Statement, page 2

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THE HORN SPE

January, 1932

RADIO-CRAFT

RADIO RECEPTION



By LOUIS MARTIN

HE crime wave that has swept the country during the past few years been instrumental in causing Federal, State, City and County offieials to equip all departments engaged in crime-detection work with radio transmitting and receiving apparatus. This type of apparatus has been installed in both per-nument and portable locations, and has well justified its use. Officials, however, may well borrow a tip from the ever-alert Signal Corps of the U. S. Army, which has equipped Southwestern cavalry units, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with radio so as to enable direct communication between cavalrymen and field commander.

The Receiver

The receiver, shown in Fig. A, which is inverted (as can be seen by referring to Fig. B) to provide ease of tuning and short hattery-connections, is mounted on a piece of sponge rubber. This in turn is securely fastened to the receiver mounting strip of stiff leather and the whole riveted on one side of the saddle pocket. A canvas belt is used to prevent the leather strip, on which the receiver is mounted, and the remaining saddle pocket, which contains the batteries, from bouncing against the horse.

When in operation, no direct ground is used, as it has been found that the capacity existing between the metal case of the receiver and the side of the horse is sufficient

to give satisfactory pick-up.

The receiver itself consists of one tuned and one untuned stage of R.F., a regenerative detector, and two stages of A.F. amplification; special non-microphonic tubes are used. It has a frequency range of 400 kc. to 850 kc., (350-750 meters) being designed to receive signals from Signal Corps SCR-127 and SCR-130 transmitters. All connections, including those to the batteries, (above) Fig. B

(below)

Above is a close-up view of the "radio saddle pack," otherwise known as the SCR-152 Radio Receiver. Its range is 400 to 850 ke. (350 to 750 meters). This illustration of the pack shows the tuner in an inverted position, since in use it mounts most conveniently on the left flank of the horse, as shown in the center panel. The only ground effect is that which results from capacity coupling. Perhaps cavalry maneuvres in the future will be executed without a visible commander.

are well soldered to prevent interrupted reception due to faulty connections which may result from the extreme vibration that the unit receives while the horse is in motion. The transmitters are designed for radio communication between mounted organizations and are of the master-oscillator, poweramplifier type. They use one 5-watt VT2 tube as an oscillator and three such tubes as power amplifiers and have a positive day range of 60 miles.

Transmitter Power Supply

As for power supply, these transmitters use either a dynamotor which supplies 250 milliamperes at 350 volts when used by organizations equipped with motor transportation facilities or a hand generator of like output, if required by mounted organizations acting alone.

As a receiving antenna for the "saddlebag" receiver, a steel easting-rod, or a pike, wound spirally with insulated wire and mounted in one of the stirrups as shown in Fig. B, is used.

Government Activities

Radio equipment of almost every description has been, and is being, designed by the U. S. Army. The novel receiving station described above is only one of the many in-teresting devices that are being used to increase the efficiency of the army. In the December issue of Radio-Chaft, there was published a description of a one-pound transmitter that is used by the army for meteorological observations.

As additional material concerning Signal Corps radio apparatus is secured, it will be published.

Radios

in U.S.

| | Radio | Listeners |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| State | Sets | (Estimated) |
| Alabama | 56, 194 | 254,210 |
| Artzena | 19,295 | 79,110 |
| Arkansas | 40,248 | 169,042 |
| California | 50334 36 806 | 2,939,464 |
| Colorado | 101.376 | 4965,366 |
| Connecticut | 213.821 | 878,666 |
| Delaware | 27.183 | 108,732 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 088,70 | 264,732 |
| Flerida | BM, 146 | 997,939 |
| Georgia | 64,908 | 292,086 |
| Idaho | 32,869 | 134.760 |
| Illinois | 1,141,507 | 4.578.388 |
| Indlana | 351.540 | 1,335,852 |
| Iowa | 23093 , 2287 | 906,024 |
| Kansas | 189,527 | 739,155 |
| Kentucky | 111.452 | 480.244 |
| Louislana | 54,364 | 233,765 |
| Malne | 77.800 | 311.212 |
| Maryland | 156, 165 | 637,133 |
| Massachusetts | 590,105 | 2,478,443 |
| Michigan | 599, 196 | 2,456,704 |
| Minnesota | 287,880 | 1,208,096 |
| Misdssippl | 25, 175 | 109,543 |
| Missouri | 352,252 | 1,373,783 |
| Montago | 43.809 | 170.849 |
| Nebraska | 164,324 | 657, 296 |
| Nevada | 7,869 | 27,452 |
| New Hampshire | 53.111 | 207,133 |
| New Jersey | 625,639 | 2,565,120 |
| New Mexico | 11,401 | 49.037 |
| New York | 1,886,208 | 7,544,832 |
| North Carolina | 72,320 | 2 354,412 |
| North Dakota | 59,352 | 278,954 |
| Ohio | 810.767 | 3,161,991 |
| Oklahoma | 121,973 | 512,287 |
| Oregon | - 116,299 | 418,676 |
| | 11.144.704 | 5,778,816 |
| Rhode Island | 94,594 | 397.395 |
| South Carollus | 28,007 | 134,433 |
| South Dakota | 71.301 | 306.953 |
| Tennassee | 366, 2220 | 374,997 |
| Texas | 257,686 | 1,082,281 |
| 1'tuli | 47,739 | 230,008 |
| Vermont | 39,913 | 150.652 |
| Virginia | 96,569 | 411.217 |
| Washington | 180,220 | 666,847 |
| West Virginia | 87, 169 | 402.357 |
| Wisconsin | 361, 125 | 1.49 [.143 |
| Wyoming | 19,482 | 75,380 |
| United States | 14,016,200 | 50,186,494 |
| *Estimated. | | |
| | | |

of 12.563.737 sets is given as of April 1, 1930. It is fair to assume that, between that date and January 1, 1932, the number will have increased to 14,000,000 sets in actual use at this latter date. is a very conservative estimate, due consideration having been given the recent depression; if anything.

Radio Sets in U. S. A. April 1. 1930

It should be noted that the figure

the figure of 14,000,000 is too low. and a subsequent census will probably place the figure somewhat higher.

PERFORMANCE/

RADIO COLLECTORS.

The RCS-728 Power Supply is designed for the radio collector who wishes to power-up the battery-operated radios of the 1920's, without using costly batteries or hum producing early type battery eliminators.

