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RADIO SERVICE TECHNICIANS use the BLILEY CCO...



instant channel selection and frequency accuracy

> Ask your Bliley Distributor for Bulletin 32

The Bliley CCO (crystal controlled oscillator) is the only test instrument available to radio service technicians that features —

DIRECT CRYSTAL CONTROL

— with instant channel selection of the five most commonly used intermediate frequencies — 175 kc, 262 kc, 370 kc, 455 kc, and 465 kc.

— at 200 kc for r-f alignment.

-at 1000 kc for short wave alignment.



SUPPLIED COMPLETE WITH 7 CRYSTALS, TUBES AND CONCENTRIC OUTPUT CABLE.

Finger tip adjustment is provided by a three position modulation selector and a five step attenuator, with vernier output from 0 to 15 volts. An external socket accommodates extra crystals that may be needed for special requirements.

There is nothing complicated about the Bliley CCO. Simply connect it to the receiver to be tested and select the frequency desired. The crystals are instantly on frequency as soon as the oscillator is energized. It will save you hours of time, eliminate guess work and increase your prestige as a radio service technician.

The CCO is a "techniquality" product of the same engineering skill and craftsmanship that have kept Bliley Crystals foremost in dependability in the frequency control field for over 15 years.

BLILEY ELECTRIC COMPANY . UNION STATION BUILDING, ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

I WILL SEND YOU How to Be a Success 64 PAGE in RADIO 64-page illustrated TELEVISION book describes many fasci-ELEGTRONICS nating jobs Radio, Television, Electronics offer, shows big kits of Radio parts I send you, tells how I give you practical experience building real Radio circuits at home in spare time, how you make extra money fixing Radios while still learning; contains letters from many men I trained, telling what they GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH are doing, earning. FREE. Mail RECEIVER SERVICING Coupon below! 1 M 7.0 I will also send you my Lesson, "Getting Acquainted With Receiver Servicing," FREE, to show you how practical it is to learn Radio at home in spare time. It's a valuable Lesson. Study it - keep it - use it without obligation! Tells how "Superhet" Circuits work, gives hints on Receiver Servicing, Locating Defects, Repair of Loudspeaker, I.F. Transformer, etc. 31 illustrations. Mail Coupon below!

IOW RAIN YOU • • .

Do you want a good-pay job in Radioor your own money-making Radio Shop? Mail Coupon for a FREE Sample Lesson and my FREE 64-page book, "How to Be a Suc-cess in RADIO—Television, Electronics." See how N.R.I. gives you practical Radio experience at home—building, testing, re-pairing Radios with BIG KITS OF PARTS I send!

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The day you enroll I start sending EXTRA MONEY JOB SHEETS. You LEARN Radio principles from my easy-to-grasp, illustrated lessons—PRACTICE what you learn with parts I send—USE your knowledge to make EXTRA money fixing neighbors' Radios in spare time while still learning! From here it's a short step to your own full-time Radio Shop or a good Radio iob!

Future for Trained Men is Bright in Radio, Television, Electronics

It's probably easier to get started in Radio now than ever before because the Radio Repair business is booming. Trained Radio Technicians business is booming. Trained Radio Technicians also find profitable opportunities in Police, Avia-tion, Marine Radio, Broadcasting, Radio Manu-facturing, Public Address work. Think of even greater opportunities as Television and Elec-tronics become available to the public! Send for free books now! Find Out What N.R.I. Can Do for You

Mail Coupon for Sample Lesson and my 64-page book. Read the details about my Course. Read letters from men I trained, telling what they are doing, earning. See how quickly, easily you can get started. No obligation! Just MAIL COUPON NOW in an envelope or paste it on a penny postal. J. E. SMITH, President, Dept. 7 BR National Radio Institute, *Pioneer Home Study Radio School*, Washington 9, D. C. Our 33rd Year of Training Men for Success in Radio.

NS Ε Ε RA

You can get this training right in your own home under G. I. Bill. Mail coupon.

TRAINED THESE MEN

Averages Better Than \$3,000 A Year "I now have a shop and am doing fine. I average better than \$3,000 per year, and cer-tainly give NRI much of the credit." — R AYMOND F. DAVIS, Ashburn, Georgia.

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Made \$612 In 12 Mos. Spare Time Made \$612 in 12 Mos. space time "Soon after I finished my ex-perimental kits lessons I tackled my first Radio service job. The neighbors were very cooperative. I soon had all the repair jobs I could handle ne. I have made \$612 in the bonths in spare time."-J. W.

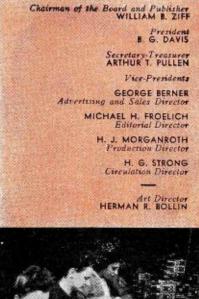
in spare time. I have made \$612 in past 12 months in spare time."-J. CLARK, Wilmington, North Carolina.



	A REAL PROVIDENCE OF A REAL PR	MR, J. E. SMITH. President, Dept. 7PR National Radio Institute, Washington 9, D. C. Mail me PREE, without obligation, Sample Lesson and 64-page book about how to win success in Radio—and Television, Electronics. (No salesman will call. Please write plainly.) Age
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February, 1947

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THE COVER: Final assembly and testing of wavemeters to be used in conjunction with the proper adjustment and operation of ham transmitters. The Bud Radio, Inc. plant at Cleveland is the scene of this operation.

> EDITORIAL OLIVER READ, WPETI WM. A. STOCKLIN Asst. to the Editor H. S. RENNE, Ex. WEPTS Techniscal Editor RAY FRANK, W9JU Amateur Radio Editor FRED HAMLIN Washington Editor PAUL H. WENDEL Eastern Editor GAITHER LITTRELL Western Editor P. B. HOEFER Assistant Editor ARTHUR E. HAUG WALTER STEINHARD Staff Photographers R. S. KUPJACK Staff Artist ADVERTISING Advertising Manager L. L. OSTEN Midwestern Advertising Manager JOHN A. RONAN, JR. Manager, Eastern Division CHARLES R. TIGHE Manager, Western Division WILLIAM L. PINNEY

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hallicrafters presents the

Another first! Greatest continuous frequency coverage of any communications receiver — from 540 kc to 110 Mc

This is the long-awaited Hallicrafters SX-42, a truly great communications receiver. The tremendous frequency range of the SX-42, greater than ever before available in a receiver of this type, is made possible by the development of a new "split-stator" tuning system and the use of dual intermediate frequency transformers. Packed with advance features that every ham and every other radio enthusiast desires, the SX-42 clearly lives up to the Hallicrafters ideal of "the radio man's radio."

From now on watch Hallicrafters - the name that's remembered by the veteran, preferred by the radio amateur. See your distributor for demonstration of the SX-42 and for colorful literature describing this great set in complete technical detail.



Because of the pre-cise and thorough engineering that must be done on the SX-42 and because the parts supply has not been con-tinuous, top produc-tion peaks have not yet been reached. In the immediate future deliveries will necessarily run behind the demand, behind the demand, but the SX-42 is definitely worth waiting for.

AVIATION RADIOTELEPHONE

February, 1947



NOW SPRAYBERRY RADIO TRAINING **GIVES YOU 8** BIG KITS OF RADIO EQUIPMENT WITH COMPLETE 6 TUBE SUPER- RECEIVER

YOU LEARN

YOU DO EXPERIMENTS, CONSTRUCTION, TROUBLE-SHOOTING

I'll show you how to perform over 175 instructive Ex-periments—how to build countless Radio Circuits. You'll learn a new, fast way to test Radio Sets without mfg. Equipment.



I give you a fine, moving-coil type Meter Instrument on Jewel Bear-ings—with parts for a complete Analyzer Circuit Continuity Tester. You learn how to check and correct Receiver defects with professional accuracy and speed.

You'll get valuable experience and practice building this Sig-To and practice building this Sig-nal Generator and multi-purpose Tester. Makes a breeze out of fixing Radios and you don't have to spend money on outside, ready-made equipment.

DIAGRAMS





ANE

Soldering, wiring, connecting Radio parts . . . building circuits with your own hands—you can't beat this method of learning. When you construct this Rectifier and Fil-ter, Resistor and Condenser Tester, etc., you get a really practical slant on Radio that leads to a money-making future.



SERVICING

HERE'S THE LATEST, SIMPLEST WAY TO TRAIN at HOME for a GOOD LIVING **RADIO-ELECTRONICS & TELEVISION** In

I train your mind by putting you to work with your hands on a big 6-Tube Superheterodyne Receiver. And, believe me, when you get busy with real Radio Parts — 8 big Kits of them — you really LEARN Radio and learn it RIGHT! You get the practical stuff you need to be useful in Radio, and that's what it takes to make money. You don't have to worry about what to do with these 8 Kits of

Parts. Step by step, I show you how to build circuits, test, experiment, troubleshoot. And you don't need any previous experience. The Sprayberry Course starts right at the beginning of Radio! You can't get lost! Simplified lessons, coupled

SPRAYBERRY ACADEMY OF RADIO

with real "Shop" practice, makes every subject plain and easy to understand and remember.

A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN . . .

OR A GOOD RADIO JOB

OR A GOOD RADIO JOB Saon after you begin Sprayberry Training, I'll send you my sensational BUSINESS BUILDERS. You'll find out how to get and ta neighborhood Radio repair jobs for nice profils and rich experience while learning. This sort of work can easily pave the way for a Radio Service business of your own. But with Sprayberry Training, you're not limited. You can swing into any one of the swiftly expand-ing branches of Radio-Electronics INCLUDING Radio, Television, FM, Radar, Industrial Elec-tronics. Be wise! Decide now to become a fully qualified RADJO-ELECTRONICIAN. Get full details about my Training at once! Mail coupon below for about my Training at once! Mail coupon below for my 2 big FREE Books.

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"How to Read Radio Diagrams and Symbols"

COUPON TODA

Here's a valuable and wonderfully complete new book which explains in simple English how to read and understand any Radio Set Diagram. Includes translation of all Radio symbols. Send for this volume at once! It's free! Along with it, I will send you another Big Free book describing in detail my Radio-Electronic Training.

	resident, Room 2527 Pueblo, Colorado
Please rush my ELECTRONICS a GRAMS and SY/	FREE copies of "How to MAKE MONEY in RADIO, d TELEVISION," and "HOW to READ RADIO DIA- BOLS."
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(Mail in envelope or paste on penny postcard) والكر التكريكي بينو بالجريفي بالمرجع محرد محرد ani anna ùtia dani vi

February, 1947



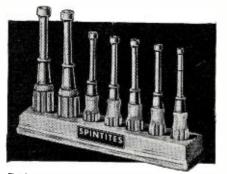
PARTNERS IN TIME!

Today, time saved means more than minutes—it means markets. There's no surer way to speed production than by the use of time-saving tools. That Spintite wrenches achieve this, is proved by their acceptance on the assembly lines of the radio industry.

A few simple twists of the screwdriver type Spintite speed parts into place with a minimum of waste motion.

Ranging in size from 3/16" to 5/8". Spintites are available to fit square, hex, or knurled nuts.

When time is of the essence, there's no substitute for Spinities.



T-73 Set. has 7 sizes of hex heads. Shock-proof handles. and cold forged sockets assure safety and strength.



For the RECORD.

THE recent survey among our readers has now been completed. From the results we have been able to determine individual preferences for editorial material. The response was most gratifying. In fact, there were several thousand returns on these questionnaires, filled out very completely and containing many concrete and worthwhile ideas for articles, new developments, servicing instructions and amateur gear. So enthusiastic was the response that we have undertaken a compilation of the suggestions and were able to select many outstanding requests for early publication.

While it is impossible to completely satisfy each and every reader every month, we do strive for an editorial balance which will fulfill the needs of the majority. The tremendous growth of RADIO NEWS confirms our belief in maintaining a well-balanced format.

Many of you made the suggestion that every article published should be completed on one or two pages without having to dig into the back of the book for what we call "runback." Unfortunately, this is not mechanically workable in most cases. If each ad were a full page, this could be done. At any rate, we are attempting to streamline our constructional articles so that whenever possible they will be completed without any runback. This, of course, will make it far easier for the reader to follow the text and to immediately refer to the accompanying diagrams.

Hundreds of our salesmen-dealers are becoming more and more concerned with the future sales of radios, television sets, parts and accessories. Accordingly, we are now preparing a new series of articles which will present, in simplified form, the basic formulas that have been successfully worked out in selling that type of merchandise.

We have also found that thousands of readers are vitally interested in simplified "how to make it" articles. A new department therefore will be set up to cover this interest and the staff will build and describe such units for those who are intrigued with simple gadgets and electronic equipment.

An ever-growing interest is being shown by the amateur for u.h.f. transmitter design and technique. For the most part, these "hams" have had previous experience on the 160 meter band. They are interested primarily in local rag chews and are not too much concerned with a DX contact.

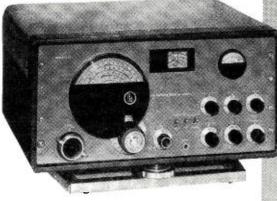
New and unique applications for the miniature tubes have been requested by our readers. At this writing, many types are not available but when they are we'll print plenty of articles on ultra-compact receiving and transmitting equipment making use of these "tiny bottles."

Other helpful suggestions were made -too numerous to mention. I should like to express my thanks to all of you for your fine cooperation in helping to design your radio magazine along the lines that will be of the greatest interest and assistance to you. We are planning to send such questionnaires periodically in order to keep pace with your interests. With twice the circulation of any other radio publication, the task of satisfying everyone becomes a real problem. This is particularly true when we consider that radio to us is no longer a mere entertainment media. Our profession and hobby has branched out into a very large electronic group. Accordingly, there are those who have found their niche in some highly specialized branch of radio-electronics who require an entirely different type of material than those of us who have remained in one particular branch of radio for some time.

The Citizens' Radiocommunication band is a good example of what to expect in the way of new services and developments. Since keen interest has already been shown in this service, many radio men have already begun to lay the ground work for future sales and service of two-way units. Let's not overlook the ever-growing interest in television. You can sell, in advance, by telling your customers about TV. Make it known that you will be able to supply them with sets and to install and maintain them when television programs are available in your town.

Yes, we are indeed in a new era of radio. The annual Radio Parts and Electronic Equipment Shows, Inc. is fully cognizant of the desirability of showing the myriad of new products to the radio serviceman, the amateur and even the public at large. A special Open House Day has been inaugurated in connection with the Show to be held in Chicago next May which will enable many radio-minded men and women to get a preview of things to come. We think it is a splendid idea and will do much to gain prestige for the serviceman and amateur. We'll see many of you there in person and we want you to make yourselves known.

We will again publish the RADIO NEWS DAILY at the Show this year as a service to the radio industry. Be sure to get your complimentary copy.



NEW!

HALLICRAFTERS SX-42



THE RME 45

Other Communications Receivers

Net F. O. B. Chicago. Prices subject to possible change.

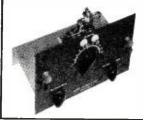




NATIONAL NC-2-40D

HAMMARLUND HQ-129-X

Designed to meet the most critical demand of professional operators. Full range, .54 to 31 MC. accurately calibrated. Has 4 calibrated Ham bands and one arbitrary scale. Variable selectivity crystal filter. Lowdrift beat oscillator for code and locating stations. Antenna compensator. Voltage regulation. Automatic noise limiter. Compensated oscillator to reduce drift during warm-up. Earphone jack. Three i.f. amplifier stages. Two audio stages. Speaker supplied in matching metal cabinet. **Net**, with Speaker......\$173.25



SPECIAL! NEW 2-METER TRANSCEIVER KIT For the new 2-meter band! Uses 6N4 as mod.-osc. in transmit position and as super-regen. det. in receive position; 7C5 as mod. in transmitting, and as power audio amp. in receiving. Supplies current for single button carbon mike; has output transformer for coupling to speaker or headphones. Requires 250 v. at 75 ma., 6.3 v. at. 65 amp. for power. Kit when completed measures 6" x 5" x 9". Includes all necessary parts and tubes (less mike, speaker and power supply). No. 83-220. NET. Power Supply Kit. Includes all parts necessary to build power supply for transceiver. No 83-371. NET FREE! ALLIED'S Latest Catalog

•	
	ALLIED RADIO CORP., D. L. Warner, W91BC 833 W. Jackson Blvd., Dept. 1-BB-7 Chicago 7, Illinois
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	□ Enclosed \$□ Full Payment □ Part Payment (Balance C.O.D.)
	 Send full information on Communication Receivers and Time Payment Plan, without obligation. Send FREE 1946 ALLIED Catalog.
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PUTTING ELECTRONICS TO WORK with Government wield Supplus



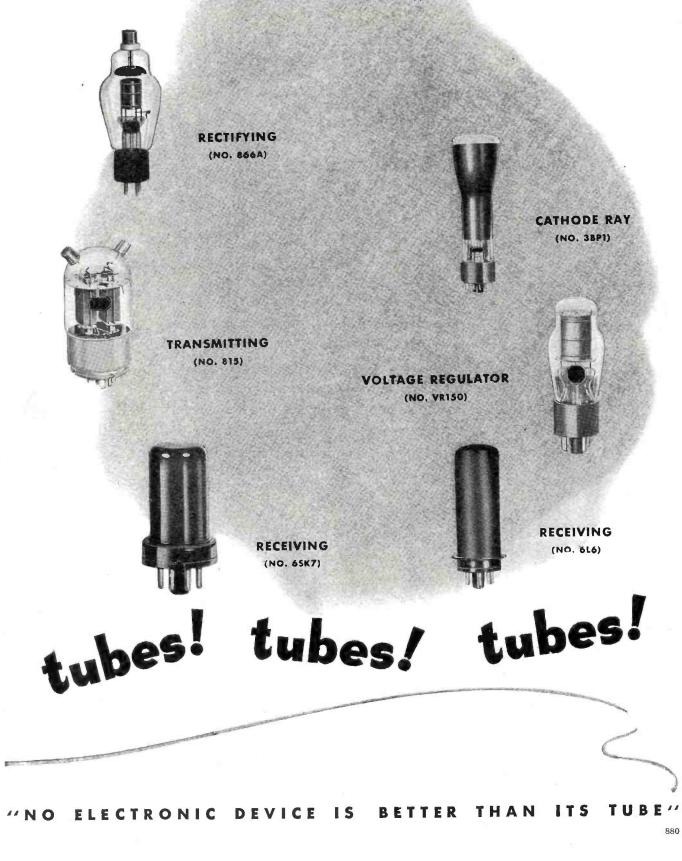
To help you incorporate the many advantages of electronics in your business, the War Assets Administration is making available its enormous inventory of tubes and equipment now.

Qualified distributors all over the country have been appointed by WAA to represent it. In every field where electronic application has proved its worth, these distributors maintain inventories and have the technical "know-how" to service your needs.

Get in touch with your nearest distributor and see how government-owned war surplus can help you electronically. Or—if it is more convenient—write to

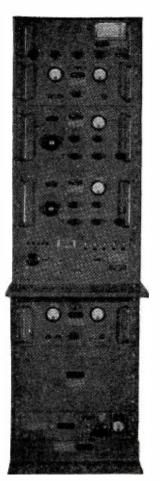
ELECTRONICS DIVISION OFFICE OF AIRCRAFT DISPOSAL WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION 425 Second St., N.W. Washington 25, D. C.

Millions and millions of electronic tubes are at your disposal. Pictured are some of the types which are available to you.





Transmitter

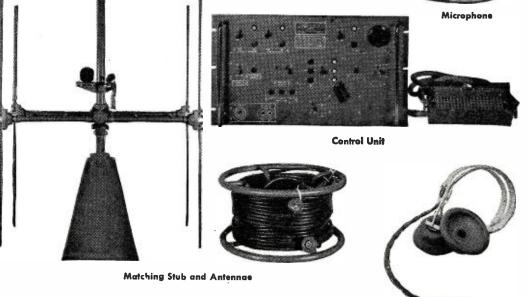


MODERN COMMUNICATION and PRODUCTION

depend /on Mics

Today—virtually all methods of high-speed communication use electronic tubes. In the industrial field, heating, welding and various methods of control are being done better and faster because of electronics. From big broadcasting stations to tiny hearing aids—from induction heating to voltage regulation—the science of electronics is playing a major role in industry.





Receiver

RADIO NEWS

Headset

these Authorized Distributors will serve you.

Listed here are the names and locations of WAA appointed distributors. Not all of them will have complete stocks but it will pay you to consult them on your electronic problems.

Automatic Badio Mfg. Co., Inc. 120 Brookline Avenue Boston 15, Massachusetts

Communication Measurements Laboratory 120 Greenwich Street New York 6, New York

Tobe Deutschmann Corporation Canton, Massachusetts

Electronic Corporation of America 353 West 18th Street New York 19, New York

Electro-Voice, Inc. Buchanan, Michigan

Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corporation 123 Duane Street New York 7, New York Essex Wire Corporation 1601 Wall Street Ft. Wayne 6, Indiana

General Electric Company Building 267-1 River Road Schenectody 5, New York

Hommarlund Mfg. Company, Inc. 460 West 34th Street New York 1, New York

Hoffman Radio Corporation 3741 South Hill Street Los Angeles 7, Colifornia

Hytron Radio & Electronics Corporation 76 LaFayette Street Salem, Massachusetts

E. F. Johnson Company 206 Second Avenue S. W. Waseca, Minnesota

Newark Electric Co., Inc. 242 West 55th Street New York 19, N. Y. Majestic Radio & Television Corporation 125 West Ohio Street Chicago 10, Illinois

Raytheon Manufacturing Company 60 East 42nd Street New York 17, New York

Smith-Meeker Engineering Company 125 Barclay Street New York 7, New York

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. Emporium, Pennsylvania

Technical Apparatus Company 165 Washington Street Boston 8, Massachusetts

Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc. 95 Eighth Avenue Newark 4, New Jersey

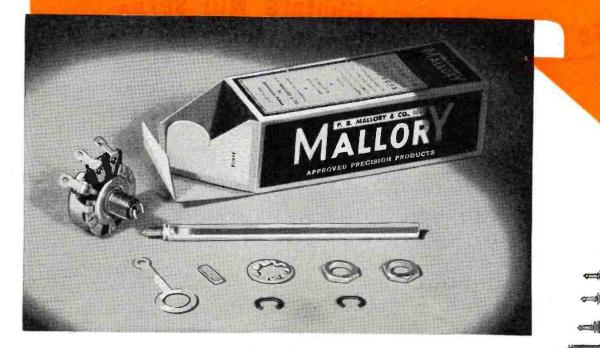
880

American Condenser Co. 4410 Ravenswood Avenue Chicago 11, Illinois



A UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

Mallory Offers 12 Clutch Type Controls for Use in Auto Receivers



MALLORY offers the widest range of resistance values in clutch type controls to fit every need. Four different values are available in the Universal Midget line (100M ohms, 250M ohms, 500M ohms, 1 megohm), and eight values in popular combinations of overall and tap resistances in our Tapped Midget line.

Add these to the Plug-In Shafts you see at the right, and you can replace original controls in any auto set you name—not merely replace them but *duplicate them mechanically and electrically*. Get the complete story from your Mallory distributor.



RADIO NEWS



jobber. If your jobber does not handle our line kindly IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT write for a list of jobbers in your state who do distribute our instruments or send your order directly to us.

Now you can SEE and HEAR

The signal with the new CA-12 SIGNAL TRACER Always ready for instant use it takes less than five seconds to begin using this versatile unit. No maze of speciol cables-the Model CA-12 uses only one connecting cable. No line -the CA-12 operates on selfcordcontained batteries. No tuning controls of any kind are used in this model.



Comparative intensity of the signal is read directly on the meter—Quality of the signal is heard in the speaker.
Simple to operate—only one connecting cable—no tuning controls.
Highly sensitive—weaks an improved vacuum-tube voltmeter circuit.
Highly sensitive—weaks an improved vacuum-tube voltmeter circuit.
Built-in high gain amplifier—Alnico V. speaker.
Completely portable—weight 8 pounds—measures 5 ½"xó ½"x9".
The Model CA-12 comes complete with Detector Probe. test leads, self-• Completely portable—weight & pounds—measures 5/2 x0/2 x9'. The Model CA-12 comes complete with Detector Probe, test leads, self-contained batteries and instructions. Comes housed in heavy gauge crystalline cabinet with beautiful two tone etched front panel. NET PRICE.



The New Model 670 SUPER METER

A Combination VOLT-OHM MILLIAMMETER plus CA-PACITY REACTANCE, INDUCTANCE and DECIBEL MEASUREMENTS. SPECIFICATIONS:

D.C. VOLTS: 0 to 7.5/15/75/150/750/1,500/ 7,500 Volts.

A.C. VOLTS: 0 to 15/30/150/300/1,500/3,000 Volts.

OUTPUT VOLTS: 0 to 15/30/150/300/1,500/ 3,000 Volts.

3,000 Volts. D.C. CURRENT: 0 to 1.5/15/150 Ma. 0 to 1.5 Amperes. RESISTANCE: 0 to 500/100,000 ohms 0 to 10 Megohms. CAPACITY: 001 to 2 Mfd. 1 to 4 Mfd. (quality test for electrolytics) REACTANCE: 700 to 27,000 Ohms 13,000 Ohms to 3 Megohms. INDUCTANCE: 1.75 to 70 Henries, 35 to 8,000 Henries. DECIBELS: --10 to +18, +10 to +38, +30 to +58. DECIBELS: --10 to +18, +10 to +38, +30 to +58. The Model 670 comes housed in a rugged, crackle-finished teel cabinet complete with test leads and operating instructor. NET 2840

The New Model 650 SIGNAL GENERATOR

Ranges: 100 Kilocycles to 35 Megacycles on Fun-damentals; 25 Megacycles to 105 Megacycles on Harmonics.

- obtainable separately or modulated by the RF
- Audio Frequency. Audio Modulating Frequency—400 cycles pure sine wave—less than 2% distortion. Attenuation—3-step ladder type of attenuator
- (T pad). Uses a Hartley Excited Oscillator with a Buffer
- Amplifier. Tubes: 6J5 as R.F. Oscillator; 6SA7 as modulated Tubes: 6J5 as R.F. Oscillator; 3GA7 as modulated Buffer and Mixer; 6SL7 as audio oscillator and rectifier. Complete with coaxial cable, leads and instructions.....



MEN The New Model 450 TUBE TESTER

Speedy operation—assured by newly designed rotary selector switch which replaces the usual snap, toggle, or lever action switches.

lever action switches. • Tests all tubes up to 117 volts. • Tests shorts and leakages up to 3 Megohms in all tubes. • Tests both plates in rectifiers. • New type line voltage adjuster. • Tests individual sections such as diodes, triodes, pentodes, etc. in multi-purpose tubes. • Noise-Test—detects microphonic tubes or noise due to faulty elements and loose internal connections. • Uses a 4½" square rugged meter. • Works on 90 to 125 volts 60 cycles A.C. **EXTRA SERVICE**—May be used as an extremely sensitive condenser Leakage Checker. A relaxation type oscillator incorporated in this model will detect leakages even when the frequency is one per minute. 3950 is one per minute ...

The New Model 600 SET TESTER A NEW COMBINATION TUBE TESTER AND MULTI-METER. A complete testing laboratory oll in one unit. Test tubes. Reads A.C. Volts, D.C. Volts, D.C. Currents, Resistances and Decibels.

TUBE TESTER SPECIFICATIONS:

- Speedy operation—assured by newly designed rotary selector switch.
 Tests all tubes up to 117 Volts.
 Tests shorts and leakages up to 3 Megohms in all tubas tubes. Tests leakages and shorts of any one element against all elements in all tubes. Tests both plates in rectifiers. Tests individual sections such as diades, triades, pentodes, etc., in multi-purpose tubes. New type line voltage adjuster.

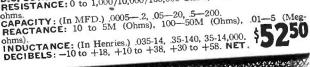
- MULTI-METER SPECIFICATIONS: D.C. VOLTS: (At 1,000 Ohms Per Volt) 0 to 7.5/15/75/150/750/1,500

Volts. A.C. VOLTS: 0 to 15/30/150/300/1,500/3,000 Volts. D.C. CURRENT: 0 to 1.5/15/150 Ma., 0 to 1.5 Amperes. RESISTANCE: 0 to 2,000/20,000 Ohms, 0 to 20 Megohms. DECIBELS: (Based on zero decibels equals .006 Watts into a 500-Ohm line.) —10 to +18 D.B., +10 to +38 D.B., +30 to +58 D.B. 6250

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Post war is a term that can be applied, honestly and proudly, to this 1947 Air King model. Beauty and good taste mark the design and finish of the cabinet. Appealing lines, artistic proportions, and the contrasting dial all contribute to the Regent's visual appeal. When you first see the Regent, you like it instinctively. When you hear it you know your first impression was right.

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volume without tone distortion... Beam Power Pentode Audio System brings new tone and definition to familiar programs. The Regent is a 6 tube Superheterodyne (including rectifier). Operates on AC or DC, and is available in Ivory (illustrated above) and Walnut Plastic Cabinets.



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Presenting latest information on the Radio Industry.

By FRED HAMLIN

Washington Editor, RADIO NEWS

TO OUR READERS

A sufficient supply of the glue ordinarily used in binding the January, 1947, issue of Radio News was not available at the time the magazine was being printed and therefore a substitute material was used on some of the copies. In some cases this substitute adhesive used for binding failed to do a good job of holding the magazine together.

Any reader having such a copy may return it to us for replacement. We regret the inconvenience resulting and assure you that it was in no way due to carelessness.

FM, LIKE WE SAID last time, is getting organized on a national basis from headquarters in Washington and with the enthusiastic blessing of no less than the Federal Communications Commission. First steps toward activating a group of FM station executives was taken at the National Association of Broadcasters convention in Chicago in the early winter, and a complete organization, with program, was drawn up at the first all-FM convention, held in Washington early in January.

PUBLICIZING AND PROMOTING

FM nationally is the first order of business in the new outfit, which bears the name "Frequency Modulation Association," with headquarters at 810 International Building, Washington 4, D. C. Scores of FM station heads have already joined under the leadership of the Washington-led group which spark-plugged the FMA. These included Roy Hofheinz, Leonard Asch, Wayne Coy, W. R. David, Everett L. Dillard, Gordon Gray, F. A. Gunther, Ira A. Hirschmann, E. J. Hodel, C. M. Jansky, Jr., R. F. Kohn, and Stanley Ray.

FCC ENTHUSIASM FOR FM and an FM station organization was summed up by chairman Charles R. Denny. Denny recently told FMA: "An organization such as yours, concentrating on the building of FM, can perform one of the most valuable services in the history of broadcasting. Those of us close to radio are excited over this revolutionary improvement, but to the vast majority of listeners, FM is still just another alphabetical combination. It is highly gratifying to know that your group has embarked on a crusade to carry the story of FM to every radio listener in the land." That the crusade will have financing was indicated early in the FMA's career. "Our dollars will be spent for FM promotion," said its steering committee. An allout national publicity campaign may be expected during the spring, summer, and fall as a result.

IF YOU HAVE ANY FURTHER **DOUBT** about FCC's attitude toward FM. listen to Commissioner Ewell K. Jett: "FM," he declared recently, "is now established on a sound, permanent postwar basis. In all, we at the FCC expect some two thousand of these FM stations in the next few years-nearly twice as many as the present number of standard stations." He sounds a note of warning to the general public, however: "FM receiver production is troubled by the same shortages that afflict so many other industries. But FM sets are coming on the market in increasing numbers. The latest estimate is that at least five million will be produced next year." Mr. Jett's advice to the prospective buyer of a new radio: "If I were buying one today, I would certainly not buy one that did not in-clude FM."

SPEAKING OF PRODUCTION, every indication at year-end was that it will continue generally good, despite supply and labor difficulties. Latest complete figures—for October showed shipments that month at a new all-time peak. Domestic radio sets, including phonograph and record players, increased 20 per-cent to 1,800,000 units over September, according to the Civilian Production Administration.

COLOR TELEVISION-whether it will come into its own tomorrow or years hence-may develop into the jackpot radio question of the year. It was brought up with fanfare be-fore the FCC in December largely at the urging of the Columbia Broadcasting System. While RCA and NBC, both working in the color field, favor taking more time to perfect their methods. Frank Stanton, president of CBS, went so far as to declare that Columbia could start colortelecasting within a few weeks, if FCC permits are forthcoming. "Substantial, regular" programs were predicted "within a year." . . . Reason for the FCC hearings was the Columbia request for FCC to set standards for

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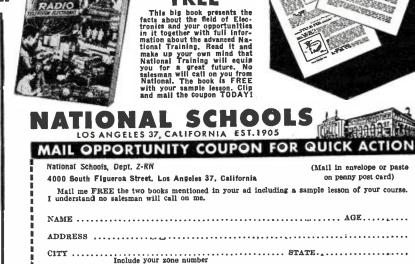


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SPOT RADIO NEWS

color television commercial broadcasts "immediately" on 480 to 920 megacycles, bands now classed as experimental. Opening these bands would give color opportunity to develop into national networks, another prediction that Stanton felt Columbia could make good in the near future. He added that CBS had spent approximately two million dollars in experimenting during the last two years. ... What the ultimate decision would

... What the ultimate decision would be, nobody was willing to predict as this went to press. A good bet; some kind of television with color in the commercial field by 1948.

FOREIGN RADIO ACTIVITIES

will come into the electronics news again in April, with a number of interesting developments promised. Occasion will be the International meeting of the Marine Radio Aids to Navigation groups from interested nations. The meeting will last two weeks, convening first in New York City, followed by a gathering at New London, Conn., where marine radio aids will be demonstrated to the 250 U. S. and foreign delegates expected to attend. Three ships will be used in the demonstrations, one from the Coast Guard, one from the U.S. Maritime Commission, one from the Coast and Geodetic Survey. What will be demonstrated has not been crystallized, but you can count on seeing radar, sonar, loran, and advanced types of ship-to-shore radio in action. . . . Also on the international docket for the immediate future are the international radio conference, scheduled for May, place yet undecided, but probably San Francisco: the international plenipotentiary conference in July, and, following, a meeting of high frequency experts, scheduled tentatively for August or September. No locations have been chosen for the last two. . . . The May meeting will be to revise the regulations of the 1939 Cairo conference, while the plenipotentiary gathering will amend and change the 1932 rulings of the Madrid convention. Participating nations at all three meetings will approximate the membership of the United Nations.

SHORAN WILL BE ONE OF THE THINGS to watch with interest at the New London, Conn., meeting, although it is just the opposite of an aerial device. Kept under blankets by the Navy and Army during the war and still obscured by military redtape, it is the pet of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which uses it for mapping the ocean bottom. Geodetic has four sets, costing \$50,000, and wish they could get more. It operates on a one-way echo principle, a hydrophone (waterproof microphone) sending a sound to a land-based receiver. Underwater sound has been found to travel best at 4200 feet, and hydrophones are set at that level if possible, with cables carrying the sounds to shore from the hydrophone base. . . .



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Navy is using it in its Pacific-air-sea rescue project, by triangulating messages picked up by the phones. A plane in trouble or lost may drop a bomb that explodes at the 4200-foot level, and the phone pickups, when graphed on a map, give the plane's exact location in a few seconds. Hydrophones are being strategically located so that rescue ships may reach distressed planes in three or four hours after a bomb call for help has been dropped. Shoran is accurate within twenty-five feet, Coast and Geodetic scientists report.

