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- Hich qutajty Dutput Iranstormer bs GizBOn,
- 3 speeds 32, Tg aind $15 i n$ THTM TFACK.
- Pordton ployided for use as straghor Amplifiex:
* Effoiont Tone Control arxarmement
- liser grade Gomponents throughout.
- Two poritan erualiser for $5{ }^{2}$ atd 7 !ins
* Monitor and Extension speaker Sockets are provided.
- Beautiful suyling of Cabinet.


# STERN RADIO 

LIMITED
1098 HIS FLEET ST., E.C. 4.
Phone: FLEet Street 5812,3.4

62A INDICATOR UNIT Containing VCR97 with MuMetal Screen. 21 valves 12-EEF54, Plus Pots., Switches. 2-EB. Cond., Resistors, Muirhead S/M Dial. Double head SM Dial. Chassls and Crystal. Deck Chassis and CIYstal. BRAND NEWE CARR. FREE
CASES, 6\%/6. CARR. FREE.
HF2A. 10/-: RF25, 12/6; RF26. 25/- BRAND NEW
WYTH VALVES. Garr. $2 / 6$.

## H.N.R. RECORD

 (HANGERSVery latest type "Monareh.' 3-speed with HGP37 erystal turnover pick-up. Plays muxed records. Brand guaranteed. Listed at s16i10/-
f7ilg6, carr. paid.
Plays mixed records
£8/15i-. P/P $3 ; 6$.

## TRANSMITTER/ RECEIVER

(Army Type ${ }^{\prime \prime} 1$ M', Mk. Y $)$ This well-known RTT Transreceiver is offered complete with Valves, High Resistance Hesdphones, No. 3 Handmike and Instruction Book all cortained in wooden cabinet.
Frequency: 44.0
Approximate Fange : 3 to 8 miles.
Vartarable Tuming*
Power Requirements Standard 120 V. H.T. and
deal fur Givil Defence and intercommanications
59/6 brand NEW.
Calibrated Wavemeter for same. 10in.

## TRANSISTOIRS



## N.B.-.These Transistors may be used in place of Mallard

 OC71 or similar Transistors.Please note that these Red Spot Transistors are ideal for most circuits including "W.W." Pocket Transistor Receiver and Transistor Amplifier. All Transistors are British Manufactured and Cruaranteed. Send for circuits and Data.

PRE-SELECIED SEVEN TRANSISTOR PCGH-PCLL PORTABLE SLPGIRHET
Just switch to your favourite Station. No tuning. no aerial of earth. Pre-select 3 stations. Complete with all components and seven Transistors. $7 \times 4$ Elliptical speaker. Teletrosi Superhet Coils and I.F.T.s. Powered by $7:$ v. dry battery which lasts for months. 150 Millwatts output, All the above with Circuits, etc.

## E9/176. Carriage paid.

On with Matched Mullard OC72s (200 Milliwatis Outpur) and 7 x 4 Elliptical Figh Resistance Speaker 30, extra.
Suitable Plastic Cabinet, easy to assemble, 18.6. Suitable Plastic Cabinet, easy to assemble, 186.
Call and hear demonstration model working.
"EAVESDROPPER" THREE TRANSISTOR PERSONAL TORTABLE No Aerial or Earth Required Presclected We ein supoly all the components for
wer in Rudio Constructori" leas for building the above set as Mike, 15/6. Single Headphone, 3!6. Niniature Hearing And, 24i-.

TRANSISIOR SQUARE WAIE GENERATOR Complete Kit with 2 Transistors, Components and Cirgult $255^{\circ}$ -

## TRAVSISTOR PUSHFPLCLL ACDIO AMPLIFIER

 Build this push-Pull Amplifier which is Vagnetic Pick-Up Amplification amplifier months. Comptow +ll Compononts with Cio Parts including 4 ransistors andSEND STAMPS FOR NEW 1957 28-PAGE ATPALGGCE

## DPEN MONDAY to $\$ A T$ TO

HENRY'S (RADIO LTo.)

# BEEINNEES!-BUILD A CHEAP EASYY-TO-MAKE SEI 



Build this exceptionally semSitive double triode radio. Use: unique assembly system and can be budt hy anyong ever in 45 minutes.
ledge whaterer in 45 minutes.
Handsome black-crackle stcel ease with spectally made black and gold dial with Stations printed. Size of redio anly bijin. x Sin. $x$ Bin. Covers all Medium and Lone waves-uses only one all-dry battery. H.T. consumption only 1 to 1.5 mA . Uses personal phone. Ideal for Bedroom. Garden. Faliday etc. Many unsolieited testimonials Mr. Norton of Oxted whites: Yesterduy evening on the Medium wwsband. I counted 32 separate stutions: I am rery nleased with the set. which is well worth the maney. BLichio 'THE 'SKYRONIA'" NOW: Total mitheing cost-Every thing down to last nut and bot $47 / 6$ (Postage, etc. $2 /-$ with tull set of clear, easy-to-foilow plems. (Parts sold separately. Priced Pates Lists, etc., 1/6.)


AT LAST : In response to many requests We now present the DOUBLE TRIODE "SKYPOCKET," a beautifully designed precision POCKET RADIO: No radio knowledge needed !-EVERY SINGIE PARI TESTED BEFORE DESPATCH ; our simple, pictorial plans take you step-by-step. This set has a romarkable sensi tivity due to painstaking design. Covers all medium waves 200 to 550 Metres. Size only binc. x 3in. x gin. in Strony, Transparent case with parel, cover and ivorine dial. A really personal-phone, pocket-radio WYTH DENACHABLE REI AERYAL. Self contained all-dry battery operation. Average buildinz time 1 hour. Total Euilding Cost-including Case, Double Triode Valves, ele., in fact, everything down to The last nut and bolt-ONLY $3 / 6$, with plans. Postage, etc. ${ }^{2}-$ C.O.D. $1 / 6$ extra. (Parts sold separately. Priced Parts List. etc., Y/6.) Demand is certain to be heavy - So SEND TODAY:


Total building cost including chaice of beautiful walnut veneered cabinet or ivory or lowest perssible price con-

## 107/6

 sistent with high quality $\qquad$ radio buit hedge whatever needed. . dan be simple eastorto in $2-3$ hours, using our vers new circuit of the "ocras. Top terrific covers all medium and long waves wit in optional negative feedback. has razoredge selectivity, and exceptionally good tone Price also includes ready drilled and punched chassis, set of simpie casy-to-follow plans -in fact, everything! All parts sparklint brand. new-no junk ! Every single wart trited before despatehine. Uses standard octal-baso valves: 6K7G high-fyequencr pentode feeding into 6J5G anodebend detector triode. coupled to 6 V 6 G powerful output beam-power tetrode. fed by robust rectifier. For A.C. Mains, 200 250 Volts (low running costs-appro:i mately 18 Watts !). Size 12 in . $x$ bin min. lbuild this long rance bowerful midget NOW. AJI parts and set, of mans, £5.7.6. (Post and packing 3/6.) Parts sold separately. Priced Parts List, $1 / 6$.
## Build This TRANSISTOR POCKET SET <br> WE'VE DONE IT AGAIN:

 our design department in response to a great many requests have, designed this TIEANSISTOR RADIO which gives a superb performance. It Gives a superb pertormance. It Size only 4ind x 3fin. x fin. the weight under 7 ozs. !-yet it is a TWo-sTAGC receiver covering all medium-waves; working entirely off a tiny "pen-light", battery which costs 6d.-fits inside the case-and lasts many months. Uses personal phone and has pusibbutton LGMINOUS On/Of Switch. Every part tested before despatch : SPECIAL STEP-RY-SIEP PLANS for ABKOLCTE BEGINBERS. Total building cost m chur case, transistors, ete, ererghing down to the last nut and boltONLY 49/6 with plans. Postage, etc. 2-. C.O.D., $1 / 6$ extra. (Parts sold separately. priced parts list, etc., 1.6.) As the building cost is absolutely "rockbottom " (it migkt norease later) DEBAND WML BL TERE HEAVY-RUSII YOUR ORDER COIBAY

## COMPONENT BARGAINS!

T,OCDSPEAKERS.-Permanent Magnet, new 5in.. only 19/6! New 2inin., only $18 / 6$. RECORD CHANGER UNITS. - 3 speed, autochange ONLY £7.1\%.6.
METAL RECTIFIERS,-Contact-cooled, 250 volts, 50 mA midiget. On1y $7 / 3$
C.IBINETS.-Beautiful walnut veneer, normal midget type, with drilled and punched

HEADPHONFS.-Brand new high-resistance boxed (not Surplus). Bargain at $14 / 6$.
COLLS.-Pair of matched T.R.F. coils medium and long waves with reaction. Only 8/FILANENTRANSFORMERS. $200 / 250$ volts in 6.3 a .4 amp . out, $6 /-$
MUTPUT RRANSFORMERS.-Midget type new, matching to 3 ohms, $5 / 6$.
MIDGET COILS-Medium and lonr waves with reaction and iron-dust core, bargain, 4iTRA NSISTOR ND CRYSTAL DIODE COKLS.-Triple wound, give excoptional selectivity and high "Q.' Only 4/-
CRYSCAL DIODES,-Wire-end, very sensitive, similar to OAT0, Only $4 / 6$,
THANSISTORS, - Junction type, very sensitive, each one tested before despatoh. only the best ar 12/6.
POST AND PACKING please add 1/6 up to 10:-; 2i- up to $81 ; 26$ up to $£ 2$. All enquiríes enclose S.A.E. (C.O.D. 1/6 Extra.)

## (O)NGORD ELECTRONICG Dent 69: PRESTON STREET BRIGITON

## R．S．C．BATTERY CHARGING EQUIPMENT

All tor A．C．WAINS 200－250 vos $50 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{cs}$ ．

ASSLCTBI．KD CHIARGWHES G v． 1 amp．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 199 6 v or 12 v i 1 amp． ．．．．． 25：9 d $v .2$ amps． 6 v or 12 v 2 amps． Q v．or 12 v． 4 amps． With mans and output leads．

## HEATV DETE KIL

32 v． 30 amp．Sultable for farase or firm with a rumber of vehicles． Nains input 200：250 v． 50 res． Outputs 12 v． 1.5 imp，twice． Consists of Mains Tians． 2 Metal Rectifiers． 2 Neters， 4 Euses． Mections．${ }^{2}$ Nerminals， 2 Rheos ${ }^{4}$ fuses． circtat．Only 9 gns．，cart：15，－

BATRELX CHARGER KITS Consisting of Mains Trans－
former，F．W．Hrdese，Metal fonmer，F．W，Herdse，Metal
Rectifler，weti ventilated steel case，Fuses，Fuse－holders． Grommets，panels ond oimenit． Cast＇．2．6 extra．

WATFERE CHABGEAR NE Conststing of F．$\overline{\text { Br }}$ Bridge Rectifier $6: 12$ v．s Mains Trans． 0－9－15 v． 6 a．ontput and tariable charic rhgostat with knob．

ASAHABBEEIA 6 ヶ 4n 12 Fitied Ammetw and：selectis मluE for 6 v．or 12 Louvred metad case，fin shed atpractre hammer blize Ready ror use Witin minns nyd outpu1 leads．Jouble Fiused．



Auspmblef 6 \％．
 Fitted Ammeter and varable tharge sei－ ector．Alse selectur plac for 6 a $\quad$ or 12 \％．chargiers．Double fusta．Well รตm－ thated meel case with biue nammiz finish．
$69 / 9$
Realy for use with mains and ontput lead＝．Cath 35

## R．S．C．MAINS TRANSFORMERS（Gefulinted）

Interleaved and hupregnated．Primu aries 200－230－250 v． 50 cees Screqnet． TOP SHROUDED DROP THROEGI $250-0-260 \mathrm{v} .70 \mathrm{~mA} .6 .3$ ₹． $2 \mathrm{a}, 5$ v． $2 \mathrm{a} \ldots 169$ $300-0-209$ v． $70 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v} .2 .5$ a． $350-0-350$ v． $80 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3$ v． 8 a .5 च． 2 a ．．． 1899 $250-0-250 \mathrm{v} .100 \mathrm{~mA}$ ， 6.3 v．द in，o ч． 3 a． 224 $300-0-300 \mathrm{v}: 100 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v} .4 \mathrm{a}, 5 \mathrm{v} .3 \mathrm{c} .229$ ：350－0－350 v． 100 mA .6 .3 צ． 4 d， 5 v： 3 m ． 229 ${ }_{3}^{3} 00-0-350$ У． $100 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3$ v． 4 a，C．T． 0－4－5 y． 3 a． $350-0-350$ v． $150 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3$ v． $4 \mathrm{a}, 5$ v． 3 a．．．． 239.9
FULIY SHROLDED UIRRGAIT
250－0－250 v． $60 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3$ ч． $2 \mathrm{a}, 5$ ч． 2 a，
Midget type 2－3－3in．
50－0－35 \％ 70 mA 6.3 у $\quad \cdots \quad \cdots 176$
$250-0.250$ v． $100 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3$ v． 4 v． 4 a，
C．T．0－4－5 y． 3 日．
26.9

for ful355 conversion
 C．T．0－4－5 v． 3 a．
 $300-0.350$ v． $100 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3$ v， 4 a， $\mathrm{mA}, 6.3$ v． 4 v .4 a ， 239 C．T．O－4－5 $\forall 3 \mathrm{~mA}$ ．6．3 v．$\quad \cdots \quad$ ． $29 / 9$
 for Mullard 510 Amplifier $\because$ ，$\quad 359$ $350-350$ v． $150 \mathrm{n} A, 6.34 .24,6.3 \mathrm{~F} 2 \mathrm{a}, 3 \mathrm{a}$ 5 v .3 a ．$\dddot{2} \boldsymbol{\pi}$


Williamson Amplitler，ete．Sulabe 49.9


## ETLAMLNT TRANEEOHMERS

All with $200-250$ v． 50 of primaries $6.3 v$ ：

 176 ： 12 v． 3 a or 21 v． 1.5 a． 1 \％6

SMALLPOTTED MIANSTRANSF． Removed from New Ex－Govt．untes， Primary 0－200 $290-250 \mathrm{~V}$ ．Secs．


## F．H．T．TRANSFORMERS



## ELIMINATOR TRANSFOFBEERS

Primaries 209－250 v． 50 cis
120 v． $40 \mathrm{~mA}, 5-0-5 \mathrm{v} .1 \mathrm{a}$ ．
90 v． $15 \mathrm{~mA}, 4-0-4$ v． 500 mA ．

## CHAIECER TRANGFORMERS

All with $200-230-250$ v． 50 cis Primaries： $0-9-15$ v． 14 a， $11 / 9 ; 0-9-15$ v． 3 a $16 ; 9$


## SMOOTHING CHOKES

250 mA 5 H 100 ohms
$100 \mathrm{~mA} 100-200 \mathrm{hms}$
100 mA 100 H 200 ohms ．
60 mA 10 H 400 ohms
119
$\times \quad .89$

OUTPUT TKANSFGRMEXS
Midget Enttery Pentode 66：1 for Smalil Pentoda $5, \ldots 00$ on to 35 ．．．

## Small Pentode 7i8，noo n to 3a．

 3949
Standard Pentude． 5,000 to $3 \Omega$
Multi－ratio 40 mA ， 3011 ． $95: 1$ ， 60 i
$90=1$ ，Class B Push－puli
Push－Pull $10 \cdot 12$ warts $6 V 6$ to 30 On
Push－Pull $10-12$ watt：to match $B$ ？

## to 3－5－8 or $15 \Omega$

Push－Pull $15-18$ watts， 61,6 ，KT6G 229
Push－Pull 20 watts，soctionally Williamson type exact to spec．．．． $\mathbf{8 5}$

## SPECLAL OFFERS

$32-32-32$ mid． 250 v．publiear small can electrolytics 29 ea small
0005 mid． 2 －aing 49 ea．westins－ house Rectifitis 260 v． 250 mA ．T／9．

## R．S．C．BATTERY TO MAINS CONVERSION UNITS

Type BM1．An all－dry baticery eliminator． Size 51 x 42 x 3 2in． replaces batteries sup plying 1.4 v and 90 v where A．C．mains 200 150 v． $50 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ ．is avail－ able．Suitable for all thattery mortable recevers requiping includes latest low consumption types． Complete kit with ready for nse，46；9．

H．T．ELIMIN．STOR AND TRICKLE CHARGER KIT．Input 200－250 Y．A．C． Output 120 v .40 mA ．Fully smoothed and vectified supply to oharge $2 v$ accumulator，
Price with louvred metal case and circuit， Puce with ouvred metal case and
$29 / 6$ ．Or ready for use， $8 / 9$ extra．
T．V．CABTEFTS．Leading manufacturess surplus．Attractive designs．Wainut
veneered，with doors for 15 ， 16 ，or 17 in ． Tube，£3－19－6．Carr．7，6．
MEIIATURE MOTOLES $24 / 23$ y．D．C or A．C．made by Haover Lid．Canada．Size
 diam，Brand New．9／9．


Type BM2 Stue $8 \times 51 \times$ 2kin．Supplies 120 F
 and 2 ． 0.4 a to 1 amp． luilysmoothed．There－ iny completely re－ placing hoth M．T． batteries and I．T． 2 V．acrumulaters． AC．mains supply 200200 50 cics BATEREY FOREALL VERS normally using 2 y．Accumulaior complete kit of parte with dagrams and


VOLUNE CONTROLS witb long fin． diam．）spindte all values ？ 2 ：with switch． switch， 46 ．

TANLEACTURERS＇
 IIAES TRANSFOKMERS．Primaries $250-25 n v .50 \mathrm{chs}$ ．Fully shrouded uprlyitt mounting 485－0－425 \＆ $150 \mathrm{mat} .6 .3 \quad 3,3$ R， $\therefore 3$ 2．2911，pust 2\％．Wearite 325－0－325\％ 100 \＃1． 6,3 V． 2.5 a． 5 Y． 2 a．， $19: 9$ Drot Fhreurg Ehassis type $250-0-230$ Y． 70 mA ． 3.3 ₹． $2.5 \mathrm{a}, 109$.
 60 v． $\left.24^{\prime \prime}\right) \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{A}, 6.3$ v． $5 \mathrm{a}, 25: 9: 360-(1-200 \mathrm{v}$ $30 \mathrm{~mA}_{2}+4 \mathrm{y} .3 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{g}$ ．
A－GOET，SMOOTHEG CHIOKE $250 \mathrm{~mA}, 5 \mathrm{H}$（0）ohnas
$50 \mathrm{~mA} ; 10 \mathrm{H} 100 \mathrm{ohms}$
150 mA ， $5-10 \mathrm{H} 150$ ohms Trop．
160 m．A． 5 H .100 ohms $\qquad$ ．．． 116 द．T．type 1 адmp． 2 ohms . .317
$\ldots .28$
NXGGYE E．H．F．SMOOTHISG COX－ DEWSERS 02 Mfd $5,000 v$ ．Cans， 29 ； 1 mfl． 2,50 v．Bakelite Tubulars， 3 3．
EK．－$n 0$ TR HETAL BLOCK PAPETL
mfd． 500 F
1 mfd .500 V．， $2 / 9$ ： 4 mfd ． 1.000 v．， 49 ： 4 mifd 1.550 v．， $5 / 9 ; 8-8 \mathrm{mrd} .500 \mathrm{v} .69$ ： 3 mid． 010 v． 4,$9 ; 10 \mathrm{mfd} 560 \mathrm{~V}$.

