Record the Satellites

You can join in the greatest of all scientific experiments—the scoping of space by the IGY satellites. A new Audio Devices booklet describes how to use a modified FM broadcast receiver in conjunction with a stable communications receiver to tune in the signals from the satellites. With your tape recorder, you can record the latest "news" from the heavens about meteors, ultraviolet radiation, and other space phenomena.

This booklet not only tells you how to make and interpret the satellite recordings but, most important, it explains how you can determine if your recordings have value to the official satellite project. For your copy of "You Can Record the Satellites," see your audio dealer or send 10 cents to Audio Devices, Dept. PE-10, 444 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

the transmitter via a keying relay. Each pulser is turned on, hooked to the proper sensors and connected to the transmitter by the "Brain." This consists of a "timed" 22-position five-deck stepping relay which advances one position every five seconds, giving "Argus I" a programmed instrumentation cycle. By "turning off" the Brain timer by means of radio control, the cycle can be stopped at any point for prolonged observation of one physical phenomenon.

A second transmitter is included to allow the listener to know when the instrumentation cycle is starting and when the Brain is advancing. Both transmitters are one-transistor c.w. oscillators with a power input of 15 mw., and are fed by a 15-volt hearing aid battery.

A separate ultraviolet photocell changes the capacitance of the tuned circuit of transmitter Number II. As this sensor alternately faces and turns from the sun, the frequency of the transmitter is changed, switching from 1220 to 1300 kc. The frequency difference is relatively large so that the natural Doppler shift doesn't affect the solar aspect indication. Sensitivity is low, so starlight, moonlight or earth glow doesn't affect the sensor.

The radio control receiver in the satellite is tuned to a frequency of 27.255 mc., and is powered by two 1.5-volt penlight cells and a 22.5-volt battery. The transmitter, a typical radio control unit, has a 3.2-watt input.

Pulses of the instrumentation cycle, varied by the sensors from five beats to one-half beat per second, sound like short, staccato "beeps" typical of the Sputniks.

The cycle is as follows: recognition signal—10 seconds; equator mic. meteorite—20 seconds; polar mic. meteorite—15 seconds; equator temperature—15 seconds; equator UV radiation—35 seconds; polar temperature—10 seconds; internal temperature—5 seconds; and solar aspect—1½ second every 5 seconds. Total—117½ seconds. Duration of the cycle is variable from about 40 seconds to about 235 seconds.

Decoding. Equipment needed to decode the cycle includes three receivers, Doppler-effect correction devices, a graph-type recording counter with device for noting solar aspect, and interferometer (if desired). The beep rate is counted by the graph counter and notations are made by the operator regarding which phenomenon is being re- (Continued on page 123)
Many hi-fi fans are adding an additional channel to their existing equipment to obtain stereo reproduction. This is a matter of economics—it is generally the least expensive method.

One drawback to such an installation is its lack of flexibility compared to a new dual amplifier-preamplifier combination. While the front panel of such a combination usually resembles the control board of an electronic computer, the knobs perform extremely important functions.

For one thing they offer switching provisions for feeding either a monaural signal or the two channels of a stereo signal to both speakers. In this way, both speakers are always in use and full amplifier power is available. With two separate amplifiers, you might just as well turn one of them off when you listen to a monaural source, for the amplifier in use is connected to only one speaker of your pair.

Channel Reversing. At the present time, while there is general standardization as to which half of the tape is left channel and which is right (to some extent, this is also true of discs and cartridges), it's convenient to be able to reverse channels by flipping a switch. Most stereo amplifiers and preamplifiers feature such a switch on the front panel. In a two-amplifier setup not so equipped, about the only thing you can do to reverse channels is manually to disconnect and reverse the left and right speakers or input.

Balancing. Each amplifier will have its own volume control of course. If all sources of stereo were perfectly balanced (right with respect to left), you could easily learn the optimum settings of these con-
trols. Unfortunately, the settings for phono will certainly be different from the settings for stereo radio broadcasting (AM-FM, or, eventually, FM-multiplex), which will in turn be different from the settings for your stereo records.

What's more, unless your pair of volume controls is located within arm's reach of your best listening area, you may end up jumping up and down a dozen or more times trying to adjust each volume control for best results. What appears to be balanced sound when you are off to one side is far from balanced when you center yourself between the two speakers.

The Stereo Switch. The first two "aids to flexible stereo" can be accomplished without tearing into any of the electronic circuits of your two amplifiers. Switching from monaural to stereo and speaker reversal are combined in an easy-to-build device.

Because these two functions can be performed after the amplifiers (that is, between amplifier and speaker), a double advantage results: the wiring is simple and not subject to hum and noise problems and the control can be conveniently installed at your listening position.

Construction Details. The controls are built into an aluminum chassis-box measuring 4" x 4" x 2". Size is not critical, however. The front panel contains a three-position lever switch and a double-pole, double-throw toggle switch. The rear sports four two-terminal screw type terminal strips, two for amplifier outputs from each amplifier and two for connection to the two speaker systems.

The "common" or ground sides of the amplifier inputs and speaker output terminals are tied together. Besides simplification in wiring, this insures proper phasing of both amplifiers with respect to each other and with respect to the speakers being used.

A schematic diagram of the switching system explains the actions of the switches. The lever switch (double-pole, three-position) is shown in the AMP I position. In this position, whatever signal is coming from amplifier 1 will be fed to both speakers. When the lever switch is moved to stereo position, the signal from AMP 1 will be connected only to SPKR 1 and the signal from AMP 2 will be fed only to SPKR 2. Finally, when the lever is thrown to AMP 2 position, whatever signal is developed in the second amplifier will be applied to both speakers.

The toggle switch labeled NORMAL and REVERSE is functional only when the lever switch is in the STEREO position. At that time, if it is thrown to REVERSE, the signal from AMP 1 will be fed to SPKR 2 and the signal from AMP 2 will feed SPKR 1. Obviously, when either amplifier is feeding both speakers, it doesn't matter what position the NORMAL-REVERSE switch is in.

Hooking It Up. In connecting the two amplifiers to the input terminal strips of the switch box, it is essential that the "common" or "ground" terminal of each amplifier be connected to the "common" side of
In this adapter, no switch position is included to provide for playing monophonic LP's with a stereo cartridge. Check the cartridge manufacturer for special connections required. See schematic at right. Pictorial (above, right) shows how to connect function switch. Photos above and at left show completed stereo switch and its interior.

**PARTS LIST**

- S1—2-pole, 3-pos. lever switch (Centralab 1454)
- S2—D.p.d.t. toggle switch
- 1—2"x4"x4" aluminum cabinet
- 4—Bakelite terminal strips, two-terminal screw type
- Misc. 6-32 machine bolts and nuts, solder, wire

Each input terminal strip. If you are using two identical speaker systems, connect the same terminal of each speaker to the "common" terminals of the two output strips. To do otherwise would result in an "out-of-phase" condition between the two speakers which would tend to reduce the stereo effect under certain program conditions.

If you plan to use two speakers of different model number or manufacture, you will have to "phase them out" before connecting them to the switch box. By applying the voltage from a small flashlight battery to the terminals of each speaker, it is a simple matter to determine that connection which results in similar motion of each cone. Label the terminals + and −, and connect the same signs to the common, and the opposite signs to SPKR 1 and 2.

**Added Flexibility.** From the schematic it is easy to see the various modes of operation available. With the lever in the first position, amplifier 1 will feed both speakers. In the middle position, amplifier 1 feeds speaker 1 and amplifier 2 feeds speaker 2 for stereo listening. If you find the strings and tympani reversed, just flick the normal-reverse switch to the position which corrects this.

Finally, the third position of the lever results in amplifier 2 supplying both speakers. This, of course, doubles the number of available inputs for monophonic listening with two speakers and lets you have compatible stereo at the same time.
ELECTRONICS is taking all the fun out of life. For instance, who would deny that the great joy of the garage attendant is the "kicks" he gets in manhandling an auto's transmission, brakes—and perhaps fenders—in parking the car?

Now, Swiss engineers, those killjoys, have developed an electronic garage that takes all the thrill out of parking an automobile, although the insurance companies may breathe a bit easier.

A car arriving at the Basel "Autosilo" is assigned to a receiving bay by the control desk. After putting the car in the bay (photo at left), the driver pushes a button and electronics takes over. Electrical impulses open and close doors, cranes and conveyors gently lift and deliver the car to the designated floor and exact spot at which it is to be parked.

When a customer calls for the car, the entire process is reversed. As the auto reaches the delivery bay, an automatic computer (see top photo) tallies the exact time it was parked at the garage. The cost is only one franc (25 cents) for the first hour, and half a franc for each additional hour.

A vast network of automatic safety devices was installed in this system of cables, conveyors, lights, switches and buttons. Each operation is electrically and mechanically checked before it continues into the next phase.
“Stolen Power” Transistor Radio

Power from one local station can operate transistor amplifier to boost signals from the other stations

By J. R. MACK

TRANSMISSION and reception of electrical power without wires has been one of man's dreams since the days of the first spark-gap transmitter. However, despite laboratory demonstrations, practical application of usable broadcast power had to await the era of the transistor. Because the transistor requires so little power, it can be operated from unusual voltage sources.

An ordinary receiving antenna can pick up several hundred microwatts of radio-frequency energy from a station in a strong-signal area. If this r.f. power is converted to a d.c. voltage, it will be sufficient to operate a low-current-drain transistor audio amplifier.

This, in turn, can amplify the audio output of a crystal detector receiver which can be tuned not only to the station being used for power, but also to other stations within its range.

Construction. The stolen-power ear-phone radio can be built, with plenty of room to spare, in a 6" x 3" x 1½" plastic case. All drilling should be done from inside the cover, and with very little pressure, to avoid cracking the plastic.

Antenna coupling windings must be added to L1 and L2 as shown; leave ends...
Note in schematic of "Stolen Power" receiver at left that the primary of TI is connected to J3; this transformer provides proper match for a crystal earphone. Observe polarity when installing diodes. Rear view of receiver below shows general parts layout to be followed.

about 4" long for wiring into the circuit. One end of the new L1 winding goes to J1, while the other is soldered to one end of the antenna winding on L2. The free end of this winding is then soldered to the Gnd jack (J9).

The coils are fitted into the brackets supplied and the brackets are mounted with small 6-32 screws. Although the coils have tunable slugs, they do not require adjustment.

When the crystal diodes are installed, be sure to observe polarity and avoid overheating. The output transformer is a crystal microphone-to-transistor type, connected backwards.

**Operation.** A good ground connection to a water or steam pipe is a necessity. The longer the antenna used, the greater will be the d.c. power and the louder all stations will be.

In strong-signal areas, this set has worked well with a good ground and the antenna clip connected to a tall metal lamp or metal kitchen cabinet. For best results, an outdoor antenna from 50 to 100 feet is recommended.

Tuning the receiver is a little tricky since both the power and receiver tuning capacitors must be individually set. Slowly tune both C1 and C8 through the broadcast band. When a station is picked up, leave the receiver set and "sweep" the power tuning slowly across the band until you hit the point where the received station comes in at maximum volume. Leave the power knob set and retune the receiver to the desired station.

The receiver is most-effective within a few miles from the station used for power, depending on your antenna length and efficiency. Further away, there may not be sufficient d.c. voltage output to power the transistor audio amplifier, but again, this also depends on your antenna.

**PARTS LIST**

C1, C2—365-µfd., miniature tuning capacitor
C3—2-µfd., low-voltage metalized paper capacitor (Astroson)

CR1, CR2—1N34A crystal diode

L1, L2—Loopstick antenna coil, tapped for transistor, for use with 365-µfd. tuning capacitor (Lafayette M-393)

J1, J2—Pin jack
J3—Miniature phone jack

T1—Miniature transformer: primary, 100,000 ohms; secondary, 1000 ohms (Lafayette TR-97 or the equivalent)

TR1—CLX721 transistor

1—Plastic case with removable cover

1—Crystal headset (Lafayette MS-399)

1—6" length of #30 enamel-covered wire for added windings on L1 and L2

**HOW IT WORKS**

The receiver has two sections: (1) a power section which is tuned to the strongest local station and converts the r.f. energy to a d.c. voltage; and (2) a crystal detector receiving section with a transistor audio amplifier (TR1) operated by the d.c. supplied by the power section.

Power Section. The powering station is selected by modified loopstick antenna coil L1 and tuning capacitor C2. Crystal diode CR2 rectifies the r.f. signal and builds up a d.c. voltage across filter capacitor C3. The positive d.c. voltage from the power section is fed to the emitter, while the negative d.c. is connected to the collector through output transformer T1. Receiving Section. Coil L1 (also with a special winding) and tuning capacitor C1 tune to the desired listening station. The station listened to need not be the same as that tuned by the power section. The received signal from the tap on L1 is rectified by CR1, and is applied to the base of TR1.

POPULAR ELECTRONICS
Put PEP in your Antenna Tuner

By JOSEPH W. DOHERTY, K2S00

The coupler you built last November grows up with

just a few extra parts

IF YOU BUILT the pi-section receiver antenna coupler described in November 1957 POP’tronics ("Soup Up Your DX with an Antenna Tuner"), here is a worthwhile addition you can make at slight expense and in little time.

If you have not yet built the coupler, you can put together the complete unit in one evening. It is sure to pay extra dividends in improved reception. As a matter of fact, this unit, which started out as a simple antenna tuner and grew into a preselector and signal booster, can make your old receiver practically jump right off the table.

It combines the impedance-matching properties of the pi-network coupler with a signal booster amplifier. The power supply is self-contained but, if desired, an external supply can be used. No expensive components are required and the layout is extremely simple.

Design Features. This signal booster will provide amazing improvement even in a well-matched antenna system. There is a band selector switch position which allows you to bypass the coupler without having to disconnect the antenna and reconnect it to the receiver.

The power supply is of the a.c./d.c. type. However, neither leg of the line is connected to the chassis, thus eliminating the shock hazard associated with power supplies of this type. The rectifier is a silicon diode #1N1084 which comes complete with mounting hardware and 10-ohm resistor in the Sarkes Tarzian Replacement Kit #M150. Any other type rectifier with a
20-ma. or higher rating may properly be substituted.

To conserve space, a resistance-type line cord was used. Take care not to coil or bunch this cord, since it must be allowed to give off heat. Also, do not attempt to shorten it. The built-in resistor is 390 ohms "long."

**Construction Details.** The original design was modified to accommodate the r.f. amplifier with minimum expense and fewest circuit changes. Follow this procedure.

First remove the original Bypass jumper from S1a, S1b. Disconnect the lead to the junction of L1 and C2. Then disconnect the antenna input lead from S1a.

Connect the antenna input lead to the wiper contact of S1b. Connect a lead from the 80-meter position on S1b to the S1a 80-meter position and S1a wiper. Now connect the Bypass lead from S1b to the ungrounded output terminal and, finally, connect the grid lead from C3 to the junction of L1 and C2.

Since there is considerable gain in the amplifier, it is recommended that the input and output leads be kept well separated or oscillation may result. As an example of the gain obtainable, one station heard in the bypass position was read on the receiver S-meter at "S6." The preselector raised this same signal to 40 db over "S9," thus pulling it well out of the noise.

The coupler should be grounded to a cold water pipe or similar good ground. If the receiver used is of the a.c./d.c. variety, connect the coupler output terminals to the receiver antenna terminals only.

**Tuning the Preselector.** Tuning is not difficult if you remember that C1 is the loading capacitor and C2 is the frequency-determining capacitor. There is some interaction between the two but, to keep it simple, adjust both alternately for the loudest signal. It is best to start out with C1 at maximum capacitance, tuning C2 until the signal is loudest. Keep in mind that the bandswitch must be in the proper position.

Decrease the capacitance of C1 gradually until the signal starts to fade. Redo adjust C2 for the loudest signal. If the signal has increased, decrease C1 still further and repeat the process until the greatest signal strength is achieved.

In most cases, a point will be reached where advancing C1 will cut the signal strength in spite of adjusting C2. This point is just beyond optimum coupling, which means that the antenna is over-coupled. At this point, rotate C1 in the other direction slowly while adjusting C2 through resonance until the optimum adjustment is found.

**PARTS LIST**

- C1—360-µfd. variable capacitor
- C2—140-µfd. variable capacitor
- C3—100-µfd. disc ceramic capacitor
- C4, C5, C9—0.001-µfd. disc ceramic capacitor
- C6—100-µfd. disc ceramic capacitor
- C7a/C7b—50-30 µfd., 150-volt electrolytic capacitor
- L1—3" x 1" coil (B & W Miniductor #3015—48 turns, tapped as shown in schematic)
- R1—280-ohm, 1-watt resistor
- R2—12,000-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor
- R3—40,000-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor
- R4—100-ohm, 1-watt resistor
- R5—10-ohm, 1-watt resistor
- R6—2700-ohm, 1-watt resistor
- R7—390-ohm resistance line cord (IFD #2190)
- RFC1—2.5-mh. r.f. choke
- S1—2-p. S-pa.t. shorting switch (Centralab #1464)
- S2—S-pa.t. toggle switch
- SR1—Silicon diode Type 1N1084 (Sarkes Tarzian—see text)
- V1—6AG5 tube

**HOW IT WORKS**

The π-network coupler is the tuned grid circuit of the 6AG5 tube. An untuned plate circuit is used to prevent oscillation. The output is resistance-capacity-coupled and fed directly to the receiver input terminals where it may be peaked by the receiver input circuits, depending on design.

Choke RFC1 maintains a high impedance to ground in the grid circuit of the amplifier, and provides a grid return circuit. Capacitor C8 provides an r.f. grounding path from the negative side of the power supply.
NOTE: While we normally bar a.c./d.c. chassis projects because of the possibility of shock hazard, in this case—since the antenna preamp was built up from an earlier project on the same chassis—using a transformer would have been difficult due to lack of space. While all B—points are raised above chassis ground, there is still some possibility of leakage. Therefore, we advise using an isolation transformer with this project.

THE EDITORS

The B—return shown on the schematic must be kept above chassis ground; this can be done by using a tie strip as return point. Note that R7 is the line cord dropping resistor. SR1 and R5 are included in the replacement kit as indicated in the text. Photo on opposite page shows completed under-chassis wiring. Photo at top left shows top of tuner, while photo above indicates proper method of connecting tuner to receiver's antenna input.
Liven Up That Party...

With a “Warmth Meter”

WHEN the small talk has dropped, the refreshments have run low, and you're biting your nails to think of some way to pep up your party, drag out the “Warmth Meter.” It's guaranteed to put sparkle into that get-together. Handled properly, it is also possible that this inexpensive little device can build up your reputation as a Casanova in modern dress.

Most of the parts, except the transistor and its socket, will probably be available in your junk box. Meter M1 is a standard 0-1 ma. d.c. type. The two penlight cells (B1) snap into their holder in place of a switch, although you can add a switch if you wish. As you can see from the schematic on page 124, the circuit is quite simple.

It Shows Warmth. The transistor changes resistance when it is heated by fingers held against it. More collector current flows, which can be interpreted as the ‘warmth’ or ‘lovability’ of an individual. The meter reading will increase slowly since the G.E. 2N107 has a thermal lag of about 10 seconds to applied body heat.

A single transistor measures the temperature of your guests’ hands... with a gimmick!

Good thermal contact with the transistor shell will raise the reading from 0.25 ma. to about 0.6 ma. at normal room temperature. The rise will vary with the individual. It will drop back slowly when the hand is removed.

Transistor TR1 is housed on the end of its own shipping case, a plastic tube. The base resistor (R1) and transistor socket are in the plastic tube, too, as well as the 100,000-ohm resistor (R2). The latter resistor and a lead from the base extend to two contacts on the side of the plastic case.

There's a Gimmick. By shunting these two contacts, the meter reading can be in-

(Continued on page 124)
Want to write for POP'tronics?

Here's how to...

SELL THAT ARTICLE!

