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OCTOBER 1963

35 CENTS

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- Cloud Sentinel
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FCC Report

By ROBERT E. TALL
Washington Correspondent

If there has been any doubt in the minds of Citizens Band radio users as to whether or not their radio service is in real trouble, it has certainly been dispelled by the latest pronouncement of an FCC official prior to the Commission’s August recess. Ivan H. Loucks, chief of the agency’s Amateur & Citizens Radio Division, stated that the FCC staff has reviewed and summarized the “more than 3000 comments” elicited by the citizens rule proposals, and declared that the “past behavior” of CB licensees has caused “considerable concern” at the FCC “as to whether the Class D category in the citizens radio service has or can be expected to justify its existence.”

So far as a predicted timetable for the rule changes to actually come into being is concerned, Mr. Loucks advised a Virginia CB club that no decision “will be released before September, and it may be much later.”

In a statistical review, the FCC Division Chief noted that there are now over 450,000 licensees in the citizens radio service, and “as nearly as we are able to estimate, over 375,000 of these are Class D.” He added that new licensees are being added at the rate of over 10,000 per month, and that the citizens service, “in terms of numbers of licenses or licensees, outnumbers all of the rest of the services administered by the Commission, if we leave out the 250,000 amateurs.”

Referring to the possibility of the Commission’s assigning additional frequencies to the Citizens Band service, Mr. Loucks commented that “there is not a ghost of a possibility of increasing the number of channels,” and that the agency may even be at the point of considering whether or not the present “small frequency space” available to CB should be continued if it is taken up by “idle chit-chat, long-winded discussions of equipment, DX contacts, exchanges of names and addresses, the solicitation of QSL cards, etc.”

He urged CB’ers not to “jeopardize your legitimate use of citizens radio where you need radio communications in the conduct of your business or personal affairs by encouraging the ‘idle chatter’ boys who even
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October, 1963
now at times make it impossible for you to use it."

**CB Licenses and Fees.** Mr. Loucks pointed out that the time required for the Commission to issue a CB license—at the moment, 75 days—will probably not be shortened until the FCC's new automatic data processing equipment takes over the operation. "That is scheduled to happen sometime this fall or early winter," he commented. The machine, he said, "will be able to do in a few hours what now takes us weeks."

He also reminded CB'ers that beginning January 1 the Commission is scheduled to start collecting fees in connection with applications for radio station licenses—$8 each for applications in the Citizens Class B, C or D services. "This means," he said, "if your application for renewal or modification or for a new station license is received on or after January 1, it will be returned without action unless it is accompanied by a check, draft or money order for $8.00."

Mr. Loucks pointed out that the fee applies to the filing of the application, "regardless of whether or not you get the license you apply for. You will not have to pay the fee again if the application is returned to you for completion or for more information," he said, "but the fee will not be returned to you, even though you never reapply."

He also cautioned that "there will probably be a time limit on resubmitting an application which has been returned for some reason, so if you want to save that extra $8, you should be prompt in answering the Commission's questions."

**New Application Form.** The FCC's new 1963 revised application Form 505—to be used when applying for a Class B, C or D citizens station license—was expected to make its debut about the first of October. The new form is designed for data equipment processing. The Commission said it will not accept CB applications on the older versions of the form (1962) after November 30.

**Garage Door Troubles.** A Chicago manufacturer of electronic garage door openers and similar devices has petitioned the FCC for rule changes which would permit such equipment to operate on frequencies allocated to other services further removed from the Class D citizens service frequencies. The company contends that CB opera-
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FCC Report (Continued from page 8)

Violations Test. In a recent test period, the FCC's Field Engineering & Monitoring Bureau reported, 552 man-days of concentrated monitoring of Class D citizens radio operations turned up 5470 violation cases.

Government-Industry Committee. Word should be coming from the FCC this fall about the establishment of a joint government-industry committee to define the problems of mobile radio services, including citizens and amateur radio.

FCC Chairman E. William Henry has pointed out to interested groups that the Commission's staff was instructed to "set out some of the problem areas and how we might best tackle them," to give the Commissioners some background in the non-broadcast communications field, which is quickly becoming one of the most volatile areas under the agency's jurisdiction.

"Jamming" on Guam. A group of Citizens Banders on the island of Guam have asked the FCC to investigate their charge that "someone in the vicinity" is deliberately jamming the citizens frequency of 27.105 megacycles by constant transmission of a "dead carrier" on the frequency. They requested that the agency monitor the frequency, "apprehend" the "offender," and revoke his license.

Amateur Items. Representative Elford A. Cederberg (R., Mich.) has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which would permit the FCC to authorize, but not license, alien amateur radio operators to use their stations in the United States and its possessions, provided that a bilateral reciprocal agreement is in effect between the U.S. and the foreign country involved.

At the same time, the Dominican Republic has been added to the list of countries whose amateurs may exchange messages or other communications from or to third parties with amateur stations licensed by the FCC. Other countries with whom the U.S. has a similar agreement include: Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela.
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Letters from our Readers

Magician's "Nonsense Box"

I enclose a clipping from our local newspaper which reports on a project of mine, "a weird machine well furnished with knobs and flashing lights"; a device somewhat similar to, but more elaborate than, the "Nonsense Box" (July, 1963, page 47). This machine is the LERA (Loquacious Empiric Refulgent Analyser), which name represents the initial two letters of the names of my two sons—Leonard and Ralph! There is also a LERA II under construction which incorporates further features such as numerical display tubes, and a stroboscopic light which varies in speed and duration of flash. This device, as well as the original LERA, are controlled by me using a 27-mc. multi-channel transmitter which I carry concealed from the audience. LERA is completely portable, and is powered by rechargeable batteries.

Misteree the Magician
Middlesex, England

Our thanks to "Misteree" (he prefers not to use his real name) for the clipping from the Wembley News of Nov. 17, 1960, which describes his sophisticated "Nonsense Box." Although the account credited Misteree and his device with many feats of magic, the reporter professed to be a bit disappointed that the gadget didn't give one "the power to hit the pools jackpot every week, to

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Measuring 20" wide x 25" high and only 6½" deep, the completely sealed, fiberglass-packed cabinet weighs 35 lbs. when assembled.

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The Fisher

October, 1963

13
Letters

(Continued from page 12)

'clean out' the bookmakers, or to get rich quick on the Stock Exchange.'

More On BCB DX'ing

Several of my friends could hardly believe that over a hundred different stations can be heard on the broadcast band, and they are now avidly pursuing this hobby. We feel that a column giving information on which stations QSL, tips on receivers and antennas, BCB clubs, etc., would be very helpful.

EDWARD S. LIGHT, WPE2FBT
New York, N.Y.

In DX'ing the broadcast band since 1961, I have logged 644 stations in six countries. The best times for DX seem to be around sunrise and sunset, and also after midnight when stations on the West Coast can be heard here if conditions are right. I find BCB DX'ing just as exciting as SWL'ing, and hope to see a column on this subject. Please print my address—I'd like to correspond with other BCB DX'ers in the East.

JERRY BOND, WPE2FXO
159 Bowers Ave.
Watertown, N.Y.

Would we be interested in a column for BCB DX'ers ("Letter Tray," August, 1963)? Boy, would we! Some people consider this hobby odd, but it's one of the fastest growing fads around.

DAVE HELTON
Gardena, Calif.

I would be very much in favor of a column on BCB DX'ing. Also, how about more on TV DX'ing?

JAMES E. MCDONALD, WPE0CYR
Mason City, Iowa

A column for BCB DX'ers would be both singular and useful. I hope such a feature will appear in future issues.

LIONEL DEIMEL
New Orleans, La.

It would be a good idea. I've received a total of 45 AM stations on a little clock radio, including Radio Americas, the VOA station at Marathon (see "Radio Marathon Broadcasts Truth to Cuba," August, 1963), plus two Cuban propaganda stations.

Patrick Shaughness
North Miami, Fla.

Our thanks to all of those readers who have written letters asking for more articles and a column on BCB DX'ing. As a first step, Popular Electronics is planning expanded coverage of broadcast band activities and propagation phenomenon.

Two-Meter Receiver Applauded

This letter is in reference to the "2-Tube, 2-Meter Superregen" receiver which appeared as a

(Continued on page 20)

Always say you saw it in—POPULAR ELECTRONICS

More than 400,000 Turner 350C's are now in use, and

400,000 USERS CAN'T BE WRONG!

One, maybe... but not 400,000! If there was anything at all wrong with the 350C, we'd have heard about it by now. We haven't.


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October, 1963
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Letters

(Continued from page 14)

project in the October, 1962, issue. I built it for two meters, but then discovered that, by moving coil L1, I could pick up the aircraft bands. After adding a stand-by switch, a pilot light, and a small whip antenna, I found myself with the sharpest little receiver I have ever had. It would be quite worthwhile for faithful POP'ronics readers to dig out this issue and have themselves a ball building a two-meter or VHF aircraft receiver.

ROBERT MELSON, WPE2JYX
Cherry Hill, N. J.

Ceramic vs. Wood Enclosures

I don't see what merit ceramic enclosures have ("Another Ceramic Tile Enclosure," April, 1963). All enclosures have a resonance point, and I've been under the impression that the reason for installing ducts, baffles, sound deadeners, and the like is to get rid of this inherent resonance—which is always present regardless of size and the type of material used for the cabinet. Wood has a good appearance; who wants a living room adorned with tile tubing? Wood is more porous, of course, but I don't believe this factor means much. Do you think that pottery violins or guitars will appear on the market in the near future? I'm all for wood in any case.

STACY L. LETTERMAN
Mobile, Ala.

Converting Command Receivers

I was very pleased with the results I got from a Command receiver converted as per your article in the June, 1963, issue ("Converting Your First 'Command' Receiver"). I made one small change, using 600-volt d.c. diodes instead of a 6X4 rectifier in the power supply. Please publish more articles on converting surplus equipment. There are undoubtedly many other readers who would like good conversion data on surplus receivers and transmitters.

BART B. BONNEY
Radio Station WZUM
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Although the E. H. Marriner article on converting "Command" receivers had one fault—the

Reader Letterman has confused the panel resonance of an enclosure with the Helmholtz resonance of an enclosure. The ducts, baffles, and so on that he mentions are designed to control the Helmholtz open (bass reflex) resonance, and will have little, if any, effect on the panel vibration of a cabinet. It is in solving this latter problem that ceramic enclosures are of value. We agree that a guitar or violin should not be constructed of a ceramic material, of course, but these are musical instruments designed to have a characteristic sound. The ideal sound reproducer has no characteristic sound of its own, and, therefore, the acoustic designer does everything he can to produce a speaker without coloration and house it in a vibration-free cabinet.

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SLEEVE MONOPOLE MOBILE CB ANTENNAS

Lower angle of radiation gives stronger signals and greater range.

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You cannot buy a finer musical instrument for over twice the price. You get the finest in musical and mechanical quality.
It's easy to assemble a Schober Organ. If you can read and use your hands, you can easily make your own superb organ. Everything you need is furnished...including the know-how; you supply only simple tools and time—no knowledge or experience is required.
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Also available: 10-inch high-quality, long playing record...fully illustrates all three models with different kinds of music. Price is refunded with first kit purchase...$2.00.

October, 1963
Letters

(Continued from page 20)

The author made no provision for a headphone jack—I was happy to see it published. With surplus gear still available, conversion information is just as important today as it was in the late forties and early fifties. Perhaps someone can conjure up some uses for, say, the computer circuit boards which one finds on sale in great quantities today.

As far as the "Command" receivers are concerned, they would make excellent SWL receivers in spite of their lack of selectivity if their frequency range could be extended. Much has been published on converting them for ham use, but nothing for the SWL. How about a crystal-controlled converter to put the BC-454 on 31, 25, or 19 meters?

STUART L. ASTOR
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thank you for your comments, Bart and Stuart. Although conversion data for most of the popular surplus units is available from various sources, articles of this sort, as well as articles that cover other aspects of using surplus equipment, will certainly be considered if enough readers are interested. The schematic reproduced here shows a good way to connect headphones to a converted "Command" receiver by adding a 1-µf., 100-volt coupling capacitor, a 27-ohm, 2-watt voltage limiting resistor, and a closed-circuit jack to the audio output circuit. This scheme will work best with high-impedance headphones. Although it might be possible to squeeze the jack on the front panel, a better way is to mount it in a small Minibox.

"Electronic Electroscope" Wins Prize

For this year's local science fair, I built the "Electronic Electroscope" which appears in the July, 1958, issue of Popular Electronics on page 85. Instead of a 6J7, I used a 12BA6 pentode with a grid disc 8½" in diameter. The device proved to be extremely sensitive, and won a "first place." It also won a "fourth place" at the county science fair. I'm in the ninth grade.

DAVID PHILLIPS
Commerce City, Colo.

Congratulations on both awards, Dave, and on your updating an idea that appeared over five years ago. Your version of the "Electroscope" is probably more sensitive than the original.

Always say you saw it in—POPULAR ELECTRONICS
TAKE ONE OF THESE TUBES FREE...
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The Original NOW YOU CAN
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You can fix your own TV if you have TVist Book...because 80% of trouble is caused by tubes. This book explains, illustrates trouble and what tubes cause this trouble. Diagrams in over 3000 layouts by model number, position and type tube causing trouble. $1.00

No. 170

EACH TUBE ATTRACTIVELY BOXED & BRANDED RAD-TEL

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Tips and Techniques

FIVE-MINUTE AUDIO OSCILLATOR

Need an audio oscillator in a hurry? This relaxation oscillator won't give you pure sine or square waves, but it will provide an audio tone that's perfectly usable for testing an amplifier, for code practice, or for any number of things. Simply wire together an NE-2 neon bulb, a 1-megohm resistor, and a 0.005-pF capacitor as shown in the schematic. A power source—perhaps from the equipment under test—of about 150 volts d.c. is connected between J2 (the B-plus terminal) and ground (J3). Audio output—be sure and include the 0.001-pF blocking capacitor—is taken from J1 and J3. The frequency can be varied by changing the value of the resistor or capacitor, or the applied voltage.

RAY DYLAR

SATIN ENAMEL FINISH FOR ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT

The beautiful satin enamel finish you used to see on the desk stand telephones of yesteryear can now be applied to beautify other items of equipment. Give the article two coats of glossy enamel. When it is thoroughly dry, rub the surface briskly with a damp rag and a little Bon Ami. Keep rubbing until you have an even satin finish all over the surface, then wash off the Bon Ami with water. Don't use ordinary scouring powder—the grit will scratch the enamel.

—CARL DUNANT

ROCK AND ROLL BATTERY CONTACT CLEANING

Corrosion and dirt eventually reduce the efficiency of almost all battery-operated equipment. In addition to scraping the contacts of the batteries and holders, you can do a quick, in-the-holder cleaning job by grasping each cell with your thumb and index finger and rocking it with a teeter-totter motion. Finally, roll it in the holder.

—ART TRAUER

MAKE A SUBSTITUTE CONTROL-OPERATED SWITCH

Usually, when a circuit calls for a potentiometer with a switch, you can find the right value in the junk box, but finding the right value with a switch is another thing. Of course, a separate toggle switch can be used, but that would eliminate the convenience of the single-knob, dual-function control called for. If your junk box can produce a snap-action type switch, there's a solution to the problem. Solder a washer with one side flattened to the shaft of the potentiometer to act as a cam to activate the switch. With the flat part of the washer against the lever, the switch is off; rotating the control shaft turns it on and keeps it on throughout the range of the potentiometer.

—WM. B. RASMUSSEN

SMALL TERMINAL STRIPS MADE FROM LARGER ONES

Large barrier terminal strips, readily available from many pieces of surplus equipment, can be cut to any size to make speaker, antenna and ground, power supply, or...
Double Your Pleasure
With an Extra ¼ Inch

Here's good news for owners of battery-operated tape recorders. If you feel restricted by the standard 3-inch reel capacity, try the new Tarzian 3¼ inch reel for ½-mil "tensilized" Mylar* tape. Tape footage and available recording time are doubled. You get 600 feet of Tarzian Tape and one full hour of recording at 3¼ i.p.s.—compared to 300 feet and 30 minutes with the old-fashioned 3-inch reel.

Video Plus Audio

Tape recorders and Tarzian Tape pep up your movie and slide shows just as Rodgers worked with Hammerstein—good separately, outstanding together. In addition to straight commentary and music, other voices and sounds can be taped from radio and TV for use as needed—applause, traffic, etc. Speaking of taping from radio and TV, if you use a microphone try wrapping it lightly in a handkerchief to cut down on unwanted outside noise. You’re even better off to eliminate the microphone. Obtain a recorder accessory cord with input plug on one end, and alligator clips on the other. The clips can be attached directly to the speaker voice coil.

This Is Tarzian’s
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"Lower the Cost of Fun." It is free, useful, and distills a wealth of information on recorder and tape use and care—into 32 interesting pages. Send for your copy today, or ask for one from your local camera, high fidelity, or tape recorder dealer. Meanwhile, depend on Tarzian Tape to capture every sound with professional fidelity. Available in 1½ and 1-mil acetate, 1-mil and ½-mil Mylar—on 3, 3¼, 5, and 7-inch reels to meet every recording requirement. The price is competitive...the quality is unchallenged.

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Next time the family gets together for a special occasion...and everytime a high point comes along in the lives of the children and grandchildren...be sure to record the events on long-lasting Mylar*-base Tarzian Tape. The tape will last indefinitely—and so will your pleasure—with a priceless heritage of voices and events unique to your family. Such moments can seldom be repeated, but thanks to Tarzian Tape they can always be remembered.

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MAGNETIC TAPE DIVISION • BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA
Tips (Continued from page 24)

any other type of terminals. A hack saw can be used to cut the Bakelite. If you employ a vise, cushion the terminal strip with pieces of wood to avoid cracking it. The metal contact strips between the screw holes can be removed to make mounting holes by drilling through them with a 3/8" bit.

—Francis Rahi, Jr., K3KIO

SUBSTITUTION SPEAKER SPEEDS SERVICING

If you service intercoms or other systems that have a lot of speakers, you can speed up the checking of faulty units by building a substitution speaker into your caddy. Just mount a small, shallow speaker of the type used in the rear deck of a car in a side of your caddy or box. It’ll be up off the bottom and far less subject to damage than a spare speaker carried loose among the tubes and hardware, and you will find it much handier to use. Be sure to put in the grille to protect the cone.

—George R. Moore, Jr.

COMING NEXT MONTH

Are you straining your ears to hear weak 100-kc. harmonics when you calibrate your receiver? Our November cover feature is a three-transistor frequency standard that puts out readable harmonics well into the VHF part of the spectrum. Built on a printed-circuit card, it’s just one of the test equipment projects in this issue.

C BRIDGE

Number two in our line-up of test equipment projects is this capacitance checker. It’s so simple that it can be assembled and calibrated during one evening. And after you’ve built it, you’ll probably stay up to the wee small hours sorting out your junk box capacitors.

METERLESS VTM

Using a "magic eye" tube instead of a costly meter, the input resistance of this simplified VTVM is nearly 15 megohms! While possibly not as accurate as a meter, it does a good job for an instrument costing only $12.00-15.00.

FLASH! The November issue will go on the newsstands one week early. Look for it on Tuesday, October 22!
NEW! SUPER "TALK-POWER"
CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED 23 CHANNEL TRANSMIT AND RECEIVE

COMPLETE, READY TO OPERATE—NOTHING ELSE TO BUY!

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Now get super power... super performance plus everything you've every wanted in a CB transceiver. Exclusive Regency RANGE GAIN lets you run 10 watts peak envelope power output and still comply with FCC regulations. You get super transmission and super reception on all 23 channels... the horizon line becomes your operating range! And, the NEW Regency RANGE GAIN Transceiver is compatible with existing CB rigs without the use of auxiliary equipment. Now improved and rated excellent by Popular Electronics for TALK POWER, SELECTIVITY, SENSITIVITY, SQUELCH, NOISE LIMITING, STABILITY and OPERATING EASE!

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This new line of International receiver kits cover a wide range of amateur, citizens band and special frequencies. Designed for AM, CW, or SSB reception, this basic receiver using a superheterodyne circuit* with regenerative second detector may be expanded to a more elaborate receiver by the addition of other Add-On-Circuits. Sensitivity usable to below 10 microvolts for voice and 1 microvolt for code. Nuvistor rf amplifier, mixer, oscillator, I.F. transformer, detector/1st audio, and power audio amplifier. Tube lineup: 6DS4 nuvistor, 6B6G, 6BU, 6AQ5. Designed for top performance at a low cost!

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The International AOF series of variable frequency oscillator kits is available in three versions. For example, the AOF-91 kit is a complete driver unit to be used with 6 meter and 2 meter transmitters. Approximately .5 watt of power is available on both bands. Tube lineup: 6BH6 oscillator, 6B-2 voltage regulator, 12BB6 buffer-amplifier/multiplier.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kit</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AOF-89</td>
<td>VFO 8 mc — 9 mc and buffer</td>
<td>$22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOF-90</td>
<td>VFO 8 mc — 9 mc plus buffer multiplier and 6 meter output</td>
<td>$29.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOF-91</td>
<td>VFO 8 mc — 9 mc plus buffer multiplier, 6 meter/2 meter output</td>
<td>$36.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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ADP-100 350 volts, 150 ma intermittent or 100 ma continuous service, 6.3 volts @ 5 amps. $18.50
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**Schematic Diagrams**

**Gilfillan Type GN-2 Neutrodyne radio**, ser. KC3873, using UX201-A tubes; tube and alignment data also needed. (Gary Strune, 717 N. 15th St., Moorhead, Minn.)