RETURNING HOME, the recent coal strike pointed the way toward a radio revolution which might have resulted in all the school kids of the nation staging a strike of their own. With schools closing, Justin Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, urged members from coast to coast to offer broadcasting facilities for classroom work. A lot of stations took him up on the suggestion, including Denver, where schoolfree kids were suddenly brought up short by the announcement that lectures and lessons would be broadcast. We can only imagine their reaction, but it did not reach any high boil, owing to the end of the strike. Seriously, radio stood ready to do a magnificent emergency job, as Mr. Miller's statement to the broadcasters indicated. "This (strike) situation," he said, "presents a valuable opportunity for the individual broadcasters to demonstrate again their desire and ability to operate in the public interest. Dr. John W. Studebaker, U.S. Commissioner of Education, endorses our recommendation that stations in affected areas contact the superintendent of schools and offer the services of broadcasting in meeting the emergency."

FOREIGN ACTIVITIES in all fields of radio would seem to be booming, according to reports received by an interested Washington bureau. Surprising-to us, at least-is word from England that there are now from 25,-000 to 30,000 television sets in the hands of the public over there, with the broadcasters giving full programs daily, including plays and coverage of news and sports events. (FCC estimates only 10,000 sets in the U.S. as of year-end, 1946.) Reason for the British lead in the field is that they started television ahead of us before the war, and had a comparable jump on the market when the shooting stopped. From Africa comes word via the Department of Commerce that the Union of South Africa may furnish a profitable, substantial market for U.S. electronic products in the future. Total estimated number of radio sets in operation are half a million. Radio is popular-communities are isolated in many instances, and use the air to keep posted and entertained. The Union suffered less than

almost any other place from the war --prospered, indeed, on gold mining, wool, hides, and other native products. U.S. products are popular and war restrictions did not permit purchase of new equipment. Imports are under no special restrictions if they are in the radio field.

NO RESTRICTIONS on importing radios into Argentina is a rule favorable to U.S. marketers, although State Department and other experts warn that anyone desiring to go into the Argentine should make a close study of all rules and regulations before attempting it. Estimates of consumption, while varying, are all good. A reasonable guess would be about a million receivers, more than half radio-phonograph combinations. Warborn radio manufacturing plants in the country offer potential competition to outsiders, and high tariffs have been raised to protect the home industries. "Imported goods continue to retain a reputation for higher quality," says a Department of Commerce authority, "and United States firms can therefore still compete successfully, although high tariffs tend to restrict the market.'

HAMS CONTINUE TO DEVELOP all kinds of gadgets, notably the recent job of reconversion by 33-yearold Edward McIntyre, a Naval research laboratory employe by day, a ham by night, at his home in Silver Springs, Md. He's converting a surplus tail-warning radar set from a B-29 into a domestic home-to-auto radio hook-up. McIntyre estimates that his set will have a range of from ten to twenty miles, and has an FCC experimental permit to operate it. How he's making it work is still a mystery, but if you want to hook up with him his ham station is W3KHJ.

THE CITIZENS RADIOCOMMU-NICATION service — under which McIntyre got his experimental license -is shaping up under FCC supervision. Latest Commission move, begun in the early winter, is to get together with manufacturers to prepare technical requirements for equipment to be used in the field. FCC got the ball rolling by suggesting a list of requirements, but emphasized that the suggestions were not "to be regarded as proposed rules but as a preliminary proposal designed to organize discussion and comment." Suggestions from the industry were aired at subsequent meetings in Washington, and final rules should be forthcoming before spring. . . . Chief nut for the manufacturers to crack, according to FCC, was the ability of citizens' equipment to operate, "under all practical service conditions, on a frequency or frequencies within the allocated bands 460-470 mc." Whatever the final rules, FCC is agreed with everybody else that "the possible uses of this service

(Continued on page 163)



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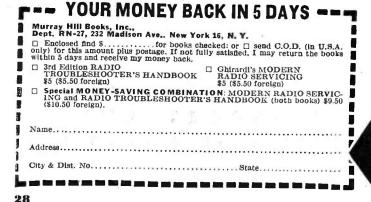
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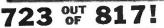
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February, 1947

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RADIO NEWS



ALL-WAVE ANTENNA

GETS ALL THREE!

Purchasers of modern radios deserve good reception on all three bands-standard broadcast, short wave and frequency modulation. Until Amphenol engineers perfected this new all-wave unit, the only way to achieve this was to install three separate antennas, a costly and unsightly solution.

The FM section of this new 3-way antenna is a horizontally polarized dipole. It operates most efficiently between 88 and 108 mc.

A 65-foot length of Amphenol Polyethylene covered copper wire serves as the standard broadcast and short wave antenna. The polyethylene covering minimizes precipitation static and assures long life.

A specially designed series M derived low-pass filter automatically switches the energy from the proper antenna to receiver input.

Installation is simple. The mounting is a 1-inch steel mast 5-feet in length. All hardware is included. A guy clamp bolted to the mast provides for tripod guying.

Vinyl-jacketed Amphenol 52 ohm coaxial transmission line serves' as a low-loss lead in and eliminates interference from transmission line pickup. Noisy areas are not a problem with this antenna.

In a comparative test with the best available standard double doublet (with matching transformer) the Amphenol All-Wave Antenna proved far superior in gain-as well as being interference free.

Write for complete technical data, or see your jobber for full information.

- AMPHENOL ALL-WAVE ANTENNA UNIT INCLUDES: ★ FM dipole with molded phenolic weatherproof tilter housing * Steel mast 5-feet long with
- ★ 50-feet Amphenol RG-5/U 52 ohm coaxial cable
- guy clamp and adjustable insulator
 - 🛧 Antenna wire polyethylene covered

🖈 Built-in M derived network



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RADIO NEWS

Radar on the Great Lakes

By NORMAN A. SCHORR Characteristics of six different types of radar installations now eratina st units aboard lake

DENSE fog suddenly descended on Lake Erie the morning of April 27, 1944. War shipping was at its height on this narrowest and most heavily-trafficked of the five Great Lakes. Within a few hours, two collisions occurred that cost the lives of 12 crew members and the loss of two cargo-laden ships. Without warning, the ore-carrier James H. Reed, collided head-on with the steamer Ashcroft, and sank quickly off Conneaut, O. Seventy-five miles west, the 4000ton Frank E. Vigor, carrying a load of sulphur from Chicago to Buffalo, foundered and sank after colliding with the Philip Minch.

Accidents like these are rare in Great Lakes shipping history. In fact, they have occurred on Lake Erie an average of once in 20 years since the advent of steel vessels in 1886. Stringent traffic rules, a special system of whistle signals, carefully routed up and down courses, and more recently radio telephone, radio beams and direction finders have combined to hold down the number of accidents.

But still they have occurred-and when they do, the need for all-weather navigation instruments is emphasized.

Though collisions caused by fogs have been infrequent, it is not unusual for skippers to be forced to drop the hook and wait until adverse weather conditions lift. Fog is encountered frequently in the spring and fall, and February, 1947

occasionally at other times. In the late fall, storms of sleet and snow can be expected. In a recent year more than 4,000,000 gross tons of cargo space were lost as a result of delays, collisions and groundings due to fog. Bad weather has held up ships for as long as 30 hours. As many as 100 boats have been fog-bound at the locks of the Sault Sainte Marie canal at one time.

Great Lakes shippers took an immediate interest in radar as soon as the first successful marine application became known. Experience of the Coast Guard with radar during the war was watched as closely as security regulations permitted. A few sets were installed for brief trial runs, but extensive equipment for thorough experimentation was not available. It was not until after V-J Day that the shippers through their Lake Carriers Association initiated an active program, called the Radar Operational Research Project, to develop radar equipment best suited for Lake operations.

The ship "George F.

Rand" was assigned to

Raytheon for their radar installation.

wave guide run from

the antenna to transmit-

ter is 70 feet. The indi-

cator, housing a 7"

PPI, can be tilted 45

degrees vertically and

rotated through 45 degrees horizontally.

The

They needed a navigation aid that would make possible close-range sailing in thick weather. Such a radar design would of necessity have high accuracy and definition at close quarters and would be capable of clearly showing shore lines, other ships, and the comparatively small buoys and channel markers.

It was decided that the radar re-35

www.americanradiohistory.com

Manufac- turer	Band	Diam- eter of PPI (in inch- es)	Range Scales (in miles)	Trans- mitter Peak Power Output (in kw.)	Modu- lator	Pulse Length (in micro- seconds)	Pulse Repetition Rate (in cycles per second)	Con-	Beam Pattern at Half Power Points	Polar- ization	Rate of An- tenna Rota- tion (in r.p.m.)	R.F. Trans- mission Line
GENERAL ELECTRIC	10 cm.	7	2, 6, 30	7	Pliotron	0.5	1500		Vertical: 17° Horizontal: 5°	Vertical	11	Coaxial
RADIO- MARINE	3 cm.	12	1.5, 5, 15, 50	30 or more	''Hard'' tube 5D21	Short Range: 0.25 Long Range: 1.0	3000 750		Vertical: 18° Horizontal:1.7°	Hori- zontal	10	Wave Guide
RAY- THEON	10 cm.	7	1.5, 5, 15, 50	15 or more	Hydrogen Thyratron	0.4			Vertical: 12° Horizontal:3.5°	Hori- zontal	7	Wave Guide
SPERRY	3 cm.	12	2, 10, 40	35	4C35	0.25		Cylinder	Vertical: more than 15° Horizontal: 2° or less	Hori- zontal *	15	Wave Guide
WESTERN ELECTRIC	3 cm.		1-40 (variable)	40	Hydrogen Thyratron	0.5				Hori- zontal	12	Wave Guide
WESTING- HOUSE	3 cm.	7	2, 8, 32	15 or more	Hydrogen Thyratron	0.4 (maximum)				Hori- zontal	12	Wave Guide

Table 1. Characteristics of radar sets installed in Lake Carriers Association's Radar Operational Research Project.

search men and engineers should be brought in direct contact with Great Lakes navigation personnel, so that each group might become familiar with the problems of the other. To this end, radar manufacturers were invited to install sets aboard a Lake cargo vessel during the 1946 season. Six manufacturers accepted the invitation and each was assigned a different ship on which to make an experimental installation that would operate on the Lakes. Upon conclusion of test runs and evaluation of re-

sults, minimum operating specifications will be set forth.

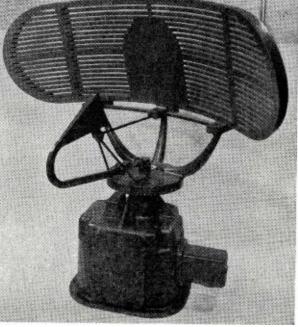
Since the Lake Carriers Association represents 90 per-cent of the bulk cargo carried on the Lakes, this project is being followed with great interest in marine shipping circles, particularly with regard to inland waterway navigation.

The busy Great Lakes are connected chiefly by rivers and dredged channels, some of which are no more than 600 or 700 feet in width. On an average trip a freighter will spend 25 to 30

The parabolic reflector in the scanner component of the Sperry Gyroscope marine radar is 48 inches by 18 inches and rotates 360 degrees in azimuth at about 15 revolutions per minute. Contained in the splash-proof box are a driving motor (split-phase ¹/₂/₆ horsepower squirrel cage induction motor) and a type 5G synchro generator.



Indicator binnacle of the Sperry Gyroscope set houses 12" PPI and associated controls. Visible are range selector switch, variable range marker, bearing cursor, anti-clutter selector switch, and azimuth scale illumination control.



per-cent of the time traveling in these confined waters.

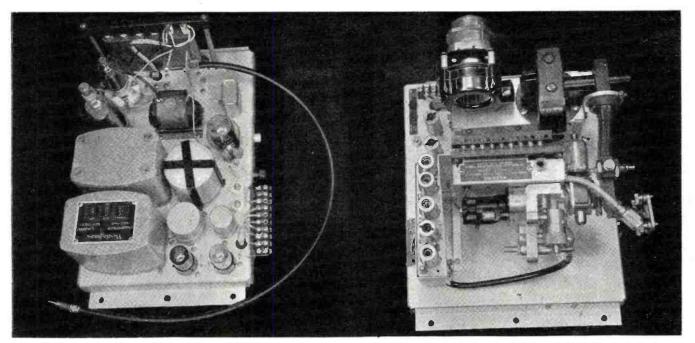
Among the most tortuous of these are in the entrance to the locks of the Sault Sainte Marie Canal between Lakes Superior and Huron; the Straits of Mackinac between Huron and Michigan; the St. Clair flats and Detroit River between Huron and Erie; and the Welland Canal between Erie and Ontario.

One of the narrowest and most inadequate of the dredged channels is the 700-foot wide Southeast Bend around Harsens Island, in the delta of the St. Clair River. It is in an area subject to sudden fog. Up and down traffic must squeeze through a $2\frac{1}{2}$ mile stretch of reverse bends that afford slight clearance. Each season the Bend sees about 20,000 vessel passages, carrying 90 to 100 million tons of ore, coal, grain and stone.

Another tight spot is the $4\frac{1}{2}$ mile long West Neebish Channel, down bound from the Sault Canal. There, shores are as low or lower than a vessel's deck. Three miles of the channel are only 600 feet wide. Then it narrows for 5000 feet to a width of only 300 feet, and a depth of 24 feet, 8 inches—blasted through rock.

Typical ones of the larger bulk cargo vessels are 600 feet or more long, 60 feet wide and travel at a speed of 11 to 13 land miles per hour. All in all there are about 800 commercial vessels of both American and Canadian registry plying the Lakes, almost half of them major type vessels.

During busy times there is a twoway procession of ships going through the man-made locks and channels sometimes only 15 minutes apart. It is not difficult to visualize how impairment of visibility as a result of fog, sleet or other thick weather can seriously hamper traffic and even paralyze all navigation.



Modulator section of the Westinghouse set is located in the weatherproof base of the antenna pedestal. Action of the sinewave oscillator, blocking oscillator, and thyratron tube, all shown in the picture, triggers the magnetron 2000 times per sec.

During fogs, a phenomenon known as "aberration of sound" often occurs and contributes to make navigation more hazardous. On such occasions, "dead spots" appear on the Lakes. In these areas whistle signals from approaching vessels either cannot be heard or are distorted so that they seem to come from a source other than their true one.

Other aspects of Great Lakes shipping that affect the job that radar is being called on to perform:

Extreme length of travel in the Lakes from Duluth to Montreal is more than 1300 miles, but the main movement of ships is over the 1000-mile run between the upper Lakes and Lake Erie. Sailing season averages eight months, from about April to December, when the Lakes are free of ice. During this period a bulk cargo vessel may travel a distance equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the earth's circumference at the equator, making port at least twice a week, for about 4 to 5 hours at a time.

Compared to similar salt water vessels, these Lake carriers are somewhat larger and travel a few miles faster. During the war they delivered $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the total tonnage carried by all of America's merchant marine fleet on salt water.

The master of one of these vessels cannot sail down the winding course of a river or channel by setting a compass course as is done in ocean sailing. He must follow a course marked by buoys of various sorts. At night his course is indicated by red and green lights on top of these markers, in addition to a heading taken on the range lights. When the skipper reaches an open lake area the widely separated up and down courses are followed by compass bearings in reference to special shore lights. Unlike the salt water master he cannot call on a harbor pilot, and a tug or two, to guide him into each of the 80-odd major ports on the United States and Canadian shores. He himself controls all the ship's movements from the time she raises anchor in the spring until she is laid up at the end of the season. An additional navigation problem is presented by the fact that many of the Lakes harbors are located at mouths of rivers.

This was the picture when the radar manufacturers entered the program last year.

The surface search sets they installed are principally simplified versions of the military and naval designs in widespread use during the war. They are designed for reliable operation without the attention of technical personnel. A navigator can operate a radar set after an hour of practice. Installed to give a maximum over-all view of the horizon, they furnish a continuous radar picture of the waters surrounding a ship, detecting the presence and location of shore-lines, buoys, lighthouses and other vessels, with respect to the radar-equipped ship.

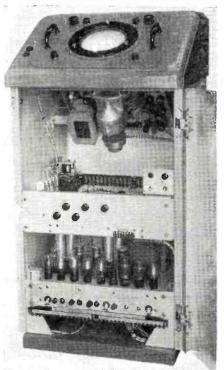
Unlike military radar sets which included the so-called A-type indicator, the simplified marine radar sets depend solely on the PPI (Plan Position Indicator) to give the ship's navigator range and bearing information. This is accomplished by transmitting short pulses of ultra-high frequency radio energy at a rapid rate. These powerful radio waves are concentrated in a beam that is narrow in the horizontal plane and comparatively wide in the vertical plane. They strike objects in their path and are scattered. A small fraction of the original waves is reflected back to the rotating antenna, which in the interval between pulses serves as the receiving antenna. The

Radio frequency head of the Westinghouse set is also installed in the lower section of the antenna pedestal. It contains the magnetron oscillator, the crystal detector, local oscillator, and the high-frequency circuits associated with them.

> reflected waves are amplified and fed to the fluorescent screen of a cathode ray tube where they are translated into spots of light.

> Factors governing the determination of a range reading include an object's size, shape, reflectivity, height, radar sensitivity and the wavelength of the radar set. But in general, radar horizon is the basic limiting factor for maximum range readings. In other words, a large object will loom higher

Indicator console in the Westinghouse installation. Below the seven-inch PPI and its controls and circuits are the low voltage power supply and the intermediate and video frequency amplifiers.



A GE parabolic reflector installed atop the pilot house of the "Ernest T. Weir." First Mate Gallagher and Captain Hartman



on the horizon and will offer a larger reflecting surface; hence it will be able to be detected at greater distances.

Since radio waves' travel at a constant speed of 186,000 miles per second -like light-measurement of the time it takes for a signal to travel out and bounce back gives a reliable reading of range, or the distance between the ship and the object. On the sets in this project, readings are accurate to within approximately one or two percent.

The face of the scope is calibrated in miles. Maximum range can be varied, in steps, depending on how large an area the operator wishes to scan. Concentric marker rings, equally spaced, can be superimposed on the screen of the cathode ray tube to aid in estimating range. The minimum range at which an object can be detected is 100 yards and the maximum with any of the sets is 50 miles.

Transmitting a pulsed high-frequency signal is accomplished in this way: A high voltage pulse of microsecond duration causes a magnetron to oscillate. The resultant signal is sent to the antenna through a wave guide or coaxial system and directed into space by a reflector.

Reflected energy is returned to the transmitter and detected in an r.f. section, where an i.f. signal is produced according to the superheterodyne principle. The i.f. signal is then



Captain Hartman, a veteran of more than 40 years' service on the Great Lakes studies the PPI of the General Electric "electronic navigator" aboard ship.

amplified and detected. This time a video signal is the result and it is sent to the PPI indicator circuits, modulating a narrow electron beam. This beam shows up as a line of light on the scope face, and as it rotates, leaves a trail of objects visible to the observer as bright spots.

In order that range information be accurate, indicator circuits are timed to start the electron beam's radial sweep each time the magnetron emits a pulse. As a burst of energy leaves the antenna the beam in the tube starts its movement toward the rim, and completes its journey in the interval between pulses. It is in this interval that the reflected signal is picked up by the antenna and fed to the PPI.

Rotation of the antenna is linked to the magnetic deflection coils around the CRT, thus synchronizing the rotation of the electron beam. Since the high frequency energy travels in straight lines and at such great speeds, the reflections show up in proper bearing.

As the antenna's beam sweeps across the bow of a ship, a radio line called a "heading flasher" is intensified on the PPI. When the picture is stabilized with North at the top of the scope, this flasher indicates ship's direction or heading.

Equipment for azimuth stabilization is provided with some sets to furnish

a bearing with respect to true North. This is possible when a ship is equipped with a gyro-compass.

The radar picture is a continually changing one, and therefore the direction of any moving object may be noted. The path of another ship can be "observed" through a fog; and together with the use of navigational charts and standard techniques of seamanship, safe travel is made possible under adverse conditions.

In addition, an indication of an object's physical composition also can be learned from the blobs of light on the scope face. Shore lines are clearly outlined; rain appears as feathery masses. Buoys show up as small, but distinct dots. Ships may be accurately outlined, but more frequently resemble oval-shaped objects. A tug towing a barge often can be distinguished from two separate ships.

To help the receiver provide an accurate scope picture under varying conditions, it is equipped with STC (sensitivity time control), FTC (fast time constant) and AFC (automatic frequency control circuits.

STC suppresses "sea return," which is the reflection of signals from waves or particles of water. These signals impair observation of close target objects in rough weather. The STC circuit increases the receiver gain automatically with range, and is usually available to the operator in steps.

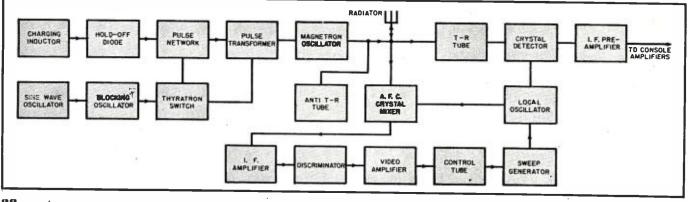
FTC breaks up large signals caused by interference or by closely-grouped targets. It is particularly useful in detecting objects like channel buoys in heavy "sea return" or heavy rain.

Automatic frequency control stabilizes receiver tuning with respect to the magnetron frequency.

Since one antenna is used for transmission and reception, the sensitive receiver must be protected during transmission periods. This is accomplished by a transmit-receive tube which fires and effectively short-circuits the receiver every time an outgoing pulse travels toward the antenna. To prevent any reflected power from being wasted by going to the quiescent magnetron between pulses, an anti-transmit-receive tube that presents a large impedance to the signal is employed.

The sets are designed to operate on (Continued on page 144)

Modulator and r.f. head of Westinghouse radar set, including microwave section, a.f.c. control, and preamplifier.



38

Superregenerative Frequency Converter This inexpensive, easy-to-build converter will extend your present communications receiver into the v.h.f. and u.h.f. region.

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

In the superregenerative frequency converter circuit, self-quenched, or one using a separate quench oscillator, the fre-quency of the incoming signal is changed to a new radio frequency (harmonics, see Table 1) that can be amplified and detected. The frequency is changed by means of the quenching process, the in-troduction into the circuit of an alternating voltage of a frequency above the audible range (20 to 200 kc.) in such a way as to vary the detector's operating point. As a consequence of the introduc-tion of this quench or interruption frequency, the detector produces harmonics (Table 1) of the quench frequency which contain the modulation of the incoming signal. This quench frequency receiving system or radio frequency amplifier and the original modulation recovered.

This converter results in improved selectivity, sensitivity, and sig-nal to noise (hiss) ratio. It detects and converts AM and FM signals, and acts as a limiter and a.v.c.

This conversion is not a heterodyne process, thus is able to con-vert direct to frequencies low enough that a stable, high gain amplifier may be used. It does not contain spurious r.f. signals known as "images," since conversion is a one step conversion and the high frequency does not have to be tuned so that other signals of another frequency will produce an output.

Fig. 1. Panel view of homebuilt frequency converter.

By P. V. TRICE, W3QHS and M. BARAT Jr., W3KIL

HE unit to be herein described provides a novel and inexpensive means of securing good reception of signals on the ultra-high and very-high frequency bands. The ultimate range which can be reached, must, of necessity, be determined by the type of tube used. The apparatus shown and described here was constructed primarily for use in the 144 mc. band but, if desired, the v.h. frequencies could be reached by the substitution of a Lighthouse tube. The principle involved, which consists of selecting a suitable quench frequency harmonic from the converter and feeding it through a low-frequency r.f.-audio outfit (receiver), is not basically new. Many ultra-high experimenters have, no doubt, at some time or other, noticed that the u.h.f. signals they were listening to on their superregenerative receiver, were, at the same time, receivable at a certain point on the near-by broadcast receiver. However, the signal from the latter was always distorted beyond the point of in-telligible reception. This distortion was the result of the superregenerative receiver (local oscillator) over-

February, 1947

loading the input stages of the low frequency b.c. set.

In this converter, the distortion is eliminated by keeping the actual plate voltage applied to the tube to the minimum necessary to keep the selfquench action in effect; and by means of extremely loose coupling between the output of the converter and the input of the low-frequency receiver, controlling the amount of drive to the input of the low-frequency stages, and thus obtaining normal, distortionless reception.

Although the quench frequency may occur somewhere between 10 and 100 kc., depending on the particular set, let us assume, for the sake of simplicity, that the fundamental quench frequency is 50 kc. Then as shown in the chart (Table 1) the harmonics (Continued on page 133)

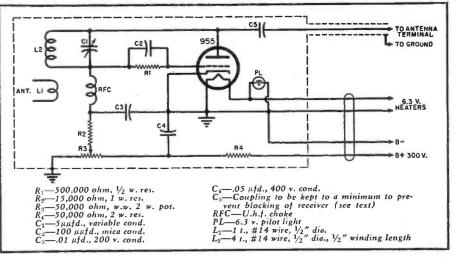


Fig. 2. Diagram of 144 mc. converter. Frequency range may be extended by substituting a "Lighthouse" tube. "A" and "B" voltages may be obtained direct from receiver.

A.C.-D.C. A U D I O A M P L I F I E R

Front-top view of completed amplifier. Note in particular that all transformers have been eliminated.

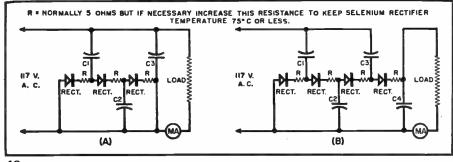
By GEORGE EANNARINO Field Eng., Federal Telephone & Radio Corp.

This 10 watt, 4-tube audio amplifier using the new selenium rectifiers is easy and economical to build.

This transformerless power supply, four-tube audio amplifier having a maximum power output of 10 watts has the added feature of incorporating a miniature selenium rectifier in place of a conventional vacuum tube. Use of the selenium rectifier not only enables this amplifier to weigh less, cost less, and occupy less space, but also due to the long life and high current carrying capacity of this rectifier, improves its performance and reduces power supply failures to a minimum.

Sensitive enough for crystal microphone or phonograph pickup and with only a 10% distortion between the frequencies of 40 to 15,000 cycles at 8 watts output, this amplifier should find extensive application in home receivers, telephone equipment, loudspeaker systems, and low power voice transmitters. Here is a compact, inexpensive amplifier, which can also be used as a self-sustained component in all types of combination sets, a prespeech amplifier or modulator in amateur voice transmitters, or a test in-

Fig. 1. (A) Voltage tripler circuit using three 200 ma. selenium rectifiers. With 40 μ fd. for C₁, C₂, and C₃, a d.c. output of 325 volts can be obtained with a load of 200 ma. (B) Voltage quadrupler circuit using four 200 ma. selenium rectifiers. With 40 μ fd. for C₁, C₂, C₃, and C₄, a d.c. output of 425 volts can be obtained at 200 ma.



strument for checking audio systems.

This amplifier can readily be incorporated into the original design of such equipment and offers the manufacturer an opportunity to cut his costs, speed production, and stimulate sales. Use of the selenium rectifier not only reduces the weight and size of the product, but also simplifies assembly and therefore saves production time.

As indicated on the schematic diagram, Fig. 2, this amplifier consists of three stages using four tubes—a 12SQ7 as the first audio, a 12J5 as the inverter, and two 50L6's in pushpull as the output. These circuits are conventional and it is only in the power supply, where no transformer is required, that this amplifier does not follow conventional design.

Elimination of the power transformer is accomplished by the use of two selenium rectifiers in a voltage doubler circuit which supplies 200 v.d.c. at 125 ma. to the two 50L6 output tubes. No filament is required either, since all the filaments are connected in series and are placed across the a.c. line. Thus a large saving in weight, space and expense is obtained without any loss in efficiency or performance of the amplifier.

The use of a rectifier in voltage multiplier circuits is in itself not novel and has been used before. However, when applied to vacuum tube rectifiers, this design is highly impractical. There are two reasons for this. In the first place, with the tube heaters connected in series in this type of chain circuit, there exists dangerously high potential differences between **RADIO** NEWS heaters and cathodes of the rectifier tubes at the high voltage end of the system. This difficulty might, of course, be obviated by the use of heater supply transformers but this destroys the simplicity of the system.¹ However, since selenium rectifiers do not use filaments, this problem does not exist when they are used. Low current rating, resulting in poor voltage regulation, is the second reason for the inadaptability of vacuum tubes to this type of a circuit.

From the theory of power supplies ² it is known that the degree of regulation will depend to a great extent on the size of the condenser immediately following the rectifier (shunt condenser input-filter circuit). The size of this condenser, in turn, is limited by the current carrying capacity of the rectifier. Since a selenium rectifier will safely pass more current both transient and steady state—a larger condenser can be used and improved voltage regulation obtained.

The voltage doubler circuit used in this amplifier is shown in the schematic diagram (Fig. 2). The maximum voltage output that could be obtained at 150 ma. is approximately 255 volts when a 40 μ fd. condenser is used. Since only 205 volts are needed for the plates of the 50L6's a 22 ohm safety factor resistor and a 200 ohm dropping resistor are inserted in the circuit. The function of the 22 ohm resistor is both to drop the voltage and to limit the peak condenser charging current, thereby increasing the life of the selenium rectifiers.

Of course this circuit may be modified to meet any individual requirements. For instance a simple method whereby the 10 watts maximum output can be increased to 15 watts is to replace the 50L6 tubes with 6L6 and the 150 ma. selenium rectifiers with the 200 ma. type. Likewise lower powered amplifiers can be constructed using the a.c.-d.c. power supply circuit shown in Fig. 3.

If even higher powered outputs are desired a voltage tripler or even quadrupler circuit, shown on Figs. 1A and 1B, can be utilized. The voltage tripler circuit can be used to power a 20 watt maximum output amplifier. In this case the same amplifier circuit is used except that a 6SQ7, 6J5 and two 6L6's replace the 12SQ7, 12J5 and two 50L6's, and a filament transformer is added to the power supply.

It should be noted that when these transformerless circuits are used, as indicated in Fig. 2, an isolated ground (chassis not d.c. ground) must be used. The reason for this is that the standard practice in most communities in the United States requires that one side of the house wiring be connected to ground at the electric meter. It is readily seen that if the power plug is so inserted in the outlet that the chassis is connected to the ungrounded side, the full line voltage can occur between chassis (if isolated ground is

¹ "Mallory Technical Manual"—page 59. ² Terman, F. E., "Radio Engineering"—pages 491-498.

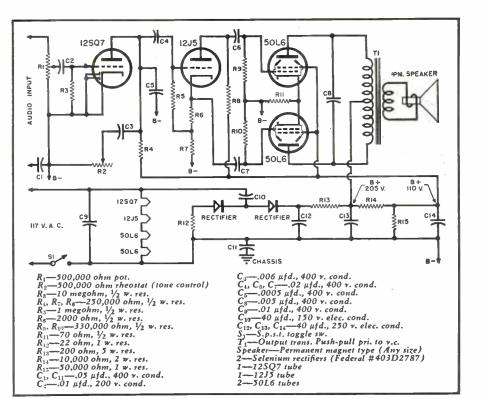


Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of 4-tube, 117 volt a.c.-d.c. audio amplifier.

not used) and any other grounded conductor such as a waterpipe, radiator system or outlet face plate.

In order to use this unit in conjunction with other equipment a .05 μ fd. condenser should be connected between the isolated ground and the chassis. This will provide adequate radio frequency grounding or by-pass of the power line¹ and at the same time, if the .05 μ fd. value is adhered to, it will prevent the chassis from being at a high d.c. or 60 cycle potential. -30-

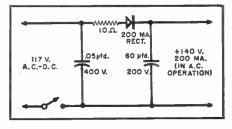
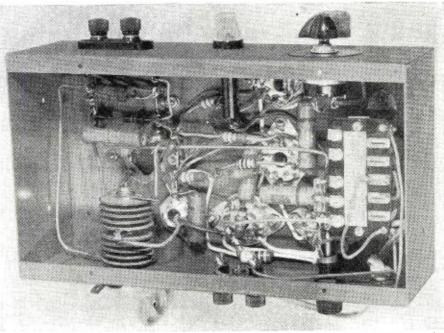


Fig. 3. Schematic diagram of an a.c.-d.c. selenium rectifier power supply which can be used to operate a 6 watt audio amplifier, using same circuit shown in Fig. 2.

Under-chassis view of amplifier shows position of the two selenium rectifiers.





What merchandise shall I carry?



How shall I dress my store?

NE of the most important problems a dealer has to face is how to get customers into his store to buy radios and appliances. This is the crux of successful retailing—sales promotion. Related to it is another problem which should be dealt with first, i.e., Dealer Sales Quotas and Allocation.

Manufacturers and national distributors estimate a total sales potential based on studies of recognized trading areas. A quota is set for each area. Dealers are then selected, usually with the understanding that they are to secure, from the areas they cover, a certain amount of business. When all of the dealers' quotas are added together the total should equal the manufacturers' sales potential. That much planning the manufacturers and national distributors must do.

The assigned quota for each item that the dealer handles should be made the *central point or core* of his sales promotion plan. Without such a point his sales promotion work may become chaotic, seem difficult to understand, and may be ineffective.

The foresighted dealer, unless in the country, will allocate a sales quota for each residential block in his area. The dealer's own marketing survey will furnish data for each block and provide complete information on the number of families, their incomes, and the condition of their homes. The dealer who carries a full line of appliances ought to sell \$1200 to \$1500 worth of merchandise to each family during the next five or six years, assuming that the period is one of full prosperity. It is also assumed that the trading area will average 1500 to 1600 occupied wired homes. Under these conditions and in a normal market, the aggressive and well-equipped That Pay Off By DR. LOUIS BADER Assoc. Professor of Marketing New York University

Although the points stressed by the author are not new, they are of sufficient importance to be reemphasized for both old and new dealers.



The manner in which you and your employees greet your customers goes a long way toward establishing your company's reputation.

dealer with sufficient capital, should do between \$200,000 and \$400,000 worth of business annually. A dealer with an especially full line of the smaller, and in some cases, "impulse buying" items might increase his sales volume and profits materially regardless of the size of the trading area. Conversely, stiff competition might reduce his share considerably.

In connection with the sales quota, the dealer should work out some simple system of control which would enable him to keep tabs on his block sales as against expectations so that special attention could be given to those areas where sales do not meet the quota.

The over-all business that the manufacturer expects to secure is going to be divided among many types of dealers. Most department, furniture and variety stores are looking forward to establishing or re-establishing radio and appliance departments. They are usually very aggressive merchandisers. It is not too early, therefore, for other dealers to take stock of themselves as merchandisers, to check over what successful merchants have done, and to emulate them.

Observations and talks with many successful business men have provided several interesting conclusions:

1. Personality of the dealer and his salesmen. We are convinced that this is the most important single factor in the success of retailers and many other business men. We all have personality, some people have the right kind and others the wrong kind for this work. The right kind of personality suggests to the customer that the dealer is a pleasant sort of person who is sincerely interested in him and his desires. The atmosphere of the store should indicate immediately to the customer that the dealer and his employees are at his service. The dealer and his clerk should show by their attitudes and actions that they really want to serve the customer and that the size of the order is a secondary consideration. Customers should be greeted with a genuinely pleasant inquiry as to what can be done for them; an interest should be shown in their conversation, and their opinions should be respected.