By RICHARD J. SANDRETTO

Perhaps you have designed an unusual electronic device, found a new application for old principles, or would like to write about some practical procedure that you have found successful. Yet, you may have hesitated to do so for lack of incentive or knowledge of article writing technique.

Incentives. Three incentives are apparent: money, prestige, and experience. The rate paid for an article upon acceptance depends on its length, the number and quality of drawings and photographs, the publisher, and finally, the amount of editorial work needed to adapt the article to the publishing requirements of the magazine.

Prestige is the second motive for writing. Employers of technical personnel usually respect this evidence of an employee’s aptitude and sincerity of interest in the electronics field. And you, as author, will get a feeling of accomplishment when your original work appears in print.

The final incentive is experience. The ability to express thought efficiently in a manuscript transfers to academic and on-the-job report writing. Experience also makes your later manuscripts more valuable.

Choosing Material. Your subject must be suitable. It must have mass appeal. It should be either practical or very novel, although sometimes an exceptionally humorous article is published primarily for its value as humor.

Having a valid subject, you must decide
which magazine your article would appeal to most. Magazines are written and planned for somewhat different readerships. Your choice will influence the way you construct your article.

An outline which lists in orderly sequence the details to be discussed can be a powerful aid in arranging a mass of material into orderly form. You can check it to make sure that no important omissions have been made. And it will help to anticipate and answer any questions your readers may have.

The Text. Every article should begin with an introduction stating exactly what the article is about. It must also make a strong appeal for the reader's interest. No reader (or editor) will continue to read what promises to be disinteresting material.

The text must be written clearly and concisely, not overwritten. Avoid lengthy sentences. Even when they are grammatically correct, they tend to confuse the reader. Examine each word and phrase; omit those that are superfluous. Editing time that you can save adds to the value of the manuscript. If it is the magazine's policy, use appropriate subtitles.

Your manuscript should be neatly typed, double-spaced, on 8"x10" white paper, with wide margins to allow ample space for editing. Use triple spacing between paragraphs for clarity.

The title page should contain your name and the approximate number of words in the text. You should also include a synopsis for the editor so that he will know at a glance whether or not the subject matter is suitable for his magazine.

All pages of the actual manuscript should be identified: your name and address in the upper left-hand corner and the title and page number in the upper right is good practice.

"SELLING" POINTS TO REMEMBER

1. Your subject should be unusual, new or practical, and have mass appeal.
2. The introduction should state exactly what your article is about, and make a strong appeal for reader interest.
3. The text must be clearly written and concise.
4. Manuscripts should be neatly typed with wide margins to allow space for editing. Number and identify all pages.
5. Include a synopsis for the editor.
6. Follow the magazine's policy with regard to style and presentation.
7. Diagrams and drawings, when necessary, should be accurate, complete and neatly drawn.
8. All illustrations should have adequate captions.
9. Clear, glossy enlargements of photographs will increase the value of your article. Use "human interest" whenever possible.
10. Check the manuscript, schematics and/or drawings carefully before submitting your article.

Keep a carbon copy of your manuscript. The original could get lost, or more likely, the editor may want to inquire into the text further while holding the original.

You will notice that many construction articles in Popular Electronics include a separate "How It Works" box which briefly summarizes the technical theory or operating details of the circuit. A separate page
of the manuscript should be used for this purpose. This is an example of writing in keeping with a magazine's policy of presentation.

**Diagrams and Drawings.** Nearly all electronics articles require schematics and parts location diagrams. These can be drawn on ordinary typing paper, but better ones are made on heavy, white 8"x10" drawing paper, available in tablet form.

Neatness is essential, and a two-dollar plastic drawing guide having punched electronic symbols will prove helpful. These can be purchased at drafting supply stores and book stores. Drawing can be done in pencil, and followed by careful inking, although the latter is not essential because drawings are redone by the magazine staff to insure uniformity.

Some magazines use separate parts lists; others include the values on the schematic. If needed, a parts list should be typed (double-spaced) on a separate sheet of paper.

An article describing the construction of a speaker enclosure or other cabinetwork must include dimensioned drawings, plus a separate "Bill of Materials," which is a list of the dimensions, kind of wood, and number of pieces of each size of wood required.

All illustrations should have fairly comprehensive captions which tie in with the text discussion. This is especially true of photographs.

**Photographs.** These are very important. They sell the article first to the editor, then to the reader. Snapshots can be
sent, but enlargements, which are easier to reproduce, will increase the value of your article. You might inquire as to a particular magazine's policy in this regard if it is necessary to have them done commercially. POPULAR ELECTRONICS prefers either negatives and contact prints or 8"x10" glossies.

Photos are most interesting when they contain "human interest," such as an attractive young woman or man shown using a device. This puts an element of action into the picture. A close-up of a small control unit being held in someone's hand to give size comparison would be another example.

If you want to submit a construction article, a minimum of four photographs should be included: one showing the unit in use, two internal views (top and bottom or side), and a close-up of construction details of particular interest. The latter can be omitted if the described unit is fairly small because sharp enlargements of internal views give full construction details.

Take all views as close up as possible while maintaining sharpness. Internal views are best taken by positioning the unit against a diffused light-colored background such as a pastel-colored blanket, so that the background is unobtrusive and may be easily masked out in any photo retouching work done by the magazine staff.

One way to identify an enlargement is to type out the caption and attach it securely to the bottom of the photo with a piece of Scotch tape. If you prefer to list your captions on a separate sheet, be sure to indicate on the back of the photo the caption which applies to it.

Any text reference to a part shown should be indicated by a call-out sheet placed over the enlargement. This is a sheet of tracing paper, available in tablet form, which is used to point out part locations. Prevent indentation of the enlargement by removing the sheet while marking it.

Final Steps. After you have finished your article, proofread the manuscript. Then check the schematics and/or dimensioned drawings for accuracy and completeness.

Type a letter of introduction stating any unusual reasons for having written the article, and place this with return postage on top of the orderly arranged manuscript. Clip everything together with a large paper clip and insert the material along with one or two 8"x10" pieces of corrugated cardboard into an envelope addressed to the attention of the managing editor.

Finally, send your completed manuscript via first class mail and await an acknowledgment of its receipt. It won't do any harm to keep a hopeful eye on your mail box. Electronics publications welcome new authors.

Good photographs are a must. Note clarity of meter dial at left. Circuit parts should be located on a call-out sheet (tracing paper) which is attached to internal view of chassis with a strip of Scotch tape.

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POPULAR ELECTRONICS
Turn It - for Better Pictures!

Aim your TV antenna directly at transmitter to eliminate ghosts and weak signals that mar reception

A TELEVISION set can give top performance only if adequate signal level is present at its antenna terminals. There seems to be a growing tendency, however, for set manufacturers to minimize the need for antennas and proper installations, and to point up portability and set quality.

Under certain conditions, this is fine, and good pictures are received, but in many locations picture quality is poor on one or more channels. The finest TV set can only handle the signal that is fed into it, and if this is poor, the resultant pictures leave
that weigh up to 20 pounds or so. More powerful units can handle larger arrays or multiple antennas weighing up to 150 pounds. As the latter units hold any antenna better when subject to wind, they are to be preferred in those areas where storms are prevalent.

Although rotators themselves vary little in basic design, their associated control units usually offer a choice of models which can be classified as follows:

- **Automatic type**: this model adjusts itself to preset directions. The TV viewer sets the control knob or pointer at the desired direction, and the rotating assembly automatically points the television antenna in the correct direction, then stops.

![Fig. 1. Typical reception pattern of a directional antenna. Because the antenna is so highly directional, it is very important to get the lobe pointed "on the nose" for top reception.](image1)

- **Direction indicator type**: this model operates as long as the unit is actuated until the desired direction is achieved, as indicated on the meter of the control unit. Rotation stops when the control is released.

- **Non-indicating type**: this is similar to the direction indicator type except that the viewer visually adjusts the television antenna until the sharpest and clearest picture appears on the screen.

**Reversible Motors.** Every rotator system uses a low-voltage reversible a.c. motor in the mechanical unit. The voltage sup-
Alliance Tenna-Rotor (right) is sealed against the weather and factory-lubricated for the life of the unit. A typical control unit (below, right) for Alliance rotators automatically indicates compass direction of the antenna, harmonizes with decor of the home.

Cornell-Dubilier CDR rotator, factory-sealed against the elements, is lubricated at the plant and never has to be touched once it's installed. Control box with it also indicates antenna direction.

plied to the motor is kept below 30 volts so that inexpensive, easily installed power cable may be used. Such motors have two windings and three of the leads in the power cable are used so that direction of rotation can be controlled.

The rotator motor is basically a two-phase device. When two windings on an a.c. motor are placed so as to be 90° from each other and the a.c. voltage applied to one of these windings is fed through a capacitor of the proper value, the current

(Continued on page 121)
SO you had to do it!” groaned my wife.

“You had to unearth that miserable flop of a digital-computer-type monster from the basement.”

I fanned a fond glance over the dismembered components of “Funiac,” spread across the workbench.

“Got a marvelous idea,” I admitted.

“I’ve heard that one before, too.” The wife shook her head slowly, negatively.

“Talk about your masochistic—”

“Odd that you should use that term,” I said, thoughtfully. “Especially since my idea revolves around the theory that a short-cut to a whomping, annual fortune in royalties lies in developing, producing and mass-marketing an electronic counselor! Perhaps that alleged feminine intuition you are continually tooting has psychic propensities after all!”

“Electronic counselor?”

“Certainly. What with the increasing pressures and problems imposed upon our society, an electronic counselor—installed in public places and, perhaps, even in homes—would prove indispensable to an ever-growing population, most of whom are laden with an excess of doubts, fears and questions regarding their futures, their plans and their present dilemmas.” I smirked roguishly. “Operated by the insertion of a coin—say, four-bits an answer—a horde of Kohler Electronic Counselors would put us in the 90% bracket faster than you could spell out Form 1040 with signal flags, babe!”

“What’s old dismembered Funiac got to do with it?” She eyed the makeshift cabinet dourly. “As I remember, Funiac was something of a psychotic machine.”

“Cheaper to modify the components in Funiac than to wreak havoc with the so-called budget by buying new ones. Actually, the modification process calls for surprisingly few changes.” I tapped my schematics meaningfully. “With a couple of pulse regulators, here, and a new storage gate or two, there—whisper-tinkle—Funiac has been converted into an entirely different instrument!”

“All your nutty ideas sound like lead-pipe cinches,” she observed bitterly. “But I’m still wearing cotton dresses and doing my own housework.”

“You’ll appreciate being filthy rich all the more for these long years of genteel, middle-class poverty,” I declared positively. “Assuming you call a lovely home, a treasury of electric, labor-saving appliances, two closets full of cotton dresses and a small, delightful foreign car definite proof of genteel, middle-class poverty.”

“Some wives wear mink and drive Cadillacs.”

“Some wives,” I returned, “have a little
faith in their brilliant, persevering husbands."

We left it there.

**SIX WEEKS LATER**—having reread my books on Boolean Algebra and Advanced Cybernetics to diminish needless errors, and having completed the Counselor—I finished installing the carefully designed components and housings in the ball-like cabinet which I had decided upon, that ultra-modern shape being more pleasing to the eye than the archaic, conventional cabinet previously used. Standing back, I regarded the globular Counselor with some pride.

Just then, the wife arrived with coffee.

"Let's drink to an electronic achievement, and one, I might add, which will put us on the north end of Easy Street once the world is introduced to my masterpiece!"

"Looks mighty like a hi-fi haffle, doesn't it?"

"Mere esthetics," I chuckled. "The real proof of genius is inside! Would you like the privilege and honor of giving the Counselor its first problem?"

"What must I do?" She trembled, visibly.

"Take one of these specially designed cards, clearly print your question in a single sentence upon it, and insert it into the Counselor. Pretty simple, eh?"

"This gismo reads?"

Her incredulous expression broke me up. After my spasm of uncontrolled hilarity had evaporated, I managed to give her a reasonably plain explanation of the photo-beam relay system that theoretically would translate a written series of symbols into electronic signals which would, in turn, activate the selector-converter and the information-banks.

"Can I write any kind of a question?"

"Sure," I reassured her. "The Counselor is not limited to a single subject. Write anything."

Painstakingly, she hand-printed on the card: *How are things going to be from now on?* I fed it to the Counselor. There were several muffled sounds similar to a short-wave radio with a head cold—then, the electric, portable typewriter inside the cabinet began clacking furiously. A second later, her card dropped out of the instrument.

"Well?" I demanded in an agony of expectation.

She read the card to herself, giggled and handed it over.

*You will meet a tall, dark stranger,* said the card.

"That's odd," I mused. "Perhaps the selector-converter unit hasn't settled to its cycle yet. Let me give it a try."

Quickly, I lettered: *When will mankind master outer space and interstellar...* (Continued on page 129)
A boon to astronomers is the new RCA intensifier orthicon, which "sees" at extremely low light levels with 100 times the sensitivity of the fastest film. It should aid in discovering details of planets and nebulae heretofore unknown, and should have a wide variety of uses here on earth.

Sound cancels out sound in experimental earphones (above) being used by a U. S. Army tankman. With these electronic earmuffs (see inset), the radio- man can hear incoming messages clearly even under noisiest conditions. One circular microphone (lower button) picks up noise that leaks through the cushioning and produces a second noise, opposite in phase, which tends to cancel out the first, resulting in relative quiet. The device was developed by the Signal Corps and RCA.

Research to eliminate the problem of metal "whiskers" is being done at Boeing Airplane Company in an effort to increase the reliability of electronic equipment. The crystalline "whiskers" are found on tin, cadmium and zinc surfaces. Invisible to the naked eye, they can actually "grow" through paint and insulation, and often short out circuits. At right, a technician examines such a growth on a potentiometer under a stereo microscope.
Electron tubes are getting new containers, as shown at right. These Westinghouse space-saver "match-box" tubes do the same work as conventional types, but are much more reliable and save space in equipment such as computers and TV sets.

The huge steel room above was designed to permit testing of military equipment, including missile components, with a vibration machine weighing 6000 pounds. It is 8' high and wide by 12' deep inside. Installed at the Stromberg-Carlson Electronics Center in Rochester, N. Y., the chamber has a temperature range of -120° to +350° F., a humidity range of 20 to 95% and an altitude ceiling of 100,000 feet. These ranges can be extended if necessary.
IT ISN'T OFTEN, in short-wave listening ranks, that you find an avid DX'er among the ladies. One of the few that we know is Miss Esther L. Cottingham, of 3508 Altamont Way, Redwood City, Calif., a POP'ronics reporter.

Miss Cottingham, whose chief occupation lies in the journalistic field—she is currently writing for The Guide to Alaska—began DX'ing back in 1937 in Oregon. An old Midwest all-wave receiver enabled her to log many short-wave stations. When it appeared that costly repairs would be neces-

sary, however, she acquired her present six-tube Telefunken receiver, "Operette" model. Coupled to this is a 66' doublet.

Possessing 39 verifications covering 28 countries, Miss Esther has logged 42 countries in all. Her best veries are from Liberia (ELWA) and South Korea (HLKA). Her receiver is usually tuned to the 25- or 31-meter bands (11 or 9 mc.), with Radio Brazzaville and Emissora Nacional, Lisbon, being her favorite stations concerned the detonation of an H-bomb in the Pacific Ocean.

In the photograph you will notice a world globe atop the Telefunken receiver. This globe is actually another receiver, although few would recognize it as such. It is a Sonora "Globe Navigator," bought in 1941. Showing shipping lanes, distances, and radio stations, it is a great help in DX'ing, according to Miss Esther.

(Continued on page 137)
Slot-Box Your Speaker

You get BIG sound out of a small space with this inexpensive and easy-to-build enclosure.

To the Hi-Fi fan of modest means and limited room, the problem of acquiring a speaker enclosure that will provide good sound and at the same time occupy a small space is paramount. My solution to the problem is simple, inexpensive, and gives gratifying results.

The entire enclosure measures 16" x 16" x 12" and can be put almost anywhere. You can leave it on the floor, hide it in a corner, or hang it on the wall. It's not very heavy. It could be built in as part of a larger piece of furniture that serves other purposes. Or it could be incorporated as part of a bookcase since it is only 12" deep.

Low Cone Resonance. The unit is designed primarily for use with 8" or 10" loudspeakers of relatively low cone resonance. I have had particularly good results with...
the Beam-Stentorian 8" and 10" speakers although there are a good many other suitable ones.

The principle of this friction port enclosure is fairly simple. One of the main reasons a speaker has trouble operating in a completely closed box of small dimensions is that when it tries to make the large excursions necessary to reproduce the bass notes there isn't enough "give" to the small amount of air trapped in the box. As a result, the cone is sharply damped at the low end, and the bass resonance moves up in frequency, thereby causing a rather unpleasant, boomy response.

In this enclosure, before the air pressure inside can build up enough to affect the speaker, air will start moving through the Fiberglas-covered slot in the back. This allows the speaker sufficient freedom of movement at the low end and still maintains a desired degree of air loading.

The slot in the back operates more as a pressure release vent than a reflex port. It will not give your speaker a bass end if it doesn't already have one—which is why you should use a speaker with a low cone resonance. With such a speaker, you will get a smooth over-all response with a clean bass end that is not tubby or boomy.

**Building the Enclosure.** The construction of the cabinet is simple. There are several different ways of jointing it at the corners. If you have equipment available to cut accurate miters, by all means miter the joints. You get a good-looking, professional-type job that way. Otherwise, use a butt joint. It's a matter of appearance, not performance.

Note that the lengths to which you cut your pieces for the top and bottom are the same no matter which way you do the jointing—namely, 16". However, the lengths of the sides will vary depending on the type of joint: miter joint, 16"; plain butt, 14½".

First cut the top, bottom, and two side pieces. Then prepare the ends for joining depending on the type of joints you intend to use. Miter all ends for miter joints, or smooth off the ends for a plain butt.

Assemble these first four pieces to form the basic box, using glue and finishing nails. Then take your molding and make a frame to fit over the front of the box. Attach it with glue and small finishing nails. This time you have no choice—you have to miter the corners. But mitering molding is easy whereas mitering a whole side might not be.

Choose molding to your taste. You will be surprised what a difference it can make in getting this piece to blend well with your furnishings. Be sure the molding overlaps the inside of the box by at least ¼" so that when you install the speaker mounting board it will have something good and solid to push up against.

**Mount the Speaker.** Now cut the speaker mounting board. Make it just a shade smaller than 14½" x 14½" on the sides so you won't have to fight to get it in. Cut the speaker opening in the center of the board to the appropriate size for the speaker you plan to use. Most 10" speakers require a hole 9" in diameter; most 8" speakers need a 7" hole.

The next step is to blacken the front of the mounting board and the inside of the speaker hole. Paint or stain will do. This will prevent the speaker from showing up as a dark circle through the grille cloth. After the board is dry, tack or staple the grille cloth to the front of it and trim off the cloth flush with the edges.
Construction diagram above shows how to fit pieces together, and gives two alternate methods for joining. Photo at left shows speaker being mounted in completed enclosure. At right is the final step: installing Fiberglas and "buttoning up" the back.

Finish the cabinet before you install the mounting board. Otherwise you may slop stain over the cloth. Then mount the board by screwing diagonally through it into the sides. Be sure it is tight against inside of molding. The material for the ¾" square cleats for the back can probably be obtained as a stock item in a local lumber yard. Install them with glue and nails. When the glue is set, cut out the two back pieces and try them in place to make sure that you have an exact ½" slot open between them. You will see that the panel edges facing the slot are angled at 30°; don't fret over a degree or two, but keep them close.