**R.M.C. console radio**, AM, FM, s.w., ser. FM718 62075. (Wallace Electronics, 52 Center St., Kingston, Pa.)

**Silvertone battery-operated radio**, model unknown, BC and S.W., 16 to 18 mc. s.w. (Michael Gray, Route 1, Box 92, Buffalo, Texas)

**Clough-Brengle Model OMA r.f.-a.f. sweep gen., and book.** (R. H. Hopper, 124½ No. Callow, Bremerton, Wash.)

**Fairbanks Morse Model 63, 6-tube BC and S.W. radio**, ser. 43-1003, date unknown. (Hugh J. Mekown, 2929 N. Killbourn Ave., Chicago 41, Ill.)

**Supreme Model 542 multimeter.** (Albert Cetrano, 40 Morris Place, Oceanport, N. J.)

**Knight Model A-1074 8-tube console radio**, early 40's. (Thomas Overcamp, 413 Everett Drive S.W., Decatur, Ala.)

**Olympic RT 11A/APN-12** (Bill McQueen, 1419 S. 14 St., Lafayette, Ind.)

**Radioear hearing aid**, Model 820, with parts values. (R. Anierison, Biggs Bldg., Occupational Therapy Shop, Fulton State Hospital, Fulton, Mo.)

**Philo Model 41-604, code 121 BC and S.W. radio-phonograph**, about 1940. (Victor La Duke, Standish, N. Y.)

**Philo Model 37-3610A 3-band BC and S.W. radio-phonograph**, about 1936. (Arthur C. Fritzke, 54 Monkwood Crescent, Newmarket, Ont., Canada)

**Trav-Ler record player**, ser. 950093-N-P-3; also mechanical diagram. (R. Zillig, 220 W, 2nd St., Fulton, Mo.)

**RCA Model 151A oscillograph**, about 1945 (?); also book. (J. C. Roy, 822 Dumas St., San Francisco 14, Calif.)

**Silver-Marshall Model A18, 8-tube superhet, 10" Jensen Model D-9 speaker,** 1932. (R. J. Monson, Lancaster, Va.)

**Philo Model 37-675, code 122, 5-band BC and s.w. radio.** (R. M. Eggert's, 33 Brunswick Rd., Montclair, N. J.)

**Atwater Kent Model 318, BC and s.w.; also tech. data.** (John Kyrka K1UMF, 20 Second St., Natick, Mass.)

**RCA 29K2** (?); also parts list and pictorial. (Donny Pero, 712 Merrill Drive, Mobile 9, Ala.)

**E. H. Scott SLR-2A marine radio**, (military BRO-2?). (Fred Walter, 200 MacDaid Blvd., Meisington Pk., Pa.)

**DeForest-Crossley Type 1751, 7-tube, battery-powered radio.** (W. Klammer, 5850 112 St., N. Surrey, B.C., Canada)

**Viking 16-61, Series E2-4526, 5-tube, 2-band radio-phonograph, a.c.-powered; alignment data also needed.** (Nick Hall-Patch, 2613 Cavendish Ave., Victoria, B.C.)

**Silvertone BC and 2-band s.w. console radio, model not known, using 6A7, 6K7, type 80 rectifier, late 30's (?)**. (Mike Hughes, Route 6, Marion, Ky.)

**E. H. Scott Model 537, no other data.** (J. H. Van Wallenda, 58 North St., Binghamton, N.Y.)

**ARF Products cavity oscillator, RCA JRC-40 lighthouse tube, ser. 4485-R, covering 1000-3000 and 3600-6200 mc. bat. 15.** (George Zillig, 111 Mill St., Groveland, Minn.)

**RCA Model AVR-711 aircraft radio receiver.** (Wesley Atchison, Route 1, Siskiyou, Texas)

**R-100/URR receiver** (surplus military), ser. 29604, 7 tubes, a.c.-d.c.; also instruction book. (Gary Payne, 4812 E. Grant, Fresno 2, Calif.)

**Brunswick Panatrope radio, Model A2958, 7 tubes, with push-button tuning and record player.** (Thomas Covington, P.O. Box 3082, Corpus Christi, Texas)

**Signal generator, Model SG-2, by Radiol Kits, Inc., about 1949.** (P. R. Phelps, 35 N. Hill St., Brookville, Ohio)

**Silvertone Model 6121, 3-band receiver.** (WPSEMN, R.334 Phelps St., Scranton 9, Pa.)

**Spartment Model 617, 3-band, a.c.-operated radio, about 1937.** (David Hite, 3841 Cinlar Ave., Winston-Salem, N.C.)

**RA-94A power supply** for Hammamuli Super Pro receiver. (Pat O'Brien, 6811 Ambio, Dearborn 6, Mich.)

**Philo Model 38-12 BC receiver, code 121.** (Erie Bjornbak, 7526 Bason, Wayne, Mich.)

**National N-100 8-tube superhet made for U.S. Army, and Majestic Model 4810 8-tube radio and record player, about 1949.** (R. Rohrer, 506 Phoenix Ave., Elmiria, N.Y.)

**RCA Model 118 table-model 2-band superhet.** (Arthur W. Brown, 85 Governor St., E. Hartford, Conn.)

**PP-1295/UPM-66 power supply, USAF surplus, 11S volts, 250 to 1000 c.p.s.** (R. Wolfe, 5372 Detroit Rd., Elyria, Ohio)

**National Type RCE communications receiver, made for U.S. Dept. of Commerce.** (John L. Hartzler, R.R. 1, Box 415, Elkhart, Ind.)

**Atwater Kent Model 856, BC and two s.w. bands, 540 to 18,000 kc., ser. 31286.** (Ed LaFortune, 126 Second Ave., Troy, N.Y.)

**Philo Model 41-256, code 121 BC and S.W. to 12 mc., 7 tubes.** (S. Clifton, 300 West End Ave., New York 25, N.Y.)

**Zenith Model 4R regenerative receiver, 4 tubes, strong patent licensed, age unknown; Philco Model 513 7-tube t.r.f., ser. 4332992; Firestone "Air Chief" 6-tube superhet, 550 kc. to 18 mc.** (Jerome B. Oder, 617 Benny Ave., Danville, Ill.)

**Temple Model 150 superhet, ser. 500033, BC set with special converter.** (M. J. Dubruck, 3216 165th St., Hammond, Ind.)

**Packard-Bell Model 5AGP radio, about 1937, part of phono/radio console.** (R. Pankey, 2975 Wallingford Rd., Saticoy, Calif.)

**Crossley Tridyn 3-R-3 regenerative receiver, Armstrong license.** (Tom Lindsay, R.R. 1, Bourbonnais, Ill.)

**Pioneer Rectifier VTVM, Model 12, about 1948.** (J. Young, 1544 Bush St., Louisville, Ky.)

**Test Set 177-H VOM made for Army by Triumph Mfg. Co., ser. 4294.** (J. Steven Bampous, Rte 5, Lubbock, Texas)

(Continued on page 30)
Operation Assist

(Continued from page 29)

Sparton Model 1088, 9-tube console, a.c. receiver. (Walter Wasowski, 11150 Condon Ave., Inglewood, Calif.)

Philco Model 38-4 BC-s.w. radio, ser. 836723, mid '30's. (R. B. Jackson, Country Club Hts., RR. 1, Maysville, Ky.)

Superior Model 70 VOM: also instruction book. (William C. Grudler, Oak Drive, Spencer, W. Va.)

Hallicrafters Model 8-20R Sky Champion. (Bill Grow, 622 W. Gowen St., Shamokin, Pa.)

Coronado Model 11B, 11-tube console radio, data unknown; also modification for new tube types. (B. Crimmins, Jr., Model M345, 11150 1068, 1012 Ave., B, New York 9, N.Y.)

Steinbe Crystal Set #7310, date unknown, made by Steinle Labs., Atchison, Kan.; Precision Equipment Co. #245B regenerative receiver, made under 1914 patent; Dictograph Loud Speaker, Type R-80, ser. 9539, made by Dictograph Prod. Corp., New York, N.Y.; Crossley radio, Sylvania and Oriole 201A tubes dated 11/23/29. (G. Cavanaugh, Upper Otage St., Ilion, N.Y.)

Merit VTVM Model M345, ser. 2222, date unknown. (Col. Fred T. Crimmins, Jr., 1400 Patton Ave., Asheville, N.C.)

Howard Model 435 communications receiver, ser. 43513. (Terry Martin, Star Rte., Russell, Kan.)

Parts or Special Data

Hallicrafters SX-42, 8-meter needed. (Edward J. Gauss, 107 Van Wyck Ave., Flushing 27, Pa.)

Philco Model 35-610 s.w. receiver, dial needed. (Leon Schegg, 3015 Steiner St., San Francisco 23, Calif.)

Type 6P7 receiving tube wanted for old set. (Fred Hamilton, 262 Lowell St., Waltham 54, Mass.)

Webcor Model 228-1 wire recorder, any technical data, or will sell. (S. Rowin, 1213 Ave. Z, Brooklyn 35, N.Y.)

Heath AT-1 transmitter, oscillator coil or wiring data needed. (WAlFVl, c/o Mike, 5101 N. 25th Pl., Arlington, Va.)

RCA Radiola III receiver, WD-11 tubes needed. (Edgar Jones III, Box 1015, Staunton, Va.)

Philco Model 41-608 BC and a.w. receiver, data wanted on replacement for XXL tube. (Claude Von Plato, 497 Maplewood Rd., Springfield, Pa.)

RCA Model 811K, power transformer, or suitable replacement type wanted. (Raymond Pritchett, 105 Barrymore Blvd., Franklin Square, N.Y.)

I-177-B tube tester, military surplus, any data for use with post-1953 tubes, and adapters. (Michael Bobrek, 102 Ave. B, New York 9, N.Y.)

Type RC-120 receiver, 2 to 18 mc., made by National Co., for U.S. Coast Guard, about 1941, any technical data. (Terry V. Johnson, 403 Dorothy St., Silkston, Miss.)

Sound Scriber, ser. PEN-W-UI, recording discs needed, also schematic. (B. J. Muntean, 1537 Paul Ave., Paulsboro, N.J.)

Steinmetz Wireless Mfg. Co. crystal detector set, variable coil tuning, any technical or historical data. (Jim Tolson, 1805 15 1/2 St., Rock Island, Ill.)

Atwater Kent Model 559 console superhet, power transformer or type number of replacement needed. (Paul Brown, 7922 Twin Oaks Ave., Citrus Heights, Calif.)

Atwater Kent Model 20, oscillator coil needed, also schematic. (James Seaman, 198 Latham Rd., Mineola, L.I., N.Y.)

Bosworth receiver, early '20's, two '01A, three RX201A tubes, one 112A tube needed, also schematic and any data. (Forrest R. Phelps, 35 N. Hill St., Brookville Ohio)

Precision Model 700B tube tester, modern tube data needed, operating instructions, and schematic. (WPE- 365N, R. 354 Phelps St., Beranton 9, Pa.)

RCA-built RAL-7 receiver, military surplus, any technical data. (A. B. Smith, Box 173, Mandeville, La.)

Eicor Mark 11 Wireless Set (transmitter), any technical data. (James Rainford, 813 Flak Ave., Joliet, Ill.)

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Commercial Engineering, Section J-133-M, RCA Electronic Components and Devices, Harrison, N.J.
GENERAL ELECTRONICS CIRCUITS
by J. J. DeFrance

This book is directed mainly toward engineering technicians, and is meant for use as a classroom text. Students will need a fair grasp of d.c. and a.c. theory, algebra, basic trigonometry, and vector diagrams, to get full benefit from the circuit analyses presented. Nevertheless, because of the thoroughly detailed explanation of the basic electronic circuits covered, this reviewer feels that the book can be valuable for study without an instructor, provided that the reader has the background noted above. Beginning with five chapters on a.c. power supplies, the book covers both vacuum tube and transistor versions of the basic "building block" circuits which, in combination, make up practically all modern electronic devices and systems. Use of review questions carefully correlated to the text should add to the effectiveness of the book.


Capsule Reviews

ABC'S OF ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIPMENT
by Donald A. Smith. Another of the elementary books for the novice electronics experimenter, this one is competent as far as it goes, although it must, of necessity, quickly skim the subject. Published by Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., 4300 W. 62nd St., Indianapolis, Ind. 96 pages. Soft cover. $1.95. . .

REGISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION RADIO SYSTEMS. Here is a listing by licensees and operating frequencies of the approximately 13,000 fixed stations in this category. Taxicabs, railroads, auto emergency, and motor carriers are included. Published by Communication Engineering, Box 629, Mineola, L.I., N.Y. 104 pages. Soft cover. $5.00.

THE OSCILLOSCOPE, Second Edition
by George Zwick

The wiggly green line on the cathode-ray tube screen probably tells the smart technician more about what is going on in a circuit than any other indicating device. In presenting the principles of the oscilloscope, the author has done a creditable job of explaining the circuits that generate the wiggly line in scopes of the sort used to service entertainment receivers and audio amplifiers. A sizable part of the book is devoted to methods of using the oscilloscope. (Continued on page 38)
LAFAYETTE RADIO ELECTRONICS

1964 CATALOG NO. 640

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Bookshelf

(Continued from page 32)

in service work, and to analysis of typical displayed waveforms. The value of the numerous illustrations is marred by a few exaggerations that amount to inaccuracies, and by some poor captions, at least two of which are transposed.

Published by Gernsback Library, Inc., 154 W. 14th St., New York 11, N.Y. Soft cover. 224 pages. $3.65.

SCIENCE PROJECTS IN ELECTRICITY

by Edward M. Noll

An elementary primer on electricity, this book should find its greatest audience among students at the elementary-junior high school level. A number of projects are described, mostly of the "light bulb-electromagnet-crystal radio" variety, but the emphasis is on the principles that make these devices operate rather than on the devices themselves. "Science Projects" should prove helpful to teachers or would-be electronics hobbyists.

Published by Howard W. Sams & Co., 4300 West 62nd St., Indianapolis 6, Ind. Soft cover. 144 pages. $2.95.

Free Literature

Hi-fi fans, hams, CB’ers, and anyone with an interest in electronics will want a copy of Lafayette Radio’s new 1964 catalog. The 422-page annual, said to be the largest in the firm’s history, describes the latest equipment of all major manufacturers. It can now be obtained from Lafayette Radio Electronics, P.O. Box 600, Syosset, L.I., N.Y. . . . A new 48-page catalog listing 1500 replacement transformers and coils for TV, radio, and hi-fi is available from Stancor Electronics, Inc., 3501 W. Addison St., Chicago 18, Ill. Much helpful information is included . . . Also on the subject of transformers is an eight-page brochure from Central Transformer Company, 900 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 7, Ill. This publication deals with transformer design and how to determine your transformer requirements . . . A real “assist” for tape fans is a tape timing chart published by Saxitone Tape Sales, 1776 Columbia Rd., N.W., Washington, D.C. The time for every conceivable footage, from speeds as low as 15/16 i.p.s. to speeds as high as 15 i.p.s., is given for full-track, dual-track, quarter-track tape recorders.

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There are two major problems in achieving good reproduction in a small speaker — to reduce distortion and to provide decent bass performance. Always, the process of solving one of these problems has intensified the other. To reduce distortion, we need precise control over the movement of the cone. To provide adequate bass output, we need to move large volumes of air. The smaller the cone in relation to the size of the magnet, the more precisely it can be controlled. But the larger the cone, the more air it can push. The customary solution — a separate large speaker for the bass — can not be fully effective in a small enclosure. The unavoidable compromise of these factors in a small speaker system has always meant unacceptable bass performance and/or unacceptable distortion.

In order to solve these problems, the KLH Model Fourteen embodies a series of vital departures from any speaker system ever produced before. The Model Fourteen contains two extremely compliant speakers. The diameter of their cones is only 3". Yet they are full-range speakers. Their maximum excursion (the forward and backward travel of the cone) is an unprecedented 3/4". This excursion is controlled by the highest ratio of magnet power to cone weight ever engineered into a loudspeaker.

**FREQUENCY CONTOURING.** The combination of a small speaker with a very powerful ceramic magnet and long excursion provides two great advantages — the precise control over cone movement necessary for freedom from distortion, and the ability to move an ample volume of air. It also creates a new problem, since the damping effect of the heavy magnet increases at the lower frequencies, tending to restrict the bass output of the speaker. The crucial innovation in the Model Fourteen — designed to extend its bass output while preserving the advantages of a heavy magnet and a small cone — is the first use, in a small multi-speaker system, of the revolutionary technique called frequency contouring. This technique was pioneered by KLH in the new famous Model Eight FM Receiving System and Model Eleven Portable Stereophonic Phonograph. Incorporated in the Model Fourteen is a passive electronic network which has been designed with the speakers as an integrated unit. This network reshapes the power output of any conventional amplifier to match exactly the low frequency power requirements of the speakers, so that their bass output remains flat far below its normal roll-off point. Through the magic of this new technique, it is at last possible to avoid the drawbacks of tweeter, midrange speaker, woofer and crossover networks in a compact speaker system. It is now possible to have all the advantages of a small-diameter, high-compliance speaker and heavy magnet — flawless smoothness throughout its frequency range; clean transparent midrange and highs — and full, undistorted bass performance, too. The KLH Model Fourteen, at any given loudness level within its operating range, will deliver more bass power, at lower frequencies, with less distortion than any other speaker of comparable size or cost.

The unique smoothness and balance of sound quality in the Model Fourteen can only be achieved commercially in a speaker which can be manufactured to duplicate precisely a particular response profile. Only because the speakers used in the Model Fourteen — including the impregnated paper cones and the special miniature rubber-and-cloth suspensions which permit such a long excursion — are designed, manufactured and assembled in our own plant can they be held to the rigid uniformity required to justify the use of frequency contouring. No commercially supplied cones have the necessary uniformity. No other manufacturer of small full-range speakers produces its own cones.

During its development, the Model Fourteen has been tested against every other small speaker system with any claim to respectability, in order to help us define and solve the special problems of the small speaker. The result of this development is a clarity, smoothness and freedom from distortion, a frequency range, dynamic range and bass performance you have never heard before in a compact speaker. You will find that the overall sound quality of the Model Fourteen is not only beyond that of all other compact speaker systems, but also beyond your fondest hopes for any compact speaker.

*Slightly higher west of Rockies*

KLH Research and Development Corporation, P-2 30 Cross Street, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Please send information on KLH Model Fourteen and franchised KLH dealers to:

Name ____________________________

Address ____________________________

October, 1963
Let's start with scopes—essential for the experimenter. EICO has an excellent variety to choose from. The new full performance 430 General Purpose DC scope; and one of the best thought of scopes in the DC wide band field, the 5" CRT 460.

If you work with transistor circuits, EICO has the team for you: the 1020 Power and Bias Supply with 0.005% ripple; and the 680 Transistor & Circuit Tester which combines transistor parameter measurements with a 20kOhm/V meter for DC voltage (to 50v) and resistors measurements.

If you're interested in RF you'll need a good, wide coverage RF signal generator with built-in audio modulation such as the EICO 324 (150 kc-435 mc), and a good VTVM such as the EICO 222 or peak-to-peak VTVM the 232. Use either one with RF VTVM probe PRF-11.

If you're interested in audio, EICO has an excellent Sine and Square Wave Audio Generator ranging from 20 cps to 200 kc, the 377. You'll also need an AC VTVM. The 12-range EICO 250 (measures 100 µV to 1000V) and has an excellent choice. It has a panel switch that converts it to a broadband amplifier with 60 db gain and over 5V undistorted output. The EICO 261 AC VTVM and Wattmeter has 11 ranges (measures 1 mv to 1000V) and it includes a tapped 4, 8, 16 and 600 ohms power resistor handling up to 80 watts as well as load compensated wattmeter ranges. In general you will need an EICO 222 or 232 VTVM as well, for measuring up to 1500 VDC or AC, and for resistance measurements.

If you like to draw materials from a "junk" box, you'll need a Resistance-Capacitance Bridge, EICO 950B, which measures capacity from 10 µF to 5000 µF, resistance from 0.5 ohm to 500 meg., and contains a continuously variable 0-500 VDC supply for a sensitive capacitor leakage test. Complementing it is the 955 for in-circuit capacitor short—open testing, and capacity measurements with unique shunt resistance balancing.

For trouble shooting audio, IF, and RF circuits, the 147A Multi-Signal Tracer has both RF & audio inputs with demod & direct probes, noise locator circuit, wattmeter, substitution tests, & eye-tube and speaker monitors. And for testing tubes nothing beats the economical EICO 628 Emission Type Tube tester. The new 667 Dynamic Conductance Tube and Transistor Tester is the best in the field. Both test all the new tube types including Nuistor, Noval, 10-pin, Compatrons, etc.

Other handy items are EICO substitution and decade boxes: EICO 1100 covers EIA resistance values from 15 ohms to 10 meg.; the 1120 EIA capacitance values from 100 mmf to 0.22 mf. The 1140 combines both 1100 and 1120 in one box and permits series or parallel combinations as desired. The 1171, a Precision Decade Resistance Box, covers 1 to 99,999 ohms in 1-ohm steps; and EICO 1180, a precision Capacitance Decade Box, covers 100 mmf to 0.111 mf in 100 mmf steps. If you want to know how a circuit performs with varying line voltage, or to correct for varying line voltage during an experiment, the EICO 1078 Metered Variable Auto-Transformer AC Bench Supply provides 0-140 VAC continuously variable, from 120 VAC line input with a 1/2 amp. current rating. Output current and voltage are separately metered.