People cease to patronize certain stores when their wishes and feelings are ignored by the owner and/or his sales personnel. No one likes to be ridiculed, thus, real or implied slights which border on ridicule constitute a sure way to lose customers.

Not everyone who enters your store will be blessed with your good taste. If some of the requests for merchandise seem ludicrous to you or your staff, they must still be treated seriously and the customer should be assisted as courteously as your most cherished sales prospect. Never forget for a moment that the most important subject in the world to any person is himself. You can never make a customer unhappy by letting him talk about himself, his problems, his ideas or his dreams.

While the very thought of being subjected to the whims of your customers leaves you with chills running up and down your spine and a defensive attitude that would do credit to the Marines, these are personality traits which can be developed—in fact, must be developed if you are to become a successful retailer.

2. The merchandise to carry. Equally important to the success of a retail venture is the choice of suitable merchandise. The dealer must know his trading area intimately, what merchandise his clientele can buy, and will want to buy. He should carry the most complete line of goods that his trading area can sustain. In addition to complete lines, he must also select merchandise in the price ranges which his customers can afford. This may entail carrying several price ranges within each product line, but each line should be the very best value for the money the customer has to spend.

A great many people know the nationally advertised lines. Dealers will,

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therefore, find it profitable to carry such lines. Since nearly all dealers seek brand lines, a particular dealer may not always secure the agency for the particular brand he would like to carry. In such cases he will take what he can get and be prepared to explain to prospective customers why *he has selected* the X washing machine rather than the Z machine. Each brand has its outstanding selling points and these then become the reason for the selection of that product by the particular dealer.

3. *The dealer's store.* It has been assumed that the progressive dealer will have selected the most advantageous location within his means, but his responsibility toward his store and his customers does not cease with this consideration.

The appearance of the store, both inside and out, is vital to securing and maintaining a good business reputation. First of all, the alert dealer will have a show window that does a real selling job. This is the customer's first contact with the organizationit must be effective. It goes without saying that the merchandise on display should be arranged in a neat and attractive array, and the over-all effect should be one of military cleanliness. This is important particularly in displays of appliances. The glossy white finishes of refrigerators, ranges, etc., will reflect every bit of dirt and soil on them.

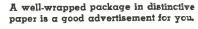
The second point of contact with the dealer's store is the sales floor. Merchandise should be so arranged that demonstrations can be conducted easily without the necessity for removing merchandise from one part of the floor to another. Adequate provision should be made for convenience outlets in order that appliances can be operated for the customer's benefit.

In arranging the sales floor as a traffic builder, thought should be given to the placing of merchandise and service centers to the rear of the store in order to draw traffic through the entire merchandise display. The public utility companies put the cashier's window at the rear of the show room: the supermarkets put meat and dairy products at the back of the store, etc. This arrangement pays off in the increase in the purchase of impulse items. The wide-awake dealer will investigate the possibility of rearranging his show rooms to conform with these time-tested selling techniques.

4. The presence of the dealer on the floor of his store. Most people like to feel important and a pleasant greeting from the owner of the radio and appliance store will go a long way toward creating the feeling of goodwill engendered by such attentions. The presence of the dcaler on the sales floor .has two important aspects; he conveys the impression that he is interested in his customers and he keeps his sales personnel on its collective toes.

5. Advertising the store and the product. Since every dealer will advertise in some form or another, the important thing for the dealer to decide is how much he is willing to set aside for this purpose each year. After this sum has been determined, a breakdown should be made according to the media to be used; newspapers, handbills, direct mail, radio, etc.

Many manufacturers and national distributors have already given the (Continued on page 164)





Conventional antenna systems with which most servicemen are acquainted in standard broadcast work will not suffice in FM and television installations. Each antenna system for these higher frequency bands must be individually "engineared."

HE trend toward the use of higher frequency bands for FM and television has accentuated the importance of an efficient transmission line system between antenna and receiver. For as the frequency goes up it becomes increasingly dif-

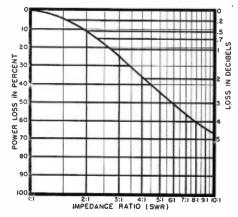


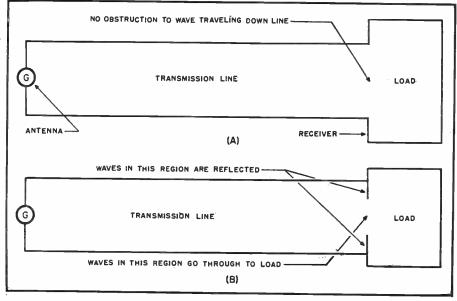
Fig. 1. Power loss that occurs when a mismatch of antenna to receiver exists.

ficult to feed an adequate signal from the antenna to the receiver and every effort must be made to conserve the comparatively little energy that is available. For this reason high gain directive antennas become necessary in many localities, and by the same logic highly efficient transmission line systems must be installed.

Fortunately, due to the advances made during the war in the high frequency cable field, low-loss transmission lines are available at low cost and if used properly will transmit the energy picked up by the antenna to the receiver without undue loss. However, the word "properly" has a great deal of significance, for another adverse effect of the increase in frequency is to make mismatching more critical and unless transmission lines are installed with a complete understanding of this phenomenon they may be useless.

This latter statement is intended only to emphasize the importance of the problem, and not in any way to

Fig. 2. Semi-pictorial representation of what an electrical wave experiences at end of transmission line. (A) Perfect match and (B) when mismatch occurs.



indicate a difficult or hopeless condition, for the remedy is both simple to perform and understand.

It is the objective of the author to unveil the mystery of matching and indicate the necessary calculations requiring only a knowledge of fundamental multiplication and division, a straight edge, and some rule of the thumb procedures—with which the serviceman can solve virtually any of his transmission line problems.

Included in these h.f. cable line problems that can easily be solved are; how to match any antenna to any receiver whether it be FM, television, radar, instriument landing, Army, Navy or any other electronic device; the effect of mismatches in terms of power or signal lost and how they can be corrected; how to intelligently select the appropriate transmission line; the "net" gain of directive antennas. In addition to a discussion of these questions some of the terms frequently used in the field will be clearly defined and converted into simpler expressions.

"Decibels," one of the terms that will be used very frequently throughout this article, should be carefully defined. The decibel, abbreviated db., is a numerical means of expressing the ratio of two compared powers or voltages. The following formula shows the relation between db. and power: db. = 10 log P_1/P_2 , where P_1 and P_2 are the two powers compared; or in terms of voltages where E_1 and E_2 are the two voltages compared, db. = 20 log E_1/E_2 , assuming that the two voltages are measured across equal impedances.

For example, if a dipole antenna normally picks up 1 microvolt of signal, and, after adding directive arrays, it picks up 10 microvolts, then the gain of the antenna in db. due to the array is: $20 \log 10 = 20 \text{ db.}$

Likewise, if a transmission line receives 10 milliwatts from an antenna, but delivers only 5 milliwatts to the receiver then the power lost in the cable is: 10 log 2 = 3 db.

In order to simplify the calculation

of the decibels gained or lost see the conversion table (Table 1). From this table the reader can convert db. into power or voltage ratios or vice versa without the need of logarithm tables or a slide rule.

There are three sources of power loss between antenna and receiver; mismatch between antenna and transmission line, attenuation or power loss in the transmission line, mismatch between transmission line and receiver.

Antenna Mismatch

One of the fundamental concepts of power transmission is that to obtain maximum power transfer, the output impedance of the generator (in this case the antenna) must be equal to the input impedance of the load (in this case receiver). Thus if the antenna resistance is 70 ohms, the receiver input should be 70 ohms, otherwise some of the power is lost. This is shown in Fig. 1, which is a graphic presentation of the signal voltage lost due to mismatch.

At the present time consideration of the antenna impedance is very important for two reasons. In the first place receiver input and antenna impedances may vary to a great extent due to the lack of standardization amongst the various manufacturers. and due to the fact that many surplus Army and Navy receivers, designed for use with special antennas, may be circulated for general use. Secondly the addition of directive arrays changes the antenna impedance, and therefore it is necessary to calculate the power loss due to mismatch in order to determine the net or effective gain of the antenna. For example a typical problem of this type might be:

Given: An antenna array which gives a 5 db. gain but changes the impedance from 300 ohms to 100 ohms. The original antenna was matched to the receiver—calculate the net gain.

Solution: From Fig. 1 we note that a 3:1 impedance mismatch ratio results in signal which is 25 per-cent or 1.2 db. less. The net gain is therefore only 3.8 db. It then becomes a matter of mathematics whether the extra expense is worth the resultant gain. Of course as the mismatch becomes greater, the effective gain decreases, and the array bcomes useless unless a matching network is utilized. However the matching can be performed rather simply, and the details will be discussed later in the article.

Attenuation of the Cable

The limiting factor on the minimum amount of power loss possible in any transmission line system is the attenuation or power loss of the cable; for any power lost due to mismatch can be corrected by means of matching circuits, but there is no remedy for the power lost due to the attenuation of the cable. Though there is no fixed standard, cable attenuation is usually rated in db. per 100 feet by most manufacturers. However, the

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LOSS			GAIN	
POWER RATIO	VOLTAGE RATIO	DB.	POWER RATIO	VOLTAGE RATIO
1.000	1.000	0	1.000	1.000
.977	.988	0.1	1.023	1.011
.955	.977	0.2	1.047	1.023
.891	.944	0.5	1.122	1.059
.794	.891	1.0	1.259	1.122
.631	.794	2.0	1.585	1.259
.501	.708	3.0	1.995	1.413
.398	.631	4.0	2.512	1.585
.316	.562	5.0	3.162	1.778
.251	.501	6.0	3.981	1.995
.199	.447	7.0	5.012	2.239
.158	.398	8.0	6.310	2.512
.126	.355	9.0	7.943	2.818
.100	.316	10.0	10.000	3.162
.010	.100	20.0	100.0	10.00
.001	.0316	30.0	1000.0	31.62

Table 1. Decibel conversion table. Power or voltage ratios can be converted to db. (or vice versa) without the need of logarithm tables or slide rule.

power loss is proportional to the length of the cable. That is, 100 times more power is dissipated in a 100 foot cable than in a one foot cable. Therefore cable is sometimes rated in db. per foot instead of per 100 feet so that it will sound more efficient. For example, a h.f. cable whose attenuation is 20 db. per 100 foot (a very high value) could be rated at 0.2 db. per foot or 0.016 db. per inch.

Another factor that affects the attenuation is the frequency at which it is used; for the power loss of any h.f. line increases approximately as the square of the frequency. This is an essential fact particularly at the present time, since many of the cables are rated at the old FM frequency range of about 45 mc., and many manufacturers have not had a chance to reevaluate their cables so as to rate them at the new FM frequency band centering around 100 mc. Thus a 4db.-per-100-foot cable rated at 30 mc., would be rated at approximately 6.8 db. per 100 feet at 100 mc.

Matching the Transmission Line To Load

All the sources of power loss discussed heretofore are not limited to high frequency receiver equipment, but apply equally as well to all types

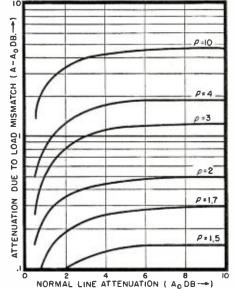
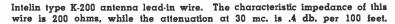


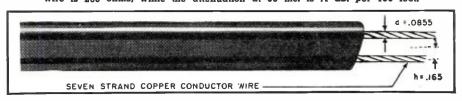
Fig. 3. Graph shows increment of attenuation as a function of the standing wave ratio (SWR) and normal line attenuation. Note in particular that the power loss due to transmission line mismatch does not become serious until the standing wave ratio is about 3:1.

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Fig. 4. Method of matching antenna to receiver via a quarter-wave transformer.



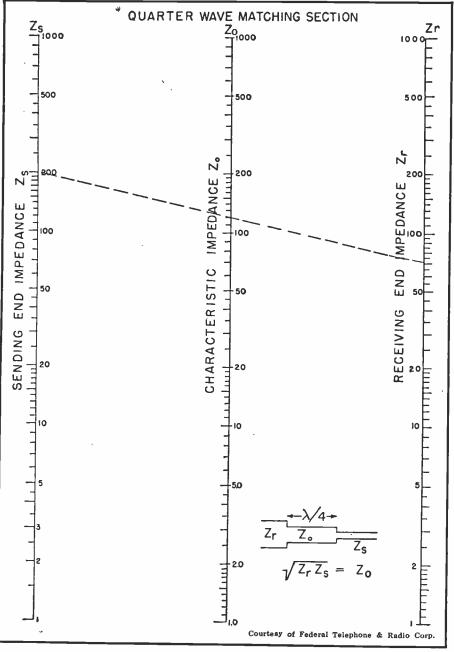


of apparatus regardless of their frequency. However, very little attention has been given to them in the past because in the AM broadcasting range power was plentiful and there was no need for a highly efficient transmission system. Matching the transmission line to the load is a problem met only in high frequency receivers. For, in the megacycle range, the transmission line must be terminated in a load whose impedance is equal to the characteristic impedance of the line, otherwise reflection occurs causing standing waves, and a subsequent increase of power loss. (An exception to this statement is the special case of tuned lines-but this phenomenon has no significance in the problems considered in this article.) Therefore a 70 ohm line must be terminated in a 70 ohm

load or, from a more practical viewpoint, if the receiver input impedance is 70 ohms—then a 70 ohm transmission line should be used.

The idea of reflection and standing waves, and its relationship to power loss requires additional elaboration. Fig. 2 gives a pictorial representation of what an electrical wave experiences when it reaches the end of a transmission line for different load terminations. Fig. 2A indicates perfect matching, that is, all the power goes into the load-no obstacle in its way. Fig. 2B on the other hand shows a load which reflects about 50 per-cent of the wave. That is, the portion of the wave that travelled down the center, still goes unmolested into the load. The rest of the wave, however, hits the barrier and is reflected back

Fig. 5. This chart may be used to obtain the surge impedance of a quarterwave matching section used as an impedance transformer from one real impedance to another. In the example shown: $Z_r = 72$ ohms; $Z_s = 200$ ohms, indicating a quarter-wave matching section of 120 ohms is needed.



down the transmission line. Then it hits the generator and the process is repeated. Again 50 per-cent of the wave goes through and the rest is reflected once again. Of course the generator is continuously sending out waves so that there is always a wave travelling in both directions which causes the phenomenon of standing waves. The magnitude of these waves is dependent on the amount of reflection that occurs, and is called the standing wave ratio.

Obviously if no power is lost as the reflected wave travels up and down the transmission line, eventually all the power will be transferred into the load. However, if attenuation does occur, then a certain percentage of power is lost due to each reflection, and it is this power loss that is considered to be the attenuation due to standing waves or mismatch. The magnitude of this increased attenuation is therefore proportional to two parameters. In the first place it is dependent on the percentage of the wave that is reflected back (the standing wave ratio) and secondly, it depends on the attenuation of the cable.

The standing wave ratio can be calculated as a function of mismatch. For example, if a 70 ohm line is terminated in either a 140 or a 35 ohm load the standing wave ratio will be 2:1. Fig. 3 is a graphic representation of the increment of attenuation as a function of the standing wave ratio (SWR) and normal line attenuation. As indicated in Fig. 3 the power lost due to transmission line mismatch does not become serious until the standing wave ratio is about 3:1.

The following is a typical illustration of how these calculations may be helpful.

Given: A 70 ohm input receiver requiring a transmission line 100 feet long. Available are a 6 db. per 100 foot, 70 ohm line, a 4 db. per 100 foot, 100 ohm line and a 3 db. per 100 foot, 300 ohm line. Which line should be used?

Solution: The power lost by the 6 db. line is 6 db. because it is perfectly matched. The power loss of the 4 db. line is 4 db. plus .15 db. due to a standing wave ratio of 1.4 as indicated in Fig. 3 or 4.15 db. The attenuation of the 3 db. line is 3 plus 1.5 db. due to a standing wave ratio of over 4:1 or about 4.5 db. Obviously the 4 db. per 100 foot, 100 ohm line would be the best cable to use.

Quarter-Wave Matching Line

As previously indicated, an antenna mismatch can very possibly materially reduce the signal voltage picked up by the receiver to a point where it completely nullifies the other advantages that the antenna may have, such as, economy, availability, simplicity or power gain. Obviously, if a simple medium existed whereby the mismatch could be corrected, it would provide a far better solution to the problem than to use a different antenna.

(Continued on page 137)



INCE the original papers published by Yagi and Brown on the superior advantages of the multi-element array for transmitting and receiving, amateurs have probably evinced more interest in this type of antenna than any other, for the higher frequency bands. Particularly is this true of ten meter operation, since a well designed rig with modest power capabilities, used in conjunction with a beam of proper design and adjustment, can equal on most counts a relatively high power rig with a simple antenna system. The same holds true, with certain modifications, for the receiving situation.

Culling from the many articles available, and from a somewhat varied personal experience in the matter of beams, the author has evolved the array to be described, incorporating in its manufacture those features that would give a maximum of performance and a minimum of trouble and expense. It has been found desirable to eliminate all wood in the struc-ture, since invariably warpage and aging will adversely affect the operation of a beam so constructed. Metal tubing, light but strong, has been used throughout, and the antenna proper, for ease of feed and adjustment, has alone been insulated from the supporting stucture.

While a close-spaced, three-element array is satisfactory, the addition of another director, properly adjusted, results in superior performance and adds but little to the cost. Accordingly this antenna system uses two directors, the antenna proper, and one reflector, all spaced 1/10 wave, for compactness primarily, but also because the impedance so obtained makes a good match very easily attainable by several methods. There is little advantage to be gained in using any particular one of the matching methods . . . personal preference and ease of obtaining material will be the primary criteria of choice, rather than any especial benefits to be obtained. These optional feed methods have all been tried, and found to be

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4-ELEMENT ARRAY

By VINCENT C. HALE

Construction details covering a high gain beam

which may be built of readily available materials.

practically equal in performance. A description of each system is found in the Handbook, and the builder will find that any can be adapted to the particular needs and desires of the individual.

The particular beam shown in Fig. 1 was made from sections of 1¼", 1" and ¾" thin wall tubing, known as steeltube. These sizes were used because of the relative ease with which this diameter tubing was available in this particular locality. Smaller sizes can, of course, be used, and will work equally as well. Aluminum, brass, dural, copper, etc., can be used as well as the steeltube, and performance will be practically the same.

The complete listing of material for the beam proper is as follows:

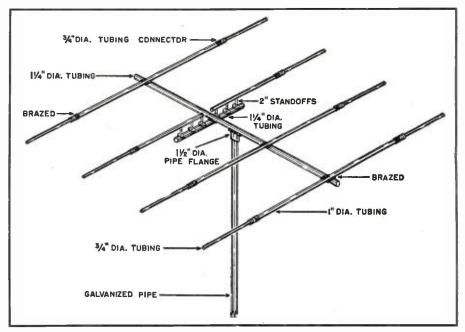
4 sections 10' long, 1" dia. tubing.

4 sections 10' long, ¾" dia. tubing. 1 section 10' long, 1¼" dia. tubing.

1 11/2" pipe flange, threaded internally.

(Continued on page 78)

Fig. 1. Mechanical details for the construction of 4-element array.





Service Associations Can Be Successful

By DAVE KRANTZ Pres., Philadelphia Radio Service Men's Assoc.

Servicemen's associations fill the urgent need of today's technician by supplying him with a clearing house for problems of his business.

TO MOST citizens, Philadelphia is known principally as the cradle of American liberty, repository of our beloved Liberty Bell and scene of many of the early struggles to secure the future of our country. To those of us who live in this sprawling metropolis, it is the scene of a continuing battle to maintain our business existences and to wrench a livelihood from them. This is especially true of those of

Members of the New Jersey servicemen's association listen attentively as Sylvania's Walter R. Jones discusses circuit analysis. Up-to-the-minute information, as supplied by service organizations to their members, is the pressing need of radio men.



us who elected to try to make a living out of the business of selling and servicing radio receivers. Within Philadelphia's borders, you will find areas which reflect every level of living condition to be found in any densely populated city. Rich man, poor man—they all have radio receivers and we make available the service equipment, the knowledge and the ability to keep those receivers in working order. Our ambition is to be able to do this work efficiently and profitably.

Radio service as a business came into being spontaneously. In most cases, radio manufacturers distributed their products indiscriminately without any regard for the availability of service in the areas where these receivers would be used. Further, many intricate and sometimes questionable circuits are employed without any supporting schematic or operating data to assist the radio serviceman to locate the reason for the failure when he is called on to repair the equipment. At no time, to the best of the writer's knowledge, has any manufacturer made a serious attempt to train independent field servicemen to handle the necessary service for his home receivers.

Since its growth stems from local needs for service, radio servicing as a business attracts a heterogeneous group of individuals, most of whom are interested in radio service primarily through an intense personal interest in the mysteries of this new science. For the most part these men are good technicians in that they comprehend the functional operation of a radio circuit. However, few of them are even well-grounded in radio theory. In other words, they know *why* a radio receiver works, but not *how*.

Running a business, to the average person, means merely opening a store

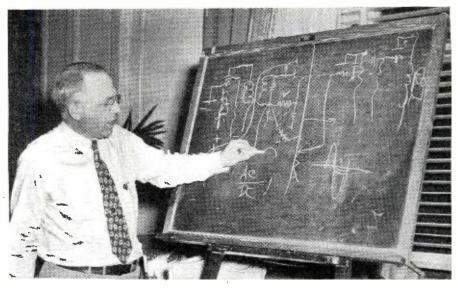
at some convenient location and making your services or goods available to the public. This, too, is the attitude of the average radio service business novice, who ingeniously assumes that his skill in repairing radios-usually perfected in his kitchen repairing neighbors' setswill be wafted on the wings of happy customers' conversations to bring a stream of repair jobs beating a path to his door.

As the service dealer flounders about trying to induce people to bring their radio repair jobs to his shop, he usually tries every unprofitable scheme in the book in the hope of increasing his volume of business. Seldom does the individual, as a product of his own thinking, reach the conclusion that he is first of all a retailer and second a technician. He usually fails to realize that if he doesn't know how to merchandise his services in a profitable volume, all of the moneymaking artifices avail him nothing.

With the thought in mind that we could lift the level of radio servicing as a business and at the same time, the stature of the men engaged in it in the eyes of the public and of fellow businessmen, a group of us formed the Philadelphia Radio Service Men's Association a number of years ago. In the course of its fifteen years of existence, PRSMA has successfully weathered all of the storms of organizational and operational difficulty which usually beset voluntary associations. Through trial and error a type of organizational structure was evolved which insures against the common dangers which beset such associations and which in so many cases, result in eventual disintegration.

There has been so much interest expressed in the organization of PRSMA that I would like in this article to briefly outline the operation of the association and its various committees.

The organization is headed up by a Governing Board of eighteen members, each of whom is elected for a three-year term. One-third of this



Walter R. Jones, Chief Engineer, Radio Tube Division of Sylvania, highlights his discussion of circuit analysis with a chalk talk.

Board comes up for reelection or replacement each year. The Association's program is directed by its five officers who are elected by secret ballot each year.

The Association's programs are carried out by a group of eight committees, each of which is headed by a chairman, who, in turn, is a member of the Association's Advisory Board.

The following breakdown of the committee structure will give a general idea of the functioning of these various units.

Entertainment Committee-This group arranges all technical meet-ings. The primary purpose of these meetings is to permit local distributors to present engineers familiar with the lines the distributor carries. This provides the opportunity for members to acquire a better understanding of the technical details of various types of equipment and products, and promotes a better understanding between distributor and servicemen.

Membership Committee-The func-

tion of this committee is to pass on all applications for membership in the Association. Through examination and investigation, they determine the qualifications of each new applicant and recommend his acceptance or rejection for membership.

Employment and Veterans Committee-This group has the responsibility of ferreting out employment opportunities for members and veterans.

Education Committee-This committee was set up to carry out a program for courses in electronics, both basic and advanced, at local institutions and at closed meetings of the Association. It is charged with the responsibility of securing and distributing technical literature to members of the organization.

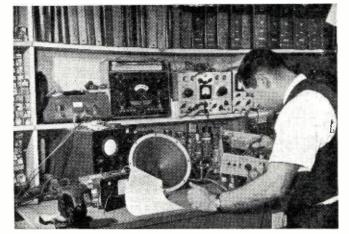
Magazine Committee—"PRSMA News" has been a financially successful monthly house organ for a dozen years. The preparation and distribution of this publication is the responsibility of the Magazine Committee. Grievance Committee-Any and all complaints are diligently checked by (Continued on page 122)

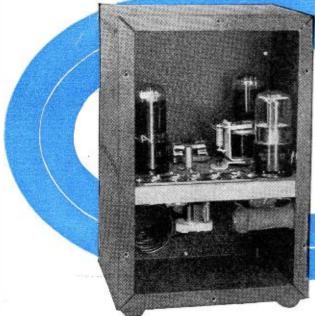
Many Eastern service organizations are already equipped to handle television and FM installations and repairs. Here Frank Krantz and Reginald Cherrill of Witte Radio and Television Company, Philadelphia, check a couple of television receivers.

Author at work in his shop in Philadelphia. A clean, uncluttered service bench, up-to-date test equipment, and complete reference data, in addition to ample electrical outlets, all combine to make for an efficient radio servicing operation.



February, 1947





Capacity Operated RELAYS

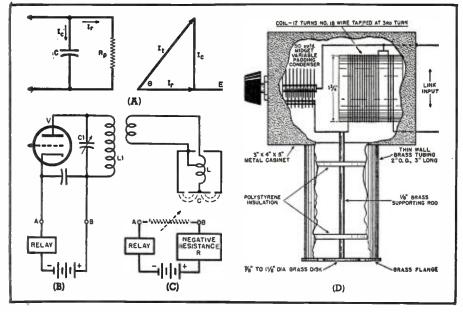
Fig. 1. Rear view of home built oscillator and negative impedance unit. Schematic is shown in Fig. 5.

Although adapted primarily to various industrial applications, this novel device will be of interest to the experimenter. Many intriguing setups can be operated simply by body-capacity effects.

CAPACITY-OPERATED relay may be described as an instrument which responds to a change in capacitance, or in the character of the capacitance, in a capacitysensing element by activating or deactivating a current responsive load. The load may be a relay for the operation of an indicating or alarm circuit, a motor for the actuation of a valve or a multiplicity of other electrical devices. In general, the term "capacity-operated relay" implies an "on" or an "off" snap-action function as a result of a capacitance change, rather than a smooth, gradual function.

One general type of capacity-operated relay employs the beat principle, wherein a capacity sensing element

Fig. 2. (A), Vector analysis of sensing circuit. (B), A capacity-operated relay using a sensing capacitor and inductance, link coupled to an r.f. source. A greater change in control resistance across AB can be obtained by adding a negative resistance as shown in C. In our completed unit this negative resistance is in the form of vacuum tubes, V_1 and V_2 (Fig. 5). (D), Construction details of sensing element shown in schematic diagram, Fig. 5.



By R. G. ROWE, W2FMF Consulting Engineer

becomes part of the frequency determining network of a variable frequency oscillator, the output of which may be "zero beat" with a fixed oscillator in a mixer circuit. A change in the capacitance of the sensing element, in producing a frequency shift of the variable frequency oscillator, is reflected as a beat note in the mixer output which may be rectified or further altered to activate a relay or other load circuit.

A second general type of capacityoperated relay consists of two identical radio frequency oscillators, the tank inductances of which are linkcoupled. A sensing capacitor is connected in shunt with the frequency determining network of one of the oscillators. When the two oscillators are in phase with one another, no current flows in the link circuit. When a capacitance change is delivered by the sensing element, the frequency of the corresponding oscillator attempts to change and currents flow in the intercoupling link in an effort to keep the two oscillators synchronized. These currents may be rectified or otherwise altered to operate the relay or load.1

A third general type of capacityoperated relay consists in a crystal controlled radio frequency oscillator, in which the sensing capacitor shunts the tank circuit. The oscillator tank may be so designed as to operate on the tank capacitance-plate current curve at a point where reasonably small capacitance changes will produce sufficient plate current excursion to operate a relay in the anode supply circuit.²

A fourth general type of capacityoperated relay, and one enjoying wide popularity, consists of a radio frequency oscillator in which the sensing capacitor is so connected as to control the amplitude of oscillation by effectively modifying the phase or amplitude of the regenerative feedback voltage. The radio frequency output voltage, or some portion thereof, may be rectified, amplified and employed to operate the relay or load device.^{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}

In all capacity-operated relay setups, the sensing capacitor, which is usually designed according to the dictates of the particular application, obviously must be located at the site of the function being sensed. In all of the aforementioned relay types, the remainder of the electronic apparatus should be located near the sensing capacitor to insure short coupling leads, if the maximum potential sensitivity is to be realized. It will be appreciated how the connecting leads shunt the sensing capacitor so that a small capacitance change of the sensing element itself represents only a small percentage change of the total "lumped" capacitance. By eliminating the lumped capacitance it is in general possible to employ smaller capacitance changes to trigger the relay and, hence, more compact sensing capacitors may be used. Further, in many applications it is undesirable or impossible to locate the relatively bulky, delicate capacity-operated circuit at the site of the function being sensed. One such possible approach to this problem is indicated wherein a secondary LC circuit shunts the primary LC circuit by virtue of a link coupling.10

A new method will be described wherein a conveniently small LC circuit, comprising a sensing capacitor and an inductance, may be located at the site of the function being sensed and link-coupled through a low impedance, low-loss line to a specially designed radio frequency source.¹¹

With reference to Fig. 2B, there is shown a sensing capacitor and inductance, LC, link-coupled to a radio fre-

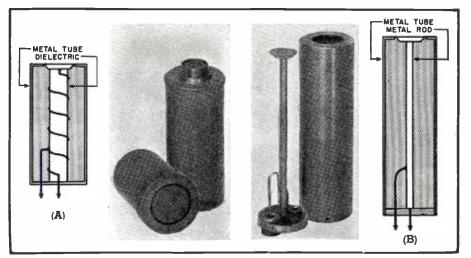


Fig. 3. Two different types of sensing elements that have been used successfully. (Å) For the lower frequencies where appreciable inductance is required for resonance, and (B) For higher operating frequencies, this coaxial type is applicable.

quency source comprising tank circuit L_1C_1 and tube V, in which the grid circuit is deleted for convenience. It is known that when resonance is obtained between LC and L_1C_1 , LCwill exhibit unity power factor and reflect a purely resistive load to L_1 C_1 . The magnitude of this reflected resistance will be determined largely by the resistance of the inductance Land the resistance of the dielectric material in the capacitor field, provided that the link line losses are kept to a minimum. The exact nature of the effect of this load on the source, where the source may be a self-excited oscillator or a radio frequency amplifier, is rather complex and beyond the scope of the present article.

However, in the case in point, the introduction of reflected resistance in L_1C_1 effectively lowers this tank cir-

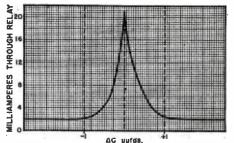
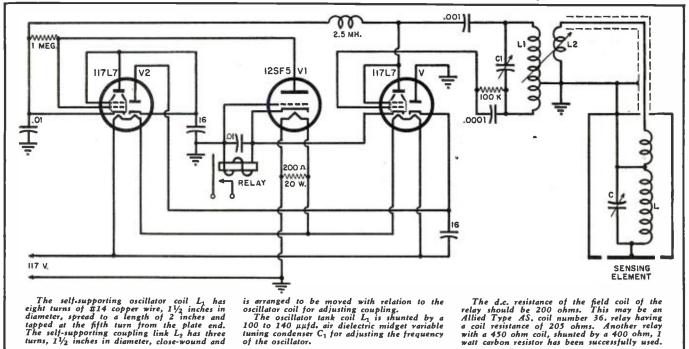
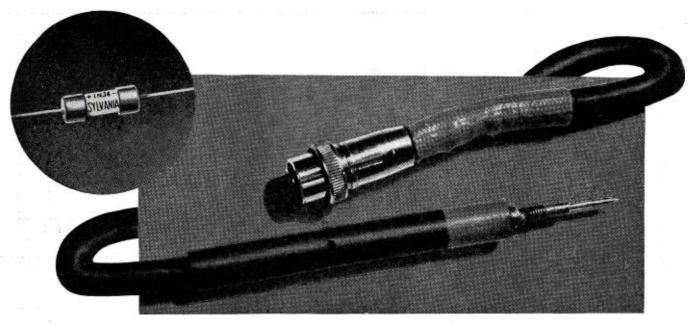


Fig. 4. Graph illustrates the current change that can be obtained through the relay shown in the schematic diagram. Fig. 5.

cuit impedance, resulting in a relatively high plate current flow through tube, V. As C is detuned, the effective impedance of L_1C_1 increases, thus reducing plate current through tube V. While not meant to represent theoretical limits, plate current (Continued on page 135)

Fig. 5. Schematic diagram of home built capacity-operated relay. Although tube filaments are operating below rated voltage, performance of this equipment has been reported good.





The 1N34 crystal diode when mounted in housing shown makes a convenient test probe.

CRYSTAL DIODE Reduces Probe Size

By ALBERT BEIN Radio Eng., National Radio Service.

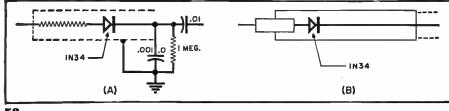
This simple and compact crystal diode probe makes the signal tracing of small receivers practical.

PPLICATION of the crystal diode has made signal tracing practical for the radio serviceman by reducing the size of the probe for application to compact receivers and eliminating tuned bands and channels and volt or ohm ranges requiring adjustment when a volt-ohm meter is used. In addition, signal tracing technique analyzes the audio component of the broadcast signal for the source of hum, noise, oscillation, microphonics and other operational faults instead of simply measuring the electrical characteristics of various components which may or may not be the cause of faulty operation.

Unlike the conventional type of signal tracer, which indicates the difference of carrier frequency, the crystal diode probe indicates difference in modulation or changes in the audio component of the signal. All frequencies between 90 kc. and 33 mc. are demodulated by the crystal diode and fed directly into an a.c. audio amplifier.

The crystal probe may be easily constructed by fitting a Sylvania Type 1N34 germanium crystal diode and a ¼ watt ceramic type carbon series resistor into a standard voltmeter probe or an Amphenol r.f. coaxial probe with capacitance removed. The coaxial probe is recommended. Space

Fig. 1 (A). Arrangement of resistor, blocking and bypass condensers in probe utilizing 1N34 crystal diode. Output of the probe is increased at broadcast frequencies when the positive terminal is connected to probe tip. At high frequencies increased output is obtained by connecting the negative terminal of the crystal to the probe tip. (B) Physical arrangement of crystal diode probe using ceramic type carbon resistor's pigtail lead, cut to ¼" length, as a probe point for high-frequency applications.



allowed for the capacitance is ample for the *Sylvania* crystal and $\frac{1}{4}$ watt resistor. Shielded cable should be used with either type of probe and should be pushed in as far as possible to reduce capacity effects. Connecting the plus side of crystal to probe will result in greater output at broadcast frequencies.

Value of the ¼ watt series resistor depends on amplifier gain and signal generator output. With an average signal generator and hi-mu triode and pentode output amplifier the value will be about 100,000 ohms with a possible range from 50,000 ohms to $\frac{1}{2}$ megohm. A .001 µfd. mica r.f. bypass condenser will prevent pickup of r.f. currents at frequencies below 1000 kc. To prevent crystal damage a .01 µfd. blocking condenser is recommended. These capacitances may be mounted in the input section of the amplifier as shown in Fig. 1A.