Mount your speaker, insert the Fiberglas as shown, screw on the back pieces, and you are finished. Note that the Fiberglas is not stapled, glued or otherwise fastened. Just cut it to the right size, shove it in place, and it will stay by itself.
What's New for the Ham and SWL

HAMS and short-wave listeners who have been itching to work the v.h.f. bands can lift their sights to these frequencies with the Electro-Voice RME VHF126 converter (top). It works with any receiver that tunes to 7 mc., and will give complete coverage of 1 3/4, 2 and 6 meters. The three bands tune from 48.4 to 54.2, 143.4 to 149.2 and 219.4 to 225.2 mc. It is said that image response is practically eliminated on all ranges. This converter has its own power supply and provides fast or micrometer tuning.

One of the first units of ham equipment manufactured in Europe for the American market is the Gelofo G-209 receiver (above). For the 10- to 80-meter bands, this receiver uses 12 standard tubes plus voltage regulator, ballast and dry disc rectifiers. The circuit is a full double-conversion superhet with two crystal-controlled second-conversion oscillators for stable reception of double- or single-sideband signals. A separate crystal oscillator acts as a calibrator for all bands, and there is a noise clipper, a large S-meter, an earphone jack and remote relay terminals. A companion transmitter is also available.

The WRL Sidebander DSB100 (left) is available in kit or wired form. It is a band-switching, suppressed-carrier, double-sideband rig covering the 80- to 10-meter bands, with continuous band coverage from 3 to 9 mc. and 12 to 30 mc. Designed for 100 watts PEP double sideband, 40 watts AM phone or 50 watts c.w., it can be used with standard crystals or regular VFO. A minimum of 35-db carrier suppression is claimed on all bands. If one sideband gets QRM, the receiving operator can switch to the other. An internal tone generator facilitates tuning.

POPULAR ELECTRONICS
WHAT KIND OF FORCE exists between two closely spaced, parallel, current-carrying wires? Are the wires attracted to one another or do they repulse each other? Before we attempt to answer these questions, let’s refresh our memories on two simple “hand” rules concerning the direction of a magnetic field due to a current.

Rules of Thumb. The first is Oersted’s famous rule: if the thumb of the left hand points in the direction of the electron current in a wire, the fingers then encircle the wire in the direction of the lines of force (Fig. 1). Small compasses distributed around the wire show—by the direction in which their little N-poles point—which way the field is going, and verify Oersted’s rule. (If you have encountered this rule given for the right hand, it must have been in a book that still employs the old plus-to-minus current flow convention rather than the more modern electron current idea. See After Class, June, 1958.)

The second rule of thumb describes the direction of the magnetic field of a solenoid as related to the current flowing in the coil. If the fingers of the left hand encircle the coil in the direction of the electron current, then the extended thumb will point in the direction of the lines of force produced by the solenoid, as in Fig. 2. To distinguish this from Oersted’s rule, it is commonly referred to as the “rule for coils.”

Obviously, an electron current traveling upward in the conductor of Fig. 1 would produce a clockwise rather than a counterclockwise field in the horizontal plane. If the electron current in the coil turns is reversed, the field direction will also reverse. Both these turnabouts are, of course, predicted by the applicable rule.

Using Field Theory. We now have everything we need to solve magnetic force problems of any type using field theory rather than magnetic poles. Suppose we have two parallel conductors in which current is flowing in the same direction. Looking at these conductors sidewise, they appear as shown in Fig. 3(A).

From this perspective, it is difficult to visualize and draw the lines of force associated with the current. To make the job substantially easier, we will adopt a convention that is now universally accepted:

- Fig. 1. Oersted’s left-hand rule specifies the direction of a magnetic field which surrounds a current-carrying conductor.
- Fig. 2. The left-hand rule for coils is used in determining the direction of the magnetic field due to coil current.
all wires pictured as little circles representing the cross section of the conductor passing through the plane of the paper at right angles.

If the current direction is out of the paper toward the reader, we imagine that he sees an arrow-flowing point; thus we designate an outward-flowing electron current by a dot in the center of the circle. For the opposite case, an electron current flowing into the paper away from the reader, we picture a receding arrow whose tail-feathers are visible. We show such a current as a cross (for the tail-feathers) in the center of the circle.

**Force Directions.** Let us now visualize the two parallel wires of Fig. 3(A) swung through 90° so that they present a cross-sectional view of two little circles. If the rotation occurs in one direction, the current will appear to be coming out of the paper toward the reader, as in Fig. 4(A). In this case, Oersted's rule tells us that the magnetic field around each wire is clockwise; between the wires, adjacent lines of force have opposed directions, giving rise to an attractive force as required by the fourth characteristic of lines of force (see Part 1, August issue).

If you had pictured the two wires of Fig. 3(A) swung around the other way, the electron currents would have had to be shown receding—crosses in the circles as in Fig. 4(B)—and the circular fields would then have been counter-clockwise. Note, however, that this makes no difference in field theory application: the line directions are still opposite between the wires and the force is again attraction.

Fig. 4(C) illustrates the state of affairs when the current flows in opposite directions through two parallel wires. Adjacent lines between the two conductors have the same direction; so a force of repulsion appears between them as predicted by the second characteristic given for lines of force in Part 1. You can demonstrate these effects by stretching 8" lengths of #32 or #34 wire about 1 millimeter apart and connecting their ends to a 6-volt storage battery; the contact should be momentary to avoid overheating the wires.

These examples lend strength to our contention that polar reasoning must give way to the field approach merely because you cannot work with magnetic poles if you can't even find them! Our next example is really the clincher. We will show that with induced currents, the polar attack leads to two contradictory results.

**Induced Currents.** Two coils are positioned end-to-end as in Fig. 5. In series with one of them is a battery and a momentary push button or switch. A sensitive galvanometer with a center-zero scale is connected in the second coil circuit. When the key is momentarily pressed, the galvanometer needle swings one way, say to the
right, and when the key is released, the needle swings to the left.

From the principles of electromagnetic induction, we know that while the magnetic field is building up and out of the first coil (the primary winding), it cuts through the secondary winding and induces a current. When the key is released, the primary field collapses, cutting back through the secondary coil and inducing a current whose direction is opposite from the first. The direction of the induced current is given by Lenz's law (which, by the way, is merely a re-statement of the Law of Conservation of Energy in electrical terms): an induced current has such a direction that its magnetic action tends to oppose the motion by which it is produced.

Imagine that the key in Fig. 5 has just been closed so that a surge of electron current occurs in the direction shown. Using the rule for coils given previously, we can say that a magnetic field expands outward from the primary as a result of this current, cutting through the turns of the secondary. The current induced in the secondary coil, according to Lenz's law, must have such a direction that the field it produces opposes the initial, expanding field. This current direction—arrived at by again employing the rule for coils—is indicated by the arrows on the secondary turns.

When the primary circuit is then opened, the initial field collapses back into the first coil. This permits us to say that the actual motion of the field is now the reverse of what it was when the key was closed. To oppose this motion, the current in the secondary promptly and obligingly turns about and creates a magnetic field toward the right—in other words, it creates a field that opposes the collapse of the primary field.

This approach gives the right answer no matter what the relative positions of the coils may be. It works just as well if the primary coil is inside the secondary, outside the secondary, or end-to-end with it.

**The Wrong Answer.** Now let's see what happens if we try to use polar reasoning. Closing the key causes a growth of the primary field out of the right side of the coil when the windings are end-to-end; this necessitates labeling this side of the coil "N" and the left side "S." (Remember? The N-pole is the side from which the lines emerge.)

To oppose the growth of an N-pole on the right side of the primary, an induced N-pole must form on the left side of the secondary; since like poles repel, opposition is being produced by repulsion in this instance. See Fig. 6(A). So the answer we
Hi-Fi Highlights

Many 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 125 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.

39 Cone type tweeter with either 3/4" or 1" voice-coil diameter for large power applications. This 4" unit has unusually deep housing, and is available in various EIA magnet sizes. Magnavox.

40 Remote-control TV system has 4-me. video bandpass for full definition and cathode follower output to feed audio into hi-fi amplifier. Fleetwood 800.

41 Stereo amplifier-preamplifier with 20-watt output each channel features six pairs of inputs. Eight controls include mechanically ganged but electrically separate audio controls, dual-channel bass-treble controls. Fisher X-101.
42 Matched arm and magnetic cartridge for stereo said to minimize tone arm resonance effects, cut down crosstalk. Low stylus tip mass, high vertical compliance reduce record wear. Claimed frequency response, 20-20,000 cps. London-Scott.

43 Four-speed turntable with 4-pole induction motor rests spindle on single ball bearing. Eddy current brake and free-floating motor mounting, automatic idler disengagement are among features included. Lafayette PK-240.

44 Convertible bass reflex enclosure provided with tapered legs and bar runners at no additional cost, to allow horizontal or vertical positioning. Cabinet finished on all four sides for extra flexibility. Three-speaker system with crossover included. Oxford Components.

45 Leatherette-covered bass reflex enclosure features swivel base to permit it to be turned in any direction for proper sound dispersal. It accommodates 8" or 12" speaker. Wellcor CBC-8-12.

More hi-fi items on page 125.
**TIN-CAN CHASSIS**

Are you hard pressed to find the particular size chassis you want for that jack box or those test setups? Have you been searching desperately for Miniboxes with exactly the dimensions you need? You don't have to look any further than your kitchen pantry shelf. Assorted empty soup cans, tuna fish cans, and fruit juice cans all will provide you with chassis to order.

Just cut the tin can down to the desired depth with a pair of tin snips. Then file down the cut edge to remove any burrs or sharp edges. The jacks or other components can be easily installed (see photos) either by punching or drilling through the thin sheet metal. —Walter White, Jr., W4UEK

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**PROTECTION AGAINST CAR THEFT**

Most automobile thefts are accomplished by "jumping" the ignition switch with a length of cable, and car owners have devised various methods to protect their vehicles. The most common technique is wiring the car horn so that it will sound when the ignition switch is turned on. In the circuit shown, a hidden cutoff switch (S1) enables the car owner to disable the protective circuit by throwing the switch to the "drive" position.

The usual practice in "jumping" the ignition lock is to run a wire directly from the battery to the coil, since this is often easier than working under the dashboard. Such a connection would not sound the car horn with most systems used. This circuit will blow the horn if either the ignition switch is jumped or the wire is run directly to the battery.

The roof of the car's glove compartment is usually a good place to hide the "protect" switch. —Douglas B. Leatham
JUST AS IMPORTANT as the equipment in your station is the way it is set up and operated. To obtain an efficient operating position with a minimum of effort, you need a sturdy table and desk of some kind. This should be about 28" high and large enough to accommodate at least your receiver and your key, and provide an adequate writing surface for keeping your log, copying messages, and making notes.

Setting Up Equipment. If the table is deep enough, place the receiver about 16" back from the front edge, directly in front of your chair or slightly to its left (assuming that you are right-handed). Place your key in line with your right shoulder far enough back from the table edge so that your entire forearm is supported while you are using the key. Screw the key to the table, or fasten it to the center of a flat board about 1' long and 6" wide, so that the key will not skitter around when it is in use.

The transmitter may be set to the right of the key, and less frequently adjusted pieces of equipment, such as a frequency standard and a keying monitor, may be arranged on either side of the transmitter.

If the table is shallow, leave its center section free of all equipment for a writing surface, and place the receiver and transmitter on either side of the center space. Face them so that—when you turn your head towards them—you will be looking squarely at them, for ease in reading the meters and dials. Keep the key in line with your right shoulder.

If you have only a small table or lots of equipment, a shelf six inches or so above the receiver will accommodate several units. This is probably the best position for the loudspeaker. It is also an excellent position for a small transmitter that has all its controls on the front panel.

Platform Is Useful. Placing some receivers directly on the operating table makes their controls somewhat awkward to adjust. This can be remedied by setting a receiver on a small platform. The front of the platform can be made an inch or two higher than the back, to tilt the receiver panel backwards, making it unnecessary to "scootch down" to read its dials and S-meter.

The space under the platform becomes (Continued on page 132)
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, W2EQQ, c/o POPULAR ELECTRONICS, One Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Please print your name and address clearly. Names are grouped geographically by amateur call areas.

K1/W1 CALL AREA
Richard Bonin, 1 Star St., Pawtucket, R. I. Phone: PA 3-9934. (Code and regulations)

Peter M. Stomberg (14), 142 Grant Ave., Newton Centre 59, Mass. (Code and theory)

K2/W2 CALL AREA
Owen Steinweg (15), 157-01 65th Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Phone: FT 9-3675. (Code and theory)

Richy McCusker, Jr. (14), 88-23 173rd St., Jamaica 32, N. Y. (Code, theory and regulations)


W. Schmeis, 129-14 135 Ave., So. Ozone Pk., N. Y. (Theory and selection of equipment)

Stuart Harradine, 36W4 State St., Alhambra, N. Y. Phone: AL 1443. (Code, theory and regulations)

Stanley Sacharoff, 3155 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y. Phone: FO 5-9727. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

Robert Smolinski, 88 Academy St., Amsterdam, N. Y. Phone: VI 2-2706. (Code, theory, regulations and selection of equipment)

Art L. Zdzi, 6 Maple Ave., Sussex, N. J. Phone: 2-1262. (Code)

Santos Bianse, 5360 Broadway, New York 63, N. Y. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

Walter Jaros, 101 Cedar Dr., Great Neck, L. I., N. Y. (Code, theory and regulations)

Louis Rios, 545 Maple Ave., Patchogue, L. I., N. Y. (Code and theory)

K3/W3 CALL AREA
Stephen Momot (16), 1126 Highland Ave., Chester, Pa. Phone: CH 4-0781. (Code and theory)

K4/W4 CALL AREA
Leroy Word, 16 Decatur St., Nashville 10, Tenn. (Code, theory, regulations and selection of equipment)

David A. Sackett, 4 Greenville St., Abbeville, S. C. (Code)

James O. Hurch, 1909 Kansas Ave., Savannah, Ga. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

Allen S. Radin, 19620 N.W. 11th Ave., No. Miami 69, Fla. (Code, theory and regulations)

Tommy Holcomb, 1100 Anderson Dr., Williamston, S. C. Phone: 7004 (Code and theory)

Ben Calloway, Box 98, Banner Elk, N. C. (Theory)

Jerry Moore, P. O. Box 423, De Punial Springs, Fla. Phone: TH 4-2051. (Theory and selection of equipment)

Gary Jacobs, Box 35, Collagedale, Tenn. (Code and theory)

C. C. Van Dyke, Route 1, Box 91, Blowing Rock, N. C. (Code and theory)

John E. Frazier, 841 Wooden Blvd., Orlando, Fla. (Code and theory)

K5/W5 CALL AREA
Bruce Stock, 1801 N. Adams Ave., Odessa, Tex. (Code)

O. G. Sellers (17), 1705 2nd Ave. N., Texas City, Texas. Phone: 5-2681. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

Don Fronterhouse (12), 4147 N. Prospect, Oklahoma City, Okla. (Code, theory, regulations and selection of equipment)

K6/W6 CALL AREA
Bert L. Coffman, 1816 U St., Sacramento 18, Calif. Phone: H1 7-7436. (Code, theory and regulations)

Elmer D. Richardson, 5970 18th Ave., Sacramento 20, Calif. Phone: GL 6-9205. (Code and regulations)

Larry Bently (15), 18280 Arlington Ave., Torrance, Calif. Phone: DA 9-9080. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

L. W. Strimpel, 6817 Mattilia Ave., Van Nuys, Calif. (Code, theory and regulations)

John Sutherland, 2171 Belmont Ave., Long Beach 15, Calif. (Code)

K7/W7 CALL AREA
Verlin Allen, 4 N. Main St., Malad City, Idaho. (Code and theory)

Charles H. Mondragon, Jr., 3245 E. Jefferson St., Phoenix, Ariz. Phone: BR 5-5304. (Code and theory)

Robert A. Davis, Box S, Navy 127, c/o P. M., Seattle, Wash. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

Richard Lionel Clark (14), Rt. Box 141, Kennewick, Wash. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

Steve McLeod, 2221 Rucker Ave., Everett, Wash. (Code, theory and regulations)

Richard Imes, 315 Lark, Casper, Wyo. Phone: 3-5285. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

K8/W8 CALL AREA
James Stirzaker (17), 5313 Rolling Ave., Elyria 7, Ohio. Phone: CE 3-5520. (Code and theory)

Bill Bouwkamp, 1613 Alexander Rd., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich. (Theory, regulations and selection of equipment)

Keith Molden, 1114 S. Wilson, Royal Oak, Mich. Phone: L1 3-3733. (Code, theory and regulations)

Larry Weaver, Rt. 2, Box 311, Fairmont, W. Va. (Code, theory and regulations)

K9/W9 CALL AREA
John Webber, 6306 W. Bleach Ave., Chicago 46, Ill. Phone: SP 4-3016. (Code and theory)

Leonard Micsynski, 7625 S. Lathrobe, oaklawn, Ill. Phone: GA 5-3439. (Code and theory)

Larry Cloud (15), R.R. #1, Box 15133, Westfield, Ind. Phone: 3-2924. (Code, theory, regulations and selection of equipment)

Dick Auman, 1513, 3380 Southeastpoint Rd., Ft. Wayne, Ind. (Code and theory)

Ray Mernan, 2057 W. 21st St., Chicago, Ill. Phone: CL 4-7662. (Theory and selection of equipment)

K9/WD CALL AREA
Ronald Shriver (16), Green City, Mo. (Code, theory, regulations and selection of equipment)

George E. Sears, 610 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. (Code)

Robert John, Box 1027, George, Iowa. Phone: 141-W. (Code and theory)

Fred Dorsey, 250 Jasmine, Denver 20. Colo. Phone: DE 3-8868. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)

VE AND OTHERS
Dave Beaumont, 2471 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B. C., Canada. (Code and theory)

Douglas Brown, 131 Essex St., Toronto 4, Ontario, Canada. Phone: LE 5-4897. (Code, theory and regulations)

H. E. Horton, Box 25, Mount Hope, Ontario, Canada. Phone: OS 9-4237. (Code)

Gary Galt (17), 37 Belhaven Rd., Toronto 8, Ontario, Canada. Phone: OX 1-6534. (Code, theory and selection of equipment)
STEREO REPRODUCTION is becoming more and more the "rage" among hi-fi enthusiasts. In recognition of this, kit manufacturers are jumping on the bandwagon and producing kits to fill the need. Of the three available methods of playing stereo-discs, tape and radio—the latter can be the least expensive and one of the most satisfying, providing certain conditions are met.

First, you need a good stereo tuner; next, you must have good quality reception on the AM side of the dial (the FM is assumed to be much better than the AM because of its inherent qualities); and then, you need to be within listening distance of a station which transmits AM-FM stereo.

The tuner must be capable of receiving both the AM and the FM signal at the same time. Therefore, two completely separate circuits are required, both of which need to operate at the same time. The Lafayette KT-500 is such a tuner.

Printed Circuits. Of necessity, such a tuner is complicated, but Lafayette has wisely incorporated two printed circuits to ease construction problems. The FM r.f. unit and the FM i.f. strip are assembled on printed circuit boards, necessitating only a minimum amount of external wiring after they are completed and mounted.

While the use of printed circuit boards is a tremendous labor saver, it must be admitted that the wiring job is still long and tedious. The writer clocked at least 25 hours on the job. It could have been done faster, but it was decided to do an extra careful wiring job.

Two errors did creep in and prevented re-

Lafayette
Stereo Tuner

October, 1958
all of the parts were included.

As with most kits, the wire lengths called for in the instructions were a bit excessive. This is probably a necessary evil, to make certain the lengths are not cut too short. It is suggested that the leads be cut to the length recommended, then measured on the chassis and trimmed to the proper length before hookup. This will eliminate a tendency to messiness underneath.

**Two Dial Cords.** The real problem encountered was in stringing the dial cords. Unless you have long and agile fingers, it might be a good idea to get a female member of the house-

hold to do this job. Make sure you read the instructions carefully and also check the drawings, particularly on the number of turns of cord around the flywheel shafts. We had to do it several times before it came out right.