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SPECIFICATIONS.

GENERAL----Input: 117 VAC, 60 CPS, 75 Watts maximum, fuse protected. Dimensions: 12"W x 8"D x 4\\\"2"H. Weight: 6 lbs. Color: Brown hammertone.

Semiconductor complement: 11 Diodes, 5 Zeners, 1 Transistor; 2 I.C. Regulators. Meter: 0-8 VDC, 21/4". Output connections: Fourteen Five-Way binding post. Controls: On-Off switch, "A" supply voltage adjustment and Neon lite power on indicator. Construction: Uses custom made power transformer and two P.C. boards of glass epoxy composition to mount all

parts.

"A" SUPPLY-----Adjustable output, .3 to 7.0 volts, voltage regulated, 2.25 amps maximum,

automatic current limiting. Regulation: 1.5% maximum change, no load to

full load. Ripple: Less than 15 mv p-p at full load.

Output: 22.5, 45, 67.5, 90; 135-140 VDC, 5% tolerance, voltage regulated up "B" SUPPLY----to .04 amps maximum load all taps combined. Regulation: 5% maximum

change, no load to full load. Ripple: Less than 15 mv at full load.

"C" SUPPLY-----Output: 3, 4.5, 9, 16.5, 22.5 VDC, 3% tolerance, voltage regulated, .015 amps maximum. Regulation: 4% maximum change, no load to full load.

Ripple: Less than 7 mv.

TFRMS-----Available completely assembled or in an easy to assemble kit form

complete with all parts including a punched cabinet. Price assembled is 137.50 PPd. and is guaranteed for a period of one year from defects in material and workmanship. Guarantee does not cover misuse or damage caused by the owner. Price of the Kit is \$108.50 PPd., with no guarantee other than replacement of defective parts at time of assembly. Order from: Gary B. Schneider, 6848 Commonwealth Blvd., Parma Hgts., Ohio 44130.

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The Serviceman

Testing Condensers

EDITOR. SERVICEMAN:

In previous correspondence with your office, I mentioned a method of measuring resistance with a voltmeter of known resistance. Although I learned that method

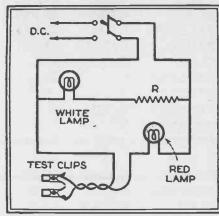


Fig. 1

as much as 15 years ago, it had not appeared in any radio publication to my knowledge. However, very shortly after sending the item to you, it appeared in a current issue of a manufacturer's booklet. Merely a coincidence, I assure you. With the above off my chest, may I offer the following circuit for testing short condensers.

This idea has not appeared in print, to the best of my knowledge. I have used it to test telephone condensers as long ago as 17 years. The resistance R, Fig. 1, is just high enough so that the white lamp does not light when the red lamp does. The d.c. can be taken from the "B" circuit taps. The test clips are snapped on the condensers to be tested and the switch closed.

the red lamp lights, the condenser is shorted. If the white lamp lights, the condenser is not shorted (this does not mean, however, the condenser is O. K., it could be open). Of course, all set connections must be off the condenser when under test. A red lamp could be placed between the common connection on the filter block and "B" minus, to light in case of a short in any of the con-

densers forming the block.

Hoping the above may be of some help to other servicemen, I am

Yours very truly, L. S. Dow.

A Practical Coil Winder

Many servicemen have often gone to the trouble of rewinding defective coils by hand and have as often wished they had some sort of a coil winder. Mr. Herminio L. Alvarez, of Manila, P. I., had the same wish, but has gone a step farther in that he has designed and built a coil winder, of which constructional details follow.

The most expensive unit of the winder

is the tool grinder, but as the majority of servicemen have such a grinder in their shop, this expense is eliminated. Let us continue.

First, obtain a brass rod, 12½ inches by ½ by ½ inch. Then at one end divide it into two equal portions, two inches long, Fig. 2. Make the cut with a hacksaw and bend the two halves at right angles to the rod, drilling two 1/4-inch holes 11/2 inches from the center of the square rod, as shown. Then, from the grinder remove the front plate holder, drilling two 1/4-inch holes through the face plate 11/2 inches out from the center of the driving shaft of the grinder and 180 degrees apart. The two cones were obtained from a carpenter shop (with the holes already drilled, and the 1-inch wooden discs at-tached) for 10 cents each. The fixed or headcone is then bolted together with the brass shaft to the face plate of the grinder by means of carriage bolts. The movable or adjustable cone has a square hole which fits snugly on the brass rod, and the wooden disc has a key-way through which a wedge is tapped, in order to keep hack in use. Fig. 2 it from drawing back in use. Fig. 2 shows the completed winding with the



adjustable cone and disc are slid off the shaft and the tube on

which the coil is to be wound in-serted. Then the

cone and disc are replaced and

wedged tightly to the shaft,

holding the assembly firm. The

crank on the winder is turned

with the right

hand clockwise or counterclockwise, and with

the left hand the wire is easily

fed on the coil

tube form in place. The preparing of the

"B" Condenser Replacements

Of particular interest to servicemen is the announcement of the Dubilier Con-denser Corp. of New York of replacement units for the Majestic B, Super B and Master B eliminators. These replacement blocks incorporate the usual Dubilier features, namely, increased paper insulation, extra large safety factor and exceptionally long life. The blocks come ready for installation, being equipped with soldering lug connections.

Test for Continuity

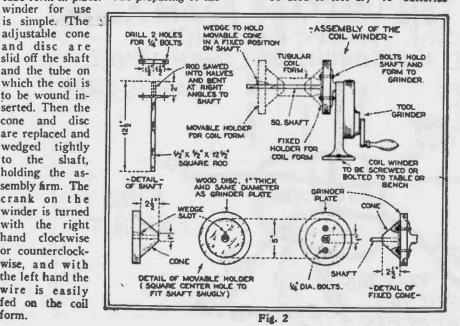
Sometimes the serviceman has a very high resistance to test for continuity, writes Mr. Harold C. Dow of Hartford, Conn., but has no testing battery of sufficiently high voltage to register on a meter. In such cases, the following stunt will do the trick. This, of course, will not be new to the old-time telephone and telegraph man, but may be of help to some radio repair man.