EXGHOVF，NLECTROLXTICS，Remget from unwed equipment．8－16．mfd． 550 צ． $13 ; 1.5 \% \mathrm{mfd}: 6 \mathrm{v}, 1 / 9$ ； 50 mid .50 v．， with chp，90．
EX－GOVF DAUBLE WOUND STED CPSTEP 1 OOWN TRANSFORMFLE
 plus $2 y$ prost．
EX－CuTF，ASE．Well Yentilated binck raceste finlshed，undrilled cover．Size－1资 $10 \times$ Oijn．bish．IDEAI FOR BATTERY CHARGER OR INSTRUMENT CASE OR．CGVER COULD BE USED FDF AMPLIFIEH．Omly 9／9，plus $2 / 9$ postage EX－GOTF．VALNES（NEW）

| 173 | 7／9 | EFP3 | $5 / 9$ | EF80 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15.5 | 79 | 6V6C： | 79 | EB91 | 89 |
| 3S4 | 819 | $6 \times 4$ | 819 | EFS 6 | 49 |
| $5 \times 3 \mathrm{C}$ | 819 | $6 \times 5 \mathrm{CT}$ | $7 / 9$ | EL32 | 39 |
| 5 CHC | 810 | 6L6G | 11／9 | ELa1 | 59 |
| $5 \mathrm{Z4C}$ | 89 | 80， | $7 \%$ | KT4年 | 89 |
| 6 K 7 c | 54 | 1216 | $7 / 9$ | EzZ90 | 8 |
| 6 K 8 C | 09 | 1502 | 49 | EZ819 | 96 |
| 3S，TCT | 6.9 | 25Z4G | 919 | EL84 | 106 |
| 6 SL CT | 89 | MF4 | $4 / 9$ | SP61 | 27 |
| 6SNTGT | 8.9 | ECC83 | $9: 9$ | 35Z4 | 8.9 |
| 6ATE | $2 / 9$ |  |  |  |  |

EX－tient．NXT RDF1．Brand new． cartoned．Complete with 14 valves． including 5EA，E．H．T．rectifier．Trans－ former．Chwke，etc．Sinly 299，carr． 76
EINGWHONTHCS（curent production） NOTEX－Giovs．


HENS＇WOIDDSEAL CONDENSEHE $605 \mathrm{mifc} .401 \mathrm{~V} . .01 \mathrm{mfd} .400 \mathrm{v}, .04 \mathrm{mjd}$ ， 500
 еа．： 5 mki .500 ₹．， $1 / 8 \mathrm{ea}$ ．

## R.S.C. A8 ULTRA LINEAR 12 WATT AMPLIFIER

 NEW 1955 Model High-Ftdelity PushPull Amplitler with "Bullt-in" Tone Control, Pre-amp stages, High sensitivisIncludes 5 valves ( 807 outputs). High Includes 5 valves ( 807 outpuis). High former, specially designed for Lltra Linear operation, and reliable-small condensers of current manufacture INDIVIDUAT CONTROLS FOR "BASS AND TREBLE "Lift" and "Cut.: Frequency response $\frac{1}{3}$ db. 30-30.000 cict Six negative feedback loops. Hum leved
71 db down. ONLY 70 millivolts INPUT required for FULL OUTPUT. Suitable for use with all makes and types of pickComparable with the vers besit desings.

## For STANDARD or <br> KECORLAYING MUSICAL INSTRU' MeNTS such as stirind 1

 GUTTARS. Such as OUTRING BOCKES: with plug provides $300 \mathrm{~V} \cdot 29 \mathrm{~mA}$ ancl 6.3 F UNIT, For supply of a RADIO FEEDE: mains $200-230-250$ v. 50 ctcs . Out puts for : and 15 obm speakers. Kit is complete in last nut. Chassis is fully pinched. Fin instructions and polnt-to-point wirine instructions and point-to-point wiring at ef7/15/-, or factory built 45:- exira Carriage $10 \%$ -
## If required louvred metal cover with 2

## SUPERHET FEEDER UNIT

Design of a high quality Radio Iumer Unit (specially suitable for use wtth any of ou Amplifers). Delayed A.V.C. Very hith Percentage modulation of the Transmitter can be handled without distortion The W.Ch Sw. incorporates Gram. gosition. Controls are Tuming, F. F. Ch. and Vol. Only 250 v . 15 mA . H. T. and $\mathrm{L} . \mathrm{T}$. of 6.3 v . 1 amp. required tromt
ampliffer. Size of undt approx. $9-6$-7in. high. Simple alignment procedure. Polnt-to-point wiring diagrams, in struction and priced parts list with illustration, 2/6. Total building cost 84/15:- For descriptive leaflet send S.A.E

GARRARD 3-SPEED MIXER ATTOCHANGER RC110. For Standard A.C mains $200-250$ v. 50 cies. Current Monel. Brand new, cartoned. ProVision for taking 10 records. Fitted Hith-Fidelity turnover bick-up head Standard or dond point $=13$ lus for Standara or limited number at ondy fz.19.6. Cery limit.

LINEAR L45 MINIUTETRE, 45 WNTI QUALITY AMPLIFIER. Suitable for use with Garrard B.S.R. or any othel record-playing unit, and most micruSeparate Bass and Treble Controls. For convenience when mounted in caininet, mains switch is incorporated in contiol. For A.C. mains input of $200-250 \mathrm{v}$. 50 cce output for $2 / 3$ ohm speaker. Three miniature Mullard valves used. Slze of unit only $6-5-5 \mathrm{itn}$. high. Chassis is fully isolated from mains. Graranteed 12 inonths. Only . $£ 5 / 19 / 6$.

ELLIPTICAK P.M. SPEAKER. 7 Y $\operatorname{tin}$. Goodmans. Suitable for above, i96.

LINEAR 'DIATONIC, 10 WAGT HIGHA TINEAR AMPITFIERE FOH $200-230-250 \% 50 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{cs}$. A.G. Mains. Varve line-up ECCB3, ECC83. EL84, EL84, EZ81 miniature Mullard. The unit has seli contanned Pre-amplifer/Tone Control staises and separate Bass and Treble controls Independent 'Mike, and Grem input sockets aro provided. Totat hapmonic
distortion only $0.25 \%$ at 6 watits. Due to distortion on latest miniatare comptinents of proved reliahility size is only 1 (i-6-6ins. Output- Matchings for 3 and 15 obm speakers. Finished in attrety sid Sted or Deposit 2619 plus 10 - cous. and or Deposit 269 pins 16. for full detaile.

carrying handles can be supplied for 17/6. Additional input socket with assoinputs, such as Gram and "Mike "ine or Tape and Radio can be mixed, can be provded ior 13- extra. Guaranteed 12 months.
TERMS on assembled two Input model. DEPOSIT 25:6 and nine monthly pay-
HIGYZ FIDELITY MICIROPIONES and SPEAKERS in stock. Keen cash prices or H.P. terms if supplied with amplifier.
R.S.C. $4-5$ WATT AS
HIGH-GAIN AMPLIFIER A highty sensitive 4-valve ghitlity ampificir for thathome, ete. Only 50 milinvolts inDut is refull outpu so that it is
 uifable for
use with the latest high-fidelity pick-up heads, in addition to all other types of pick-ups and practically all mikes. Separate Bass and Treble Controls ape provided. These bive full long-playing preerrd equalisation. Hum, level is
nurligible beiny 71 dib. down. 15 db.
 $300 \cup 25 \mathrm{~mL}$, and L.T. of $6.3 \% 1.5$ a. is available for the supply of a Radio Feeder Unit, or Tape Deek bre-amplifier. For A.C. mams input of $200-230$. 250 v. 50 efer. Chassis is not alive. Ifit is completa in every detail and includes Gully punched chassis (with basediate) with Blue hammer finish and point to-point wiring diamiams and instructions. Exceptional value at only f415:, or assenibled ready use 25:- extra, plus $3 / 6$ carr.
HLESSEY 10in, P.M. $3.0 H M$ SPEAKER Witin High liux Density Marnet Recommended for use with above A5. A7, of minear L45 Amplifiers. Price $28 / 9$
B.S.C. TA1 HIGH QUALITY TAPE DEGK AMPLIFIER. FOR ALL Tape Deoks with High Impedance, Playback and Erase Heads, such as Lane, Truvor, etc, (Unit can now luatly for be supplied ior use with latest
Collaro Troe Transcrlptor: refer to TAIC). For A.C
 ens. Positive compensated identification for reondink level by Magic Eye. Recording facilities for 15 . $f$ or $\operatorname{lin}$. per sec. Auto matic equalisation at the turn of a knob Linear frequency respers. Negative feed-back equaiisation. Minimum microphony and hum. isation. Minimum microphony and hum. erasure and distortionless reproduction Senstivity is 15 millivolts so that any kind of erystal microphone is suitable. kind of orystal microphone is suitable. quired from Recording head. Provision is quired from Recordins head. Proving vit can made for used as a gram-amplifier requiring also be used as agram-amplifer requinng input of leaflet Gd.

## R.S.C 30 WATT ULTPA LINEAR HIGH-FIDELTYY AMPLIFIER A6

## A highly sensitive Push-Pull, high output

 unt with self-contained Pre-amp. Tone Control Stases. Cerified periormance fgures compare equally with most expensive amplifiers available, Hum level 70 db . down. Frequiency response $\pm 3 \mathrm{db}$. $30-30,000$ e/cs, A specially designedsectionally wound uitra linear output secionally wound ultra linear output
transformer is used with 807 output transformer is used with 807 output
valves. All components ate chosen for valves. All components are chosen for
rellability. Six valves are used and rellability, Six valves are used, and
separate Bass and Treble controls, Miniseparate Bass and Treble controls, Mini-
mum input required for fuil output is mum input required for fuil output is only 30 millivolts so that ANY KIND OF MICROPHONE OR PICK-UP IS SDITSCHOOLS, THEATRES, DANCE Getinar use. with Electronic OHGAN, standard or long-playing records. OU'fPLT Sock H.T. for a RADIO FEEDER UNI'. A.C. Mains and has outputs for 3 and 15 ohm speakers. Complete kit of parts with fully punched chassis and point-to-point Wring diagrams and instructions. If requiled. cover as for AB can be supplled for $17 / 6$ An extra-input with assoONL ciated vol. control so that as Gram. and Mike can be Carr. 10/mixed. can be provided for $13 /$ - extra. The amplifier can be supplied, factory bullt with 12 months' guarantee, for 50 extra. FERMS for assembled two mput model : DEPOSIT 28/9 and 9 monthly payments of 28/9.
R.C.A 20 WATT RE-ENTRANT in. For Outgoor wor in. M. SPEAKERS, Ali $2-3$ ohms, bin. Goodmans, 1 th/9. 61 in . Plessey, $16 / 9$. 8in. Rola, 199. 101n. Elac. 26/9. 12in, 3 or 15 ohms type HF1012 10 watts, high. fidelity type. Highly recommended for use with our A8 amplifier. $£ 410 / 3$. 12 in . Plessey 15 ohm 10 watts, $59 / 6$.
PLESSEY DUAL CONCENTRIC 12 in 15 ohm IIGII FIDELITY SMEAKER with bullt-in tweeter (completely separate elifptical speaker with choke, condensers. etc.) providing extraordinarily realistic reproduction when used with rear A8 or similar amplifier; Rated 10
watts. Price complete, only $25 / 1^{\text {ri/ }} / 6$.
M.F. SPEAKERS $2-3$ ohms, Bin. R.A. Field, 600 ohms , $11 / 9$.
COAXIAL CABLE 75 ohms, in. 8d. yard. Twin Screened Feeder. 11f. yard.

## SELENIUA RECTIFIERS

| $6 / 12 \mathrm{v}$. 1 a . | 4/11 | 6-12 v. $\frac{1}{1} \mathrm{~B}$ H.W. 29 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6!12 v. 2 a. | 819 | H.T. Types II.W. |
| 612 v .4 s . | $11 / 9$ | 150 v .40 mA . $3 / 9$ |
| 6112 v. 4 ã. | 149 | 250 v . 50 mA . $5 / 9$ |
| $6 / 12$ v. 6 a. | $19 / 9$ | 250 v .80 mA .79 |
| 6 6id v. 10 a. | $25 / 2$ | 250 v. $150 \mathrm{~mA} . \quad 9 / 9$ |
| L.T. Types | H.W. | $300 \mathrm{v} .250 \mathrm{~mA} .12 / 9$ |

## R.S.C. 3-4 WATT AT <br> HIGH-GAIN AMPLIFIER

For 230-250 v. 50 c/es. Malns input Appearance and specification, with exception of output watage, as A5. Assembled $22 / 6$ extra. Carr. 3/6.
TIIE SKIFOUK T.R.F. IRECEIVER A design of a 3-valve $230-250$ F. A.C. Malns recelver with selenium rectifier. It con sists of a variable-Mu high-gain t. F stage followed by a low distortion anode used. Valve line up being 6 K 7 , SP61 GF6G. Selectivity and quality are well up to standard: and siniplicity of construction is a spectal feature. Polnt-to-point wiring diagrams, instructions and parts Wist, 1ig. This receiver can be built for a maximum of fa/19/6 including attractive Browa or Cream Bakelite or Walnut Browa or Cream Bakelite or walnut
venfercd wood cabinet $12 \times$ ar
$5 \%$
in

Terms: C.W. W. or C.O.D. NO C.O.D. umier £1. Post $1 / 9$ extra under £2: $2 / 9$ extra under ej.


Available in two sizes: $3^{\prime \prime}$ and $12^{\prime \prime}$ price $6 \frac{1}{2}$ gns. (tax paid) and 10 gns. respectively. There is also a single cone version in the same sizes: price $\mathbf{x 6 . 2 . 6}$ (tax paid) and $£ 10.0 .0$, respectively.
N.B. These speakers may be used on their own or with anothersuitable speaker, using a crossover network


The special dual-cone construction of Philips high fidelity lourtspeakers ensures a smooth response over the entire audible range, with efficiency and transient response of a high order. The spatial distribution of acoustic energy is excellent --. evers at the highest frequencies.

Both cones are driven by the same coil and magnet, resulting in simitar sensitivities for high and low treyuencies. The air gap has been made long and the coil moves in a homogencous magnetic field at all times; a copper ring is incorporated in the air gap to keep the voice coil impedance constant over the whole frequency range.

Your high fidelity dealer can obtain these loudspeakers for your.

## PHILIPS ELECTRICAL ITD

E.L.A. and Musical Equipment Dept Century House * Shaftestury Avencic Londion • WC2 (PR633A)


## The <br> BRMAR

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Valve ratings and base connection symbols.
Classified lists of nearly 300 valves, teletubes and selenium rectifers.
Germanium diede section including ratings in various circuits.
Brimistors section.
Radio Engineering formulae and NEW circuits.
Brimarize section. Valves and teletuber.
Up-tc-date substitution list of American types.
Equivatents and C.V. numbers. Details of Trustworthy types.
Valuable intormation on Transistors.

EVERY mORTH
VOL XXXII. Ho. 603, MAR., 1957
COMMENTS OF THE MONTH

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The Editor will be pleased to consider orticles of a practical mature. Such articles should be written on one side of the paper onl!, and should comain the name and address of the sender. Whilst the Editor does nor hold himself responsible for manuscriphs, every effort will be made to return them if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. All correspondence intended for the Editor should be addressed: The Eifitor Practical Wireless, George Newnes, Lid., Tower House, Southampion Street, Strand, W/C.2. Owing to the rapid progress in the design of wireless apparatus and to our efforfs to keep our readers in touch with the latest developmentr, we give no warranty that apparatus described in our columns is nor the subject of letters patent.

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25th YEAR OF ISSUE

## AMATEUR TRANSMITTING

AMATEUR transmitting was an established hobby in this country long before broadcasting was introduced in 1922. In fact, the first amateur transmitting licence was granted in 1905 and it was largely as a result of the work of these pioneers that broadcasting finally came into being. It was natural that they should band themselves together into a society which would act as a clearing house for information and foster interest in the new science. The pioneers of the radio industry and of broadcasting were all drawn from the ranks of the early amateur transmitters and radio experimenters. Strangely enough it is not a hobby which has attracted amateurs to the same extent as the construction of and experiments with radio receivers. This is surprising because amateur transmitting has a never-failing fascination and interest not equalled by experiments with receivers. Perhaps the main reason is that it is necessary to pass an examination in the morse code and in other subjects before an experimenter is entitled to transmit. This is a very necessary precaution. Otherwise transmitting on the amateur bands would be impossible if those with no knowledge of transmitting processes and without reasonable skill in transmitting morse were allowed free licence to transmit. Those of our readers who have appealed for a less rigid examination are asking for something which for those reasons alone cannot be granted.

We have in this journal for over 24 years encouraged amateur transmitters, and we have regularly featured the subject. One or iwo readers, however, have suggested that in view of the comparatively small number of amateur transmitters the space would be better occupied by information and articles relating to reception, and we therefore invite our readers to express their views on this subject, by sending us a postcard stating whether they are in favour of a continuance of the feature or not

## LATE DELIVERY OF GOODS

$\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{N}}$N view of the transport difficulties brought about by petrol rationing we would ask our readers to be indulgent with advertisers who are not now able to dispatch their goods with the same promptitude as hitherto. There is considerable delay on the railways, and where goods are despatched by road petrol rationing alone restricts the number of journeys a delivery van can make in one month.

## INDEX TO VOLUME 32

THE index to Volume 32 is now ready, and copies are available from the publisher (address as on this page) for 1s. 1d. by post. Loose leaf binders are available for 10 s . post free from the Practical Wireless Binding Department, Tower House, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2.-F. J. C.

Our next issue, dated April, will be published on March 7th.

# Round the Utoritat Wiretess <br> produced in the optimum order. 

Broadcast Receiving Licences THE following statement shows the approximate number of Broadcast Receiving Licences in force at the end of Noventer, 1956, in respect of wireless receiving stations situated within the various Postal Regions of England Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The numbers include Licences issued to blind persons without payment.

| Rection <br> London Postal .. <br> Home Counties |  |  | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1,243,600 |
|  |  |  | 1,231,239 |
| Midland |  |  | 406,228 |
| North Eastern ... |  |  | 1.249,342 |
| North Western |  | . | 944,341 |
|  |  |  | 779,942 |
| Wates and Border Commex |  |  | 493,460 |
| Total England and Wales |  | $\ldots$ | 6,908.237 |
| Scoiland |  |  | 882,285 |
| Northern Ireland |  | $\cdots$ | 200,302 |
| Grand Total |  |  | 990,8 |

## America Honours W. S. Barrell

DURING his recent visit to the U.S.A.. Mr. W'. S. Barrell (E.M.I. Studios Lid.) was elected an Honorary Member of the Audio Engineering Society of America--. this being the first time that the honour has been conferred on anyone other than an American citizen.

The Society's constitution provides that the Board of Governors may elect to Honorary Membership "persons of ouistanding repute and eminence in the science of Audio Engineering or any of its allied arts, and to quote the citation) it is "in recognition of Mr. Barrell's contribitions (over a period of many years) to improvements in disc recording and the equipment used therefor."

Mr. . Barrell is a well-known figure in the industry, having joined he Columbia Gramophone Co. Ltd. in 1925 as chief engincer of their recording department. Alter the merger of "His Master's Voice" and Columbia in 1931 to form Electric \& Musical Industries Ltd., Mr. Barrell was in charge of the recording engineering activities of the group, and in 1945 he became manager of the E.M.I. Recording Studios. He retired from that position at the end of last year and is now recording technical liaison officer for the E.M.I. Group.
By "QUESTOR"

Electronic Brain Selects Motor

## Car Colours

THE "electronic brain" has been applied to a new prob-lem-the painting of motor cars. E.M.I. Electronics Ltd. have been commissioned to furnish elecironic control gear for an automatic conveyor system to be installed by Geo. W. King Ltd., of Stevenage, Herts, in the body-painting plant of the new factory being built by SIMCA at Poissy in France.

After exhaustive enquiries in the U.S.A. and in Germany, SIMCA decided that the combination of E.M.I. control with the King conveyor produced a system well in advance of anything available anywhere else in the world.

The "electronic brain" will allow the factory staff to decide each evening exactly how many cars, in each possible combination of colours, they wish to produce next day. On receiving this information it will control the whole elaborate conveyor system, six miles long, so that the right coloured bodies are automatically

The total value of this order is likely to be over $£ 500,000$, which gives an indication of how important " automatic" equipment is likely to become in out export trade.
New British Standard Supplement THE British Standards Institution announces the publication of Supplement No. 4 to B.S. No. 530 (1948)

While B.S. 530 was being revised. an Inter-Service list of symbols was issued which differed from those in the British.Standard. Later the Services agreed 10 use, instead, B.S. 530 (and its supplemenis), together with an addendum listing ihese differences.