If you're an experimenter or technician, you'll find that EICO test equipment can make any job easier. You can also be sure, that when you select EICO Instruments, as a kit or factory-wired, you get the most performance for your dollar.

See the most complete line of test instruments (kit and factory-wired) at your distributor.
Sensitive multi-band AM/FM superhet constructed with interchangeable front ends—Part 1 of 3

By JAMES G. LEE, W6VAT

HERE IS SOMETHING NEW in the way of radio receiver construction. Designed to fulfill the requests of hundreds of readers for a VHF receiver to listen in on police and fire company units, airplanes, etc., the VHF ADVENTURER can be constructed at home, a module at a time. Part 1 of this article covers the module containing the power supply, audio amplifier, noise limiter and BFO. In next month’s installment, we will detail the construction of the i.f. strip, AM/FM detectors and 5-meter circuitry, and perform initial alignment. In December, the first r.f. front end module which tunes from 30 to 50 megacycles will be described. More interchangeable modules are planned to cover the 112-136 mc. and 152-176 mc. bands.
The modules plug into one another, and although this method of construction is recommended, there is no prohibition against mounting the components of all three of the modules needed for 30-50 mc. reception on one large chassis. Unlike the simple superregenerative receivers POPULAR ELECTRONICS has published in the past, the VHF ADVENTURER is not a project for the beginner. It will also require a modest amount of test equipment, including a signal generator, audio oscillator, VTVM, and grid dipper.

The Chassis. The author found it convenient to build each of the three modules on a 6" x 8" x 2" chassis. Units having these dimensions appear to be available only from the California Chassis Company. Since the builder may prefer to buy Bud Radio or Premier metal chassis having only slightly larger dimensions, these two alternatives are itemized in the Parts List.

The front and back panels for all three modules are shown on page 45. Before cutting out these panels, get the chassis. If California Chassis Type A-120's are used, the dimensions shown will apply. However, if Premier or Bud chassis are used, the width of the panel must be increased by 1 inch.

Cut out six panels from Reynolds sheet aluminum, available in practically every hardware store. Notch out 1/2" squares at each corner and bend up the lips after the holes have been drilled. These holes will be used to retain the wrap-around perforated cover.

In one panel cut out a hole for the 3" PM speaker. This is the front panel of the audio module. Set the other panels aside until needed.

Construction of Audio Module. The arrangement of parts in the audio module is not critical. However, for convenience, the general layout shown in the photographs on these two pages should be followed. As noted in the Parts List, the chassis used by the author may not be commonly available. If one of the slightly larger substitute chassis is used, the builder should find it easy to adjust the cutouts to suit the chassis.

Be sure to obtain all of the parts before cutting into the chassis. This is particularly important if you make a power transformer (T7) substitution—some transformers do not need the large cutout, but may be mounted on top of the chassis, with the leads fed through grommsted holes to reach the underside.

It is always good practice to color-code your wiring. Choose colors for B+ delivery, filaments, grid returns, etc., and stick with them. Should you have to do any trouble-shooting, the colors will make your job that much easier.

Commence assembly by mounting all of the tube sockets and power transformer T7. Solder into place C60, C61, C62, C63, L6, R54, R55, R56, S5 and S6. (Continued on page 46)
Wiring the audio module is not difficult. If the cutout patterns shown on page 45 are followed, these four photos should make placement of the components obvious. If a power transformer is purchased that does not require the cut-out, mount C62/63 on two extra 3-lug terminal strips.
The audio module supplies power to the other modules through J6. Jack J5 is the audio signal input. A noise peak clipping circuit using a 6AL5 (V9) appears between the low-level audio stage (V8a) and output stage (V10).

PARTS LIST

C47—0.002-µf, 600-volt tubular capacitor
C48, C52—10-µf, 25-volt electrolytic capacitor
C49—0.05-µf, 600-volt tubular capacitor
C50—10-µf, 350-volt electrolytic capacitor
C51—0.008-µf, 600-volt tubular capacitor
C53—10-µf, 100-volt electrolytic capacitor
C54—10-µf, 250-volt electrolytic capacitor
C55—0.00281-µf, 1/2-124V7
C56—10-µf, 25-volt electrolytic capacitor
C57—4.5-25-14f. ceramic trimmer capacitor
C58—100-114., 10% mica capacitor
C59—15-µf, miniature variable capacitor (E.F. Johnson 160-107 or equivalent)
C60—0.005-µf, 600-volt disc ceramic capacitor
C61—20-µf, 450-volt electrolytic capacitor
C62, C63—0.01-µf, 600-volt tubular capacitor
C64—4.5-25-14f. ceramic trimmer capacitor
C65—75-µµJ., 5% mica capacitor
C66—4.5-25-14f. ceramic trimmer capacitor
C67—0.01-µf, 600-volt disc ceramic capacitor
C68—100-114, 1 watt
R41—0.5-megohm potentiometer
R42—1800 ohms
R43, R53—47,000 ohms (all resistors 1/2 watt unless otherwise noted)
R44—2200 ohms
R45, R49—220,000 ohms
R46—330,000 ohms
R47—22,000-ohm potentiometer
R48—110,000 ohms, 1 watt
R50—510,000 ohms
R51—470 ohms
R52—5000 ohms, 10 watts (IRC Type AA or equivalent)
R53—10,000 ohms, 1 watt
R54—2000 ohms, 10 watts
R56—25,000 ohms, 10 watts
S5, S6—S.p.s.t. slide switch
T3—Audio output transformer, 10,000 ohms to voice coil (Stancor A-3822 or equivalent)
T5—Miniature oscillator coil (J.W. Miller B-121-C or equivalent)
T6—Power transformer; primary, 117 volts a.c.; secondaries, 700 volts CT @ 120 ma., 6.3 volts @ 3.0 amp., 5.0 volts @ 2.0 amp (author used non-standard brand equivalent—except for case dimensions—to Triad R-114B or Stancor P3-8410)

R8—12AU7A tube
V9—6AL5 tube
V10—6AK6 tube
V11—SV23 tube
V12—OA2 regulator tube
SPKR.—3" P.M. speaker

Editor's Note: The component numbering scheme used in presenting the VHF ADVENTURER, a three-part article, is as follows: The lowest numbers refer to the 30-50 megacycle converter, the next numbers to the i.f. stages and the AM/FM detector. The highest component numbers apply to the audio module, the section of the ADVENTURER described in this issue. Numbering has been arranged in this fashion to simplify construction and the presentation of service data.
All chassis dimensions are based on California Chassis Type A-120. Since this unit may not be available from some suppliers, two alternatives are given in the Parts List. Both are larger in width and depth by one inch. The builder can easily compensate by centering cutouts on the slightly oversize chassis. Square cutout for T7 may not be required if one of the alternative power transformers is selected.
Attach the line cord and, after inserting V11 and V12, turn on the power supply to check voltages. From the junction of R55 and R56 to ground, you should get at least +250 d.c. If V12 is glowing a merry purple, you'll know that the stabilized voltage to feed V8b is okay.

Turn off the power supply and wire in the filament leads to J6, V8, V9 and V10. Begin the audio stage wiring by mounting T5 and then installing all of the ground leads to J5, J6, R41, V8, V9 and V10. Mount a 5-lug terminal strip with one end near V9 and extending toward the rear of the chassis; the mounting foot can go under the ring that holds T6 in place. Bring a B+ lead from S5 to the terminal strip so that you can feed R44 and R52. Also connect B+ to J6 so that the next module can be powered.

Wiring should proceed from V10 backwards through V9, finally reaching V8a. If the photographs are followed exactly, the shielded lead between J5 and C47 shown in the wiring diagram will be unnecessary. This area is subject to hum pickup and any lead over 3/4" in length should be carefully shielded.

There is no on-off switch for the BFO. In its place, the author carefully bent the tip edge of the last rotor plate of C59 so that it "short-circuits" when fully meshed. This does not disable the BFO, but simply "pushes" the frequency much lower and out of the range of the i.f. strip. Otherwise, the wiring of the section around V8b is straightforward.

Mount and connect the small speaker, and the audio module is ready for testing. Decals can be added after testing, or at a later date when the entire receiver has been constructed.

Testing. Obviously, you can "prove" that this module is operating by touching pin 2 of J5—a loud, buzzing hum should be heard in the speaker. If test equipment is available, feed a 1000-cycle audio signal into J5 and measure the a.c. output voltage across the speaker leads. A 100-millivolt audio input should enable you to set up a 0 db reading.

As the input frequency is increased to 3500 cycles, the output should drop about 3 db. The same reaction should take place when the audio input frequency is decreased to 250 cycles. Note that the VHF ADVENTURER is a voice-only instrument and not designed for high-quality audio.

The BFO operation can be checked by listening around 4.5 mc. with a short-wave communications receiver. Further adjustment of the BFO must await construction of the i.f. module.

(To be continued next month)
OPERATION PICKUP Mk II

You asked for it! Here's how you can adapt P.E.'s original transistorized ignition system for 6- and 12-volt positive grounds, 6-volt negative grounds

OPERATION "PICKUP" (June, 1963) will go down in the annals of POPULAR ELECTRONICS as the article that created the largest avalanche of reader mail in history. Hundreds of letters, post cards, and phone calls have kept the editorial staff hopping. Reports from users are now coming in, and P.E.'s enthusiastic endorsement of the PICKUP has been verified time and time again.

Six-Volt Negative Ground Cars. In response to hundreds of requests, a schematic diagram for building a 6-volt negative ground system is given at right. It differs from the original PICKUP in that lower values are used for R1, R2, and R3, alternatives are suggested for diodes D1, D2, and D3, and new chokes are specified for L1, L2, and L3.

Although the originally recommended 1N602 diodes appear to work quite well, a greater degree of long-term safety results from use of higher rated diodes comparable to the RCA 1N540 or Sarkes-Tarzian F-6. Good performance is now being obtained (in both 12- and 6-volt negative ground systems) with the Su-

By C. E. RUOFF

The 6-volt negative ground system only involves changing a few parts values.

October, 1963
perex M-25 choke; when it is used, no series resistor is necessary between the base and emitter of the transistors. Some builders have used a Bud Radio CH-1212 choke with satisfactory results.

Positive Ground Cars. A positive ground ignition system requires the addition of a single npn silicon transistor. The only transistor suitable for this purpose is the Westinghouse 151-04, which is not commonly available. However, POPULAR ELECTRONICS has made arrangements to have these transistors shipped from Schweber Electronics, Jericho Turnpike, Westbury, L. I., N. Y. The price is $5.80 including packing and mailing. Enclose payment with your order addressed directly to Schweber.

Part value changes to adapt the positive ground system to either 6- or 12-volt cars are noted in the schematic above. Chokes L1, L2, and L3 may be the same as used in the 6-volt negative ground system on the preceding page. The capacitor that shunts the points must be removed—as is true with all of the PICKUP systems.

Heat Sinks and Mounting. For convenience in building your PICKUP, Delco has made available its new heat sink, pre-punched for the 2N1970 transistors; it bears the number 7276040. Still greater convenience results from use of the CESCO HS-4 heat sink which is pre-punched to mount four transistors. The Delco heat sink costs 90 cents (three are required), the CESCO $1.95.

The photograph on the preceding page shows a 12-volt, negative ground system using a CESCO heat sink. Instead of mounting the heat sink on the fire wall, the PICKUP was attached to the sheet (Continued on page 107)
The tropospheric scatter network has two legs with a central relay as shown by the map (the link from Port Hardy to Vancouver is conventional microwave). Each antenna—see photo at right—weighs 70 tons and is built of galvanized steel sheets to take winds up to 120 m.p.h.

**ONE OF THE FIRST** high-capacity commercial tropospheric scatter systems to go into operation will shortly bridge the icy coastal waters between Annette Island, Alaska, and Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Tropospheric scatter relies on the fragmentary refraction of microwaves back to earth by the troposphere—the turbulent layer of atmosphere extending up to six miles. This type of radio propagation requires very high power and huge transmitting antennas which beam a signal just over the horizon so that refraction occurs several miles above the earth. Highly sensitive receiving equipment is necessary to reconstruct the transmitted signal.

As shown in the map above, the Annette-Port Hardy link required use of a central relay located on Trutch Island. The system includes two transmitters, four receivers and two antennas—70-ton, 60-foot-square monsters—at Annette and Port Hardy, and four transmitters, eight receivers, and four antennas at Trutch Island.

The $5 million, 344-mile link provides 240 channels for voice communications and data transmissions. At Vancouver Island, a conventional 275-mile microwave radio system connects with the city of Vancouver and telephone circuits to the United States. The installation at tiny, storm-tossed Trutch Island, which is manned on a 24-hour basis, necessitated the formation of a community with all utilities for 27 people.

The tropospheric network was constructed by General Telephone & Electronics Corp. and its subsidiaries.
Super-Mobile. Can you match this? K2HQE, Vince Leon of Massapequa, L.I., can run a kw. from his Cadillac, on 80 through 2 meters, using AM, SSB, c.w., or Duplex TV. Rig includes two 3-kw. generators, six 12-volt batteries, 21 whips, 7 speakers, 22 meters, 175' of RG-8/U, recorder, TV set.

Radio-Controlled Dog. Named "Dog of the Year" by the Alexandria, Va., Kiwanis Club, "Mucho" offers a paw to his pal and handler, Eugene Yoakum. Yoakum devised "radio control" technique whereby Mucho takes voice commands from him up to a mile away. Efforts were made to jam radio and substitute orders, but dog takes only Yoakum's.

Drawing A Line. How do you draw a straight line two miles long without deviating more than 1 mm? Physicists are learning how in an abandoned railroad tunnel south of San Francisco so that answer can be incorporated in two-mile linear accelerator being built by Stanford University.
Split-second timing is vital in dozens of operations from firing moon rockets to checking hot rod performance at the local drag strip. Equip yourself to make highly accurate time checks by building the . . .

ELECTRONIC STOP WATCH

By FRED BLECHMAN, K6UGT

For years the standard device for accurate elapsed time measurement in sporting events and industrial processes has been the hand-held stop watch. This works well for many purposes, but it has its shortcomings and limitations. For one thing, it can’t very well be operated remotely, and most models are limited to a total elapsed time of fifteen minutes, when the hands are again on zero. And you do have to remember to wind it, of course.

Also, pricing a good jeweled-movement stop watch capable of tenth-second accuracy at the local jeweler’s will probably get you a quotation of $25.00 or more.

For less than $21.00 you can build this electronic stop watch that will time events in seconds and tenths, up to a total of more than 27 hours, yet can be reset to zero in seconds. Readout is entirely in Arabic numerals, with no unnumbered dial marks to interpret, and remote control can be added for about $4.00, with safe isolation of the control circuit from the power line.

You can time almost any kind of race or
ELECTRONIC STOP WATCH

sporting event, and scores of other things like free-flight model airplane endurance flights, photographic time exposures or developing processes, phone call duration, lab experiments, and ... but the list of potential uses is endless.

**How It Works.** The heart of the electronic stop watch is a 600-rpm synchronous motor. The shaft speed of this motor is directly controlled by the frequency of the 60-cps a.c. line voltage (not the voltage), which is maintained by the utility company to an accuracy of 0.1 of 1 per cent, or better. At 600 rpm, the motor shaft makes 10 revolutions per second. A plastic cam mounted on the shaft opens and closes a snap-action switch ten times per second. Each switch closure advances an electronic counter one digit, indicating the lapse of 0.1 second.

Since the counter has six digits, 99.9999 seconds can be counted without interruption—a total of 27.77+ hours. The control switch has a standby position (marked *STDBY*) between the *OFF* and *TIME* positions. In this position, the motor is started and allowed to get up to full synchronous speed, which requires about one second. If this were not done, the timing during the first second would be slow, causing a serious error in measuring duration of events that last no more than a few seconds.

Note also that when the switch is moved from *TIME* to *STDBY* at the end of a timing operation, the motor continues to run, and the unit remains in readiness for the next timing operation.

With the switch at *STDBY*, the timer can also be controlled from a remote point (if you elect to include this feature) by merely closing a switch to initiate a timing period and opening it at the termination. This can be done either manually or automatically by the mechanism of the operation being timed, such as the rise of a starting gate. Since the remote line carries only the current needed to close a relay, it is not necessary to shield...
it, and it can have several ohms resistance without affecting operation.

The pilot lamp provides a visual alerting signal to let the user know that the unit is standing by, or actually counting. In a noisy environment (such as a drag strip), the muted clicking of the leaf switch can’t be heard when the unit is at STDBY.

Construction. For correct electromechanical operation, three of the component parts are critical. The motor must be a 600-rpm unit of the synchronous type, and it must have sufficient torque to operate the switch. The smallest, lightest, and least expensive motor filling these requirements, and having the added advantage of ready availability, is specified in the Parts List.

In order to use the motor called for, the operating force required by the snap-action switch must be very small. The switch specified requires an operating force of only four grams, and comes with the necessary leaf actuator already attached.

The 6-digit electrically operated counter has a built-in full-wave bridge rectifier circuit, which serves two important purposes. It converts a.c. line current to d.c., which is required by the counter actuating coil for operation at the ten-counts-per-second rate used. It also provides a conductive path across the coil terminals to dissipate the transient voltage generated when the actuating voltage is interrupted by action of the motor-driven switch. If you want to substitute another counter for the one specified, it must have a similar bridge rectifier circuit.

The layout of the author’s unit is shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Since wiring is not critical, the layout can be altered to suit the constructor’s preferences. However, good mechanical positioning and rigidity between the motor shaft and the snap-action switch is very important. The necessary mechanical relationship between these parts is shown in Fig. 3.

The control switch may be a rotary type if desired, but the lever switch specified allows more precise start-stop control. Another alternative would be to use a push-button switch as a means for starting and stopping the actual timing function, with the lever switch controlling the off and standby conditions. If a push-on, push-off type of switch is used, the Electronic Stop Watch will require less relearning on the part of users who
are familiar with the ordinary mechanical stop watch.

The counter specified comes with a removable escutcheon plate that allows additional mounting flexibility; it was not used in the author's unit. In quiet surroundings, the counter is a bit noisy when it is running. If the sound is undesirable, insulate the counter from the panel with soft rubber grommets, and wrap the counter with a layer of styrofoam or foam rubber.

The filament transformer, relay, and REMOTE CONTROL terminals are optional parts, necessary only if you want to use the remote control feature. The parts are small, and can be added to the basic unit without difficulty. However, be sure to insulate the terminals and the contacts of relay K1 from the box, if a metal box is used.

The motor may be mounted in any position. The four motor mounting ears can be tapped for 6-32 screws, or 4-40 screws and nuts may be used. Take care not to overtighten the screws as the thin motor case is easily bent. Spacers of aluminum or brass tubing can be used as mounting standoffs, as shown in Fig. 4, if desired.

The cam consists of a heavy plastic button with a 1/16" hole drilled 1/8" off center. It should make a gentle force-fit on the motor shaft. Cement it permanently in position with epoxy or a similar strong adhesive.

Make a simple sheet-metal bracket to hold the snap-action switch in the required position with respect to the cam, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. If you make elongated holes in the bracket, they will permit some adjustment of the cam-to-leaf spacing. Don't stray too far from the dimensions shown, or the motor may be stalled by excessive friction or mechanical interference.

Follow the schematic diagram of Fig. 5 when you are ready to wire the unit. There are no critical points, but it is advisable to mechanically anchor the wiring so that it cannot interfere with operation of the motor and snap-action switch.

**Operation.** The control switch is set to **STDBY** when timing operations are to be started. The motor reaches synchronous speed in about one second, and a rapid, quiet clicking of the snap-action switch will be heard. To start a timing (Continued on page 110)

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**PARTS LIST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>-NE-2 neon panel lamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>100,000-ohm, 1/2-watt carbon resistor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>2-pole, 3-position lever switch, non-shorting (Centralab PA-7001 or equivalent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2*</td>
<td>Miniature snap-action switch, with integral leaf (Acro 2CMD1-2AXXX-A24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1*</td>
<td>117-volt a.c., 6-digit type counter (Lafayette F-553)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1*</td>
<td>600-rpm, 20-inch/ounce synchronous motor (Synchron Model 630, Illebach &amp; Rodeman HI-26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3&quot; x 4&quot; x 3&quot; aluminum utility box (Premier PMC-1005 or equivalent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc.</td>
<td>Line cord and plug, panel marking decals, sheet metal screws, machine screws and nuts, terminal strip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Optional for Remote Control**

BP1, BP2—Insulated binding post
K1—6.3-volt a.c. relay (Advance G1A-1C-6AC or equivalent)
T1—6.3-volt, 0.75-ampere heater transformer

*Do not substitute for these parts. Equivalent items may be used for all other parts.
ELECTRONIC CURRENT QUIZ

By ROBERT P. BALIN

Despite the fact that any electric current is a movement of electric charges, a variety of odd names have been devised for currents that operate specific electronic circuits or parts. See if you can match each special current name (A-J) listed below with the circuit of the component (1-10) to which it relates.

A Pull-in current
B Exciting current
C Bleeder current
D Eddy current
E Dark current
F Bias current
G Leading current
H Leakage current
I Field current
J Beam current

(Answers on page 102)
THE CLOUD SENTINEL

Watch far-off flashes of lightning, small storm discharges, and fair weather currents as they animate the meter needle.