A dry or flashlight cell can be used,

connecting a wire from the battery to one side of the resistance to be tested, the lead from the other side of the battery

and the lead from the opposite end of the resistance are touched to the tongue, separated by about 1/4 of an inch. A salty taste indicates continuity; the absence of this saltiness of course shows an open circuit. If one has alternating or pulsating current available the two wires may be held on a moistened thumb, the wires, of course, in this case being separated too. Some persons who are especially sensitive to electric shock will feel a tingling sensation with direct current as well as alternating current in the second method of testing for

To determine the value of a "B" battery a voltmeter is required, not an ammeter. The latter may be used to test dry "A" batteries



BACK ISSUES

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All back issues of THE HORN SPEAKER... 1975-1981 ... 75 cents each, postpaid.





Radio

THE UNDERSTANDING AND ALIGNMENT
OF NEUTRALIZED AMPLIFIERS

By John Alford

Before the pentode there was the tetrode. Before that there was trouble....at least for the radio engineer of the 1920's who was attempting to develop effective radiofrequency amplifier circuits using the available triode tubes of that time. The problem, of course, was the grid-to-plate capacitance which was 8 picofarads for a typical triode like the Type Ol-A. While this amount of capacitance was negligible at audio frequencies, it created a real problem in designing stable r-f amplifiers for the 200 to 600 meter wavelengths.

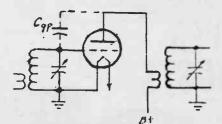


Figure 1 TRIODE R-F STAGE

Figure 1 shows a typical triode r-f stage with the grid-to-plate capacitance, Cgp; emphasized externally with dotted lines. Because both the grid and plate circuits are tuned or else coupled to tuned circuits, the circuit contains the necessary elements for oscillation with Cgp providing the feedback path from grid to plate. This circuit will always oscillate if enough energy can be fed back from the plate to the grid in the correct phase to overcome circuit losses. Unfortunately, the conditions for best gain and selectivity are also those which promote oscillation. In order to prevent oscillation in r-f amplifiers it was necessary to reduce the stage gain to a level that insured circuit stability. This could be accomplished in several ways such as lowering the Q of tuned circuits; stagger tuning, reducing filament voltage on the amplifier tube. loose coupling between stages or inserting a "losser" element into the circuit. While all of these methods reduced gain, detuning and Q reduction had detrimental effects on selectivity. Variation of filament voltage was, of course, a universally used method for gain control in the battery sets of the 1920's.

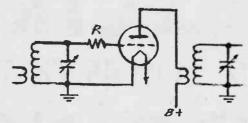


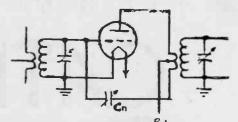
Figure 2 R-F STAGE WITH LOSSER RESISTOR

Probably the most common technique used to inhibit feedback was the "losser" resistance, R, shown in Figure 2. This circuit was widely used and is typified in the Atwater Kent receivers of the 1920's. Since R appears in series with the grid-to-plate capacitance of the tube, it interrupts the feedback path. If made sufficiently large, R will prevent oscillation. Typical. values of R ranged from 50 to several hundred ohms or more depending on the other circuit parameters. With good design, a stage gain of 5 could be obtained on the 200 to 600 meter broadcast wave-lengths using the gain limiting techniques. Useful amplification at short wavelengths (below 200 meters) was considered impractical or impossible by most radio engineers at that time. Thus was the state of the art until Prof. L.A. HEzeltine introduced the famed Meutrodyne circuit in which the troublesome effect of the gridto-plate capacitance of the tube was "neutralized" by introducing into the grid circuit a signal which cancelled the signal coupled through the grid-to-plate capacitance.... Figure 3a shows one variation of the Hazeltine circuit. In this circuit the primary winding of the r-f transformer is tapped. With this arrangement, the primary coil end opposite the plate has a voltage out of phase with the r-f voltage at the plate. The neutralizing cap-acitor, Cn, is adjusted to couple the proper amount of "out-of-phase" voltage into the grid to mullify the signal fed through the grid-toplate capacitance. By neutralizing the effect of grid-to-plate capacitance, higher stage gains without oscillation were possible. Because of difficulties in maintaining neutralization over a wide tuning range, stage gains were limited to not more than 10 with good stability. Doubling the stage gain did mean that a three-stage amplifier could achieve a stable gain of as much as 1000 compared to 125 for a simular amplifier without neutralization. A signifigant improvement indeed!

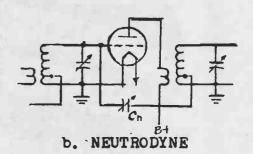
The typical Neutrodyne circuit is shown in Figure 3b. The neutralizing capacitor is connected to a tap

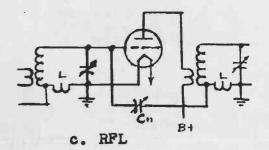
near the ground end of the next stage grid coil. In principle, the circuit functions in the same man-

page . 5



a. HAZELTINE





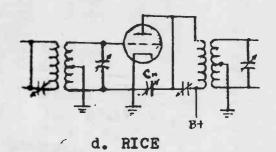


Figure 3
NEUTRALIZING CIRCUITS

ner as the circuit of Figure 3a with the advantage that the neutralizing capacitor does not have the B voltage across it. The primary and secondary windings of the r-f transformer must be properly polarized to allow neutralization to take place. Additionally, the primary was frequently interwound with the ground-end portion of the secondary coil to obtain tight coupling.

Figures 3c and 3d show two other neutralizing circuits employed in receivers of the 1920's. Figure 3c is the RFL (Radio Frequency Laboratory) circuit used, for example, in the Majestic Model 70 chassis.

(Continued on page 8)

No. 182B 1. GENERAL SERVICE HEADPHONES --- \$3.00 each or 2 pair \$5.50. - 2. REPLACEMENT SPEAKERS PM OR DYNAMIC. Many sizes from 2" ovals to 10" rounds. Send us your needs for quote. - 3. 60uf 250V filter caps. 50 cents each or 3/\$1.00. 4. NEW VOLUME CONTROLS 1/4" SHAFT. MANY SIZES FROM 10 OHMSTO 1.0 MEG. OHMS. \$1.25

EACH OR 3/ \$3.00 - 5. WIRE DEPARTMENT -6 conductor AK style \$1.25/ft. 51.00/ft. - brown silk type power cord .30/ft. - white small size silk type power cord .20/ft. - old style cloth twisted pair power cord .45/ft. - single conductor hookup wire (cloth) .12/ft. - #20 magnet wire double cotton wrap 80 feet \$3.50 ft. - #18 bare stranded copper wire .25/ft. --

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langung kungung kungung kungung kangung kungung kungung kungung kungung kungung kungung kungung kungung kungung



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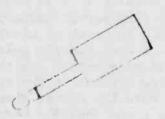
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knobs 25 cents each or 5/\$1.00 - 20. Olde tyme dial plates 25 cents each or 5/\$1.00 ---



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\$1.75

585-8776.