To reduce loading effects of the probe, which should contain a minimum of metal, the ¼ watt ceramic resistor may be used as the probe point by cutting off the external lead wire to within ¼" of the resistor body and using it as a probe point as shown in Fig. 1B. This arrangement will have negligible loading effect even at high frequencies.

If the probe is made to plug into the wide band amplifier of a signal tracer containing a vacuum tube voltmeter and scope, waveform and sensitivity may be checked at service test frequencies. The crystal diode probe is connected to the signal generator which is operated through its entire range. The result will usually be a good waveform and good signal strength throughout a range of 90 kc. to 33 mc. Frequently signal strength is adequate to drive both the scope and the v.t.v.m. off scale.

Straight a.c. amplifiers should be used with the crystal diode probe. (Continued on page 147)

RADIO NEWS

52

"Young man, I'd bet on ATTENTION to win. SERVICE to place, and COURTESY to show."

G. E. DeNIKE Vice-President Morris F. Taylor Co.

Bv

CONSUMERS ARE SORE

HEN we heard the tale of the returned veteran who decided he and his buddies had better start rehabilitating civilians, we listened with a wry smile. The lad was undertaking a project which might well utilize his full time and talent. "War nerves" of the civilians is a disease induced in large measure by the treatment accorded them by the very persons who might be expected to exert a soothing influence, the merchants of America.

From having been the silver tongued persuaders of the prewar years, merchants and those in their employ did a turnabout which left the consumers with a mixed train of emotions. First shocked and incredulous, then mildly resentful but resigned and finally irate we find today's consumer in a vengeful mood.

How often have you heard "There'll come a day," or how often have you said it yourself when you've been ignored, insulted or intimidated by a storekeeper. That day the consumer has yearned for is dawning. Sooner than we think possible our gigantic production machinery will be spewing forth mountains of consumer goods. Certainly there will be a time lag before they reach every retail outlet, before shelves are filled and showrooms replete, but don't delude yourself that eager millions of consumers are going to storm retail outlets, cash in hand. Don't imagine that they are going to brook wartime insults characteristic of over-confident, undersupplied merchants of the painful The first wave of buyers which hits your store will be people sorely in need of merchandise. You can make or break your reputation by the way you handle them now.

ACINO

sales demotion era. As rapidly as supply loosens, sales resistance will stiffen. That day when the millions have dreamed of giving the merchant a piece of their mind and stalking proudly out to purchase elsewhere is at hand.

Be assured that the waiting queue which charac-terized the cigarette shortage will not form and patiently wait to buy radios and appliances. Consumers are sore and they're going to take some salving before they lay down the cash

for what you have to sell them.

The widespread advertising and publicity on new products is going to keep the prospective buyer in a wary mood. There are even signs of an incipient buyers' strike. Dolores Bigelow of Burton Bigelow Organization warns of this danger in an article in "Retailing" wherein she points out that in 1921, a

nationwide consumers' strike expressed a revolt against the retailers' failure to reduce inflated war prices and brought on one of the severest depressions in American history. We well remember how, eventually, prices tumbled all along the line, thousands of stores went bankrupt, factories closed, millions of men were out of work. All because merchandisers had been blind to the fomenting mood of the masses.

(Continued on page 148)

This type of sales demotion, so typical of the wartime period, will have to be corrected by all retailers now.





C. T. HAIST, Jr., W6TWL General Electric Co.

Fig. 1. Over-all view of completed unit.

Complete construction details of a home-built handie talkie featuring separate transmitter and receiver.

OTS of interest and enthusiasm has been shown in the handietalkie sets I designed, built and described in the June issue of QST for 1944 and the April issue in 1946. I have now combined my ideas for a third set. This is a handie-talkie to end all handie-talkies.

The first two sets being of the transceiver type had one disadvantage that had to be eliminated. Since the same tube was used for the oscillator for transmitting as well as a detector for receiving, the transmit and receive frequency was not quite the same. This is not objectionable when working a fixed station having a separate transmitter and receiver but does present a problem when two hand sets are used. The result is that on every transmission the receiving station has to retune to receive the other transmitter. This, in turn, changed the transmitting frequency so the other station had to retune when receiving. The different operating frequency of the oscillator

and detector is brought about by the different potential applied to the plate and the introduction of the quench voltage in the grid circuit.

The new set consists of a separate transmitter and receiver using three tubes. The circuit is so arranged that only two tubes are used in either "transmit" or "receive." Simple switching for "transmit" or "receive" is accomplished by switching the filaments of the tubes. Two tubes are connected in series for 3 volt operation and the selection of the oscillator or detector is had by switching either tube in series with the third tube which is the modulator or audio amplifier. Switching of grid and plate circuits are not necessary in this arrangement. This increases the efficiency of the circuit by keeping the leads short.

Antenna switching is accomplished with another section of the same switch. No loss occurs in this circuit even with a common fibre insulated switch, since the switch is at a point of low r.f. voltage of the $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength antenna. A third section of the switch closes the microphone circuit when transmitting.

With the 3 volt filament supply and the tubes connected as shown, the modulator amplifier tube is automatically provided with a 3 volt grid bias. If 671/2 or 90 volts of "B" supply is used, it will be necessary to insert additional bias (two pen-lite cells be-tween secondary of T_1 and ground) to keep the plate current drain down. A 1S4 connected as a triode is used for the oscillator tube. A 957 tube is used for the detector. A 30 ohm resistor R_1 is connected across the filament connections since the filament drain is .05 amp. in the 957, and .1 in the other two tubes. A 958 could be used and the resistor eliminated, but the 957 makes the better detector and the radiation on receiving is less. The modulator or amplifier is another 1S4 tube. The rest of the circuit is conventional except that the earphone for receiving is used as a Heising modulation choke when transmitting. Since transceiver transformers are at a premium now, a midget 3 to 1 audio transformer with an additional winding for the mike was used. The midget transformer core is disassembled and the winding cover paper is removed. A single layer of #30cotton covered wire is wound over the secondary winding of the transformer and the winding shellacked for holding it in place and for protection. The 3 volt filament circuit is also used to supply the mike current.

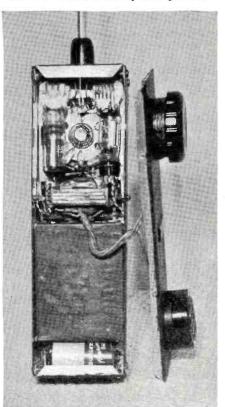
Switch S_2 , as shown in the circuit diagram, is used for turning the set "on" and "off." This switch was later modified so that the set turned on when the antenna was pulled out of the case. Two leaf springs taken from an old headphone jack were mounted along the side of the polystyrene antenna holder. By fastening a polystyrene block on the end of one spring (providing a cam action) the contact was made to close when the antenna was pulled out. The block riding on the antenna when the antenna is in the case keeps the filament circuit open.

The chassis is a $\frac{1}{2}$ "x2%"x4½" piece of polystyrene. The chassis is drilled as shown in Fig. 8. All parts are mounted and wiring is completed before the chassis is inserted in the case. This provides ease of wiring and service. Double tie points mounted on each end of the transformer provide soldering terminals for the microphone, earphone, and "B" battery leads. The A lead from the "on" and "off" switch is the only wire coming from the chassis to be connected. On the under side of the chassis small angles are mounted under the transformer mounting screws to provide a means of holding the chassis to the case. The front end of the chassis is held by the polystyrene antenna support going through the top of the case. Tube socket VS_1 is supported by soldering pins 2 and 6 to the stator plate supports of tuning condenser C_4 . Socket VS_3 is supported by a small brass angle. Tank coils L_1 and L_3 are self-supporting and their leads are soldered directly to the condenser stator and rotor connections. L_2 and L_4 antenna coupling coils are single turn loops supported by 4-40 screws. Assembly details are shown in Fig. 6. The knobs for the tuning condensers are made from a polystyrene rod as shown in Fig. 7C. The knobs extend through slots on both sides of the case. The condensers are turned by thumbing the edge of the knob. This method leaves the case free from large protruding knobs that would be bumped and turned in handling. A piece of hard finish white paper is glued to the back of the knobs and the condensers are then calibrated for the two meter band. Two small windows $\frac{1}{4}$ "x $\frac{5}{16}$ " are filed in the back of the case for viewing the figures. In filing the windows a small point should be left in the center of the slot for the index pointer.

Below the chassis is the battery compartment. A 67½ volt battery is supported off the rear of the case by a small channel made from a piece of aluminum. This provides clearance for the antenna when it is raised or lowered. Bias cells for the 1S4 modulator are placed on each side of the antenna under the "B" battery. Below the "B" battery is located the flash light cells for the filament circuit. The two batteries are connected in series and the connections may be soldered to the batteries or a bracket made so that the batteries may be plugged in.

The earphones and microphones are

Fig. 3. Front view of unit with cover removed; internal assembly arrangement.



February, 1947

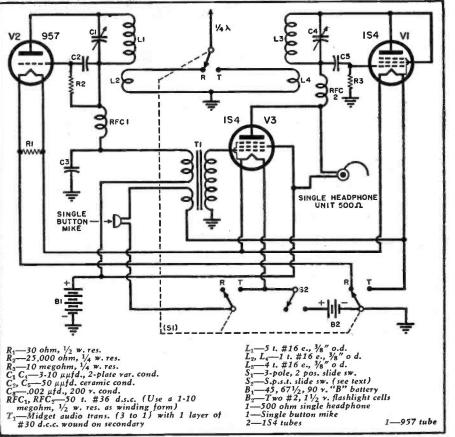
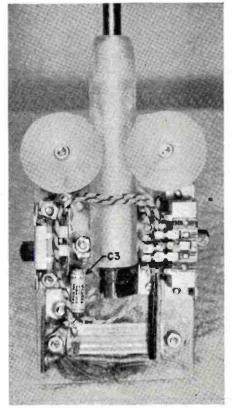


Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of three-tube, 144 mc. home-built handie-talkie.

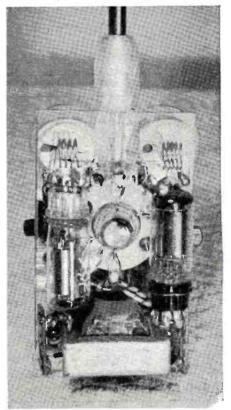
fastened to the cover of the case with machine screws. Flexible leads are connected to the two units and brought down to their respective tie point terminals on the transformer.

Fig. 4. Rear view of transmitter-receiver portion of 144 megacycle handie-talkie.



The telescoping antenna is a modified auto radio antenna. With the auto antenna extended, the bottom section is cut off so that it is ap-(Continued on page 131)

Fig. 5. Front view of transmitter-receiver shows placement of component parts.



SIMPLE 10-METER CONVERTER

By C. W. ROESCHKE, W9PFB/5

Construction details for a frequency converter that will extend the range of many war surplus communications receivers to the 10-meter band.

N THE months since VJ-Day many thousands of surplus receivers of various types have been disposed of by the military at very attractive prices. These low prices, combined with the dearth of commercially manufactured units at the present time have resulted in the acquisition of these receivers by countless amateurs.

Unfortunately, the government services had little need for the frequencies 'above 18 megacycles in their regular communications, with the end result that the upper frequency limit of most of these receivers was 18 megacycles. The omission of the broadcast band, while annoying in some cases, is not at all serious.

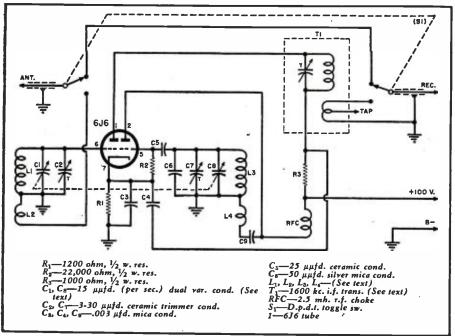
In order to have the maximum amateur usefulness, it is essential that any receiver also cover the ten meter band. Then there is always the possibility of mobile operation on ten or the new QRM eleven meter band, if some simple converter can be devised to use Front view of home-built converter. The unit covers a frequency range from 27 to 29.7 mc.

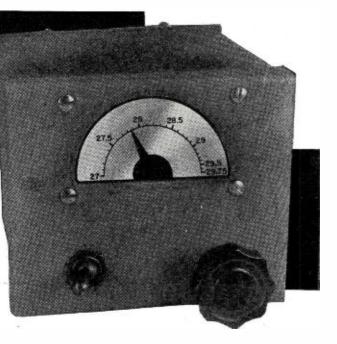
the inherent good sensitivity of the receiver.

In the past there have been many excellent converters of different types in various publications. Examination of the circuits, however, revealed that many of the parts required were not available at the present time. Experience with some of the designs in the past had shown inherent faults, such as bad frequency stability, poor mechanical construction, and too great a physical size for use in a car.

The first attempts to simplify a converter were along conventional lines, using standard tubes. Although good results were obtained in some cases, the large size of the tubes made the over-all size too great. Another design was then worked out using miniature tubes, with performance above

Schematic diagram of frequency converter. All coils are home constructed.





expectations. With such excellent performance, steps were taken to further simplify the design, and still maintain satisfactory results.

Experiments proved that the r.f. stage could be eliminated without noticeable loss. This stage, while it did contribute some gain, had its main function in the lessening of image response. With an i.f. frequency of from 1500 to 1600 kc. this was not a problem.

Of the various tubes listed which appeared to have possibilities as a one tube converter, the 6J6 seemed to be the logical choice. Its stability as an oscillator was excellent, while its high transconductance made it an excellent mixer.

In the construction of the converter described, every effort was made to hold down the physical size so that it could be used in a car as well as at home. If use only at a fixed station is desired, the dimensions may be increased to any reasonable size.

The entire converter is constructed on a chassis formed of scrap $\frac{1}{16}$ " aluminum and measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, 4" long and 1" deep. The tuning condenser, a *Cardwell* ER-15 AD with one rotor and one stator plate removed from the rear section, is mounted in the center of the chassis. The tube is mounted to the right of the condenser, with the oscillator coil just in front of it and the mixer coil located to the rear.

The output transformer T_1 , a homemade unit, is mounted in an i.f. can from a defunct "personal" portable. The primary of this transformer consists of a single pi from a 2½ mh. r.f. choke, with 100 of the turns removed. The secondary of this transformer is simply a jumble winding of 50 turns, with a tap at the 25th turn, of the wire removed from the primary. The tuning condenser across the primary is a 75 µµfd. mica with a 3-30 µµfd. trimmer across it.

(Continued on page 96) RADIO NEWS

Jelevision Takes to the Air

By JORDAN McQUAY

Technical review of the warborn "Block"

and "Ring" television systems which will be

used for airborne on-the-spot video news coverage

THE rapid advance of television during the past half-decade has brought about the development of an important specialized phase; highly mobile, *completely airborne* television equipment.

Television pickup and transmitting equipment that once might have weighed tons and filled a large room now has been redesigned, modified, and built to "suitcase" compactness, while retaining a high degree of picture fidelity. Although useful in many other applications, the extreme portability of the equipment makes it particularly adaptable for use in aircraft.

And thus: Television takes to the air.

Using cameras equipped with supersensitive Image Orthicons, the newest of airborne televisors incorporates all of the latest and most efficient video techniques, including use of improved automatic gain control, synchronizing, picture shading, and automatic frequency control circuits for scanning. Ranking in technical importance with radar and the proximity fuse, airborne television was largely a wartime development.

Two principal types of gear provided electronic "eyes" for remote controlled aircraft, flying bombs, and other types of guided missiles. Airborne televisors were also used to observe naval and military actions, as well as general reconnaissance work and the transmission of maps, charts, and other tactical information.

But use of this type of equipment is not limited to warfare. Its greatest future lies ahead.

Many of the video and electronic circuit developments are even now being incorporated in new commercial television apparatus.

Laboratory work is now under way to convert and adapt this warborn equipment for practical peacetime employment.

What will airborne television do? It will provide revolutionary newsreel-type coverage of important events for rebroadcasting into the homes of television set owners. "On-the-spot" coverage of fires, floods, accidents, disasters, parades, and other events of public interest can be obtained over long or short distances, from moving vehicles, boats, airplanes, and helicopters. Such instantaneous transmission of eye-witness views of important events will bring a new meaning of realism to broadcast-television.

Fig. 1. Complete camera unit of the "Block" airborne television set.

Other important uses of this portable television equipment include exploration of unknown terrain, and the transmission of such data to ships or planes, whose pilots may be unfamiliar with the region.

Small, fixed installations can be used as electronic "watchdogs," where peril from heat, chemical, or radioactive processes would render human observation impossible.

Because it is relatively small and light in weight, the equipment lends itself to either fixed or mobile installations and for *any* kind of visual supervision or investigation.

Besides being lightweight and diminutive, the equipment operates satisfactorily with the small transmitting antennas practicable for airplanes, on airplane power supply, and under unusual physical handicaps of noise and extreme vibration.

Two distinct types of airborne tele-

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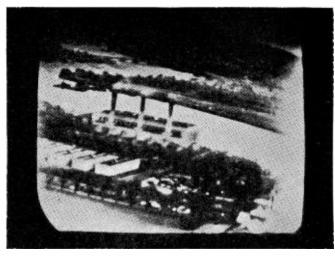


Fig. 2. Typical image televised by the "Block" airborne set. Picture shows a river-side power plant picked up at 3000 ft.

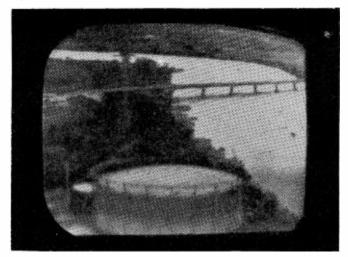


Fig. 5. Typical image televised by "Ring" alrhorne equipment. Scene is Sousa bridge and storage tank on the Potomac River.



Fig. 3. "Block" television camera mounted in nose of plane and ready for action.

vision equipment were developed during the war by engineers and scientists of the *Radio Corporation of America*, the *National Broadcasting Company*, and the United States Navy. For security reasons, the two television systems were identified by special code names: "Block" and "Ring." But since the war these names have become permanent nomenclature.

The *Block* system is a small, compact televisor suitable for short-range pickup and transmission of pictures, operating up to about 50 miles. The complete apparatus, including power supplies and a single camera, weighs only 100 pounds. It operates unattended, and provides good picture fidelity under most operating conditions.

The *Ring* system is much larger in size, using two or more cameras and a crew of four operating engineers. This equipment has a range of over 200 miles when transmitting at an altitude of 15,000 feet. And the complete apparatus weighs about 500 pounds.

The *Ring* system provides considerably greater picture fidelity than is possible with the smaller *Block* system, chiefly because components of the *Ring* system can be operated at all times under optimum operating conditions, while components of the *Block* system cannot be adjusted during flight and thus can be operated only under average operating conditions.

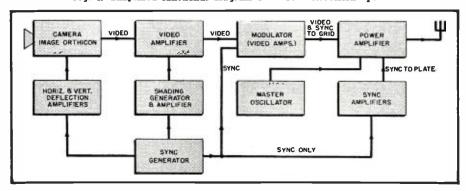
However, such a comparison of the two systems is not strictly fair, since each type of airborne equipment was designed for a particular tactical purpose. And the two systems were not intended to compete with each other.

Block Equipment

The *Block* airborne television system (Fig. 4) is a small but complete television broadcasting system, normally installed in high-speed reconnaissance aircraft.

The entire *Block* equipment is housed in a single demountable unit

Fig. 4. Simplified functional diagram of "Block" television system.



(Fig. 1) containing all components necessary for televising and transmitting images. The power supply for the unit is self-contained and operates directly from the plane's generator.

Block equipment functions automatically and is unattended. The camera-unit is fixed, usually in the nose of the aircraft (Fig. 3). Any panning effect is accomplished by the plane's pilot, who moves the controls of the plane in such a manner that the television camera screens the desired object or target.

The camera uses an Image Orthicon, and the output of this tube is fed to a video amplifier whose gain is preset (Fig. 4). The video signal is then combined with appropriate sync and shading signals in the conventional manner, and this combined signal sync plus video—is applied to the modulator stage. This amplified signal is then used to grid-modulate the power output stage of the transmitter. The output stage is also plate-modulated by a separate sync signal from the sync generator.

Thus the transmitter is decidedly unique in that it combines both grid and plate sync modulation.

The purpose of this modulation arrangement is to maintain the percentage of sync modulation constant, increasing the range, reliability, and electronic stability of the televised picture.

Operating frequency of the *Block* transmitter is between 264 and 372 megacycles, controlled by a master oscillator stage. The output of the transmitter delivers approximately 60 watts of power to special transmitting antennas used for each of ten workable channels.

Scanning standards for *Block* equipment require sequential scanning at 350 lines, 40 frames per second.

Sequential scanning is used for purposes of circuit simplicity. This method of scanning, however, provides considerably less resolution, primarily because of adjacent-line halation.

Since the *Block* equipment operates unattended, it must be properly adjusted by the technical ground crew

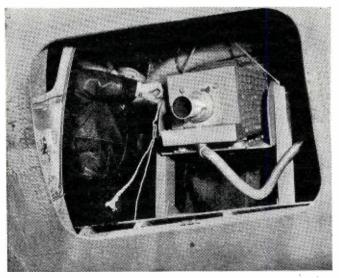


Fig. 6. "Ring" type camera mounted in the waist of aircraft. This camera was used principally for close-up observations.

before it becomes airborne. In operation the gear must have fixed focus, fixed lens aperture, fixed shading, and fixed camera positioning in the nose of the plane. For these reasons the equipment can never function with an efficiency comparable to the larger *Ring* system since the *Block* equipment must be adjusted for average (not optimum) operating conditions. Any variance from the average operating conditions will be detrimental to its operation thus impairing the picture quality.

In its early stage of development Block equipment was used by the Navy's Special Task Air Group One during attacks on Bougainville and Rabaul. The targets there were successfully relayed back over a distance of 15 miles.

In a slightly modified form *Block* equipment was also used extensively during the war for control of guided missiles, including glide bombs, "crash" boats, and other death-dealing devices in need of visual control or observation of final results.

A typical image televised by the *Block* equipment is shown in Fig. 2.

Ring Equipment

The *Ring* airborne television system (Fig. 8) is also a complete television broadcasting system, but it's normally installed in medium or large airplanes.

While the previous **Block** system was designed to be compact and expendable if necessary, the **Ring** equipment was built for television production along standards comparable to those expected from portable ground equipment now in use to cover boxing, football games, and other special events.

Two pickup cameras are generally used with *Ring* equipment, but three or more could be used if desired. Each is operated by a television cameraman. A transmitter engineer is required to supervise operation of the 1 kilowatt video transmitter. All technical operations within the plane are controlled and monitored by the video control engineer.

February, 1947

Thus in the more general installation, four television engineers are required to operate the *Ring* equipment, these in addition to the usual plane crew.

This television system is specifically designed for synchronized control of all technical operations under the direct supervision of the video control engineer.

The cameras are not fixed, but are free to move. They are each equipped with lenses of different angles to permit observation of an over-all area or, when desired, the observation of pinpoint targets within a given area. And when required, specific targets can be greatly enlarged.

Picture monitoring is an important part of the *Ring* equipment. One monitoring scope is for the exclusive use of the plane's pilot, providing the pilot with a view of either output of the two cameras. Then, by means of closely integrated communication be-



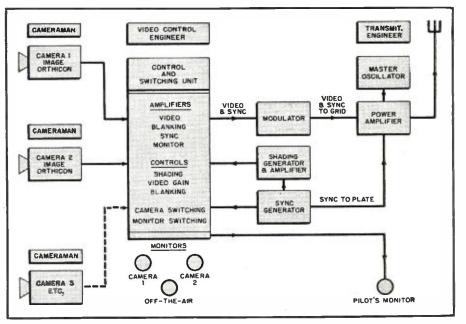
Fig. 7. "Ring" camera mounted in the nose of aircraft. This camera is usually used for shooting general over-all scenes.

tween the pilot, video control engineer, the cameramen, and ground base headquarters it's a simple matter to locate pinpoint targets.

This integrated control is only one of the many duties of the video control engineer. He's also responsible for shading of each camera, controlling the video output and blanking level for each camera, directing each cameraman (via the plane's intercom system) on matters of excessive brightness, lens apertures, panning, and focussing. This engineer is the focal point for all communications with the ground base headquarters and with any other planes involved in an operation.

Because all components of the *Ring* equipment are under the constant control, scrutiny, and supervision of a complete engineering staff, all of the many technical adjustments can be maintained continually at their optimum during the entire flight or (*Continued on page* 100)

Fig. 8. Block diagram illustrates principle of operation of "Ring" television system.



Distortion Analyzer

Simplicity of construction and operation puts this test instrument within the reach of the average serviceman.

By J. T. GOODE Asst. Chief Eng. Packard-Bell Co.

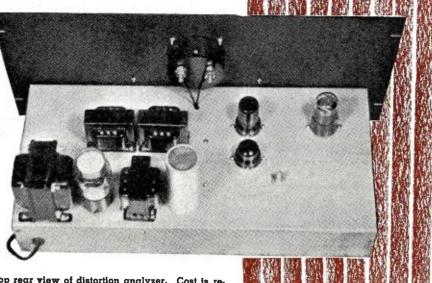
The equipment to be discussed in this article when used in conjunction with the *RC* audio oscillator discussed in last month's issue gives the operator an opportunity to delve into some of the mysteries of audio amplifiers. An engineer who has constructed several audio amplifiers soon finds out that one amplifier operates differently from another. The difference may be in tone quality, power output, or both.

If distortion measuring equipment is not available, the engineer is not in a position to analyze properly what is causing the difference other than by checking voltages and observing patterns on an oscilloscope.

Under some conditions the voltages will be identical and continuity tests will indicate no change. By substitution of parts the difficulty is usually determined and corrected. A distortion analyzer makes it possible to check stage by stage and adjust each value of resistor, condenser, or transformer for optimum operating conditions. The use of common resistor and condenser values for resistance-coupled amplifiers is normal practice, but actually some definite value of resistor, condenser, or transformer will give optimum operating conditions if proper equipment is used to indicate slight changes when these values are varied.

A well designed amplifier will naturally have a minimum amount of distortion. It is extremely difficult for an engineer to simply listen to a loudspeaker and determine by substitution of parts when the amplifier is giving minimum distortion. The use of an oscilloscope aids the situation materially but still does not completely suit the purpose.

When determining the correct value of resistance for a particular circuit and selecting an optimum value, it is necessary to use something that will indicate small changes, such as a fraction of 1%, in that some changes of this value of resistance may cause only a slight improvement. For instance, the plate resistor in a resistance-coupled amplifier may be changed from 100,000 ohms to 150,000 ohms, decreasing the distortion by 1%. The screen resistor on this same stage is adjusted from 500,000 ohms to 750,000 ohms, reducing the distortion another 1%. By selecting these optimum values, we have reduced the distortion in



Top rear view of distortion analyzer. Cost is reduced by using minimum number of components.

this amplifier 2%, but with an oscilloscope this change would not be noticed and most certainly not by a listening test, yet 2% of distortion was removed from the circuit.

The same adjustment made on the following amplifier stage could result in another decrease of distortion in the order of 1% or 2%. The net result of the over-all amplifier distortion would be in the order of 4% or 5%, which is a worthwhile improvement. In transformer design, distortion becomes a very important factor. Selection of a transformer that gives maximum gain may result in an increase in distortion over another transformer that gives slightly less gain.

The difference in percentage of distortion can be less than that observed on an oscilloscope. In amplifier design, the addition of a tone control or negative feedback circuit is normal. Tone controls sometime result in an increase in distortion as well as high frequency attenuation. The percentage of distortion created under such conditions can be compensated for if the amount of distortion can be indicated. Negative feedback is normally used to reduce distortion. The use of a distortion analyzer makes it possible to determine what effect this feedback is causing and how much feedback is optimum.

The distortion analyzer becomes an important piece of equipment for servicing radios. Placing new tubes in a receiver may result in no particular improvement in the quality of the set. New tubes have a habit of being defective, and when such a condition exists, the technician may spend considerable time determining the difficulty. A simple distortion test immediately indicates the difficulty.

The use of this distortion analyzer is extremely simple. By connecting the distortion analyzer to any part of the audio circuit, the distortion can be read in direct percentage. Going from stage to stage in a matter of seconds, the source of distortion can be located.

Understanding the operation of a distortion analyzer aids the operator in determining where a distortion measurement can be made to aid design or the repair of existing equipment. The distortion analyzer consists of four tubes: (1) 6SN7, amplifier stage; (2) 6SR7, vacuum tube voltmeter amplifier; (3) 6H6, vacuum tube voltmeter rectifier; (4) a type 80 tube used in the power supply. The 6SN7 amplifier stage amplifies low voltages. creating a sufficient voltage for the distortion filter. This amplifier is dis-tortionless (.1% or less). The output of this amplifier is sent into the bridged-T filters.

Two filters may be selected by a switch on the front panel, one frequency at 400 cycles and the other at 1000 cycles. These filters cancel the fundamental frequency, leaving all harmonics. The vacuum tube voltmeter is simply switched from input to output of the bridged-T filters, and the difference in voltage determines the percentage of distortion. The 6SR7 amplifier amplifies the input or output of the filter, creating sufficient voltage for the 6H6 rectifier tube. The power supply voltage is adjusted so that 200 volts is applied to the plate circuit of the 6SN7 and 6SR7 tubes.

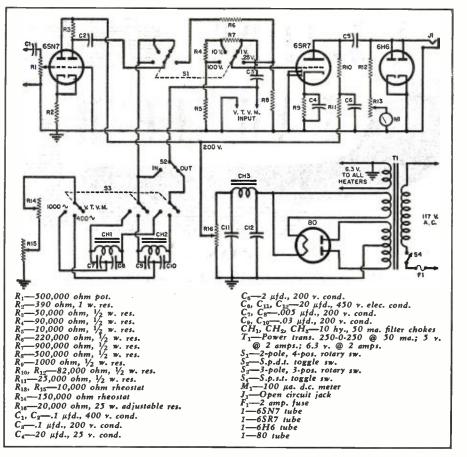
The 6SN7 amplifier is an extremely simple audio circuit. The first section of the amplifier operates as cathode follower, and the voltage created by the common cathode resistor is then impressed on the grid of the second stage of the amplifier, which creates an extremely low impedance grid circuit as well as negative feedback. The gain of this amplifier is approximately 5. The operation of the bridged-T filter circuit is to cancel the fundamental without materially affecting the harmonics. This filter does just that, effectively.

The filter consists of an iron core coil with two condensers in series shunting it. The center tap of these condensers is connected to two variable resistors. One variable resistor is 150,000 ohms and the other is 10,000 ohms. The 150,000 ohm resistor becomes the coarse adjustment, and the 10,000 ohm resistor becomes the fine adjustment. By means of a threepole, three-position switch, the two filters may be selected, and the third position of the switch will allow the use of the vacuum tube voltmeter circuit for other purposes.

A single-pole, double-throw switch connects the vacuum tube voltmeter to the input or output circuit of the filters. At this point the voltage is fed into the vacuum tube voltmeter decade switch. This decade switch will select various voltage ranges. The output of the amplifier is then fed into the plate circuit of the 6H6 and the rectified current is indicated by a 100microampere meter. A 10,000 ohm variable resistor is connected in series with the meter, which creates a calibration adjustment for the meter.

The operation of the vacuum tube voltmeter is as follows: 1 volt is fed into the vacuum tube voltmeter with the switch in the 1 volt position. The 10,000 ohm calibration resistor is then varied for full scale deflection of 100 microamperes. After this adjustment is made, the vacuum tube voltmeter will be in calibration on all voltage ranges with the exception of the .25 volt range, providing the decade resistors are of the correct value. By measuring several resistors of the same value, it is possible to select a set of three resistors that will give 1% or 2% accuracy. For instance, if the nearest value to 900,000 ohms turns out to be 950,000 ohms, then select a 95.000 ohm resistor in place of the 90,-000 ohm resistor. Next, select a slightly higher value for the 10,000 ohm resistor. In other words, the total resistance of the three resistors is not critical, since the grid circuit offers no load, and it is simply a voltage divider. The resistance values selected added together will total 1 megohm. The total resistance could be two megohms, one and one-half megohms, or any other value in that region as long as the steps in the decade follow in steps of ten to one.

The author was able to bridge a quantity of 10% resistors and create a decade that was accurate within 1%



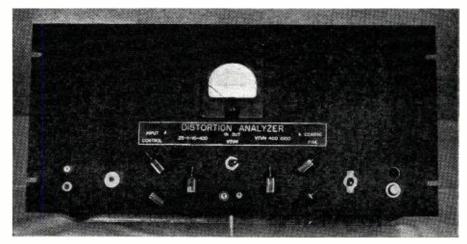
Schematic diagram of the completely a.c. operated, 4-tube distortion analyzer.

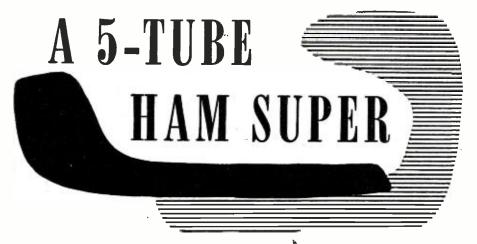
in a matter of minutes. The purchase of 1% resistors would, of course, eliminate the problem but would increase the cost of construction. When the voltage selector switch is moved to the .25 volt position, the gain of the 6SN7 amplifier stage is utilized. To calibrate this set of resistors, rotate the input control to maximum and apply .25 volt to the input terminal. Connect a 500,000 ohm variable resistor in place of the 220,000 ohm resistor which connects between the contacts of the selector switch. Adjust this resistor until full scale deflection is indicated by the 100 microampere meter. Remove the variable resistor from the circuit and measure its resistance, substituting a fixed resistor for that particular value.

The 500,000 ohm resistor from the switch contact to ground is not critical if placed in the circuit prior to the adjustment just mentioned. By placing the filter selector switch in the vacuum tube voltmeter position and the "in or out" switch in the "out" position, it is then possible to use the vacuum tube voltmeter for purposes other than distortion measurements.

For voltages of 1 volt, 10 volts, or 100 volts, use the vacuum tube voltmeter binding posts. For voltages less (Continued on page 140)

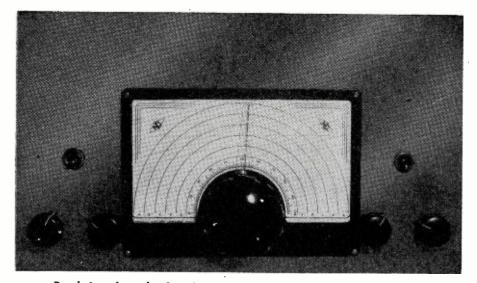
Front panel view shows proper location of various operating controls. In order to achieve a symmetrical panel layout, the control toward the left of the panel, below the "Input Control" is a dummy and not used. It may be omitted entirely.





By C. V. HAYS, WORTP

Complete construction details for a short-wave receiver that can be built at reasonable cost.



Panel view of completed receiver. Controls from left to right are; volume control. R_{11} ; a.v.c. control, R_{16} ; tuning condenser C_{12} , C_{1b} ; regeneration control, R_{5} ; and standby switch. S_2 . Toggle switch S_2 , is to the left and S_1 is to the right.