Supplement No. 4 has been drafted mainly with a view to removing these differences, and it will now be possible for the Services to reduce substantially the size of their addendum.
Supplement No. 4 contains guiding principles for the preparation of circuit diagrams which are additional to those on pages 5 to 15 of B.S. 530 , and new or modified symbols which reflect advances in lechnique.

Symbols for transistors and allied devices, keeping pace with


The radio room and the radio officer, Mr. J. G. Madsen, on the "Magga Dan" now on the way to the Anravrtic. The apparatus aboard includes an 800-watt transminter and a short-wave receiver.
recent advances in semi-conductor developments, form an iniportant part of the Supplement. In drafting these, attention has been paid to American practice.
Copies of this Supplement may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, Sales Branch, 2, Park Street, W.1, price $3 / 6$.

## Mars Contacted

THE planet Mars was contacted
for the first time by the U.S. navy's 600 -in. radio telescope during

Since 1952 Mr. Richardson has been technical assistant to the director of the Electric Lamp Manufacturers* Association, where he was largely responsible for the technical work and was acting secretary to the technical committees concerned with lamp specifications. Before that, from 1947, he was with the London Transport Executive as a technical assistant in the Signal Engineer's Office, Earls Court.

Mr. Richardson began his engineering training in 1939 with Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., North Woolwich, testing carrier telephone and telegraphy equipment. During the war he was transferred with the company to Leicester, returning in 1946, and while there studied electrical engineering at Leicester College of Arts and Technology. He obtained the Higher National Certificate and was elected a Graduate, I.E.E., in 1951.
A.A. Radio Network Now Covers Jersey
THE Automobile
Association announces the extension of its radio-controlled breakdown service to the island of Jersey.
the week of Sept. 9th, 1956. T. P. McCullough and R. M. Sloanaker, radio astronomers at the Naval Research Laboratory, detected the radio waves from the planet. The radiations, measured at a wavelength of 3 cms ., are related to the surface temperature of the planet. Results of the study on Mars indicate an average temperature for the planet slightly lower than the freezing point of water.

## R.C.E.E.A. Technical Secretary

MR. J. F. RICHARDSON has been appointed technical secretary of the Radio Communication and Electronic Engineering Association. He will work under Mr. H. E.F. Taylor, whose appointment as Executive Secretary of the Association was announced recently.

From the control room in the St. Helier headquarters of the A.A. continuous radio contact can be maintained with all road patrols on the island.
A.A. members in trouble can obtain immediate assistance, either from an A.A. patrol or from a garage operating the A.A. free breakdown scheme by: telephoning Central 544 or Central 2464.
The radio control centre in Jersey is the 22 nd to be opened since the A.A. began using radio in London in 1949, and completes the 20 per cent. radio expansion scheme announced fór 1956.

## B.I.R.E.

THE following meetings will take placé diring February, 1957
London Section: Wedresday, February 27th, at 6.30 p.m.

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, London, W.C.1. " Some Applications' of Nucleonics in Medicine "-a paper by E. W. Pulsford, B.Sc.(Associate Member), and N. Veall, B.Sc.

West Midlands Section: Wednesday, February 13th, at 6p.m. Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Technical College, Wulfruna Street. Wolverhampton. "An Automatic System for Electronic Component Assembly "-a paper by K. М. МсКее, B.Sc.
Merseyside Section: Thursday, February 14th, at 7 p.m. Council Room, Chambers of Commerce, 1, Old Hall Street, Liverpool, 3. "Radioactivity and Its Measurement "--a paper by E. W. Pulsford, B.Sc. (Associate Member).

North Eastern Section: Wednesday, February 13 ih, at 6 p.m. Institution of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, Neville Hall, Westgate Road, Newcastle-uponTyne. Details from Local Secretary: J. Bilbrough, c/o Microwave Instruments Limited, West Chirton Industrial Estate, North Shields. Note: The paper originally announced in the Programme Booklet for this date has been brought forward to January 9th.

## Indian Railway Radiophone

A CONTRACT for the first VHF
Multi-channel Radio-telephone system in India has been placed with Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company Ltd. by the Government of India on behalf of Western Railways. The order is for Multi-channel Terminal Units, Type HM.102, with amplifying units and Multi-Channel Terminal Units Type HM. 104.
Two radio-telephone links will be established, one between Bhaynagar and Surat and the other between Jamnagar and Rajkot, in the Western Railways network. The system which will have a potential capacity of 48 two-way telephone channels between Jamnagar and Rajkot and 24 between Bhavnagar and Surat will be equipped initially to provide four circuits.

The HM. 102 and HM. 104 Terminal Units are two of a series developed by Marconi's for use in terrain unsuitable for the construction of line or cable routes. They are designed to carry up to 48 telephone channels any of which may be sub-divided to give either 18 or 24 telegraph channels.

# Gonverting a BY E.V. KING Portablle 

## THE CONVERSION OF AN OLD GRAMOPHONE

 TO A RECORD PLAYERTHE writer came across an ordinary portable gramophone measuring llin. x 16 in . x 6 in . and experienced no difficulty in converting it, using full-sized and therefore low:priced components. The portable gramophone had the usual coarse tone, no control of volume and was heavy on records. The finished player was fully portable as long as niains were available, tone was very good and volume fully controllable; the wear on records was negligible. The components are not critical-most of the parts will be found in the average spares box. If the pick-up and speaker are available this conversion will cost about $£ 2$. The writer fitted an old magnetic pick-up, but a head could be fitted to the old tone-arm (this would have to be moved to another support).


Fig. 1.-This lavout is mimportant (see lext).
The player uses the original spring motor, although the writer later fitted a standard Collaro motor from an old radiogram. This motor fits with ?in. depth to spare. A two-valve amplifier using two EF50s, one as an L.F. amplifier and one as an output valve, provides about $\frac{1}{2}$ watt mains input output, which is ample for an AC. 200-240V ordinary living-room party. A small plug is provided in the pick-up leads so that a microphone may be plugged in for social use, baby alarm, crystal set amplifier, etc.


Fig. 2.-Mains power unit,
motor panel in any convenient position (see Fig. 1), provided the filament transformer is not underneath the pick-up when it is on a record. The L.T. of 6.3 volts is taken from a small filament transformer, although the writer used a large speaker transformer which gave just under: 6 volts on load with 240 volts mains fed into the old anode windings. The thick

Fig. 3 shows the top view of the motor panel

## Testing the H.T. and L.T. Supply Unit

Plug into mains, black wire to neutral and red wire to live, as shown in plan of three-point socket, then switch on. With an A.C. voltmeter test between the earth tag and the L.T. tag-it should read just over.


Fig. 3.--plan of layout.
secondary winding, of course, providing the 6 volts. This transformer is perfectly satisfactory and does not overheat even when left on for four hours. The H.T. supply is direct from the mains via a metal rectifier and resistance smoothing. A three-way tag strip is mounted under the motor board (or a multi-pinned plug may be used) as terminals for H.T., L.T. and Earth-no actual earth is, however, used. A mains lead is taken out from a hole either in front or in the motor panel. The red wire of the mains lead should go to the switches as shown (see Fig. 2) and the black wire to the filament transformer and the negative side of the smoothing condenser or condensers. This is sometimes a tag, but is often the case itself, in which event the clip holding the condenser in place will make a convenient point on which to solder a lead. The $3,000-\mathrm{ohm}$ smoothing resistance should be mounted "in space," so that it does not overheat. Note that the red end of the rectifier musi be connected to the smoothing circuit. When this unit is wired, complete it by attacling final leads to the tag board.


Tag strip All other components soldered direct to
tegs or chassis
Fig. 5.-Ther of the underside of control panel.

## The Amplifier

A simple chassis is cut from tinplate or aluminium (see Fig. 4). If aluminium is used, then solder tags will be necessary at all earth joints, but with tinplate


Fig. 4.-De Dails of the chassis--tinplate or aluminium.
the wires may be soldered direct. The writer mounted the valveholders as shown and cut the hole for the volume-control. This hole needs placing carefully. The control knob must not foul the pick-up or the furntable and the control must not be too near the output valve or transformer. The writer found he could fit it best between the valveholders, so that when not being used the pick-up arm was over the

knob. Once set for a certain from it may be more or less left alone.

The speaker transformer and $8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ H.T. decoupling condenser were mounted directly under the control panel, which is cut to fill completely the space where the horn used to come out. Plywood is best for the panel, metal is least suitable, although the prototype used aluminium. The sketch (see Fig. 5) shows the approximate position of components. The tag board is mounted to tally with the one on the motor board. The pick-up is fixed to the control panel, bearing in mind the following :

1. The lid is able to close at all times except with 12in. records.
2. That it is as near as possible at a tangent to the record when playing.
3. That the record pulls and does not push the needle.
4. That when static the pick-up rest can be used.

The writer at first used a home-made moving coil pick-up, using an old meter movement as the basis, but later fitted a standard large moving-iron pick-up as it looked neater. Any ordinary crystal or magnetic one will do. When positioned, remove it from the panel until later. Note that you should always remove needle and needle grub screw from pick-ups when fitting to avoid damage-especially with crystal types.


Speaker
Primary to Anode and hTT Secondary to speaker


Filament
Primary to Meins
Secondary to Filaments.

Fig. 6.-Identifying the lags on transformers with flash-lamp and torch battery.

The best way to carry out the wiring (see Fig. 7) is as follows:

1. Wire all earth connections to chassis and earth tag, i.e., Pins 1, 5, 8 and 4 on valveholders, minus of $8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ condenser, one side of pilot light and one side of volume control.
2. Wire in the resistors and condensers directly on valve tags and earthing tatgs (or solder to tin plate). Remember to put the minus side of the two bias electrolytics to earth and the plus sides to pin 6 (vaives are numbered clockwise looking from under them).

Make sure you have connected the anode of V2 and the H.T. line to the primary of the speaker transformer. The primary can be tested as shown (see Fig. 6) with a torch battery and bulb, the bulb will not light. The lamp will light when connected to the secondary as shown.

The coupling condenser. C8 must be a good one and is best purchased new, 500 volt working preferably. If this is not good, not only will the output be distorted but the life of V 2 will be short.

All the components have large tolerances and may come from the spares box. When buying ex-Government EF50s at, say, 2s. 6d. each, reject any with cracks in the glass round the pins. New ones are available surplus for 5 s . each, but the writer used 2s. 6d. ones. Be careful to place the valves very carefully when putting them in or you will crack the glass! If old valveholders are used be careful, as oxidisation causes bad contacts ; clean them with a small sharp penknife and do not remove valves unnecessarily.

Make sure the tag strip has three connections : Earth; L.T. to


Fig. 8.-Fitting a tone control. pins 9 ; H.T. to speaker transformer, etc.

Take a short lead out from the speaker transformer secondary, long enough to go to the speaker which is mounted on a hole cut in the lid.

## Testing the Amplifier

Plug into the mains and connect mating tag strips with 6 in . lengths of wire (or longer) for testing. The valves should warm up-if they do not, inspect filament transformer and circuit on pins 1 and 9 of valves (you cannot see the filaments, but the valves will get warm after 10 mins. or so). Touch pin 7 of V2, use an insulated screwdriver. Clicks should be heard in the speaker when this is done. If not, inspect all wiring, etc. concerned with that valve. Now touch pin 7 on V1. A loud hum should come from the speaker, if not, inspect all wiring concerned with this valve.

Now mount the pick-up and fix everything in position including the speaker. This should be Sin., carefully mounted in the lid so that it does not foul the pick-up or knobs when closed. Switch on and make sure the pick-up is plugged in. Put on a record and adjust the volume control.

## Performance

The writer found that ample volume is available for a large room and more than was comfortable in a
small one. When advanced too far V2 overloads and some distortion is present but even this is not intolerable. A 6 V 6 or similar output valve could be fitted but ventilation would be necessary. The writer actually fitted a small air grifle near the valves but it was hardly necessary with the EF50s. If a small microphone or earpione is plugged into the pick-up socket, a really useful baby alarm is available and the unit may be left switched on continually and no harm will result.

Fig. 7.-Amplifier circuit.

## Further Information

 ance. if the records are not too worn. carefully adjusted.

When fitting the speaker put strong fabric between it and the top of the cabinet to prevent damage to the cone. Chromium slats would improve the appear-

Reproduction is somewhat better with the lid open
A tone control may be fitted as shown (see Fig. 8), and will prove useful in cutting out needle scratch if

## EIST OF COMPONENTS

## Resistors

(All + watt uness otherwise stated.)
R1-150 ohm.
R2-1 M. Pot. Volume.
R3- 50 K .
R4-250 K.
R5-2.2 K $\frac{1}{2}$ watt.
R6 -1 M .
R7-3.000 2 watt.
R8-100 K Pot. Tone (Optional).

## Condensers

C1, $\mathrm{C}_{2}-16: 16 \mu \mathrm{~F} 350 \mathrm{v}$ or double $32 \mu \mathrm{~F}$.
C 3 I F
C4-8 or $16{ }^{\mu \mathrm{F} ~} 350 \mathrm{v}$.
C5, C6-25 uF 25 v.
$\mathrm{C} 7.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$.
C8-. $01 \mu \mathrm{~F} 500$ v. Sprague.
C9—. $02 \mu \mathrm{~F} 350$ v.
Two three-way tag strips or multi-pin plugs.
T2-Standard Speaker Transformer.
T1-Filament Transformer, $6 \mathbf{v}$. and 200-240 v. or use large speaker transforner.
S1. S2 - Toggle switches $240 \mathrm{v}$.1 amp.
MR1-Metal Rectifier 30 mA 250 v .
Speaker 3 ohms Sin. dia.

- Pick-up, any make magnetic or crystal.
:. Two-pin socket and plug for pick-up.
Since the earth line is direct to mains it is wise to use a wooden control panel and to varnish it afterwards covering any screws which come through. If the spring motor is used do not connect it to anything, leave it isolated. In any case, in common with all electric gear, do not use it in wet locations, i.e., a bathroom.
If the unit is to be moved about make sure the valves, pick-up and turntable are fixed firmly. Spring clips are best over the valves (see Fig. 9) ; a shoe-string may be used round the pick-up, and the turntable, being tapered, should hold firmly. A warning light may be fitted to the amplifier circuit to remind you when it is on. A 6 v. 18 amp or similar lamp would do. The writer used a small fash lamp from a torch and about 30 in . of 32 s.w.g. resistance wire wound round a resistor as a dropper.
The original model has given hours of enjoyment to the writer and his friends.


Fig. 9.-.-Vaveholder clips.


When bent round spigot on gramophone,
will assume a conical
shape
Fig. 10.-Gramophone spindle cone (if required).

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The Blattnerphone

IHAVE received the following query of a technical nature, the answer to which I feel will be of interest to other readers. 'One asks: "What was the Blattnerphone?" It was the precursor of our present system of wire- and tape recording. The apparatus consisted, in essentials, of a powerful electro-magnet with the two poles arranged opposite each other and with only a small gap separating them. At each end of the machine were two spools, one of which contained a length of thin steel tape. This was taken across through the gap of the magnets and so to the other reel or spool. The tape then fed from ene spool to the other when the mechanism was set in motion, in the same manner as a typewriter ribbon. The sounds to be recorded are fed into the electro-magnet in the same manner as the wireless signals are applied to a loudspeaker.

## New President of I.P.R.E.

CONGRATULATIONS to my old friend Colin Institute of Practical Radio Engineers. This is a wellmerited honour, and a specially appropriate recognition of his long services to the cause of amateur radio.

Some 25,000 service engineers and other technicians have listened to technical talks given by Colin Gardner on the occasions of Mullard film meetings held during the last year or two. Many of these film meetings were organised in co-operation with the Incorporated Institute of Practical Radio Engineers and centres of the Radio and Television Retailers' Association.

Mr. Gardner, a Fellow of the Institute, and who has been associated with it since its inception, was elected president for the years 1950 and 1951, following which he was elected a vice-president and operated as liaison officer for the Institute.
The Advance of V.H.F.
THE BBC's V.H.F. sound broadcasting service was brought within the reach of a further $14,000,000$ people when the Holme Moss V.H.F. F.M. transmitting station came into regular programme operation on December 10th.

Holme Moss is the first of the new high-power Y.H.F. stations to be opened in its permanent form with a full three-programme service. It is built on the same 150 -acre site as the BBC's Holme Moss television station, and is situated $1,750 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea level adjoining the Holmfirth-Woodhead road ( $\mathrm{B}: 6024$ ) some eight miles south of Huddersfield.
The V.H.F. transmitters are housed in an extension to the-television station building. The new building is of similar construction and appearance to the original one, being stone faced and having double windows throughout in order to conserve heat during cold weather.

In general, the new station is expected to provide satisfactory reception in Yorkshire, with the exception
of the northern and extreme eastern parts of the North Riding; Lancashire as far north as Morecambe Bay; Lincolnshire with the exception of the extreme eastern and southern parts; Cheshire; Derbyshire ; Nottinghanshire ; north Leicestershire ; north Shropshire ; most of Staffordshise ; the north-eastern part of Anglesey; Flintshire and most of Denbighshire. There will, of course, be some locations within this area, particularly in valleys and behind hills, where reception is difficult or even unsatisfactory, as with television reception.

The transmissions will be horizontally polarised and will be on the following frequencies : North of English Home Service, 93.7 Mc/s : Light Programme, $89.3 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$; Third Programme, $91.5 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$. The effective radiated power on each programme service will be 120 kW .

## Very Short Waves !

$\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{T}}$ is interesting to note that research workers are now delving into the mysteries of Ultra High Frequencies and Micro-Waves. The G.E.C. in their review of activities over the past year refer to frequencies of $10,000 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$. Their experiments in micro-wave techniques include the development of a magnetron for low-power pulsed operation at $10,000 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$. A new and more robust form of higher-power magnetron for operation at $10.000 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ has also been produced. Other work hais been concerned with travelling wave tubes, of which the large frequency bandwidth is becoming increasingly important in muli-channel micro-wave communication. A research programme has been carried out on the design parameters of high-power travelling wave tubes operating in the $500 / 1,000 \mathrm{Mc}$ 's frequency band. Peak powers in excess of 10 kW and an efficiency of 30 per cent. have been obtained.

## International Scout Jamboree

I HAVE been most interested in the way that radio amateur activities have been slowly increasing in various types of exhibitions sun by local authorities and other public events.

At the International Scout Jamboree, to be held in Sutton Coldfield in August, amateur radio will play its part by having its own special radio station operating from the camp and using a special call sign. Members of some well-known clubs are organising this interesting event, and if any readers would like to assist in any way they should contact Mr. A. F. Dennis (G3CNV) at 47, Hemlingford Road, Walmley, Sutton Coldfield. This event is being held to celebrate the 50 th anniversary of the foundation of the Boy Scout Movement and jo0th aniniversary of the birth of the founder, Lord BadenPowell.

[^0]THE DETAILS AND PRINCIPLES OF A USEFUL CLASS OF TEST INSTRUMENTS. By W. Cleland

RESISTANCE measurement is usually included among the ranges of a multi-range testmeter. A Wheatstone bridge, which one would use for precision, is not rapid enough when tests become numerous, and a direct-reading instrument is indispensable. It enables checks to be made upon the following :
(1) The values of resistors,
(2) Faults in the wiring.
(3) Coil and switch connections.
(4) Open-circuits and short-circuits in valves and other components.
(5) Polarities and condition of rectifiers.
(6) The leakage resistance of electrolytic condensers.