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In Figure 3c, L is part of the tuned circuit at the next stage grid but is oriented for minimum coupling to the other windings. I is wound on a separate form and is mounted at right angles to the coupled windings. If the windings are properly polarized, the voltage across I due to the circulating current in the grid circuit will have the proper phase to cancel the signal coupled through the grid-to-plate capacitance. Again, balance is achieved by adjustment of Cn. The Rice circuit of Figure 3d uses a center-tapped coil in the grid circuit. With this arrangement the signal voltages at the ends of the tuned grid coil are equal and out of phase. Cn is then adjusted to equal the grid-to-plate capacitance of the tube to effect complete neutralization. Figure 3d is the type of circuit used in the Radiola 60 and 62 i-f stages. The principal disadvantage of the circuit is that the tuning capacitor is not grounded and makes the circuit difficult to employ in gang-tuned r-f stages.

The circuits shown in Figure 3 all fall into a general class of neutralizing circuits known as "bridge" circuits. That is, the circuit is electrically equivalent to a balanced electrical bridge network where Cn is adjusted to achieve a balance. When Cn is properly adjusted, circuit gain is due to the amplifying properties of the tube alone as the feedback path through the grid-to plate capacitance is balanced out so to speak. Many variations of bridge neutralizing circuits exist and still find application today, especially in r-f power amplifiers for transmit-

ting equipment.

Up to now, neutralization has been discussed for what it is and does. Of equal importance to the collector is "how to do it" when aligning the old neutralized triode TRF or superhetrodyne receivers. As a licensed radio amateur for many years, the author has read much on neutralization as applied to transmitting circuits but has seen almost nothing that related to the alignment of the early BC sets. My first experience at neutralizing the BC set was as a teen-age radio nut in 1947. I had a part time job in a radio shop which was rather handy as I was an avid builder and experimenter and my boss gave me lots of junk to work with. One day one of the "old" AC TRF sets came in--about a 1928 set, I think. The owner claimed that it was the first time in twenty years that the set had quit. The main problem was a bum filter capacitor which was promptly replaced. After that, I attempted alignment but the set broke into oscillation when the timmers were peaked. I asked the boss about it and received my first lesson on neutralizing BC sets using a

"dummy" tube.

The Meutralizing procedure which follows uses the "dummy" tube technique and should provide generally acceptable results on most if not all of the neutralized triode r-f and i-f stages. Before continuing however, the term "dummy" tube should be explained. A "dummy" tube is merely a good tube of the type used in the amplifier stage to be neutralized, but having one filament pin removed. If you didn't know before, now you know what those tubes with the missing filament pin were used for, alo not use a tube with shorts or open filament as a cheap substitute. Also a bad tube may have enough gas content bo affect the results. If you simply can't part with one of your beloved 26's, 27's, Ol-A's, or whatever is used, just put a piece of Scotch Magic Mending Tape over one filament pin and use that for a dummy tube. Another method is to put a paper shim in the tube socket so that one of the filament pins doesn't contact the socket.

Alignment consists of peaking the trimmer capacitors of the stage to be aligned using a signal generator or broadcast station as a signal generator or broadcast station as a signal source. The signal generator is preferred since both frequency and strength of the alignment signal are adjustable. Alignment should always be done with all shields and covers in place. The r-f trimmers are usually peaked somewhere between about 1000 KHz to 1400 KHz -wherever gives the best tracking and gain compromise. If the capacitor has slotted end plates, these can be adjusted starting from the high end and working down to obtain nearly perfect tracking. This can turn into a lot of work and generally isn't necessary unless the tuning capacitor was damaged. The i-f stage should, of course, be adjusted to the recommended i-f frequency which, if not known, can usually be quickly located with the signal generator. If during alignment the amplifier breaks into oscillation, the alignment must be stopped and neutralization attempted. Note that the amplifiers must be checked at maximum gain for oscillation. AC sets using 26's ran at maximum gain since the gain control was in the antenna. Most battery sets used filament control so the r-f gain must be advanced to maximum. Likewise, the cathode gain control used with 27's must be advanced. Back off the trimmer adjustment that caused the oscillation until oscil-

lation ceases or else reduce gain until oscillation stops. Tune to a strong station (or set generator) around 1000 to 1200 KHz and then plug the gummy tube into the neutralized stage mearest the detector. Not all sets neutralized all stages. Be sure any shields and covers are replaced before proceeding. Using a non-metallic adjusting tool, adjust Cn for minimum signal output from the stage. Usually this point is very well defined. What has been done is to cancel out the signal coupled through the grip-to-plate capacitance of the tube.

Plug a "live" tube back into the stage just neutralized and plug the "dummy" tube into the next neutralized stage back. Again be sure all shields are in place and repeat the neutralizing procedure. Repeat for other stages until all have been adjusted. At this time repeat the r-f trimmer adjustment. It may be necessary to repeat the neutralization and r-f trimmer adjustment two or more times as the adjustments interact. Also, neutralization in these circuits is not perfect at all frequencies and the amplifier should be checked for oscillation across the entire tuning range. Tuner r-f amplifiers are more prone to oscillation toward the high frequency end of the band so neutralization is usually carried out in this region.

The service literature, when ayailable, should be followed. Sometimes the adjustment procedure will be somewhat different than the procedure described, although end results will be the same. Some RCA sets for example, employ one meutralized stage which is simply adjusted until the set doesn't break into oscillation anywhere in the tuning range.

If trouble is encountered with r-f or i-f alignment and neutralization, check to see that all bypass capacitors are in good condition and all grounds are solidly connected. All tube, coil, and capacitor sheilds must also be in place. If these conditions don't exist, efforts to adjust the circuit may well be wasted.