BOLTS OF LIGHTNING have frightened, puzzled, and fascinated mankind from the beginning of recorded time. These bright, intense flashes of electricity between clouds and earth, or between concentrations of opposite polarity within clouds, may pass average currents as high as 30,000 amperes. Not so familiar as visible and audible discharges, however, are the infinite number of unspectacular discharges which pass varying and continuous currents so small that even sensitive microameters have difficulty detecting them.

These tiny currents, which pass through any conductor rising above the earth's surface, flow during both fair weather and foul. With a device that shows the direction of current flow and the amount and rapidity of the changes constantly taking place, it is possible to predict the approach of a storm, and to "see" far-off flashes of lightning as they occur. Day-to-day observations can be correlated with weather conditions for a science fair project, or just to satisfy your curiosity.

"The Cloud Sentinel" is a simple, easy-to-build device which you can use.

By H. E. SANDERS, W4CWK
to detect cloud-earth currents as low as several hundredths of one microampere as they pass through your antenna-ground system.

How It Works. The Cloud Sentinel is essentially a basic d.c. current amplifier circuit which has been expanded to include a meter shunt to allow the operator to reduce amplification as a storm approaches and electrical activity increases. Another switch permits reversing the polarity of the input in the event of cloud-earth polarity reversals.

Transistor Q1, resistors R2 and R5, potentiometer R4, switch S2, and battery B2 form the d.c. current amplifier, with meter M1 and shunt potentiometer R3 providing current indications. On the author’s unit, a current amplification of 30 is obtained with R3 in “off” position. With R3 in the “on” position there is no noticeable meter movement. Various in-between settings allow the operator to choose any desired amplification factor.

Switch S3 connects the antenna and ground to the transistor’s base and emitter with a choice of polarities. With S3 in its neutral position, the antenna is connected directly to ground. Switch S1,

**PARTS LIST**

B1—Size AA dry cell  
B2—Size D dry cell (two required)  
M1—0-50 ma. meter (Lafayette TM-200, 84.95)  
Q1—Pnp transistor (G.E. 2N508 or 2N107)  
R1—1.5-megohm, 1/2-watt resistor  
R2, R5—2200-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor  
R3—10,000-ohm potentiometer, log taper  
R4—500-ohm potentiometer, linear taper  
S1—S.p.s.t. incp-action switch  
S2—S.p.s.t. slide switch  
S3—2-pole, 3-position lever switch  
1—Battery holder for AA cell  
1—Battery holder for two D cells  
1—Transistor socket  
1—3” x 4” x 5” Minibox (Bud CU-3005A)  
Misc.—2” x 2½” component mounting board, plastic pill box cap, knobs, wire, bracket, rubber feet, solder, hardware, panel decal

**Antenna Ground System**

1—30’-50’ length of #14 insulated solid copper wire  
1—30’-90’ length of microphone cable (Beldon #8464)  
1—3’ length of #14 galvanized ground or guy wire  
1—10’-40’ antenna mast  
1—5’ length of 1/2” galvanized steel pipe  
Misc.—Wood plug to fit in top of mast, screws, solder, mast platform, guy wire, insulators (as necessary)
Completed Cloud Sentinel is shown above, the parts layout at the right. Parts values and arrangement are not at all critical; principal requirement is sensitive meter. At far right is a photo of antenna used by the author (see text). Use #14 bare copper wire for spikes, insulated wire for the lead-in taped to mast.

Resistor \( R1 \), and battery \( B1 \) provide a known current of one microampere to the amplifier for calibration purposes.

Construction. The prototype Cloud Sentinel was built into a 3" x 4" x 5" Mini-box which provided ample space for easy assembly with the miniature meter and batteries specified. The on-off switch \((S2)\), meter \( M1 \), and potentiometers \( R3 \) and \( R4 \) are mounted on the front panel, and the antenna-ground terminal board and polarity-reversing switch, \( S3 \), are fitted on the top. The calibrate switch, \( S1 \), is a microswitch mounted behind the front panel at the left top corner, and is actuated through a hole in the top of the unit.

A small 2" x 2¼" piece of component mounting board is used as a chassis for \( Q1, R2, R5 \), and several tie points, and is attached to the front panel with a ½" x ½" x 2" bracket. Battery holders for \( B1 \) and \( B2 \) are screwed to the bottom of the box with ¼" space above them to provide clearance for wiring the transistor. Mechanical details, parts layout, and lead dress are not critical, and may be altered as desired.

Although not absolutely essential, it is a good idea to surround the transistor with a thermal barrier. For the proto-type, papier-mâché was made by soaking newspaper in water. A plastic pill box lid was filled loosely with this mixture and pressed down over \( Q1 \).

Parts Substitutions. Resistance values specified for the Cloud Sentinel may be altered within reason. The author satisfactorily used a large surplus 50-0-50 microammeter in a breadboard version of the Sentinel, which eliminated the need for polarity-reversing switch \( S3 \). A multi-position switch and a series of resistors in place of \( R3 \) would permit the operator to switch from one known amplification to another and eliminate the need for the calibration circuit. With minor resistance changes which can be worked out by the reader, up to 6 volts

(Continued on page 97)
"Connect a voltmeter across the power supply and prepare to meter the input to the amplifier. Adjust the value of the Q2 bias resistor for a base to emitter voltage of —0.1 volt, making sure that the collector current does not exceed 12 ma." At about this point, you curse the writer of the instructions as a bloated plutocrat—he and all his test equipment vs. your lonely VOM.

Anyone who constructs electronics equipment as a hobby is well aware of the measurement problems involved. Voltage readings are not too difficult to take, but measurement of current at a number of points in the circuit is a different matter. Invariably the circuit must be opened, a meter inserted, a reading taken, the circuit closed up and the meter moved to the next point.

The compact little instrument shown here is a convenient answer to the problem of how to make several simultaneous measurements. Its cost is surprisingly low since use is made of imported meters—the author obtained his from Lafayette Radio via mail order. Besides a 0-15 volt d.c. meter, the cabinet holds one 0-50 ma. (d.c.), one 0-1 ma., one 0-5 ma., one 0-50 ma., and one 0-100 ma. meter. The cabinet is a Premier ASPC-1202 with a sloping front.

—Roy E. Pafenberg

Mount the six meters in a logical pattern so that the scales increase from left to right and top to bottom. Bring the meter leads out to insulated terminals or binding posts on the top ledge of the cabinet. Use color-coded terminals so that red indicates the plus meter lead and black the minus lead.
POSITIVE BIASED HEATERS

If you're experimenting with high-gain pre-amp stages, hum and noise problems can be considerably reduced by means of the “positive heater bias” trick used by audio engineers. Don't connect the transformer heater winding to ground. Instead, wire a 100-ohm, 10-watt (Ohmite Dividohm) adjustable resistor across the heater winding, and run a lead from the tap to a source of 10-to-30 volt positive bias, such as a tap on a voltage divider from the B-plus line to ground. Bypass the tap with a 20-40 µf. electrolytic capacitor, and adjust the tap point for minimum hum. You'll be surprised at the improvement.

—Kenneth Bohn

SPORTS CAR MIKE STAND

Do you have a friend with a taste for sports cars as well as ham radio or tape recordings? Tell him to make one of the mike stands shown at left. Sears-Roebuck sells a rubber-tired wheel (recently catalogued as #8732 and selling for $1.49) that makes an ideal base. A regular Atlas AD-8 extension tube is used to support the mike. Since the AD-8 has threads on both ends of the tube, saw off those that will be closest to the wheel. To fit the AD-8 to the hub of the wheel, force-fit a 4” wood dowel into the AD-8 tube, leaving half the length to pass through the hub. Snug the dowel into the hub and cement in place with epoxy resin.

—Art Trauffer

RECORD DUST REMOVAL

When your hi-fi stereo records get dusty (from lint, hair, cigarette ashes, etc.), there is a simple way to clean them. Go into the kitchen and “borrow” your wife's box of thin-sheet Saran Wrap plastic. Tear off sheet about 6” wide and crinkle it in your fingers while holding it about 1” above the record. Start the turntable and let it revolve slowly. The static electricity generated in the Saran Wrap will attract almost all of the loose dirt and dust.

—Phil Manley

OVIAL SPEAKER CUTOUT

There's no trick to accurately cutting out a circular speaker opening using the intersecting line method—from the mounting holes—but an oval or elliptical speaker is something else again. The following practice is somewhat obvious, but maybe you've forgotten about it. Turn the speaker up and carefully paint the cardboard gasket—black is a good color. Press the gasket against the baffle and you have an outline of the speaker opening that can be used as a sawing line. (See photo.) The paint won't hurt the cardboard gasket, but be sure to let it dry before mounting—it might otherwise hold the speaker gasket permanently in place!

—Carl Dunant
Another starved current circuit application—an audio oscillator

AMAZING AS IT SOUNDS, this starved circuit vacuum-tube audio-note generator has a plate supply of only 5 volts! What’s more, the 100-microampere plate current drain beats many transistor circuits. In a unit similar to the “Starved Circuit Amplifier” which appeared in POPULAR ELECTRONICS, July 1961, on page 69, the single 12AT7 dual-triode does not need the usual high-voltage plate supply transformer. Plate voltage is taken off the same 6.3-volt winding used for the tube’s heater. In the author’s model, plate voltage was reduced to an unbelievable 3 volts before the Squealer was silenced.

The output of this easy-to-build unit can be varied from 20 cycles to
about 12,000 cycles with a single control. Audio output voltage is high enough to drive any hi-fi amplifier to full volume. The Squealer makes a fine auxiliary audio source in the shack. And, in emergencies, or for mobile use, it can run from a 6-volt battery.

About the Circuit. The Squealer uses dual triode V1 in a modified multivibrator oscillator circuit. Coupling between stages is through the cathode connection, resistor R2 being common to both triodes. Feedback is maintained by capacitor C1, which together with potentiometer R3 determines the Squealer's audio output frequency. The upper frequency limit can be pushed to 15,000 cps or higher by decreasing capacitor C1 to about 0.01 µf. or lower. Resistor R1 serves as a plate load for V1a; audio output is tapped off the same plate via capacitor C2.

The Squealer is isolated from the power line by filament transformer T1. The same transformer is also used in a standard half-wave rectifier circuit with diode D1 and RC filter C3, C4, R5. Resistor R4 protects D1 against current surges. For battery operation, a 6-volt d.c. source is connected between point A and ground. Useful output can be obtained with a d.c. source as low as 3 or 4 volts operating V1's plate and heater.

Experimenters will realize how this circuit differs from the previously mentioned "Starved Circuit Amplifier." The latter circuit produced a high signal gain through the use of a 4.3-megohm plate load resistor. Furthermore, the gain could only be obtained by forcing a voltage drop of several hundred volts across the plate load resistor. This circuit is "starved" in a different sense—deriving its voltage from the heater line (6 vs. 250 volts) and feeding through a small plate load resistor (47,000 ohms vs. 4.3 megohms). The effects are largely the same, however.

Construction. The Squealer fits neatly in a 5" x 4" x 3" aluminum box. Parts placement is not critical but layout might well follow the author's setup for easiest assembly.

All parts are mounted on the cover half of the box. The tube is mounted topside in the center of the box. If desired, the filament transformer can also be mounted on top of the box but the author chose to mount it at one end as shown.

Most of the resistors and capacitors and the diode are soldered to a pair of 9-lug terminal strips (visible in the photo at right) on either side of the tube socket. Potentiometer R3 and audio output jack J1 are mounted on the end of
Waveform of the audio note generated by the Squealer is not a true sine wave. As the diagram at right illustrates, plate voltage is taken from half-wave rectified heater supply.

Parts arrangement is uncritical, although author recommends mounting most of the components in outside wraparound of aluminum box.

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**PARTS LIST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>0.02-μf., 200-volt disc capacitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>0.01-μf., 200-volt disc capacitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>100-μf., 25-volt electrolytic capacitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>25-μf., 25-volt electrolytic capacitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>Silicon diode, 50 PIV, 100 mA, or higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J1</td>
<td>RCA-type phono jack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1, R5</td>
<td>47,000-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td>5600-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3</td>
<td>500,000-ohm, potentiometer (with switch S1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>S.p.s.t. volume control switch (ganged with R3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>Filament transformer: primary. 117 volts a.c.; CT secondary. 6.3 volts @ 0.6 amperes. CT not used (Squar P6465 or equivalent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12AT7 tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 3/8&quot; x 4&quot; x 3&quot; aluminum box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misc.—9-pin miniature tube socket, terminal strips, knob, dial plate, hardware, wire, solder, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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the box opposite the transformer. Since no pilot lamp is employed, a dial plate is used with the potentiometer as an on-off indicator and to spot the different output frequencies.

**Operation.** The Squealer works fine with both crystal and medium- to high-impedance dynamic headphones. If it is to be used for code practice, a closed-circuit telephone key jack can be optionally inserted between capacitor C2 and output jack J1. As an audio source for hi-fi amplifiers, an ordinary shielded cable terminated with a pair of RCA-type phono plugs will do.

If desired, the Squealer can be operated from a 6-volt battery. Simply connect the battery between point A and ground as shown on the schematic. Be sure to disconnect the 6.3-volt secondary of T1 before connecting the battery since the transformer winding represents a d.c. short for the battery. To increase the audio output with supply voltages under 6 volts, short out resistor R5 with a wire jumper.
Product Reviews

CODE PRACTICE OSCILLATOR

It's going to be pretty difficult to beat the low cost and practicality of the Model LC-1 code practice kit. Sold by Allied Radio Corp. (100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.) for $7.95, this two-transistor CPO, operated from a single type "C" cell, has just about everything. The audio tone is clean, sharp, and plenty loud. There's a speaker and phone jack on the front panel of the plastic case, and, if that isn't enough, you can also practice using a high-intensity light bulb. Allied Radio even sends along a fine key with the LC-1 and a printed copy of the International Morse code to fasten to the case for reference purposes.

SHORT-WAVE PRESELECTOR

A relatively uncommon item is a preselector, or outboard r.f. stage, designed for the SWL. Holstrom Associates (Box 8640, Sacramento 22, Calif.) has come up with the easy-to-wire Model SK-20 kit—your Editors assembled it in under two hours. Selling for $18.98 (postpaid), the SK-20 is a bargain you can scarcely afford to miss. Notable is the fact that it continuously tunes from 3.5 to over 30 mc. without bandswitching. It is sufficiently broadbanded so that fine tuning is unnecessary, and signal strengths were down only about six S-units with the preselector mistuned about 3 mc. Peaked on the nose, the preselector adds at least three S-units to a signal. In our tests with a Hammarlund HQ-100, the SK-20 brought barely readable signals up out of the background without adding any noise of its own (good signal-to-noise ratio). Its stability seems excellent and there is no evidence of regeneration. A gain control and "in-out" switch are provided.
SURE CURE for HAM/CB MOBILE NOISE

Do-it-yourself kit offers the ultimate in shielded ignition noise suppression

SPARKING is the chief villain in the generation of automotive electrical noise and interference. Your car is full of spark noise sources—plugs, distributor points, regulator contacts and generator brushes. Radio waves are created whenever a spark is made to jump between two contacts. In almost all ignition systems, these radio waves tend to peak in intensity around the 11-meter CB channels and 10-meter ham band. This unhappy fact is due to spark gap width, aided and abetted by the capacity and length of ignition wiring.

Short of turning off the automobile engine, the mobile operator must employ three separate methods of noise elimination: (1) arc suppression, (2) filtering, and, most important (3) shielding.

Arc Suppression. Ignition noise generation can be drastically reduced by a high resistance in series with the spark plugs. Some automobile manufacturers use resistance ignition wire, while others recommend resistor-type spark plugs. Unfortunately, the resistance which reduces the noise generating current flowing through the plugs can also reduce engine performance. In conquering one evil, another is created. Thus, maximum ignition noise suppression cannot be accomplished with resistor plugs or resistance wiring. Nor does resistance overcome the problem of “radiation” of the ignition noise which in many ways is the primary concern of the mobile operator.

Filtering. Every mobile ham or CB station operator is well aware of the necessity of installing coaxial bypass capacitors at the generator and voltage regulator. The generator bypass effectively reduces the “whine” and the capacitor at the regulator cuts out much of the “buzz” or “hash.” In very severe cases, some r.f. filtering of the field terminal at the regulator may be called for.

Shielding. Were it not for the metal body of the car and fire wall between the engine and the mobile

By JOHN D. LENK

October, 1963
receiver, the interference problem would be a good deal worse. Automotive engineers are now convinced that the best way to reduce ignition interference, without impairing engine performance, is to completely shield all of the spark plug wiring, the distributor, and possibly the voltage regulator.

Automobile noise suppression kits have been available to hams and CB’ers for several years. A commercial manufacturer of industrial noise suppression components—Hallett Mfg. Co.—has assembled a kit that is being marketed by the E. F. Johnson Co. as their “Eliminoise.” Consisting of all the parts you need to shield the ignition system, it is a low-cost item (about $12) that can be installed on any 6 or 8-cylinder car in just about an hour.

If you’re after those weak signals—and what ham or CB'er isn't—investigate the “Eliminoise” as an adjunct to your present generator filtering.

The “Eliminoise” kit includes metal shields for the spark plugs and braid that is cut to length and slipped over the spark plug wiring (see photo on the preceding page).

Newly shielded spark plug leads are clamped together and attached to a special shield bracket at the distributor. The kit does not include bypass capacitor for generator or voltage regulator.

A partial shield is clamped around the ignition coil. The lead from the coil to the distributor is shielded; lead from the points is fed through a special bypass capacitor.
More Switched Outlets for Hi-Fi

Any hi-fi component system, especially one which has grown over the years, is bound to have a number of a.c.-operated devices to be switched on and off. There are preamplifiers and power amplifiers, record players and turntables, tape decks and tape recorders, multiplex adapters, antenna rotators, etc. If each device must be switched on and off individually, it's no wonder that the uninitiated feel they need an engineering degree to operate the equipment.

This headache is partially solved by the switched outlets on most amplifiers. But, invariably, there are not enough outlets, and the current rating of the amplifier on-off switch might be exceeded if you start feeding other components from a cube tap. To surmount this problem, the author built a relay-operated multiple outlet box. It contains eight outlets (J1–J8), six switched on and off by the amplifier, and two which are “hot” at all times. This handy outlet box can be placed out of sight on the floor away from the low-level phono and tape signal cables that might be susceptible to a.c. hum pickup. The a.c. cord connecting the outlet box to the amplifier can be any convenient length. All of the outlets—switched or unswitched—are protected by 3AG cartridge fuses (F1–F8)—1- to 3-amp values, depending on power requirements.

Construction of the outlet box is straightforward. The a.c. receptacles are Amphenol Type 61-F. A Greenlee number 732 1-11/64” key punch is used to knock holes in the aluminum box. The fuse holders are all Bussman Type HKP mounted in ½” holes. The s.p.d.t. relay (K1) can be any standard make with a 115-volt a.c. coil and contacts rated at 15 amperes at least—the author used a Line Electric Series LG, but a Guardian 2400AC would certainly work as well and is more readily available.

—R. L. Conhaim

Six switched and two unswitched outlets, all protected by fuses, are provided by the outlet box. A slide cover box, LMB Model 17, was used in the prototype, but a Bud Minislide box (Type MS-3051) will make a satisfactory substitute.
Hi-Fi Lab Check

Lafayette "Criterion" KT-900
Transistorized Integrated Stereo Amplifier
Manufactured by Lafayette Radio Electronics, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L.I., N.Y.
Price: $134.50 (kit)

This is the third of four transistorized stereo amplifiers offered by the same number of manufacturers to hi-fi enthusiasts. Unlike the Heathkit* and Realistic** previously reviewed, the KT-900 is as easy to assemble as the simplest vacuum-tube stereo amplifier. This encouraging evaluation is enhanced by the fact that the KT-900 has an attractive, low-silhouette appearance, performance reasonably close to the manufacturer's claims, and produces the low-hum clean sound one would expect from a transistorized amplifier.

*Circuits Report: The maximum optimized rating of the KT-900 is 60 watts per channel. To realize this power, four transistors are used in the power output stage of each channel driven by two more power transistors and two chains of five small signal transistors—making a total of 22 (including two more transistors in the power supply). The solid-state power supply uses eight silicon diodes; six other diodes appear in the circuit as protective devices.

No output transformers are employed in the KT-900, and the user must be careful not to short-circuit the speaker output terminals or leave them untermi-

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**Realistic Model 208, May 1963, p. 74

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In this family of curves, the overall frequency response is compared with RIAA phono equalization. Tape equalization appears somewhat inadequate below 200 cycles. The use of both rumble and scratch filters simultaneously lessened the effectiveness of the scratch filter which, used alone, worked well.
Hi-fi enthusiasts with multiple speaker systems should make arrangements to use T-pads on each speaker rather than a switching system. This is possibly one of the few disadvantages of transistorized amplifiers compared to vacuum-tube designs.

Provision has been made for five stereo signal inputs, including tape head, two phono inputs, tuner, and auxiliary. A "tape out" jack is available for direct tape recording, circumventing the amplifier tone controls. The a.c. power input is 35 watts (no signal) to 200 watts with both channels driven to full output.

HIRSCH-HOUCK LAB CHECK: It is no small feat to design an amplifier of this size and weight which can deliver 100 watts continuous power from two channels with only 2 per cent harmonic distortion. Frequency response was nicely flat with all tone controls in their indicated flat positions—about ±1.5 db from 20-20,000 cycles. The RIAA phono equalization was good, although tape equalization dropped off below 200 cycles.

The concentric volume controls tracked very well when set at the same gain level. Tracking error increases sharply when the initial levels are offset by a few db. This fact makes it mandatory to use two speakers of identical characteristics. No provision is made in the KT-900 amplifier for a center channel take-off.