One last piece of advice: read each step twice, and make a dry run on the procedure before you follow through. It will take a little more time, but it will save headaches later. At least half a dozen times your reviewer assumed something that was incorrect and only caught the mistake after reading the instructions.

All of the usual precautions regarding soldering hold good. It is worth mentioning that for printed circuit soldering, it might be wise to invest in a light, high-heat pencil iron.
ROCKBOUND is the way radio amateurs describe another ham whose transmitter is crystal controlled. They mean that unless he has another crystal to plug into the driving oscillator he is bound to remain on just one frequency. Without a big handful of different crystals he is limited, at best, to a few predetermined spots in the amateur band of his choice.

Most amateurs like the freedom and flexibility of variable frequency operation. This is generally accomplished with a variable-frequency oscillator (VFO).

It is easy enough to build a variable-frequency oscillator, but many an unwary amateur has failed to consider that as a tuned circuit warms up it can shift frequency, sometimes to a surprising degree. The result can be a pink ticket from an FCC monitoring station with the possibility of legal prosecution and loss of operating privileges because the transmitter wandered innocently outside the assigned frequency band.

Another oscillator problem is short-term stability that is caused either by electrical or mechanical instability. Such an unstable oscillator produces a wobbly, unsteady or rasping note that unnecessarily broadens the frequency space occupied by the transmitter signal. It is unpleasant to hear, hard to copy and is illegal.

The Knight VFO kit has been designed to avoid or eliminate all these troubles and others, too, like TVI. It is easy to assemble and calibrate. The controls are conveniently placed and permit fast operation.

**Building the Kit.** When the kit is unpacked, all components should be checked against the parts list. There are several changes to be made in the construction manual before assembly is begun. These are explained in a letter in the package.

The first step is mounting the power transformer, choke, tube sockets and other components on the power supply chassis. The green-yellow lead from the power transformer will have no connection and is taped to prevent shorting against chassis. To simplify the job somewhat, a few of the connections are made at this point before the rest of the parts are mounted. It may be found that some of the recommended lengths of wire are too long to fit well. When mounting C13, the 40-µfd. electrolytic capacitor, the metal holder may need to be bent to make it fit properly.

**Power Supply.** It may be easier to mount the power supply chassis on the front panel before connecting the wires to the oscillator. Do not forget to fasten the pilot light assembly to the front panel before the power supply chassis is mounted. After these wires from the power supply are connected, the lever switch, S3, and jack J1 are mounted and wired.

In mounting the oscillator tank coil, it was found that the bolts connected to it did not fit through the holes in the chassis and needed to be bent outwards slightly. After the coil is mounted and wired, the output cable is prepared. It ends in a plug...
that fits into the crystal socket of the transmitter.

Calibration. The VFO operated perfectly with a signal so strong the output plug was moved a couple of feet away from the antenna lead to the receiver. It was the matter of a minute to set the frequency approximately by tuning the padder C1. Fortunately, a number of frequency check points were already known for the receiver.

The VFO was warmed up for half an hour and it was thought desirable to calibrate it against a number of 80-meter crystals available in the shack. For this operation, all but the oscillator and buffer stages of the transmitter were disconnected.

A crystal was put into the transmitter and the circuit properly adjusted. The receiver, with beat-frequency oscillator operating, picked up the crystal frequency. Then the beat oscillator on the receiver was turned off and the VFO turned on. With the dial set at the crystal frequency, the padder was tuned carefully for zero beat.

Other crystals used in the transmitter served as check points for the VFO, which performed nicely over the 80-meter band. Some of the crystals had harmonics within the 40-meter band. These signals were found on the receiver and used to calibrate the 40-meter dial by adjustment of the other padder, C2. Because there are usually a number of harmonics that develop a strong signal in a superheterodyne receiver, the VFO harmonics were likewise used to check one band against another.

For example, with the VFO set to 3550 kc, the receiver is switched to 40 meters and a strong second harmonic signal sought in the vicinity of 7100 kc. (twice the frequency). Then the VFO is set to 40 and the dial turned to 7100. Another signal should be heard in the receiver, which is now the fundamental output from the VFO. When all signals were checked against each other, it was pretty certain that the proper signals were being generated.

We went on the air and called a local Novice who lives less than ten miles away—near enough to tell if the signal has a rough edge. His report was RST 599, which means an easily copied signal (5), best possible tone (9), and loudest measurable signal strength (9).
A VARIETY of imported transistor products is now being offered by a number of suppliers, including department stores, mail order houses, and local retail outlets. Many of these items are quite competitive quality-wise as well as price-wise with U. S. products.

Japanese products include transistor radio receivers, hearing aids, telephones, and components, including electrolytic and variable capacitors, coils, transformers, subminiature loudspeakers, earphones, miniature jacks and plugs, solar batteries, and volume controls.

From West Germany, the U. S. is importing transistorized receivers, clocks, and specialized components. Transistors of Dutch manufacture are available through XTAL. Developed a two-transistor long-wave radio receiver intended for use by delegates to international conferences. Suspended on a neck strap, it employs a reflex circuit which provides a performance equivalent to a three-stage circuit. It is powered by a nickel-cadmium cell. A six-channel unit, this receiver is designed to pick up signals "broadcast" from an antenna loop surrounding an auditorium or conference room.

Reader's Circuit. Although high-power r.f. transistors are not yet available commercially, many amateurs report surprisingly good results with comparatively low-powered transmitters when they are properly tuned and coupled to an efficient antenna system.

Reader Pete Hanson, KN2MPG, of 75 Hillside Ave., Verona, N. J., has been experimenting with transistorized short-wave receivers and transmitters for some time. His rig employs three transistors and delivers an output of about 90 milliwatts. He reports that he has worked many states and several foreign nations with this low-power outfit. Basically a crystal-controlled oscillator driving a push-pull power amplifier, the
transmitter is intended for 80-meter c.w. operation.

Figure 1 shows a slightly modified version of KN2MPG's transmitter. TR1 is connected as a common-base oscillator, with the feedback between collector and emitter circuits needed to start and sustain oscillation furnished through the frequency-controlling quartz crystal (Xtal). The oscillator output is coupled through capacitors C5 and C7 to a common-emitter push-pull amplifier. The n-p-n type of transistor is used throughout.

Pete has passed on a few hints for readers who would like to duplicate his circuit. The three r.f. chokes (RFC1, 2, 3) are standard 2.5-mhy. units. All fixed resistors are 1-watt units and R3 is a 10-watt wire-wound potentiometer.

Tuning capacitors C1 and C9 are 50-µfd. variables. All other capacitors are mica or ceramic units. The capacitors should be rated at 50 volts or more. M1 is an 0-5 ma. meter.

To simplify construction, commercially available coils were used. L1 is a B & W Type MC80, tapped 15 turns from each end. L2 is a B & W Type MEL80.

Conventional "chassis-type" construction is recommended with all leads short and direct. Make no attempt to subminiaturize the unit.

When you've finished construction and checked the wiring, you can install the crystal, transistors, and batteries. While a standard 80-meter crystal is used, Pete indicates that a fairly active unit must be employed to insure trouble-free operation.

To adjust the completed transmitter, turn the unit "on," close the key, and set R3 for an oscillator collector current of no more than 2.5 ma. Next, adjust C1 for a "dip" in M1's reading . . . this will not be as pronounced a "dip" as is obtained when tuning vacuum-tube oscillators. Finally, adjust C9 for maximum power output, as indicated by, say, an r.f. field strength meter.

The Zener Diode. When a reverse voltage is applied to a semiconductor diode, the unit continues to offer a high resistance until the applied voltage exceeds a given critical value, called the Zener voltage. When this point is reached, the diode's resistance drops to a low value almost instantly, with a corresponding increase in current flow. As long as the diode is not destroyed by the current through it, it will tend to maintain a constant voltage drop. In this respect, the diode's action is roughly analogous to that of a gas-filled voltage regulator tube.

While many diodes will be ruined permanently if operated with high reverse voltages, some units are designed specifically for this type of service. Called Zener diodes, these devices may be used as voltage regulators, switches, and relaxation oscillators, or in other circuits similar to those in which gas-filled diodes are used. Zener diodes are used extensively in military equipment, in computers, and in some types of industrial control equipment.

(Continued on page 127)
"We know only what we read in POPULAR ELECTRONICS"

From Pages to Projects

By LELAND R. REEDER

THE CHANGES POP'tronics has brought about in our living habits in the past few years are quite amazing. "The High Fidelity Hobby" in January 1955 was, as I remember, the article which started us off. Now hardly an issue comes along from which we don't learn something new or make some new item to add to our extensive music system.

Neither my son nor I had any special knowledge of or experience in electronics. "We know only what we read" was literally true. Our first high-fidelity system, the direct result of the aforementioned article, brought us together with a mutual interest.

Step by Step. My son assembled the amplifier from a kit, a seven-watt affair with a preamp stage for a magnetic cartridge. I purchased an inexpensive 8" coaxial speaker from a mail-order parts jobber and built a simple bass reflex enclosure from information in POP'tronics. The record player was an inexpensive turntable and

October, 1958
LIST OF EQUIPMENT USED

Amp. 1—Heathkit Model W4-AM (20 watts)
Amp. 2—Heathkit Model A7 (7 watts)
Amp. 3—McGee Model HF-20 (20 watts)
AM Tuner—Heathkit Model BC-1A
Control and Preamp—Heathkit Model WA-P2
Electronic Crossover—Heathkit Model XO-1
FM Tuner—Granco Model T-160
Mic. 1—Shure No. 777S crystal (desk stand)
Mic. 2—ELECTRA-VOICE E.V. 611 dynamic—(with floor stand and boom)
Mic. 3—ELECTRA-VOICE E.V. 951 crystal (with floor stand and boom)
Mixer—Knight Model 93-S-283
Phono. 1—Lafayette No. PK-180 turntable, Argonne AR-600 arm, Ronette 'TY-88 cartridge
Phono. 2—Columbia 3-speed turntable, Lafayette GA-4 arm, G.E. Cartridge
Record Cutter—General Industries HS5L crystal cutter
LC1, LC2—Inductance-capacitance crossover
(see schematic diagram on next page)
Spkr. 1—15" Magnavox speaker
Spkr. 2—12" Utah speaker
Spkr. 3—8" Utah speaker
Spkr. 4—8" Utah coaxial speaker
Tweeters—Four cone-type units
S1, S2, S3—Double-throw toggle switch
Tape Recorder—Revere Model T-100

PARTS LIST FOR CROSSOVER

C1, C2—125-µfd., 150-w.v.d.c. capacitor
C3, C4—4-µfd., 150-w.v.d.c. capacitor
L1, L2—7.9-mh. coil, 525 turns of #18 wire, 1" core, 1" wide
L3, L4—0.25-mh. coil, 90 turns of #18 wire, 1" core, 1" wide
TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4—Pads for loudness control
@ 4 watts nominal 8-ohm impedance
S1, S2, S3, S4—D.p.d.t. switch, for phasing

The author's four-channel system is shown in block diagram form above. At right is the LC crossover network he built on one chassis; the d.p.d.t. toggle switches simplify phasing the speakers. Below are the enclosures used in the system, and the photo below, right, shows some of the equipment.
fier kits. The speaker system was expanded to include a 12" woofer, an 8" mid-range speaker and a tweeter. Enclosure construction was becoming more technical, the more I read, and we ended up installing the three speakers in a modified bass cabinet using a Goodmans Acoustical Resistance unit.

In addition, a tape recorder, a disc record cutter and AM and FM tuners came along at this point.

Our present four-channel setup is shown in the block diagram on page 86. From an article by Norman Crowhurst, "Choosing Your Hi-Fi Crossovers," published in Radio & TV News, another Ziff-Davis publication, we picked 160-630-2500 cycles as the points to work toward. Because we wanted a certain amount of flexibility in the middle ranges to spotlight solo instruments and voices, we included an electronic crossover in our layout. This would give us a variable control between 700 and 3500 cycles and, with LC crossovers, we could fix the separation of the lows at 160 cycles and the highs at 5000 cycles.

Low frequencies are handled by a 15" speaker having a cone resonance of 45 cycles and a frequency response of 20-5000 cycles. This is installed in a modified (Continued on page 126)
Simple R.F. Meter

Measure r.f. output of the transmitter in your ham shack . . . or use this meter in a dozen other ways

THIS inexpensive r.f. indicator has a wide variety of uses around the ham shack or mobile radio installation. It can act as an absorption frequency meter (if calibrated), a field strength meter, neutralization indicator, or modulation monitor with phones. However, the main job of the model shown is to indicate proper antenna loading for my "minified" mobile transmitter.

It is relatively simple to put together, and nearly any low-priced transistor will work well. However, for maximum sensitivity, a transistor with a beta (current amplification) of between 25 and 45 should be used.

Construction. A 3¾" x 3" x 2¼" aluminum chassis houses all parts. The coil (L1) is tapped and connected to switch S1 before installation in the box to facilitate soldering. Then the coil is cemented to the box by its plastic support.

Care should be taken in soldering the crystal diode (CR1) into the circuit by "heat sinking" the connections with a pair of long-nose pliers. A socket should be used for the transistor.

Fasten the 1½-volt cell to the chassis with household cement. With normal use, it should last almost its shelf-life.

After the unit is turned on, zero the meter with potentiometer R3 in the collector circuit. Attach a small wire to the input binding post on the rear of the box which feeds r.f. to the tuned circuit, and you are in business.

Applications. If the device is to be used as an absorption frequency meter, it can be calibrated with a heterodyne frequency meter coupled to the input post through a small (about 500-µfd.) capacitor.

A 2½" length of wire is sufficient for r.f. pickup when checking oscillator, doubler or

The simplicity of the r.f. meter circuit (see schematic on next page) makes for ease of layout on the chassis (below). Number of turns tapped on L1 for each band is indicated on the schematic. Finished meter is shown at top of page 89.
buffer and final amplifier stages of a transmitter.

When using the indicator as a field strength meter to adjust a beam antenna, the pickup wire length will depend upon the distance from the antenna and how much power is being applied from the transmitter's final amplifier. Usually, a 2" piece of wire will afford sufficient pickup at 100 feet with the average low-power transmitter when the device is hand-held.

To provide some attenuation of very strong signals, the indicator can be used harmonically. Set the bandswitch to 40 meters when you want to measure carrier strength on 80 meters.

As a means for tuning mobile or fixed transmitters (especially those employing pi-output-networks), this unit enables one to determine very quickly if the antenna and not the pi-network is taking the load. For mobile operation, the regular auto broadcast antenna can be used for signal pickup. However, the device should be harmonically operated as described above because of the strong signal present. If the auto antenna is not used, try a small piece of insulated wire taped to the inside of the front bumper, connected with shielded wire to the indicator.

If you are interested in monitoring your modulation, a pair of magnetic phones can be connected in the collector circuit of the transistor. The meter is disconnected (as well as the top of the balancing potentiometer) and the phones are connected between battery minus and collector.

By CHARLES J. SCHAUERS

PARTS LIST

B1—1.5-volt D cell
C1—140-µfd. miniature variable capacitor
C2—0.002-µfd. mica capacitor
CR1—Crystal diode (Sylvania 1N34 or equivalent)
L1—#24-wire, 1"-diameter coil (Airdux 832T or B & W 3018—32 turns per inch, tapped as shown in schematic)
M1—0-1 ma. d.c. meter
R1, R2—680-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor
R3—8500-10,000 ohm slotted shaft potentiometer
S1—I-p., 4-pos. rotary switch
S2—S.p.s.t. toggle switch
TR1—Transistor (General Transistor GT-87 or GT-88 or Raytheon CK-721)
1—Aluminum chassis box (LMB-135)

HOW IT WORKS

Radio frequency energy tuned by L1-C1 is applied to diode CR1. The rectified current then takes a path through the base-emitter circuit of transistor TR1. Current amplification occurs and is read by the 0-1 milliammeter. Capacitor C2, connected between the transistor base and ground, bypasses the radio frequency. The greater the strength of the r.f. signal picked up, the higher the reading on the meter.

October, 1958
Convert Transistor Radio for Boat

By HOMER L. DAVIDSON

TRANSISTORIZED portable radios do a remarkable job under adverse conditions. But when it comes to putting one to use on a high-speed motorboat, three problems arise. These involve the wind, weather, and direction.

The speaker must be heard over the wind and waves, and it must be weatherproof. The direction of the boat affects the ability of the built-in antenna to pull in stations. Conversion of a transistor portable for boat use is quite feasible, the author has found, provided that the receiver has at least six transistors to insure good selectivity.

To soup up the audio output, a high-efficiency horn-type speaker (University Model MIL-8) was hooked up with a lead and phone plug so as to be able to plug into the transistor portable. A closed-circuit phone jack is mounted in a hole drilled in the portable's cabinet close to the internal speaker. Connected as per Fig. 1, the receiver's speaker will operate unless the external speaker horn's phone plug is inserted.

To use an external antenna, and to minimize the high directionality of the receiver's built-in antenna, a female auto antenna socket is mounted as close as possible to the r.f. section of the tuning capacitor, preferably on the side of the cabinet. Solder a length of wire from the center terminal of the antenna socket to the insulated lug on the tuning capacitor to which the internal antenna connects. The lead from a standard auto radio whip antenna can be plugged directly into this socket.

Plug in your speaker lead, tune to the station you want to hear, and you will be ready to cruise to the tunes of your portable set.

Fig. 1. Add this jack circuit to accommodate extra speaker. Location of units is optional.
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ADVANCED FEATURES OF NEW RONDINE K.33 STEREO TURNTABLE!
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In most multiwatt power transistors, the collector electrode connects directly to the transistor's outer metal shell. An electrical connection may be made to this electrode by soldering a lead to the metal chassis or "heat sink" on which the transistor is mounted. If the transistor is insulated from its heat sink, make the connection by soldering the wire to a tie lug which is bolted to the transistor shell. Be sure that the lug contacts bare metal and not the painted part of the shell. Don’t try to solder a lead to the transistor case—you might ruin the component.

Base and emitter electrode connections are made either to a pair of metal pins or to wire leads. In many popular types, such as the RCA 2N301 and 2N301A, CBS-Hytron 2N255 and 2N256, and Sylvania 2N307, the base and emitter pins are of proper size and spacing to fit a pair of terminals on a standard 9-pin miniature tube socket. When installing these power transistors in electronic equipment, you can either use a 9-pin socket as a connector or, if you prefer, break up the socket with a pair of diagonal cutters, salvaging the terminals for use as individual connectors. Such pin connectors are preferred over direct soldering to the base and emitter pins, as excessive heat from soldering can damage the transistor.—Louis E. Garner, Jr.

Positive feedback in an audio amplifier produces a loud howl which is familiar to most audio experimenters. This usually annoying effect can be put to good use in intercom systems working in high-noise-level areas, such as schools or shops, or in p.a. systems where alarm or code signaling is desired. When the howl is cleaned up to a loud, pleasant tone, the intercom will substitute for whistles or bells at very low cost.

The method shown in the diagram employs a feedback path that includes one or both input and output transformers, and requires only one additional component—call switch S1.

In multistage intercom systems, each master station may be modified for feedback signaling. Switch to the desired station before operating the call switch. Some intercoms require a separate "talk" switch to be operated concurrently with the call switch.—H. J. Carter
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October, 1958
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your Commercial license.

Cleveland Institute training results in job offers
like these:

Radio Operator
Capital Airlines (Ohio) is looking for a radio operator. A touch typing speed of 40 wpm is necessa-
ry. Must have at least a restricted operator’s
permit, but a radio-telephone 2nd or 1st class
license is desirable.

Service Technician
Man needed in Cleveland, Ohio, to service and
maintain electronic medical instruments and
equipment. Must have a solid knowledge of elec-
tronic fundamentals. A car is required. Company
benefits include retirement plan.

And our trainees get good jobs

"Investment in training really pays off"

"Thought you would like to know that in almost two years since I completed your course and obtained my
first phone license, my pay has increased $5 per week
every six months. I don’t believe any other investment
could pay off as well as this one did."