For those readers who have access of QST magazine, the article "R. F. Amplification-A Re-Hash" by Lyford in the November 1926 issue makes interesting reading. This article is adressed strictly to the problems of r-f amplifier stability in receivers.

John Alford, W5TXL, is an electronic engineer who is an avid radio collector with a strong interest in "cathederal" shaped radios.

club news

HOUSTON VINTAGE RADIO ASSOCIATION

Show Announced

Unless something comes up, the 1982 HVRA Annual Show and Auction will take place at Gulfgate Mall in Houston on Saturday, May 29. Finalization of the date and time will be established at the March meeting. At the February meeting, contest chairmen and assistants were determined. Contest Chairman is Frank Cooper, Show Chairman is Wendell Wyborny, Publicity Chairmen are Duie Roth and Maury Zivitz, Security Chairman is John Mohundro, and Auction Chairman is Gary Coplin.



THE

ANTIQUE RADIO CLUB OF ILLINOIS

AN AFFILIATE OF
THE ANTIQUE RADIO CLUB OF AMERICA
IN CO-OPERATION WITH

THE INDIANA HISTORICAL RADIO SOCIETY

AND

THE MID-AMERICA ANTIQUE RADIO CLUB PRESENTS

RADIOFEST '82
AUGUST 7, 1982 at the HOLIDAY INN, 345 RIVER BLUFF RD.,
ELGIN, ILL. (Route 31 South exit from the I-90
Northwest Tollway)

THE PROGRAM

I. ALL DAY SWAP-SELL SESSION

II. SEVERAL TECH SESSIONS INCLUDING: RESTORING RADIO CABINETS

III. RADIO CONTEST--CATAGORIES:
CLASS I--A.C. RECEIVERS
CLASSII--BATTERY RECEIVERS
CLASSIII--CRYSTAL SETS
CLASS IV--HORN SPEAKERS
CLASS V--HOMEBREW RECEIVERS
CLASS VI--TUBES
CLASS VII--ADVERTISING

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD TO BE AWARDED IN EACH CLASS PLUS BEST OF SHOW. CONTEST ENTRIES MUST BE IN CONTEST ROOM BY 11:00 A.M.

IV. SATURDAY AFTERNOON: TOUR RALPH MUCHOW'S FANTASTIC MUSEUM

V. SATURDAY NIGHT: BANQUET AND AWARDS PRESENTATION PLUS AN INTERESTING PROGRAM.

REGISTRATION: PRE-REGISTRATION \$2.00-REGISTRATION ON THE DAY OF MEET \$3.00

BANQUET TICKETS: \$ 9.75

MOTEL ROOMS: WE HAVE GUARANTEED 20 ROOMS WITH A 10%

DISCOUNT--CONTACT THE HOLIDAY INN AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS OR CALL 312-695-5000 and request reservations for: THE ANTIQUE RADIO CLUB OF ILLINOIS MEET IN AUGUST

STAY OVER SUNDAY AND ATTEND THE SANTA FE HAMFEST (ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THE COUNTRY) DIRECTIONS AT THE MEET

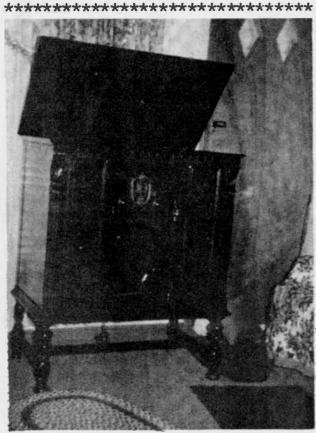
YES, I PLAN TO ATTEND THE MEET
YES**NO** I PLAN TO ATTEND THE BANQUET
MAKE BANQUET AND PRE-REGISTRATION CHECKS TO: ARCI AND SEND
TO: JOE WILLIS--525 OAKDALE #524--CHICAGO, ILL. 60657
IF POSSIBLE, PLEASE REPLY BY APRIL 30th.

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EARLY ZENITH AC CONSOLE. Model 39-A, dated April 20, 1926, beautiful all wood cabinet with lift up lid, recessed speaker grill/ tuner/ antenna control, built in rotatable loop antenna, ornate and in working condition, very heavy, 43"h x 37"l x 21"d, accepting offers, Ken Sleger, 2424 Taylor Avenue, Alexanderia, VA 22302 (703) 836-7242.

TUBES, NEW AND USED, FOR EARLY ELECTRIC RADIOS. SASE FOR FREE PRICE LIST. SAM FAUST, CHANGE-WATER, NJ 07831.

700 - 7 and 9 PIN MINATURE TUBE, new in original boxes, 20 cents each if you take all plus U.P.S. shipping. James Fred, Cutler, IN 46920.

FOR SALE: WESTINGHOUSE RA-DA, Radiola III, Radiola IIIa, Freshman Masterpiece, and other radios and speakers. Daniel Ullmer, 1662 Carole Lane, Green Bay, WI 54303 (414) 494-6750.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: UNUSUAL A.K. SET MODEL 509 TUNE-O-MATIC. THIS SET FEATURES A CLOCK SET IN THE FRONT WITH AN ARRANGE-MENT OF PLUG IN WIRES SO THE SET COULD TUNE ITSELF, IT HAD A MOTORIZED TUNER TO DO THIS. ROUGH SHAPE BUT IS RESTORABLE. WOULD PREFFR NOT TO SHIP. - :: AEROLA SENIOR WITH DUD WD-11. VERY NICE WORKS, INSERT IS HIGH QUALITY REPRO. \$125.00. :: RA-DIOLA SUPER VIII CONSOLE ROUGH SHAPE BUT ALL PARTS ARE THERE \$65.00. 4 VT-1 S NEW IN BOXES VERY NICE, GOLD TIPPED \$20.00 EACH OR WILL TRADE FOR EQUAL VALUE WD-11S OR 99S. 4 DEFOREST TUBES NEW IN BOX WITH SMALL BOOKLET ABOUT USES FOR EACH TUBE. 1#10, 2#81'S 1#50, \$15.00 EACH OR SME TRADE AS ABOVE. NICE DISPLAY ITEM. WANT EARLY R.C.A. SETS. JAMES P. MCKINNON, NORTH BRIDGE STREET. 605 BRIDGEWATER, NJ 08807 (201)526-8421. **********

FOR SALE. PILOT 3" TV, OLD BATTERY SETS, SPEAKERS, HEAD-PHONES, OLD RADIO BOOKS AND MAGNAZINES, CRYSTAL SETS, RADIO PARTS AND SEVERAL THOUSAND RADIO TUBES. BILL LAVERTY, 1012 W. GENEVA STREET, EGG HARBOR, NJ 08215.