Rumble and scratch filters worked well singly, but apparently should not be used simultaneously. Hum and noise was over —68 db down at 10 watts output. The graphs at the bottom of these pages complete the Hirsch-Houck Lab Check.

IN CLOSING: The only major fault that could be found with the KT-900 was the absence of a method of paralleling or blending phono inputs. This would be advantageous in playing mono phono.

(Continued on page 98)
SOME Citizens Band operators are aware that the Civil Air Patrol has a channel in the 11-meter band—precisely, 26.62 megacycles. But we seriously wonder how many operators in all the areas of communication combined are aware of the fact that the CAP has the largest civilian communications network in the world. We learned this fact, and many other interesting facets of this well-organized service association, during a lengthy chat with Warren Anderson, Executive Officer with Group 11 of the Northern Illinois CAP. And we also swapped some illuminating correspondence with Read W. Wynn, Director of Public Information, CAP National Headquarters, Ellington Air Force Base, Texas.

It all began December 1, 1941, when a national organization of air-minded civilians met in Washington, D. C., to help the Office of Civil Defense on the home front. During the early days of World War II, with CAP personnel flying patrol missions off the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts as junior partners of the Army Air Corps' anti-submarine command, CAP supervision was transferred to the War Department "for the duration."

Following the war, the CAP undertook the mission of organizing its voluntary resources of manpower and equipment, so useful in search and rescue work, to meet local and national emergencies. Equally important were the CAP objectives of motivating the youth of America toward leadership and public service, and of furthering this nation’s air and space supremacy through a systematic aerospace education and training program.

Public Law 476 passed in 1947 by the 79th Congress established the CAP as a federally chartered, nonprofit corporation. Public Law 557 passed by the 80th Congress further established the organization as the official Civilian Auxiliary of the United States Air Force. About one-half of today’s CAP members are adults, and about one-half are teen-agers (cadets). Women and girls account for some 20 per cent of the members.

Recent highlights of CAP activities through its 52 wings (each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), are:

1. Special national activities, such as foreign cadet exchanges, drill competitions, and programs on such subjects as jet aircraft, space missiles, and air traffic management.

2. A working agreement with state Civil Defense agencies for assistance in the event of a national emergency.

3. Seven aerospace education texts, prepared by CAP-USAF educators, in use by more than 500 high schools as science electives.

4. Sponsorship of more than 100 college and university aerospace education workshops for nearly 6000 teachers during the summer of 1961.

5. National search and rescue work, during which the CAP annually logs more than half of the sorties (flights) and flying hours of the combined military services and civilian agencies participating.


Cadet members of the Civil Air Patrol obtain a thorough working knowledge of many types of communications through on-duty assignments—at local airports, for example—along with class instruction.
The mobile radio communications center at left, actually a converted bus for living on the road, contains over $30,000 worth of electronic gear suitable for use on CAP emergency missions. Photo below shows CAP cadets manning a home communications unit.

(7) Operation of some 14,000 licensed radio stations—fixed, mobile, and airborne—a nation-wide network!

Communications instructions given to CAP members cover many different types of equipment operating on various frequencies with assigned purposes. For example, the CAP is allotted frequencies near the edges of the 2-meter band, 143.91 mc. (a training frequency with a 10-watt power limit) and 148.14 mc. (50 watts). They also operate on 2374 kc. and in the vicinity of 4.5 mc. (a number of specific frequencies are used) for wing control, including the transmission of regional and long-haul traffic. During search and rescue operations, the CAP utilizes either 2 meters or their near-Citizens Band frequency of 26.62 mc., where, unlike CB'ers, they may use a full 5-watt output.

The CAP radio stations are licensed under Subpart S, Part 9, of the FCC Rules and Regulations. They may communicate only with other CAP stations and may not talk with stations licensed in other services, either direct or cross-band. Of course, all operators on the CAP frequencies must be members of the Civil Air Patrol.

When we asked about communication activities on an area basis, executive officer Anderson informed us that the Illinois unit initiates two "air" roll calls a day (as do many other CAP units) for the relaying of CAP and Air Force traffic. During flights at a height of about 5000 feet, Anderson claims that their 11-meter CAP transceiver easily covers two or three states.

Thus, to tie the Civil Air Patrol's activities together, both on the ground and in the air (or on the air), their efforts add up to a most worthwhile public service pro-
CB on a Tractor. Obviously, a CB tractor installation can present a multitude of problems, especially when one considers that the unit must be mounted out in the open. Furthermore, noise suppression in a powerful tractor can cause innumerable headaches. In fact, even with proper suppression, the average tractor engine still purrs loud enough to run a close race with any receiver signal attempting to reach a pair of ears with any degree of intelligibility.

But Bill Haskins, 17W6510, modern-day farmer in Doniphan, Neb., needed a communications system to keep him in touch with his family and business activities during long hours of work in the fields. So incorporate a CB rig he did—despite the problems.

Bill's CB unit, mounted on top of the dash, is a Johnson "Viking" encased in a cylindrical housing that Bill made for protection against field and weather conditions. The special housing looks so professional that it takes a close second look to make sure it isn't part of the original equipment supplied by the manufacturer of the diesel.

Within the sturdy mounting Bill has attached an all-weather speaker which supplies enough volume to be heard over both the chatter of his engine and the sounds of the broadcast radio mounted at his side. Easy access to the unit can be had through a swing-open door to which the speaker is attached. At the opposite end, a 1" plastic pipe connects the forward end of the case to the air breather stack; it pulls enough air through the case to eliminate any possible heat problem. For an antenna, Bill uses a base-loaded type designed to clip on automobile rain gutters.

Bill has used this setup with good results for the past three years. Each fall he removes the set from the tractor and mounts it in his combine cab for use during the corn and milo harvest season. To complete his CB system, Bill has another set in his pickup truck in addition to the transceiver in his home.

One thing is obvious: Bill Haskins is one of a type who, if things aren't exactly right, go out and make them so. Old MacDonald never had it so good!

Club Chatter. The Static Pusher, official publication of the Static Pushers CB Radio Club of Rockford, III., celebrated its first birthday in July after a very successful year of growth. Edited by Jack Waterson, 18B1902, the Static Pusher is one of the better papers to come off the CB presses across the nation. Within the pages of its birthday issue was news of the first Northern Illinois CB picnic held at White Pines State Park near Oregon, Ill. Approximately 200 CB'ers and their families were in attendance at what turned out to be a highly successful gathering. Walkie-talkies and portable units seemed to dominate the grounds that day—with one exception. A DeKalb, Ill., group erected a magnum base station antenna on a piece of pipe and secured the guy wires to picnic tables; a 12-volt auto battery served as their power source. A portable?

A "first" is claimed by a newly organized young peoples' Citizens Band club in Memphis, Tenn. President Johnny Wampler announced that the club, named the Memphis Megamites, is probably the first organization of its kind in the United States with membership open to all persons between the ages of 16 and 25 living in the Memphis and Mid-South area. . . . And from New York comes word of another of the younger CB groups, the Kadets of America. This group not only participates in emergency storm communications and CB drills, but in parades, Little League baseball, and drill competitions. They also publish a very neat and well-organized news bulletin called the Star Anchor—with paid ads! . . . And a third young people's group that has been brought to our attention, also in the state of New York, is the Rescue 14 Club. Parties interested in joining this group should contact Richard Belgard, secretary, at 1383 Luddington Rd., East Meadow, N. Y.

Two new club newspapers have joined (Continued on page 101)
THE FAMILIAR TV interlock, which disconnects your set from the a.c. line when you take the back off, can be a nuisance when it comes to servicing. Assuming that you have a "cheater cord," you often have to scramble around to find a place to plug it in. And you also have to find an outlet for, say, a soldering iron and a VTVM. If you're tired of stringing extension cords all over the room, here's a gadget that will make the job easier. The "Cheater Cord De Luxe" supplies the TV set with power and has a safety pilot light to indicate when it's on. Two accessory sockets (J1 and J2) not controlled by the switch (S1), take care of your trouble-shooting equipment.

The Cheater Cord De Luxe can be constructed in an aluminum box measuring 2 1/4"x2 1/8"x1 1/8" (Premier PMC-1000). You'll need two a.c. accessory sockets (chassis mount), s.p.s.t toggle switch, a.c. line cord, and the business end of a TV cheater cord. The indicator lamp can either be purchased preassembled (Dialco 95408) or made up from junk box parts using an NE-51 and a 56,000-ohm resistor (R1). Keep in mind that the box will be connected to the 117-volt a.c. line and carefully insulate all connections.

—James A. Fred
THE TRANSISTOR'S unique characteristics—small size and light weight coupled with minute voltage and power requirements—make it ideally suited to many biological and medical research applications. The transistor's availability has, in fact, led to the development of entirely new types of specialized medical research instruments and therapeutic devices. Of these, one of the most interesting classes consists of subminiatrure devices designed to be implanted directly within a living human or animal body. There are two general types of electronic "implants": (a) measuring devices which telemeter (broadcast) information about body conditions, such as temperature, blood pressure, etc., and (b) pulse sources used to stimulate muscles or organs, such as the heart.

While advanced medical instrumentation may seem far removed from the hobbyist's field of interest, this is not really the case, for the techniques developed and used in biological research can be employed directly in Science Fair projects as well as in home-built gadgets. The technique of using electronic "implants" could be applied in a simplified, but similar, manner in a high school biology class. Or the general methods employed could be modified and used in various R/C projects.

Early electronic implants had built-in power sources, generally mercury batteries with an effective operating life of several months. Circuit power requirements were kept to a minimum to maximize battery life. But even with long-lived batteries and low-drain circuits, repeated surgery was necessary when tests or experiments were carried out over a long period of time.

Today, there is a trend towards externally powered implants—not by means of wires projecting from the subject's body, but by means of radiated energy. The basic technique is illustrated in Fig. 1(a). A low- to medium-power r.f. transmitter radiates energy which is picked up, rectified and used to power the implanted circuit.

In most cases, circuit implants are kept as simple as possible, both to insure reliab-
bility and to keep size and weight to a minimum. As an example, consider the heart stimulator (or ‘pacemaker’) implant circuit illustrated in Fig. 1(b); it consists of a tuned circuit (LC) and a small diode (D1). In operation, the pacemaker is driven by an external transmitter which delivers a pulsed r.f. signal. Each r.f. pulse is picked up by the tuned circuit and rectified by the diode into the d.c. pulse needed to stimulate the heart muscles. The energy transfer efficiency, in a typical unit, averages about one to two per cent.

Physically, biological implants are extremely small; one commercial unit, for example, requires only 0.05 cubic inch and weighs but three grams. They are usually imbedded in epoxy resin or similar nontoxic, but durable, plastic material and placed within the body in a position where they will not interfere with muscle action or bear against vital organs or nerve centers.

The day may come when remotely powered implants are used not just for medical research but for the day-to-day care of permanent patients in hospitals and sanatoriums. And, in another field, the imaginative hobbyist should have no difficulty in discovering dozens of uses for r.f.-powered devices or in creating new applications for this latest research technique.

Reader’s Circuit. We have featured relatively few medium-power audio amplifier circuits in the past, not because of a lack of interest in them, but because very few such circuits have been sent in by readers. It is with real pleasure, then, that we pass on the circuit shown in Fig. 2. A 3-4 watt amplifier circuit suitable for a variety of applications, it was submitted by reader Norman Huffnagle (2717 Carpenter Ave., Des Moines, Iowa). Norm is quite enthusiastic about its performance and writes that he uses a dual-channel (stereo) version in connection with a Miracord turntable and Shure M-33 cartridge.

Referring to the schematic diagram, pnp transistors are used throughout, with the common-emitter configuration employed in the first two stages (Q1, Q2) and a modified common-collector (or emitter follower) configuration in the driver (Q3) and output (Q4, Q5) stages. A combination of both RC and direct coupling is used.

In operation, the input signal is applied through limiter resistor R1 and coupling capacitor C1 to the preamp stage, Q1. The preamp’s base bias is supplied by voltage divider R2-R3, with R4 serving as the stage’s collector load. The amplified output signal obtained from Q1 is applied through interstage coupling capacitor C2 to the pre-driver stage, Q2. Again, base bias is supplied by means of a voltage divider, R5-R6 in this case, to insure stable operation. Resistor R7 serves as Q2’s collector load, with the amplified signal appearing across this resistor applied to the driver-output stages (Q3, Q4, Q5) through coupling capacitor C3. Transistor Q3’s base bias is supplied through R8.

A rather unique direct-coupled arrangement is used in the driver (Q3) and output (Q4-Q5) stages. The output stage is made up of two power transistors in parallel, with their input circuits serving as the driver’s emitter load. Transistor Q3’s emitter current, then, provides base bias for Q4 and Q5. Finally, the output stage’s emitter load is a loudspeaker’s voice coil.

Standard, readily available components are used throughout. The resistors are half-
watt units, while C1, C2 and C3 are 25-volt electrolytic capacitors. Transistor Q1 and Q3 are type 2N1265's, Q2 a type 2N466, Q4 and Q5 type 2N297A's. An 8-ohm loudspeaker is used. Power can be supplied either by dry batteries (such as a 12-volt lantern battery or eight flashlight cells in series) or by a suitable, well-filtered a.c. power pack.

Several modifications may be made in the basic circuit to meet individual needs. If the input signal is greater than 7 millivolts, the preamp stage (Q1) may be omitted. Type 2N155 output transistors may be used (Q4, Q5) if a 4-ohm loudspeaker is employed.

According to Norm, the circuit is not overly critical as far as layout, wiring, or exact component values are concerned, although good wiring practice should be followed. A reasonably clean layout should be selected, with signal leads kept short and direct. The output transistors (Q4, Q5) should be mounted on suitable insulated heat sinks to insure good stability and prevent thermal runaway.

Norm cautions that some difficulty may be encountered with the preamp stage (Q1) in a few instances (depending on individual transistor gain). He suggests adjusting the value of the load resistor (R4) experimentally for optimum performance. And if oscillation occurs, he suggests adding an additional 6800-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor between the juncture of R2 and R4 and the -12-volt bus.

Transitips. Electromagnetic relays are used extensively in transistorized control and alarm circuits, but unfortunately, a specified relay may not always be available. Some time ago, for example, we featured a "Sound Relay" using a commercial unit which could no longer be obtained by the time the column appeared in print, and a number of prospective builders were quite disappointed. However, it is a relatively simple matter to select a substitute relay provided that the unit's basic specifications can be met—by checking catalogs, technical data sheets, or other sources.

The typical relay is a fairly simple electromechanical device. Referring to Fig. 3(a), it consists of metal core, coil, pivoted soft iron armature, and one or more sets of contact points. The armature is held in an "open" position by a small spring. In the case of double-throw (d.t.) relays, one contact is normally closed (NC) until the relay is energized, while the other is normally open (NO). When power is applied to the relay's coil, a magnetic field is set up, pulling the armature to the NO contact against the spring's tension.

Except where physical size or the exact location of mounting holes are critical, the relay's most important characteristics are: (a) number and type of contacts, (b) contact rating, and (c) coil specifications. The majority of transistor projects employ single-pole double-throw (s.p.d.t.) contacts, as shown in Fig. 3(a), although double-pole, double-throw (d.p.d.t.) units may be specified in a few cases, as in Fig. 3(b). As a general rule, too, contact ratings are not critical except where moderate to large amounts of power are to be handled.

From an operational viewpoint, a relay's coil specifications are the most important factors in selecting a substitute unit. As a rule, these specifications are given in terms of: (1) d.c. resistance, and (2) sensitivity. The first value is given in ohms, while the second may be expressed in terms of power (watts or milliwatts), voltage, or current. Regardless of the terms used by different manufacturers, coil sensitivities may be equated in similar values by the application of Ohm's law for power.

For example, let's assume a relay has a 4000-ohm coil and requires a current of 1.0 ma. to operate. Applying Ohm's law,

\[ E = I R = 0.001 \times 4000 = 4 \text{ volts, or} \]
\[ P = I^2 R = 0.001^2 \times 4000 = 4 \text{ milliwatts (0.004 watt)} \]

One manufacturer may specify the relay as "4000-ohm, 1.0-ma. coil," another as "4000-ohm, 4-milliwatt coil," and still another as "4000-ohm, 4-volt coil." Yet all three are identical as far as basic operational sensitivity is concerned, and all will work equally well in a given circuit.

A relay's basic sensitivity depends on a number of design factors. In most cases, however, a relay's sensitivity can be adjusted over small limits by adjusting contact spacing and spring tension. The closer

(Continued on page 100)
SOME MONTHS AGO, in the October, 1962, column, we mentioned the possibility of organizing an alliance of clubs in North America similar to the Swedish “DX-Alliansen.” Since then there has been considerable discussion on the subject among various clubs and individuals, and the general consensus appears to be quite favorable to the organizing of such a union.

Currently being considered is a group made up of delegates from organized clubs; representation of those who do not carry any club membership would also be a possibility. The basic purpose of the group would be to promote a greater degree of cooperation between the various SWL organizations which exist in this country, said cooperation being sadly lacking at present.

Before going any further, we would like to point out that we are not running for any office in this as yet unorganized group. Our only ambition is to help it come into being and assist in whatever way we can.

A few of the problems that would have to be faced include: How many representatives should be admitted from each club—one per club or on a ratio-to-membership basis? On what subjects would cooperation be desired or needed? Should the group be a clearing house for information to be passed on to each club for its own use, or just meet to talk over administrative problems? The latter point might be a “snagger,” for many club officials are hesitant to allow anyone, including their own members, to make suggestions, offer advice, or “interfere” in any way. Perhaps the alliance would be nothing more than just a “club of clubs.”

On the other hand, the group conceivably might become a sort of judicial body, passing judgment on various items or activities which might have a tendency to make our fraternity look bad at times. In this case, it could turn out to be something like a world court, with SWL’s not paying attention to a particular decision unless they wanted to, or unless they agreed with the decision. Such an alliance, however, would be.

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**DX Awards Presented**

The following DX’ers have qualified for awards this month (150, 75, 50, and 25 countries verified). Congratulations, and welcome to the Awards List!

**One Hundred Fifty Countries**

Jack Perolo (PY2E1C), Sao Paulo, Brazil

**Seventy-Five Countries**

Robert Eddy (WPE8EQW), Newport, Ohio

**Fifty Countries**

Alan Imprescia (WPE2HUH), New York, N. Y.
Johnny Adams (WPE5AFU), El Dorado, Ark.
Jerome Kozik (WPE2AHJ), New York, N. Y.
Serge Neumann II (WPE6AKA), Culver City, Calif.
Clarence Bugbee (WPE1UO), Manchester, N. H.

**Twenty-Five Countries**

Edward Tilbury (KL7PE1K), Eagle River, Alaska
Paul O’Connor (WPE8EUK), Canton, Ohio
Bradley Neff (WPE2KAU), Olean, N. Y.
Robert Binau (WPE3DTP), Williamsport, Md.
Ralph Morrissey (WPE2JJFZ), Bronx, N. Y.
Paul Moyer, Jr. (WPE9F CX), Des Plaines, Ill.

Charles Crepas (WPE9ESN), Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Kurt Leonhardt (WPE9FL), Tinley Park, Ill.
Arthur Boyers (WPE0LG), Topeka, Kan.
Bill Wilson (WPE3DUC), Folcroft, Pa.
Stan Head, Jr. (WPE8YC), Columbus, Ohio
John Toikkannen (WPE8FFD), Conneaut, Ohio
Jerry Drott (WPE4ECG), Charleston, Miss.
Douglas Ready (WPE2KBE), Staten Island, N. Y.
Duane Giese (WPE9FN), Oshkosh, Wis.
Charles Flynn (WPE2WHE), Huntington Station, N. Y.
Walter Grubb (WPE0CSG), Dubuque, Iowa
Richard Podkul (WPE2FTI), Trenton, N. J.
Louie Stober (WPE7OD), Tigard, Oregon
Michael Brumberger (WPE2HNZ), Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fred Marzec (VE1PE6Z), Summerside, P. E. I.
William Barthell (WPE5CCF), Norman, Okla.
Michael Deckman (WPE3EBS), Lancaster, Pa.
Robert Mattson (WPE2EMS), Bronx, N. Y.
Robert Zulinski (WPE8FAV), Berkley, Mich.
Michael Banner (WPE2FFH), Watkins Glen, N. Y.
John Geery, Jr. (WPE2EBSZ), Rochester, N. Y.
In the listening post of Denis O'Keefe, WP0 CLL, Omaha, Nebr. (below), there are four receivers—a National 270 ham-
band unit, an RCA Strato World III, a VHF and a BCB receiver. To date Denis has 37 countries and 46 states verified.

Definitely show the world that SWL hobbyists are capable of policing their own and behaving as adults. Our hamming brothers
are quite able to handle their own problems, and it is high time that we SWL's faced up
to the fact that we should do so.

Comments, criticism, and suggestions are sincerely requested. To date we have heard
from officials of the Canadian DX Club and the American Shortwave Listeners Club. We
would like to hear from representatives of the Newark News Radio Club, the National
Radio Club, the North American Shortwave Association, the Worldwide Monitor Radio
Club, and any other organized group. And we would also like to hear from interested
individuals.

(Continued on page 111)
TAKE ADVANTAGE OF CHANGING PROPAGATION CONDITIONS

As the sun swings back across the equator, summer static levels are rapidly decreasing and radio propagation conditions, relatively stable during the summer months, are changing rapidly. Are you ready for these changes?