Harold E. Phipps, North Augusta, S. C.

Cleveland Institute of Radio Electronics
4900 Euclid Ave. Desk PE 43 Cleveland 3, Ohio

October, 1958
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Day by day industrial plants are adding more electronic devices—for sorting, counting, checking almost any control job you can name. Cash in on industry's need for men who can keep these devices in top working order. Make more money, feel more secure, doing work that is second nature to you. With what you already know about electronics you have a long head start in a field just beginning to boom. GET INTO IT RIGHT NOW with the help of

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Send me the Practical Industrial Electronics Library for 10 days' examination on approval. In 10 days I will send $3.00, then $5.00 a month until $24.50 is paid. A saving of $5.00 under the regular price of $28.50. Otherwise I will return books postpaid.

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This offer applies in U.S. only.

To everyone considering a small-space wide-range-speaker system... monaural or stereo:

ACTUAL TESTS PROVE UNIVERSITY RRL SUPERIOR to competitive high compliance systems

AT $40-$85 SAVINGS (User net)

With University RRL ultra linear response systems you get 75% less bass distortion, wider frequency response, lower power requirements and no "damping factor" problems. Write for proof...actual comparative measurements under identical conditions of University Model S-15 RRL system and widely publicized competitive brands X and Y. RRL systems use a specially designed acoustic coupler to load the new University high compliance woofer, enabling it to radiate tremendous bass energy with only small cone excursions. This achieves greater linearity and virtually eliminates distortion. Tweeter response, carefully matched to woofer's acoustic output, is smooth and flat to beyond 20,000 cps. Result: better bass, cleaner treble, smoother response than any competitive small-space, high compliance units based on totally sealed enclosures using "air spring" capacitance loading.

For the full story of these tests plus complete specs of the RRL ultra linear response systems and money-saving kits, write Desk A-9, University Loudspeakers, Inc., 80 So. Kenisco Ave., White Plains, N.Y.

LISTEN University sounds better

TIPS and TECHNIQUES

SOLDERING GUN PROTECTION

Should your soldering gun suddenly slip from your hand and fall to the floor, chances are the outside Bakelite housing would shatter. To prevent this possibility, wrap electrician's rubber tape around the gun's grip as shown. The tape will provide a non-slip grip that's easy to hang onto regardless of whether your hands are greasy or perspiring.

—J. A. C.

RADIO SPAGHETTI "STOPS" DRILL

When you drill a hole down through the thin metal chassis of radio-electronics gear, there's a chance that the drill will extend far enough down to damage components.
The new age of space is here...

and the future belongs to the airman

You have read about the early Age of Flight...grown up in the Jet Air Age. Now, as a young man, you stand on the threshold of a new age in which man will conquer outer space. It will be the age of trained technicians—those who have backgrounds in rocketry, jet propulsion, electronics, mechanics and allied fields. And nowhere else is such training so available or so complete today as in the U.S. Air Force. Consider this fact as you plan your future. By joining the Air Force, you will, of course, meet your military obligation. But much more important, you will prepare yourself for unlimited opportunities in the new Age of Space. See your local Air Force Recruiter today—or mail the coupon.

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Please send me more information on my opportunities in the U.S. Air Force. I am between the ages of 17-34 and reside in U.S.A. or possessions.

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LIVING SOUND STEREO

SOUND REALISM at REALISTIC PRICES!

ST-11 AM-FM STEREO TUNER
Here, for the first time, is an AM-FM STEREO TUNER to bring you the quality of every audio output. Unlimited by the cost, twice the price, the ST-11 is two distinct receivers in one, featuring "Miracle Ear" sensitivity and design for white sound. Extra features: AM, FM or STEREO Selection, Tuning Range: 500 to 2000 mc.; Sens.: 4 db. down; Image Rejection: 30 db. minimum; Frequency Response: 20 to 20,000 cps.

Wired and tested $49.95
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The SP-6 is a completely self-powered sensitive dual preamp with dual inputs to fit your requirements today, as well as tomorrow. The SP-6 provides unparalleled flexibility. Output of both stages individually adjusted by one control, reversing position, hi-fi filters, etc. Frequency Response 20 to 20,000 cps ±1 db. 1 m Distortion less than 0.1% Input level adjustments (4) white noise.

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SEAL YOUR RADIO CABINET

Manufacturers of electronic devices often hermetically seal cases containing delicate gear to protect them from damaging examination by curious people. Small cases containing transistor radios, meters, etc., may be protected in the same manner by covering all exposed bolt and screw heads with plastic aluminum or a similar material. After the plastic is dry, smooth and polish it with steel wool. When it is necessary to open the case, saw cuts made into these pseudo rivet heads will allow them to be turned with a screwdriver.

DECAL SPRAY SHIELD

When coating decals with a protective plastic spray, it is often desirable to avoid spraying nearby parts such as tubes, transistors, knobs, dials, etc. In such cases, a simple but effective spray shield can be made from a sheet of typing paper. Simply

(Continued on page 108)
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New! Lafayette ‘Stereo’ Hi-Fi Phonograph Music System

An Ideal Quality System For Listening To The New High Realism Stereo Sound!

For Stereo & Monaural Reproduction

A superb complete phonograph music system brought to you by Lafayette’s top stereo engineers. Heart of the system is the new Lafayette LA-90 28-watt stereo amplifier with 14 watts per channel or 28 watts monaurally and with all the inputs necessary for a complete stereo control center. Other fine components include the famous new Garrard RC121/II 4-speed automatic record changer, ready to accept stereo cartridges; the Lafayette PKC-111 wood base for changer, of fine selected woods; the new GE GC-7 stereo/monaural variable reluctance magnetic cartridge with 0.7 mil genuine GE diamond stylus for microgroove stereo and monaural LP and 45 rpm records; and 2 of the unbeatable, for performance-value, Lafayette SK-58 12" coaxial speakers. Supplied complete with cables, connectors, and easy installation instructions. Shop. wt., 60 lbs.

HF-374 Stereo Phonograph System, with mahogany or blonde wood changer base (please specify) ........................................ Net 167.50
HF-375 Same, but with 2-Lafayette CAB-16 mahogany or walnut or CAB-17 blonde speaker enclosures (specify which) ........................................ Net 222.50

Stereo FM/AM-Phono System

HF-376 Same as HF-374 but with new Lafayette Model LT-99 Stereo FM/AM Tuner ........................................ Net 237.00
HF-377 Same as HF-376 but with 2-Lafayette CAB-16 mahogany or walnut or CAB-17 blonde speaker enclosures ........................................ Net 292.00

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October, 1958
New! YEARS AHEAD!

Lafayette STEREO TUNER KIT

THE MOST FLEXIBLE TUNER EVER DESIGNED

Use it as a Binaural-Stereophonic FM-AM tuner

Use it as a Dual-Monaural FM-AM tuner

Use it as a straight Monaural FM or 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 operation of both the FM and AM sections 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 accuracy of the Lafayette Stereo Tuner is provided by magic eye which operates independently of FM and AM. Automatic-frequency control "locks in" FM signal permanently. Aside from its unique flexibility, this is, above all else, a quality high-fidelity 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 13⅞" W x 10½" D x 4½" H. Shpg. wt. 22 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.

KT-500 IN KIT FORM $74.50 ONLY 7.45 DOWN 7.00 MONTHLY

NEW! LAFAYETTE PROFESSIONAL STEREO MASTER AUDIO CONTROL CENTER

KT-600 IN KIT FORM $79.50 ONLY 7.95 DOWN

Solves Every Stereo/Monaural Control Problem!

• UNIQUE STEREO & MONAURAL CONTROL FEATURES

• AMAZING NEW BRIDGE CIRCUITRY FOR VARIABLE 3d CHANNEL OUTPUT & CROSS-CHANNEL FEED

• PRECISE "NULL" BALANCING SYSTEM

A REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT IN STEREO HIGH FI-DEITY. Provides such unusual features as a Bridge Control, for variable cross-channel signal feed for elimination of "ping-pons" (exaggerated separation) effects and for 3d channel volume control for 3-speaker stereo systems; 3d channel output also serves for mixing stereo to produce excellent monaural recordings. Also has full input mixing of monaural program sources, special "null" stereo balancing and calibrating system (better than meters), 24 equalization positions, all-concentric controls, rumble and scratch filters, loudness switch. Clutch type channel volume controls for balancing or as 1 Master Volume Control. Has channel reverse, electronic phasing, input level controls. Sensitivity 1.7 millivolt for 1 volt out. Dual low-impedance outputs (plate followers), 1300 ohms. Response 10-25,000 cps ± 0.5 db. Less than 0.01% THD distortion. Uses 7 new 7516 low noise dual triodes. Size 14" x 4½" x 10¼". Shpg. wt., 16 lbs. Complete with printed circuit board, cage, profusely illustrated instructions, all necessary parts.

LAFAYETTE KT-600 = Stereo Preamplifier kit Net 79.50

NEW! LAFAYETTE STEREO/MONURAL 36-WATT BASIC AMPLIFIER

KT-310 IN KIT FORM $47.50 ONLY 4.75 DOWN

• 36-WATT STEREO AMPLIFIER

• 4 PREMIUM-TYPE 7189 OUTPUT TUBES

• RESPONSE 30-30,000 CPS ± ½ DB

• 18 WATTS PER STEREO CHANNEL OR 36 WATTS MONAURALLY

• 2 PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS FOR NEXT, EASY WIRING

A superbly-performing basic stereo amplifier, in easy-to-build kit form to save you lots of money and let you get into stereo now at minimum expense! Dual inputs, each provided with individual volume control. The unit may be used with a stereo preamplifier for 2 18-watt stereo channels, or at the flick of a switch, as a top-quality 36-watt monaural amplifier; or, if desired, it may be used as 2 separate monaural 18-watt amplifiers! CONTROLS include 2 input volume controls, channel reverse switch (AB-BA), monaural-stereo switch. DUAL OUTPUT IMPEDANCES are: 4, 8, 16 and 32 ohms (permitting parallel monaural operation of 2 speaker systems of up to 16 ohms). INPUT SENSITIVITY is 0.45 volts per channel for full output. TUBES are 2-6AN6, 4-7189, 8014 rectifier. SIZE is 9-3/16" x 10-9/16" x 13¼" W. Supplied complete with perforated metal cage, all necessary parts and detailed instructions. Shpg. wt., 22 lbs.

KT-310 Stereo Power Amplifier Kit Net 47.50

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Always say you saw it in—POPULAR ELECTRONICS
NEW! 6 TRANSISTOR SUPERHETER WITH LATEST NPN-PNP TRANSISTORS

- GE 2N188A AUDIO OUTPUT TRANSISTORS
- CLASS B PUSH-PULL AMPLIFICATION
- LABORATORY DESIGNED

Superb Performance! Incomparable Value!

Transistor-wise Lafayette proudly presents its newly revised 6 Transistor Superheter Receiver Kit KT-119A. This improved model uses the latest GE NPN-PNP Transistors in an exceptionally engineered, laboratory tested circuit providing superb performance and an amazing superior commercial quality. The circuit features a specially matched set of 3 IF transistors, Oscillator Coil, High-Q Loop, B. Push-Pull Audio Amplification and optimum Transformer Coupling in audio and output stages. Has efficient 2sc4 speaker for exemplary reproduction and earphone jack for private listening. Complete with all parts, transistors, pro-relayed chassis, but less battery and leather case. New 20 page easy-to-follow step-by-step Instruction Book. Size 6 x 3½ x 1½". Shpg. wt., 3 lbs.

KT-119A Complete Kit. Less Case and Battery...

BATTERY 9V Burgess 2NE...

MS-339A Studly attractive brown leather case with carrying strap for KT-119A. 6 x 3½ x 1½".

Net 2.70

Net 1.30

Lafayette Radio-Control Specialities

LAFAYETTE SPECIAL R/C TRANSMITTER

New crystal controlled 27.255 MC R/C transmitter, completely assembled, tested and guaranteed. Includes tube, crystal and 6 inch telescoping antenna. Approx. 1 mile range. Size 4 x 2½ x 1½". Batteries; 2a. A.C. 1 1/2 lbs.

2.275/4 MC R/C TRANSMITTER (Less Batteries) Net 1.45

MS-420 SPECIAL R/C RECEIVER

New factory wired and tested R/C receiver. Completely assembled - for use or repair. Includes tube, crystal and 6 inch telescoping antenna. Approx. 1 mile range. Size 4 x 2½ x 1½". Batteries; 2a. A.C. 1 1/2 lbs.

Net 1.95

SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER

Contains: 1 R/C Transmitter (2F-50) and 1 R/C Receiver (F-300) F-229 Combination...

22.90

20,000 OHMS PER VOLT MULTITESTER SEMI-KIT

- 20,000 OHMS PER VOLT DC...
- 20,000 OHMS PER VOLT AC...
- 40 MICROAMPERE 3rd...
- D'ARSONVAL MOVEMENT...
- HIGH INPUT RESISTANCE ON ALL DC AND AC RANGES...
- JUST CONNECT A FEW WIRES TO COMPLETE THE KIT

ONLY 11.95

The semi-kit is a new concept in test equipment kits. All the important or difficult parts are already mounted. All that remains to be done is to secure and wire in a few small parts - a job so simple you'll finish before you realize it, and best of all, you'll have one of the finest high sensitivity multimeters on the market. When used in a circuit, the high input resistance on all DC and AC ranges does away with the highly inaccurate readings common to low resistance testers which load the circuit.

Ranges: DC Volts, 0-10-50-250-500-1000; AC Volts, 0-10-50-250-500-1000; DC CURRENT, 0.5-500 microamps; OHMS, 0-10-100-1000; DECIBELS, -20 to +36; PLUS 0-5000 henrys and 250 mfd. to .02 mfd. Black case 5½" x 2½ x 1½". Complete with test leads, all parts, and instructions. Shpg. wt. 3 lbs.

TK-10 KIT

26.25

NEW! STEREO BALANCE VU METER

Removes guesswork in providing perfect balance of the 2 amplifier or preamplifier channels in any stereo system. Can be used as record-level indicator with stereo tape recorders, and for balancing stereo tuners. Impedance 10,000 ohms; calibrated in Volume Units and percent; highly damped, reads average voltage of voice or music signals. Sensitivity 1.4 volts for 0 VU. With 83% 0-250 mfd. for blocking DC to prevent burn-out.

LAFAYETTE TM-40 Stereo Balance Meter...

Net 8.95
Don't let a lack of experience keep you from enjoying the fun and savings of "Do-it-yourself" kit construction. The easy-to-follow diagrams that come with every Heathkit insure your success. Let our experience be your teacher—and you'll save one-half or more over the price of "built-up" equipment of equal quality.
HEATHKIT "BASIC RANGE" HIGH FIDELITY SPEAKER SYSTEM KIT
This amazing speaker system can fulfill your present needs and still provide for future expansion. Fine hi-fi performance the result of using high quality speakers in an enclosure especially designed for them. Features two Jensen speakers to cover 50 to 12,000 CPS within ± 6 db. Power rating is 25 watts, and impedance is 16 ohms. Enclosure constructed of veneer surfaced plywood, 7/8" thick, and measures 11 1/2" H x 23" W x 11 1/2" D. Precut and predrilled for quick assembly.
Shpg. Wt. 28 lbs.
Model SS-2 $39.95
HEATHKIT RANGE EXTENDING HIGH FIDELITY SPEAKER SYSTEM KIT
Designed especially for use with SS-2 "Basic" system. Contains 15" woofer and compression-type super tweeter. Extends basic unit to 35-16,000 CPS, ± 5 db. Impedance 16 ohms. Measures 29" H x 23" W x 17 1/2" D, and is constructed of 3/8" veneer surfaced plywood.
Shpg. Wt. 80 lbs. $99.95
Model SS-18
HEATHKIT A-9C HIGH FIDELITY AMPLIFIER KIT
This model incorporates its own power supply and preamplifier. Plenty of power with full 20 watt rating. Four separate inputs, selected by panel-mounted switch, and separate bass and treble controls. Ideal for home or PA applications. Output transformer tapped at 4, 8, 16 or 500 ohms. Response within ± 1 db from 20 to 20,000 CPS.
Shpg. Wt. 23 lbs. $35.95
Model A-9C
HEATHKIT HIGH FIDELITY FM TUNER KIT
Now you can have full-fidelity FM performance from 88 to 108 mc at reasonable cost. Features temperature-compensated oscillator—built in power supply, and beautiful cabinet. Components prealigned at factory.
Model FM-3A
Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs. $25.95
( with cabinet)
HEATHKIT BROADBAND AM TUNER KIT
Tunes standard AM band from 550 to 1600 kc with fine sensitivity and broadband characteristics. Features include built-in power supply and low-distortion detector. All RF circuits prealigned for simplified construction.
Model BC-1A
Shpg. Wt. 9 lbs. $25.95
( with cabinet)
HEATHKIT "MASTER CONTROL" HI-FI PREAMPLIFIER KIT
Provides extra amplification, selection of inputs, volume and tone controls, and turnover and roll off controls, for Williamson-type amplifiers.
Model WA-P2
Beautiful satin-gold enamel cabinet. Derives operating power from amplifier. Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs. $19.75
( with cabinet)
HEATHKIT 25-WATT HIGH FIDELITY AMPLIFIER KIT
Outstanding 25-watt Williamson-type amplifier employs KT66 tubes and Peerless output transformer, tapped at 4, 8, and 16 ohms. A fine amplifier for the "deluxe" system. WA-P2 preamplifier required for operation. Express only.
Model W-5M
Shpg. Wt. 31 lbs. $59.75
HEATHKITS
World's finest electronic equipment in kit form...
Choose your own “Do-it-yourself” project from the world’s largest kit manufacturer

HEATH COMPANY
A subsidiary of Dayton, Inc.
BENTON HARBOR 10, MICHIGAN

HEATHKIT MODEL XR-1P
TRANSISTOR PORTABLE RADIO KIT

This easy to build transistor radio is designed for lifetime operation. Features 6 name-brand (Texas Instrument) transistors for extra good sensitivity and selectivity. A 4” x 6” speaker for “big set” tone, built-in rod-type antenna, and uses 6 standard size “D” flashlight cells for extremely long battery life (between 500 and 1,000 hours). Cabinet is two-tone blue molded plastic with pull-out carrying handle. Measures 9” L. x 7” H. x 3¾” D. Transformers are prealigned eliminating special alignment equipment. Shpg. Wt. 6 lbs.

MODEL XR-1L: Identical to XR-1P except in leather case. Carrying strap included. Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs.

HEATHKIT BROADCAST BAND RADIO KIT

Covers 550 to 1600 kc with good sensitivity and selectivity. Has 5¼” PM speaker for good tone quality. Features transformer power supply and built-in antenna. Signal generator recommended for alignment. Cabinet, as shown, available separately. Shpg. Wt. 10 lbs.

HEATHKIT CRYSTAL RADIO KIT

Features a sealed germanium diode to eliminate critical “cats whisker” adjustment. Employs two tuning condensers for good selectivity, and covers the broadcast band from 540 to 1600 kc. Requires no external power. Kit price includes headphones. Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs.

HEATHKIT ENLARGER TIMER KIT

The dial of this handy timer covers 0 to one minute calibrated in five-second gradations, so that the timing cycle of a photographic enlarger can be electronically controlled. Built-in relay handles up to 350 watts, and enlarger merely plugs into receptacle of front panel. Also provision for plugging in safe-light. An easy-to-build device that makes a fine addition to any dark room. Shpg. Wt 3 lbs.

NEW LOW PRICE!

Model XR-1L
$34.95

Model XR-1P
$29.95

Note: Prices are with cabinet less batteries.