I HAVE A FEW RARE TUBES TO SALE PLUS A FEW OLD RADIOS. SEND L.S.A.S.E. FOR LIST. THANK YOU. RAY GARNER, ROUTE 1, BOX 320, BIG SANDY, TN 38221.

************************************** 1. CHROME SCOTT ALLWAVE 15 IN EXCELLENT CONDITION, PURCHASED FROM ORIGINAL OWNER WITH ORIG-INAL SHIPPING CARTON PRECEIVER-CHASSIS, PWR. AMP. CHASSIS AND SPEAKER. ALL ESCUTCHEONS AND SPEAKER. WOOD FRONT. \$400.00 2. STEINITE LABS EARLY ELECTRIC, HAS METER AND FANCY BRASS ESCUTCHEONS. WORKING. INTERESTING SET. \$200.00 .. 3. AERIOLA JR. CRYSTAL SET. GOOD CONDITION, WORKS .. \$175.00 .. 4. PHILCO 51, CLOCK RADIO, BEAUTIFUL PI-ANO FINSH, CABINET IN FANCY MANTEL CLOCK STYLE, WORKS. \$275.00...5. AK 225 TOMBSTONE - FANCY CABINET- ROUND DIAL, .. 6. MIJ-WORKS WELL \$165.00 SETTE TOMBSTONE RARE- ART DECO STYLE CABINET, KNOBS ON SIDE. EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITION. \$225.00 . 7. SILVERTONE 115 CATHEDRAL, VERY FANCY CABINET. IN EXCELLENT OVERALL CONDITION-NOT WORKING. \$95.00 CROSLEY 5M3, TOMBSTONE FLAT TOP- VERY SMALL CUTE SET. WORKING. \$65.00 . 9. AERODYNE SPECIAL 5 TUBE BATTERY SET-VERY SMALL SLANT FRONT UNUSUAL DESIGN- WITH 5 01-A TUBES. EXC. COND. NICE LOG CHART INSIDE. \$65.00 .. 10. ZENITH 712 FANCY TOMBSTONE STYLE BURL WALNUT CABINET- WORKING- NICE STYLE 11. PHILCO \$75.00 SET. TOMBSTONE ROUND DIAL GOOD COND. WORKS. \$50.00 .. 12. RCA PUSH-BUTTON FANCY ODD CABINET STYLE-WORKS \$50.00 13. PHILCO TOMB-STONE ROUND TOP- LARGE FANCY CABINET, ROUND DIAL. BEAUTIFUL,

WORKS. \$65.00 .. 14. MAGNAVOX
R3 HORN SPKR. EXC. COND. WORKS.
\$90.00 .. 15. AK-L HORN SPKR.
EXC. COND. - WORKS. \$75.00 ..
16. PEERLESS LARGE GOTHIC FANCY CABINET- VERY HEAVY WITH BUILT IN POWER SUPPLY- BEAUTIFUL-WORKS. \$100.00 .. 17. WESTING-HOUSE TYPE FL DRIVER ATTACHED TO BLACK METAL MORNING GLORY HORN- EDISON? PROBABLY USED IN RADIO STATION. HAS HORN NO. 5. RADIO STATION. HAS HORN NO. 5.
PAINTED ON HORN. WORKS. EXC.
COND. \$60.00 . 18. DICTOGRAPH
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WANTED

CASH FOR DECEMBER 1915 TO DECEMBER 1921 QST'S FOR PERSONAL COLLECTION. KEN MILLER, K6IR; 16904 GEORGE WASHINGTON; ROCK-VILLE, MARYLAND 20853. (301) 774-7709.

WANTED: SCOTT PHILHARMONC. Prefer Napier console. Dick Howe, 9318 Wickford, Houston, TX 77024 or call (713) 680-9945 collect.

WANTED: T.V. GUIDES. ESPECIALLY PRE-1970. ALSO WANT ALL TYPES OF OCEAN LINER MEMORABILIA. DESCRIBE AND PRICE. RICHARD HEBERT, BOX 603 AUBURN, NY 13021.

WANTED: 1923-4 OR EARLIER RADIO NEWS, Science and Invention, Modern Electrics, Any pre 23 mags or catalogs. Also any Grebe receivers or amps. Also need HZ. Ray Garner, Rt. 1, Box 320, Big Sandy, TN 38221.

WANTED- ADAPTER # 615 OR OTHER adapters for Eico tube tester model # 666 & 667. Also latest tube chart. Frank Hoffert, 19605 Chardon Road, Cleveland, OH 44117.

"WANTED ATWATER KENT GRAND-FATHER CLOCK; ALSO A.K. CON-SOLES OF THE "LATER" ('34 THROUGH '36) YEARS. ALL A.K. TABLE SETS OF THE '30'S. ALL A.K. ADVERTISING. WRITE ARTHUR AXLEMAN, 19652 WEEBURN LANE, TARZANA, CA 91356."

WANTED: AK 35 grid leak and 2nd AF transformer. Radiola 17 power supply, Radiola UZ-type and Music Master horn speakers, good originals; Jim Conaway, 709 Halstead Rd., Wilmington, DE 19803.

WANTED: 1, CRYSTAL DETECTOR FOR AMRAD 3366 WILL PURCHASE JUNKER IF AVAILABLE OR CAN SOMEONE FURNISH ME WITH A GOOD PHOTO AND A FEW MEASUREMENTS. 2, ALSO NEED A TUBE COVER FOR THE SAME SET. 3, NEED A SMALL COIL COVER FOR A MAGNAVOX R3 TYPE D HORN. 4, ALSO NEED JUNKER CABINET FOR A.K. 84 BROKEN GRILL OK, NEED TRIM PIECES. JAMES P. MCKINNON, 605 NORTH BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER, NJ 08807. (201) 526-8421.

WANTED: ZENITH TABLE MODEL 6 VOLT farm radio used with a 6 Volt windcharger or 6 Volt car battery (only) the year around 1937-38. This radio has split second turing dial with green tuning eye. Will settle for Zenith and other radio brands with or without the tuning eye. Sketch size, knobs and feature, how many tubes, etc. Let's hear from you. Also, can I buy a new windcharger blade 6 feet long? Philip O'Donnell, P.O. Box 944, Alleghany, CA 95910.