Since the need for an ohmmeter arises continually, it is worth while to reserve a meter entirely for resistance measurements. It is then easy to assemble and calibrate without the extra complication of current and voltage ranges. A sensitive meter has the advantage that it does not take a heavy current from the battery, and the battery will therefore last for a long time. There is the further advantage that components such as miniature rectifiers will not be damaged by an excessive current when connected to the ohnmeter terminals. Low-priced microammeters have been obtainable at various times in the form of direction-finding indicators, thermometers, etc., but


Fig. 3.-Circuit of an ohmmeter covering $100 \Omega$ to 5 MO in three ranges with a common scale.
microammeters, scaled as such, are more expensive.
A true ohmmeter measures the voltage-current ratio by means of a pair of coils, but the ordinary type used in servicing responds to the current through:

the resistance or else to the potential drop across it, but not to both simultaneously. The shunt form of ohmmeter, which measures a resistance in terms of its effect upon the potential drop, finds its most useful application in measuring low resistances, while the


Fig. 2.-A simple circuit which measures from $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ to $5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ in two ranges. Maximum current approximately $100 \mu A$. A single scale serves for both ranges.
series form, which measures the current through the resistance, is convenient for the higher ranges. As the formule of Fig. 5 show, both varieties have similar scale shapes except that the scale of the shunt ohnimeter increases from left to right, while the series form of scale increases in the opposite direction. It


Fig. 4.-Scale of the ohmneters of Figs. 2 and 3. Mid-scale value $=15$. On the different ranges the figures are to be multiplied by factors of $100,1,000$ and 10,000 respectively to give ohms values.
should be possible to devise circuits which will reverse either scale, so that a single scale could be made to serve both shunt and series forms, but it appears that the-circuit arrangements would be rather awkward, and it is much simpler to use two scalesone for ranges of the series type and the other for the shiunt type.
In setting zero and full-scale deffection the ends of the scale cone into use, but the maximum value which it is worth marking will.be short of the end of the scale, and the ratio of this maximum to the minimum


Fig. 7.-The reverse of the top panel, showing the componems and some of the wiring.
division (just above zero) usefully expresses the range. The mid-scale reading, Ro, is important, since it is also the resistance of the ohmmeter itself on the particular range, and it can be related to the maximum and minimum division, these being, let us say, 25Ro and Ro/25 respectively (giving points equally spaced from the ends of the scale). A factor of 100 between adjacent ranges (and between their mid-scale values) would therefore be satisfactory, but quite often the factor is 10 , as in the instruments to be described, and this means that a resistance can be measured on two or even three ranges at different parts of the scale. On adjacent ranges the ohmmeter resistance Ro is in the ratio $10: 1$, and the voltage must be in tenfold steps if the current is to be the same on all ranges. This is

$\frac{d}{O}=\frac{P O}{P O+P x} \quad R O=R m+R_{s}$


$$
\frac{D-d}{D}=\frac{R_{0}}{R_{0}+R_{x}} \quad R o=\frac{R_{m} R_{s}}{R_{m}+R_{s}}
$$

Where $D=$ Full Scare Deflection. (ie with $R x=0$ and $\infty$ ) $\alpha=$ Deflection with Rx (from left side) Po $=$ Value of Rx for ha/f-sca/e deflection $0-\alpha=$ Deflection with Rx (from right side)
Fig. 5.-The formula for (a) series, and (b) shunt ohmmeters. Note that the scales obey similar laws except that one is reversed selative to the other, and Rò is likely to be lower in case (b).
more satisfactory than having tenfold increases in current, which it is desirable to minimise.

Obviously, a battery switch--preferably a pushbutton one - is required in the shunt form of ohmmeter, and also in some arrangements of the series type, but a series type of ohmmeter can be made in

Fig. 6. - An ohmmeter in which a pushbutton switch has to be included. It measwes from 19 to $2 M \Omega$ in four ranges, the lowest of which has a separate scale.

which none is required, and this allows a more rapid succession of readings. However, the test leads should then be only a few inches long to make a prolonged accidental short-circuit of the terminals unlikely.

## The Circuit

The circuit diagram, Fig. 2, is for an ohmmeter of this sort. The upper range uses 15 volts and the lower range 1.5 volts. Readjustment of the variable resistances R3 and R4 will be necessary from time to time to restore full-scale deflection with the ohmmeter terminals short-circuited. This compensates for the


Fig. 10.-An ohmmeter circuit with folir ranges which provides measurement between $1 \Omega$ and $2 M \Omega$.

The lowest range has a separate scale.
fall in battery voltage with use, by increasing the sensitivity of the shunted microammeter. It is assumed that the ohmmeter resistance, Ro, remains constant, and the adjustments will in fact alter this resistance by less than 1 per cent. The increase which occurs in the resistance of the battery as it deteriorates should also have little effect. Both ranges use the same scale, but the values are multiplied by a factor of 10 on the upper range. The ranges have mid-scale values of $15 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ and $150 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ and cover $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ to $5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$. A


Fig. 12.-The two scales of the ohmmeter of Fig. 10. Mid-scale readings 5 ( $x 100$, etc.) and $45 \Omega$. The upper scale is for the three series ranges; the lower scale is for the lowest range, which uses the shunt method.
third range with $1.5 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ mid-scale can be added by including a universal shunt as in Fig. 3, but on this range the full-scale current becomes 1 mA . Other ranges could be added in the same way, but each lower range would demand a further tenfold increase


Fig. 8.-An unobtrusive method of mounting the pre-set potentiometers.

Fig. 9.-A method of using bolts instead of wood-screws to fasten the top.
of current, and so an extension to measurement below 100 ohms by this method is not very satisfactory.
Since, as the formula reveal, half-scale deflection in an ohmmeter is obtained when the external resistance equals the internal resistance-of the ohmmeter, it follows that a high-resistance ohmmeter is suited to measuring high resistances and a low-resistance ohmmeter to low resistances. This decides the ratio of the battery voltage to the full-scale current of the meter, and a low voltage is clearly desirable for measuring low resistances, mainly in the interest of battery economy A reduced voltage is obtained in Fig. 10 by means of a potential divider which is connected across the battery when the push-button is depressed. The potential divider forms part of the series resistance on each range, in accordance with Thévenin's theorem. For the lowest range the shunt method is employed, with a separate scale. The midscale values are $45 \Omega, 500 \Omega, 5 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ and $50 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$, and measurement is between $1 \Omega$ and $2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$.

## Battery Deterioration

In this ohmmeter, adjustment for battery deterioration is made by reducing a resistance R1 in series with the potential divider, instead of by increasing a resistance across the microammeter. On the highest range this adjustment alters the effective series resistance, and an extra rheostat R6 is included to correct this. The resistance R1 is first adjusted on the second highest range, and shen R6 is adjusted to eusure short-circuit f.s.d. on the highest range. On the two lower ranges the meter is damped by the low circuit resistance and the pointer moves a little less rapidly. The effect of temperature is also noticeable at f.s.d.,


Fig. 11.-Comecting up a three-position key switch as one-pole, threeHay.
since the meter is wound with copper wire and the other resistances are necessarily of low temperature coefficient. A change of 20 deg. F. may produce a discrepancy of nearly 5 per cent. at f.s.d. To overcome this it is necessary either to use the meter at a single temperature or to make R 8 variable, but the error can usually be ignored.

A less sensitive meter has been used in this fourrange ohmmeter-less sensitive, that is, to current, but it will be noliced that the potential sensitivity is the same, namely, 42 millivolts, f.s.d. This implies that the two meters would give similar results in the shunt method, although the $60 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ meter is superior for measuring high resistances by the series method, and will reach higher values. Microammeters are not actually wound to exact resistances as the diagrams suggest.

## Construction

The microammeters shown in the illustrations were converted from direction-finding indicators. Two movements with crossover pointers were included in the bakelite case. One of these was removed and the case re-orientated relative to the remaining movement to bring it into a central position. A zero adjuster was also repositioned centrally and the holes in the case were filled in with black sealing wax. It is essential to exclude dust from moving coil instruments. A particle of steel lodging in the gap in which the coil moves, or a fine fibre rising from paper covering the scale plate, will cause "sticking" at some point in the swing of the pointer. The pointers, originally yellow, were painted black, and in the twoscale instrument a twist with a pair of tweezers produced a knife-edge pointer. As the ohmmeters are always used in a horizontal position, it was fortunately not necessary to worry very much about re-balancing the moving systems.
Paper was stuck to the scale plates with Durofix to take the scale markings, and it was therefore necessary to raise the pointer slightly either by bending it or by adjusting the screws of the jewelled bearings. The movement should be retained rather loosely between the jewels, care being taken not to blunt or detach the pivots, fold the pointer or distort the springs. One would hesitate to adopt such measures with an expensive microammeter, but if the scale plate is temporarily removed it may be possible to rub out the existing scale with an ink rubber, and it can then be replaced by an ohmmeter sceale, or if preferred the microammeter can be left intact and used with a conversion table, which can be easily prepared.

The scale is first marked on with a sharp pencil and then replaced by Indiari ink. In calibrating, it is besi to work, if possible, on a single range, using it series of accurate resistances or a resistance box, the meter being screened from draughts which would move the pointer from its correct position. Alternarively the scale may be prepared largely from its formula (Fig. 5) with the aid of a slide rule and protractor, but discrepancies may appear.
Small bobbins found inside the direction-firiding indicators and in other meters were modified or rewound to provide most of the resistances required in the ohmmeters. The others were high stability carbon ones. The bobbins could either be mounted inside the microammeter case of on a disc fixed to the outside as in Fig. 7. It will be appreciated that a large margin has been left for battery deterioration, and the values of the resistances are to some extent
arbitrary, although the ratios must be correct if is single scale is to serve for a number of ranges. It is best to adjust the ratios of the universal shunt or the potential divider carefully by means of a bridge. This may be set up temporariky for the purpose, using the mictoammeter (protected by a potentiometer) as a null-detector. The series resistances can then be adjusted where necessary, under working conditions, for f.s.d. on short-circuit.

Various kinds of switches can be used, e.g., wafer switches, push-buton and key switches. The last are very easily worked and are incorporated in one of the designs illustrated. The box is made of $\frac{3}{3} \mathrm{in}$. wood with a $\frac{1}{8} \mathrm{in}$. plywood bottom, and the $\frac{1}{8}$. top panel may be of insulating material or even of plywood or hardboard. The screws which hold it will not often have to be unscrewed. If wood-screws are used and become loose they can be tightened by putting alitte shellac in the hole, allowing it to dry, and then replacing the screw. An alternative which is very satisfactory is to sink 6 B.A. nuts in the wood as shown in Fig. 9. This is done with the aid of plastic wood, and enables 6 B A. bolts to be used. The plastic wood is applied in several instaiments and pressed in the nut being held in place by the bolt until the plastic wood has set.
It is convenient to cover the top panel with paper, as the switch and other markings can then be made in Indian ink. The rest of the paper can then be filled in by a dark brown crayon; or by using stain. The paper is then glazed by rubbing Durofix over it with a strip of folded paper. Another method is to cover the markings with dises or rectangles of Perspex. Alternatively, an engraving tool could be used and the characters filled in with white paint. The terminals are marked + and - to facilitate the checking of electrolytic condensers and rectifiers.

On the higher ranges one soon recognises the possibility of shunting, the resistance being measured by holding the connections. This may place anything from $10 \mathrm{~K} Q$ upwards in parallel with the resistance, depending upon the pressure with which the terminals or leads are held. In testing non-linear devices such as rectifiers, it has to be remembered that the resistance varies with voltage. From a knowledge of the ohmmeter circuit and the battery voltage, one can find the voltage across the rectifier at the particular resistance value indicated. The forward resistance observed will probably be a small fraction of the back resistance, but the voltage across the rectifier when measuring the back resistance will be much higher.
With electrolytic condensers, charging may occupy a large number of seconds, but a leakage resistance of something like a megohm should be observed when a full charge is approached. "Paper capacitors will give a very snall flick of the pointer, and in the case of the circuits of Figs: 2 and 3 the charge should be retained for a period during which reconnection to the ohmmeter will give no renewed indication.
An ohmmeter should not; of course, be connected to a " live" circuit or to a charged capacitor. and if is thus in no danger of receiving an overload such as can easily damage other meters in a momentary lapse of caution. The calbration should therefore remain reliable, and is easily checked at any time.

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BIET


OFTEN the amplifier has a 7 ohm output so that two 15 ohm speakers can be used in parallel, or two 4 ohm in series.
A case can often arise, however, where a number of 4 ohm speakers, usually four, have to be joined to a 4 ohm output; this can be done as in Fig. 11. Some people with this type of citcuit put in a wire as shown dotted and marked "A"; this, whilst assisting to keep the amplifier load balanced better in event of a speaker going open circuit, will allow an excessive power to pass through one speaker and seriously overload it. The overload can prove fatal to this second speaker.

Earlier the use of the "tweeter" or high note speaker was suggested. There is now on the market the German "Lorenz": this is a very neat job with a plastic cone. It can also be used in systems up to 25 watt but must not itself handle more than five watts peak output. The speaker is known as the Lorenz LPH65 and has a rather differing characteristic from the normal tweeter : it will handle from 1,600 cycles to 20,000 cycles that is a flat response to within 2 db . An amount of experimental work has been done with these speakers in the laboratory of Kendall and Mousley Ltd. Suitable crossover networks are given with the speakers, three in all, the simplest is shown in Fig. 12. The circuit is very simple and of course allows the speaker to be added to the normal radio receiver or 'gram with very little trouble.

The mounting of the tweeter's can be a little trouble, some due to the nature of the sound waves radiated from them. These waves prefer to travel straight, but if reflected an amount of cancellation can occur. For example, in a hall it would be as well for the tweeters to be mounted fairly high in the room so


Fig. 13.-Further speaker arrangements.
directed that the sound beams from them would cross in the centre of the hall and fall in the far corners. With the radiogram simple mounting can be employed.

The observing of the phase relationship of the connections of the tweeters is also important.
The impedance of the LPH65 is given as 5.5 ohms, but it can be used with a crossover network in conjunction with a normal 4 ohm speaker. The speakers can also be used in series, and such a series combination would be preferred, if, say, a 15 ohm output was being used on the amplifier. The effect of using a crossover network with two 15 ohms speakers in parallel and fed from a 7.5 ohm output with only one LPH65 can be thoroughly recommended, even when fed with 25 watt, that is, to the network and not to the LPH65.

## The 20-watt Model

This version is quite a high powered amplifier and it is rated at 20 watts for high fidelity reproduction. The valves chosen are the EL34 for the output with an EF86 driving. The EL34 is a rather high slope output pentode and quite well suited for the job. With this type of push-pull circuit the overall efficiency depends on the actual value of the cathode coupling resistor used. In this case it is only 1,000 ohms. In theory, for perfect coupling between the two valves, it should be 10 or more times the normal cathode bias resistance required for the valves in push-pull, but as the valves take between them 160 to 180 mA the voltage drop has to be watched very closely. Even with 1,000 ohms the cathodes are running at 110 volts to chassis, and thus the H.T. voltage on the


Fig. 14.-Output transformer details.
valves is reduced to just under 350 volts. Another limiting factor in the other direction is the anode voltage of the EF86. This must only be the normal bias voltage of the EL34s less their cathode voltage. Design balance has therefore to be maintained at the cost of overall electrical efficiency, The circuit is highly efficient from the point of view of fidelity. A similar static balance circuit is used as with the 10 -watt version already described.

The tone control circuit for both amplifiers has been described earlier. Smoothing is not quite as simple as with the 10 -watt model, and a large choke has had to be used. The mains transformer chosen is the Elstone MT/7 which will give 450 volts at 250 mA , thus an electrolytic capacitor must be chosen for reservoir that will stand both the voltage and the current. However, Hunts type KB554 is the ideal
capacitor for this service as it will handle 300 mA as well as a surge voltage of 525 volts. Care should be taken to see that the slightly lower-priced capacitor, the KB554A, is not used, as it is only designed for a maximum current of 175 mA . It is not good policy to use just any capacitor in these heavy current circuits, as many capacitors, whilst being of the correct capacity and having the correct working voltage, just will not stand up to the ripple currentthey can, in fact, make a very loud bang when they explode througla overload.

The smoothing choke is a 250 mA 20 H model, with a further $16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ smoothing capacitor. This is all that is required for first-class smoothing. The feed to the octal holder at the rear for the feeder is fed with a 2.7 K 10 watt decoupled with the aid of an $8,4 \mathrm{~F}$. This latter is in the same can as the $16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and is ia

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R8-1K. 10 per cent. Lab. type ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{T}$.
R9 - 330 K .2 per cenf. Lab. high stability. R10-10 K. 10 percent. Lab. type "T." R11-150 K. 2 per cent. I W. high stability. R12-2.7 K. 10 W . liab.
Tyo EL34 or tho ET6s.
One G:Z32 Mullard.
One EF86 or 2709
Four MicMurdo vake bolders I.B.
One McMurdo Bea valveholder.
Bulgin, three K 107 hnobs. wo each . 6 jacks and P38 plugs.
Chassis and case by Kendah a Mousley, Ltd.
Octat phag mots, bohs and wire, etc. Kendall Monslev, Lid.


Hunts KN561. The output transformer is of high power, with a rating of 30 watt maximum. This again was chosen as an Elstone job, the MR/30 being chosen.
The output transformer ratio chosen, or rather recommended, is to match the output valves to 7.5 olims. This load can then be in the form of two 15 -ohm speakers in parallel or two 4 -ohm in series -either works equally well.

## The Circuit

The basic circuit is shown in Fig. 15. The anode of the EF86 is taken direct to the grid of the EL34, whilst the screen of the EF86 is fed direct from the cathode of the two EL34s via a 1 M resistor (R5) and a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor. This cireuit, besides feeding the screen, introduces a quite large amount of N.F.B. via the screen of the EF86. A further feedback path is provided to the cathode of the EF86 from the output transformer secondary. It will thus be seen that there is a heavy overall feedback, resulting in a very low overall distortion.
"The size of the chassis is 12 in . x 8 in . x $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., so that it will fit into Kendall and Mousley type $9-14$ instrument case. It is recommended, however, in view of the amount of heat generated by the amplifier, that the type " 14 " case be used as it is $10 \frac{1}{2}$ in. high and $10 \frac{1}{2}$ in. deep by 14 in . long. The extra $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. clearance at the back and the front makes a large difference in the cooling of the amplifier.

## Layout

The layout of the components is shown in Fig. 17. Separate heater windings are used for the rectifier and the feeder unit and the three valves of the amplifier
are all fed from the same centre-tapped winding. The centre tap of this latter winding is taken to cathode of the output valve in order that the heater of the EF86 will be kept well positive and result in a very low overall hum level. It is a wise plan to mount


Fig. 17.-Diagram of the layout.
the 1,000 -ohm cathode resistor directly under the hole in the chassis where the wires are taken through. This will assist in ventilation, as nearly 20 watts of heat has to be radiated away.

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Fis. 16.-Wiring diagram of the 20 -watt model.

# Single Transistor Circuits 

SOME ARRANGEMENTS EMPLÓVING ONE TRANSISTOR ONLY
By F. G. Rayer

CYOMPLICATED circuits with several transistors are rather expensive to build and the testing and setting-up required, for correct operation, may also be considerable. Because of this, straightforward circuits employing a single transistor only should be found of interest and very worthwhile results can be achieved. The arrangements dealt with here can be built and used with a minimum of difflculty and employ a junction type PNP transistor.

A fair evaluation of results will help to avoid possible disappointment and a receiver using one transistor cannot have the range, sensitivity and volume obtainable from a one-valve receiver. On the other hand, no H.T. battery is necessary and the current drain from the small dry battery used is so smeil that it lasts several months. With proper operation really loud headphone results can be expected. Under less favourable conditions a mansistor circuit will give satisfactory volume where a crystal set would be virtually useless.

A single transistor is not adequate for proper loudspeaker reception. It was, however, found that the circuits described could give speaker results at low volume. This is just sufficient for listening under conditions where there is no background noise. Despite this, the circuits are really intended for headphone listening and are easily adequate for this.

## Transistor Detector

Fig. 1 shows one of the simplest ctrcuits possible and many present-day transistors will act as detectors as well, on both M.W. and L.W. frequencies. Here, rectification arises between emitter and base. The small currents thus created allow larger currents to pass through the 'phones.