Always say you saw it in—POPULAR ELECTRONICS
HEATHKIT FUEL VAPOR DETECTOR KIT

The FD-1 is a safety device to detect fuel vapor in the engine compartment or other sections of your boat. The detector unit mounts in the area to be checked, and the indicating meter and controls mount on the control panel. Will operate intermittently or continuously, and indicates dangers of fire or explosion to protect your boat and its passengers. Models FD-1-6 (6 volts DC) and FD-1-12 (12 volts DC) operate from boat batteries. Kit even includes spare detector unit.

$3595 each

HEATHKIT RF POWER METER KIT

This handy device measures the RF field in the vicinity of a transmitter, whether it be marine, mobile, fixed, etc. Requires no electricity, nor direct connection to the transmitter. Provides a continuing indication of transmitter operation. Merely place it in proximity to the transmitter antenna and it will produce a reading on its 200 ua panel meter when the transmitter is in use. Operates with any transmitter between 100 kc and 250 mc. Includes a sensitivity control for meter. Shpg. Wt. 2 lbs.

$1495

HEATHKIT TRANSISTOR RADIO DIRECTION-FINDER KIT

The Heathkit Transistor Radio Direction-Finder model DF-1 is a self-contained, self-powered, 6-transistor super heterodyne broadcast radio receiver incorporating a directional loop antenna, indicating meter, and integral speaker. It is designed to serve primarily as an aid to navigation when out of sight of familiar landmarks. It can be used not only aboard yachts, fishing craft, tugs, and other vessels which navigate either out of sight of land or at night, but also for the hunter, hiker, camper, fisherman, aviator, etc. It is powered by a 9-volt battery. (A spare battery is also included with the kit.) The frequency range covers the broadcast band from 540 to 1600 kc and will double as a portable radio. A directional high-Q ferrite antenna is incorporated which is rotated from the front panel to obtain a fix on a station and a 1 ma meter serves as the null and tuning indicator. The controls consist of: tuning, volume and power (on-off), sensitivity, heading indicator (compass rose) and bearing indicator (antenna index). Overall dimensions are 7½" W x 5¼" H x 5½" D. Supplied with slip-in-place mounting brackets, which allow easy removal from ship bulkheads or other similar places. Shpg. Wt. 4 lbs.

$5495

NEW! Heathkits for the boating enthusiast
HEATHKIT DX-20 CW TRANSMITTER KIT
This Heathkit straight-CW transmitter is one of the most efficient rigs available today. It is ideal for the novice, and even for the advanced-class CW operator. It employs a 6Q6A tube in the 50-watt final amplifier circuit, a 6CL6 oscillator and a 5U4GB rectifier. Single-knob band switching covers 80, 40, 20, 15, 11, and 10 meters. The DX-20 is designed for crystal excitation, but may be excited by an external VFO. Pi network output circuit is employed to match antenna impedances between 50 and 1000 ohms.

Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs. $35.95

HEATHKIT GRID DIP METER KIT
An instrument of many uses for the ham, experimenter, or service technician. Useful in locating parasitics, neutralizing, determining resonant frequencies, etc. Covers 2 mc to 250 mc with prewound coils. Use to beat against unknown frequencies, or as absorption-type wave meter.

Shpg. Wt. 4 lbs. $21.95

HEATHKIT RF SIGNAL GENERATOR KIT
Produces rf signals from 160 kc to 110 mc on fundamentals on five bands, and covers 110 mc to 220 mc on calibrated harmonics. Output may be pure rf, if modulated at 400 CPS, or audio at 400 CPS. Prealigned coils eliminate the need for calibration after completion.

Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs. $19.95

HEATHKIT HANDITESTER KIT
Measures AC or DC voltage at 0—10, 30, 300, 1000 and 5000 volts. Direct current ranges are 0-10 ma and 0-100 ma. Ohmmeter ranges are 0-3000 and 0-300,000 ohms. Sensitivity is 1000 ohms/volt. Features small size and rugged construction in sleek black bake-lite case.

Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs. $17.95

HEATHKIT ETCHED-CIRCUIT VTVM KIT
Sensitivity and reliability are combined in the V-7A. It features 1% precision resistors, large 4½" panel meter, and etched circuit board. AC (RMS) and DC voltage ranges are 0—1, 5, 15, 50, 150, 500, and 1500. Peak-to-peak AC ranges are 0—4, 14, 40, 140, 400, 1400 and 4000 volts. X1, X10, X100, X10k, X100k, and X1 megohm.

Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs. $24.50

HEATHKIT ALL-BAND RADIO KIT
This receiver covers 550 kc to 30 mc in four bands, and is ideal for the short wave listener or beginning amateur. It provides good sensitivity and selectivity, combined with good image projection. Amateur bands clearly marked on the illuminated dial scale. Employs transformer-type power supply—electrical band spread— antenna trimmer—separate rf and af gain controls— noise limiter and headphone jack. Built-in BFO for CW reception. Cabinet, as shown, available separately.

Shpg. Wt. 12 lbs. $29.95

HEATHKIT "GENERAL PURPOSE" 5" OSCILLOSCOPE KIT
This oscilloscope sells for less than the previous model, yet incorporates features for improved performance. The OM-2 provides wider vertical frequency response, extended sweep generator coverage, and increased stability. Vertical channel is essentially flat to over 1 mc. Sweep generator functions from 20 CPS to over 150 kc. Amplifiers are push-pull, and modern etched circuits are employed in critical parts of the design. A 5BP1 cathode ray tube is used. The scope features external or internal sweep and sync, 1-volt peak-to-peak reference voltage, three-position step attenuated input, and many other "extras."

Shpg. Wt. 22 lbs. $39.95

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World's finest electronic equipment in kit form...

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Write today for this FREE CATALOG listing more than 100 "do-it-yourself" kits.

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Pioneer in "do-it-yourself" electronics

HEATH COMPANY A subsidiary of Daystrom, Inc.

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☐ SEND FREE Heathkit Catalog

Enclosed find ☐ check ☐ money order for $_____. Please ship C.O.D. postage enclosed for ___ lbs. On express orders do not include transportation charges—they will be collected by the express agency at time of delivery. On parcel post orders include postage for weight shown. Orders from APO's must include full remittance. NOTE: All prices are subject to change without notice and are F.O.B. Benton Harbor, Mich.

POSTAGE TOTAL

October, 1958
Tips and Techniques
(Continued from page 98)
but a hole of the correct size and shape as shown in the photograph. Hold the shield close to the chassis when you spray and you'll get a neat job.

—J.E.P.

TAPE RECORDER CORD STORAGE
If your tape recorder has a detachable power cord (most of them do), you'll find it easier to store the cord compactly in a plastic bowl cover rather than to wrap it around the recorder's case. Simply roll up the cord into a coil about 5" in diameter and slip the plastic cover over it. This way the cord can't unroll or tangle up and it makes for neater storage.

—J.A.C.

REDUCE CHASSIS-PUNCH WEAR
In addition to keeping a chassis punch oiled, a good way of reducing wear on it is to lubricate the surface to be punched. A good way to do this is to rub the surface with stainless stick lubricant, which is sold at automobile garages and parts dealers. It stays put during the cutting job, is not messy, and can readily be wiped off afterward.

—K. M.

INSULATE WITH RUBBER TUBING
A screwdriver with its shank covered with a section of soft rubber tubing is...
A Practical Home Radio Course

Now Includes

★ No Knowledge of Radio Necessary
★ No Addtional Parts or Tools Needed
★ EXCELLENT BACKGROUND FOR TV
★ SIGNAL INJECTOR
★ CODE OSCILLATOR
★ Sold in 79 Countries

You don't have to spend hundreds of dollars for a radio course

THE KIT FOR EVERYONE

You do not need the slightest background in electronics to build the "Edu-Kit" circuits and become interest ed in Radio & Electronics because you can do it for yourself at home, paying business or a job with a future, you will find this a worthwhile investment. Many thousands of individuals of all ages and backgrounds have successfully used the "Edu-Kit" to learn more than the price of the entire kit.

PROGRESSIVE TEACHING METHOD

The Progressive Radio "Edu-Kit" is the foremost educational radio kit in the world, and is universally adopted as the standard in the field of electronics training. The "Edu-Kit" uses the modern educational principle of "Learn by Doing." Therefore you construct, learn schematics, study theory, practice, troubleshoot—all in a course designed to provide an easily-learned, thorough and interesting background in radio circuitry. You build the entire "Edu-Kit," and you learn as you build it. You will then test the function, theory, and wiring of these parts. Then you build a simple radio. With this first project, you will practice troubleshooting, simple radio theory, and construction for the Professional Radio Technician.

THE "Edu-KIT" IS COMPLETE

You will receive all parts and instructions necessary to build 16 different radio and electronics circuits, each guaranteed to operate. Your kit contains tubes, tube sockets, variable, electrolytic, mica, ceramic, and paper dielectric condensers, resistors, lead wires, enameled wire, metal chassis, and printed wiring materials. Use your "Edu-Kit" at home, in the workroom, in the garage, or in the spare time of your vacation. With the "Edu-Kit," you will learn how to wired circuitry, how to build professional quality, and how to do your own construction. You will become a radio technician, and you will be able to do any repair job for your friends and neighbors. You will be able to do more than the price of the "Edu-Kit." Our Consultation Service will help you with any technical problems you may have to. The radius is limited to 25 P.S. P. Waterbury, Conn., writes: "I have received several sets for my friends, and made money. The "Edu-Kit" paid for itself, I was ready to turn $240 for a course, but I found your ad and sent for your kit.

FROM OUR MAIL BAG

The "Edu-Kits" are wonderful. Here I am with my "Edu-Kit", and I have the answers for them. I have been in radio and electronics for the past seven years and it just takes to work with Radio Kits, and I like to build circuits. I am a professional radio technician and I enjoyed every minute. Throughout the "Edu-Kit," the "Edu-Kit" service is wonderful. Do not let us know that I feel proud of becoming a member of your Radio Club. 

Robert L. Shuff, 1534 Monroe Ave., Huntington, W. Va.: "I thought I would drop you a few lines to say that I received my "Edu-Kit," and was really amazed that such a large (16) course could be covered in low price. I have already started re- ciprocal, and it is starting to work. My friends were really amazed to see me make the wire of the you quickly. The "Edu-Kit" service is wonderful. Our "Edu-Kit" is really swell, and if you have trouble, if there is any to be found."

FREE EXTRAS

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- ELECTRONICS TESTER
- PLUGS
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- WRENCH SET
- PRINTED ACCOUNT CARD
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- MEMBERSHIP IN THE RADIO-TV CLUB:
  - CONSULTATION SERVICE
  - FCC AMATEUR LICENSING TRAINING
  - PRINTED CIRCUITRY

SERVICING LESSONS

You will learn trouble-shooting and servicing in a progressive manner. You will practice repairs on the sets that you construct. You will learn symptoms and causes of trouble in home, portable and car radios. You will learn how to use the professional Signal Tracer, the unique Signal Tracer, and the Progressive Signal Injector. As a Professional Radio & Electronics Tester, while you are building your "Edu-Kit," you are learning in the practical way you will be able to do any repair job for your friends and neighbors. And the charges will exceed the price of the "Edu-Kit." Our Consultation Service will help you with any technical problems you may have to. The radius is limited to 25 P.S. P. Waterbury, Conn., writes: "I have received several sets for my friends, and made money. The "Edu-Kit" paid for itself, I was ready to turn $240 for a course, but I found your ad and sent for your kit.

PRINTED CIRCUITY

At no increase in price, the "Edu-Kit" now includes Printed CIRCUITRY. You build a Printed Circuit Signal Injector, a unique servicing instrument that can determine trouble in radio and TV sets. With this revolutionary new technique of radio construction you can determine the exact cause of the trouble in popular home, commercial radio and TV sets.

A Printed Circuit is a special insulated chassis on which has been deposited a conducting material which takes the place of wiring. The various wiring parts are merely plugged in and soldered to terminals. Printed Circuitry is the basis of modern home electronic equipment. A basic understanding of this subject is necessary today for anyone interested in Electronics.

UNCONDITIONAL MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

Send "Edu-Kit" postpaid. I enclose full payment of $22.95.

Send "Edu-Kit" C.O.D. I will pay $22.95 plus postage.

Send me FREE additional information describing "Edu-Kit."

Name: ____________________________________________
Address: ____________________________________________

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Progressive "Edu-Kits" INC.

1186 Broadway, Dept. 549D, Hewlett, N. Y.

October, 1958
take it from a hi-fi dealer—

**KNOW YOUR EQUIPMENT BEFORE YOU BUY!**

Any dealer will confirm it. The hi-fi fan who makes the smartest buy usually knows his equipment, prices and specifications before he even steps into a store. Where can you get such helpful information? It's available in the HI-FI DIRECTORY & BUYERS' GUIDE—the world's most complete reference for the high fidelity fan. Virtually every piece of hi-fi equipment manufactured is listed in the 1959 HI-FI DIRECTORY & BUYERS' GUIDE—complete with prices, specifications and illustrations.

In addition to listings, the HI-FI DIRECTORY & BUYERS' GUIDE contains helpful articles and features on what to look for, how to buy, advantages and disadvantages of different models, how to judge quality and recognize a bargain. Whether you're a hi-fi beginner or a veteran audiophile, this publication is worth its weight in diamond styli to you. Yet it costs only $1.00. Be sure to pick up a copy at your favorite newsstand, hi-fi salon or electronics parts dealer.

The HI-FI DIRECTORY & BUYERS' GUIDE is on sale in October—watch for it!

---

handy to have around. The tubing will prevent shock and tube breakage and the screwdriver can safely be used to tap tubes when testing for shorts and noise. —K.M.

**BAG SAFE-STORES SMALL SPEAKER**

Save those plastic bags that records or vegetables are sold in—they're handy dust-proof containers for small speakers. With the speaker stored in a bag until you are ready to use it, there's less chance of dust or metal particles entering the voice-coil gap to cause distortion. Also, there's less likelihood of the cone getting accidentally punctured.

—J. A. C.

**DEMAGNETIZING SCREWDRIVERS**

Those annoying magnetized screwdrivers that are always picking up metal chips or that small screw at the wrong moment can be easily demagnetized using your soldering gun. With the gun operating, pass the screwdriver blade between the tip holders. The a.c. field set up between the holders is sufficient to do the job. —R. L. K.

**UNTANGLED SOLDERING IRON CORD**

Are you tired of having a tangled soldering iron cord in your tool box? Cut the existing cord an inch from the handle and solder a male receptacle of the type used on TV sets to the short leads. Tape the con-
LOW COST Introduction to the wonderful world of science!

The AMERICAN BASIC SCIENCE CLUB offers this

EXCITING HOME SCIENCE LABORATORY
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SOUND  ELECTRICITY  HEAT  ELECTRONICS  LIGHT  ATOMIC ENERGY

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These Kits are a Real Science Course Developed with World Famous SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE To bring the fascination of Science to the American Home!

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I wish I could provide each of my Physics students with all of your enjoyable kits. You are doing a wonderful job.

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Start sending me A.B.S.C.'s "Home Science Lab" in eight kits, one each month. If not satisfied on inspection of first kit, I may return for immediate refund. (I choose plan checked.)

( ) I enclose $2.00 and will pay $3.45 plus COD postage on arrival of each kit. I may cancel unshipped kits at any time.

( ) I enclose $29.60 as payment in full for all, PORTAGE P.A.I.D., for all right kits. I may cancel at any time and get full refund on unshipped kits.

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October, 1958
NEW DC POWER SUPPLY
operates 6/12v. auto sets, transistor portables, experimental transistor circuits

Will charge batteries, operate model railroads, relays. Ideal for laboratory work, electroplating and many other low voltage applications.

2 output ranges: 0-16 V. 5 amps. 0.5% maximum ripple; 0-20 V. 75 MA. 0.15% ripple
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There's no danger of not having solder always on hand when it's needed if, when you buy a new spool, you cut off a length

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YOU have been waiting for

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A precision watt and db hi-fi power meter for monaural and binaural installations. Provides an accurate indication of power from the amplifier. Permits frequency response tests.

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See your distributor or write direct.

FLY CUTTER SETTING
When an adjustable fly cutter is used to cut mounting holes in panels and chassis, a great deal of time can be saved—and the possibility of error greatly reduced—by

making up a jig of plastic or metal for each of the more common hole-size settings. It should be identified according to the socket or other component which will fit into the hole.

—C. W.
ANNOUNCING OUR NEW PRICE SCHEDULE
Effective July 25, 1958 all tubes (Radio & Television receiving) will be sold and shipped at the fantastic price of only .48¢ ea. or $45.00 per hundred. Any "on hand" orders at that time will receive credit for future purchases.

THE TUBES ADVERTISED HEREIN ARE NOT NECESSARILY NEW TUBES BUT MAY BE ELECTRICALLY PERFECT FACTORY SECONDS OR USED TUBES AND ARE SO MARKED.

All TV, & Radio Tubes are tested by our supplier under actual conditions in Radio & TV chassis or in Hickock Tube Testers Model 533A.

And, of course, the famous Standard Line guarantee remains in effect. All tubes guaranteed to be replaced free if they fail to function efficiently within one year's time. (Defective tubes must be returned intact, postage paid. Refunds will be cheerfully made within five (5) days if not completely satisfied.)

DON'T MISS OUR 3.40¢ SPECIAL

1000 EACH: 2A7 - $45.00
500 EACH: 2A7 - $44.90
250 EACH: 2A7 - $44.80
100 EACH: 2A7 - $44.50
$35.00 per hundred 2A7 - Guaranteed

If your order is for 2A7 or any other tube not available at the .48¢ price, please write for quotation.

ALL TUBES GUARANTEED ONE FULL YEAR...

NOTE: When ordering receiving tubes be sure to enclose .48¢ for each tube or .45¢ per hundred.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION
Our 165 tubes, 310 lines, 8000 watts and 8000 volts have been used by the press, radio and television in every continent.

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Please Send Copy of Tube Card When Ordering
Reconditioned by Factory Trained Technicians
Guaranteed To Be In Working Condition When You Receive Them!

Remember: GUARANTEED

All tubes sent motor freight or by Express. All orders for A.G.O. shipments. FREE INDOOR ANTENNA with each TV Purchase.

Any 100° Tube... $9.95
Any 12° Tube... 10.95
Any 14° Tube... 13.95
Any 19° Tube... 18.29
Any 21° Tube... 24.29

Prices on Larger Tubes On Request

Remember — NO Ded. Required.
All tubes guaranteed one year. Picture Tubes shipped F.O.B. Harrison, N. J.

NOTE: When ordering receiving tubes be sure to enclose .48¢ for each tube or .45¢ per hundred.

48¢ ea.

for any tube

$45.00 Per Hundred

STANDARD LINE

FREE POSTAGE IN U.S.A. & TERRITORIES

FREE TUBE BRIGHTENER ON ORDERS OF $10.00 OR MORE

ELECTRIC COMPANY

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October, 1958

113
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In the U. S., its possessions and Canada.
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Mail to: POPULAR ELECTRONICS Dept. E108
434 South Wabash Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.

TOOLS and GADGETS

SINE-AND-SQUARE WAVE GENERATOR

Both sine and square wave output over the complete range of 5 cycles to 600 kc. at 1% accuracy is possible with the Model E-310 generator. Distortion is less than 1% at 10 volts into 600 ohms. Sine wave output level is 10 volts r.m.s. into 600 ohms, ±1 db variation band to band. Net price, $165.00. (Precision Apparatus Company, Inc., 70-31 84th St., Glendale 27, Long Island, N. Y.)

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Fast, easy and safe removal of printed-circuit components is the aim of the #270 de-soldering kit. Packaged in a metal box, this seven-piece kit contains a variety of different-shaped tips. One tip is slotted so that it simultaneously melts solder and straightens folded or bent tube tabs. A bar-type tip will de-solder straight-line components such as resistors and capacitors. And specially designed cup-shaped tips will melt solder on all tube tabs and center pin

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surgically-sharp
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Interchangeable blades for all cutting, slicing, trimming, slitting jobs!

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Please send me sample lesson of your Radio-Television Training and Catalog FREE. (No salesman will call.)