CROSLEY BINDING POST THUMB SCREWS. 2 metal covers for Radiola V. Nameplate or junker BC 312. Moon radios or literature. Wireless Specialty sets or parts. A.K. BB parts. Thank you. Ray Garner, Rt. 1 Box 320, Big Sandy, TN 38221.

WANTED: PLUG IN COILS, audio transformer and rheostat for Grebe CR-18 Special. Bob lane, 2301 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, MO 64124
P. S. Error in article on tube dates -- 71A, 27, 26 tubes made in 1927 not 1924.

WANTED 3 MAGNAFORMER IF TRANS-FORMERS RF61, 2 FERRANTI AUDIO TRANSFORMERS AF4, 3 AMPERITE SELF ADJUSTING RHEOSTATS NO. 1A FOR 01A TUBE AND/OR JUNKER MAGNAFORMER BATTERY OPERATED SUPERHET, J. A. RAWLINS, 1920 STEPHENSON DRIVE, MESQUITE, TX 75149.

WANT VICTOREEN CHOKES AND TRANSFORMERS. IF YOU HAVE THE LOOT, IHAVE THE CASH. FEEL FREE TO CALL ME COLLECT ANY TIME AFTER 6:00 P.M. PST AT (415) UK:6-1885. DAN O MEARA, G.P.O. BOX 521, PALO ALTO, CA 94302