Reasonable results are obtainable if the emitter is taken directly to the aerial end of the coil. But volume increases with a coupling winding or tapping. If this circuit is to be tried with the minimum of trouble a standard coil such as the Wearite PHF2 can be employed, with the reaction winding feeding the emitter: As maximun volume is required the aerial


Fig. 1.-Transistor as detector-amplifier.
is taken directly to the toming coil. If lack of selectivity is troublesome the usual means may be introducede.g. a condenser of about 100 pF to 300 pF in the aerial lead-in, or substituting a coil with aerial tapping or aerial coupling winding. Lack of selectivity is less troublesome than with a crystal set, due to signals being taken from the conpling (reaction) winding.

If a coil is to be wound tappings on the tuned section give comparable results and this is shown in Fig. 2 . The peint is nor very critical, but can easily be found by trial. As the tapping is moved from the earthed end of the coil volume will increase until a point is reached when it begins to fall. If experiment. is not desired a tapping one-quarter the distance from the earthed end of the coil will be satisfactory.

For the M.W. band 90 tums of 30 s.w.g. enamelled wire on a former about lin. to 1 lin. in diameter will do. For L.W. about 300 turns will be necessary. These will have to be pile-wound so that they may be accommodated. A dual-range coil can have 90 turns for M.W., and 200 further turns for L.W.

Small coils of modern type and efficient design, dust-cored and Litz woind, will be found to give very excellent results. Some transistors do not operate well on very high frequencies and reception is likely to be best on the L,W. band and middle and upper part of the M.W. band.

## Simple Amplifier

A single transistor can be added to a crystal set to boost volume, by wing base to detector and emitter to earth. This cireut is shown in Fig. 3. It is not essential to take the derector to a tapping on the coil, though this increases volume, as already explained. It is, however, necessary to have the output in the correct polarity. With some crystal sets it may thus be necessary to reverse the Jeads to the detector.

If the crystal detector is not efficient it will be best to remore it and employ the circuit in Fig. 1 as better volume will then be obtained.

To conserve battery life the circuits dealt with may have an on off swith fited in one battery lead.


Fin, 2.-Uwing a taved coll.

Alternatively, the 'phones may be removed to break the circuit.

Since maximum volume is in view the tuned circuit should be on reasonably efficient lines. An air-spaced tuning condenser is necessary and the coil should also be of good design.

## Headphone Matching

Any type of headphones which have proved satisfactory with a crystal set will work well with the circuits given. 'Phones with a very high resistance


Fig. 3.-An A.F. amplifier.
are not so satisfactory as the types with windings of lower resistance and volume may then be reduced. If so, a multi-ratio speaker transformer will help to improve matching and it is connected as shown in Fig. 4.

A transformer with several tappings is necessary, the secondary being ignored. The transistor is connected so that relatively few turns are in series with its collector. The 'phones, on the other hand, are in parallel with a large part of the winding. It will be necessary to find both transistor and 'phone tapping points by trial.

Tests show that perfectly satisfactory results can be obtained with no transformer and $2,000 \mathrm{ohm}$ 'phones. To some extent this arises from the small battery voltage, as current is very low. But if optimum results


Fig. 5.-An audio oscillator.
are wanted it becomes necessary to ensure that the matching is reasonably correct. Whether or not a transformer improves volume will depend upon the 'phones. Many balanced-armature 'phones are of quite low resistance and these do not need a transformer.

## An Audio Oscillator

It is not always realised that a single transistor can be made to oscillate with a suitable circuit. If components are chosen to produce an audible note,
an A.F. signal generator is obtained. It will in no way be a miniature design, due to the transformer or choke, but it has useful applications as Morse oscillator, or for receiver testing.

Such an oscillator, requiring only one transistor, is shown in Fig. 5. A small ex-service coupling transformer was found ideal for this application, and if various transformers are to hand, each can be tried.

The transformer needs to have characteristics similar to those found in the inter-stage A.F. coupling components used in battery-type receivers. The older type of transformer, with fairly generous windings, is good, but it must not have too high a D.C. resistance. If no oscillation is obtained, connections to one winding need to be reversed.

Initially, the note may be heard by wiring phones


Fig. 4.-Output matching.
in one battery lead, or to the $.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ condenser. If the note is not satisfactory, it can be increased in frequency by removing some of the transformer stampings from the core. It is also possible to change the note somewhat by modification of component values.

Other things unchanged, the audio tone produced will depend upon the transformer, so it is worth while trying such components as are available. The expedient of wiring secondary to emitter and pirmary to collector may also be tried.

## Employing Reaction

Many transistors are sufficiently active to make reaction possible, and a circuit which it was found could be operated in this way is shown in Fig. 6. The coil-winding details given are for long waves, as the circuit could not be made to oscillate on the


Fis. 6-Adding reaction.
M.W, band with the average transistor. Nor was the usual type of reaction, with variable condenser, sufficient.

Varable coupling is required between the coils, which are of the old basket fype, about 2 in . in diameter. If volume falls when the coils are brought together, connections to the reaction winding need reversing.

Reaction is much less salisfactory than with a valve detector. As velume increases, so does the efficiency of the transistor. As a result, the circuit tends to go abruptly into oscillation, and it is then necessary to separate the colls considerably to stop oscillation. But the circuit has the advantage of increased sensitivity despite these limitations.

The effect of reversing connections to base and emitter is worth reying. A long aerial must not he used, or no oscillation will be obtained. The by-pass condenser across the phones is necessary. Adjusted for best results, the circuit permits the use of a very short aerial. When the point at which oscillation commences has heen found, the coil coupling can be adjusted to a irife under this value.

## Transistor Mounting

In order that the theoretical circuits may be followed correctly, the electrodes are shown in Fig. 7. It is particularly necessary when wiring, to see that the collector is not taken to any circuit at positive potential.

As damage to the transistor can quife easily arise, due to breaking the leads or from heat travelling from soldered joints, it is worth while mounting the transistor as illustrated. A small paxolin or ebonite piece is required, with three small terminals. The transistor leads are clamped under these terminals. When wiring, other leads can readily be connectect


Fig. 7.-Transistor anoming.
up or removed. The paxolin square can be mounted by two small screws.

All the circuits described only require a $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{v}$. supply, and this can be obtained from any single dry ceil. With such batteries the zinc case is negative, and the inner carbon rod (wirh brass cap) is positive. A battery clip can be made by bolting two shaped brackets to a strip of insulating material, or leads may be soldered directly to the battery. The correct polarity must always be observed.

## News from the Clubs

TORBAY AMATEUR R 6 DIO SOCIETY
Hon. Sec. : L. H. Webber (G3GDW), 47 , Lime Tree Walk, Newton Abbor.
$A^{T}$ the treeting held on Saturday, December 15th. 1956, at the Y.M.C.A.: Torquay, there was a poor attendance, caused by the bad weather conditions.

All members are asked to keep this date vacant: Torbay Radio Society Anmual Social and Dinner will be held at Oswalds Hotel, Babbacombe, Toritay. Assemble 7.30 p.m., on Saturday, February 23.d. 1957. Tickets from G2GM, at 36, Shiphay Lane Torquay (Tel. No. Toryuay 6 336 ).
It is honed that members will make this esan a success-which it always has been is the past.

## BURY RADIO SOCIETY

Club Sec.: L. Robincon, 5s, A vondale Avenue, Bury:
THE next meeting is:
February 13Th -"A Broadcost Transistor Recenver," by G6QT.

The meetiags are held att he George Hotel, Kay Gurdens. Bury, at 8 p.n.

In addition, the dubroom at the A.T.C. headquariers, Hill Street, Bury, is open mosi Wetnesday evenings.

CLIFTON ABATELR RADEO SOCTETY
Hon. Sec.: C. H. Bulhant (G3DIC), 25, Sc. Fillans Roud, Catford. S, E. 6.
THE annual Christmas pariy was held on December 14 th and was attended by many nembers and their friends. The Constructional Contesr was won this year by the club chairman. J. Lambert. G3FNZ, with his \$13 H.F. transmitter. In second place was W. Martin, G3FVG, who entered a 2 -metre transmitter and receiver. The jufges for the contest were $S$. Coursey, G3JJC, and P. Horaeod, C3FRE, both members of the Cray Valley club.

At the last nketing in 1956, S. Horne, ex-G3IXL, ex-VE2AEE, and now VE3EGO, visted the clubrooms to renew old friendships and to show numerous colour-stides of pholographs taken in Canada and the U.S.A.

Programme for February
8th-To be arranged.
15th-Constructional Evening and Ragchew.
22nd-_"Tape Recorders," by Messrs. Grundig (Greaf Britain) Led.

Meetings atre hald ewery Friday at the clubroomsy 225. New

Cross Road, London, S.E.14, at 7.30 p.m., when visitors and new merobers will receive a warm welcome. Details of membershigy can be obtained from the lron. secretary.
THE SLADE RADIO SOCIETY
Hon. Sec.: C. N. Smart, 110 , Woomore Road. Endingtont. Birmingham, 23.
THE Club Station (G3JBN) at the Church House is available every day of the week for the use of members. Instructional and constructional classes are held on every Tuesday and Wednesday evening. The "Slade Net" will be on the air on the following Friday everings-February 22nd and March 22nd.

February 15th-"A Demonstration of High Quality Sound Reproduction, by Messis. Whiteley Electrical Radio C.o. Ltd.

March 1st-"Circuit Applications of Transistors" by Mr. J. Chandler and Mr. A.W.Yates, of the British Thomson-Houstores Co. Ltd.. Rughy.

March 15th-:" Brains Trust," followed by a description of the aims and purposes of the Radio Amateur Emergency Network (Raen) by Mr. A. E. Matthews, G3FZW.

Manch 29th --: Radio Direction Finding." The technicalites of D.F. by Mr. N. B. Simmonds and other memhers.
CRAY VALLEY RADIO CLUB
Hon. Sec. : S. W. Coursey, G3JJC, 49, Dulverton Road. New Eltham, London, S.E.9,
THE Annual General Meeting of the Club will be held at the Station Hotel, Sidcup, Kent, on Tuesday, March 26th. 1957. at 8 p.m. The Club is holding a "Brains Trust" and Quiz Session entitled "Your Questions Answered" at the Station Hostel, Sideup, Kent, on February 26 th , 1957, at 8 p.m.
THE SCARBOROUGH AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY
Hon. Sec. : P. Briscombe, G8KU, "Roseacre" Irton, N N Scarborough, Yorks.
AT the Annual General Meeting held on Thursday, January 101h. 1957, P. Briscombe, G8K U, was once again clected Hon. Secretary. He has held this office each year since the war and his hard work and smiling service have earned the udmiration of all those associated with him. Mr. Watson, G3JME. is now Chairman, and Fred. Powell is Hon. Treasurer.

The Society's Siation, G4BP, will now be more active on 180 and 80 metres, phone and C.W. A 10 -watt rig, made by G2YS, is now available and G3KJY has provided a very nice receiver.

Visitors and new. members are imwited to take part in a very comprehensive programme now being prepared. Meetings take place each Thursday evening at 7,30 p.m.

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This popular book is available now from most dealers, price 36 d . It contains designs and full consiructional details of the new Mullard EL34 High Quality 20 Watt Amplifier, a Mullard Band II F.M. Tuner, pres-amplifiers for the Mullard EL34 Amplifier and for the popular Mullard 5 Valve ro Watt Amplifier, together with other useful technical information.

## Mullard

WORLD SERIES AUDIO VALVES


Mullard Lid., Pubilicity Divisions, Mulard House, Torrington Place ${ }_{x}$ Lendem, W.C.1.

(Continued from page 830 February issue)

FOLLOWING the successful building of the mains version of this set it was decided that a battery model would be welcomed by some constructors and so the design was put in hand.
It was found that a receiver could be constructed on the same lines as the mains version and the set Was made to the same measurements and will fit the same cabinet.
In order to accommodate the batteries in the cabinet, some rearrangement of the components had to be made on the chassis but the front panel remains the same. In addition two brackets are required, one to support the output transformer and to form a partition for the H.T. battery, and one to form a partition for the L.T. battery. These small brackets, apart from supporting the output transformer, are really to stop the batteries from pressing against valves and I.F. transformer.

As will be seen from the circuit diagram the new Mullard 125 mA valves are used and for those readers not familiar with these types of valve it should be said that they are similar to existing types such as 1R5, 1T4, etc., or DK91, DF91, etc. except
that the filament rating has been halved. This is a very useful improvement as it has the effect of making the L.T. battery last twice as long.

## Circuit Description

The Ferrite Rod Aerial is tuned by one section of the midget twin-gang tuning condenser (C3) with trimmer (C1) connected across L1 for medium-wave operation and trimmer (C2) connected across L2 for long-wave operation.
Valve 1 (Mullard DK96) is a Heptode operating as frequency changer. Osmor Q08 and Q09 are medium and long waveband oscillator coils tuned by C 7 second section of the 500 pF midget twin-gang tuning condenser with medium-wave trimming by C6.
Valve 2 (Mullard DF96) is a R.F. pentode operating as I.F. amplifier in conjunction with the Wearite I.F. transformers type M800.

Valve 3 (Mullard DAF96) is a diode pentode operating as signal and A.V.C. diode and A.F. pentode. Valve 4 (Mullard DL96) is an output pentode, and together with the other valves in the circuit gives a


Fis. 1.-Theoretical circuil of the Battery Mini-Set.
total L.T. consumption of 125 mA . Total H.T. consumption is about 9.5 mA .

## Construction

The receiver is constructed on a small chassis and panel as with the mains version, the chassis being $8 \mathrm{in} . \times 2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in} . \times 1 \mathrm{in}$. and the panel $8 \mathrm{in} . \times 6 \frac{3}{2} \mathrm{in}$. In addition two brackets size $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. x 3 in. with $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. right-angle bend will be required to support the batteries as mentioned carlier.

After all holes have been drilled, and the cut-out made for the loudspeaker, the tuning condenser, volume control and wavechange switch should be


Fig. 2.-Details of the Ferrite Rod mount and bracket for output iransformer.


Fig. 3.--Main layout and plan view.

## LIST OF COMPONENTS

## Resistors

R1- $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{M} \Omega$ watt.
R2-27 K watt.
$\mathrm{R} 3-33 \mathrm{~K}$
$\mathrm{R} 4-22 \mathrm{~K}$
䨗 watt.
wati.
R5 47 K i watt.
R6-4.7 M $: 2$ \& watt.
R7-1 M $\Omega$ volume control.
R8-6.8 M 9 I watt.
R9- 10 M $\Omega$ watt.
R10-2.7 M $\Omega \frac{1}{4}$ watif.
R11-4.7 M $\Omega \frac{?}{?}$ watt.
R12 - 470 ohms.
Condensers
C1- 50 pF Trimmer. C2-100 pF Trimmer.

C3- 500 pF Tuner.
C4-150 pF Silver Mica.
C5-. $01 \mu \mathrm{~F} 150 \mathrm{yw}$ Tubular.
$\mathrm{C} 6-50 \mathrm{pF}$ Trimmer.
C7-500 pF Tuner.
C8- 150 pF Silver Mica.
C9-470 pF Silver Mica.
C10-150 pF Silver Mica.
C11-. $01 \mu \mathrm{~F} 150 \mathrm{vw}$ Tubular.
C12-. $01 \mu \mathrm{~F} 150 \mathrm{vw}$ Tubular.
C13- 100 pF Silver Mica.
C14- 100 pF Silver Mica.
C15-. $002 \mu \mathrm{~F} 150 \mathrm{vw}$ Tubular.
C16-. $1 \mu \mathrm{~F} 150 \mathrm{vw}$ Tubular.
$\mathrm{C} 17-.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} 150 \mathrm{vw}$ Tubular.
C18- $8 \mu \mathrm{~F} 150 \mathrm{vw}$ Electrolytic.
C19-005 $\mu \mathrm{F} 150 \mathrm{rw}$ Tubular.

C3 \& C7-Midget 500 pF Twin Gang Tuner.
T1-Midget Output Transformer 80-1.
Teletron Ferrite Rod Aerial type FRD.
Osmor Osc. Coils type Q08 \& Q09.
Wearite 465 kc 's I.F. Transformers type M800.
Stern Radio Portable type Tuning Scale.
4 B7G Valveholders.
2 Round Knobs.
1 Pointer Knob.
Battery Plugs.
3 -pole 2 -way wavechange switch.
R7-Midget 1 meg. volume control with switch.
Elac 5in. Loudspeaker type 5/56.

## Valves

DK96 Mullard. DF96 Mullard.
DAF96 Mullard. DL96 Mullard.


THE conception of the conversion to be described is extremely simple, although its execution is somewhat tricky in detail. During the actual building, every step was carefully tried out before the final construction in miniature was carried out, so that no awkward alterations had to be made in embarrassingly small spaces. A word of advice, not out of place here, to all those attempting miniature work, is to use a pair of dissecting forceps instead of fingers and to wear a pair of magnifying spectacles. The latter measure will obviate a great deal of eyestrain, especially when working for comparatively long stretches. It is essential, of course, to use a small soldering bit, the other requirements being a steady hand and the patience of Job !
When considering miniature receivers in general, the author contends that certain desiderata should be fulfilled, namely :

1. It should be really small and easy to carry about.
2. That there should be a minimum of accessory paraphernalia.
3. That it should function, in favourable conditions, with little or no aerial.
4. It should be capable of receiving all the principle services of the BBC; the Home Service, the Light and Third Programmes.
5. Mis acoustical quality should be good.
These points will be dealt with as they arise during the course of the description to follow.
There are several different types of hearing aid available on the surplus market consisting basically

## LIST OE COMPONENTS

Medresco Hearing Aid, Type OL 10.
L.T. and H.T. batteries for same.

Germanium diode (surplus).
Bare Ferrite rod (about 10 cms . long).
: 250 pF Trimmer (postage stamp type, e.g., Hunts').

Litz wire ( 6 strand).
For other minor requirements, see text.

of a high-gain audio amplifier of sub-miniature dimensions, and almost any of them can be usefully employed for constructing pocket-sized radio receivers. The conversion consists fundamentally of feeding the audio output from a tuned detector stage into the hearing aid amplifier. The writer has tried out various schemes to this end and found that excellent results can be obtained from the rost simple circuits, all of which consist essentially of a tuned circuit and crystar diode detector. The arrangement to be discussed uses a home-wound Ferrite rod, tuned by a 250 pF trimmer feeding into a surplus germanium diode of no particular specification. The set is designed to receive the London Home Service ( 330 metres), the Light Programme ( 1,500 metres) and the Third Programme (464 metres). The author's house is some 70 miles from London, 50 from Daventry and 100 from Droitwich: it stands about 30 ft above sea level and the top storey is 40 ft . from the ground. On the top storey good audible signals are obtainable from London and Daventry without an aerial or earth, but the addition of two metres of wire as an aerial gives first-class results from all three stations. In districts, therefore, fairly remote from the services required, it might be just as well to use a high-Q coil with a short aerial (and earth if required). I have found that in most situations earthing the top end of the coil works very well and is usually quite easy to achieve, but the optimum arrangement when distant from a station is a short aerial and a good earth. The locality will decide what is best and naturally one is going to meet tremendous differences in signal strength with any kind of portable receiver.

Fig. 1.--(a) The original input circuit; and (b) after conversion.

The hearing aid used was the Medresco "Crystal" OL 10 and it consists of a black bakelite case housing the amplifier and crystal microphone. Separate leads issue from the bottom of the case for the single earpiece and battery connections. The amplifier itself is of fairly straightforward design and employs valves DF70. DF70, DL7!. The circuit is identical with that recommended in the Medical Research Council's Report No. 261, p. 47.