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For Higher Pay, Better Jobs
Be a TV-Radio-Electronic Technician

Satisfying Broadcasting Offers

Two TERMS.

4000 Pays Off in Interesting, Important Work

YOU BUILD AC-DC Superhet Receiver
NRI Servicing Course includes all needed parts. By introducing defects, you get actual servicing experience practicing with this modern receiver. Learn by-doing.

YOU BUILD This 17 Inch Television Receiver
As part of your NRI course, you can get all components, tubes, including 17" picture tube, to build this latest style Television receiver; get actual practice on TV circuits.

YOU BUILD Vacuum Tube Voltmeter
Use it to earn extra cash fixing neighbors' sets; bring to life theory you learn from NRI's easy-to-understand texts.

Satisfying Broadcasting Offers

4000 TV and Radio stations offer interesting positions. Govt., Radio, Police, Two-Way Communications are growing fields. Trained TV-Radio Operators have a bright future.

Train at Home the NRI Way Famous for Over 40 Years

NRI is America's oldest and largest home study Television-Radio school. The more than 40 years' experience training men, the outstanding reputation and record of this school—benefits you many ways. Successful graduates are everywhere, in small towns, big cities. You train in your own home, keep your present job while learning. Let us send you an actual lesson, judge for yourself how easy it is to learn.

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Offer Good All Through October

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ORDER BY "BLACK TYPE" HEADLINES, i.e.,
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STATE PRICE with each item. Send check or M.O. including sufficient postage; exact order, C.O.D. orders, 25% down; returns, within 30 days. INCLUDE POSTAL ZONE NO. in address. (Canada postage, 48c 1st lb; 28c ea. ad'd lb.)
save on hi-fi, ham radio, other electronics devices by using easy-to-assemble kits!

New ELECTRONICS KITS Guide & Directory

On Sale in October!

There's lots of fun and satisfaction—as well as big savings—in building electronics devices from kits. And now, for the first time, you can get a publication that tells you all you need to know about putting together your own hi-fi set, electronics laboratory, short-wave receiver, electronics accessories for car and boat, photoelectric wave and KITS and 640 KITS, information. Edited never whether you're FOR KITS FOR THE HAM—How to build an All-Band Receiver. Variable Frequency Oscillator. Grid Dip Meter. CW Transmitter. Marker Generator. Modulator. CW and Phone Transmitter.


PLUS: World's only complete directory of electronics kits, including specifications, prices and manufacturer's names.

This big, new builder's guide and directory to ELECTRONICS KITS goes on sale in October. Reserve your copy now at your favorite newsstand or radio parts store—only $1.00.

ZIFF-DAVIS PUBLISHING CO.
434 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.

in one operation. (Ungar Electric Tools, Inc., 4101 Redwood Ave., Los Angeles 66, Calif.)

STEREO CONVERSION KIT

Most Garrard record players can be converted in minutes to stereo wiring with a new stereo conversion kit. It consists of a female connector wired with two leads for the tone arm, a complete audio cable with plug for the second amplifier, a stereo shell in which to mount the cartridge, hardware, and a step-by-step illustrated instruction sheet. No soldering is necessary—installation is made with a screwdriver. Price $4.95. (Garrard Sales Corporation, Port Washington, N. Y.)

MINIATURIZED METER

Model 173 is a 1½" meter with a 3.4" scale length, comparable to that of 4½" meters of conventional type. Accuracy is held to ± 3% of full-scale deflection. A D' Arsonval movement meter, it is self-contained and individually calibrated for use on magnetic or non-magnetic panels. (International Instruments Incorporated, P. O. Box 2954, New Haven 15, Conn.)

"MAKE-THEM-YOURSELF" TOOLS

Special wood-shaping tools can be made in minimum time using scrap wood and Dragon-Skin, an all-steel sandpaper manufactured by Red Devil Tools. The square file shown in the photo consists of a 4" x 5" sheet of Dragon-Skin cut in half with ordinary shears, wrapped around a wood support, and secured with tacks. Dragon—
VIDEO ELECTRIC COMPANY says: DOWN WITH RISING COSTS OF ELECTRON TUBES
OVER ONE MILLION USED TUBES TO SELECT FROM at only
0.4¢

Each and every operating for mutual conductance and life test.

Below is a partial list of over three hundred popular types write for free complete list and order blank:

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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
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Skin can also be used on plastic, plaster and many softer metals such as aluminum. It is available either in single sheets or mounted on a convenient sandpaper holder. (Red Devil Tools, Union, N. J.)

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More compact than the conventional slide rule, the "Multor" is accurate into the thousandths. It consists of two metal discs and a transparent plastic sliding arm which multiply, subtract, hold numbers, figure, add and subtract percentages, and perform many other calculations instantly. It can be used easily and unobtrusively. Retail price, $5.95. (R/B Crafters, 1642 Fairmont Ave., Philadelphia 30, Pa.)

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Model 720 is a 90-watt c.w. bandswitching transmitter covering 80 through 10 meters. Its features include: one-knob bandswitching; oscillator keying for break-in operation; bypassing and choking of all input and output leads for effective TVL suppression; and a "Novice limit" calibration (75 watts) on the meter. A variable-pitch pi-network is provided for matching (Continued on page 131)

Always say you saw it in—POPULAR ELECTRONICS
Turn It—for Better Pictures
(continued from page 61)

in the two windings will be out-of-phase, a rotational force will be applied to the armature of the motor, and it will turn in one direction.

If the capacitor is inserted in series with the other winding only, then the motor will turn in the other direction. (See Fig. 2.) This leads to a simple control system that is used in almost all modern antenna rotor systems—the directional switch.

Directional Switch. This switch applies voltage to one of the motor windings; the phase-shifting capacitor is then in series with the other winding, and the motor turns in one direction. If the switch is thrown to the other side, the voltage is applied directly to the other winding, the capacitor is in series with the first winding, and the motor turns in the opposite direction. (See Fig. 3.)

The phase-shifting capacitor is important in many ways. It must be suitable for a.c. operation and have the proper capacitance for the particular motor it is used with. If it changes value, the phasing and current will be wrong, and the motor will not have enough power to turn the antenna. This capacitor is located in the control box along with the direction switch.

To reduce the number of operating controls to a minimum, the main power switch in the control box is usually a part of the directional switch. Thus, when the directional switch is operated in either direction, line voltage is applied to the power transformer. The motor armature turns at approximately 1800 rpm so that a train of gears, worm or planetary, is necessary to reduce the speed of antenna rotation to about one rpm.

If a resistor of a few ohms resistance is inserted in series with the common lead to the motor, and this resistor has a sliding contact of special construction so arranged that the arm is mechanically moved by the same shaft that turns the antenna, then an a.c. voltage is available that is proportional to antenna direction. This voltage can be read on an a.c. meter with special calibration. (See Fig. 3.)

Some means, either mechanical or electrical, is provided to bring the direction indicated on the meter into agreement with
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Amateuradio Convention

The Cleveland Amateuradio Convention will be held on Saturday, October 18, from 0800 to 2400 at the Masonic Auditorium at 36th and Euclid. Products of leading manufacturers and distributors of amateur radio equipment will be displayed. Pre-registration is $2.00 per person, $3.50 per couple, by October 15. For more information, write Cleveland Amateuradio Convention, P. O. Box 5167, Cleveland 1, Ohio.

the direction of the antenna. The manufacturer's instruction sheet or service bulletin has specific alignment information.

Rotator types with a full 360° compass-type indicator usually have a set of contacts in the mechanical unit that open and close in synchronism with rotation. These contacts actuate a solenoid in the control box that turns the direction indicator.

A Good Investment. When contemplating the purchase of a rotator, inquire as to the availability of instruction and service bulletins, parts, and factory repair service. The rotator is a good investment, not only in dollars, but in years of enjoyment of the finest picture quality available on each channel in your area.

Leading manufacturers of antenna rotators include: Alliance Manufacturing Co., Inc., Alliance, Ohio; Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., S. Plainfield, N. J.; Crown Controls Co., Inc., New Bremen, Ohio; and Radiart Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.

Instrumenting a Satellite
(Continued from page 44)

corded. The number of beeps per time unit is then plotted against a prepared graph.

The satellite's power supply consists of an NT6 (Willard) 6-volt storage cell for the Brain, and eight 15-volt hearing aid batteries in addition to the 22.5-volt battery and two 1.5-volt penlight cells.

There is provision in the Brain for the use of cosmic ray detectors, and the versatility of the satellite is further enhanced by universal connections which allow change of instrumentation simply by changing sensors.

If "Argus I" were to be set in orbit, a vertical axis spin would be imparted by the last stage of the rocket. Chances are it will never see the undiluted light of space. However, in its earth trials, the satellite

October, 1958
performs its mission perfectly. Perhaps it will serve as a prototype of things to come.

The satellite's designer lives in the Bronx, New York, and has just entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ronald plans to major in physics and expects to go on and make his career in the field of electronics.

********

"Warmth Meter"

(Continued from page 54)

creased considerably over that otherwise obtained. The shunt may be the fingers (which would be kept secret from the uninstructed, of course). Slyly moistening the fingers can make the meter needle practically jump off scale. Thus, someone in the know can prove visably that he is a very "hot" individual.

Possible overload damage to transistor, meter, or both, is prevented by series resistor R2. Maximum current through the meter will be less than 3 ma., which will not damage it unless unduly prolonged. For positive protection of the meter, you can put about 1500 ohms in series with it, although this has not been found necessary.

If you wish, the two shunting contacts on the plastic case may be made far less conspicuous, or less easily touched. One might be at the wire entrance hole, for example.

The other contact going to the base of the transistor can be omitted. You can simply scrape a little paint off the shell of the transistor since its shell is internally grounded to the base. Touching the connection between to (through the resistor) and the bare spot on the transistor shell will have the same effect as shunting the two contacts.

---

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>B1</td>
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<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>470,000-ohm resistor</td>
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<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td>100,000-ohm resistor</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRI</td>
<td>Transistor (G.E. 2N107 or equivalent)</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>Plastic transistor case (or equivalent pill holder)</td>
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Always say you saw it in—POPULAR ELECTRONICS
Hi-Fi Highlights
(Continued from page 75)


47 Bass reflex speaker system for monophonic or stereo incorporates an "acoustic filter," designed for smooth bass response. Two models offered, one with 12" speaker and tweeter, the other with 10" speaker and tweeter. Enclosures available separately . Wharfedale W/AF/1 and W/AF/2.

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"Boffle" on principles advanced by H. A. Hartley in a series of articles in Radio & TV News. The enclosure has a volume of approximately 10,800 cubic inches. The upper end of the low frequencies, above 160 cycles, is handled by a 12" speaker installed in a smaller "Boffle."

The high-frequency channel crosses over at 5000 cycles. The lower end is handled by an 8" speaker and the higher frequencies are carried by a bank of four small cone-type tweeters designed to handle frequencies up through 17,000 cycles. These five speakers are installed in an enclosure which matches that used for the 12" speaker but without the acoustical damping of the "Boffle" design.

The lower channels are fed by a 20-watt basic Williamson amplifier and the upper frequencies are supplied by our original 7-watt job.

**Special Features.** Level controls and phasing switches are essential to good operation of this system. The level of the two main branches is controlled at the electronic crossover and a further balance of sound between the speakers in both the high and low frequencies is obtained by using T-pads on the output sides of the LC crossovers. Proper phasing of the speakers is secured by installing d.p.d.t. switches in the speaker leads, as shown in the schematic diagram.

This system provides a broad selection of program material sources. We are using a viscous damped tone arm and a manual turntable for our better records. For the older 78's we switch to another manual player which is fed into a preamp with record equalization.

An important feature of the system is the provision for recording. Two microphones on booms and a smaller microphone located in the control room feed a transistorized mixer and a tape recorder and/or disc cutter. The disc cutter is driven by a 20-watt amplifier which also powers an 8" monitoring speaker in the control room.

The speaker system is installed in a studio room having a floor area of approximately 600 square feet with a nine-foot ceiling. One end wall behind two large grand pianos has been acoustically treated. We try varying the locations of the speakers from time to time but the pre-
ferred spot is still at the end opposite the acoustic wall. A small control room adjoining the main studio houses the electronic equipment.

Other Projects. Our interest in electronics and our continued reading of Popular Electronics has led us off the high-fidelity path a few times. For a science project, my son built both a transmitter and receiver for talking over light beams (June and July 1955 POP'tronics), and for this he received an excellent rating at a science show.

This year my son qualified for Novice license KN8I0Y. He is planning to get on the two-meter phone band.

Also, I have received information from your magazine to help check on weather conditions in relation to my business. This has included a weather vane device using selsyn motors, an electronic wind speed indicator, and a relative-humidity measuring device.

We are beginning to feel like authorities but "We Know Only What We Read" in Popular Electronics.

Transistor Topics

(Continued from page 84)

A typical Zener diode voltage regulator circuit is given in Fig. 2. Input power is supplied by an unregulated d.c. power supply. Series resistor $R_1$ is chosen on the basis of the individual diode's characteristics and on the value of supply voltage. In operation, the current through the diode varies up and down, changing the d.c. drop across $R_1$ to maintain a constant output voltage with variations in load current or original supply voltage.

The International Rectifier Corporation (El Segundo, Calif.) has recently introduced a Zener diode substitution box which offers a selection of 11 basic one-watt silicon Zener diodes covering the range from 3.6 to 30 volts. Called the Zeniac, this instrument should be of value to experimenters, technicians, and design engineers.

Transistor Power Supplies. Although most transistorized devices are powered by dry cells or storage batteries, line-operated power supplies are useful for bench tests of equipment and for checking out experimental circuits. This month we can report on two new power supplies which should be of interest.

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Summed up in this one picture is the dogged courage of a man grimly striving to hold his crown...the determination of an exhausted ex-champion...the brutality of a big-money fight.

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N. Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.) has introduced a dual-purpose d.c. power supply in kit form, Model KPS-2. Designed to supply operating power to transistor receivers as well as “hybrid” auto sets, this unit has two output ranges. Each range is equipped with its own output current meter and output terminals for maximum flexibility in application.

One output range supplies from 0 to 20 volts at a rating of 75 ma. Ripple is only 3 mv. (0.15%) at full output. An exposed, panel-mounted fuse is provided to protect transistors in the equipment or circuits being tested.

The auto radio output range is 0 to 16 volts, with a rating of 5 amperes. Meter range is from 0 to 10 amperes. Ripple is only 60 mv. (0.5%) at full output.

Lafayette Radio (165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.) has introduced a factory-built d.c. power supply delivering from 0 to 26 volts at a rating of 100 ma. This is a low-cost unit which is intended for the experimenter, technician, and serviceman. Hum ripple is quite low.

Product News. General Electric’s Semiconductor Products Division (Syracuse, N. Y.) has announced price reductions of up to 50% on its controlled rectifiers (see September Transistor Topics). Also from G.E. comes news that its transistors are used exclusively in electronic organs produced by the Gulbransen Company, manufacturers of a fully transistorized electronic organ.

Lafayette Radio has introduced a series of miniature audio transformers measuring only one-half inch on a side. These units are available in three basic types: the TR97, an input transformer with input and
output impedances of 100,000 and 1000 ohms, respectively; the TR98, a driver transformer with center-tapped primary and secondary windings having impedances of 10,000 and 2000 ohms, respectively; and the TR99, an output transformer with a center-tapped 500-ohm primary and a 3.2-ohm secondary winding. They cost 97 cents each, plus postage.

Lafayette has also announced a power transformer for a low-voltage d.c. power supply. It has a 115-volt primary and a tapped secondary delivering 6, 9 or 15 volts at a maximum current of 100 ma.

Delco Radio (Kokomo, Ind.) has introduced a high-frequency power transistor, the 2N553. This unit has a collector cutoff frequency of 25 kc., and maximum collector current and voltage ratings of 4 amperes and 80 volts, respectively.

That's all for now, fellows. See you next month.

Lou

Misfortune Teller

(Continued from page 63)

travel? Inserting it, I waited for the sounds to define the electronic processes. A moment later, the cycle was completed and a card fluttered from the Electronic Counselor.

Eagerly, I snatched it and read: You will take a long trip soon.

"Hurrah!" I yelped joyously, tossing the card to my wife. "We're in! We're made! The Counselor works like a charm!" Overcome, momentarily, by an exhilarating sense of relief, I danced around the machine—planting fond kisses of merriment upon its rotund exterior.

"Wait a minute!"

"Eh?" I stopped my triumphant exhibition.

"For my money, this gismo is handing out answers you can get in any fortune teller's tent."

I stared at her, confused.

"How so?" I asked.

"Well, just look at these replies!" She held up the two cards. "You will meet a tall, dark stranger... You will take a long trip soon. Boy, what an old routine! How corny can you get?"

"Possibly you haven't yet realized the full import of those statements," I said tolerantly, kindly. "The president of the
local bank is tall and dark. And the second answer undoubtedly indicates that I will be the first man to reach the moon! How can you possibly misunderstand those meanings?"

"Oh, yeah? Watch this!" She rapidly lettered another question on another card and fed it into the machine. There was a long moment of utter silence. Then, a shrill blast of static bleated forth, followed by the odor of overheated wires and tubes. Suddenly, the Counselor began hurling handfuls of cards into the room. It rained cards. It snowed cards. I dashed to the wall plug and yanked it free. It stopped snowing.

"Good Lord!" I breathed. "Wonder what brought that about?"

"Oh, boy!" the wife emitted a howl of glee. "Have a gander at these cards! Oh, brother!"

I picked one up. It read: Cross my palm with silver.

The wife continued giggling wickedly, as she watched my puzzled face. I grabbed another card. Cross my palm with silver.

By now, the wife had collapsed into a chair and was roaring hilariously.

Desperately, I began grubbing about in the small mountain of cards on the floor. It was futile. They all read alike: Cross my palm with silver.

"I just don't understand," I said helplessly.

"It's easy to understand!" gasped the wife between spasms of vulgar laughter. "You went and built an electronic fortune teller!" She succumbed to maniacal howls of joy, again.

"But the Counselor was intended to—"

"Counselor, my crooked toe!" wheezed the wife. "Put a pair of golden earrings on that electronic gypsy and send it on the road with any good carnival!"

SOME NINE HOURS LATER—in the middle of the night, to be exact—I suddenly sat up in bed and shook the wife's shoulder until she opened one eye, reluctantly.

"Hey, precisely what kind of a question did you put on that third card?" I wanted to know.

She leered slyly through sleep-heavy eyes. "I just lettered: Wanna make an easy buck?" she said.

Well, if nothing else—it figured.

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antennas from 50 to 1000 ohms. External plate modulation terminals permits its use as an AM phone transmitter. In kit form, $79.95; wired, $119.95. (Electronic Instrument Co., Inc., 33-00 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N. Y.)

**RIVETLESS PHONO JACK**

Only a single hole is required for mounting the No. 3501-FP phono jack. The hex mounting nut is attached on the back side of the panel, enhancing the appearance of the front of an instrument and eliminating the possibility of the jack being tampered with by unauthorized persons. (Switchcraft, Inc., 5555 N. Elston Ave., Chicago 30, Ill.)

**HIGH-FREQUENCY BUZZER**

Beginning amateurs and code instructors will find the Model MS-436 high-frequency buzzer useful for code practice sessions. Features include an adjustable tone and black molded phenolic housing. Unit operates on power supplied by one or two flashlight batteries. Price, 99 cents. (Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.)

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**After Class**

(Continued from page 73)

arrive at for the end-to-end arrangement coincides exactly with the solution obtained using field theory.

Here’s the rub, however. If the primary coil is now inserted coaxially inside the secondary coil, the polar approach gives the wrong answer. With the expanding primary field producing an N-pole on its right end, the polar hypothesis demands that the secondary coil also form a budding N-pole on its right side to oppose the growth of an adjacent similar pole on the primary coil. Thus, this situation requires that the induced current in the secondary flow one way when the coils are end-to-end, and in the opposite direction when one is inside the other as in Fig. 6(B). This does not happen in practice!