Here's the story. As you know, radio waves tend to travel only in straight lines. Consequently, the curvature of the earth limits radio communication ranges to less than 100 miles unless the waves can be bent or reflected in some manner. Fortunately, the sun does just this, and increases the range to many hundreds and thousands of miles on various frequencies at various times. The trick is to be on the right frequency at the right time.

Maximum Usable Frequency. By bombarding the region between approximately 60 and 300 miles above the earth, the sun produces several charged or ionized layers which are collectively called "the ionosphere." When radio signals strike this region of the atmosphere, they are refracted, in varying degrees, back towards the earth. When the ionization is extremely high, frequencies up to 70 mc. or more may be returned to the earth and thus be usable for "skip" communications. But when the ionization is low, the maximum usable frequency (MUF) may be less than 4 mc.

The time of the day, of the solar month, and of the 11-year sunspot cycle (we are now near the bottom of the current cycle), as well as magnetic and solar storms, all affect the MUF. Because the ionospheric ionization is produced by the sun, it reaches its greatest intensity in the daytime. Also, because the sun is actually closer to the earth in the winter than in the summer, midday winter MUF's are higher than they are in the summer. But winter days are short; therefore, winter MUF's drop off very rapidly at night.

Best Times for DX'ing. As a result of these effects, the 21-mc. band should be open for DX contacts for a few hours

Novice Station of the Month

Mike Truitt, WN0DVS, Greeley, Colo., submitted this month's winning picture in the Novice Station of the Month photo contest, and will receive a free subscription to P.E. for one year. So far, Mike has contacted 28 states, Mexico, and Canada with his efficient station, which features a Drake 2B receiver, a Heathkit DX-60 transmitter, and a Hornet V-75 vertical antenna. If you want to enter our photo contest and try for a similar award, send us a picture of your station—preferably showing you at the controls—with some information about yourself, your equipment, and your activities.
Bob Trotter, KN7VQG, Wenatchee, Wash., has worked 31 states on the 15-, 40-, and 80-meter Novice bands using a Johnson Adventurer transmitter and a Hammarlund HQ-160 receiver.

You'll be able to hang a "Radioman Submariner" certificate of achievement on your shack wall if you work three U.S. Submarine Squadron Twelve stations and comply with rules below.

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The unpredictable "sporadic-E" ionospheric conditions, which often make it possible to cover distances up to 1300 miles or more on 50 mc., occur primarily during the early summer, and will be very rare until next summer. But now "atmospheric bending" takes over. When days are warm and evenings are cool—the normal situation in the fall—a layer of warm, moist air usually forms over the cooling surface air each evening as the sun sets. During such a "temperature inversion," VHF and UHF radio signals are refracted back to the earth by the warm air layer, thereby increasing their normal range many times and providing some exciting DX.

The nightly fun usually starts shortly after sunset and may last until midnight. The distances covered range up to 300 miles or more on 50 mc., and to beyond 500 miles on 144 mc. (where the record is over 2500 miles). If you are an early bird, you'll find that temperature inversions also develop in the early morning as the rising sun warms the upper air faster than the surface air.

"RADIOMAN SUBMARINER"

U.S. Submarine Squadron Twelve, Key West, Florida, is offering a very attractive certificate of achievement to amateurs in the United States and the rest of the free world. All you have to do is contact two amateur stations on board submarines of Submarine Squadron Twelve and work the Submarine Squadron Twelve club station, W4YVS, or the amateur station on the submarine tender USS Bushnell (AS-15). Any mode of operation on any amateur band is permitted.

Contacts with Squadron Twelve submarines made after January 1, 1962, count toward the "Radioman Submariner" certificate, but QSO's with the Bushnell or W4YVS must be dated after January 1, 1963, to be acceptable. Submit written proof of your contacts—either QSL's or notarized log entries—with your application; they will be re-
Simple screen modulator converts low power c.w. into phone transmitter. Components to left of dashed line in diagram are in modulator proper; at the right are the modifications in the transmitter tube's screen circuit necessary to accommodate the modulator.

**PARTS LIST**

- **C1**—20 µf., 450-volt electrolytic capacitor
- **C2**—0.01-µf., 600-volt ceramic capacitor
- **C3**—0.005-µf., 600-volt ceramic capacitor
- **C4**—1-µf., 100-volt paper capacitor
- **C5**—0.005-µf., 600-volt ceramic capacitor
- **R1**—2.2-megohm, ±-watt resistor
- **R2**—1.5-megohm, ±-watt resistor
- **R3**—270,000-ohm, ±-watt resistor
- **R4**—500,000-ohm potentiometer with audio taper
- **R5**—56-ohm, ±-watt resistor
- **R6**—5600-ohm, 1-watt resistor
- **R7**—2-watt resistor having one-half the resistance value of r.f. amplifier screen-dropping resistor
- **R8**—2-watt resistor equal in value to original screen resistor
- **S1**—D.p.d.t. toggle or slide switch
- **T1**—Modulation choke; primary winding of 4-watt, replacement-type speaker output transformer (Stancor A-3856 or equivalent)
- **V1**—6EA8 tube

*Components installed in transmitter proper

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turned with your certificate. The address is: President (W4YVS), Submarine Squadron Twelve, Radio Amateur Club, U.S. Naval Station, Key West, Fla.

**ONE-TUBE SCREEN MODULATOR**

The simple modulator shown here will convert any of the currently available, low-power c.w. transmitters into low-power phone transmitters. Referring to the diagram, the signal from the microphone is amplified in the pentode section of the 6EA8 tube and drives the triode section as the modulator, which is choke-coupled to the r.f. amplifier tube's screen circuit. Operating the modulator at a higher voltage than the screen assures adequate audio modulation voltage without excessive distortion. Resistor **R6** across the coupling "choke" (the primary of transformer **T1**) loads down any (Continued on page 108)

October, 1963
THIS MONTH decreased sunspot activity, longer nights, and seasonally decreasing nighttime MUF's will result in significantly increased activity in the lower bands after dark. During the next six months, more DX is expected in the 3- and 4-mc. bands than at any time since minimum sunspot conditions last existed—eight years ago. And medium-wave DX'ers should have more to listen to during the coming months than ever before, since there is now a record number of stations on the air. In particular, stations in the 1000- to 1600-kc. region, which will be propagating off the ionosphere's regular F-layers, should be received best during periods when both transmitter and receiver are in darkness.

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To determine the frequencies and times for best short-wave reception in the United States, select the table for the area you are located in, read down the left-hand column to the region you want to hear, then follow the line to the right until you are under the figures indicating your approximate local time. The boxed numbers will tell you the frequency band (in megacycles) to listen to during any 2-hour interval. Asterisk (*) indicates that signals will probably not be heard.
which twin has the phoney? (stilus, that is)

your eye can't tell...but your ear can

PRICE VS. PERFORMANCE
Ruskin said it: "There is hardly anything in the world that some man cannot make a little worse and sell a little cheaper and the people who consider price only are this man's lawful prey." Hear, hear. And not being ostriches, we admit to having seen so-called "stylus replacements for Shure Cartridges" selling for less than genuine Shure Dynetic® Replacement Styli. We bought several and examined them:

LABORATORY FINDINGS
Shure laboratory tests show that the imitation stylus assemblies labeled as replacements for the Shure Model N7D Stylus Assembly vary drastically in important performance characteristics. For example, the compliance varied from a low of 0.9 to a high of 11.5, requiring 9.0 grams to track a record with a low compliance stylus, and 2 grams with a high compliance stylus. The high compliance stylus retracted at 4 grams needle force, allowing the cartridge case to drag on the record surface, thereby becoming inoperative. Response at high frequency (relative to the 1 kc level) ranged from a 5.5 db peak to a drop of 7.5 db. Separation varied from "good" (27 db) to "poor" (16.5 db) at 1 kc. These figures reveal that there is very little consistency in performance characteristics of the imitation Dynetic Styli.

In each of the categories shown above, the results ranged from good to poor. As a matter of fact, only 10% of the samples met the Shure performance standards for the Shure N7D Stereo Stylus.

insist on a genuine SHURE®

HIGH FIDELITY PHONO STYLUS

look for this wording on the box:
"THIS DYNETIC® STYLUS IS PRECISION MANUFACTURED BY SHURE BROTHERS, INC."

October, 1963
Send for this big book now and see for yourself the amazing money-saving prices on the latest of everything in Electronics. From parts and tubes to complete Hi-Fi systems, you'll get the most for every dollar when you order from this Giant catalog.

B-A has hundreds of items not listed in any other catalog—and all at unbelievable low prices. You'll find page-after-page of • Tools • Kits • Tape Recorders • Phonos • LP Records • Radios • Ham Equipment • Public Address and Intercoms • TV Antennas and Tubes • Photographic Equipment and Film . . . all backed by B-A's money-back guarantee and rushed to you by the fast efficient service developed by over 37 years of mail order experience. You can buy on B-A's Easy Terms—No money down and up to 24 months to pay if you desire.

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RUSH ME FREE 1964 B-A CATALOG
A Carl and Jerry Adventure in Electronics

By JOHN T. FRYE
W9EGV

High-Toned Hawkshaw

CARL AND JERRY were well settled in their third year at Parvoo University. Tonight Jerry was alone in the room of the H-3 Residence Hall the boys shared, while Carl was over at the Sweet Shop on a Coke date with Jodi, the coed from Florida who was a friend of both boys. Through the open door came the sound of a language student across the hall strumming a guitar and singing softly in Spanish:

I like them all, I like them all,
I like them all in general;
But oh that blonde, but oh that blonde,
But oh that blonde I like the most!

The song died away to be replaced by the staccato sound of Carl's feet vigorously pounding the stairs, and a few seconds later he entered the room and threw himself into a chair.

"Hey, why the worried frown?" Jerry asked. "You been quarreling with our honeysuckle friend?"

"Naw, nothing like that," Carl replied, "but I'm worried about her."
"What's wrong?"
"To put it bluntly, Jodi is afraid she's flipping her wig. She has a friend at that sorority house across the street, and every afternoon she's been parking her car behind H-3 and studying there while she waits for Thelma to get out of class. Yesterday while she was sitting there she got a kind of funny feeling. She couldn't concentrate on the integration of exponential functions she was doing, and she had this weird sensation of fear and anxiety. She was ready to panic when Thelma came, but after they drove away she started feeling better, and was O.K. until this afternoon.

"Today she parked there again. Exactly the same thing happened, only this time it was worse. She got more and more restless and nervous as she sat there trying to study until finally she clapped both hands over her ears..."
2000 REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSTALL UNIVERSITY COMPONENT SPEAKERS

To get right into them...there are the Brandenburg Concertos, the Prague Symphony, Eroica, Petrouchka, La Boheme, the Benny Goodman '38 concert, Jazz at the Philharmonic, Ella singing Gershwin, West Side Story, the soundtrack from Breakfast at Tiffany's, T. S. Eliot reading Prufrock, Waiting for Godot, Lester Lanin's music for dancing—but why not complete the list yourself according to your own tastes and needs? You may even come up with more than 2,000 reasons why University component speakers are the finest you can buy today. They are recognized as the prestige speakers in the popular price range. Anything on record or tape shows you why!

THE 312 INTEGRATED SYSTEM
—a high compliance 12" woofer, patented Diffusicone mid-range and Sphericon super tweeter, all in one. Frequency response: 28-40,000 cps. $73.00 net.

SPECIALIZED INDIVIDUAL 3-WAY SYSTEM
—consisting of the C-12HC 12" high compliance woofer, C-8M mid-range and Sphericon super tweeter. Frequency response: 20-40,000 cps. $91.40 net.

UNIVERSITY LOUDSPEAKERS Division of Ling-Temco-Vought, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

October, 1963
and burst into tears. She said that seemed to help, because the feeling went away again.

"Now we both know this is not like Jodi, who is about as hysterical as a slide rule. She's really shook, though. I tried to kid her out of it by saying integrating exponential functions is enough to make a temporary lid-flipper out of anyone, but the girl is honestly afraid she's losing her mind."

"Has she seen a doctor?"

"Not yet, but she says she will if it happens again, even though she feels fine, has a good appetite, sleeps well, and so on. Oh yes: She was talking about this thing to Thelma in the sorority house, and one of Thelma's sorority sisters said that something very similar happened to her while she was standing on the sidewalk in back waiting for her date a couple of evenings ago. All at once she got very nervous and depressed and felt she just had to run away from there—even though this was a date with a BMOC she had worked very hard to get. Jodi doesn't put much stock in this, though. She says if you complain of anything from leprosy on down, someone is sure to say she 'had it first and worse.'"

"She still has her sense of humor; that's a good sign," Jerry commented with a grin. "Let me get this straight: this afternoon she clapped her hands over her ears and burst into tears. Right?"

"Yeah, but why?"

"I have a hunch that's so far out I don't want to discuss it yet. Do you think you can get Jodi to park there again tomorrow afternoon and give us a chance to do some investigating?"

"Sure," Carl said confidently. "She'd do anything to get this business cleared up."

"Fine, but don't ask her until I find out if I can borrow a piece of equipment from the high voltage lab. I'll know at lunch tomorrow."

They left it at that and got down to studying. At noon the next day Jerry gave the green light to Carl, who promptly went to see Jodi and arranged for her to study behind the residence hall that afternoon.

When Carl showed up behind the...
BUILD 20 RADIO CIRCUITS AT HOME only
$26.95
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PROGRESSIVE RADIO "EDU-KIT"®
A Practical Home Radio Course

Now Includes
★ 12 RECEIVERS
★ 3 TRANSMITTERS
★ SQ. WAVE GENERATOR
★ SIGNAL GENERATOR
★ AMPLIFIER
★ SIGNAL INJECTOR
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HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS FOR A RADIO COURSE

The "EDU-KIT" offers you an outstanding PRACTICAL HOME RADIO COURSE at a fraction of the cost. Each "EDU-KIT" is designed to familiarize the student with the use of the most modern methods of home training. You will learn radio theory, construction practice, and servicing. THIS IS A COMPLETE RADIO EDUCATION.

You will learn how to build radios, using regular schematics; how to wire and solder in a professional manner; how to service radios. You will work with a standardized type of punched metal chassis as well as the latest development of Printed Circuit chassis.

You will learn the operation of broadcast and television receivers. You will construct, study and work with RF and AF amplifiers and oscillators, detectors, rectifiers, test equipment. You will learn and practice all the latest techniques of receiver construction and service. You will learn wiring and trouble-shooting, using the Progressive Signal Trace, Progressive Signal Injector, Progressive Oscillator, and several other devices.

The "EDU-KIT" is complete in itself. You will receive: theory, practice, and a full set of printed circuit boards. Absolutely no previous knowledge of radio or science is required. The "EDU-KIT" is the producing education, and also the building and servicing experience. The "EDU-KIT" is a unique course designed to give you a basic education in electronics and radio, worth many times the complete price of the entire kit.

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You do not need the slightest background in radio or science. Whether you are interested in radio work or not, you will find the "EDU-KIT" a worthwhile investment. Many thousands of individuals all over the world have successfully used the "EDU-KIT" in more than 79 countries of the world. The "EDU-KIT" has been carefully designed, step by step, so that even the inexperienced can make it. The "EDU-KIT" allows you to teach yourself at your own rate. No instructor is necessary.

PROGRESSIVE TEACHING METHOD

The Progressive Radio "EDU-KIT" is the foremost educational radio kit in the world, and is universally accepted as the standard in the field of electronics training. The "EDU-KIT" uses the modern educational principle of "Learn by Doing." Therefore you construct, learn schematics, study theory, practice trouble shooting—all in a closely integrated program designed to provide an easily-learned, thorough and interesting background in radio.

You begin by examining the various radio parts of the "EDU-KIT." You then learn the fundamentals of radio wiring at these circuits. Then you build each of these circuits, and then learn and practice trouble shooting. Then you build a more advanced radio, learn more advanced theory and practice trouble shooting. Gradually, you are given new tools, new circuits, new techniques, until you are constructing more advanced multi-tube radio circuits, and doing work like a professional radio technician.

Included in the "EDU-KIT" course are twenty Receiver, Transmitter, Code Oscillator, Signal Trace, Signal Injector and Signal Injector Circuit boards (sometimes called "broadboard" experiences, but genuine radio circuits, constructed by means of professional and home radio techniques and methods). This is the only method of radio education and practice known as "Printed Circuitry." These circuits operate on your regular AC or DC house current.

THE "EDU-KIT" IS COMPLETE

You will receive all parts and instruction necessary to build 20 different radio and electronics circuits, guaranteed to operate. Our kits contain tubes, tube sockets, valves, resistors, capacitors, other electrical components, Printed Circuit materials, hardware, tubing, punched metal chassis, instruction Manuals, hook-up wire, solder, selenium rectifiers, voltmeters, controls and switches, etc.

In addition, you receive Printed Circuit materials, including Printed Circuit boards, special tube sockets, hardware and instructions. You also receive a useful set of tools, a professional electric soldering iron, and a self-powered Dynamic Radio and Electronics Tester. The "EDU-KIT" also includes Code instructions and the Progressive Code Oscillator.

In addition to the "EDU-KIT" you receive: Printed Circuit Testers, a Radio and the Progressive Signal Injector, a High Fidelity Guide and a Quiz Book. You receive Membership in the "EDU-KIT" STUDY CLUB: Certificate for Extra Special Privileges. You receive an extra set, tools, instructions, etc. Everything is yours to keep.

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SERVICING LESSONS

You will learn trouble-shooting and servicing in a professional manner. You will practice on tools that you construct. You will learn symptoms of portable and car radios. You will learn how to use the professional Signal Trace, the unique Signal Injector and the Dynamic Radio & Electronics Tester. While you are learning in this practical way, you will be able to do many repairs for your friends and neighbors, and charge fees which will far exceed the price of the "EDU-KIT." Our Consultation Course will help you with any technical problems you may have.

FROM OUR MAIL BAG

J. Staletitis, of 25 Poplar Pl., Waterbury, Conn.: "I have received several sets for my friends, and made many of them. I was ready to spend $240 for a course, but I found your ad and sent for your kit. All was excellent. I have sent three of your kits to friends, and will be sending more." J. Staletitis, of 25 Poplar Pl., Waterbury, Conn.

Gen. Veliero, P. O. Box 21, Magna, Utah: "I am sending you the questions and also a check to cover the difference in price between your kit and Radio, or Radio - TV for the last seven years, but like to do more. I am amazed that such a bargain can be had at such a low price. I have already started repainting radios and phonographs. My friends were really surprised to see me get involved in the swing of it too quickly. Trouble shooting and learning is really swell, and finds the trouble, if there is any is buy for itself."

J. Staletitis, of 25 Poplar Pl., Waterbury, Conn.: "Thought I would drop you a few lines to say that I received my "EDU-KIT," and was really amazed that such a bargain could be had at such a low price. I have already started reparing radios and phonographs. My friends were really surprised to see me get involved in the swing of it too quickly. Trouble shooting is really swell, and finds the trouble, if there is any is buy for itself."
residence hall several minutes before Jodi was due to arrive, Jerry was sitting in the back seat of the boys' car which was parked parallel to the back of the residence hall. He was holding a strange-looking object in his lap.

"Hey, what kind of a crazy mixed-up weapon is that?" Carl asked, taking it from Jerry's hands and examining it. "It has a rifle stock and a telescope sight, but no gun barrel. And what are these little round doohickeys mounted in a circle around the sight? Don't tell me this is a death-ray gun or I'll know you've flipped your lid!"

"O.K., so I won't tell you. Actually it's not a gun at all. It's an ultrasonic corona detector developed by the Westinghouse research labs to spot the high-voltage corona leaks from transmission lines and other equipment. You know about corona. It happens whenever voltages are so high that some current escapes the conductor, especially at any sharp point or discontinuity, and radiates into space. Corona discharge wastes power and causes a lot of radio and TV interference, so power companies always try to locate and eliminate it. Finding one, though, is not always so easy. Sometimes it shows up as a blue glow in the dark with hissing, snapping noises, but in other cases it can't be seen or heard.

"One thing all coronas do is produce ultrasonic vibrations, and the detector takes advantage of this fact. Those twenty gadgets in a circle around the sight are ultrasonic transducers operating on about forty kilocycles and positioned so that the 'reception beam' is less than two degrees in width. Electrical pulses put out by the transducers are converted to the audio frequency range by transistor circuits and make static-like sounds in this little speaker near the rear of the sight when a corona discharge is being received. At a distance of seventy-five feet, this thing will pinpoint corona sources only a few inches apart on a high tension line. The telescope sight is lined up with the reception path of the transducers so that when sound from the speaker is maximum the cross-hairs of the 'scope are lined-up right on the source of ultrasonic corona discharge—there's Jodi now," Jerry broke off. "Did you give
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YOUR BEST BUY IN CB RADIO

THE NEW RCA
MARK VIII
27-Mc CITIZENS BAND 2-WAY RADIOPHONE

Up to 9 fixed, crystal-controlled transmit-and-receive channels, plus all-channel tunable receiver.

Convenient access to crystals for quick changing.

Push-to-talk ceramic microphone with coiled cord.

Excellent transmitter modulation characteristics.

Improved automatic noise limiter reduces effects of ignition and similar interference.

Excellent voice reproduction — high intelligibility.

Compact and lightweight. 3½" high, 9 pounds. Fits easily under any auto dashboard.

Continuously tunable receiver picks up any of the 23 C-B channels. Tunes either by channel number or frequency.

Illuminated working channel. Pilot lamps behind the fixed-channel dials show the channels being worked.