## Removing the Chassis from the Case

Care must be exercised throughout all the operations to avoid damage to wiring and miniature


Fig. 2.-Inside front of case after construction of diode receiver.
components. First lay the aid face downwards, preferably on a large sheet of white paper in a good light, and unscrew the four countersuink bolts, one at each corner. Then, holding the two halves of the case firmly together turn the instrument over on its back and only then remove the front of the case. This will reveal the chassis on the microphone side and the whole may then be gently raised off the four corner pilfars and taken right out. Four springs. will be found, one on each pillar. Once the chassis has been removed the conversion is undertaken in three parts : (1) atterations to the chassis, (2) alterations made to the front half of the case and (3) the winding of the Ferrite rod. The rear half of the case may, therefore, be put on one side until the work is completed. There are also some refinements which are desirable if the finished receiver is to be used for listening to music. These three stages will now be considered in order.

## Alterations to the Chassis <br> These are few.

1. Gently but firmly prise up the microphone until free and unsolder the two connections. The mike is not required further and may be placed in the spares box.)
2. Remove the two resistors and one capacitor which constitute the tone correction network and which are situated to the left of the volume control, together with all the leads to the tone control switch
(which is destined to be used as a wave-change switch). We are now left with two free wires passing to the rear of the chassis. One of these is an earth connection and is left alone at this point, the other


Actual photograph of the view in Fig. 2.
passing through a hole will be found to be the free lead of the grid capacitor of the first valve.
3. Draw this free wire back through the hole and cut it short to a critical length so that with a small loop at its free end this loop will hie exactly over the hole through which the lead was drawn (this loop, or simply the end bent over, will ultimately take the end of the diode which will pass up through the same hole). Before making the loop it is as well to tin the end of the wire (Fig. 6).
4. The wave-change switch may now be dealt with. Its connections will be found on the front side of the chassis and it will


The complete resciver y be seen to consist of a central wiper and three selector positions. Choose any one of the outer two connections for the coil, and the remainder may then be wired together and

earthed. First hend the free earth connection (mentioned in secion 2) so that it can be soldered to one of these switch connections. A bare timed wire may thei the run to all the earthed points, not forget-
ting to re-earth the casing of the volume control which was disconnected when removing the tone filter (Fig. 3),
5. Next a small hole is dailled through the chassis just below the switch; and an insulated wire, soldered to the coil switch connection, is passed through this


Photograph of the view of Fig. 3.
hole and extends on the front side sufficiently to allow connection to a flexible wire coming from the


## a double head-set.

the microphone grille. This gauze which covers carefully cut out to leave a circular hole. (Proceed with care because the bakelite is very brittle.)

the Ferrite rod aerial.
2. From some suitable sheet aluminium cut out a small square, the size about 4 cms . File the corners off round, and in each drill a hole for 6 or 8 B.A. belts (to correspond to similar holes to be drilled on
the front of the case) and also a central hole to accommodate the bush thread of the trimmer. This metal panel fits centrally over the circular hole in the case and is bolted to it through the four coinciding holes. Inside the case a solder-tag should be put under one of the four nuts for earthing purposes.
3.t Remove the adjusting screw from the trimmer and replace it with one of the same thread but about twice as long. This will then project externally and can be fitted with the bakelite knob from an old S.G. valve ( 1930 vintage) heid firm by a lock-nut.
4. Three slots are now cut in the upper free edge of the case. Two of these are placed 1 cm . equidistant from the midline on either side of the volume control knob, their width and depth being such that they


Fig. 3.-Rear of chassis after conversion.
will accommodate a 6 B.A. bolt snugly. The third hole is placed close to the right-hand of these two latter (viewed from the front) and this will house a very small grommet through which will pass the connection to the top of the coil.
5. Two suitable clips (e.g., from a fuse-holder) are bolted to the top of the case through the two slots mentioned above, and these will hold and make connection with the Ferrite rod.
6. A hole is drilled to take a 4 or 6 B.A. bott through the front of the case at the lower end in the midine. A bolt is passed through this and the head on the inside should make contact with the copper screening inside the case and should have a solder-tag placed under it. Outside there is a terminal nut to take an earth comnection where necessary.
7. With everything fixed in position this part may now be wired.
(a) A bare tinned wire is run round and soldered to all the points to be earthed, connecting these to the earthing tag mentioned under (6) above.
(b) Next solder the black end of the diode and a thin piece of flex to the non-earthed connection of the trimmer, the latter passing through the grommet should be left reasonablytong uhtimately to fit on to the top end of the coil. It can be cut to length later.
(c) Connect another short length of flex to the other clip and leave this free inside the case, eventually to make the wavechange connection.
(d) Ascertain the exact position of the hole in the chassis through which will pass the red diode wire
and then bend the latter (after putting on some sleeving) at right angles so that its free end points vertically upwards and will then pass precisely through the hole.

This finishes the alterations to the aid itself and the chassis may now be replaced. While doing this make sure that the volume control/on-off switch control engages with the peg on the knob, and also guide the sleeved wire from the diode through the appropriate hole in the chassis. This may then be soldered to the


Fig. 6.-Rear of chassis after conversion.
loop in the capacitor lead and also the flex from the coil to the wire from the wave-change switch.

Preparation and Winding of the Ferrite Rod
The geographical situation of the


Firs. 5. -The output circutt. $X Y$ provides low impedance, and
AB high-impedunce outpuis.
writer's house ( 25 miles north of Cambridge) necessitated using a L.W. coil for the reception of the Light Programme, but this will not be necessary in areas where the signal strength of the medium-wave station is adequate. This would obviate the necessity of the wave-change switch and the third coil connection, so that the entire conversion would be very much simplified.

The details about to be given apply to the reception of London 330 metres, Daventry 464 metres and Droitwich 1,500 metres. Constructors wishing to receive other stations would do well to try out their coils first with ordinary wire to avoid having to make. subsequent alterations to Litż windings.

The Ferrite rod used was 10 cms . long and the exact dimensions are best obtained from the accompanying diagram. First the rod is covered by a layer of insulating material, which may be kept in place by cellulose tape. For the long-wave section the writer had a suitable surplus Litz-wound coil which exactly fitted the diameter of the rod. The medium-wave section consists of 85 adjacent turns of six-stranded Litz wire. With this arrangement it was found that 330 metres was tunable just above the minimum position of the tuning trimmer and that 464 metres could be tuned just short of maximum position. Soldering the ends of the Litz wire was achieved by fimly but gently teasing the strands with very fine steel wool soaked in acetone. These were examined under a powerful magnification before tinning.

The three connections along the rod are made by linuing a length of bare copper wire, winding it tightly around the rod at the appropriate position and while still tightly held the hot solder bit is stroked over the surface to weld the turns together. The coil connections are made to these contacts, two


Photograph of the view shown in Fig. 6.
of which fit into the clips on the top of the case, the third to the free flex (Fig: 4).
We now have a pocket radio with two-range tuning, the audio output of which feeds into a single high-impedance earpiece. The wave-change switch is adjustable by a small screwdriver or any similar device that is handy. As it stands it is excellent for listening to speech, but leaves much to be desired if one wishes to listen to music serriously. To this latter end some useful refinements may be effected.

In its existing form the output of the receiver is fed through a step-down transformer, the primary of which acts as an A.F. choke, which is shunted by the high-impedance phone and a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor in series. The secondary of the transformer is utilised solely for the provision of negative feedback to the grid of V2 (via the bottom end of the volume controi). For musical fidelity certain conditions are essential with headphone reception:

1. Opimum matching.
(Concluded on page 58)

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[^2]
# H.T. from L.T. 

## SOME INTERESTING METHODS

 OF GENERATING LOW TENSIONSUPPLIES

THE following details have been reprinted, with permission, from the Mullard Outhon, and will undoubtedly answer many of the quesuons which readers continually raise on problems connected with the supply of H.T.

The problem of obtaining the anode and screen-grid voltage supplies in receivers and other apparatus, when only a low voltage supply is available, is conventionally met by the use of a vibrator. There are, however, at least two other possibilities. One, which involves a new conception of "H.T."" consists in running valves at very low anode and screen-grid voltages. Thus in a car radio the anodes and screengrids in the earlier stages would be run at about 12 volts, and the output stage would be transistorised. This arrangement (which, incidentally, is possible only with specially developed valve types) dispenses with the vibrator and its disadvantages, and effects a considerable reduction of battery drain. The redesign of one particular receiver along these lines was found to provide a battery drain reduction from 3 or 4 amps to about 1 amp without any serious loss of performance.

## The Transistor D.C. Converter

A second new method of providing H.T. (this time in its conventional sense) from an accumulator or a dry battery, is the transistor D.C. converter... This device performs the same sequence of operations as the conventional vibrator unit. The battery imput is interrupted, the resulting waveform is stepped up to the required level, and the outpur is recified,smoethed, and delivered to the load.

The last of these three closely linked processes follows normal practice : and it may be elaborated by means of multiplier arrangements to give output voltages in the kilovolt range. The step-up stage can be either a transformer (with, for high powers, pushpull operation) or a ringing choke system.

The interruptor stage, which is analogous to the electromechanical vibrator, makes use of the fact that a transistor can be made to switch rapidly between two extreme states. The first state is "bottoming," in which the working point is somewhere below the knee of the. collector voltage/ collector current characteristic. In this condition the collector current is high (limited, of course, by the rating of the transistor) the voltage is very low (perhaps only a fifth of a voli) and the dissipation is also low. In the opposite condition the transistor is cut off, the collector voltage is high. the current is very small and the dissipation is again low. Hence the losses in the interruptor stage are virtually only those which occur in the transistor while it is changing from one state- to the other. Good circlit design,
correct choice of transistor, and the use of the optimum operating frequency, allow performance at quite low loss levels.

## Efficiency

The smallness of the losses in the interruptor stage gives the transistor converter its chief advantage over the conventional vibrator and other devices, for these devices all need a certain irreducible power drain to maintain operation. Thus a vibrator system, even when new, has an efficiency of only about 55 per cent. at 5 W output, with a considerable reduction below 1 W (at which level the power required to operate the device exceeds the power delivered). The transistor converter on the other hand will maintain an efficiency of 65 to 85 per cent. from its upper power limit of tens of watts down to about 5 mW .

## The Ringing Choke Converter

A full description of the action and design of the ringing choke version of the transistor converter cant be found in the Proceedings of the I.E.E. November, 1955, part B). The following is an outline of the action of the basic circuit.

During the input stroke the transistor is "on" (that is, botiomed) and the supply voltage produces a linearly rising current in the primary inductance of the transformer. The linear flux change induces a steady voltage in the base winding, and thus an almost constant negative bias to the transistor. The working point rises to the knee of the collector voltage current characteristic and starts to move round it. The resistance of the transistor now incresses from its very low "on" state value, therefore the current supplied to the primary inductance falls. The induced voltage in the base winding also falls as the flux decreases, and the changing bias voltage reduces the current through the transistor still further. When this rapid cumulative cut-off is complete, the flux in the transformer collapses and the secondary voltage reverses. As soon as this voltage reaches the voltage level already existing across the output capacitor it discharges through the diode (which hitherto has been nonconducting) and into the output circuit. *When the
secondary voltage falls below the output capacitor voltage, conduction through the diode ceases. The transistor (which has remained cut off during the output stroke) then returns rapidly to its starting point and the next input stroke immediately follows.


Basic circuit of ringing choke converter.
The first cycle of operation is usually started by surge currents when the battery voltage is connected: These surges produce the necessary negative base voltage swing. It is often convenient, however, to arrange a push-button starter which momentarily applies part of the battery voltage negatively to the base. In subsequent cycles a negative base voltage swing is provided by stray ringing voltages in the transformer. When the cycle of operation is established it can be inhibited by the application of a long positive pulse to the base.

## The Transformer-coupled Converter

In one version of this alternative circuit the feedback can be applied to the emitter rather than to the base, with the advantage that switch-off is determined by core saturation rather than by the characteristics of the transistor.
In the push-pull version of the transformercoupled circuit the two transistors act as switches which "make" alternatively, so that the input is applied to each halfprimary in turn. The transistors are switched on into the bottomed condition by feedback applied to the emitters. Part of the input current flows into the load and part is stored in the transformer inductance. When the core saturates, the transistor comes out of bottoming and cumulative switch-off occurs. The consequent reversal of the transformer voltages then switches the second transistor on and the half-cycle is repeated.

The output is taken from the two half-secondaries in turn, with the appropriate diọde conducting. The energy stored in the transformer inductance is largely fed to the output during in November, 1955. (see Proc. I.R.E., Jan.; 1955).
the first half of the conduction period. In one of the single-ended forms of the transformer-coupled circuit it is, instead, restored to the input battery, but this arrangement necessitates the use of an additional diode.

## Comparisons

The ringing choke circuit is simple and efficient, but it has a rather high output impedance, and it cannot readily be adapted for push-pull operation. The transformer-coupled circuit has a low output impedance, and it lends itself to adaptation, but the maintenance of operation under heavy loading conditions tends to be difficult. Push-pull circuits, such as the one already illustrated, allow a relatively small transformer to be used for a given output. The expense of the unit is, however, increased.
The chief advantages of the device are its long life, its compactness, its simple smoothing arrangements (which follow from its relatively high operating frequency), its efficiency (which is particularly marked at lower power levels), its modest power requirements (allowing dry battery operation of apparatus hitherto dependent on accumulators) and its innocence of spark-generated interference.

## Refinements

The basic circuits which have been described are usually elaborated to give, first, improved regulation, and, secondly, a considerable measure of protection from overload or no-load conditions.

It is possible to use a separate transistor oscillator in place of the self-oscillating arrangements described. Faster switching is obtained in this way, and transient losses are therefore reduced. A practical converter of this kind has provided an output of more than 20 W from an output stage using two 2 W power transistors in push-pull.

## Applications

The versatility of the transistor D.C. converter is indicated by the accompanying table of H.T. supply
(Continued on page 66)

| Input | Output | Operating frequency | Efficiency | Possible applications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.3 or | $30 \mathrm{v}, 100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ : | $10 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ | $60 \%$ | 2-valve hearing aid. |
| 2.6 v . | or $40 \mathrm{v} ., 75 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  |  |
| 6 v . | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \text { to } 50 \mathrm{v}, \\ & 3 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $3 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ | $80^{\circ}$ | Frequency changer and I.F. amplifier stages of a battery receiver. |
| 6 v . | 90 v., 12 mA | $1 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ | $70 \%$ | Typical battery receiver: |
| $6 v$. | 135 v .17 mA , | $1 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ | $70 \%$ | Large A.M. or F.M. receiver. |
| 12 v . | $10 \mathrm{kV}, 100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ | $55 \%$ | E.H.T. unit. . |
| 12 v . | $2 \mathrm{kV}, 750 \mu \mathrm{~A} ;$ | $1 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ | $70 \%$ | Oscilloscope supply. |
|  | 150 v., 3 mA |  |  |  |
| 4.5 v | 400 to 700 v . | $2 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ | $70^{\circ}$ | Radiation courter. |
|  | 60 to $35 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  |  |
| 12 v . | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \text { to } 150 \mathrm{v} \text {. } \\ & 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{~W} \end{aligned}$ | $700 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ | 75\%. | Portable transmitter and receiver. |

Use has been made in this article of some of the information and diagrams in the Paper entitled "Transistor D.C. Converters" by Light and Hooker, which was first published by the Institution of Electrical Engineers as Paper No. 1862R in April, 1955, and republished in Part B of the Proceedings of that Institution
Some of the circuits discussed are the subjects of patents or of patent applications. The push-pull circuit illustrated was developed by Uchrin and Taylor

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## READEIRS RADIO

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# An A.C. All-wave Superhet 

## A GENERAL PURPOSE RECEIVER FOR THE MORE ADVANCED EXPERIMENTER

THIS receiver uses a ready-made coil pack, which greatly simplifies assembling and connectingup and enables a compact layout to be obtained without difficulty. The coil pack tunes Long, Medium and one Short Wave band, and the inductances are dust cored. On the S.W. band primary windings are used for both aerial and oscillator coupling, but bottom-end coupling is used on both Long and Medium waves. All the associated components, including the six trimmers, are already present and wired in the coil pack, which is mounted on the front runner of the chassis by means of the bush of the integral wavechange switch. This provides the earth-return for the various condensers and coils, and only five leads require to be connected. These issue from the back of the coil pack.
This pack has separate coils for each band and was found to give excellent results on each range. Short Wave results are particularly good, when correct alignment is secured, especially bearing in mind that many "all-wave" receivers fall of in efficiency to some extent upon these wavelengths. Atignment at the high-wavelength end of each waveband is secured by adjusting the cores; ceramic rimmers are used for adjustment at the low-wavelength ends of the wavebands. If the instructions, which will be given are followed, no difficulty should arise in arriving at satisfactory settings, and the intermediate-frequency transformers can also be aligned effectively without an oscillator.

The circuit employs four valves, plus rectifier. Some mains superhets have a double-diode-pentode in the output stage, thus enabling a full superhet circuit, including rectifier, to be made up with onfy four valves. This type of circuit has not been used in the present instance, however, and the additional stage of L.F. amplification obtained from the triode section of the 6Q7 greatly increases volume. It also enables a pick-up to be used with success, whereas volume for this purpose would be rather low, when only one stage of L.F. amplification (provided by the output valve) is available. A good measure of A.V.C. is obtained, the A.V.C. voltage with a powerful signal, as measured with a 10,000 ohms per volt meter, being about 15 volts. (It should be noted that practically no reading will be obtained here if a meter with a low internal resistance is used.)

A tone control of simple type is provided and this can be left at any desired setting since the on/off switch is combined with the volume control potentiometer. The latter, being of the L.F. type, enables volume to be reduced to absolutely zero, and operates on both radio and gram. The measure of mains smoothing employed was found to be ample, background hum being scarcely audible. A fairly compact layout is used, but no attempt has been made to arrive at a " midget" type of receiver, where space is cramped and wiring difficult, as a result, in many cases.

The tonal quality of reproduction should be considered amply good for alt normal purposes with plenty of volume. Accordingly the receiver has a wide tield of general utility.

## Chassis Details

The chassis is approximately $13 \mathrm{in} . \times 5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{i} .8$ $2 \frac{2}{2} \mathrm{in}$. deep, and can be made by bending two runners $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. deep along a piece of aluminium $13 \frac{2}{2} \mathrm{in} . \therefore 10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. The material should be of stout gauge, 16 S.W:G. being suitable. Allernatively, a ready-made chassis which is suitable for the receiver may be obtained from the supplier listed and this greatly facilitates constructional work. If the chassis is being made up all drilling should be accomplished before mounting any of the components to avoid damaging the latter. A suitable cut-out for the transformer can be made by drilling a series of small holes, or drilling corner holes and completing the work with a small metal saw. The valveholders may be mounted either above or below the chassis; the latter gives a slightly neater appearance. In the diagrams they are shown above the chassis to clarify sub-chassis wiring.

The 8 plus $16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ condenser is mounted by means of a clip, this providing the negative connection to the chassis. The tags project through a hole, and that marked as being for the $8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ section should be taken to the rectifier cathode, as illustrated. The $16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ section is wired to the H.T. positive line of the receiver.

All connections are clearly shown and no difficulty should arise in wiring up, though one or two points need mention. In the sub-chassis plan one $11 / \mathrm{F}$ condenser, and the $25 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ bias condenser with associated 3,000 ohm resistor, are shown ourside the rear runner. This is to clarify wiring adjacent to the runner, and these components lie against the edge of the runner, inside.

Insulated wire is necessary throughout, and joints and the bare ends of resistors or other components should not touch each other or the chassis. Points marked "M.C." are taken to tags bolted to the chassis.