N THE design of a suitable amateur communications-type receiver there are several approaches open to the builder. If the only consideration, or the primary one at least, is the matter of performance, then the problem simply becomes one of choosing the best circuits and components available. However, many hams do not have the requisite pocketbook to indulge in the deluxe type receivers commonly to be found, and the usually-to-be-seen simpler type of receiver is almost always frankly or which the designer admits will not hope to equal in performance the more elaborate jobs; i.e., it lacks sensitivity, has no selectivity, usually has no speaker output stage, no b.f.o., etc., etc. This article will give data on the construction of an inexpensive communications job which makes no apologies insofar as performance is concerned-the cheapness has been obtained by deleting heavy panels and chassis, cabinet, meter, pilot light, etc., and by using a simple type of dial

whose excellence of action is well known among hams, yet is not expensive. A simple type of power supply adds further to the economy, so that the builder's \$20-\$25 purchases pure performance without doo-dads.

The front end of the receiver employs a high gain 7V7 or 7G7 tube, fed conversion voltage from a simple 7A4 Hartley oscillator in a method which ensures quiet, high conversion gain detection in this critical spot. A single stage of 1600 kc. i.f., using a type 6SF7 tube may be used if the builder desires a.v.c.; if not, a conventional 6SJ7 tube in this spot is recommended, merely leaving out the a.v.c. circuit shown in the schematic. The i.f. stage has regeneration of a simple sort applied to it by inserting a variable series resistance between the chassis and the screen grid bypass condenser, giving a degree of selectivity, easily controlable, that can be adjusted to the familiar "ping" sound common to crystal filters for c.w. work, or used in broader positions as desired. Careful layout

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and shielding, as well as good bypassing, etc., are necessary in the i.f. stage --we want the regeneration to be introduced when we want it, and as much as we want it, only! Build the stage exactly as shown, not forgetting a $1" \times 1!4"$ shield (of tin or brass) which connects to pins 3 & 8 (ground), if a 6SF7 is used. If a tube of the 6SJ7 type is used, just make sure the shield solders to a good ground connection, and isolates plate and grid circuits.

Following the i.f. stage, we use a 6SN7, which tube has two complete triode units in one envelope, for a combined plate second detector and b.f.o., in which use it has proved an excellent performer. Lay out the socket so that pins 1, 2, and 3 point at the b.f.o. transformer, and the pins 4, 5, 6 come as close as possible to the last i.f. transformer; this will ensure neat, easy wiring, with all leads spaced sufficiently. No other precautions are necessary in the second detector circuit-follow the parts placement exactly for the b.f.o. section, and no trouble will be experienced with "birdies" when using b.f.o. for c.w. work, with the shielding as shown. A different layout might require that all component parts of the b.f.o. circuit be shielded separately, so that chassis layout given had best be followed in the interest of painless construction.

The audio stage is a conventional 6V6, which more than sufficiently excites a 5" PM speaker for those who wish speaker performance-if phones only are used or desired, the 6V6 stage can be deleted, the 6SN7 detector giving more than enough gain for such operation. In the interest of laziness, the output transformer was fastened directly to the chassis, instead of on the speaker itself, as is common practice. It has worked out better thus than on the speaker, since in carrying the little job from place to place. it is a simple matter to find a permanent magnet speaker of some sort lying around, and since the receiver has its own output transformer, it is a simple matter to fire up the 5-tuber for demonstration, etc., without the necessity of finding a suitable matching transformer.

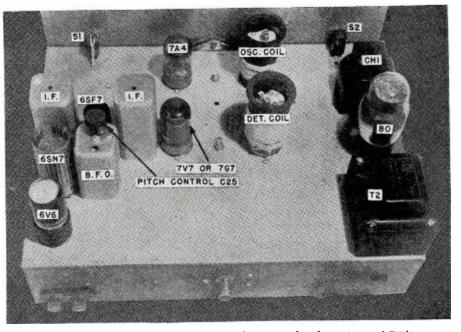
Alignment of the receiver is a simple matter. With a set of coils installed (80 meters is good) turn on S₃, and, with audio gain open, r.f. gain open, and the tuning gang set half-mesh, turn the osc. trimmer (in coil form) slowly for signal indication (3750 kc.) from the signal generator-the lower signal is the one used in the model shown, but the oscillator can just as well work on the high side—then peak the detector trimmer for maximum signal, and the little super is ready to go. The matter of i.f. alignment is equally simple, and needs no word except one of caution perhaps-if your i.f.'s are new, it is a good idea not to change any trimmer screw adjust-ments until you are ready to adjust the i.f. stage-the transformers are usually set for frequency, and will need merely a bit of touching-up. I.f.

adjustments are made with regeneration full off.

The manner of obtaining bias is simple and positive, and affords a large degree of smooth control, as well as allowing the cathode of the i.f. stage to be grounded directly, an important point in quiet, high-gain stages. It is not recommended that this bias method be changed, but copied exactly as is, for best performance of the receiver.

In wiring the job, it is recommended that the constructor, particularly if not too experienced in receiver building, follow the parts placement exactly. It will be found convenient to wire all filaments first, keeping the filament lead spaced well away from grid and plate leads, and running it in chassis edges when possible, grounding one filament pin of each stage directly at the sockets. The author advocates, if at all possible, building the little job backwards, that is, wiring and testing the audio stage, then the second detector, i.f., converter and oscillator, then when all circuits "perk," wiring the b.f.o. stage. This avoids the common trouble of having possibly two or three wiring errors, etc., in a row to contend with. In following this method, wire cathode and grounds first, then plate, then grid circuits. (NB-This type of converter/ oscillator must be tested with both converter and local oscillator wired and operating with proper coils installed, to insure bias for the first de-Always turn off switch S₃ tector. when changing coils.)

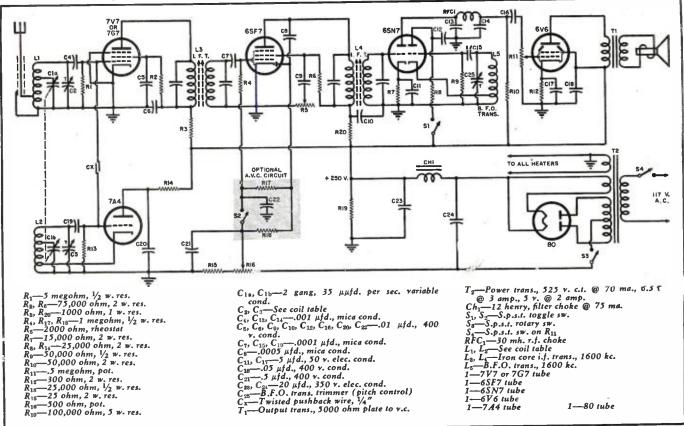
It is wise to build your i.f. stage first



Top view of short-wave receiver shows placement of major conponent parts.

with the regeneration control (R_s) out of the circuit—simply ground the i.f. screen by-pass condenser (C_s) directly, until the i.f. stage is properly aligned and operating perfectly, which means that no hissing nor noise of any kind is audible in the output without signal being applied to the i.f. grid. This is important if you wish a dead-quiet receiver, a highly desirable condition for weak signal reception; once the stage is operating properly, unsolder the ground end of C_s and connect it to R_s as shown in the schematic diagram —increasing the value of R_s will then be found to give smooth selectivity.

The author highly recommends the inclusion of the type 6SF7 tube in the i.f. position, since it allows simple, good a.v.c. to be obtained. A careful study of the schematic will show the foolproof action of the a.v.c. circuit, and its inclusion is very desirable if phone operation is contemplated. The operation of the circuit (Continued on page 116)



Schematic diagram of receiver. Coils L₁ and L₂ are wound on plug-in type forms to cover 10, 20, 40, and 80 meter bands.

Compiled by KENNETH R. BOORD

T IS with great pleasure that this month's ISW Department is dedicated to two widely-separated short-wave outlets—*Radio Saigon*, French Indo-China, and *Radio Central America*, Republic of Panama.

For the benefit of ISW readers, I am quoting portions of a letter just received from Mrs. R. G. (Margaret Morgan) Coughlin, formerly of Pennsylvania, who is now "Speakerine Anglaise" at Radio Saigon, French Indo-China:

"Radio Saigon received your grand letter about ten days ago and was delighted to hear that the signal comes through so clearly. We of the English Department were particularly pleased with your comments on the English programs and your pleasure at hearing English over a foreign station. I. am the woman announcer you re-ferred to as speaking 'fluent' English. That comes naturally to me, as I am an American. My husband is in the foreign service here and I, to keep myself occupied, have taken a job with Radio Saigon as 'afternoon' English announcer. The work is extremely interesting and we've received letters from radio listeners all over the world. reporting reception of our English programs.

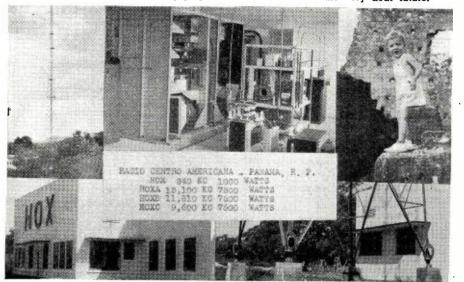
"By the time you receive this, I will have stopped broadcasting regularly, as I've found it too heavy a schedule to swing along with my other duties. I will continue to help with the programs, however, and will probably continue to give the Tuesday 'afternoon' broadcast and the French lesson.

International SHORT-WAVE

"Radio Saigon had one of the strongest signals in the Far East before the war and, I am told, had the finest record collection. Practically everything was destroyed in the arsenal explosion which occurred last April, however, and the station has been forced to begin building 'from scratch' with very primitive equipment. We are gradually building up again; but it will be a difficult task with equipment from overseas so hard to procure.

"We give two English broadcasts a day-the first at 4:45-5:30 EST; * the second, 8:30-9:30 a.m. The 'afternoon' broadcast consists usually of 15 minutes of dance music, followed by 10 to 15 minutes of news. At 5:15 a.m. there is usually a 10-minute special feature; and the program is concluded with music. Features include an English lesson for French listeners on Mondays and Fridays; a French lesson for English listeners on Tuesdays (taught by myself); a short talk on subjects of general interest on Wednesdays; our Listener's Letter Box (replying to letters received from short-wave listeners) on Thursdays; and over the week-end, occasional special talks or sports lectures. The 'night' broadcasts follow the same pattern, except that there is always a

This photograph "verie" has been sent to all parts of the world by HOXA. Box 1335, Panama City, Republic of Panama, and features scenes around the station. A new series of verie cards is being prepared for distribution in the very near future.



half-hour of music (popular, classical, or semi-classical), preceding the news (usually heard around 9 a.m.); the English lessons are also omitted in the 'evening' period and music is substituted.

"The shortage of personnel necessitates our programs being rather simple; however, we hope soon to be able to include occasional skits, plays, and other special features.

"Let me assure you that your reception of our station on August 7 on the 11.78 frequency was most accurate ... I surely hope you will be tuning in this frequency Thursday afternoon when I answer your letter over the air." (Your ISW Editor missed it!)

Mrs. Coughlin concluded, "Thanks so much for your letter and also for the RADIO NEWS which is much appreciated; it is the first record I've seen of other Far East stations and their wavelengths. Please continue to write us; and if you have any suggestions or material that we could use on our English broadcasts, they would be much appreciated, as there is little of that sort of thing left in postwar Saigon."

(Your ISW Editor is trying to arrange a special DX broadcast from Radio Saigon for some Sunday in March or April, dedicated to readers of RADIO NEWS, for around 5:15 a.m. (1015 GMT). Watch for it!)

Technical data on Radio Saigon, furnished by Mrs. Coughlin, follows:

The station radiates on 11.780, 4.810, and 1050 kilocycles in the 25-, 62-, and 285-meter bands, respectively. Studio is located at 198 Rue Chasseloup Laubat, Saigon, French Indo-China. Transmitters are located at Phu T-no, 3 miles from Saigon. The station is owned and operated by the Haut Commissariat de France pour le Pacifique. Studio equipment is emergency equipment; former studios were destroyed in an ammunition depot explosion in April, 1946.

The s.w. transmitter on 11.780 operates on a non-directive, half-wave antenna; the 4.810 one with a non-directive, delta-matched. Output power is 12 kw., input power, 50 kw. Final stage tubes are (two) water-cooled 10 kws. anode voltage 8800 volts; modulation is Class A.

Full schedules of *Radio Saigon* are: Daily, 6-7:30 p.m.; 9:45-12 midnight;

 Unless otherwise indicated, all times herein are expressed in American Eastern Standard Time, 6 hours BEHIND GMT.



here's a valuable tool for your shop! [



MAGAZINE serves the Radio Service man with original articles on servicing techniques, educational articles on how to use all kind of test equipment, and "know-how" that will speed your servicing.

For example, each month we carry a special feature entitled, "The Radio Service Bench." Prepared by **Radio Maintenance** staff and readers, this department completely discusses the various problems of a radio shop such as tools, work bench, hints and kinks, and so on. Here we tell you not only what is needed but how, through your own ingenuity, your service jobs will go faster with more profit for you.

Of course, we go beyond the service bench. Each month, **Radio Maintenance Magazine** focuses attention upon all services which come under your jurisdiction. Trouble-shooting Procedures in AM-FM-Television; Public Address Systems; Alignment Problems-all are dealt with by well known men in the radio industry.

Radio Maintenance Magazine is a trade publication. You can't buy it on the newsstands. A one year subscription—twelve full months—costs only \$2.50.* If you double up on two years, the cost is only \$4.00. Either way, you win in the long run.

Don't miss this valuable tool for your shop-this magazine that is published especially for you! Clip the coupon below and send it with your check to **Radio Maintenance.**

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February, 1947



and 3:30-9:45 a.m.; *English* periods begin at 5:45 and 8:30 a.m.

Radio Central America

We are indebted to the staff of *Radio Central America*, Box 1335, Panama City, Republic of Panama, for this interesting article prepared expressly for readers of RADIO NEWS:

"New equipment now being installed at Station HOX, Panama, will make *Radio Central America* the first radio outlet to give complete long-wave coverage of the Republic of Panama and other parts of Central America as well, although Panama now has nine stations in operation and seven others in various stages of construction.

"The new equipment consists of a one-kilowatt transmitter, beam antenna for short-wave transmissions which will increase the power of the station approximately six times; new recording facilities; and FM transmitters.

"Radio Central America first went on regular schedule on October 12, 1946, after three years of planning and painful accumulation of equipment and building materials.

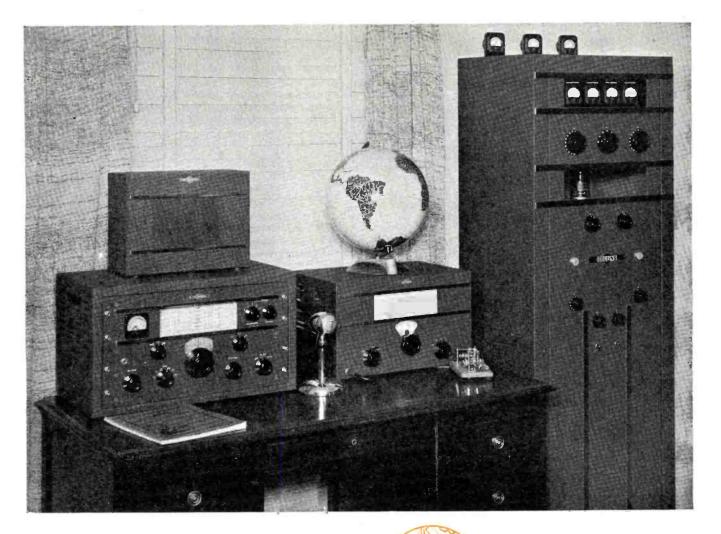
"Although the Republic of Panama has long had several commercial radio stations (due to local restrictions, there is but one amateur station on the Isthmus, although the amateur field is expected to be opened shortly), the promoters of *Radio Central America* were not satisfied with the local radio stations, and were determined to add a new station to the list.

"This group of Panama businessmen, therefore, placed orders for equipment through the Panama Radio Corporation and applied to the Government of Panama for a construction license. At that time—1943—it was a difficult question to answer—which was the harder to get, building materials or radio equipment. For some time, Radio Central America remained a 'paper company.'

a 'paper company.' "The end of the war brought not only equipment to *Radio Central America*, but also the services of two young Americans, James T. Cooper, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Wilbur T. Morrison, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Cooper, now English Program Director of Station HOX, was formerly with WIP, Philadelphia, and both he with WIP, Philadelphia, and both he the Army Air Forces on the Isthmus during the war. Cooper was for a time director of USO stage and radio activities in Cristobal, Canal Zone.

"After two years of waiting, equipment and building materials for HOX began to arrive. In December, 1945, work began on the building which now houses the station's transmitting equipment and temporary studios. Workmen began setting up the transmitting equipment in February of 1946, and in April the all-steel Blaw-Knox tower which is HOX's BCB antenna, began to rise toward its present height of 261 feet, seven inches.

"Late in July, 1946, HOX began to make test broadcasts. Letters poured



The world is at your fingertips

Snap on the filaments, settle yourself at the controls, and enjoy a most satisfying world tour—by radio. Listen to the musical CQ from Latin America, the cheerful hello from Canada. Hear the eagerness in the voice of the American operating portable from Casablanca or Tinian. Maybe you're searching the DX bands for the G4—or was it an HB9—that you used to work every Saturday. Or perhaps your next door neighbor wants to send a message to his aunt in Phoenix.

Sharpen up the incoming signal you've selected on the Collins 75A receiver. You have a crystal filter that you can adjust with ease. The r-f gain control does not affect the pitch of a cw note. And the receiver is so stable that line voltage fluctuations—or the slam of a door—will not require frantic retuning to find the signal again.

with Collins

Even under adverse conditions your reception will be better with the 75A.

Then switch the Collins 30K transmitter to the Operate position and you're on the air. Use either fone or cw. You can change frequency quickly if you desire. The permeability tuned oscillator (PTO) controlled exciter—the Collins 310A—sits right on the operating desk. Both transmitter and exciter are bandswitching. The 30K transmitter has a speech clipper in the audio circuit to keep the modulation at a high level. Notice how it helps your signal, particularly in QRM or QRN.

The world is truly at your fingertips when you're using Collins equipment. Write for illustrated

bulletins describing Collins ham gear.

FOR BEST RESULTS IN AMATEUR RADIO, IT'S . . .

COLLINS RADIO COMPANY, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

11 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N.Y.

458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 13, California

February, 1947

in from all over the world reporting that the station was coming in finebetter than some local stations, the letters invariably said. With the exceptions of Bolivia, Uruguay, and Paraguay, HOX received confirmation of the strength of its signal from all countries of the Western Hemisphere and from every state in the United States. Why Bolivia, Uruguay, and Paraguay have remained silent is still a mystery! Responses have come in from Hawaii, Portugal, India, Liberia, Norway, Nigeria, Egypt, Ger-many, Newfoundland, The Nether-lands East Indies, England, the Christmas Islands, Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, and a number of places in the Pacific, identified only by APO numbers. One letter from Germany—in a tight, careful script covered several pages with a painstaking description of HOX reception; the writer, a radio technician, said that he had once had a transmitter of his own but that 'it burned down about three years ago.'

Reports from Sweden were especially notable. As reported in the November (1946) issue of RADIO NEWS, the Swedes are great radio listeners. Chief Engineer Morrison, of HOX, says that, judging solely by the mail received by Radio Central America, from Sweden, "one would think that all Swedes speak English, listen to the radio avidly, and are great stamp collectors!" Morrison lists the Swedes as Radio Central America's greatest foreign fans, and after them, Canadians and Cubans.

"Like most Panama radio enterprises, Radio Central America now transmits on more than one frequency. At present on the air are Stations HOX, 940 kcs., and HOXA, 15.100. Eventually, it is planned to radiate over Stations HOXB, 11.810; HOXC, 9.660; HOXD, 1310 kcs.; and HOXFM, 43.300. HOXFM will be Panama's first and only FM station; it will serve chiefly as a link between Radio Central America's downtown studios—now under construction—and the transmitter, which is located in Panama City's suburbs.

"At present, transmissions over HOX and HOXA are identical. From 11 a.m. until 9 p.m. each day, Spanish programs are transmitted over both frequencies, and from 9 p.m. until midnight, *English* language broadcasts are radiated.

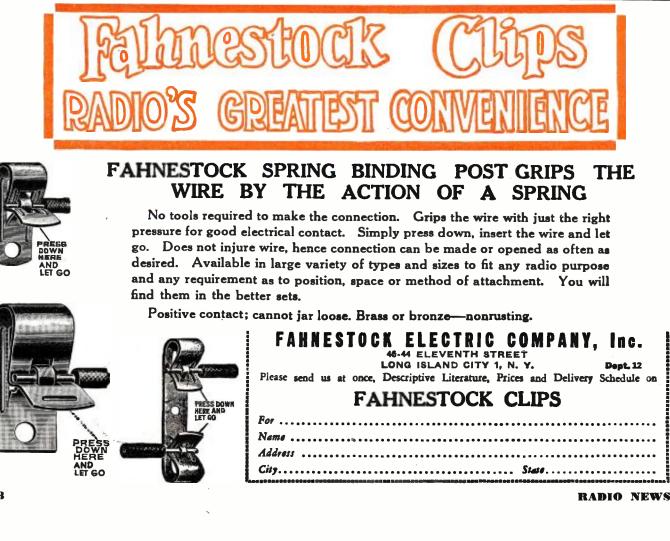
"It is planned, however, when all the new equipment is ready for use, to expand the *English* language broadcasts to a full day and to broadcast them on a frequency different from the Spanish language outlet.

"When Radio Central America goes on the air with a full-time program in English, it will be broadcasting more English than any other station in Panama, and probably more than any other in Central America. Before HOX appeared on the scene, Panama radio stations broadcast almost entirely in Spanish with only a few programs—such as short newscasts—in English. Heretofore, the only all-English broadcast from the Isthmus was done by the *Armed Forces Radio Station* in the Canal Zone, which still broadcasts all day in *English*.

"Other Panama stations have protested the existence of the AFRS and its continuance after the end of the war. They charge that it offers unfair competition to Panama stations because the great majority of Englishspeaking residents on the Isthmus prefer to listen to programs in English rather than in Spanish. During the recent Inter-American Radio Congress in Mexico City, the Panama delegate-an employee of one of the local stations-put in an official protest against the AFRS which protest was adopted by the Congress. Even so, authorities of the Canal Zone have shown little disposition to remove the AFRS which they regard as a considerable morale factor among the men of the U.S. Army and Navy stationed on the Isthmus. The recent announcement concerning the Caribbean Area indicates that there will be more soldiers and sailors on the Isthmus in the future than there are now, and that probably, unless budget considerations force its removal, the AFRS will continue business at the same old stand.

"Despite the many protests by various Panama radio enterprises against the AFRS, *Radio Central America* was the first Panama station to offer ac-

(Continued on page 104)





TESTING

SERVICE

Mail orders are shipped the same day they are received. You don't have to wait when you buy from Newark. On special inquiries, we give you full information, prices and delivery dates promptly. Newark will give you service that will help you serve your customers better.

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All our stores are staffed by trained men who know public address needs and can help you select the outfit that will best serve your purpose. If your needs are unusual, they know how to make up special combinations to satisfy them efficiently.

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BUILD YOUR OWN RADIO AND ELECTRONICS DEVICES AT LOW COST With Newark's kits and parts you can easily build radio receivers. and amplifiers, transmitters, other exciting radio and elec-

tronics devices.

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LISTING THE LATEST AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT

Make a good radio receiver for yourself or a fine record player with automatic changer at tremendous savings. You can construct these and many other radio and electronics devices easily. Our men know how to make them and will gladly show you if you can visit one of our stores-or will explain clearly by mail.

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FOR GOOD BUYS AND A GOOD TIME VISIT OUR BIG BARGAIN COUNTERS

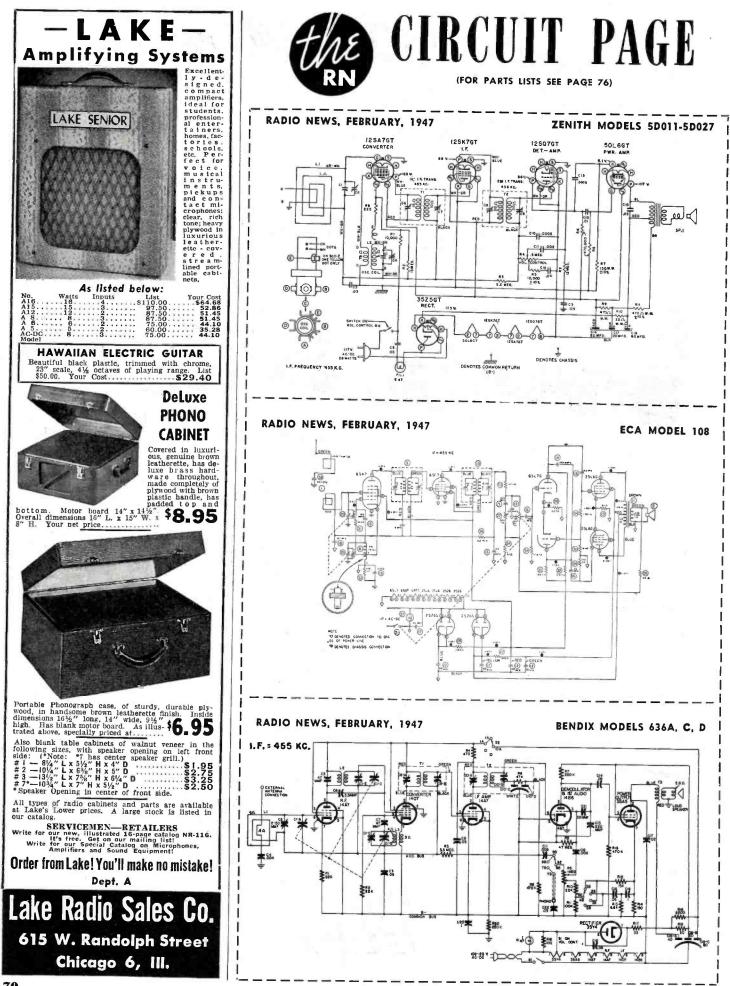
These big bargain counters in all our stores, are loaded down with special items available in quantities too small to advertise. Marvelous war-time sets, new small gadgets you can have

fun with . . . all sorts of new parts and special things you'll want to see. Come in, look around and ask all the questions you wish. Come in often you'll have a wonderful time.

Magazines are printed months before you read MAIL ORDERS FILLED FROM them, stocks change, new things are developed EITHER NEW YORK OR CHICAGO

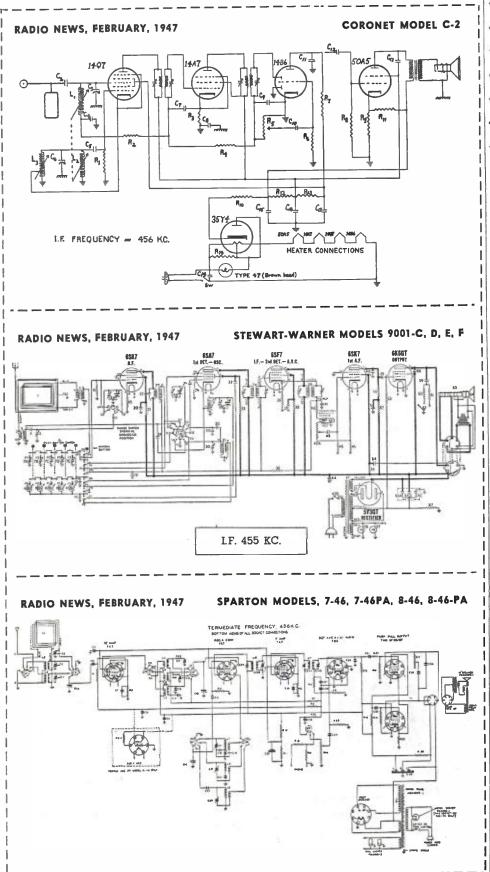


N.Y.C. Stores: 115 W. 45th St. & 212 Fulton St.-Offices & Warehouse: 242 W. 55th St., N.Y. 19



RADIO NEWS

Here, and on following pages, are circuit diagrams and parts lists of many new postwar radio receivers. Radio News will bring to you other circuits as quickly as possible after we receive them from manufacturers.



SHOOT FOR PERFECTION

In amateur radio today perfection is an absolute necessity. The old days of hit-or-miss operation are gone forever. A good example of the need for perfection is the ever-present menace of the PINK TICKET Today with frequency multipliers in practically all transmitters, it is easy to hit the wrong Harmonic. The positive way to tell which band you are on, is by using the BUD WM-78 wavemeter. Shown on front cover.

The BUD WM-78 covers all amateur bands from 160 to 5 meters . . . accomplishing this by bandswitching. Due to its sensitivity the BUD WM-78 can also be used as a neutralizing indicator.



\$8.25 your cost at your radio parts dealer.

LET BUD SUPPLY ALL YOUR NEEDS

with the latest types of radio equipment including variable condensers, coils, chokes, dials, switches and a complete line of sheet-metalware.



February, 1947



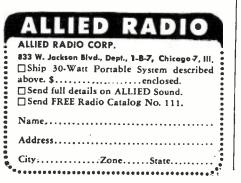
Here's a preview of ALLIED Sound for 1947 in this smoothly-styled, brilliantly engineered 30 Watt De Luxe Portable System. New stabilized inverse feedback circuit delivers high output, usable right up to its peak. Flexible operation is pro-vided by two microphone and one phono channels, each with separate control. Has bass-treble tone control. Amplifier and speakers are safety-fused. Amplifier gain on microphone is 128 db; on phono, 80 db. Frequency response: 50-10,000 CPS. System covers up to 4,000 persons, or up to 20,000 square feet.

Complete 30 Watt System includes: 30-Watt De Luxe Amplifier with tubes; 2-12" Watt De Luxe Ampliher with tubes; 2-12" Safused Dynamic Speakers, with 30-ft. cables and plugs; 1-Cardax Unidirec-tional Microphone with floor stand and 20-ft. cord and plug. Complete in hand-some luggage-type split portable carry-ing case, 22"x20"x 15". Carrying wt., 60 lbs. For 110 volts, 60 cycles A.C. (Less phone top and volume layer packet phono top and volume level meter which are optional.)

Complete System (approximate price) Only \$9950



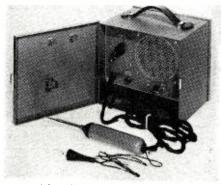
See your ALLIED Cat-alog No. 111 for the world's largest and most complete stocks of quality radio and sound equipment—at today's lowest prices' Count on ALLIED for fast service, experthelp. If you haven't a copy of Catalog No. 111— send for it now—it's FREE for the asking. See your ALLIED Cat-





PORTABLE SIGNAL TRACER A new portable, battery-operated signal tracer for the radio serviceman is now being distributed by radio parts jobbers for Special Products Company of Silver Spring, Maryland.

The new SPECO instrument is housed in a gray crackle finish steel



case which is equipped with a carrying handle. The unit weighs 4 pounds, 10 ounces, and the over-all size is $5\frac{14}{3}$ x6¼ "x6½".

Low drain tubes have been used in the construction of this unit in order to assure longer battery life. A safety feature has been incorporated which prevents the closing of the cover when the power switch is on. An extra long probe and long test leads make this unit suitable for all types of radio servicing including auto radios.

Special Products Company, Silver Spring, Maryland is the manufacturer.

SERVICING TOOL

Angelus Tool Manufacturing Co. of Los Angeles, California has announced a servicing tool which should be of interest to the radio man.

Known as the "Flex-o-claw," this tool which is made of all steel wire, is particularly adapted for installing or removing small parts, nuts, screws, etc. from otherwise inaccessible places on the radio chassis.

This unit is $\frac{14}{4}$ " in diameter and is available in lengths of 12, 15, 18 and 22 inches. A simple plunger arrangement at the end of the flexible tubing oper-



ates the jaws of the unit to permit firm gripping of parts. Angelus Tool Manufacturing Co.,

3060 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles 6, California will supply prices and delivery dates on this item to those requesting this information.

WIRE RECORDER

Peirce Wire Recorder Corporation of Evanston, Illinois has recently announced production on two postwar model wire recorders, one for heavy duty office work and the other a portable model for field work.

The heavy duty business unit features remote controls which permit dictation to the recorder from 50 to 100 feet distant in addition to a button control for the use of the typist in transcribing. The light weight reel which carries the thin stainless steel "thread" weighs only a few ounces and is capable of recording from 66 minutes to over two hours. Messages may be played back as many as 100,000 times without loss of volume or tone quality.

Recordings may be erased automatically in the process of dictating a correction or using the wire for new recording.

Full details on either the heavy



duty or portable model wire recorder will be furnished by Peirce Wire Recorder Corporation, 1328 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

SYNCHROSCOPE

The Electronics Division of Sylvania Electric Products Inc. has recently announced the availability of a new synchroscope specially designed for the visual examination of the fine structure of periodic waveforms in television, pulse time modulation, sonic depthfinders, geophysical exploration and loran equipment.

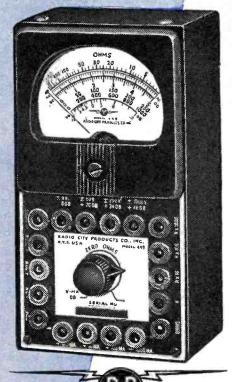
The instrument includes a five inch cathode ray oscilloscope; trigger generator for synchronization; space for the addition of a video amplifier and r.f. envelope viewer; adjustable time delay phasing circuits; and seven input connectors and a selector switch for rapid viewing of separate external circuits.

Television applications include study of the shape, amplitude and duration of video pulses ranging from a fraction to several hundred microseconds. Used with the video amplifier and an r.f. envelope viewer it provides a

NO OTHER INSTRUMENT OFFERS SO MUCH FOR SO LITTLE

Ruggedness of a pocket portable . . . high sensitivity of a bench model . . RCP's Model 449 gives you both ... at a price way down among the lowest. When you take this fine instrument along on your service calls you're taking a complete testing unit in your coat pocket. With its 5000-ohms-per-volt DC sensitivity you can check voltage of highresistance circuits . . . and its wide resistance range will measure up to two megohms with self-contained batteries. There's hardly a service problem that can't be solved with the Model 449 Multitester. Call your jobber now . . . tell him to send one out TODAY.

him to send one out TODAY. Complete with self-contained battery-PRICE \$24.50. IN MEDIATE DELIVERY



RCP's 5000-ohms-per-volt <u>POCKET</u> MULTITESTER MODEL 449



Write today for your copy of RCP's new Catalog No. 129. In addition to all the RCP instruments it contains the famous Reiner line. Complete descriptions and bandsome illustrations of America's leading high-quality testing instruments.

FEATURES:

- Germanium-crystal-diode rectifier eliminates temperature and frequency errors.
- The 3" square, high-visibility meter is accurate to 2% and has a sensitivity of 200 microamperes.
- Six instruments in one pocket-size unit.
- A-C voltmeter frequency response is flat from 30 cps to 50 kc.
- Spring-clip-mounted batteries are readily accessible.
- Metalized, matched voltage multipliers have a tolerance of one per cent. This is far closer match than in most instruments of this type.
- Ali-metal case offers complete shielding of instrument.
- All ratings are based on standard A.I.E.E. and R.M.A. specifications at full-scale deflection.
- Size only 3"W x 2 ¼ "D x 6"H. Weight: 2 lbs.