Separate mobile power supply. (Optional) 6- or 12-volt, for car or boat. All units contain AC power supply.

Channel-marker kit. Select channels best for your area, then mark them with the self-adhering labels included.

ONLY $149.50*

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Get all the Facts Before You Buy.
Mail Coupon Today. Paste on 4¢ Post-Card.

October, 1963
her the little box and tell her to read the instructions inside?"

"Sure, sure," Carl said impatiently, watching Jodi, who was looking very pretty in a bright red scarf, as she parked her smart little white convertible behind the residence hall. "I don't see why all this mystery is necessary. Nor do I see any connection between Jodi's moods and a corona discharge. There aren't even any high tension wires around here."

"You just keep your eye on Jodi and let me know if she opens that box and does anything with what's inside," Jerry instructed. He had slid down onto the floor of the car so that he could look through the telescope sight at the windows of the residence hall without being conspicuous.

"She must be getting that feeling again," Carl reported after a minute. "She's shaking her head and rubbing the back of her neck. She's opening the little box and taking something out of it. What was in it, earrings? She seems to be putting something on her ears."

Jerry was too busy to answer. Quickly but carefully he was aiming the sight of the corona detector at one open window after another of the residence hall. As he centered the crosshairs of the telescope on a second-floor window almost directly opposite where Jodi was parked, the little speaker of the instrument gave forth a loud crackling sound easily audible to Carl in the front seat. Moving the sight up or down or to the right or left of the window caused the sound to die out.

"I think this is the point where you're supposed to exclaim triumphantly, 'Aha!,'" Carl offered with heavy sarcasm. "What do we do now?"

"We get out of here and into the building without attracting attention," Jerry said, laying the corona detector on the seat. The boys sauntered slowly to the door of the residence hall, but once inside, they dashed up the stairs to the second floor and ran down the hall to the door of the room from which the ultrasonic waves were coming. Cautiously Jerry tried the knob. The door was locked.

"We've got to get in there without arousing their suspicions, and we've gotta do it fast," Jerry whispered. "Do you know the name of either of the guys in this room?"

"Yeah. Both are freshmen, and one of

---

**ALL TAPE HEADS WEAR OUT! HERE'S HOW AND WHY!**

Magnetic tape itself is the real cause of head wear—its abrasive action as it passes over the head face gradually wears away the depth of metal (see at right). Wear is nearly always uneven with craters or ripples forming on the face making it impossible to achieve good contact between the head gap and signal recorded on the tape! Severe high frequency losses and erratic output result from such poor tape-to-gap contact—the outstanding fidelity of tape reproduction is lost!

Head wear should not be permitted to reach this point—much less go beyond it to the limit where the gap actually begins to open up.

Examine your heads for wear or have your Hi Fi dealer, Radio/TV serviceman or camera store check them. Insist on Nortronics replacement heads and "Quik-Kit" mounting hardware; both correctly matched to your recorder.

Write for FREE NORTRONICS Tape Head Replacement Guide

"Music sounds best on tape—
Tape sounds best with Nortronics heads"

Nortronics

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Always say you saw it in—POPULAR ELECTRONICS
them is Victor Brown," Carl whispered back. "I met him at the radio store last week. He's kind of a hi-fi nut."

"Fine! Good old Victor's going to get a telephone call in a few seconds. When he comes out to answer it, you go in—fast. I'll be right behind you."

Jerry went to the telephone booths in the hall and dialed a number. He spoke into the transmitter, and almost immediately Carl heard the buzzer inside the room with the locked door signaling a telephone call for one of the occupants. The door was unlocked, and a tall, thin, weak-chinned boy stepped into the hall. Before he could close the door behind him, Carl rudely pushed him to one side and stepped into the room. Jerry was right on his heels, shoving Victor ahead of him.

Peering out the window across the room was a big hulking youth with a bristling crew-cut. On a table beside him was a large audio amplifier, and feeding into it was an instrument Carl recognized at a glance as an audio oscillator. A wire ran from the amplifier to an extra-heavy-duty speaker unit attached to the rear of a long, narrow-throated horn aimed out the window directly at Jodi in her convertible. Glowing pilot lamps on both oscillator and amplifier showed they were operating, but not a sound was heard coming from the speaker.

The big youth wheeled around at the sound of scuffling and took a threatening step or two toward the door until he sized up Carl's brawny frame and saw Jerry behind him. Jerry ran over and turned off the oscillator, but not before he noticed that it was operating around 35 kc.

"What do you two think you're doing?" he asked the two freshmen sternly.

"We're just having a little fun," Victor answered the upperclassman nervously. "Joe's dad used that king-sized tweeter for some ultrasonic testing in his factory. We were playing around with it on this hundred-watt hi-fi amplifier and decided to see what happened when we turned the beamed output on that girl down there in the car. It seems to kind of bug her."

"Sounds just like a couple of stupid freshmen," Carl commented. "You may..."
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Now world-famous Scott stereo components come
in easy-to-build kit form. You can build a multiplex
tuner and a powerful stereo amplifier that perform
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be injuring the girl. High-powered ultrasonic waves shouldn’t be fooled with.
And don’t lie to us. This isn’t the first
time you’ve used that thing on human
beings.”

“We did try it two or three other
times,” Victor confessed, “but we sure
didn’t want to hurt anyone. Are you
going to turn us in?”

Carl and Jerry exchanged glances.
The minds of both went back to their
first week in Parvoo and the night they
wired the mailbox for sound and were
unlucky enough to have the president of
the university for their first victim.

“Not if you take that thing apart right
now and never use it again,” Carl said
gruffly.

The apparatus was already being dis-
mantled as Carl and Jerry left.

THE BOYS joined Jodi and Thelma, a
vivacious red-head, and the four of
them went to a drive-in in Jodi’s car
to get something to eat and to discuss the
adventure.

“I’ve got a friend who worked in the
lab of a radio manufacturer during the
war,” Jerry explained. “He told me about
the lab jokers horsing around with high-
powered ultrasonic waves. They pointed
the horn through the door of the lab at
a girl secretary some seventy-five feet
away. She acted just like you, Jodi. She
got nervous and fidgety and finally broke
into tears. Next they turned the beam
on an expert man typist. He didn’t cry,
but he began making one typing error
after another.

“All this came back when Carl told me
what happened to you. I figure the sound
waves affect the ears, even though they
don’t register as sound. That’s why I
sent the ear plugs and asked you to use
them when you began to feel the ultra-
sonic vibrations. Carl and I had to have
some time to locate the ultrasonic source
if there was any, but we didn’t want you
going out of your ever-loving mind while
we were doing it.”

“I’m sure glad it wasn’t all just in my
mind!” Jodi exclaimed. “I just love this
little old ultrasonic detector,” she
drawled as she pressed the gun stock
against her cheek.

“That name seems a little common for
this gadget,” Carl said. “I’d rather think
of it as a high-toned Hawkshaw!”
The Cloud Sentinel
(Continued from page 58)

can be used to power the amplifier and thereby increase amplification.

You can experiment with different values of $R_2$, $R_5$, and possibly $R_4$ for even better results. Because current drain on $B_2$ is only about 3 ma., smaller batteries can be substituted for $B_2$. Possible transistor substitutions include experimenters' pnp types such as the 2N107. All switches can readily be changed, as can potentiometer types and values.

Antenna-Ground System. The antenna shown in the photograph on page 58 is made with seven 10" lengths of #14 bare copper wire filed to points at the top, and soldered together at the bottom. The wires are fitted into a hollow oiled block of wood which insulates them from the mast and supports them so that they point upward. Connect a length of #14 insulated copper wire to this assembly, and bring it down the antenna mast to the base, tapping it to the mast at suitable intervals.

A 6' length of ½" galvanized steel pipe driven into the ground near the base serves as a ground. Use microphone cable to connect the antenna and ground to the Cloud Sentinel, soldering the antenna lead to the center conductor. Connect galvanized ground wire to the ground pipe, and then to the base of the antenna mast; solder the braid of the microphone cable to this wire.

Be sure that these connections are electrically and mechanically sturdy, then bury the length of microphone cable leading away from the mast in a trench at least 10" deep for a minimum distance of 30 feet. Finally, bring the end of the cable above ground and connect it to the Sentinel.

Calibration and Use. To calibrate the Sentinel, turn it on, rotate $R_4$ until the meter is zeroed for ambient temperature, close $S_1$, and adjust $R_3$ until the desired amplification factor is shown on $M_1$. Connect the antenna and ground and throw $S_3$ to ANT. If the meter reads down-scale, throw $S_3$ to the GND posi-

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tion. During use it will be noted that the meter will frequently deflect down-scale—this shows a temporary reversal of current flow in the antenna-ground circuit and is in no way unusual.

In operation, it will be found that as an electrical storm approaches the meter pointer will wander—aimlessly at first, then rather animatedly as the storm nears. If the storm is at a distance of 15 miles or more, it will normally be impossible to hear the thunder, but the meter will show lightning discharges as fast drops in readings following rather slower build-ups.

As the storm approaches, the pattern continues, but it will be necessary to shunt the meter because peak currents of several microamperes will flow. Typical lightning flashes will be read as increasingly rapid rises in current followed by very sharp drops—possibly necessitating reversing the ANT-GND polarity. With some experience, it will be possible for the operator to predict quite accurately both the instant and intensity of each stroke.

Another interesting phenomenon which will be noted is that variations in the temperature of the surrounding air alter the no-signal (zero) position of the meter—up-scale for warmer, down-scale for colder. Temperatures can change very quickly during thunderstorms, and for this reason, zero and calibration should be checked every few minutes.

The Cloud Sentinel can also be used in clear weather to measure what are known as “fair weather currents.” During thunderstorms you will note that electron movement is normally from air to antenna to ground. In fine weather, a reverse flow will be registered, but at considerably reduced readings and with the possible need for extended antenna height.

Safety Precautions. The Sentinel is considerably safer than most installations using an antenna. However, the following rules should be observed for absolute safety:

1. Limit antenna height to 20 feet for monitoring local thunderstorm activity.
2. Locate the antenna mast near a building or other tall object so that the antenna is within the object’s “cone of protection.”
3. Lead the microphone cable away from the antenna by burying it in a covered trench at least 10” deep and 30’ long.
4. Operate the Sentinel indoors—in a house, garage, or dry shed.
5. Should lightning begin striking within two miles of your operating position, suspend operations until the storm passes out of this range.
6. Ground the base of the antenna mast to the nearby ground.

At first glance it may seem that the above precautions go to mollycoddling extremes. This may be true, but it is strongly recommended that they be observed—they could possibly save your life!

Although parts for the Sentinel catalog at about $13 (including $4.95 for the meter), judicious use of junk box parts and substitutions can cut this total down considerably. The completed unit can also be used as a sensitive laboratory instrument for measuring tiny currents. The amplifier will prove to be quite linear for all factors of amplification if the meter has been accurately zeroed and calibrated prior to use.

---

**Hi-Fi Lab Check**

*(Continued from page 69)*

graph records with a stereo cartridge, the vertical groove component being automatically cancelled to reduce rumble. Obviously, the rumble filter accomplishes the same objective, but it has a degrading effect on true low frequency response.

Building the KT-900 can be a 12 - 13 hour project, which is far below the average for stereo amplifiers of this power output rating. All of the power supply and small signal circuitry is constructed on printed circuit cards. These are easily assembled on your workbench, mounted, and the appropriate interconnections made to back and front panels and to the power transistors on the chassis bottom.

The sound of the KT-900 is clean and crisp, and does not show any sign of distress regardless of output volume demands.
The following satellites, launched by the United States, were reported to have beacon and telemetry transmissions as of August 16, 1963. The satellites are listed by their code names, according to frequency; because some transmit on more than one frequency, they appear more than once.

Transit 4A .................................. 54.000 mc.
Vanguard 1* .................................. 108.023 mc.
Telstar 2 .................................. 136.050 mc.
Alouette** .................................. 136.080 mc.
Relay 1 .................................. 136.140 mc.
Explorer 16** .................................. 136.200 mc.
Transit 4A .................................. 136.200 mc.
Tiros 5 .................................. 136.233 mc.
Tiros 6 .................................. 136.233 mc.
Tiros 7 .................................. 136.235 mc.
Explorer 17** .................................. 136.316 mc.
Ariel .................................. 136.404 mc.
1963 14C (US) .................................. 136.410 mc.
Explorer 14 .................................. 136.440 mc.
Syncom II .................................. 136.470 mc.
Explorer 17 .................................. 136.559 mc.
Alouette** .................................. 136.590 mc.
Relay 1 .................................. 136.620 mc.
OSO 1 .................................. 136.744 mc.
Syncom II .................................. 136.770 mc.
Anna 1B .................................. 136.815 mc.
Injun 3** .................................. 136.868 mc.
Solar Radiation ................................. 136.890 mc.
1963 14B (US) .................................. 136.892 mc.
Tiros 6 .................................. 136.921 mc.
Tiros 7 .................................. 136.922 mc.
Tiros 5 .................................. 136.923 mc.
Anna 1B .................................. 136.975 mc.
Alouette .................................. 136.978 mc.
Syncom II .................................. 136.980 mc.

*Transmits only while satellite is in sunlight
**Transmits only upon command from ground stations—not during every pass

Satellites of the Soviet Union have telemetry and tracking transmissions in the 19.990-20.010 mc. band. Whenever a Cosmos series satellite is launched, check Radio Moscow for an announcement of tracking frequencies. Most Cosmos series satellites re-enter the atmosphere in 60-90 days. Cosmos 2 and 8 are in orbit at press time, but do not seem to be transmitting.

If you're interested in eavesdropping on satellites, and missed our June 1962 article on the NASA-136 converter, we recommend that you look it up. Easy to construct, this sensitive converter can intercept the satellites operating in the 136-137 mc. band.

October, 1963
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Transistor Topics
(Continued from page 76)

the armature to the core and the weaker the spring, the more sensitive the relay.

To select a substitute relay for a project, then, simply:

1. Check the original relay's specifications in a catalog, paying particular attention to coil resistance and sensitivity.

2. Referring to a general catalog, choose a substitute unit with the same electrical specifications, converting coil sensitivity into the same terms where necessary (by using Ohm's law).

3. If an exact substitute is not available, choose a relay with slightly greater (or less) sensitivity, readjusting the relay's sensitivity for best performance by adjusting spring tension and contact spacing.

Product News. Some time ago, Electro Products Laboratories, Inc. (6125 W. Howard St., Chicago 48, Ill.) introduced a new power supply to the service trade, Model EC-3. Selling for only $19.95, this unit is ideal for bench use in checking experimental circuits and hobbyist projects as well as for servicing. It has a built-in voltage/current meter and can supply 0-20 volts of well filtered d.c. at currents of up to 150 ma. (or 24 volts at 100 ma.). The output voltage is continuously adjustable over its range. In addition, a separate adjustable bias output of from 0 to 6 volts is available. Model EC-3 is supplied with pre-attached clip leads.

Fairchild Semiconductor (545 Whisman Rd., Mountain View, Calif.) has introduced a new planar epitaxial power transistor. An npn type, it features a 20-watt power dissipation. Identified as Type 2N2893, the

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transistor is suitable for use in audio power applications up to VHF. Cost is relatively high at this time.

That about covers the "semiconductor front" for now. We'll be back next month with more news, info, and other odds and ends...

—Lou

On the Citizens Band
(Continued from page 72)

the CB fold, and both represent excellent attempts at publishing an interesting, informative compilation of CB material. In the first issue of the Heterodyne Herald, published by the Waukesha County CB Club of Oconomowoc, Wis., there were several news-worthy pages along with some excellently reproduced photographs. The Kanawha Valley Communications Club of St. Albans, W. Va., also kicked off their first news attempt—the News Letter—with a class "A" job. Kudos to both clubs!

New club listings crossing the OTCB desk for the first time this month include: the Quincy Area CB Club, Quincy, Ill., whose members held an area CB Jamboree August 25... the Fox Valley Citizens Band Sentinels from Elgin, Ill.; in existence for almost two years, the FVCBC has a membership total of 55 to date... the Greater Boston 11 Meter Association from out Massachusetts way, where last Christmas week end members logged over a thousand man-hours and 4000 mobile miles during their collection of $5000 for the Salvation Army... the Cambria County Citizens Communication Club, Johnstown, Pa., a well-organized eastern CB group which publishes an excellent club newspaper (The Carrier) chock full of enlightening CB info from Part 19, to club activities, to the tips of your antennas... and the Crystal Wizards Club, Muskegon, Mich., which publishes The Signal, has a full complement of officers, and follows suit with the average well-organized CB association.

Before Going 10-7. Doug Benson of WSNY radio, Schenectady, N. Y., informed us that Jerome Patterson of Mount Vernon, N. Y., brother of former boxing champion Floyd Patterson, was recently hospitalized after an auto accident caused the car in which he was a passenger to leave the road on October Mountain in Massachusetts. Use of CB radio installed in the auto brought help from the State Police in a matter of minutes.

October, 1963

The most noise-free recordings you have ever heard ore to be made on the new all-transistorized Norelco Continental '401' Stereo Tape Recorder, the only recorder using the newly developed AC 107 transistors in its two preamplifiers. The only transistor specifically designed for magnetic tape head preamplifiers, the AC 107 utilizes specially purified germanium to achieve the extraordinary low noise figure of 3 db, measured over the entire audio band (rather than the usual single frequency). This noise figure remains stable over large collector-emitter voltage swings and despite large variations in source resistance.

FEATURES: 4-track stereo/mono record and playback * 4 speeds: 7½, 3½, 1½ and the new 15/16 ips which provides 32 hours of recording on a single 7" reel * fully self-contained with dynamic stereo microphone, two speakers, dual preamps and dual recording and playback amplifiers * self-contained PA system * mixing facilities * can also play through external hi-fi system * multiply facilities.

SPECIFICATIONS: Frequency response: 60-16,000 cps at ½% -10 db. Signal-to-noise ratio: better than -48 db. Wow and flutter: less than 0.14% at ½ ips. Recording level indicator: one-meter type. Program indicator: built-in, 4-digit adjustable. Inputs: for stereo microphone (1 two-channel); for phono, radio or tuner (2); Foot pedal facilities (1). Outputs: for external speakers (2); for external amplifiers (1 two-channel); headphone (1). Recording standby. Transistor complement: AC 107 (4), OC 75 (6), OC 74 (2), OC 44 (2), 2N1314 (2), OC 79 (1). Line voltage: 117 V. Power consumption: 65 watts. Dimensions: 12"x15"x10" Weight: 38 lbs. Accessories: Monitoring headset and dual microphone adapter.

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A number of readers have requested information on the availability of a CB call book covering Canada, South and Central America. While these people are not contacting these foreign stations, many have been receiving them on “skip” and are interested in logging the calls. If you know where such a listing may be purchased, drop us a line and we’ll pass it on to interested CB’ers via this column.

Forward all CB material and pictures to Popular Electronics, Matt P. Spinello, CB Editor, One Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

I’ll CB’ing you,

Matt, 18W4689

Current Quiz Answers

(Quiz on page 55)

A - 10 The PULL-IN current for a relay is the minimum coil current that will move the armature to the closed position.

B - 6 The EXCITING current in a transformer is the primary current which flows when the secondary winding is open.

C - 3 A BLEEDER current, usually about 10% of the rated output current, flows in the bleeder resistor of a power supply, and improves the regulation of the output voltage.

D - 5 EDDY currents are induced in the work piece by transformer action in the r.f. induction heating process.

E - 4 The DARK current in a photoelectric tube is the current which flows in the absence of light.

F - 2 The d.c. BIAS current in a transistor common-emitter circuit determines the operating point for the signal current.

G - 8 A LEADING current is present in a capacitive circuit because of the current surges into the capacitor.

H - 9 The LEAKAGE current, or I, in a transistor, is the collector current which flows with zero base current.

I - 7 The FIELD current is the current that energizes the electromagnet of an electrodynamic loudspeaker. It is often obtained by using the field coil as the choke in the amplifier power supply.

J - 1 The BEAM current in a cathode-ray tube is the electron stream which is accelerated toward the fluorescent screen.

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New Products

(Continued from page 105)

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There's virtually no need for repairs to Triplet's new volt-ohm-milliammeter since it incorporates a transistorized electronic switching circuit which guards against accidental burn-outs. The high-sensitivity Model 630-PLK (20,000 ohms/volt d.c., 5000 ohms/volt a.c.) features ±3% accuracy on d.c. and ±4% on a.c. A single selector switch makes it easy to change ranges, and the 630-PLK is usable at frequencies through 500 kc. It comes in a black molded case with transparent unbreakable plastic window, complete with leather carrying handle and leads. Price, $79.50. (The Triplet Electrical Instrument Co., Bluffton, Ohio)

TWO-IN-ONE BEAM ANTENNA

With Antenna Specialists' Model MR-77 two-in-one CB beam antenna, the user can select either vertically or horizontally polarized operation by means of a switch at the operating position. The unit provides 7 db forward gain for vertically polarized operation, and 6 db in the horizontal mode. In either mode, the front-to-back ratio is 15 db. Separate coaxial feedlines are used for the two polarization modes. The MR-77 array is 12½' high, with a boom length of 10', and weighs 24 pounds. Both boom and elements are sturdily made of heat-treated aluminum alloy. (The Antenna Specialists Company, Cleveland, Ohio)

PRINTED-CIRCUIT RADIO KIT

Layout of each component in Olson's 5-tube radio kit is clearly indicated on the printed-circuit board, and easy "Quick-Step" in-

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structions reduce the chance of errors in assembly to the vanishing point. A handsome cabinet and built-in antenna are included. Available separately is a kit of five tubes for the radio: 12BE6, 12BA6, 12AV6, 50C5 and 35W4. Radio kit, $8.49. Tube kit (AS-533), $2.28. (Olson Electronics, Inc., 260 S. Forge St., Akron 8, Ohio)

**PICKUP CAMPER INTERCOM**

The T/C/I "Camper 88" is a new transistorized intercom system designed expressly for "pickup campers." The master unit, installed in the pickup cab, may continuously monitor the remote unit if desired. In the camper, the remote unit may call but not monitor the master unit. Special shock mounts and adjustable mounting brackets make installation easy. Price, $49.50 a pair, including all necessary wiring and connecting cable. (Texas Communications, P.O. Box 35-534, Dallas 35, Texas)

---

**Operation Pickup Mk II**

*(Continued from page 48)*

steel wall behind the ornamental radiator grille. This eliminates the possibility of the transistors being heated excessively by the engine and breaking down. The entire system has been liberally coated with a clear plastic Lucite paint for weatherproofing.