When wiring in the coil pack take the white lead to the $.0005 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ aerial condenser. The black lead goes to the. 15 megobm A.V.C. line resistor. The blue lead is taken to the $.0001, \mu \mathrm{~F}$ oscillator grid condenser, and a lead also passes from this point up through the chassis to the fixed plates tag of the rear section of the gang condenser. The green lead is also taken up in this way, through a second hole, to the fixed plates tag of the front section of the gang condenser. The red lead is taken to the $.0002, \mu \mathrm{~F}$ oscillator anode condenser. The band-switch nut should be tightened securely to provide a sound earth-return between pack and chassis.
If the resistors are colour coded, care should be taken to make quite sure that the values are correctly read, and, in particular, that the correct number of noughts has been ascertained. An incorrect value may cause distortion, poor results, or complete absence of signals, according to the circuit position and degree of error, and this has been found to arise occasionally. If ex-government or similar potentiometers are pressed into service, see that the bushes are "dead." No signats will be heard if the volume contrel centre tag is common to the bush; a tone
$\overline{7}$
. $00005 / \mathrm{F}$ fixed condenser
Two 00001 ditto
Two 0001 ditto
Five 1 ditto
$25 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{v}$. bias condenser
5-valve superhet chassis with holders, etc.
(Osmor).
$\mathbf{2 5 0 - 0 - 2 5 0}, 6.3$
v.
2
2 v. Elstone drop-through

5 McMurdo octal holders, metal for chassis, and
A.E., PU socket, $O R$
transformer (Osmor).
6K8, 6K7, 6Q7, 6V6 and 5Z4G valves.
Screened lead, bolts and nuts, etc.
50,000 ohm Two 15 Meg
1.5 Megohm

1. 3 Megohm
40,000 ohnı
.25 Megohm
25,000 ohm, 1 wate
$240 \mathrm{ohm}, 1$ watt

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control potentiometer of this type would cause damage to the smoothing choke and rectifier unless insulated from the chassis, in which case the spindie would still be alive to H.T. positive.

The driving cord is taken once round the drum, round the tuning control spindle, then back to the drum. There, it is passed through the slot provided and looped round the tension spring, the ends being tied.

Heater leads should be kept adjacent to the chassis and away from other wiring. The one $, 1, \mu \mathrm{~F}$ condenser lies partly under the coil pack; it is wired to chassis and 6 K 7 cathode. Wire all the electrolytic condensers in correct polarity, and if the $.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ condensers have one end marked "O.F." (outside foil), or have a ring, employ that end for the chassis connection.

## Valves and Speaker

The valves shown are $6 \mathrm{~K} 7,6 \mathrm{~K} 8,6 \mathrm{Q} 7,6 \mathrm{~V} 6$ and
$5 Z 4 \mathrm{G}$, but valves with the " G " or "GT" suffix are equally suitable, here. This merely indicates the type of envelope employed. If equivalents are to hand, these can be used. The Marconi/Osram X65 is an equivalent of the 6 K 8 G . The W63 is comparable to the 6 K 7 G . The DH63 may be used instead of 6Q7, while the Mulard GZ30 is suitable for the $5 \mathrm{Z4G}$ position. However, if new valves are being obtained, those listed are in general most readily obtainable.

The loudspeaker should have an optimum load, with its transformer, of approximately 5,000 ohms. With the usual 2-3 ohm speaker a transformer of a ratio of approximately $45: 1$ is necessary, reduced to $18: 1$ for a 15 ohm speaker. The transformer primary should be able to handle an average current of 50 mA , and the speaker should, of course, be of the permanent-magnet type, since no provision for mains energising is made. The supplier listed can provide suitable speakers complete with transformer for


Figs, 2 and 3.-Top and underchassis detalls.

6 V 6 output valve, but other speakers could be used. An 8 in . model is suggested and it must be enclosed in a cabinet, or secured to a baffle, for proper results.

## Gram Reproduction

The usual type of medium impedance moving-iron pick-up will give good results, though other types may be employed. To assure stability and freedom from hum the pick-up leads may be screened. The outer, screening brading should be taken to the pick-up socket which is wired to the earth socket at the rear of the chassis. If a microphone is used this must be coupled in the correct manner. With ribbon and moving-coil microphones a transformer is necessary. With carbon microphones a transformer of suitable type and a dry-battery (about 3 to 6 volts) to energise the primary. As two stages of amplification are available, good results can be obtained, except in the case of ribbon microphones of small output. Sound waves from the speaker should not reach the microphone or howling will arise.

## Aligning Procedure

The six trimmers on the coil-pack should be adjusted to roughly a mid-way position, as should the I.F. transformers. The A.V.C. should be rendered inoperative by shorting the junction of the two 15 megohm resistors and 1 megohm resistor to chassis. It sloould then be possible to tune in the local station. Having received a signal adjust the 1.F. transformers for maximum response, reducing volume by means of the volume control to compensate for this. It should now be possible to pick up a number of stations round each waveband. Select one of as high a wavelength as possible on the M.W. band and adjust the M.W. oscillator coil core, simultaneously operating the tuning knob until the pointer indicates the wavelength correctly on the tuning dial. Then leave tuning knob and oscillator coil and adjust the M.W. aerial coil core for maximum volume, reducing volume if necessary by means of the volume control. The receiver should then be tuned to a station of low wavelength in the M.W. band and the M.W. oscillator trimmer adjusted until the pointer gives a correct indication. The M.W. aerial trimmer is then adjusted for maximum volume.

The band switch can now be turned to the L.W. position and the same adjustments made to the L.W. cores and trimmers. The S.W. band is then treated in the same manner. The whole procedure may now be-repeated, remembering to treat each band individually and leave the trimmers and coils associatcd with other bands untouched. After having done this many more stations will have become audible throughout all wavebands; and it will be possible to select weak transmissions and
repeat the procedure, including alignment of I.F.T. circuits, to see if any further improvement in sensitivity is possible. When no further adjustment of any core or trimmer improves volume of a station correctly tuned in the shorting wire may be removed and the A.V.C. permitted to function.
A special note is necessary on aligning the set on the S.W. band. If the cores are severely out of position there may be an alinost total absence of signals. But by tuning slowly round the band some signal should be heard; the S.W. coils can then be roughly adjusted to obtain some measure of ganging, whereupon other stations throughout the band will become audible and correct alignment can be undertaken as already explained.

## Final Notes

It was not found necessary to employ additional screening in the receiver, since wiring was positioned with the possibility of stray pick-up in mind. However, the lead from the one pick-up socket to the volume control may be screened, and also the lead from control centre tag to 6Q7 cap. The screened brading should be bonded to chassis.

Though individual components have in some cases been specified there is, in general, no reason why other components of similar characteristics should not be employed with success. It should be assured, however, that such components are of an equivalent type and that they can be accommodated in the space available.

## PRACTICAL TELEVISION FEB. ISSUE NOW ON SALE PRIGE 1s. 3d.

Aerials form the main topic in the current issue of our companion paper which is now on sale. An article on slot aerials is continued in this issue, whilst another article gives all the general details of aerials-material, dimensions, etc. Details are also given for the construction of a Useful Calculator which enables values of resistances in parallel, condensers in series, etc., to be worked out. Modification data will be found in another article which will enable existing receivers to pick up transmissions from the Continental stations in suitable localities.

Amongst other articles will be found one explaining the fallacy of thinking that a very high resistance meter is better for accuracy, whilst details will also be found of a neat TV Table which may house an extension speaker. The Servicing article in this month's issue deals with the Ambassador TV4 and TV5.
Other features include the Beginners' Guide to Television, Telenews and Problems Solved.

## Information Sought

Design of a 'scope built around the $Z C 8932$ required by J. Martin of Stirling.

Circuit of the R. 1093 required by A. R. Tinkler of Leicester, who also wishes to contact another enthusiast of his own age (15).

Details of an ex-American Air Force receiver which. covers 190 to 550 kc 's and has $s i x$ valves. It was intended to work from a dynamotor-input 28 volis, output 250 volis. It came from a Liberator bomber. K. Bailey of Norwich requires this information.
F. J. L. Griffiths of Hereford requires details of a pre-war set which consisted of a 6A6 transmitier-one half oscillating and
the other modulating. The oscillator was crystal controlled. It appeared in a magazine.
R. L. Tetley of Edgware asks for details of an ex-government receiver. which appears to be R.1074. It is totally enclosed and incorporates nine valves.
Details are needed of a pre-war Goodson (?) five-valver. It had two type 60 valves in push-pull in the output stage. R. Fairley of Barrow asks.
G. K. Young of Southend-on-Sea seeks information on a radar set type 43. A circuit alone would do.
A negative earth EHT and deflector circuit for use with the 12in. VCRI3I tube by J. H. Wickham of Wembley.
J. Martin of Bannockburn requires details of an oscilloscope built around ZC 8932 .
D. Sadeke of llford requires details for fitting a pick-up socket and an " S " meter to the R107 receiver.


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# TRANEMLTTINETORPCS <br> JTERS ON THE V.F.O. <br> By O. J. Russell, B.Sc.(Hons.), G3BHJ 

SEVERAL misconceptions appear regularly concerning V.F.O. problems. Generally speaking, V.F.O. problems boil down to a consideration of either frequency stability or of arranging for a definité frequency coverage so as to cover a given band comfortably. As far as frequency stability goes, there are many aspects that determine the final performance of the V.F.O. These are worth considering carefilly, as they are often glossed over or otherwise neglecied, sometimes with disastrous results.
From time to time new " magic". circuits are announced for which exaggerated claims are made with respect to frequency stability. Generally, these circuits turn out to be thinly disguised versions of old and familiar circuits. The recently heralded TESLA circuit, for example, is our old friend the familiar Colpits. Let it be stated once and for all that "other things being equal " there is not the slightest difference in stability between any of these circuits. Thus, with correct désign one oscillator circuit may be made as stable as another. This will immediately create dissension among the proponents of the so-called Clapp circuit, whose originator would now appear to be Harries. However, the saving clause is ". . . other things being equal." Briefly, the equality is that the oscillatory circuits of the oscillators should be of the same Q value.

Why then is the Clapp circuit so popular? The great popularity of the Clapp circuit is not based on superstition, but upon experience. It just so happens that the Clapp combines two requirements for a stable V.F.O. very happily. Thus, with the usual circuit constants the coil inductance is relatively high, and this gives a good coil Q . It is not generally realised that the Q of a coil increases with both its length and its diameter. Furthermore, the Clapp circuit ensures that the valve is effectively well tapped. down the tuned circuit, so that valve capacities and variations are of little importance. However, other oscillator circuits will give effectively the same performance as a Clapp circuit, provided that a high-Q tuned circuit is used, and that the valve is loosely coupled to the tuned circuit by tapping it well down the coil. In fact, before the Clapp appeared, E.C.O. and similar oscillators of stability equal to crystal control were built by amateurs by paying attention to the importance of high-Q tuned circuits and of loosely coupling the tuned circuit to the valve. Thus, Figs. 1,2 and 3 show the relationship between the Clapp circuit-(Fig. 1) and redrawn as in Fig. 2 to show how it is a "capacity tapdown" equivalent of a conventional E.C.O. (Fig. 3), with the valve well tapped down the tuned circuit. The virtue of the Clapp is that it provides loose coupling a.ltomati-


Fig. 1.-The Clapp oscillotor.
cally with the usual range of component values; whereas with an E.C.O. the adjustnent of taps on the tank coil for optimum performance is a fiddling operation. Despite this some amateurs were able to obtain stability of the same order as a crystal oscillator with "tap down" methods applied to the E.C.O. Indeed, the Franklin circuit achieved its stability also because of the very loose coupling between the valves and the tuned circuit.

## The Layout

The point has thus been made, that it is not so much the circuit that matters but the arrangement of , the circuit. With the Clapp as viitually the "standard" V.F.O. circuit, one should consider what arrangement of the Clapp will give optimum stability. First, the higher the mutual conductance of the oscillator valve, the less coupling need be to the tuned circuit, so that a valve of the highest mutual conductance would seem suitable. Especially suitable yalves are the 6AC7,6AG7, 6CL6; and 12BY7, in particular the 6AC7 which has an effective mutual conductance of around 14. However, the beneficial effects of high mutual conductance are not obtained by plugging one of the above valves into an existing Clapp oscillator. In fact, it is conceivable that this might even deteriorate stability, as high mutual conductance is generally achieved by very close internal electrode spacings in the valve. Herice, slight variations as electrodes expand during "warmup " become proportionately greater with very close electrode spacings. The actual coupling of the valve to the tuned circuit must be reduced to obtain any benefit from increased mutual conductance. Fortunately, in the Clapp circuit one has merely to increase the value of the cathode and grid-bridging condensers- Cg and Ck in Fig. 1-to reduce valve coupling to the tuned circuit.

As is well known, if the grid and cathode bridging condensers are made too large, the circuit will not
oscillate. Therefore, for optimum stability the condensers should be made just large enough to ensure comfortable oscillation with a given oscillator set-up whatever valve is used. Of course, if a valve of different mutual conductance is substituted, smaller or larger, grid-cathode condensers may be required. Moreover, if a coil of higher Q is substituted, larger condensers may be substituted, with an attendaht improvement in stability. In fact, "oscillation ability" with given sizes of grid-cathode capacitors is a good test of oscillator coil Q. Thus, those who employed the high-Q coils wound with silvel-plated thick wire on large ceramic formers to be found in surplus Service equipments are potentially able to build a Clapp oscillator of high stability. Provided that they exploit the possibilities of looser coupling offered by the higher Q coils by increasing the grid and cathode condensers, then the full value of the large coils is achieved. However, unless the loosest coupling is used, they may be no better off than those using much smaller coils. In fact, by not choosing large values of grid-cathode condensers the drift of their V.F.O. may be worse than one designed round a smaller coil!

## Drift

Drift problems are, of course, one very important facet of the stability problem. With the modern trend to pint sized "table-top" rigs. the V.F.O. coil nay be made small so as to crowd it in to a jampacked chassis of heat producing components. This inevitably encourages drift troubles due to heating effects, and is not really recommended in view of a very simple and elegant solution of the problem. The "remotely tuned" Clapp takes advantage of the proportion of the Clapp oscillator to separate the tuned circuit completely from the valve. In fact as we have already shunted $1,000 \mathrm{pF}$ condensers or even larger ones in the interest of stability across both grid and cathode, there is no reason to quibble


Fig. 3.-A conventional E.C.O.

Fig. 5.-Bringing leads fiom à high-Q coil.
at the extra 50 pF or so added by taking the tuned circuit outside the transmitter chassis, and connecting it through some yards or so of coaxial cable to the oscillator valive still inside the transmitter (Fig. 4). This effectively removes the tuned circuit from the heat producing components in the transmitter, which is often tightly enclosed anyway, as a TVI precaution. and thus acts as heat trap and enables the V.F.O. to be comfortably tuned from the operating position: For the C.W. man, at any rate, appreciable amounts of QSY may be effected without retuning the main transinitter, and with a typical wideband coupled driver rig, only the P.A. tank need be retouched even when
hopping from one end of the band to the other.
When trying the " remotely tuned" V.F.O., it will of course be necessary to make a solid rigid job of the tuned circuit, so that mechanical vibration will not cause frequency changes. In any case, the mechanical construction of a V.F.O. tuned circuit is of the greatest importance with regard to frequency stability. Moreover, despite the manifold virtues of the Clapp, it is like all "low-C" oscillator circuits-particularly vulnerable to mechanical movement of conductors near it. Such mechanical movements affect any oscillator tuned circuit by the slight variation of the stray capacities to the oscillator circuit. When the oscillator circuit is of the "low-C" type, the effect of slight stray capacity variations is more noticeable than with "high-C" circuits for obvious reasons. Moreover, mechanical stability also applies to the coil itself. Unless the wire is tightly stretched on the ceramic coil former, slight variations of irregular nature may occur in inductance, under mechanical vibrations leading to irregular frequency jumps and calibration variations. Moreover, if the wire is tightly stressed against the coil former, the effective expansion under heating is only that of the ceramic former, and may be very low. One cannot approach the "tight winding" standard found on Service equipment coils by plain hand winding. However, one method of obtaining a tightly stressed winding is to " hot wind." This involves passing a few amps. through the wire, sufficient to heat it appreciably, when winding as tightly as possible by hand. Having soldered the ends of the coil firmly, the wire on cooling when the heating current is removed, will shrink slighty and produce the required stressed winding. Incidentally, bring the coil leads if at all possible directly away at right angles to the former, and not away parallel with the coil axis (Fig. 5), as this has an appreciable effect upon coil Q. For the


Fig. 4. - The "remotely tuned" Clapp V.F.O. The tuned circuit may be separated from the transmitter by using several feet of coaxial cable as shon\%n. The tuned circuit is preferably enclosed in a screening metal case, thus giving "table top" contro! of frequenc.
same reason keep metal shields, chassis sides and so on at least one coil diameter away from the coil if the coil $Q$ is not to be appreciably deteriorated. Moreover, do not wind turns closely spaced, but space by approximately one wire diameter. Remember also that coil $Q$ increases with both the length and the diameter of the coil. For very short coils. the Q increases rapidly as the length increases. However, the increase in $Q$ is very small for long coils.
(Conimued on page 57)
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Perhaps a reasonable optimum is when the length is about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ times the coil diameter. Thus the proportions of the coil and the thickness of wire must be considered for high Q coils. Those who complain that a large cerämic former wound with thick wire canot be squeezed into a " miniaturised" table-

Frequency
Frequency
Frequency


Differing drift behaviour of V.F.O.s on warming up.

Fig. 6.-Rapid settling. to steady frequency.

Fig. 7.-Appreciable drift over long periods.

Fig. 8.-Adverse frequency steady, but bad fluctuations about the average value.
two-to-one difference between the frequency stability: of a V.F.O. that gives a stable note and one that gives a definitely wobbly note. This may be proved by monitoring successively the fundamental and the harmonics of a V.F.O. An 80 metre fundamental may sound ringing and rock steady under keying on $3.5 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$, while on $7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ the second harmonic may betray a slight chirp and the $14 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ fourth harmonic a really noticeable chirp that is barely tolerable, while on 15 and especially 10 metres, the keying may be almost unreadable. This does mean that a bad note may be cleaned up by a quite slight improvement to the V:F.O.

It is, of course, standard practice to monitor a V.F.O. for imperfections by listening to a high harmonic, as slight changes at the fundamental are hardly noticeable, but are multiplied up with the order of the harmonic. The percentage change is, of course, the same in all cases, but .01 per cent. at $1.8 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ is only 180 cycles, while at $28 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s} .01$ per cent. change becomes sixteen times as great, that is to say some 2,280 cycles! Despite the fact that one can hear steady V.F.O.s operating on $28 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$, one still hears chirpy notes on top band and 80 metres! Incidentally, it is hardly necessary to mention nowadays that neon stabilised H.T. lines are used for the V.F.O. Stabilised H.T. dramatically cures many instabilities and ensures that the V.F.O. can be keyed without insuperable difficulties for H.F. band operation. However, one point of concern is residual V.F.O. drifting due to heating effects. Provided the coil has a low thermal coefficient, the change of frequency after the initial warm-up period should not be excessive.