-RANGES:-

D-C VOLTMETER:	0/5/50/250/1000 volts. First scale division-0.1 volt. (5,000 ohms per volt)
A-C VOLTMETER:	0/5/50/250/1,000 volts. First scale division—0.1 volt. (1.000 ohms per volt)
D-C MILLIAMMETER:	0/.5/10/100/1,000 ma. First scale division—.01 ma.
OHMMETER:	0/2,000/20,000 ohms; 0/0.2/2 megahms.
DECIBEL METER:	
OUTPUT VOLTMETER:	0/5/50/250/1,000 volts. First scale division-0.1 volt.

RCP INSTRUMENTS-BEST FOR EVERY TEST

RADIO CITY PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

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IS THE HERITAGE OF OXFORD SPEAKERS

1 OXFORD SPEAKERS, with their remarkable stamina assure that when used as replacements that they will not break down in normal or extended usage. The over a million units now in use as original installations are the very best guarantee of that statement.

2 OXFORD SPEAKERS have the new pressure-thread device, which holds the pole-piece against the magnet, increases sensitivity and prevents pole-piece decentering. This new development is but one of many improvements which assure the jobber of long and trouble-free installations meeting the most exacting type specification.

3 OXFORD SPEAKERS are designed for handling the maximum power input in relationship to their size, and further embody response curves which permit the speaker to be used in radio receivers of quality.

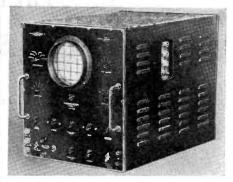
Until the war, the loudspeaker was comparatively undeveloped from the first ineffectual unit which made its appearance in the middle 1920's By consistent research in this highly complicated field, OX FORD engineers have improved almost every part until there is little resemblance, except in exterior appearance, between the OX FORD SPEAKER of today and the pre-1942 unit.

It will be found that the OX FORD SPEAKER can withstand greater overloads for longer periods, and provide cleaner, better reproduction than was believed possible just a short five years ago.



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means of visual examination of r.f. pulse envelopes or waveforms up to and including the microwave region. Additional data on the Synchroscope



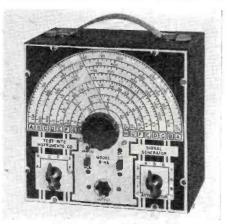
will be supplied by the *Electronics* Division, Sylvania Electric Products Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, 18, N.Y.

SIGNAL GENERATOR

Metropolitan Electronic & Instrument Co. of New York are currently offering their Model B-45 Signal Generator for all types of radio servicing.

This model is a one-tube, self modulated unit which covers the range from 150 kc. to 50 mc. The range from 150 kc. to 12.5 mc. is coverd on fundamentals and from 11 mc. to 50 mc. on harmonics. Pure r.f. is obtainable or can be modulated by a.f.

The Model B-45 may be used in servicing television and FM receivers as



well as all types of AM equipment. Modulation is accomplished by grid blocking action.

This signal generator is completely portable and self contained, requiring no external power supply.

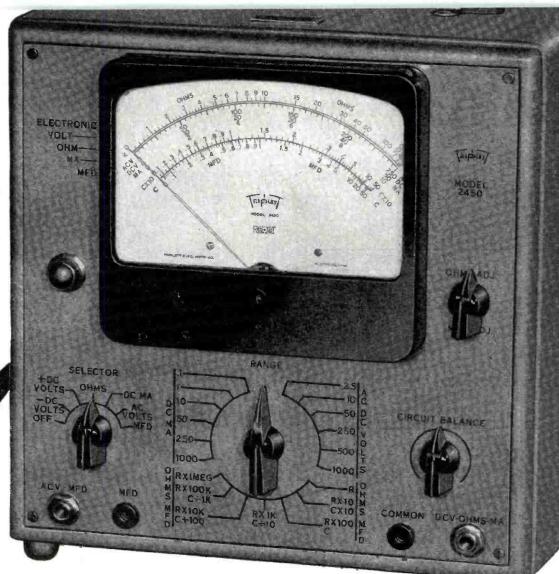
Full details, including price, will be furnished by *Metropolitan Electronic* & *Instrument Co.*, 6 Murray Street, New York 7, New York.

TUBE TESTER

The Triplett Electrical Instrument Co. of Bluffton, Ohio have recently placed on the market their new Model 2425 Transconductance Reading Tube Tester which features several innovations in the field.

Micromho readings and simplified testing are featured in this new unit. Transconductance readings are made possible through a simple measure-(Continued on page 92)

Model 2450 ELECTRONIC TESTER



There's never been a tester like this!

Here's a tester with dual voltage regulation of the power supply DC output (positive and negative), with line variation from 90 to 130 volts. That means calibration that stays "on the nose"! That means broader service from a tester that looks as good as the vastly improved service it provides. And, together with its many other new features—including our Hi-Precision Resistor which outmodes older types—it means higher performance levels wherever a tester is needed. Detailed catalog sheets on request.

Highlights:

•42 RANGES: DC and AC. Volts: 0-2.5-10-50-250-500-1000. DC MILLIAMPS: 0-0.1-1.0-10-50-250-1000. OHMS: 0-1000-10,000-100,000. MEGOHMS: 0-1-10-100-1000. CAPACITY IN MFD: 0-.005-.05-.5-5-50.

- LOAD IMPEDANCE: 51 megohms on DC Volts.
- CIRCUIT LOADING: Low frequencies. Circuit loading equal to 8 megohms shunted by 35 mmfd. High frequency circuit loading equal to 8 megohms shunted by 5 mmfd.



ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CO. BLUFFTON, OHIO

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Parts Lists

(FOR CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS APPEARING ON PAGES 70 AND 71)

RC1H54

RC4G28 RC1H32 CV0C00

CP4T20

CP4T34 CE3A00

CP4T51 TIOC01

RNER MODELS 9001-C, D, E, F Code and Description 15 - 4.7 megohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ w. res. 21 - 100,000 ohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ w. res. 23 - 33,000 ohm, 14 w. res. 33 - 33,000 ohm, 14 w. res. 35 - 22,200 ohm, 14 w. res. 36 - 47 ohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ w. res. 38 - 68,000 ohm, 14 w. res. 38 - 68,000 ohm, 14 w. res. 42A, 42E - 500,000 ohm vol. control & sx. 45 - 4.7 megohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ w. res. 50 - 220,000 ohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ w. res. 50 - 2200 ohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ w. res. 51 - 470,000 ohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ w. res. 52 - 100,000 ohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ w. res. 53 - 470,000 ohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ w. res. 53 - 2.2 megohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ w. res. 53 - 2.2 megohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ w. res. 61 - 560 ohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ w. res. 61 - 560 ohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ w. res. 61 - 560 ohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ w. res. 61 - 500 ohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ w. res. 62 - 23 nog ohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ w. res. 63 - 25 - 100 µµ/d. finimmer 7.4 to E - Trimmer assembly for P-B tuner 13 - 270 µµ/d. 500 v. cond. 16.4, 16.B, 16.C - V ariable gang 19 - .11 µµ/d., 500 v. cond. 22 - 00 µµ/d. 500 v. cond. 23 - 50 µµµ/d. 500 v. cond. 24 - 2 µµ/d. 500 v. cond. 25 - 50 µµ/d. 500 v. cond. 27 - 01 µµ/d. 500 v. cond. 28 - 130 µµ/d. 500 v. cond. 29 - .02 µµ/d. 500 v. cond. 37, 44 - .05 µµ/d. 500 v. cond. 37, 44 - .05 µµ/d. 500 v. cond. 43 - .004 µµ/d. 600 v. cond. 54 - .25 µµ/d. 400 v. cond. 54 - .25 µµ/d. 500 v. cond. 54 - .25 µ/d. 400 v. cond. 54 - .25 µ/d. 500 v. cond. 54 - .25 µ/d. 500 v. cond. 57 - .04 µ/d. 500 v. cond. 58 - .004 µ/d. 500 v. cond. 59 - .05 µ/d. 5001 STEWART-WARNER MODELS 9001-C, D. E. F Part No. 502468 502127 502132 502130 502130 502135 502264 502467 502131 502148 502468 502128 502133 502132 502132 502134 502135 502291 502127 502127 502137 502202 502172 502910 502161 502161 502165 502122 502155 502157 502295 502295 502411 502159 502201 502182 502171 502151 502157 502271 T10D01 TA0001 TR6L00 L06B00 502150 502160 502152 502410 Part No. 502405 502150 502154 502207 ZENITH MODELS 5D011, 5D027 MODELS 5D011, 5D027 Code and Description $R_1 - 10,000 \text{ ohm}, \frac{1}{4} \text{ w. res.}$ $R_g - 2.2 \text{ megohm}, \frac{1}{4} \text{ w. res.}$ $R_1 - ...5 \text{ megohm vol. control}$ $R_5 - 10,000 \text{ ohm}, \frac{1}{4} \text{ w. res.}$ $R_g - 470,000 \text{ ohm}, \frac{1}{4} \text{ w. res.}$ $R_g - 150 \text{ ohm}, \frac{1}{4} \text{ w. res.}$ Part No. 63-589 63-976 63-600 63-1337 63-641 63-597 63-686 res. R_g-220 ohm, 1/4 w. res. R_g-470 ohm, 1 w. wire wound 63-579 63-1449 res. 22 ohm, 1 w. wire wound 63-1450 R10res. R_{11} —470 ohm, 1 w. wire wound res. C_1 —2-gang var. cond. C_2 —Broadcast ant. trimmer (part of C_1) C_3 —05 µfd., 200 v. cond. C_4 —Broadcast osc. trimmer (part of C_1) C_5 —05 µfd., 200 v. cond. C_6 —First i.f. trans. pri. trimmer (on T_1). 63-1222 22-1356 22-829 22-1017 $\begin{array}{c} C_{7}-First\ i,f,\ trans.\ sec.\ trimmer\\ (on\ T_{1})\\ C_{8}-Second\ i,f.\ trans.\ pri.\ trimmer\ (on\ T_{2})\\ C_{9}-Second\ i,f.\ trans.\ sec.\ trimmer\ (on\ T_{2})\\ C_{9}-Second\ i,f.\ trans.\ sec.\ trimmer\ (on\ T_{2})\\ 22-953\\ C_{10}-.002\ \mu fd.,\ 600\ v.\ cond.\\ 22-492\\ C_{11}-.002\ \mu fd.,\ 600\ v.\ cond.\\ 22-854\\ C_{12}-.04\ \mu fd.,\ 200\ v.\ cond.\\ 22-854\\ C_{12}-.01\ \mu fd.,\ 600\ v.\ cond.\\ 22-1049\\ C_{15}-.03\ \mu fd.,\ 400\ v.\ cond.\\ 22-1519\ or\ 22-1551\ C_{19}\ C_{17}-.01\ \mu fd.,\ 600\ v.\ cond.\\ 22-1519\ or\ 22-1551\ C_{19}\ C_{17}-.01\ \mu fd.,\ 600\ v.\ cond.\\ 22-196\\ S-11099\\ L_{1}-W\ avemagnet\ assembly\\ S-11136\\ L_{2}-OS5\\ T_{1}-First\ i,f.\ trans.\\ 95-905\\ T_{1}-First\ i,f.\ trans.\\ 95-905\\ T_{1}-First\ i,f.\ trans.\\ \end{array}$ $(on T_1)$ BENDIX MODELS 636A, 636C, 636D DDELS \$36A, \$36C, \$36D Code and Description $R_1 - 220 \text{ ohm}, 1/4 \text{ w. res.}$ $R_2, R_{10} - 22,000 \text{ ohm}, 1/4 \text{ w. res.}$ $R_4 - 470 \text{ ohm}, 1/4 \text{ w. res.}$ $R_5, R_{15} - 470,000 \text{ ohm}, 1/4 \text{ w.}$ BE Part No. RC1H16 RC1H40 RC1H68 RC1H20 RC1H58

 $\begin{array}{c} R_{T}, R_{20}-220,000 \ ohm, \frac{1}{4} \ w. \\ res. \\ R_{0}, S_{1}-1 \ megohm, \frac{1}{4} \ w. res. \\ R_{0}, S_{1}-1 \ megohm, poi. \\ R_{11}-100,000 \ ohm, \frac{1}{4} \ w. res. \\ R_{19}-15,000 \ ohm, \frac{1}{4} \ w. res. \\ R_{19}-150 \ ohm, 1 \ w. wire wound \\ res. \\ R_{14}-150 \ ohm, 1 \ w. wire wound \\ res. \\ R_{19}-200 \ ohm, 1 \ w. wire wound \\ res. \\ R_{19}-200 \ ohm, 1 \ w. wire wound \\ res. \\ R_{19}-4700 \ ohm, 1 \ w. res. \\ R_{19}-4700 \ ohm, \frac{1}{4} \ w. res. \\ R_{19}-4700 \ ohm, \frac{1}{4} \ w. res. \\ R_{19}-4700 \ ohm, \frac{1}{4} \ w. res. \\ C_{14}, C_{18}, C_{10}, C_{10}, C_{18}-Var. \\ cond. \\ C_{\pi}-2-20 \ \mu\mu fd. trimmer \\ C_{31}, C_{51}, C_{15}, C_{151}, C_{52}-05 \\ \mu fd., 400 \ v. cond. \\ C_{9}-3.3 \ \mu\mu fd. cond. \\ C_{9}-3.3 \ \mu\mu fd. mica \ cond. \\ C_{19}-220 \ \mu\mu fd. mica \ cond. \\ C_{10}-220 \ \mu\mu fd. \ mica \ cond. \\ C_{10}-220 \ \mu\mu fd. \ mica \ cond. \\ C_{10}-220 \ \mu\mu fd. \ mica \ cond. \\ C_{10}-220 \ \mu\mu fd. \ mica \ cond. \\ C_{20}-220 \ \mu\mu fd. \ mica \ cond. \\ C_{20}-220 \ \mu\mu fd. \ mica \ cond. \\ C_{20}-220 \ \mu\mu fd. \ mica \ cond. \\ C_{20}-220 \ \mu\mu fd. \ mica \ cond. \\ C_{20}-220 \ \mu\mu fd. \ cond. \\ C_{20}-220 \ \mu\mu fd. \ cond. \\ C_{20}-220 \ \mu\mu fd. \ cond. \\ C_{20}-20 \ \mu\mu fd. \ cond. \\$ RC1H70 RV4S00 RC1H51 RC1H38 RC1H34 RW1B14 RW1A06 CP6T16 CM5A14 CC9A16 CM5A05 CP2T51 cona. C₂₀-.1 μfd., 440 v. cond. C₂₁-22 μμfd. cond. T₁-First i.f. trans. T₃-Second i.f. trans. T₃-Audio output trans. L₁-R.f. interstage trans. La-R.,. La-Osc. coil CORONET MODEL C-2 Code and Description $R_1 - 20,000 \text{ ohm}, \frac{1}{4} \text{ w. res.}$ $R_2, R_7, R_8 - 470,000 \text{ ohm}, \frac{1}{4} \text{ w.}$ L₈—Padder coil SPARTON MODELS 7-46, 7-46PA, 8-46PA art No. Code and Description SPARTON Part No. BR125-105 BR125-921 BR125-203 BR125-335 BR125-335 BR125-335 BR125-184 DR12G-163 CR12G-223 BR125-274 Code and Description $R_1 - I$ megohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res. $R_{\pi} - 320$ ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res. $R_{\pi} - 520$ ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res. $R_{\pi} - 560$ ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res. $R_{\pi} - 560$ ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res. $R_{\pi} - 18,000$ ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res. $R_{\eta} - 16,000$ ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res. $R_{11} - 22,000$ ohm, 1 w. res. $R_{12} - R_{13}$, $R_{15} - 270,000$ ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res. $R_{14} - 22$ megohm vol. control BR12S-274 w. res. $R_{14} = 2 \text{ megohm vol. control}$ $R_{16}, R_{10} = 470,000 \text{ ohm, } \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$ res. $R_{17} = .25 \text{ megohm tone control}$ **PA4401-2** BR12S-474

 R₁₆, R₁₉-470,000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

 res.

 R₁₇-25 megohm tone control G '5w.

 G'5w.

 R₁₉-2000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

 R₂₀-1000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

 R₂₁-200 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

 R₂₂-100 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

 R₂₂-100 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

 R₂₀-100 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

 R₂₀-100 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

 R₂₁-100 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

 R₂₂-130 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

 R₂₁-1000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

 R₂₂-130 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

 R₂₁-1000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

 R₂₂-100 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

 R₂₁-1000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

 R₂₂-100 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

 C₁₀-2, C₁₀, C₁₀-2, C₁₀-0, C₁₀-0 PA4404-1 BR12G-202 DR12G-202 DR12S-102 BR12S-151 DR12G-241 BR12S-106 BR12S-105 BR12S-331 BR12S-102 PB40400-1 PA4356-1 PA4356-1 PA4356-1 PA4356-1 MC60G-241 PC40HL-503 PC40HK-503 MC60G-050 C₁₀—5 µµfd. mica cond. C₁₁—Broadcast det. trimmer

R₆—47,000 ohm, ¼ w. res. R₇, R₂₀—220,000 ohm, ¼ w.



MODEL VH-91 Hypex* PROJECTOR

This latest addition to the famous JENSEN Hypex line meets a real need for paging and intercommunication applications. Particularly efficient in the voice frequency range, it delivers clear, intelligible speech with maximum "punch" to override high noise levels.

By reason of an extremely clever mounting bracket, this projector can be pointed in any direction and securely locked into position with a single wing nut. Two holes in the bracket are provided for mounting on table, wall, ceiling or a post.

The diaphragm is cloth base, phenolic impregnated. Nominal voice coil impedance, 8 ohms; power handling capacity, 15 watts maximum speech signal input. Twowire RC cable is provided for connections. Mounting facilities are also provided on the bracket for a $\frac{5}{8}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " core or smaller transformer. Because of the Hypex flare formula, useful output is attained for a 100° total angle.

This new Hypex projector is now in production; deliveries are expected early in 1947 and literature will be available shortly.

JENSEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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change <u>pitch</u> and <u>direction</u> almost instantaneously with the improved Presto 8-D Recorder The Improved Presto 8-D Recorder is equipped with a reversing device for the feed screw. Result: Six feed pitches, inside-out and outside-in, using only one feed screw. This feed screw need never be removed from the recorder. Thus, changes in pitch and direction are accomplished within a matter of seconds.

The Presto 8-D Recorder is the easiest and most convenient machine to operate because of the arrangement of its controls and the cantilever overhead which saves lost motion in operation. Its unusually heavy construction assures high fidelity masters and instantaneous recordings.

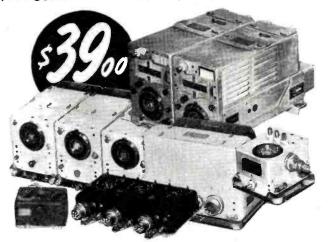


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REAL SATISFACTION is yours for years...

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★ ★ ★ SCR-274-N COMMAND SET



consisting of

- J RECEIVERS covering frequencies of 190-550 kc; 3 6 mc; and 6 9.1 mc; tubes included are: 125K7 RF amp; 12K8 mixer; 125K7 Ist IF; 125K7 2nd IF; 125K7 diode det & CW osc; 12A6 output or AF.
- 2 XMTRS covering frequencies of 3 4 mc and 4 5.3 mc; tubes included are 1626 master oscillator driving two parallel 1625's; a 1629 magic eye tube and a cal-ibrating crystal are also furnished

You'll find a myriad of uses for this stack of gear, the parts of which are in themselves worth many times the price at which the Radio Shack brings you the entire effective on 40 and 80 meters — with ample bandspread — usable on phone or CW — output at 8000 or 600 ohms. The amazingly low price is possible because the equip-ment is slightly used — but it's in first class shape ready to give you many years service. DON'T MISS THIS TREMENDOUS BARGAIN!

4 DYNAMOTORS — for 12-volt d-c service; each receiver has its own dynamotor and another dynamotor powers the transmitters and modulator.

MODULATOR — with carbon mike input to 1625 screen-grid modulator with 12JSGT side-tone oscillator and VR150-30 regulator. 1 MODULATOR -

29 TUBES - a complete set for each unit.

2 TUNING CONTROL BOXES - 1 AN-TENNA COUPLING BOX with RF am-meter, antenna relay, and 5000 volt, 50 mmfd. W.E. vacuum condenser.

dition.

AAF HAND MIKE and PHONES Type T.17 mike with push-to-talk switch, cord, and plug. This is a carbon mike. Only Type HS-33 phones with head-band, rubber cushions, cord, and plug. Only **\$1.95**. Used, but in A-1 con-dition.



*** SCR-522 VHF XMTR-RCVR The ALL-PURPOSE RIG for your work in the 100-156 MC SPECTRUM

4-CHANNEL PUSH-BUTTON OPERATION CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED AM 4-CHANNEL PUSH-BUTTON OPERATION CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED AM PHONE MOBILE OF FIXED STATION SERVICE. Ideal for AMATEUR, EX-PERIMENTAL, AIRCRAFT, MARINE, RAILROAD, POLICE, and EXPERI-

Here's the set that is so good it was made standard equipment in all American or British planes — and now you can have it at only a lew percent of its original cost.

THIS VERSATILE SET GIVES YOU

A 10-tube superheterodyne receiver that includes a squelch circuit with sensitive relay to kill back-ground noise when no signal is being received; 3 microvolts sensitivity at 10 milliwatts output.

A 7-tube, temperature-stabilized Xmtr delivering

A remote control box giving push-button selection of four sending and receiving channels. A 28-volt d-c dynamotor to power the entire out-fit in mobile service.

Furnished with full set of tubes, connecting plugs, and detailed instructions, as published in Radio News, for converting to a c powered amateur service. Condition — like new; total weight — about 100 pounds. (Inciden-tally, there's no extra charge if you find eight crystals in your shipment).

TUBE LINE-UP RECEIVER

RECEIVER 9003 RF amp 9003 Mixer 9002 Harm. Gen. 9003 Harm. Amp. 12SC7 1st IF 12SC7 3rd IF 12SC7 3rd IF 12C8 Det. Ist IF and AVC 12JSCT 2nd AF 12AH7CT Osc and AF squelch

TRANSMITTER

6C6G Osc 12A6 1st harm. amp 832 2nd harm. amp 832 Pwr. amp 6SG7 Speech amp 2 - 12A6 PP mod

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Now it's easy to meet FCC Regulations par. 12.135 for regular measurement of your frequency. This extremely stable, heterodyne frequency meter readily checks up to 5th harmonic on most receivers and up to 125th harmonic on the better receivers.

Fundamental ranges 125-250 & 2000-4000 KC.

Stability better than .005%.

Works on 110 v. a-c, vibrapack, or batteries. Can be used as a signal generator — and you'll be seeing articles telling how to make it into a VFO that can't be duplicated in today's market.

Furnished complete with tubes, original crystaf and calibration charts. First quality — can hard-ly be told from new. Immediate express shipment.

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Temperature compensated oscillator. Crystal filter • AVC • MVC • BFO. Output at 300 or 4000 ohms.

Smooth vernier tuning; 90 turns of tuning knob for each band. Furnished complete with built-in dynamotor for 28-volt d-c use and detailed instructions for change-over to 110-volt a-c supply. ORDER NOW for immediate express shipment. Con-version kit available.



"The best military receiver for amateur use" is what many wise hams say about this sen-sitive, smooth-operating, heavily-built, 6-band receiver. Check these features and you'll see

1st RF - 6K7 2nd RF - 6K7 2nd RF - 6K7 RF Osc. - 6C51st Det. - 6J71st IF - 6K72nd IF - 6K7 CW Osc.3rd IF - 6B82nd Det - 6B8And Out - 41

Aud. Out - 41 V.R. - 991

LINE-UP

★ ★ ★ AAF XMTR BC-375-E



We're back again with more of these ex-ceptional values in transmitting gear. Com-plete outfit includes seven of the tuning units, covering 200 kc to 12,000 kc (except broadcast band), plus antenna tuning unit BC-306-A with variometer and tap switch, plus dynamotor unit PE-73-C with relay, fuses, and filter. Power output is 30 to 75 watts, depend-ing on frequency; RF meter reads antenna current; plate meter range is 0.500 milli-amperes.

This brand new gear is furnished complete with five tubes -211 master oscillator, 211 RF power amplifier, 10 speech amplifier or tone oscillator, 2 - 211's PP modulators. 100-page AAF Manual covers every detail of use and maintenance. ORDER NOW!!

The whole rig weighs over 400 pounds so it's shipped by freight.

Price, complete — only \$45.00. Remit in full — No C.O.D.'s.



inch spacing between the split ends, by means of the standoffs, to the respective ends of the five foot section of $1\frac{1}{4}$ " tubing, giving an insulated but rigid and light antenna, and thus making possible either split feed methods, or, by joining the dipole sections with a jumper, delta-match, T-match, etc.

Next, the $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe flange is brazed at the exact center of the boom, and on the same side as the single five-foot length of $1\frac{1}{4}$ " tubing which supports the antenna. This flange is to enable the whole assembly to be mounted on top of a jointed length of galvanized pipe at the desired height which been determined to be optimum for your particular locality.

The eight 34" conduit couplers are then filed out so that 34" tubing will slide freely through them, and with one nut and lock ring removed from each coupler, it will be found they will fit snugly inside the 1" pipe, where they are brazed securely as shown in the diagram. This makes a highly satisfactory, efficient and simple means of adjusting and locking the tunable endlengths of the elements. These tunable sections are obtained by cutting, exactly in the center, each of the four ten-foot sections of 3/4" thinwall tubing. The remaining nut and lock ring of the brazed couplers allow the elements to be quickly and securely locked at any length for the ten-meter band.

The method of mounting used by the author involves the use of the familiar eave-bearing and thrust-bearing base and suitable lengths of galvanized iron pipe to attain the desired height, but individual preference and facilities vary so widely, no particular information will be given, other than to recommend the abovementioned method of mount for simplicity and low cost.

The preferred feed method tried at W6RTP consisted of a feed line of 70 ohm coax, in conjunction with a stub made of four lengths of 70 ohm coax paralleled, and cut to the length given by the formula for coaxial stubs. With this arrangement, and a reversible motor drive, rotation is a simple and foolproof matter. However, any feed method involving open lines and conventional stub match, delta, T, or other similar systems, with slip-ring feed, is applicable to the particular way in which the antenna is designed, and allows plenty of room for individual preference and experimentation.

The highly important matter of tuning and adjusting is covered thoroughly in the Handbook, and rigid and careful adherence to this method is recommended. Remember, a beam is not a beam until tuning has made it such, and no general rules will hold true for all locations, so careful and detailed attention to this matter is highly advisable, following the rules laid down in the chapter on rotatable arrays in the Handbook.

With the tuning, as such, accomplished to the erector's satisfaction, next comes the matter of determining one of the most important, if not the most important, details of getting a

February, 1947



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beam to work satisfactorily other than by sheer luck. As is well known, the gain achieved by a beam is primarily due to the lowered angle of radiation in a vertical plane. At ten meters, it is apparently optimum to secure an angle of approximately 10 degrees from the horizon, and height is highly important in achieving this. Accordingly, it is highly recommended that the system, completely tuned and adjusted, be fed power and raised in two-foot steps, through the range from thirty to forty feet above ground level. The ingenuity of the individual comes in here, depending on the mounting structure involved, but if the pipe support system is used, as shown in the photos, two or three huskies can do it quite nicely, by raising and lowering the supporting pipe up from a hole (dug directly under the structure by garden-hose hydraulic pressure.) This convenient three or four inch diameter vertical shaft in the ground also is a great aid in the erection of the affair itself, and is easily done. With a small amount of power fed to the system, and a receiver 'S' meter some distance away used as a reference, it will be found that the emitted signal will take a decided hop upward at some point in the aforementioned thirty to forty foot range, and at this point the array should be secured and left.

If this performance is not desired, and the builder is satisfied with a less efficient arrangement, heights of sixteen or twenty-two feet will be found to be quite satisfactory. The array was used for a time at W6RTP (a flat, coastal location) at sixteen feet elevation, and marked directivity characteristics were evident. The signal got to the Philippines, Guam, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, Tinian, Saipan, Peru, Guatemala, the Galapagos Islands, etc., as well as the usual continental contacts, with "S" reading that compared equally favorably with other W6's at the time, using an 829B with 60 watts input, and during the definite early summer slump of the band. It can be seen accordingly that results are quite gratifying, even if one cannot achieve the optimum height for the system. However, it is highly recommended, if at all possible, that the proper height be determined and used with the beam, since the results to be obtained, used thus, will leave nothing to be desired.

In receiving, the array has shown very good characteristics, depending, as usual, on power, direction, distance, and the all important conditions. Generally speaking, there is about four to six "S" points front-to-back gain, with almost infinite attenuation off the sides, both receiving and transmitting. If a conscientious and thorough job is done by the builder, and the array is tuned and adjusted properly with the optimum height determined and used, results will more than gratify the ham who wants to "get out, and get heard," as well as hear the choice stuff that the returning ten meter season is sure to bring.

-30-

RADIO NEWS



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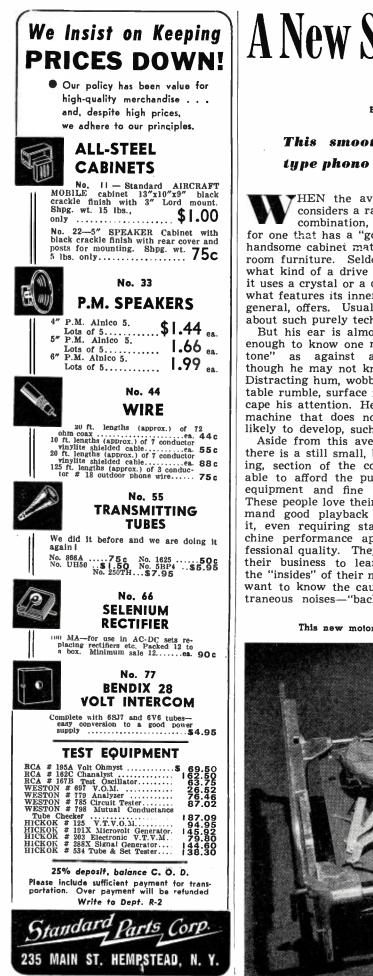
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February, 1947

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This smooth starting, low cost synchronous type phono motor reduces "flutter" and "wow."

THEN the average customer considers a radio-phonograph combination, he usually looks for one that has a "good tone" and a handsome cabinet matching his living room furniture. Seldom does he ask what kind of a drive it has, whether it uses a crystal or a dynamic pickup, what features its inner mechanism, in general, offers. Usually he cares less about such purely technical factors.

But his ear is almost always keen enough to know one machine's "good tone" as against another's, even though he may not know the reason. Distracting hum, wobbling tone, turntable rumble, surface noise do not escape his attention. He tries to buy a machine that does not have, nor is likely to develop, such distractions.

Aside from this average consumer, there is a still small, but ever widening, section of the consumer public, able to afford the purchase of good equipment and fine record albums. These people love their music, and demand good playback equipment for it, even requiring standards of machine performance approaching professional quality. They are making it their business to learn more about the "insides" of their machines. They want to know the causes for the extraneous noises—"background hum,"

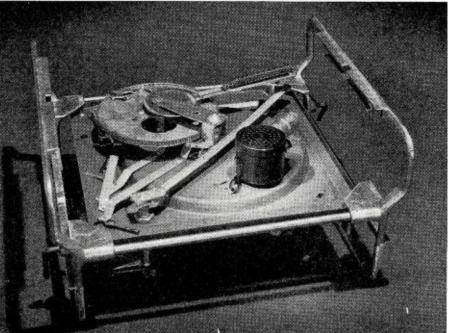
"wows," and the rest-that mar their listening enjoyment.

It may be argued that the layman should not be expected to be familiar with the mechanical workings of his playback machine. That is really the province of the manufacturer who builds it and of the dealer who markets it. They are the ones who should point out to customers its fine points, the reasons, why this may be good and that may be bad, and guide the customer's purchase accordingly.

Manufacturers and dealers have begun to do this. An education on some specific features has been increased through merchandising effort, the whole subject of quality basis is being more consciously impressed on all consumers. Thus, both manufacturers and consumers in turn are naturally becoming thoughtful about other quality features and so new components are beginning to come under wide general scrutiny.

With this growing spirit of criticism and inquiry, and the constant search for something better, manufacturers of high quality radio-phonograph equipment for the home are striving to satisfy the demand for better playback components. They know that consistent improvements in records

This new motor is designed for use in conventional record changers.





SITUATION WANTED by married radio serviceman, 15 yrs. experience, 40, graduate B.S. physics, math and radio. Now taking ourse through F-M and Television. Desire position where training and knowledge count. J. C Wunderlich, YMCA, Galesburg, Illinois.

SALE OR TRADE—Port. single-play phono-graph with 3-tube amplifier, brown fabrikoid case: vol. and tone controls and 6" speaker; lightweight pickup. \$30 or equal value in multitester. Barry Windsor, 212 W. Jamieson St., Flint 5. Mich.

WANTED-Hytron HY30% plate trans-former, Thordarson T19P56 or equivalent. Will swap new 1" hand reamer for a 1" taper reamer. I. D. Smith, 39 Prosepct St., Milford. Mass

FOR SALE—No. 288x Hickok sig. generator crystal controlled, new, in original carton, \$140.4" acc voltmeter, \$15.200 new tubes— what do you need? Testing machine to test tensile strength of wire. S. L. Malone. 2531 Sharon Ave., Dallas 11, Texas.

WANTED-Any schematic diagrams o phono-amplifiers or just plain amplifier cir-cuits. Will trade. Stanley Schneider, 1041 Findlay Ave., Bronx 56, New York, N. Y.

WILL TRADE 2-meter RCUR and built-in WILL TRADE 2-meter RCOR and ount-in code osc. plus speaker; surplus 8148, RK20, 837, 807s, 808, 5R4GY's. Want HK257B's. 866A's, 811's, 2A3's or 200-watt mod. xformer or beam indicator. Cash or what have you? Jouis Gerbert, 815 Richmond St.. Grand Pavide Wieb. Rap'ds, Mich.

WANTED-RCA 8500 receiver in A-1 condi-tion with coils for 5500-8900 kc. State price. Will: trade or sell SX16 speaker. R. G. Sum-uers. 104 Herman St., Buffalo 12, N. Y.

WANTED-Good sig. Renerator and tube checker. Cash or what do you need? F. A. Thompson, 1316 West Division, Grand Island Nehr

FOR SALE OR TRADE-100-watt phone-cw ron SALE ON IMADE—100-wat prone-cw transmitter complete ready to use on 10 meters. In 5 ft. rack. One Electro-Voice hi-impedance velocity mike and one hi-impedance dynamic mike. Both like new. Can use good camera. Bill L. Godden, 504 Norton St., Kansas City 1, Mo.

FOR SALE—Transmitter, rereiver 3.5-7 bands. VFO. Phone/rw. 25 watts. 235 mc. Transceiver in same unit. 12 v. dynamotor. 15 tubes, phones, mikes, key, anteona. tuner spare parts. Morderai Katz. 1399 Carroll St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE-Model C-E Solar Exam-eter. ike new, Has AC-DC vac. tube voltmeter tests resistance to 10,000 meg., capacity to 2000 mf. \$45. John J. Marsh, 4624 No. 19th St., Milwaukee 9, Wisc.