ANTIQUE RADIO TOPICS &

THE CLASSIC RADIO NEWSLETTER

ANTIQUE RADIO TUBES

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | _ | | | | | |
|------------|------|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|------------|-------------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------|------|----------------|------|--------|------|--------------|----------|----------------|------|-------|------|--------|-----|--|
| | \$3 | IN4 | Ŝά | 244 | | 6A5 | \$7 | 686 | 61 | 638 | \$7 | 6SR7 | \$5 | 785 | \$7 | 12AH7 | \$5 | 12547 | 3" | 25Ao | 5- | 36 | ٠. | 5.0 | ŝŧ | 11 | ⇁ | |
| BAZ BA3 | \$ 1 | INS | | 2A5 | | áAá | \$5 | 687 | | 6K S | \$7 | ASS 7 | | 7B6 | | 12AT6 | | 12507 | | 25A7 | \$7 | | 3 * | *0A7 | \$. | 1203 | 5 | |
| 046 | \$3 | 186 | | ZAO | | 6A7 | \$12 | 886 | | 6Ká | \$5 | | | 787 | | 12AT7 | | 12SR7 | | 25AC5 | 5 | 3.8 | 3 | 70L T | \$. | 1737 | \$4 | |
| 063 | ŝj | 175 | | ZA7 | | 648 | 54 | 68A6 | | 6K7 | \$4 | | - \$7 | | 5.0 | 12AU6 | 53 | 12SW7 | 5" | 2586 | 5 | 30 | 5 | 71A | \$1 | | \$1 | |
| 003 | \$5 | 176 | \$6 | 787 | \$7 | | \$5 | 6BE 6 | | 6K8 | \$7 | | | 705 | 55 | 12AU7 | | 1276 | \$1 | 25C6 | \$7 | 30 | ٠. | *5 | ٠, | 1**3 | S | |
| 893 | 35 | 11.4 | | 2E5 | \$12 | | \$15 | 68.76 | | 615 | | 6527 | | 2C6 | 5+ | 12AV6 | \$4 | 1223 | \$5 | 2516 | \$7 | 4025 | \$ | *5 | | 1 73 | 1 | |
| 044 | 53 | 116 | \$7.5 | 2W3 | | 4A87 | \$7 | 6C4 | | 61.6 | | 677 | | 207 | \$7 | 12AX7 | \$3 | LIAI | \$ | 25S | 5 | 41 | 5 2 | 77 | \$ | 1 82 | 5 | |
| 026 | 3.1 | PAJI | \$7 | 212 | 55 | | 8.5 | aC5 | | 01.7 | \$7 | 678 | \$3 | 7E6 | \$7 | FCAV7 | \$1 | 1445 | \$ | 2525 | ^- | | | 78 | 5. | 1291 | | |
| 143 | \$6 | ILA6 | \$7 | SAJ | \$6 | | 57 | 6C6 | \$ 8 | | \$15 | 64/5 | \$18 | 7E 7 | 5- | 1287 | | 14A" | \$7 | | | 1: | \$ | 10 | \$. | 1293 | - 1 | |
| TA6 | \$6 | 11.84 | \$6 | 3A.5 | 5 | 6ADS | 5.7 | 6C7 | \$7 | r46 | \$5 | 6U6 | \$3 | 787 | \$1: | 1284 | | 14AF7 | \$7 | | 59 | 11 | . | 10 | \$ | 1629 | | |
| IAS | \$5 | FLCS | 50 | SAE | \$1 | 6AD6 | 510 | 6C8 | \$7 | 6N7 | \$6 | 6U7 | \$10 | 7F.8 | \$12 | 128A6 | | 1485 | \$ | 2646 | \$7 | 15 | 5 1 | 87 | \$1 | 1452 | . 1 | |
| TA6 | \$6 | 11.00 | \$6 | 385 | \$4 | 6AD7 | \$1 | 6C86 | \$4 | 6P5 | \$5 | 6 V 6 | | 7G7 | \$10 | 12886 | | 1480 | \$4 | 26A7 | \$. | 1523 | \$ | A. | \$ | 1151 | | |
| 147 | \$4 | 1105 | \$7 | 387 | \$6 | 6AES | \$6 | 604 | \$6 | 6P7 | \$7 | 6V7 | | 7H 7 | \$7 | 1205 | | 1.4B8 | \$ | 2" | \$1 | 1525 | \$. | 8.5 | \$ | 5887 | \$1 | |
| 184 | 56 | 1 LE 3 | \$7 | 3C6 | \$7 | 6AE6 | 59 | 506 | | 607 | \$7 | 6016 | | 737 | \$3 | 1208 | \$7 | 1405 | \$, | 2807 | \$4 | Jé | . 5 | 636 | 5. | | . 1 | |
| 185 | \$5 | 14/3 | \$7 | JLF4 | \$7 | 6AE7 | \$7 | 6D7 | | 627 | | 6XJ | | 7K,7 | \$9 | 7275 | - 5 | 1407 | \$5 | 30 | \$ 9 | J7 | \$11 | 41 | \$ | 7001 | : | |
| 167 | \$6 | 1 LG5 | \$7 | 304 | \$6 | | \$7 | 6D8 | \$1 | | | 6×5 | | 71.7 | SI | 12116 | | 14E6 | \$ | 15 | \$5 | 18 | \$. | 85 | \$. | 300. | , | |
| 105 | \$4 | 11/43 | \$7 | 325 | 86 | 6AF6 | \$21 | 685 | \$11 | | | 675 | | 7147 | \$9 | 1235 | | 1 JE 7 | \$5 | 3.0 | 5- | 13 | \$1 | 10 | \$. | 7003 | | |
| 106 | \$5 | TENS | \$6 | 5\$4 | \$5 | | | 6E6 | \$6 | | | 674 | | 101 | \$7 | 1237 | 5 | 14F7 | \$8 | 3266 | \$3 | 50 | \$." | 117L7 | | 9006 | 5.2 | |
| 107 | \$6 | FN5 | \$5 | 3 V4 | \$5 | | \$5 | 6E1 | 57 | | | 625 | | 727 | \$7 | 12K7 | | 14F8 | 57 | 52 L 7 | \$3 | 50-5 | \$. | 11747 | \$1 | VR75 | 2.1 | |
| 105 | \$7 | FR6 | \$5 | 5AZ4 | - 5 | 6AH5 | \$5 | 6E 8 | \$7 | | | 627 | | 7\$7 | \$1 | 12K8 | | 7 JH 7 | \$7 | 33 | 3.4 | 5085 | \$ | 1175 | | l | - ' | |
| 107 | \$7 | 1175 | \$5 | 5 RJ | \$5 | | \$5 | 6F5 | \$7 | | | 62Y5 | | 7V7 | \$7 | 1279 | | 1437 | \$ 5 | | 3.1 | 50C5 50C6 | \$J | 11723 | \$. | | 3 | |
| 198 | \$7 | 105 | \$5 | 514 | \$6 | | \$4 | | \$7 | | | 7A-J | | 797 | \$5 | 1227 | \$ 2 | 1447 | 5.7 | 35 | \$9 | | \$- | 17724 | 5. | VT 52 | 3. | |
| 1E4 | \$6 | 184 | \$6 | 544 | \$4 | 6AL5 | \$5 | 677 | \$5 | | | 7A5 | | 7×6 | \$7 | 12SA7 | \$ | 1407 | \$9 | 35A5 | \$7 | 5016 | 5 | 11726 | 5 | 141000 | | |
| 1E5 | \$6 | 185 | \$ 5 | 51/4 | \$5 | 6AL7 | \$12 | 6F1 | \$5 | 6SF5 | \$. | 7A6 | | 7X7 | \$ 6 | 12587 | | 1487 | 5 | 3565 35C5 | \$ \$ \$ | 50 A6 50 V6 | \$. | | ٠, | 336 | - 1 | |
| 187 | \$6 | 154 | \$4 | 594 | 80 | | \$4 | 6G5 | \$18 | | \$5 | 7A 7 | | 7Y-J | 5 ° | 12507 | | 1317 | 3. | 3519 | 37 | 5077 | 3.1 | ****A | 6,1 | 111 | | |
| 2 F d | \$6 | 155 | \$5 | | \$5 | | \$5 | 6G6 | \$5 | | \$7 | 7A& | | 724 | 61 | 12SF5 | \$5 | 15 | 57 | 35W4 | 3 | 17 | 5+ | 379 | 1, | 111 | í., | |
| 155 | \$5 | IT4 | \$6 | 5V3 | \$5 | | \$5 | 9H.1 | \$5 | | \$5 | 7AD7 | | 10 | \$7 | 12SF7 12SG7 | | 19 | | 35Vá. | ;. | 53 | 77.5 | 611 | , | 33711 | - 1 | |
| 186 | \$6 | 175 | \$ 5 | | \$6 | | \$4 | 6H6 | \$4 | | \$4 | 7AE7 7AF7 | | 1245 | 21. | 12SH7 | 3' | 1978 | \$ 5 | 3573 | 3.1 | 55 | 613 | 350 | e | | - 1 | |
| 1 F 7 | \$5 | 104 | | 523 | \$5 | | \$3 | | \$5 | | 3 | | \$9 | | 3 . | 12537 | 3, | 20 | \$7 | 3523 | 3.1 | 56 | \$ | 951 | , | | | |
| 7G4 | \$6 | 1415 | \$0 | | 56 | | | 635 | \$9 \$: | | \$ 5 \$ 3 | 7AG7 7AH7 | \$ 5 \$ 5 | | 5.1 | | 3 | 22 | 57 | 3525 | 35 | 57 | \$- | 955 | | | | |
| 1G5 | \$6 | 10 | \$ 7 | 6A3 | \$7 | | | 6J6 637 | \$1 | | 55 | 7B4 | | 1248 | 57 | | , | IJA | 59 | | 27 | | 3. | | ٠. | | | |
| 7G6 | | | 617 | 644 | 54 | | 6.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |





















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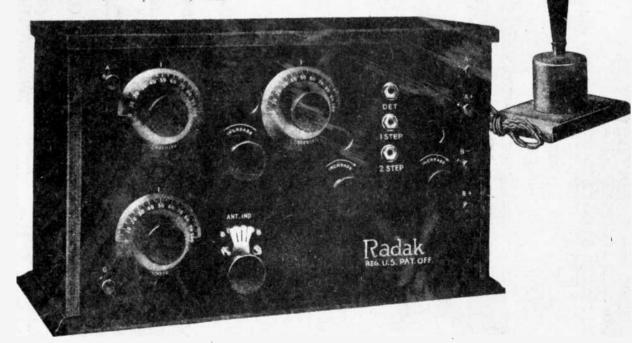
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THE HORN SPEA

1982

RADAK ELECTRO AMPLIPHONE Especially successful with type R Z Radilk Set. Does not distort the tone. Price \$28.

Radio News for September, 1922



Type R Z Radak Receiving Set, Clapp Eastham's newest achievement.

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