**Ballast Resistor.** If your car has ballast wiring instead of a ballast resistor, the "minus" connection from the ignition coil should go directly to the engine block. This applies only to 12-volt, negative-ground cars. Most 12-volt, positive-ground cars have the circuitry shown in the diagram on page 48 within the dashed lines. In most 6-volt, positive-ground cars, the ignition switch is connected directly to the coil.
Across the Ham Bands
(Continued from page 81)

unwanted resonances due to distributed capacitances in the winding so that the combination presents a fairly flat load for the modulator across the audio frequency band.

Construction. A 2 1/4" x 2 1/4" x 5" aluminum box easily accommodates the modulator. Following the general parts layout shown in the photograph will keep the input and output separated and minimize feedback problems. Modulation "choke" T1 is the primary winding of a small, replacement-type, speaker output transformer (Stancor A-3856 or equivalent).

Refer to your transmitter instruction manual and the diagram (p. 81) while carrying out the following steps. If necessary, it is an easy matter to add an accessory socket at a convenient spot on the rear chassis lip of the transmitter to accommodate the modulator plug. You'll need five terminals.

Disconnect the screen-dropping resistor from the r.f. amplifier tube's terminal and connect a 1-watt resistor (R7) of half the resistance of the screen resistor between the tube socket screen terminal and the accessory socket; also connect capacitor C5 across the resistor. Connect the free end of the screen resistor to another terminal on the accessory; at the same time, connect another resistor of the same value across the screen resistor. Check the value of screen bypass capacitor Cx; if it is greater than .002 μF., replace it with a .002-μF., 1200-volt mica or ceramic unit. Also connect a pair of wires from the transmitter's 6.3-volt heater circuit to the accessory socket, and ground its fifth terminal to the transmitter chassis. Finally, wire the plug from the modulator to match these connections, and insert the plug in the socket.

Operation. Tune up the transmitter in the normal manner with switch S1 in the c.w. position. Then put the switch in the phone position; this should cause the amplifier plate current to drop approximately 50 per cent. Now, advance the audio gain control (R4) while talking into the microphone until the amplifier plate current increases slightly on voice peaks.

You can check your phone quality and depth of modulation by listening to your signal on your own receiver using headphones. Short the receiver's antenna input terminals to reduce the strength of the incoming signal. Careful adjustment of the r.f. amplifier's grid current and possible experimental adjustment of resistor R7 will produce the best-sounding phone signal.

News and Views

Don Anderson, WN2GFO, 2022 Arrowwood Dr., Westfield, N.J., will be just getting back from a summer of portable operation on 40-meter and 15-meter c.w. and 2-meter phone when you read this. From his home, Don has 15 states worked on 80 meters with his Halli-crafters SX-140 receiver and Hallicrafters HT-40 transmitter feeding a dipole antenna. On two meters, he uses a Heathkit Twoer to drive a Hy-Gain 5-element beam. . . . Paul Rowsey, WA4DMB, 171 E. 29th St., Buena Vista, Va., has tooled up his Knight-Kit T-60 transmitter, Hallicrafters S-120 receiver, and "long-wire" antenna to work 33 states; he has...
QSL cards from 30 of them. Paul’s pipeline into Ontario has also netted him ten VE3 QSL cards! ... D. O. Easton II, 849 Calle Aragon, Tucson 2, Ariz., forgot to include his call-sign in his letter to us but his International Crystal 6-meter transmitter knocked off South Dakota, Nebraska, and Texas in two operating sessions. His antenna is a 2-element beam about 15’ high. Of course, the antenna power is a whole 1500 milliwatts (1 1/2 watts). An International converter feeding into the AM tuner of the hi-fi set handles the receiving chores.

Robert J. Barr KN1ZFJ, 67 Hunter Lane, Hazardville, Conn., reports that a wife with an electric hedge trimmer can be a definite hazard around the ham shack. Mrs. Barr was industriously trimming the hedge in the back yard when she heard a dull thud behind her. The thud was Bob’s 35’ tower hitting the ground! She had clipped a guy wire. Fortunately, the tower was light; so the accident caused little damage, except to Mrs. Barr’s nerves. Bob reports that she passed her Novice exam shortly before the accident; so it was an accident and not sabotage. ... Dean Schmiedt, WN0FZP, Box 160, Centerville, S.D., started out with a bang. In three weeks on the air, he has already worked 21 states, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela. Dean stays on 15 meters most of the time, but he moves down to 40 and 80 once in a while. His equipment consists of a Johnson Viking Challenger transmitter cut down to 75 watts input feeding 80- and 15-meter dipole antennas, and a Hammarlund HQ-100 receiver. ... While in the ‘O’ call area, let’s pop in on Chuck Donaldson, WN0E5Y, 8640 West 64th Place, Arvada, Colorado. Chuck runs 65 watts into a Heathkit DX-35 transmitter to excite a 40- through 10-meter dipole and receives on an RME-45 helped along in the selectivity department by a Heathkit HD-11 Q-multiplier. Chuck prefers 40 meters, where he gets many RST589 and RST599 reports from both coasts.

Tom Cote, WN81BO, 1807 Long Point, Pontiac, Mich., has two transmitters—a home-built one running 30 watts, and a Heathkit DX-20 running 50 watts. A venerable RME-69...
needs care of the receiving chores, and a 40-meter dipole couples his equipment to the ionosphere on 40 and 15 meters. Tom has QSL cards from 17 states on the ham shack wall. . . . Steve A. Corbett, WN4KFC, 4055 Three Notch Rd., Mobile, Ala., reports working 43 states and making 26 DX contacts in his first 10 weeks on the air. Steve's equipment rates as a "secret weapon"—he didn't mention what he was using. . . . Dennis Ardinger, KN3VMZ/K3VMZ, 401 Maplewood Drive, Canonsburg, Pa., uses an AMECO AC-15-watt transmitter and a Hallicrafters S-19R (Sky Buddy) receiver as QRM fighters. His signal traps are 80-, 40-, and 15-meter dipole. For some reason, the 40-meter one works better than the other two. Dennis has worked 24 states, including Alaska, and Canada, No. Ireland, Okinawa, and Puerto Rico. He has cards from 17 of the states and Okinawa. Check with him if you need help in getting your ham ticket.

"Lend an Ear Day." The Society of Radio Operators (SRO) of Chicago has undertaken a program of supplying transistor radios to needy persons with a hearing loss who live in Chicagoland rest homes and public institutions. The club has also undertaken to keep the units supplied with batteries. To provide money to buy the receivers, the SRO is holding an "open house" at the Edgebrook Field House, 6100 N. McClellan Ave., Chicago. Manufacturers wishing to display their gear are invited to participate. Space will also be provided for a swapfest of ham gear. For further information, contact A. W. Rutherford, 729 N. Delphina Ave., Park Ridge, Ill.

Until next month, keep your letters, pictures, and ideas coming to: Herb S. Brier, W9EGQ, POPULAR ELECTRONICS, P.O. Box 678, Gary, Indiana 73.

Herb, W9EGQ

**Electronic Stop Watch**

(Continued from page 54)

operation, flip the control switch to **TIME** and leave it there until the event nears the finish. At the exact finish, flip the switch back to the **STDBY** position, and read the time in seconds and tenths of a second. To operate from a remote point, leave the unit in **STDBY**, close the remote switch to start, and open it to stop the timing operation. When the time has been read off, the counter is reset to zero by a few strokes on the thumb wheel.

The author's unit has timed events ranging from sprint races to recording time of long-play tapes, but you can undoubtedly come up with plenty of uses not mentioned here.
The following is a résumé of current reports. At time of compilation all reports are as accurate as possible, but stations may change frequency and/or schedule with little or no advance notice. All times shown are Eastern Standard and the 24-hour system is used. Reports should be sent to P.O. Box 254, Haddonfield, N.J., in time to reach your Short-Wave Editor by the eighth of each month; be sure to include your WPE Monitor Registration and the make and model number of your receiver. We regret that we are unable to use all of the reports received each month, due to space limitations, but we are grateful to everyone who contributes to this column.

**Aruba—**R. **Victoria,** PJA6, has moved from 905 kc. to 900 kc., to avoid QRM from R. **Aero-puerto,** 910 kc., Maiquetia, Venezuela. Station PJA6 was widely reported because of its ability to cut through to N.A. on the split channel.

**Australia—**The latest English schedule from Melbourne reads as follows: to Indonesia, S. E., S., & S. W. Asia on 21,540 kc. at 2000-0300, on 17,870 kc. at 1930-0400, on 15,220 kc. at 1714-2000 and 0300-0430, on 11,880 kc. at 0329-0500; to Asia on 15,240 kc. at 1559-1930, on 11,810 and 9580 kc. at 0600-0712, and on 11,810 kc. at 0329-0500; to N.A. on 9580 kc. at 0715-0815 and on 17,840 and 15,220 kc. at 2000-2300; to Africa on 11,958 and 9600 kc. at 1200-1400; to British Isles and Europe on 11,-710 and 9570 kc. at 0100-0230; to Mid Pacific Islands on 15,315 kc. at 1500-1700, on 15,240 kc. at 2129-0145, and on 7190 kc. at 0159-0712; to S. Pacific Islands on 11,840 kc. at 1500-1700 and on 11,710 and 9570 kc. at 0100-0415.

Monitoring revealed that Melbourne had discontinued its experimental xmsn on 25,735 kc. The station confirmed this fact and gave several reasons, among them the current low sunspot cycle situation.

**Batutoland—**A new station is ZNE41, Maseru, 3830 kc. Airing what seems to be religious programs in Basuto, it is noted on Saturdays only at 0130-0225 but may s/on as early as 0100. This report is from South Africa; a logging of this station in N.A. will be a formidable challenge.

**Bolivia—**R. **Corocoro,** Corocoro, has moved from 5962 kc. to 5893 kc. and is noted to 2310 s/off at 2310 with listeners’ greetings programs and L.A. music, all Spanish. R. **Colquiri,** Colquiri, operates on 6218 kc. (may vary to 6221 kc.) and is heard around 2100 in Spanish. Station CP15, R. **El Condi-tor,** La Paz, 6212 kc. (a move from 6125 kc.), is noted from 2030 with L.A. music and Union of Railroaders announcements; do not confuse this one with CP18, also R. **El Condi-tor,** 6070 kc.—both stations use the same IS of a starting steam locomotive. R. **Altiplano,** La Paz, is noted on 9505 kc. from 2130 to 0000-010 s/off, all

**Short-Wave Report**

(Continued from page 78)
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Spanish, with music and ID's on the hour and half hour.

Brazil—R. Guarani, Belo Horizonte, 6175 kc., is noted around 0110 with a Portuguese ID, Brazilian pop music. Listen for the chimes in the ID.

Ceylon—Colombo was heard on 11,770 kc. at 2030-2100 while KCBR was off the air. A three-note IS and the ID were given often and the entire program was in native language.

Chile—A very cordial letter in Spanish from Sr. Victor Hugo Olguin D. of the "Depto. de Relaciones Internacionales" of R. Cruz del Sur, CB138 and CE1185, Plaza Buines 47-8º Piso, Santiago, was received in reply to a request for their 11,850-kc. outlet, now back on the air. The stations welcome reports and, in addition to the letter and an QSL card, they also sent along a packet of Chilean stamps. The address given above, by the way, is new.

Colombia—Station HJKJ, Nueva Granada, Bogota, normally on 6160 kc., was heard once on 6173 kc. at 0010-0058. Late reports, however, do not indicate a definite frequency change.

Denmark—Copenhagen was found on 9610 kc., a departure from the usual 9520 kc., at 2000-2028 with native language talks and sports reports.

Dominican Republic—HIRM, R. Sol, Higuey, operates on 3265 kc. with 1000 watts daily at 0700-2200 (Saturdays to 2300, Sundays to 2000).

Ecuador—According to many reports, HVCV3, R. Centinela del Sur, is apparently moving. This one is reported as being heard on frequencies from 6215 kc. to 6250 kc., with most activity centered around 6225 kc. Best after 2000, it is fairly regular and has typical L.A. programs.

Finland—Helsinki has moved to 15,185 kc. (still announced as 15,190 kc.) to avoid interference from R. Brasaville on 15,190 kc. English is broadcast to N.A. at 1530-1600 as follows: each Monday, "Finlandia Mixture"; first and third Friday of the month, "Around The World" (DX program); second and fourth Friday, "Musical Mailbag." These Eng. programs are made in cooperation with the Finlands DX Club.

Gan Island—A station which will probably not be audible in N.A. is now in use on this tiny island 600 miles southwest of Ceylon. Operating on the medium waves (exact frequency not known) with low power, it is intended for local reception only. Hours of transmission are 6:00 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. local Gan time. This island is an important stopover for planes of the Royal Air Force.

Germany, East—R. Berlin International’s latest short-wave schedule shows xmsns at 1230, 1515, and 1700 on 7300, 6115, and 6060 kc., and additionally at 1230 and 1515 on 9730 and 7132 kc., and to N.A. at 2000 and 2130 on 9560 kc. Unlisted xmsns were noted on 11,920 kc. at 2158-2215 with mostly German news and music, and on 17,713 kc. to S.E. Asia at 0255-0300 s/off in English.

Germany, West—The Armed Forces Network operates from Frankfurt with 15 kw. on 872 kc., with relays on 1502, 1304, and 1142 kc. Some of these medium-wave outlets have been reported in N.A. Reports go to Programs Manager, AFN Frankfurt, Frankfurt...
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to Australia at 0400-0645 on 9540 and 6080 kc., at 1500-1730 on 9540 kc., and at 1745-0045 on 11,780 kc.; to Antarctica at 0315-0345 (Sundays only) on 6020 kc.; to Samoa in Samoan at 0200-0215 (Tuesdays only) on 9540 and 6080 kc.; to the Cook Islands and Niue at 0245-0300, (WTO every day) and at 0300-0315 (Saturdays only) on 9540 and 6080 kc. Reports go to P. O. Box 2296, Wellington, C. 1., New Zealand.

Papua—R. WEWAK, run by the administration of Papua and New Guinea, is on 3335 kc. with 250 watts daily at 0220-0630. The call-sign is VLDQCB. Has anyone logged this station?

Paraguay—ZPA11, R. Charditas, Asuncion, has returned to the air on 6110 kc. and is noted with an improved signal around 2010, Spanish commercials and music.

Another station in Asuncion has been reported broadcasting on 4900 kc. at 2200 in Spanish.

Peru—A new station is R. Ondas del Titicacu, Puno, 4922 kc.; in Spanish, it gives frequent ID’s and time checks to past 1900 but is badly QRMed by HCC41, Ecuador. Another new station is OAX7P (?), R. Onda Azul, Puno, 4801 kc. heard at 1600-1730 with classical music, it announces as operating in the 31-meter band. A previously unreported station is OAZ4E, R. Minería, La Oroya, 6195 kc.; L.A. programs have been noted at 0345-0353.

Poland—Warsaw has been noted on an off-peak frequency of 9120 kc. in an unidentified language, possibly Scandinavian, at 1500-1600; then into Italian news. The IS is a piano with a Chopin refrain. Noted Sundays only.

Portugal—Lisbon has been found on 15,305 kc. with Portuguese world news at 1805. The 6025-kc. outlet is noted well at 2000-0215, part of the time to the U.S. in English with the “Voice of the West” program. This has even been heard in the midwest on 755 kc. around 2245.

Sweden—Stockholm’s complete Eng. schedule reads: to Western N.A. at 2215-2245 on 11,805 kc.; to Eastern N.A. at 0900-0930 on 17,849 kc. and 2045-2115 on 11,805 kc.; to Africa at 1445-1815 on 11,705 kc.; to Europe at 1700-1730 on 6066 kc. (and at 1830-1900 on medium wave 1178 kc.); to the Middle East at 1115-1145 on 11,705 and 15,240 kc.; to S. Asia at 0945-1015 on 15,420 kc.; and to the Far East at 0730-0800 on 9620 kc. The “National Program” is also transmitted on a non-directional basis and can be heard in Europe, certain parts of the Middle East and Africa, as well

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SHORT-WAVE ABBREVIATIONS

Eng.—English

ID—Identification

IS—Interval signal

kc.—Kilocycles

kw.—Kilowatts

L.A.—Latin America

N.A.—North America

R.M.—Station interference

QSL—Verification

R.—Radio

S—Sign-off

S/O—Sign-on

UHF—Microwave
as in the Atlantic at 0000-0400 and 1215-1630 on 6065 kc., and at 0400-0700 on 9620 kc.

Thailand—Radio Station 2-0, belonging to the Royal Thai Army in Bangkok, is on the air at 1800-0200 and 0500-1200 on 6315 kc. English is given at 1000-1100 with news, commentaries, and music. Has anyone logged this station?

Turkey—Ankara has moved from 7285 kc. to 15,160 kc. for its daily Eng. xmn to Western Europe and England at 1600-1700. News is given at opening.

Uganda—Kampala is noted on 5026 kc. at a very good level with opening in Eng. at 2300; world news is the first feature.

Venezuela—YVOC, R. Ecos del Torbes, San Cristobal, 4980 kc., has moved from 3265 kc. and was noted well at 2200 with some news and L.A. music. A full ID was given at 2215 s/off.

Vietnam, North—English from Hanoi is aired at 2015-2115, 2330-2345, 0500-0630, 0830-0900, 1030-1100, and 0600-0630 on 11,840 and 9840 kc. News is given during each period except the 0600-0630 xmn which is listed as consisting of "International Music." Reports should be addressed to: The Chief of Foreign Language Section, The Voice of Vietnam, 58 Quan Su Street, Hanoi, North Vietnam.

Clandestine—According to translated Spanish announcements, Radio Libertad operates on 1550, 4005, 5650, 6240, 7308, 7454, and 15,160 kc. It is best heard at 1800-2200 with music, news, commentaries, and drama programs. This same source also gives a new address: Apartado correo 26-24, Miami 1, Florida.
TV Tuners—Rebuilt or Exchanged $9.95 complete—all types—fast, guaranteed service. Send Tuner with all parts to L.A. Tuner Exchange, 4611 West Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles 16, California.


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SAVE dollars on radio, TV-tubes, parts at less than manufacturer's cost, 100% guaranteed! No rebinds, pulls. Request Bargain Bulletin. United Radio, 100-D, Newark, N. J.

TRANSISTORIZED Products Importers catalog. $1.00, Intercontinental Radio, 1717, Tokyo, Japan.

INVESTIGATORS, free brochure, latest, subminiature electronic listening devices. Ace Electronics, 11500-L NW 7th Ave., Miami 50, Fla.

CANADIANS—GIANT Surplus Bargain Packed Catalogs, Electronics, Hi-Fi, Shortwave, Amateur, Citizens Radio. Rush $1.00 (Refunded). ETCO, Dept. Z., Box 741, Montreal, CANADA.


GOVERNMENT Sells Surplus: Electronics; Oscilloscopes; Transceivers; Test Equipment; Radar; Sonar; Walkie-Talkies; Boats; Jeeps; Aircrafts; Misc.—Send for "U.S. Dept. Directory & Procedures"—$1.00—Brody, Box 425(E), Nanuet, New York.


TRANSISTORIZED treasure finder kits, assembled models from $19.95. Free catalog. Rellico, Box 10563, Houston 18, Texas.

14 Weather instrument Plans $1.00. Saco, Box 25138, South Bend, Indiana.

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"LISTEN-in-coil" picks up any telephone conversation in vicinity. No connection to telephone necessary. Easily concealed. $2.98 complete. Consolidated Acoustics, 1302-R Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

MANY Transistors distance reception no wiring change. Details 50¢. Lindle, Box 1093, Abilene, Texas.

TRANSISTOR Radios-Recorders—Excellent Quality—60% discount—Write Audio-Tec Mfg., 4305 Zane, Robbinsdale, Minn.

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BATTERIES. 9 volt rechargeable equivalent to Eveready 216 includes charger, $3.95, Importations Distributors, 425 Excelsior Avenue West, Hopkins, Minn.

DIAGRAMS for repairing Radios $1.25, Television $2.50. Diagram Service, Box 1151PE, Manchester, Conn.

GREATEST Buys! Electronic Surplus list 10¢, Western Electric Mercury Wetted Relay SPST SAMP Contacts, only $2.95 postage paid, 2 for $5. ($15. value) Fertik’s, 9th & Taylor, Phila. 40, Pa.


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CB-QLS Cards—45 designs, free catalog. Moody, 2611 Shenandoah, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

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