WANTED-U.S. Signal Corps "Sound Pow ered" telephone headset and microphone assembly consisting of 2 earphones on head-strap microphone with switch, wire harness. Rider Chanalyst. Cash. Chas. S. Brotzman. 173 Main St., Mexico, Maine.

FOR SALE—New 10-tube National 100 ASD receiver, perfect rondition with real S-meter and 8" speaker. 200-400 and 1300 to 30,000 kcs. in 5 bands. Includes kit and instructions for ronverting to broadcast band. 3100. How-ard E. Moore, 13 So Dubuque St., Iowa City Iowa

SWAP – BUY – SELL

FOR SALE-Masco 35-watt amplifier like rew, \$65. Astatic T-3 mike with floor stand, \$28.50. Two new phono motors. \$5 ca., also manv new and used .ubes. What do you need? We want 25B8 tubes. Ben's Radio, North Tonawanda. N. Y.

WANTED---Bass reflex cabinet, D.B. 20, preselector, also good communication re-ceiver, C. Horn, 325 E. 163 St., New York 56, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Westinghouse 6 mfd. 1000 v. oil-filled condensers, \$1.50 plus postage. Will trade for speech amplifier parts or Class B stage. Don Morris, 303 Home St., Fairmont, W Va.

FOR SALE-117N7, 35Z5. 25Z5. 9002, 807 and many other tubes. What do you need? C. Gutman, 4415 Explanade Ave. Montreal, Que., Canada.

FOR SALE—30-watt phone and cw trans-mitter complete. 80-10 meters. Plug-in coils furnished for 10 meters. Also 1 crystal. New, std. size cabinet. \$85. M. J. Hill, 105 E. 46th St.. Austin, Texas.

WANTED—All kinds of war surplus radio eqpt. Will pay cash or swap hard-to-get tubes. both receiving and transmitting types. W3QEM, 2036 Chalfant St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—Hallicrafter SX-28A receiver complete with matching speaker. Excellent condition. \$185. Clair A. Rupert, R.D. No. 1. Sandy Lake, Pa.



Replace Wet Electrolytics with SPRAGUE TYPE RW

When replacing wet electrolytic capacitors, use Sprague Type RW. They're not substitutes! They're dry electrolytics of very high voltage formation specifically designed for use as wet replacements or for other difficult applications. Due to their extremely low power factor, lower capacity values give you better filtering. For instance, Type RW-25 rated at 25 mfds. is at least the equivalent of a 40 mfd. wet electrolytic. They'll stand high peak surges. They'll handle a-c ripples—and they fit the standard mounting holes. Ask your jobber for Sprague Type RW.

Write for the complete Sprague Catalog listing Capacitors and *Koolohm Resistors for every radio service. amateur and experimental need.



February, 1917

"Trademark Reg. U S. Pat. Off

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Triplett model 3212 tube tester, counter type. Will trade for any portable model and \$20 cash. Will sell for \$50 cash. This is new. Edward C. Punt, 397 Melrose St., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

FOR SALE—New 6AC7 tubes, \$1 ea. in lots, of 10 or more. Also Hallicrafters S-20-R absolutely new, \$50. Emanuel Wincor, 708 So. Homan Ave., Chicago 24, Ill.

FOR SALE—HRO receiver with power, \$150. Extra coils, \$9.95. BC 375E transmitter, \$40. Dynamic mikes and earphones, \$5 ea. B19 Mark II transmitter, \$59. Want transmitter and E.C.O. A. Livingstone, 1201 Ellis Ave., Fair Lawn, N. J.

FOR SALE—Transceiver, 212 meters, 10 tubes including HY75, microphone, antenna; power pack 450 volts, 100 ma. Operates mo-bile on 6 v DC or fixed on 110 v AC. Parts cost \$125. Herb. Baumgartner, 8637 Litz-singer, Brentwood 17, Mo.

FOR SALE—No. 802 R.C.P. tube and set tester with chart, \$35. No. 304 R.C.P. tube tester (no chart) \$15. Portable P.A. system complete with 1 horn, \$35. Harry Hollander, 2136 77th St., Jackson Heights, New York.

FOR SALE—Hallicrafters Sky Ranger S-39 receiver, \$67.50. Almost new. Rupert Radio Service, 708 F Street, Rupert, Idaho.

SELL OR TRADE-New 15-watt amplifier for sig. generator or tube tester. J. Basewick, 3000 No. Christiana, Chicago 18, Ill.

URGENTLY NEEDED—One ribbon for re-placement in RCA Jr. Velocity microphone Type 74-B. All inquiries answered. Western Auto Associate Store, Madison, N. C.

WANTED-A Meissner signal shifter. Will pay cash or trade. What do you need? Alex A. Polityka, 248 Western Ave., Allegan, Mich.

FOR SALE—RCA No. 158 5" oscilloscope; Hickok 19XD crystal controlled sig, gen-crator. Both like new. Also have Triplett 1210-A tube tester. T. Wojciechowski, 2837 Fulton St., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Stancor 20P xmitter, \$50 with 75-meter coils. 40-meter 25-watt CW rig, \$40. 10-meter xtal, Billey 29, 436 kc., \$5. Three HY69 tubes, ncw. \$3 ea. Two TU10B tuning units, \$4 ea., \$7.50 pair. Frank H. Carlson, New London, Iowa.

SWAP-Complete 1946 N.R.I. radio course incl. television and experimental ohmmeter. Would like a late model tube tester. W. T. Graham, 6624 Forest Ave., Brooklyn 27, N.Y.

FOR SALE—Astatic HP-16 phono pickup, \$14 postpaid. Want G.I. model D dual-speed phonomotor with turntable. Charles A. Idol, Madison, N. C.

FOR SALE—70 random copies of Electronics, QST, Radio, FM, Radio News, Electrical Communications from 1936 to 1944. All per-fect, all different. \$6 plus shipping, Philip Ross, 280 Wadsworth Ave., New York 33. N.Y.

FOR SALE—Kato rotary converter, 110 v DC to 110 v AC, 60 cycle. Used only one month. \$50. W. J. Donlay, 17 Hawthorne Ave.. Buffalo, N. Y.

SOMETHING NEW IN TEST EQUIPMENT!

THE FEILER TS-3 SIGNAL TRACING "STETHOSCOPE"



Save Time...Earn More on Every Radio Repair Job!

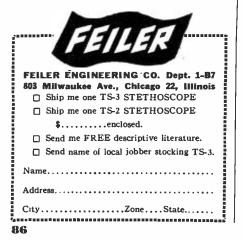
There's nothing like the FEILER STETHO-SCOPE for saving service time—solves the toughest repair problem in minutes. To isolate and locate trouble, you just "listen in" on or "look at" the signal as it progresses through the circuit. Traces trouble at First Grid, R.F., I.F., Audio; test parts; locates causes of mistracking, intermittance, distortion, etc. Features: 1' dia, alumi, num probe with 3 ft. cable; Full 5' PM Speaker; R.F. vacuum tube voltmeter circuit provision for visual indication of R.F. voltages; Output meter provision; Headphone connection. In handsome brown-finished steel case with carrying handle; 8' x 11½' x 6'; wt., 10½ lbs. Operates on 105-125 volts, 50-60 cycles A.C. **Complete with valuable Radio Service Guide**.

MODEL TS-3 Signal Tracing STETHOSCOPE for A.C. operation. Complete with 2-1T4 (or 1L4); 1--6K6 (or 6F6), and 1--6X5 tubes.



MODEL TS-2. Battery operated (uses 2—Burgess M30); completely self-contained. Same professional performance and appearance as the TS-3. Complete with tubes 2995 (less batteries). ONLY.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERYI Place your order with your regular parts jobber. If he can't supply you, write for name of nearest local jobber stocking the FEILER STETHOSCOPE—or send your order to us direct.



will be largely lost through failure to reproduce them faithfully, and that the radio manufacturers will be blamed. They are giving their attention to the components on which the ultimate quality of sound-reproducing equipment depends; the drive mechanism for the record turntables, the pickup, the amplifier, and the speaker.

Of these several factors required in superior equipment, our concern here is with the drive motor, one of the most important contributions to smooth, "wow"-free turntable performance.

Unfortunately, up until now, too little serious attention has been given the special requirements of motors for sound equipment, even though two cardinal principles in the best quality sound reproducing apparatus driven by a motor are, (1) that the motor shall operate at constant speed without pulsations, regardless of changes in voltage supply to the motor, and changes in the load on the motor; and (2) that the motor's vibration noise level shall be below the level of audible reproduction, and not interfere with it in the slightest degree.

Every critical listener knows, whether or not he is conscious of the cause behind it, that any change in speed of the motor driving the apparatus while the record is being played, and any audible vibration noises ("background hum"), result in painful distortion and noise components that spoil listening pleasure. These annoyances can be exemplified by three specific effects contributing to inferior sound reproduction due to changes in driving turntable speed:

1. Changes in pitch—where speed changes are gradual, occurring from record to record, as the record changer turntable load increases from one to ten records;

2. "Flutter"—where speed changes are rapid, with resulting wobbling pitch variations, within a single revolution of the turntable;

3. "Wow"—where speed changes and resulting pitch changes occur at slower intervals (once or twice) within a single revolution of the turntable.

The cause of these annoyances can be found in the type of motors used in

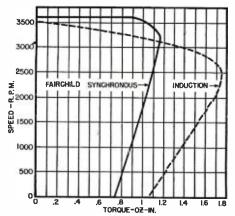


Fig. 1. Graphs show comparison of speed vs. torque characteristics at 117 volts, 60 c.p.s. Maximum efficiency of the synchronous motor is 24 per-cent as compared with 17 per-cent for an induction type.

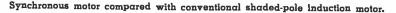
non-professional record-playing equipment.

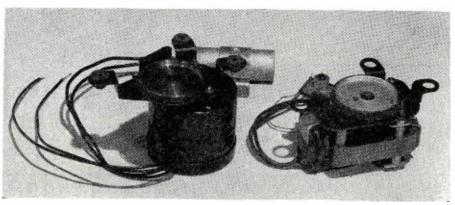
In the past, induction motors have been the most commonly used. Yet it is generally admitted that these shaded pole induction motors have poor speed stability, because speed variations with load and line voltage changes are inherent in them. The vibration noise level of these motors is by nature high due to greater torque pulsations, especially when price considerations have prohibited dynamic and magnetic balancing of the squirrel cage rotor for low-priced playback equipment.

Up to now manufacturers have chosen induction motors largely because there has been no economical low-cost synchronous motor (such as used in the best professional, expensive sound recording and transcription equipment). With the advent of a new low-priced synchronous motor, this situation changes for the better immediately.

A new synchronous motor has just been developed. Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation, wellknown in the past fifteen years as manufacturers of professional sound recording and transcription turntable equipment, has introduced a new lowcost unit operating at synchronous speed of 3600 r.p.m. throughout its load range, on 117 volts/60 c.p.s. It is (Continued on proce 120)

(Continued on page 120)





RADIO NEWS

NAVY MODEL Q SYNCRO-OSCILLOSCOPE	TUBES (Brand New)	TRANSMITTER SHELF T66CRN-10 Complete RF section uses 1-807 Crystal oscillator triple
05 - 120 v 60 yc. operation. weeps 4, 15, 50, 1000 mi- crosecond trig- ered sweeps, 5 to 3000 cps. aw - 0 - tooth	ARMY-NAVY INSPECTED 6C4 \$0.75 954 \$0.99 6J6 99 955 99 6F6 99 956 99 6L6 1.59 957 99	Complete RF section uses 1-307 Crystal oscillator tripler 1-807.RF doubler, 1-257B.RF tripler driving 2-257B: RF amplifier in push pull, 1-6H6-RF output indicator. A volts and current read on 2 Weston meters through pan- switch. Now on 110mc. Slight change to 144mc. Capab 500 watts output. Less tubes and crystal. Reduced to
weeps. rigger output: -150 or -75 olts, 100 to 200 cps. rigger input: -10 to 150 volts. awtooth-output: 250v. at 25 to 3000 cps. awtooth-output: 250v. at 25 megacycles. reg wrinkle enamel cabinet, 9 tubes including		OSCILLOSCOPE KIT 5CPI Cathode ray tubeea. \$6.95 Socket for 5CPI
API scope tube. (sed as a regular scope plus the advantage of bserving high speed wave shapes as in pulse nd television work. OMPLETE with tubes, cables and \$89,50 arrying case	VR-150 .99 884 .1.50 811 .3.25 2050 .1.50 866 99 2051 .1.50 813 .8.95 257 B/ 807 1.35 8001 .14.95 15E 4.95 YT—127A 3.50 2AP1 4.95 726A/C. 7.50	Plate cap for 2X2A ceramic
OIL CONDENSERS 1 mfd. 600v\$0.35 1 mfd. 2000v\$0.95	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ORDER SEPARATE OR COMPLETE KITSpecial \$16.95
2 mfd. 600v	814 8.95 872A 3.50 2V3G 1.75 211 6.95	TRANSFORMERS—115v ac 60 cyc Hi-Voltage Insulation
1 mid. 1000v 1.05 .25 mid. 3000v 1.35 2 mid. 1000v 1.05 .25 mid. 3000v 2.95 4 mid. 1000v 1.10 1 mid. 3000v 3.50 8 mid. 1000v 2.00 2 mid. 3000v 3.75 10 mid. 1000v 2.40 1 mid. 5000v 6.85 15 mid. 1000v 2.60 2 mid. 4000v 7.60 25 mid. 1000v 5.95 1 mid. 7000v 3.95 24 mid. 1500v 6.95 1 mid. 9000v 14.95	SELENIUM RECTIFIERS Full Wave Bridge Types Input Output 18v ac	6500v at 4 ma. \$9.95 6000v at 2 ma. 7.95 3950v at 4 ma. tap at 1250v-1 ma. 7.50 3710v at 10 ma.; 2.5v at 3A; 2.5v at 3A. 9.95 2500v at 10 ma. 6.50 4000v at 2 ma. 6.50 442-0-442v at 1000 ma. 9.95
MICA CONDENSERS, SANGAMO 001-20,000v \$9.95 .004-8000v \$2.25 0005-8000v 2.25 .002-8000v 2.25 00055-8000v 2.25 .006-6000v 1.95 0055-8000v 2.25 .003-8000v 2.25 0055-8000v 2.25 .003-8000v 2.25 005-8000v 2.25 .003-8000v 2.25 005-8000v 2.25 .003-8000v 2.25 005-8000v 2.25 .038-8000v 2.25 005-8000v 2.25 .003-8000v 2.25 005-8000v 2.25 .003-8000v 2.25 005-8000v .25 .003-8000v 2.25 005-8000v .25 .003-8000v .25 50 MMF. 7500v \$3.95 \$3.95	10.93 36v ac	4420 400 400
HIGH CAPACITY CONDENSERS 2400 mfd.—50WVDC \$1.95 4000 mfd.—18WVDC 1.95 1000 mfd.—30WVDC 2.95 1000 mfd.—15WVDC .99		FILTER CHOKES.—HI-VOLTAGE INSULATION 10 Hy.—200 ma. \$2.25 12 Hy.—300 ma. \$3.3 4 Hy.—250 ma.
VOLTAGE REGULATED v or 12v dc Input. Delivers: 1.5vdc at 700ma; 5vdc at 700 ma; 7.5vdc at 300 ma; 90vdc at 5ma; 90vdc at 25 ma; 150vdc at 45ma.	AMERTRAN HEAVY DUTY	CARBON PILE REGULATOR
MAE, 5000 at 25 ma, 10000 at 35 ma. OMPLETE with VR90/30; CK1005; \$14.95 & Vibrator 0-1.5 Ma. 0-8 Amps. R.F. 0-50 Ma. 0-15 Amps. R.F. 0-50 Ma. 0-3.5 K.V.w/shunt 0-100 Ma. 0-15 Vac 0-350 Ma. 0-350 Vdc 0-300 Ma. 0-150 Ma. R.F. Frahm Freq. Meter 58-62 cycles \$3.955 Your choice any 3½" METER \$3.955	PLATE TRANSFORMER For your dream rig. Pri. 105- 115v, 60 cycle. Sec. 3100-0-3100, full voltage across sec. 6200v at 700Ma. Rated 2KVA. \$39.95 Our Price	
0-150Vac10+20db. 0-20Vdc. 0 1ma. 0-10Vdc. 0-8Amp. Your choice any 2½" METER \$2.95 WESTON SENSITROL RELAYS 110V-A.C. Reset-Model 705 0-500 Microamps.	EQUIPMENT 12 Amp-12v D.C. from 110v A.C. Unnecessary to tear set apart. Leave set portable. COMPLETE READY TO PLUG IN	115V, 60 Cycles, 500 Watt LOAD, 750 W. AIR BLAST Uniform voltage to all equipment at any load to 500 watts. Regulates voltages to test bench and sets under test. Line voltage regulator for output of gas driver generators. Regulates line voltage from outlets in the
0-500 Microamps. 2-022 Microamps. SPECIAL—YOUR CHOICE \$12,95	NATIONAL DRIVE UNIT PW-0 or NPW-0	average home. Used in rural areas where line voltage surges. Excellent Buy at
	new and guaranteed, unles	s otherwise specified. it required with all orders.

February, 1947

87

Leo, WØGFQ **FIRST** for **SERVICE FIRST** for SAVINGS The only "personal service" radio parts mail order house in the nation. WRL GLOBE TROTTER

Field Reports Testify To Its **Superior Performance**

Superior Performance Rom SANDUSKY, OHIO—"May I con-fractulate "Glober Trotter." It's amazing the heaviest QRM." Ju Leibach ROM BETHANY, W. VA.—"I am very well pleased with my WRL Globe Trotter (616-607). My first call resulted in a daytime report of 10db over R9 at 60 miles on 75 meter phone. The quality is excellent, and no hum is re-ported." J. S. V. Allen, WSUNS ROM SANDY CITY, UTAH—"The partic-tion of the second of the second of the second second band, and to either CW or PHONE. For the money charged for these sets in these days of high prices for everything else, it we have the second of the second of the second the second of the second of the second of the second for the money charged for these sets in these days of high prices for everything else, it we have the second of the second of the second of the second the second of the second of the second of the second the second of the second of the second of the second the second of the second of the second of the second the second of the secon

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY!

Many other actual field reports of amateurs using the Globe Trotter testify to its excellent per-formance. It's the hottest ham equipment on the market today. The WRL Globe Trotter is capable of 40 watts input on C.W. and 25 watts input on phone on all bands from 1500 KC through 28 Megacycles. Incorporates the Tritet Oscillator using a 40 meter Xtal; Heising choke modulation three bands, all pretuned; 10, 20, and 80 meters two power supplies, one for 807 final and modu-lator tubes, one for speech amplifier and oscillator stage. 40 WATT INPUT **569.95**

stage. 40 WATT INPUT \$69.95 Cat. No. 70-300 \$69.95 Complete including all parts, chassis panel, streamlined cabinets, less tubes, coils and meter. No. 70-312 Same as above, wired by our

engineera \$79.50 1 Set Coils, Meter, Tubes..... \$15.15 Extra



All well-known Receivers available on easy pay-ment plan. Liberal trade allowance. Write us for your wants,

Get Our New Flyer! Just Printed! Free! Giant Radio Map (Size 31/2 ft. x 41/2 ft.)...... 15c *All prices quoted are domestic. Write for export prices



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Simple Code Practice **OSCILLATOR**

By RUFUS P. TURNER. WIAY

Consulting Eng., RADIO NEWS

This battery-operated, code practice oscillator can be constructed at a cost of only five dollars.

HERE is no reason why a onestudent code practice oscillator should be complicated and expensive. The unit shown in the accompanying photographs and schematic gives a strong signal in a pair of earphones and is easy on its selfcontained batteries. It is of neat appearance and can be used equally well with a key or code machine. It costs an even 5 dollars to build, but can be made even more cheaply by using less expensive parts and by using breadboard mounting.

The oscillator shown is built into a $6'' \ge 6'' \ge 6''$ wrinkle-finished steel "instrument box." A dime-store type of drawer pull is used as a handle. The two batteries are mounted on the back of one of the panels; all of the other circuit components on the back of the other panel. This complete construction may be seen in the second photograph, Fig. 3, in which the panels are shown removed from the case. Fig. 2 shows the external view of the assembled instrument.

Fig. 1 is the circuit schematic of the oscillator. The arrangement will be recognized as a simple tuned-grid, triode oscillator with inductive feedback. The feedback transformer, T, is an ordinary interstage audio unit with a turns ratio of 3 to 1. Primary and secondary polarities shown in Fig. 1 are correct for oscillation. The filament of the 1G4-GT/G tube is powered by a 1½-volt pen-size flashlight cell; the plate by a miniature, flat 4½-volt battery. A jack, J, is pro-

1G4-GT/G معمعه CI C3 000000 41/2 V 8 11/2 TIP JACKS FOR HEADPHONES C₁--.01 µfd., 200 v. cond. C₂--.005 µfd. mica cond. C₃--.002 µfd. mica cond. C₄--.001 µfd. mica cond. make contact springs

Fig. 1. Wiring diagram.

vided for the key or code machine. This is an open circuit jack with a pair of separate make-contact springs to close the filament circuit when the plug is inserted into jack J. Cord tip jacks are provided for the earphones. Oscillation frequency is controlled by the rotary switch, S, which cuts any one of the four grid capacitors into the circuit. The capacitances indicated in Fig. 1 for C_1 to C_4 give a good selection of tones. However, other values may be substituted to obtain other tones more pleasing to individual ears.

-30-

Fig. 2. Over-all view of completed code practice oscillator. Headphone and key shown connected in proper position.

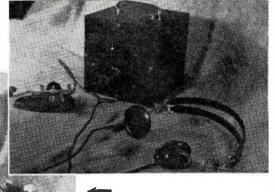
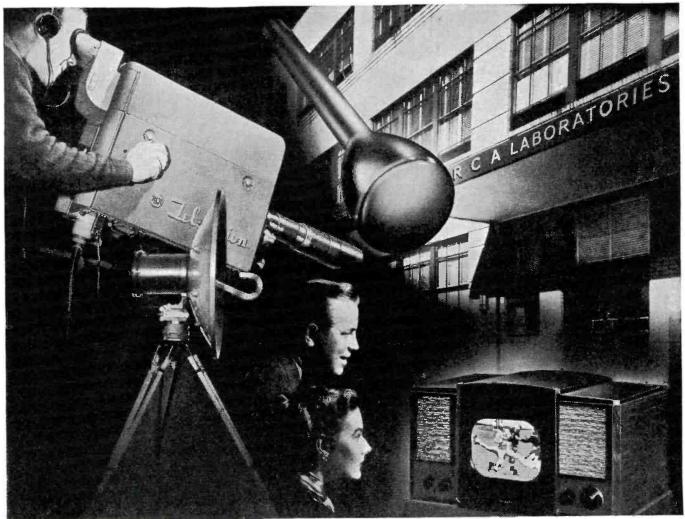


Fig. 3. Note that all circuit components are mounted on the front panel of metal case; both batteries are on the opposite panel.

RADIO NEWS



Television camera, receiving tube, all-electronic receiver and radio relay equipment —are the result of pioneering and research at RCA Laboratories.

RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA

Behind every big stride in Television- RCA Laboratories!

From the scene of action—to your own living room—these RCA developments based upon research at RCA Laboratories mean television at its finest:

RCA Image Orthicon Camera sees whatever the human eye sees, even in the light of a match! Sports events on cloudy days or in twilight do not fade because this super-sensitive camera eliminates the need for strong lighting.

RCA Mirror-backed Kinescope-searchlight brilliance for home television. All the lifelike realism and detail caught by the RCA Image Orthicon Camera is reproduced by this new receiving tube that loses none of the original brilliance. RCA Victor Television Receiver—with the new RCA exclusive "Eye Witness" feature that "locks" the picture, keeps it bright, clear—as steady as a picture on the wall.

RCA Radio Relay equipment enables television stations to broadcast events taking place far from the studio, and eventually may link television networks. In television, as in radio, Victrola* radio-phonographs, records, or tubes, if it bears the name RCA or RCA Victor, it is one of the finest instruments of its kind science has achieved.

Radio Corporation of America, RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20 . . . Listen to The RCA Victor Show, Sundays, 2:00 P. M., Eastern Time, over NBC. *"Victrola" T. M. Reg. U. S. Pai. Off.



RCA VICTOR table model television receiver with the exclusive "Eye Witness Picture Synchronizer" that assures you brighter, clearer, steadier pictures. It is now available in some areas—see your local RCA Victor dealer.

February, 1947



put transformer to match 4,000 ohm impedance. Used but guaranteed satisfactory.

Price\$7.50 each

Excellent selectivity, sensitivity and stability make this the most outstanding of any receiver yet available from gov-ernment surplus. This receiver will give outstanding per-formance wherever used. Built to withstand vibration and features gear driven 100-1 ratio vernier turning control. Six bands—200-500 Kc. and 1.5-18 Mc. Two stages RF, 3 stages IF, BFO, crystal filter, manual or AVC. Complete with tubes and 24 V. DC dynamotor. Easily converted to 110 V. AC operation. These receivers used, but can hardly be told from new. Guaranteed operation. Models N, M, P, and Q available—please specify.

RCA equipment. Size, 101/4" x 10" x 8" 101/4" x 10" Weight, 81 lbs. Shipped Collect

new.....\$17.50 each

Radio Company

or 25% BALANCE C.O.D. All Items

Brand

130 W. New York St. Indianapolis 4, Ind.

RADIO NEWS





by 11 banana plugs; 2 jacks, 1 single and 1 double circuit, potentiometer, and double deck hand switch. Single unit 59c. Lots of 10 45c. Lots of 100 38c.

OIL-FILLED CONDENSERS

.1MFD3000 V(Round can)	\$1.25
.25MFD 600	.10
.4MFD 600	.10
.5MFD 400	.10
.5MFD 600	.10
.6 x.6 x.6 MFD. 90 60 cycle	.75
.05x.05x.05 MFD. 150 V	.75
.22x.22x.22 MFD. 300 V	.75
T.OMFD 400	.60
1.0MFD2000	1.50
1.2MFD 600	.75
2.0MFD 600,	.75
2.0MFD1000	1.00
2.0MFD1500	1.25
2.0MFD2000	1.50
4.0MFD 600	.60
4.0MFD1000	1.00
5.0MFD 330 60 cycle	.60
5.0MFD 150 500 cycle	.50
5.0MFD 300	.50
5.0MFD 600	.50
6.0MFD1500	1.50
7.0MFD 600	.75
8.0MFD 500	60
9.0MFD 600 60 cycle	.60
12.0MFD 330 60 cycle	.50
14.0MFD 600	.75
15.0MFD 300 V	.75
20.0MFD 330 V 60 cycle	1.00
650.0MFD 80 W V (Cor-	1.00
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SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES

RECORD CHANGERS
Detrola-late model\$16.50 net
Crescent-late model\$17.50 net
RADIO KITS
6 Tube "Super Het"\$14.95
5 Tube "Super-Het" AC-DC,\$12.95
Special 5 Tube "Super Het" with Slide
Rule Dial\$19.95
25% Deposit with order, Minimum order \$2.00.
LIBERTY SALES CO.

115 WEST BROADWAY . NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

What's New in Radio (Continued from page 74)

ment directly proportional to G_m and a properly measuring instrument. Short and open tests of every tube element are also possible. Gas tests may run on all tubes with this instrument.



The entire unit is housed in a $10'' \times 10'' \times 5\%''$ metal case of hammered enamel finish, tan with brown trim. An attached handle provides easy portability.

The Triplett Electrical Instrument Co. of Bluffton, Ohio will provide additional information on this unit upon request.

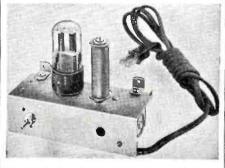
PHONO OSCILLATOR

D & M Manufacturing Company of Midland Park, New Jersey are introducing a new phono oscillator which may be used to link any record player or automatic record changer with any standard broadcast receiver.

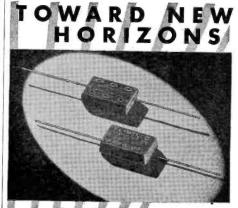
With this unit no wire connections between the record player and the radio are required. An unusually strong signal completely blankets ordinary static or extraneous noise when the unit is located within 50 feet of the receiver.

This oscillator, because of its small size, may be mounted in almost any record player. The unit weighs only 12 ounces including the tube. A dual purpose 12SL7 is used, the rectifier portion carries a load of less than 2 ma. which assures long tube life.

Transmitting frequency may be permeability tuned, by means of a slotted



screw, through a range from 550 to 1550 kc. Units are shipped tuned to 600 kc. Second harmonic transmission is equal in strength to transmission on the fundamental frequency so that in many cases the radio receiver can pick up the recorded music on



Tested and proved in every important theatre of war, El-Menco Capacitors are now serving with equal merit in the products of peace. Insure the correctness of this important part of your product by specifying El-Menco Capacitors.

Write on your firm letterhead for our catalog. Foreign Radio and Electronic Manufacturers communicate direct with our export department, at Willimantic, Connecticut for information.

MOTIVE Mfg. Co., Inc. Willimantic, Connecticut



Webster "56" Record Changer......\$26.66 automatically stops after last record is played

AC-DC Phono-Amplifiers

completely willed
I TUBE uses 117L7\$2.06
2 TUBE uses 50L6 & 35Z5 2.94
3 TUBE uses 50L6-12J5-35Z5 3.53
4 TUBE uses 12SL7-35Z5-35L6-35L6 5.29
(less tubes, speaker & volume control)
Phono Motors with Turntables\$3.49
2 Post V.M. Record Changer\$17.95

3 for \$52.00 Portable Phonograph Case

Portable Automatic Phonograph Record-Changer Case\$14.95



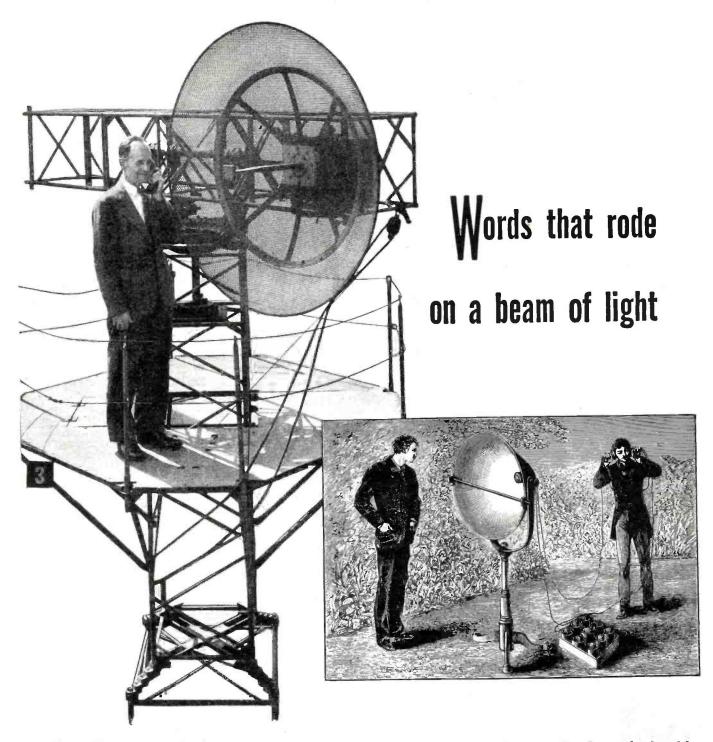
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 $20\,\%$ with order, balance C.O.D. We prepay express on \$50.00 orders in U.S.A.

ELECTRONIC PARTS, Inc.

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RADIO NEWS



IF Alexander Graham Bell could look at the microwave antenna in the illustration, how quickly his mind would go back to his own experiments, 67 years ago!

For in 1880 the inventor of the telephone had another new idea. Speech could be carried by electric wires, as Bell had demonstrated to the world. Could it be carried also by a light beam?

He got together apparatus—a telephone transmitter, a parabolic reflector, a selenium cell connected to handphones—and "threw" a voice across several hundred yards by waves of visible light, electromagnetic waves of high frequency.

Bell's early experiment with the parabolic antenna and the use of light beams as carriers was for many years only a scientific novelty. His idea was far ahead of its time.

Sixty years later communication by means of a beam of radiation was achieved in a new form-beamed microwave radio. It was developed by Bell Telephone Laboratories for military communication and found important use in the European theater. In the Bell System it is giving service between places on the mainland and nearby islands and soon such beams will be put to work in the radio relay.

In retrospect, Bell's experiment illustrates once again the inquiring spirit of the Bell System.



EXPLORING AND INVENTING, DEVISING AND PERFECTING FOR CONTINUED IMPROVEMENTS AND ECONOMIES IN TELEPHONE SERVICE Bebruary, 1947



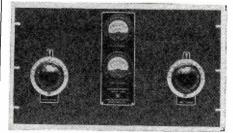
either of two settings without retuning the phono oscillator. The unit operates on 115 volts, a.c. or d.c., and includes a built-in scratch filter.

This oscillator is a product of the D & M Manufacturing Company, 51 Lincoln Avenue, Midland Park, New Jersey.

R.F. POWER AMPLIFIER

Of interest to the amateur is the new 500 watt r.f. power amplifier unit which has just been announced by the James Millen Manufacturing Company of Malden, Massachusetts.

This amplifier may be used as the basis of a high power amateur trans-



mitter or as a means for increasing the power output of an existing transmitter.

As shipped from the factory, the No. 90881 r.f. power amplifier is wired for use with RCA or G.E. 812 type tubes, but adequate instructions are furnished for readjusting for operation with other types of amateur transmitting tubes such as the *Taylor* TZ40, *Eimac* 35T, etc.

The amplifier is mounted on a $10\frac{1}{2}$ " relay rack panel. The panel contains the grid and plate tank tuning capacitor dials, as well as the grid and plate current milliameters. Plug-in inductors are furnished for operation on 10, 20, 40 or 80 meter amateur bands.

Additional details will be furnished by James Millen Manufacturing Company, Malden, Massachusetts.

PORTABLE PHONOGRAPH

Sonata Electronics Corporation of Chicago is currently offering their battery-operated, electrically amplified portable phonograph to the trade.