As we showed earlier, field theory makes no distinction between relative positions of primary and secondary and therefore predicts the correct answer. The polar method, on the other hand, falls flat in this instance. Conclusion: abandon magnetic poles and think in terms of magnetic fields! —50—

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**Among the Novice Hams**

(Continued from page 77)

a handy place for keeping pencils, QSL cards, note pads, and other items that inevitably accumulate.

This platform can be easily constructed of two pine 2" x 4" end pieces and a plywood top. Put a partition under the top about eight inches from the front to prevent pencils and the like from working their way too far back to be easily retrieved. A second platform can be made for the transmitter for uniformity.

**Safety Measures.** A simple precaution that will go far towards increasing the safety of your equipment is to bond all metal cabinets together and to a nearby cold water pipe with heavy stranded wire. The dual purpose of this bonding is to drain off small static charges that may accumulate on the cabinets and to blow the line fuses if the hot side of the line should accidentally short to the chassis or cabinets. The length of the lead to the water pipe is unimportant, but use a clamp to make a firm connection to the pipe.

This ground is an addition to any other
operating grounds you may use. Be sure that the frame of your key is connected to the grounded side of the key circuit.

Unless you use a permanently grounded antenna or one fed with coaxial cable whose outer conductor is permanently connected to a good earth ground, mount a husky knife switch on the window sill. This will disconnect the antenna from your equipment and connect it to a good earth ground for lightning protection when the antenna is not being used. A suitable ground for the purpose is a 1" pipe driven at least six feet into the earth.

Certainly the best power source for a permanent setup is a separately fused line directly from the power meter. However, the total power drain of a typical Novice station seldom exceeds three amperes, and a nearby wall outlet will usually furnish the power without difficulty, if the outlet is not already fully loaded.

Instead of running separate lines for each piece of equipment to the outlet, it is neater and safer to run a single, well-insulated cord from the outlet to a multiple-outlet tap mounted on the side or back of the operating table. These multiple taps will accommodate up to eight a.c. plugs per foot of length.

Use a fused plug on the main cord. Such plugs employ the 3AG type cartridge fuses and can be easily substituted for a standard plug. Fusing in this manner protects your equipment without your having to depend on the main house fuses, and it saves you from having to trapse down to the basement—usually in the dark—to change a blown fuse.

The size of fuse to use depends upon the load expected. However, 3-ampere "slow-blow" or 5-ampere standard fuses should be satisfactory for most Novice installations.

Control Circuits. Modern c.w. transmitters are controlled entirely by their keys, once the power switch is closed. Therefore, by using separate receiving and transmitting antennas and monitoring your sending by the clicks in the receiver, it is only necessary to press the key to go on the air. Crude as this system seems, it often works surprisingly well on 80 and 40 meters with transmitters in the Novice power class.

When using a separate receiving antenna, keep it just long enough to bring in signals
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with reasonable signal strength and as far from the transmitting antenna as possible to prevent the transmitter from pumping too much r.f. energy into the receiver.

The better your transmitting antenna is, the more you will sacrifice by not using it on your receiver, too. You can use a double-throw knife switch to change it from your receiver to your transmitter, at the cost of having another control to manipulate at the start and finish of each transmission. A more desirable method, however, is an antenna-changeover relay controlled with your Transmit-Receive switch.*

An operating convenience that should be incorporated in all amateur stations is a simple method of turning on the low-power stages of the transmitter, without turning on the power amplifier, for tuning and for spotting your frequency on the receiver dial without putting a signal on the air. Another one is a c.w. monitor, so that you do not have to use your receiver to monitor your sending.

The average amateur adds these conveniences to his station as his pocketbook affords them, until one day he discovers that he has a couple of switches and other controls to manipulate at the beginning and end of each transmission. Actually, with the proper switch setup, it is easy to control all the circuits with only one switch, saving much time and effort.

One Four-Pole Switch. The switch to use is a 4-pole, double-throw, neutral-center Federal “anti-capacity” switch (or equivalent), available from any of the radio supply houses that advertise each month in POPULAR ELECTRONICS. Such switches come with up to six poles, but four poles are usually sufficient. See Fig. 1 (p. 77).

* An electronic “T-R” switch will do the job automatically, but it works properly only in conjunction with an antenna fed through well-matched, low-impedance feed line.

Always say you saw it in—POPULAR ELECTRONICS
To control operations with this switch, first apply 117-volt primary power to the receiver, transmitter, and other equipment in the normal manner and turn the receiver **Receive-Standby** switch to **Standby**. With the switch in the center position, the receiver works normally. With the switch in the **Tune** position, the receiver remains on, and the low-power stages of the transmitter are turned on.

With the switch in the **Transmit** position, the receiver is placed in its **Standby** position, the antenna relay transfers the antenna from the receiver to the transmitter, and the opened cathode or screen circuit of the transmitter output tube is completed, so that a signal will be put on the air when the key is pressed. Note that the fixed contact on the **Tune** side of the receiver **Standby** circuit of the switch is bent to complete that circuit even with the switch in its center position.

If you want to leave the receiver on while the transmitter is on, you just set the receiver **Standby** switch to the **Receive** position. With other equipment, the wiring of the switch would be changed somewhat, but its basic operation would be the same.

Mount the switch beside the receiver, where you can operate it easily without stretching. I prefer mine mounted where I can operate it with my left hand, as I copy or use my key with the right hand.

**News and Views**

Larry, KN6TGJ, worked six states in his first six weeks as a Novice on 40 meters. Then he put up a 15-meter, 3-element beam and got a new Heathkit DX-40 receiver to help his Heathkit DX-40 transmitter. In the next 2 1/2 weeks, he worked 21 more states, all U.S. call areas, Hawaii, and Canada. Larry recently passed the Conditional examination and is waiting for his license to arrive. . . . When Zeak, KN4UPI, first got on the air, his home-constructed 6L6G transmitter—powered from an old public-address amplifier—had just enough "oomph" to work KN4RKP across town on a daily sked. Now, he runs 15 watts to an 807 in another home-built rig feeding a perfectly unmatched, 80-meter dipole, and he receives with a National SW-54. KN4UPI is proud of his four states worked and two confirmed. He uses an old TV receiver as his Conelrad monitor, and offers to help anyone obtain his ham ticket to "wonderland."

Len, KN7DKA, transmits on a WRL Globe Chief running 75 watts and feeding a "Window" antenna about 20 feet high, and receives on a National NC-200 receiver. One-hundred contacts in 12 states in five weeks on the air is the result. Probably by the time you read this, Len will have his new WRL vertical antenna installed. His pet peeve is the fellow

---

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who gives you a 599X report and loses you on your first transmission. He offers to schedule anyone needing a Utah QSL card. . . .

Jim, KN6BHN, uses two home-brew transmitters, a five-wattter for 21 mc. and a 60-wattter for 3.7 mc. He receives with a "surplus" National HFO receiver to which he has added a BC-455 "Q5-er" for increased selectivity. Fifteen states confirmed, plus Alaska, Australia, and New Zealand worked, prove that Jim's equipment—including his "Twin-triplex, DX-special" 15-meter antenna and his 80-meter long wire—is working. Jim confirms all contacts, if he can get an address during the contact or from the Call Book.

Bill, K2PEQ, sent K3PNS, who received his Technician license the other day, operates a Heathkit DX-35 transmitter at 70 watts feeding a 40-meter dipole, which works fine on 15 meters. He receives via an SX-99 with an added Q-multiplier. In seven weeks, his record is 33 states, Canada (VE3, VE7), Czechoslovakia, England, and the Virgin Islands . . .

Bill Hine of Cleveland is "just an SWL" at present who hopes to get his ham ticket soon. In the meantime, he requests that hams be a bit more generous about answering cards from short-wave listeners. From 20 sent, he has received only five replies. Remember, an SWL feels about an unanswered card the same way you do towards the hams you work in new states who ignore your requests for QSL cards.

Jeff, KN9MOA, has a 68-end-faked antenna which is only 15' high. His transmitter is "home-brew," 35 watts to an 807 on 7160 kc., and he receives on a "surplus" BC-348M. After a slow start, due to his inexperience, Jeff made 11 contacts in four states his first month on the air. . . . Harold, K3NCEP, started his ham career with a DX-40 transmitter, a long-wire antenna, and a National NO-88 receiver on 80 meters. Then he put up a 40-meter dipole and spent most of his time on 15 meters, where his DX record is Brazil, Argentina, Panama, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, and Canada. Now, Harold has a new SX-99 receiver and spends much of his time on 40 meters. K3NCEP's state-total is 35. His father is W3OMF, a ham for 23 years.

Bob, K2YFE, wants to work Utah and North Dakota to obtain his Worked-All-States certificate. He will be glad to listen for Novices in the 40- or 15-meter Novice bands and work them from the adjacent phone bands. Oh, yes, he can copy c.w. K2YFE has a 20-wpm code-proficiency certificate and transmits code practice on 20.2 mc. on Wednesdays at 2030 local time. Besides the 46 states, Bob has...
worked 25 countries with his Johnson Valiant transmitter and a Hammarlund HQ-100 receiver. He also operates 2 meters with a Gonset Communicator receiver/transmitter combination. In a month on the air, Mac, KN4VNY, has made 125 contacts in 19 states, Canada, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, England, and Austria. He divides his attention between 40 and 15 meters, with a WRL. Globe Chief 90-A transmitter, 80-meter dipole antenna, and a Hallcrafters S-38E receiver. However, his new SX-99 has undoubtedly arrived by now. Mac will sked anyone needing North Carolina for WAS, and he likes to rag-chew.

Jock, W5AJZ, sent you columnist one of his "Hornet" folded-dipole, 40-meter antenna kits for examination. It costs $7.95, without the required 300-ohm feed line. Write to Hornet Antenna Products, P. O. Box 808, Duncan, Okla., for more information on these antennas.

**Contributors to News and Views:** Larry Nelson, KN6TJG, 870 San Lorenzo, Palm Springs, Calif.; Eugene Zeck, Jr., KN4UPI (15), P.O. Box 132, Winter Gardens, Fla.; Leonard Stillman, KN7DKA (12), Route 1, Box 974-C, Sandy, Utah; Jim Whittfield, KN6BHN, 271 E. Hawthorne, Coalinga, Calif.; Bill Marx, KN2/ K2PEQ (14), 36 Edi. Ct., Plainview, L. I., N. Y.; Jeffery I. Lackey, KN9MOA, 2837 S. Foltz St., Indianapolis 41, Ind.; Harold D. Hamilton, KB9V, 650 Sandstone Rd., Dana Point, Calif.; John Murray, KN4VNY, 309 Waverly Rd., Greensboro, N. C.

How about a report on you and your station for next month? Clear photos are welcome. 73, Herb, W9EGQ

********

**Short-Wave Report**

(Continued from page 66)

The following is a resume of the latest reports received. Times are EST, and the 24-hour system is used. At time of compilation, all reports were correct. Stations often change frequency or schedule without notice.

**Angola—**Radio Angola is noted on 5765 and 11,862 kc. from around 1900 on Saturdays with an apparently extended schedule. S/off is at 1845 with "A Portuguesa." (420)

**Belgian Congo—**OTM2, R. Congo Belge, Leopoldville, 9380 kc., signs on at 0000. There is recorded music from 0000 to 0100, French news at 0100, Flemish news at 0108. The signal is good for the most part with some QRM at times. (Th)

**Belgium—**World Fair Radio, Brussels, operates to N.A. as follows: Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 0530-0600 on 15,335 kc.; Mondays at 1900-2000, Saturdays at 1815-2000 on 15,335 and 9655 kc. The 9655-kc. outlet is the Leopoldville (Belgian Congo) relay. All reports go to Station S, ORU Box 26, Brussels 1, Belgium. (DM, CQ)

**Brazil—**Radio Cultura da Bahia, logged on 15,225 kc. at weak level, was noted at 2125 with American pop music. Another new station, Radio Drago Mar, Fortaleza, was found at 2000 on 4775 kc. with native music and Portuguese anns. The latter channel has

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SHORT-WAVE ABBREVIATIONS

A—Approximate frequency
AMT—Announcement
BBC—British Broadcasting Corporation
ENG—English
ID—Identification
IS—Interval signal
KC—Kilocycles
N.A.—North America
QRM—Station interference
R—Radio
S/On—Sign-on
S/OFF—Sign-off
VOA—Voice of America
XMSN—Transmission from station
XMT—Transmitter used by station

when guessing which may or may not help in decreasing the QRM. A lot of patience is needed! (61353)

French Equatorial Africa—Brazzaville operates to N.A. at 1800—2100 on 11,970 kc.; Eng. news at 2015 and 2045. French lessons for Eng. listeners are given at 1730 on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, and at 2045 on Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays. (NK 438)

Greenland—An xmsn in Danish and Greenlandic was noted from Angmagssalik, 7570 kc., at 0900—0950. (349)

Guatemala—TNGA, 6688 kc., and TGN, 11,880 kc., Guatemala City, have an English program at 2200—2345 daily. Reports are wanted and should go to P.O. Box 601. The same xmsn, as well as another at 2100—2200, may also be noted on 5952.5 kc. (NK, CQ)

Haiti—VEH, Cap Haitien, 9625 kc., has a mailbag program on Saturdays at 0500—0530. "Morning Dedication" follows at 0530—0550, with "The Bulletin Board" to 0600. (MH)

Honduras—HRQ, R. Supaya, San Pedro Sula, is heard well evenings on 6126 kc. with Latin-American music and all anns in Spanish. (346)

Hungary—R. Budapest has a DX program entitled "Calling All Radio Amateurs" every Tuesday at 1930 and 2300 on 11,910, 9833, and 7220 kc. (May—October) and 9833, 7220, and 6195 kc. (October—May). (P J)

India—Try for All India Radio, Delhi, at 1445—1545 in Eng., to Europe and Great Britain on 15,250 and 11,710 kc., and to Africa on 17,725 and 15,170 kc. (378)

Israel—Voice of Zion, Jerusalem, 9008 kc., has Eng. to Europe at 1630—1715. This station sends an attractive QSL card. (313, 348)

Italy—Radio Roma operates to Western N.A. on 9570 kc. at 2205—2225 with Eng. news and a musical session. Reports go to Italian Radio, Foreign Broadcasting Dept., P. O. Box 320, Rome, (WG, NK)

Japan—JOB24, Tokyo, now operates on 21,620 kc. with Eng. news, talks, native folk music and feature talks at 0250—0320 beamed to Europe and the USSR. This channel replaces 15,225 kc. From 0320 to 0330/close there is a xmsn in Japanese. (61, 94)

Mexico—Medium-wave station XEQ, Mexico City, definitely has a new outlet on 6078A kc. with ID at 2200. All-Spanish; considerable QRM. (426)

Netherlands—The last schedule received from Hilversum reads: 1615—1655 in Eng. to North America on 21,480, 17,775, and 15,445.

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kc.; 1630-1800 (Sundays) with "Happy Station" program to South America on 17,775, 15,220, and 11,730 kc.; 1700-1750 in Dutch to North America on 21,480, 17,775, and 15,445 kc.; 1800-2025 (Sundays, 1805-2100) in Dutch to South America on 17,775, 15,220, and 11,730 kc.; 2030-2110 in Spanish to South America on 17,775, 15,220, and 11,730 kc.; 2130-2210 in Eng. to N.A., 2130-2300 (Sundays) with "Happy Station" program, 2215-2250 in Spanish to Central and South America, all on 11,730, 9590, and 6025 kc. (378)

New Zealand—A musical session was noted over ZL7, Wellington, 6080 kc., at 0430-0530; frequent ID. The 9540-kc. outlet is in parallel until 0545. A special xmsn, "Family Corner," is aired Sundays only at 0315-0345 on 11,780 kc. and is beamed to the Antarctic Expedition. (GS, MV, 348)

Panama—HOH7, Circuito RPC, Panama City, is heard well on 9885 kc. from 2300 with time signals and various xmsn in Spanish. 5/0ff is at 0004. All xmsns are followed by two notes on a gong. (344)

Peru—OBX4M, R. Panamericana, Lima, 5890 kc., has been found from 0015 to 0100/close with frequent ID and varied types of music as well as many commercials. The ID is given with one bell. (?)

Poland—Warsaw operates to N.A. at 0600-0630 and 0715-0745 on 17,800 and 15,275 kc. and at 1930-2030 and 2130-2230 on 17,780, 15,275, and 11,705 kc. The mailbag is featured Mondays at 1930. At times, 11,820 kc. is used instead of 11,705 kc. (JC, CQ, 277, 287, 420)

Sarawak—Kuching operates as follows: 2300-0030 on 9565 kc. (Monday through Saturday); 2300-0130 on 9565 kc. (Sunday); and 0300-0930 on 7160 and 4950 kc. (daily). The 5052-kc. channel has been discontinued. (338, 349, 378)

South Korea—The Korean B/C Service is scheduled as follows: to Japan at 0600-0830 on 7180 and 9640 kc. (Japanese); to N.A. at 0030-0130 on 11,925 kc. and to Hawaii at 0300-0400 on 11,925 kc. (English and Korean); to S.E. Asia at 0900-1000 on 9640 kc. (English and French). All xmsrs used are 100-kilowatt units. (316)

Southern Rhodesia—News in Eng. can be heard from Salisbury on 9505 kc. at 0600-0610. This is a BBC relay. (313)

Surinam—PZC, Paramaribo, 15,406 kc., can be tuned Mondays at 2000-2055 in Eng. and daily at 2000-2030 (Mondays from 2005) in Dutch. (349)

Sweden—R. Sweden, Stockholm, transmits to Eastern N.A. from 0900 on 17,840 kc. and from 2045 on 11,810 kc., to Western areas from

NEW RADIO CLUB
A new radio club—the Connecticut DX Club—is making its appearance. As clubs go, this one is still an infant, but its first two bulletin have shown a great deal of promise. The dues are $2.00 yearly for 12 issues, and any inquiries should be sent to Jack Rouse, President, Connecticut DX Club, 96 Ward St., Wallingford, Conn.

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2215 on 11,810 kc. Swedish lessons are noted Fridays and a DX program on Mondays at 2045. (RB, RP, 277)

Switzerland—Berne has two xmsns daily to
N.A.: 2030-2215 on 6165, 9535, and 11,865 kc.;
and 2315-0000 on 9535, 11,865, and 15,306 kc. The "Youth Magazine" is on Sundays and a
popular jazz show on Wednesdays. (MH, VV, 277, 421)

Tahiti—R. Tahiti, Papeete, 6135 kc., is being
well heard in Western areas at 0000-0230 in
French, at 0230-0245 in Eng. Other xmsns in-
clude Tahitian at 2245-0000, 1700-1715, and
French at 1715-1800. (VV, 409)

Tanger—On "Report from the USA" over
the VOAs in the 16-, 19-, and 31-meter bands,
the Ham Show is heard at 1600-1630. (165)

Vatican City—The Vatican can be heard as
follows: 1755 with 1S: 1830-1845 in Spanish
to South America; 1930-1945 in Spanish to
Central and Northern South America on 9646
kc.; 1000-1015 and 1515-1530 in Eng. on 9646,
11,625, and 15,120 kc. They s/off with the bells
of St. Peters. (23, 76, 313, 418, 420)

Venezuela—VYXJ, R. Barquisimeto, Barquil-
simeto, has moved from 9510 kc. to 9505 kc.
and is announcing the use of a new 15-kilo-
wait transmitter. (165)

Unidentified stations—A check of 9540 kc.
showed a Spanish speaker at 2215 with ID as
Radio Central. It may be long-lost TGDX,
Guatemala, that formerly was listed for
9700 kc. (420)

A station with an ID of R. Universidad has
been noted on 9608 kc. from 0100 to 0200 in
Spanish. The program of light mood music is
uninterrupted except for the ID. (61) —(50)—

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