Drift can take several forms. Thus there may be an initial " warm-up" drift in the first few minutes of operation due to valve heating, when the frequency


Fig. 10.-Between transmissions V.F.O. drift may be minimised by using a relay to switch in a detuning capacitor (CS). This shifts the V.F.O. frequency outside the band, but the V.F.O. valve still oscillates and therefore does not cool off during stand-by periods. After initial warming up the V.F.O. frequency during transmission becomes stable.
rapidly settles down to a stable value for the remainder of the time (Fig. 6). In other cases the frequency may continue to steadily drift throughout the operating
period (Fig. 7). A steady duft is, of course, very annoying, and indicates that thermal effects need reducing by shielding the tuned circuit from radiated valve heat, reducing the power input to the V.F.O. and so forth. Yet another annoying effect, found when heat insulation is often reasonably good, is that after an hour or so of running, heat eventually percolates to the tuned circuit and causes a steady drift. The cure is usually recommended in the form of temperature correction by negative coefficient temperature compensating capacitors. However, several difficulties can arise in applying negative coefficient ceramic capacitors. First, the small size capacitors can heat and cool rapidly, while the V.F.O. coil (the usual source of frequency drift through temperature) takes a considerable time to heat or cool under varying ambient temperatures. This leads to an annoying phenomenon if the negative coefficient capacitor is not shielded from draughts or air currents caused by hot components; it may heat and cool rapidly causing random frequency fluctuations, tis the coil itself may take a considerable time to heat. Unless the negative coefficient capacitor is in actual thermal contact with the coil former, and shielded from air currents, the addition of the negative coefficient capacitor may introduce annoying "thermal" fluctuations of frequency; while maintaining the long term stability (Fig. 8). Also, the calculation and selection of the correct fixed capacitor is often difficult, and the solution previously recommended by the author has been the use of a special condenser with a variable temperature ${ }^{*}$ coefficient. This has provoked enquiry as to where such condensers may be obtained. Readers may, therefore. be interested to learn that fixed condensers whose temperature coefficient is continuously variable from plus to minus values are made by Oxley Developmients, Ltd. These capacitors are low loss air dielectric types, and at first sight appear to be a form of split
stator variable. Actually the moving vanes can be adjusted between plates which give positive and negative temperature coefficients. Thus adjustment gives a fixed capacity but a variable temperature coefficient. Such a capacitor if fitted to a V.F.O. tuned circuit as a padder can be empirically adjusted for minimum frequency change with temperature. A 25 -watt wire-wound resistor makes a good " heater element"" to warm up the V.F.O. tank circuit when adjusting teinperature coefficients. A domestic hair dryer delivering a blast of warm air is another means of rapidly warming the tuned circuit. With temperature compensation, particularly when applied to the remotely tuned Clapp circuit, frequency calibration may be maintained very accurately over long periods. The " remotely-tuned" Clapp is, of course, almost immune to thermal variations during an operating session, but unless temperature compensated, will "shift" during the course of the change winter to summer. This may seem a "fiddling" point, but unless care has been taken over coil design, drift can be several kilocycles per degree centigrade on the H.F. bands. Temperature compensation can largely remove this drift. which in a shack " warming up" in the winter from freezing point at the start of a session to a warm fug at the end of it may be $20 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ to $30 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ or even more. In fact, short of mechanical* instabilities it is feasible to calibrate a V.F.O. and retain the calibration closely over long periods. With Clapp type circuits, moreover, the calibration is virtually independent of oscillator tube changes, so that almost " wavemeter" stability over long periods is feasible. Moreover, a "vernier" corrector may be used to keep calibration "spot-on"" with a standard walvemeter or crystal calibration point. With the "low-C" Clapp oscillator, very smooth vernier QSY may be effected by shunting a 5 pF or 10 pF variable across from grid to ground, as shown in Fig. 9, a circuit the writer has described elsewhere.

## CONVERTING A HEARING AID

 (Continued from page 38)
## 2. Both ears must be used.

3. There must be an airtight connection between the earphone and the ear so that the two constitute an enclosed chamber with the phone diaphragm at one end and the eardrum at the other. All other conditions being optimum there should exist a very fatir reproduction of the audible range of frequencies at least from a subjective point of view.

This latter consideration is all-important and can give a very much better degree of musical fidelity than is in any way possible with miniature speakers of any kind (so far experienced by the writer). One can get an excellent bass response and transients in the upper register are very well reproduced.

One possible solution is to obtain a second earpiece and lead, and wire these in series. Ear connection can be obtained by short lengths of suitable rubber tubing to fit tightly into the ear. Alternatively, the high-impedance connections can be removed and leads taken from the transformer secondary. In the latter case the output impedance will be about 30 ohms, and this may be connected to any suitable pair of headphones. There: are available on the surplus market some excellent walkie-talkie headsets (the writer paid 2 s . 6 d . per pair for his!) which are illustrated on the front cover of the September, 1955, issue of Practical Wireless; these give an excellent
match and very good musical reproduction. This also applies to the moving-coil headphones of the Tank Corps, which also give excellent reproduction, but are, of course, much more bulky.

It is, therefore, quite a good idea to bring out a short length of flex from the output transformer secondary to which is attached a small two-point socket : into this may be plugged either the double headphones or a single low impedance earpiece at will (Figs. 5 and 6).

One further refinement consists of sweating a thread of suitable length to the spindle of the wavechange switch so that it can carry a knob and thus obviate the necessity of having to have handy, and use, a screwdriver for this purpose.
The roceiver being completed, all that is required is a suitable container for it, together with the batteries, Ferrite rod and two short lengths of single flex (each about 2 metres) for aerial and earth when needed. The writer had used successfully the old leather case from a pre-war electric shaver which has one large and two small compartments.
The batteries required are H.T. 30 volts and L.T. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ volts. The H.T. current is about $500 / \mathrm{A}$. the L.T. 50 mA . The H.T. battery should provide about 200 hours of intermittent listening and the cost of running should be about $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. This state of affairs should give little cause for complaint on financial grounds !


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# Programme Poilleers <br> THE GOLDEN AGE OF POPULAR SONG," No. + of which has been broadcast at the time of writing, was an excellent and well produced series. Written and produced by Charles Ghilton and nartated by Alan Keith and Guy Kingsley Poyater, it was fascinating to get some "low down" on many of the most popular and <br> Our Critic, Maurice <br> Reeve, Reviews Some <br> Recent Programmes <br>  

widely sung hits as well as on the men who compose them. The dialogue was short and snappy and the numbers well rendered by Benny Lee and Marie Benson with the George Mitchell Choir, BBC Revuc Orchestra under Harry Rabinowiz and pianist Malcolm Lockyer.

## Plays

Joseph Conrad wrote little that wasn memorable. His "Heart of Darkness," adapted by Helena Wood, was bound to make a yood play, and so it did. Mostly in narrative form, it tells of the ruthless search for ivory in the Congo at the end of the last century. Captain Marlow, the chief protagonist and speaking autobiographically for Conrad, was forcefully played by Anthony Jacobs.
"The Lanchester Tradition," by G. F. Bradby, a school story adapted by Val Gielgud, made a good play. Telling of the unexpected appointment as head master of the Rev. C. E. Flaggon in the face of the strongess opposition from the Rev. Henry Chowdler, and of Mr. Flaggon's attempts to break with the Lanchester tradition-Lanchester baving been a former head master--it contained interesting characters and views on youth and education. Hamilton Dyce was pirticularly good as Mr. Flaggon, as was William Fox as Mr. Chowdler.
"Trio for Two." with Griselda Hervey and James McKechnie, adapied by Marius Goring from the French of Louis Vernenit, conlained a goodly ration of sex and passion. It might be called the Gallic version of " she loves me, she loves me not," Poor Maurice had it terribly badly. Good fun.

Chekhov"s "The Seagull" is, of course, a classic, And with Paul Schofield as Trigorin and Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies as Mme. Arcadina, something of a treat for the connoisseur was foreshadowed. The result was not clisappointing. All the great Russian playwrights, and novelists, impart a sadness into their plots and characters which possesses a sweetness and nostalgic element ummatched in any other nation. It is very difficult for English actors to capture it, but the company in the present production went some way towards doing so.

## "In Town Tonight"

This has long since lost is havour of spontaneity: the screaming jet and the rattling express no longer kid us that " interesting" people have just arrived and are being interviewed at airport and dockside. In fact, to speak the real truth, not half the people who come under John Eilison's and Pauline Tooth's aegis every Saturday evening are even "interesting." It is well brown that those
appearing in it are "booked" up as for any other programme. It is reading these sidelights on it that has, I suppose, cost it its savour. It would be a gain if it could recover its former unconstrainedness. But then it would also be welcome if many other of the older features could do likewise.

## Panels

" Is There a Doctor in the House?" with Percy Cudlipp in the Chair, is yet another panel answering listeners' questions. The last time I heard it. Puritanism, Epilepsy, mirror writing (writing backwards) and premamination jitters were the subjects under review. An interestiag series. But why a doctor? Why not a lawyer or schoolmaster? Obviously a haghbrow class of listener writes in to it for enlightenment: a class that takes its entertainment seriously (none the worse for that !).

## Dise Jockeys

"Record Week," 1956, contained much disc material, and many well-known jockeys appeared. One of the more interesting half hours was that in which Sir Compton Mackenzie-a pioneer of what may be described as the " modern" record-introduced Desmond Shawe-Taylor, Steve Race and John Watt to "Speaking of Records." We could have done with more of Sir Compton, his is such an outstanding radio voice.

The upshot was that many of the earlier dises and cylinders of some of the greatest stars who have ever lived are now more of less useless owing to their scratchiness and generally poor quality. The problem facing us-which was not discussed-is: how long will the recordings of the last 30 or so years last?

One of the falsest prophecies made when the radio first burst upon us was that it would "kill" the gramophone. That records have always formed one of the most popular of wireless items may be the gentle nudge and reminder that the wish is not always father to the thought :

## An Experiment

"Town and Country" is an experiment which one hopes will prove successful and permanent. Usually of half an hour and following hard on the six o'clock news, it is divided into three unequal portions of local news, the day's sport and reports and comments. The local part is far the most interesting and contains much important material which, however, is not quite nationally important enough to find its way "up top." Sometimes the sports section gathers in some items which by no stretch of imagination can be styled "regionat," but by and
large it should develop into a well worth while feature.

A hearing of No. 7 in the series " The Golden Age of Popular Song" convinces me that the compilers have succeeded to a far greater degree than has yet been reached in any comparable programmes of more serious music. Of course, the task was undoubtedly easier, but they did do the job very well.
Glyns House Club, Dramatic Section, in "Reluctant Heroes," by Colin Morris .
Glyns House Club, Dramatic Section, gave a successful "presentation of Colin Morris's farcical comedy, "Reluctant Heroes," at Holy Trinity Hall recently. It is a good and very diverting piece. Whist the longest serving soldier can comfortably raise his eyebrows at the things confronting him on the stage, he can none the less sniff the measure of truth and actuality that form their basis. This is the sign manual of all good farce. And certainly, if laughter be an equal partner in justification, Mr. Morris's play wins hands down.

Two performances seemed rather to stand out from a very capable cast : those of David Bonnor as Sergeant Bell and Gerald Leovold as Captain Percy. Each burlesqued the idiosyncracies and foibles of many of these worthies, as they are so well known to those of us who have served with them,
with delightful freshness, zest and vigour. Mr. Bonnor and Mr. Leovold are very capable comedy actors.

John Strange, Geoffrey O. Clayton and Keith Armstrong made an excellent trio of national servicemen, each, apparently, seeming bent on seeing not only who could suffer the most but who could inflict the most on those in authority over them.

Donald McKenzie was a fierce and awe-inspiring P.T. sergeant instructor. Jack Chambers was a grotesque medical orderly. And A. W. S. Bramwell, the producer, filled a small part of a Scots soldier.

Three A.T.S. charmers found their way into the scheme of things (what Montgomery would have had to say about it I hesitate to put in print). These were captivatingly played by Cecile Elswood, Elaine Howard and Brenda Gray.

Mr. Bramwell's production went with a good swing and tempo, and the cast, for the most part, were cuick on their cues and sure of their scripts: The scenery, by Capes of Chiswick, rather baffed. The " wooden army hut," to quote the programme, seemed, after all allowances for stage exigencies had been made, of a type quite unknown to old soldiers. But the farmhouse outbuilding of the last act was very good.

A large audience laughed continuously and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

## Ultrasonic Soldering of Aluminium

As$S$ is well known, there are many difficulties associated with the soft soldering of aluminium. An interesting application of aluminium wire is its use as a speech coil in high quality loudspeakers. The main advantage is its lightness, which reduces the mass of the vibrating system thus permitting a high frequency response. Some loudspeaker manufacturers provide such coils in their high grade loudspeakers, and Mullard Equipment Division have pioneered a method of soldering aluminium which has made this practicable:

Ultrasonic energy is fed to a bath of molten solder, which causes cavitation to occur. When the aluminium wire is dipped in the solder the cavitation effect removes the oxide film normally present on the aluminium and tinning takes place. On removal the layer of solder this fixed to the aluminium enables it to be soldered in the ordinary way. The principal advantages of this method are :
(1.) The short tinning time of about two to three seconds.
(2.) The low temperature at which the bath can be maintained (about 230 deg . C. in practice).

It is usual to use a 90 per cent./ 10 per cent. tin-zinc solder in the bath with no flux, and the only restriction on the soldering afterwards is that no chemically active flux should be used. It is recommended that 60 per cent. $/ 40$ per cent. tin-lead resin core solder is used.
The perfection of this method has come about by very close co-operation between Wharfedale Wireless Works and Mullard, Ltd. Wharfedale Wireless Works have for some time employed the Mullard method of soldering their aluminium speech coils.

## Two More V.H.F. Stations

TWO more BBC V.H.F. stations started lest transmissions at the end of December. They are the permanent station at Wenvoe, near Cardiff: (replacing the temporary low power transmitter which has been broadcasting the Welsh Home Service only), and the new station at Norwich. Both transmissions are liable to interruption for engineering purposes but will otherwise cover the whole of the normal periods of transmission.

When in regular service, the Wenvoe s'ation will transmit the Welsh Home Service on $94.3 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ (replacing the lower powered transmissions on this frequency), the West of England Home Service on 92.1 Mc/s and the Light Programme on $89.9^{\prime} \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$. The transmission of the West of England Home Service instead of the Third Programme is intended as a temporary measure to enable listeners in the West of England to hear this programme on V.H.F. sooner than would otherwise have been possible; the permanent arrangements for the transmission of the West of England Home Service have not yet been decided upon. The test transmissions may initially carry the Welsh and West of England Home Services only.

The area in which satisfactory reception is expected, under normal service conditions, has a population of nearly three and a half million people. It includes the whole of the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan and Somerset ; most of Gloucestershire ; and parts of the counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, Brecknock, Hereford, Wiltshire, Dorset and Devon.
The Norwich station, which in regular service will broadcast the Midland Home Service on $94.1 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$, the Light Programme on $89.7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ and the Third Programme on $91.9 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$, but during the initial test transmissions the Light Programme will not be transmitted.

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The Editor does hot necessarily agree with opinions evpressed by his corresponlents

## Wattage Rating

SIR.-May I point out that R. L. Wynne (Wallasey) in the January issue of Practical Wireless makes a false assumption when be calculates the " safe voltage " of a resistor merely on the basis of its stated permissible dissipation. This assumption is only true for low values of resistance. With high resistances there is the additional factor of voltage breakdown to be considered. In general the maximum rating is voltage between 250 volts and 500 volts for 1 to 1 watt ratings. However, there are some ( $\frac{1}{2}$ watt and over) with maximum voltage ratings of 700 volts or more, and some ${ }^{3}$ watt and over) with ratings of 1,000 volts or more. Having said that, I feel there is a strong case for advocating that manufacturers should be asked to indicate clearly, not only the wattage rating, but also the maximum voltage rating of their resistors.-DAvid Rowan (Glasgow).

## New Loudspeaker Enclosure

SR, I would like to express my thanks for your publishing the article in the October issue on the new speaker enclosure. I have never had anything to do with carpentry in my life, but I found this child's play. It is highly efficient and very low cost to construct. The speaker which I am using is a Whiteley Electrical, Type HF 1012.-D. J. Taylor (Wickford).

## An Electrostatic Speaker

$S^{[R,}$, Reference my article on the above in the November issue. I have conducted further experiments and it may interest readers to know the latest about this type of reproducer.

I have found that it is possible to obtain aluminium foil from Messrs. Griffin and Tatlock, Nivic House, Ealing Rd., Alperton, Wembley.

This foil comes in books containing 25 sheets, 4 in . $x 4 \mathrm{in}$., at 3 s . 6 d . Adequate for the purpose the foil is extremely thin and requires much care in handing but it enables one to make a much more sensitive speaker.

The method of construction is similar to the previous speaker, except that in place of model aircraft fabric dielectric it is possible to employ thin polythene, such as is used for sandwich bags, etc. ; this ensures far more satisfactory insulation between electrodes, especially in damp weather: Great care nust be taken when affixing the foil to the dielectric.

A successful method employed was first carefully to expose a sheet of the foil, by gently lifting off its protective cover of tissue paper, then spraying the foil with a thin film of cellulose dope. Quickly lay
the polythene (which should have been already fixed to the perforated zinc plate at its edges) on top of the foil and hold in place with a book or something similar to ensure adhesion to the dielectric.

After about 10 minutes the foil should be adhering firmly to the polythene: Construction can proceed as before. It may be desired to use a large area of foil. in which case more sheets of foil can be affixed to the dielectric, providing they are connected to one another by thin strips of oil to ensure good contact. - N. A. Bargery (Lostwithiel).

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { I.F. Sirip " } 373^{\prime \prime} \\
\mathrm{S}^{1 \mathrm{R},- \text { Regarding Mr. }} \text { Hanway's letter on }
\end{gathered}
$$ the conversion of the I.F. strip " 373 " to F.M. there seem to be a number of ways of converting it. By removing the third I.F. coil a discriminator transformer can be fitted.

In most F.M, sets the I.F. is usually $10.7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$. One can either add a few turns to the discriminator ransformer in the ratio of $10.7 / 9.72$ or alter the previous I.F. stages to resonate at $10.7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$. This can be done by removing turns from the I.F. coils or by removing the parallel capacitors: the latter seems to be the easiest as the capacitor across the coil can be calculated so that the I.F. coils resonate at $10.7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$. The discriminator transformer could be bought, or be wound on the existing former of the third l.F. To complete the conversion an R.F. stage frequency changer and output stage could be added. resulting in a neat and compact F.M. set.-R, H. Leather (Coventry).

## Transmiting Topics

S$\mathrm{IR},-$ For some time now 1 have felt that the articles under this heading have been rather beyond the majority of readers. Surely the purpose of your magazine is to help the amateur, and experts who are on the air have a society to help them, with its own magazine devoted entirely to the subject. Would not the space be better filled with simpler stuff to help those of us who are interested only in the receiving side, and interested in building test sets, etc.? --F. Gowing (Hythe).
[We should be glad to receive the opinion of readers on this criticism.--ED.]

## A Front Door Inter-com. System

$S I R,-I$ would like to draw attention to a rather serious disadvantage of Mr. Bowerman's system, i.e., that it provides no means of dealing with the unwanted caller or nuisance ealls, e.g., if
a caller calls Flat 1 and the occupier does not wish to admit him, then to restore the system to normal


Mr. Davies' modification to the Front Door Inter-com.
he must proceed to the hall and operate SW4 momentarily to release relay RY1 or alternatively open the door by hand. Failure to do so would result in (1) the system being rendered useless so far as he is concerned, since he must leave SW1 open to silence his bell, and (2) his speaker SK I being connected to lines (1) and (2) would degrade the speech to and from any other flat which may be called in the meantime.

To overcome this difficulty I would suggest that wires from contacts RY1C, RY2C and RY3C should be disconnected from the common positive and taken individual on separate wires to their respective flats and there connected to line 4 through a normally made switch SW7 (see diagram). This additional switch SW7 could be incorporated with SW1 if a three-way key type switch of the type used on telephone switchboards is employed. With this modified circuit the operation of SW7 breaks the locking circuit of RY1C and system can be restored to normal without leaving the flat.

With regard to the amplifier it seems to me to be very wasteful to leave the valves running continuously and I would suggest that relays RY1, RY2 and RY3. each be provided with a fourth pair of "make" contacts (heavy duty) to switch in the valve heaters. This would prolong the life of the valves and effect a considerable-conomy in current consumption without causing any appreciable delay in the flat-dweller being able to speak to the caller.-A. Davies (Liverpool).

## "Amateur Radio" Novice Licence

 SIR,-I agree entirely with Mr. Walker's suggestions on a Novice Licence, but surely not in the $27 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ band. This is a DX band and a novice should not commence his activities by working DX. This band lies dead, anyway, except during a sun spot cycle as at the time of writing. Phone would also be an advantage.-Paul Crapper (Sheffield).H.T. from L.T. (Concluded from page 42)
units which have been made up to illustrate the range of power outputs and applications which can be covered. (It is not intended to imply that all of these applications are recommended for practical adoption.) These units are all of the ringing choke variety, which was the earliest to be developed. Further developments in circuit design, and the extension of transistor power ratings, will increase this versatility. Transistor requirements in this application can be summed up as: low bottomed resistance, high maximum collector voltage rating, and a sufficiently high dissipation rating. Converters can be constructed, in general, to handle powers which are tluree to six times greater than the transistor dissipation rating. Under favourable conditions this may be increased to ten times.


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