Known as the TRELA HW-301, this model plays records equally well indoors or out. The tilt-panel front and special battery amplification provide sufficient volume and clarity to permit it to be used on the beach or in a large

RADIO NEWS

MICROWAVE PARTS AND EQUIPMENT



Magnetrons!! Type 2J32 (JAN.) Type 2132 (JAN.) just released. The 2J32 is designed for 10 cm. op-eration. Rated at 300 kw peak pulse power. Complete infor-mation supplied. B r a n d n e w, naetad in individual protective cartons. The 2J32 is

listed at \$200. .\$25.50

 Jobs 1: S. Just received. Une Cm. magnetion listed at \$95.00.
 18.95

 OUR PRICE
 18.95

 KLYSTRON oscillator tubes 2k25/
 2826

 723ab, designed for 3 cm. operation. New. Packed individually.
 7.75

 1B24 T-R Tube (with complete information)
 2.98

 Duplexer using 1B24
 10.00

 30 mc oscillator-amplifier with 2
 6AC7's. Uses 723ab, Waveguide input, xtal detector. With 6AC7's 10.00

 With 6AC7's and 723ab.
 16.50

 Thermistor Beads (D-170396), for use with UHF and Micro-Wave Equipment (List \$3.00). In separate sealed containers.
 .95

3 CM WAVE GUIDE SECTIONS

- Silver Plated Narrow Band Direc-tional Couplers with a 20 DB drop

- with:
 3.95

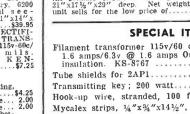
 A. Straight wave guide section 6"...\$ 3.95

 B. 15° bend in wave guide 15"....
 5.90

 C. 30° bend in wave guide 15" long.
 4.75

 D. 90° bend in wave guide 15" long also 90° bend in coupler......
 6.50
- 6.00
- 5.50
- 3.95
- 4.95
- K. Feed Horn 3 cm. 1.95 3.50









Model	P	1200	Unins	230	Watt
		1000	Ohana	0.05	Watt 2.75
Model	N	22	Ohms	300	Watt 3.00
Model	L	250	Ohms	150	Watt 2.25
Model	К	3000	Ohms	100	Watt 1.98
		1000	Onms	100	Watt
Model	Ĩ.	1000	Ohme	50	Watt 1.25
Model	- J	0	Unins		Wall



February, 1947



SONAR SOUND DETECTION UNIT !!!

Ideal for detecting underwater sounds, such as fish swimming in schools, within a 15 mile area. Using a Rochelle salt crystal, which is about 1000 times more sensitive than quartz, as the active unit the sound is transmitted up a 60 ft. length of cable. It is completely enclosed in a solid rubber sheath. This sound detector was originally used in harbor defense. Coupled to an audio amplifier, this can be found to have many valuable applications. Ask for SD-1... **\$9.95**

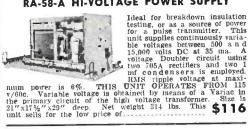
PULSE

AMPLIFIER AMPLIFIER Signal Corps type BC409. Designed for 115 volts. AC 60 cycles. Com-ponent parts worth several times the price of this unit. Slightly used. Following are a few of the items that make up the unit. -304TL (Einnac) 3-2 mfd. 4,000 W.V. GE Pyranol condensers. 1-3400 volt. 150 MA power transformer. 1-3400 volt. 26 Amp. fil. transformer (for 304 TL). 1-2 s volt. 10 Amp. fil. transformer (5000 volt insulation) 1-1 mfd. 1,000 volt. GE Pyranol. 559.5



\$59.50

RA-58-A HI-VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY



SPECIAL ITEMS

Filament transformer 115v/60 cps Input; 6.3v @ 1.6 amps/6.3v @ 1.6 amps Output. 25,000v Air insulation. KS-8767
Tube shields for 2AP1
Transmitting key; 200 watt
Hook-up wire, stranded, 100 ft
Mycalex strips, 1/4 "x 3/4 "x 141/2", ea
12 for \$1.00. Minimum order
Hand generator type GN-45B. Output: 6v-3a/ 500v14a, rated speed 60 cps
Antenna loading coil, Heavy duty, with six (6) variable taps, 6%" longx4%" dia
Visor for 5" 'scopes
Broadcast band push-button tuning units. Induc- tive and capacity types
Matched pair precision resistors, 6.33 megs 1.50
Completely punched chassis for 2 inch scope, with some sockets
B-29 Computer Amplifier, containing 8 JAN6SN7 amplifier tubes, 1-6X5 GT 8-relays, 5-meon glow lamps, completely wired amplifier circuit with many components. This fine am- plifier was designed for use with remote controlled \$9.95
Low Voltage Power Supply for AN/APS-10, using 3-6x5 GT's, and 1-9006, complete with 6 chokes, 1 power trans- former, and filter condensers.
All merchandise guaranteed. Mail orders promptly filled. All prices F.O.B. New York City. Send Money Order or Check. Shipping charges sent C.O.D.
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Telephone WH 4-7658



SELSYN MOTORS Ideal for remote control, or for antenna rota-tion. Size 5G. 115 V/60 cps. \$7.75 Cost per pair.....

95



hall. The model is hand-wound by means of a special disc and plays two records with one winding.

The cabinet is covered with leatherette and is equipped with a sturdy handle. The total weight of the unit is about 21 pounds.

Sonata Electronics Corporation, 624 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, will supply additional details on this item.

FEILER STETHOSCOPE

Feiler Engineering Co. of Chicago have introduced their new signal tracing "Stethoscope" which has been designed to facilitate servicing of radio receivers by cutting down time expended to located parts failures, inter-



mittents, noise, mistracking, low sensitivity causes and distorted tone.

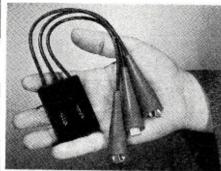
Available in two models, the TS-2 battery operated and the TS-3 a.c. operated, this unit is completely portable and utilizes low current drain miniature type vacuum tubes.

A new type probe, 1'' in diameter and 43'' long, is made of aluminum and houses a miniature tube, isolating network and associated circuits for the special detector-amplifier.

A data sheet covering both of these models will be forwarded upon request to *Feiler Engineering Co.*, 803 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago 22, Illinois.

POLYVOLTESTER

Fox Valley Instrument Company has announced a new pocket test instrument which distinguishes between directions of phase rotation; 220 and



110 volts, a.c. or d.c.; a.c. and d.c. and identifies positive and negative wires on d.c.

Known as the Polyvoltester, this unit is characterized by rugged construction and imperviousness to damage regardless of how the instrument is connected to any of the systems mentioned above.

In operation, the unit features no switches to turn, no metal to touch, no meters to read and no moving parts to wear out.

Further details of this unit will be furnished by Fox Valley Instrumen. Company, Box 603. Ingleside, Illinois. -30-

10-Meter Converter (Continued from page 56)

If a standard 1500 kc. i.f. is available, one of its sections may be used for the primary of T_1 , with a jumble winding for the secondary.

The coils L_1 , L_2 , L_3 , L_4 are wound on one and one-half inch lengths of onehalf inch outer diameter polystyrene tubing. Bakelite tubing would have served just as well. L_1 consists of twelve turns of No. 18 enameled wire, wound to a length of $\frac{3}{4}$ ", with L_2 consisting of two turns of number 32 d.s.c. around the cold end. This primary is designed for use with a low impedance antenna, and if 300 ohm line or some similar feeder is to be used, L_2 should be increased to 4 turns.

 L_s is seven turns of number 18 enameled wire with a winding length of $\frac{1}{2}$ ", with L_s being three turns of number 32 d.s.c. It is important that L_s be wound in the same direction as L_s or the oscillator will not function.

In mounting the tube socket care should be taken to orient the socket so that pins number 3 and 4 are toward the front of the chassis. This will insure the shortest leads and greatest ease in wiring.

The trimmer condensers C_i and C_i are mounted under the chassis on either side of the tube socket. Placement of other parts may be seen from the photos.

For ease in tuning, a 2" diameter dial pulley from an old receiver was fastened to the shaft of the tuning condenser, and driven by a length of dial cable from a shaft and panel bearing assembly.

Switching from regular operation of the receiver to operation with the converter is accomplished by means of the d.p.d.t. switch, S_1 . A short length of coaxial cable runs from this switch, out through the back of the chassis for input to the antenna and ground terminals of the receiver. Input to the converter is through a standard microphone connector.

A pointer from a small radio is fastened to the condenser shaft in front of a piece of opaque celluloid to indicate the frequency.

The case for the complete converter is constructed from the same material as the chassis, and measures $4^{"}$ wide, $3\frac{1}{4}^{"}$ high, and $4\frac{1}{4}^{"}$ deep. The rear cover is fastened permanently in place by means of small sheet metal screws, while the front cover is held to the chassis by means of locknuts on the switch and tuning shaft. This front cover has a $\frac{1}{4}^{"}$ lip all around. The

MCGEE'S MILLION DOLLAR WAR SURPLUS SALE 8000 PIECES IN STOCK—AIRCRAFT TRANSMITTERS—RECEIVERS—MODULATORS I.F.F., ETC.

McGee's Big 3 month clearance sale (Feb., Mar., April). Over a million dollar stock of war surplus (Gov't. cost). No priority needed; order now. Send 25% deposit; balance sent C.O.D. Canadian and American Possession customers send full remittance and ample postage. All prices F.O.B. Kansas City, Mo. Phone Victor 9091.

This is the Ham's Delight—Army Air-

craft Transmitters BC-457-A 4 to 5.5 MC BC-458-A 5.3 to 7.5 MC

BIG SCOOP! WESTERN ELECTRIC AIRCRAFT SURPLUS

Aircraft Receivers



Aircraft Receivers These Army surplus aircraft re-ceivers may be operated from a 24 yolt AC filament supply and any tubes changed to the 6 yolt type. There is plenty of room for a power transformer and rectifier tube; in place of the dynamotor. This receiver is very selective and sensitive; has RF stage and BFO. Made by Western Electrio and you never saw finer wiring. Offered com-plete with tubes; 12K8, 3-12SK7, 12SK7 and 12A6. but less 28 volt dynamotor. Specify the frequency you desire. We have about 1500 available. DC 452.4 B. Superbate Beceirgs 3 to 6 MC. Your

28 volt dynamotor (snaps on receiver chassis) \$1.95 3 for.....\$5.50

COMPLETE RADIO KITS

COMPLETE R 5-TUBE AC RADIO KIT superhet circuit using new permeability tuning unit. Covers broadcast 550 to 1700 KC. Beautiful walnut cabinet 124746 5" A5 PM speaker. Everything com-plete, includes 65A7. 65K7, 65Q7, 616 and 5Y3 and diagram Model K-5A. Net \$16.95

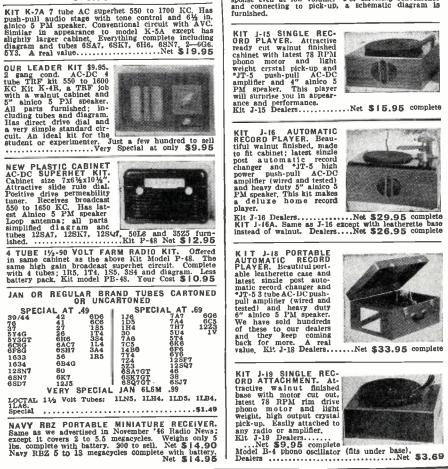
BC-456-E Western Electric Modulator Unit

Companion unit of BC-457-A and BC-458-A. Complete with 12J5 and VR150 and 1625. Gives necessary output to modulate above transmitters. We have a few more modulators than transmitters and are offering them at a ridicu-lously low price. You can salvage many parts from this modulator unit. Offered complete with tubes. Very special \$4.95. 3 for \$13.95. Dynamotor 28 volts input; 250 volts 160 MA output continuous. Snaps on modulator \$3.95 each; 3 for \$10.95.



LATEST IN PHONO-KITS High Power Push-Pull Amps

rign rower Push-Pull Amps You can save money by assembling your own record players. All the kits listed below are complete; nothing else to buy. In 15 or 20 minutes any of these kits will be ready to sell to your customers. "The model JT-5 high power push-pull 3 tube AC-DC amplifier is furnished with all record player kits com-plete: wired and tested and furnished with tubes and speaker. The push-pull circuit assures good base re-sponse even at low volume. For servicing convenience and connecting to pick-up, a schematic diagram is furnished.







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Already have tile rew supply. Alexandron and the supply and the sease power supply to the supply and the supply so do the supply so the supply









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February, 1947

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 3A4

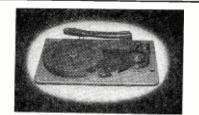
 1633
 56
 185

56 6B4G 80 6K7 12J5

VERY

1633 1634 12SN7 6SN7 6SD7





MAGNETIC WIRE RECORDER

one full hour of recording. Full range fidelity in recording and reproduction. Records from stand-ard phonograph records and radio. Home or office recordings made with microphone. ALL YOU NEED IS A RADIO OR AMPLIFIER.

MAGNETIC WIRE RECORDER (as illustrated) with Crystal Microphone, Crystal Phono Pick-Up Arm, Spool of Wire, 40 K.C. Oscillator, Schematic Diagrams, Instruction Manual.

Additional Spools of Wire..... 5.50 Limit: One to a purchaser. No Radio Mfrs. C.O.D. orders honored with \$50,00 deposit.

SOUND MIRROR

The Brush Magnetic Tape Recorder. Records ½ hour on metallic impregnated paper tape. Extra reels available. Erses and rerecord countless times. Comblete unit housed in beautiful wooden cabinet. contains ambiliter. peaker. 3 motors and non-direc-tional crystal mike. Simply plug into 60 eycle. 110 voit. AC line. Write for additional informa-tion and price.

BRUSH MAIL-A-VOICE



CONDENSERS

Cat. No. C-120-1 mfd. @ 400v, oil fill, rec. 30c, or 6 for.\$1.50 C-121-Aerovox, 1860 Mica. 000025 @ 10.000v. 2.00 C-124-1 mfd. 1000v, oil fill C.D. @ 80c, 4 for 2.50 C-125-Sprague bathrub 3x.1 mfd. 000v, d.c.....25

FILTER CHOKES

F-102-Raytheon 25hy @ 65ma. Hi-volt Ins...\$1.15 F-105-Raytheon Shy @ 60ma. Herm. Seal... .60

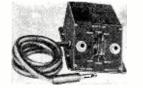
TRANSFORMERS

A-111-Line match. Var. line imped. Tap. pri.\$1.00

MISCELLANEOUS

M-105-5-inch P.M. Speaker.....\$ 1.75 Alter Lansing Model 600 Dia-Cone 12" Speaker 68.00 X-314-Tele, raph Keys. Excellent for amateurs .75 T-103-Delta T l'ads ('entralab. 500 ohm car-bon. Screw-slot shaft. Excellent for amp. & recording

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X-315 AIRCRAFT RADIO BEAM FILTER

SEND FOR OUR BARGAIN FLYER 30% Deposit with C.O.D.s. Min. Order \$3.0 Many other items & specialties, Quality sound recording equipment. Write us your needs.

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98

chassis is held in the case by the two screws which may be seen protruding from the rear of the chassis.

Two leads are run through shielding for the hot "A" lead and "B" plus, with the shielding being used for the negative "B" and grounded "A" lead.

A semicircular hole is cut in the front cover, and covered with green celluloid to permit viewing the dial. Illumination is supplied by a 6 volt pilot light located behind the dial.

No provision has been made for the turning off of the unit when not in use, as most operation at this station is on the ten meter band, but a switch could be provided in the hot "A" lead for this purpose.

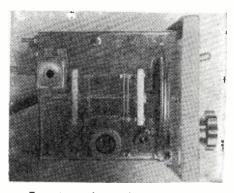
Several published articles on converters using 6J6s as mixers have shown a 50 ohm resistor for the cathode bias. In order to operate efficiently as a detector, it is necessary that the tube be operated on the straight portion of its curve, and high bias is necessary. Accordingly a 1200 ohm resistor is used for cathode biasing in this application. The oscillator grid leak is returned directly to the cathode so that only the grid bias developed across this resistor is applied to the oscillator grid.

It was decided that the frequency range of the converter should be from 27 to 29.7 mc. to cover both the new "QRM" band and the entire 28 to 29.7 band. The oscillator operates on the low side of the signal frequency, and as the i.f. frequency was chosen in the vicinity of 1600 kc. the fundamental range of the oscillator is 25.4 to 28.1 mc.

When construction has been completed, the proper voltages should be applied, with a 25 ma. meter connected in series with the "B" lead. Oscillation will be indicated by an increase in the plate current when the stator plates of the oscillator condenser are touched with the finger. If this indication is not observed, it is probable that the tickler winding, L., is reversed.

If all is well in the oscillator section, the frequency of the oscillator should be checked by means of an accurately calibrated receiver. The first step is to set the high frequency end with the tuning condenser at minimum capacity by adjusting the trimmer C_7 . The tuning condenser should then be turned to maximum and the frequency again checked. If the frequency is too low, the turns of the coil L_3 should be spread slightly and the high frequency end again realigned. In the event that the oscillator does not reach a low enough frequency at maximum tuning capacity, the turns of L_2 should be pushed together and the procedure repeated.

When the oscillator range is within limits, the output of the converter should be connected to a receiver tuned to the vicinity of 1600 kc. This frequency need not be exact but should be in an interference free spot near this point. The trimmer condenser in the output transformer T_1 should then be peaked for maximum noise in the receiver.



Top view of completed converter shows placement of various parts.

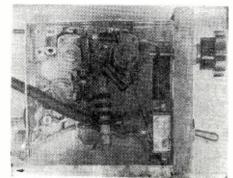
An antenna may now be connected to the converter, and the converter slowly tuned over the band in search of signals. If a signal generator is available, this problem is much simplified. The trimmer condenser C_2 should be adjusted for maximum response. At least two points in the band should be checked for tracking between the oscillator and mixer portions. When all adjustments are proper the point of maximum response of the trimmer condenser C_2 will be the same at either end of the band. The same procedure followed on the oscillator coil may be followed here for adjustment of the range.

The receiver usually used at this station is provided with an antenna input circuit of 75 ohms impedance. Accordingly, the tap on the secondary of the output transformer T_1 is used for an accurate match between the converter and receiver. Most of the standard communications receivers in use by amateurs, however, are designed for an antenna of approximately 300 ohnis, and if this type of receiver is used the entire secondary should be used.

When the converter is used with an auto radio the tap is used as this type of receiver has a very low input impedance. The antenna which normally goes to the auto radio should be connected to the input of the converter and either unit is then ready for instant use simply by flipping the switch S_1 .

The small current drain of the converter, only six milliamperes at 100 volts, may be easily obtained from almost any receiver using the normal plate supply of 200-250 volts, by means

> Under chassis view indicates the simplicity of final wiring.



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Selected as one of the Nation's Foremost

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DeForest's Training Inc. wins Museum's Certificate of Merit for Home Study and Residence courses...First school of its kind to be so honored



DeForest's Training, Inc., you not only learn-by-doing and reading, but you also have the use of a motion picture projector and 12 reels of film. No other course affords this opportunity to learn important Radio fundamentals faster and easier at home. DeForest's Training, Inc., also includes instruction in Motion Picture Sound Equipment, FM Radio and Television.

Says Course Is Worth Many Times Cost "I think the visual training part of your course is 'tops'! I think your course is worth many times more than what you actually charge for it. I truly believe this is the field to get into for any man interested in a real future and the welfare of his family's peace and security."



HAROLD J. ELLIOTT, 701 Miller Avenue., Ann Arbor, Michigan



February, 1947

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METER SPECIALS

MICROAMMETER

TRIPLETT, 3 ½ Round, flush Bakelite case, white scale, Knife edge pointer 0-100 microampere, 100 millivolt movement, 1000 olims resistance with Volt Ohmmeter scale as illustrated scale as illustrated. Complete with wiring

diagram showing cir-cuits to make it into a 10.000 ohms per volt analyzer. This meter was made for the Gov't to be used in the Model I-166 Voltohmmeter.



MILLIAMMETER

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MILLIAMMETER

SUN, 3¹/₂[°], Square Bakelite case, white scale, Knife edge pointer 0-1 Milliampere movement, 100 ohms resistance, as il-Units resistance, as il-lustrated, with a spe-cial "Insulation Re-sistance and Leakage Current" scale. This scale reads 1.0, 2.5, and 5 milliamperes.



and 5 milliamperes. 550 volts lineal characteristics and up to 2.5 megohms with linear divisions. This Milliam-meter was made by Sun for the Gov't to be used in an Insulation Resistance Test Set.



SWITCHBOARD

New York 13, N. Y

of a dropping resistor of 12,000 to. 17,000 ohms in series with the "B" lead of the converter. A resistor of the 2 watt size will be ample in any case. The voltage at the converter should be measured by means of a high resistance voltmeter to insure that the voltage does not exceed 125 volts under any conditions.

-30-

Airborne Television (Continued from page 59)

operation. This overcomes a serious limitation of the smaller, unattended Block system.

Basic operation of the Ring equipment (Fig. 8) is somewhat similar to the Block equipment previously described, with the important addition of a large Control and Switching Unit and related monitoring facilities.

One camera is mounted in the nose of the plane (Fig. 7), and a second camera is generally mounted in the waist (Fig. 6). The output video signals of both cameras are fed to the Control Unit. There the video signals are amplified and combined with appropriate sync and shading signals. The output of one camera is selected by a switching arrangement.

The combined output, video plus sync and shading signals, then passes through a modulator stage, and the amplified signal is used to grid-modulate the power output stage of the transmitter. Also, much as in the Block system, a sync signal is used to plate-modulate the final stage of the transmitter. Thus the power output stage combines both grid and plate sync modulation, maintaining constant the percentage of sync modulation.

The scanning system of the Ring equipment uses 567 lines, 40 fields, interlaced to form 20 frames per second.

Interlaced scanning is preferable to sequential scanning (used in the Block system) in order to reduce the problem of adjacent-line halation. This also acts to cut down the bandwidth, because of the resulting half number of frames—as compared with sequential scanning.

The video pass band is from 20 cycles to about 8 megacycles, and about 6 db. down at 10 megacycles.

Peak power output of the transmitter is slightly more than 1 kilowatt. And the transmitter operates (temporarily) in the 90 to 102 megacycle band.

The Ring system of airborne television is, of course, superior to the Block system. But the Ring equipment was purposely designed for much greater range and much greater picture fidelity. Chief advantage of the Ring system over its cousin-televisor, is that the Ring equipment permits optimum utilization of every variable component of the complete television system; optimum lens aperture settings, in accordance with sky, light, and terrain conditions; optium focus

conditions; optimum shading; maximum video gain: continuous control of percentage modulation of the video transmitter; and continuous operational or tactical control of cameras to permit viewing of the target at all times with maximum clarity.

A typical image televised by the Ring equipment is shown in Fig. 5.

Public Recognition

The relative effectiveness of the Block and Ring airborne television systems was demonstrated to the public for the first time recently by engineers of the RCA, NBC, and the U.S. Navy.

Naval authorities assigned to the demonstration a fast, high-flying JM-1 Marauder (B-26) carrying Ring equipment. The plane cruised over Baltimore and Annapolis, picking up scenes and action along the way and transmitting the images directly to a bank of television receivers at the Anacostia Naval Air Station.

Then proceeding to a rendezvous, miles away, the Marauder trained its Ring cameras on mock combat scenes that involved dive-bombing, smokescreen laying, strafing, and dog-fights. The receivers at Anacostia faithfully portrayed the action, eye-witnesses of events far beyond the horizon.

Two smaller planes were equipped with lightweight short-range Block equipment. These planes cruised above the Potomac relaying their televised images back to the receivers at the Naval Air Station.

Thus typical wartime uses of airborne television became a grim, factual, visual reality.

But there were still other uses of the equipment during actual wartime.

These same television systems were used to direct pilotless, over-age bombers or "crash" boats laden with explosives against enemy concentrations. These television systems were also used for the observation of gunfire, and reconnaissance in connection with amphibious landings. They were used in observation planes for artillery spotting, gun control, map-making, and other urgent reconnaissance functions. They were used to transmit maps and charts between ships and aircraft. They were used to observe dangerous operations from protected or remote positions. They were used to guide free-falling, radio-controlled aerial bombs, flying torpedoes, and assault drones.

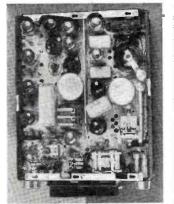
Airborne television systems were used to direct explosive-laden gliders against land and sea targets. They were used for obtaining eye-witness information under conditions of space, speed, or peril which would preclude the gathering of required information by personal or any other means.

Many of these applications had specific and historic codes names. A Block-equipped Navy glider was know as a "Glomb"; a Navy crash boat with television eyes was "Campbell"; and use of Block gear in over-"War age bombers was termed

336 Canal Street

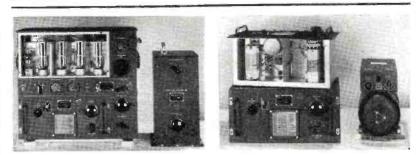
RADIOMEN'S HEADQUARTERS ** WORLD WIDE MAIL ORDER SERVICE !!!

General Electric RT-1248 15-Tube Transmitter-Receiver



General Electric RT-1248 15-Tube Transmitter-ReceiverTERRIFIC POWER (20 watts) on any 2 instantly
selected, easily pre-adjusted frequencies from 435 to
500 Megacycles. Transmitter uses 5 tubes including
a Western Electric 316 A as final. Receiver uses
10 tubes including 955's as first detector and oscilla-
to and a 3-7H7's as IF's, with 4 slug-tuned 40 MC.
IF transformers, plus a 7H7, 7E6's, and 7F7's. In
addition unit contains 8 relays designed to operate
any sort of external equipment when actuated by a
received signal from a similar set elsewhere. Orig-
not included, as it is a cinch for any amateur to
connect this unit for 110V AC, using any supply
capable of 400V DC at 135 MA. The ideal unit for
telephone use as in a taxicab, or for any kind of re-
mote control applications as with drone airplanes.
Instructions and diagrams supplied for running the
RT-1248 transmitter on either and or FM set. As an
FM set, the receiver as either an AM or FM set. As an
FM set, the receiver as either an AM or FM set. As an
FM set, the receiver as either an AM or FM set. As an
for sets on the market, largely as a result of the superb
iconstructing the converter, oscillator and IF sections.10% less if ordered in lots of 2 or
motor, which will work on either 12 or 24 V.D.C. and supply all power for the set, is
only \$15.00 additional.

BENDIX SCR-522—Very High Frequency Voice Transmitter-Receiver—100 to 156 MC. This job was good enough for the Joint Command to make it standard equipment in everything that flew, even though each set cost the Gov't \$2500.00. Crystal Controlled and Amplitude Modu-lated—High Transmitter Output and 3 Microvolt Receiver Sensitivity gave good communica-tion up to 180 miles at high altitudes. Receiver has 10 tubes and transmitter 7 tubes, in-cluding 2—832's. Furnished complete with 17 tubes, AND POWER SUPPLY for 12 or 24 volts, also remote control boxes and cable connectors. We include complete diagrams and instructions for the simple conversion of the 522 to full 110 volt 60 Cycle operation. Your cost, Brand New—\$44.50.



General Electric 150-Watt Transmitter: Brand New!

Cost the Government \$1800.00. Now Only \$44.50!!! (Can be used by amateurs without any changes or modifications!)

This is the famous transmitter used in U. S. Army bombers and ground stations during the war. Its design and construction have been proved in service, under all kinds of conditions, all over the world. The entire frequency range is covered by means of seven plug-in tuning units which are in-cluded. Each unit has its own oscillator and power amplifier coils and condensers, and antenna tuning circuits—all designed to operate at top efficiency within its particular frequency range. Transmitter and acces-sories are finished in black crackle, and the milliammeter, voltmeter, and RF ammeter are mounted on the front panel. Here are the specifications: FREQUENCY RANGE: 200-500 Kc. and 1500-12,500 Kc. (Will op-erate on 10 and 20 meter band with slight modification.) OSCILLATOR: Self-excited, This is the famous transmitter used in U.S.

t any changes or modifications]) thermal compensated, and hand calibrated. **POWER AMPLIFIER**: Neutralized class "C" stage, using 211 tube, and equipped with antenna coupling circuit which matches prac-tically any length antenna. **MODULATOR**: Class "B"—uses two 211 tubes. **POWER SUPPLY**: Supplied complete with dynamo-tor which furnishes 1000 volts at 350 milli-amperes. Complete instructions are fur-nished to operate set from 110V AC. SIZE: 21½x23x9½ inches. Total shipping weight, 250 lbs., complete with all tubes, dynamotor power supply, seven tuning units. antenna tuning unit, the essential connector plugs, and two profusely illustrated instruction books, all in the original factory packing case. These transmitters are priced to move fast; quantities are limited! Order today, and be the proud owner of one of the finest rigs obtainable.

Brand new 274 N COMMAND SETS, including 3 separate 6 tube superhet receivers, 2 separate transmitters, each with 40 watts output, and a 24 V. dynamotor unit. Bargain price for all 6 pieces complete with tubes—\$39.95.

SIX BAND COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER

Featuring continuous coverage from 1500 KC to 18000 KC on a direct reading dial with the finest vernier drive to be found on any radio at any price-extreme sensitivity with a high degree of stability-erystal filter and phasing control-BFO -antenna compensation-transmit-receive relay-standard 6 volt tubes. Contains a plate supply dynamiotor in compartment within the handsome

black crackle finish cabinet, the removal of which leaves plenty of room for installation of a 110V, 60 or 25 cycle supply. These new receivers, which make any civilian communications receiver priced under \$200.00 look cheap and shabby by compari-son, are only \$4.50 Power supply kit for conversion to 110V, 60 cycle, is only \$8.50 additional.

THE INSTRUMENT BARGAIN OF A LIFETIME

NEW BC-221 FREQUENCY METERS with calibrating crystal and calibration charts. Quency standard that is useful for innumerable applications for laboratory techn amateur, and experimenter, at the give-away price of only \$39.95. charts. A precision fre-technician, serviceman,

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Check This Column for Lowest Prices on Quality Parts

on Quality Parts TUBES: A warehouse full. Including the new minlatures. Order all types you need. We'll try to supply you com-pietely. Special this month: Sylvania GY6gt-3 for \$2.00; RK-75 or 307 Transmitting tubes only \$2.50 each; 61:60-\$96: 6DV freeNarber-Bit-shell type. 110/9 00 cy. PORTER Transmitting tubes only \$2.50 re 6.3V....175 For 5-6 tube sets-630V. 45MA. 5V & 2.5 or 6.3V....175 For 5-6 tube sets-630V. 45MA. 5V & 2.5 or 6.3V....190 For 5-6 tube sets-630V. 40MA. 5V & 6.3 or two 2.5V 2.85 FOR Jube sets-700V. 70MA. 5V & 6.3 or two 2.5V 2.85 FOR Jube sets-700V. 70MA. 5V & 6.3 or two 2.5V 2.85 FOR Jube sets-700V. 70MA. 5V & 6.3 or two 2.5V 2.85 FOR J-11 tube sets-700V. 10MA. 5V & 6.3 or two 2.5V 2.85 FOR J-15 tube sets-700V. 10MA. 5V & 6.3 or two 2.5V 2.85 FOR J-15 tube sets-700V. 10MA. 5V & 6.3V..... 2.95 TRANSFORMERS-All types in stock. AUTO-TRANS-FORMERS; Steps up 110r to 220r. or steps down 220v to 110v-\$1.95. FIL. TRANS: 6.3V. 8 Amps.-31.98; 5v. 10 Amps.-\$1.98; Universal Outout Trans. 8 Watt-89c; 18 Watt-\$1.28; 30 Watt-\$1.69. AUDIO TRANSFORMERS: S. Plate to S. Grid 3:1-79c; S. Plate to P.P. Grids-79c; Heavy Duty Class AB or B. P.P. inputs-\$1.49; Midget Out-put for A-DC sets-69c; MIKE TRANSFORMERS to T17 Shure microphone. similar to UTC ouncer type-\$2.00. MICROPHONES-All types, nationally known brands. Bul-let crystal-\$5.45; Bullet Dynamic-\$7.45; Mike Jr.-60c; Handy Mike-90c; Lapel Mike-93c; other types at lowest prices. CONDENSERS - PAPER TUBULAR 600 WV-.001-\$6.

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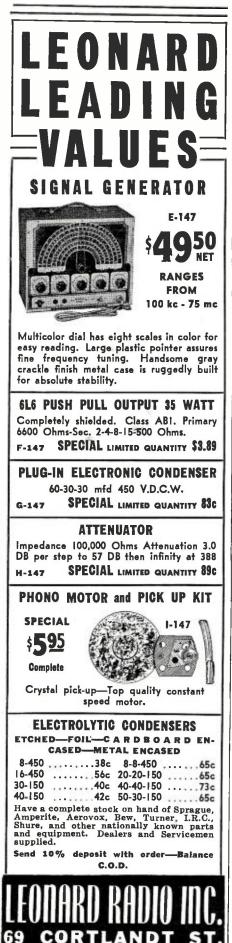
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Famous Collins Autotune Transmitter

Formous Continue Autonume From Smither This is the well known unit used in Army and Navy planes that features automatic motor tuning of any of 11 front-panel pre-selected frequencies up to 18.100 Kc, as well as the manual tuning possible any time. The transmitter op-erates on voice, CW, and MCW on all frequencies. This beautifully designed unit uses an 813 final, and push-pull 811's as modulator, measures 23⁴x 11⁴y 4 11, and weights 70 lbs. Estimated average power output is 150 Watts. Plans provided for easy 110⁵ connectors, only \$133.95. Write for literature describing any units you wish more information on.

BUFFALO RADIO SUPPLY, 219-221 Genesee St., Dept. 2N, BUFFALO 3, N.Y.

February, 1947



Weary." Another smaller television camera, developed by RCA and known as "Mimo," was used for guiding aerial bombs. This type bomb was tagged "Roc."

Last of the important war-developed electronic miracles to be revealed to the public, military airborne television was perfected through the joint efforts of the Bureau of Ships and the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department-and the Research and Development Laboratory of the Radio Corporation of America, in conjunction with the National Broadcasting Company.

Into the Future

A look into the future promises many exciting applications of airborne and highly mobile television equipment.

Already mentioned has been "onthe-spot" reporting of disasters and other events of public interest, which can then be rebroadcast to millions of television-equipped American homes.

Airborne television gear will likely replace test pilots in experimental planes of supersonic speeds, or in any planes in which there is an element of risk while in flight. Television equipment can not only give electronic "eyes" to the plane, but also transmit to ground control headquarters complete up-to-the-second readings of instruments and testing apparatus.

Plane navigation will be greatly assisted by airborne television, when televised reports and maps of terrain surrounding airports, as well as the general lay-out and activity of the airports themselves, can be flashed to incoming pilots in time to avert landing difficulties.

This form of visual transmission of terrain would also be invaluable to marine navigation.

Portable or airborne television sets will make possible hazardous explorations by scientific expeditions. Television pictures would provide vivid clues to the perils of such exploration groups.

Fixed installations of minute television sets will be widespread in industry, becoming the "eyes" in factories and large-scale production enterprises. This will be a new and precedent-shattering means of coordinating activities and the means of watching and controlling, from a distance, manufacturing processes and situations that might otherwise be inaccessible or too perilous to humans.

Many other applications of this type of extremely lightweight, compact, and portable television equipment can be expected in the future.

It's good to think of a world at peace again.

But should war ever strike our country once more, airborne television will be destined to play an extremely important role in both offensive and defensive action, because to date it is the most practical and feasible means of controlling guided missiles.

-30-



RADIO NEWS

SURPLUS BARGAINS

CLOSE-OUTS

NEW

YORK

7,

N.Y

America finds a new, easy way to save

 O_{ing-a}^{vr} of the war has come one blessing-a lesson in thrift for millions of those who never before had learned to save.

Enrolled under the Payroll Savings Plan in thousands of factories, offices, and stores, over 27 million American wage earners were purchasing "E" Bonds alone at the rate of about 6 billion dollars worth a year by the time V-J Day arrived.

With War Bond Savings automatically deducted from their wages every week, thrift was "painless" to these wage earners. At the end of the war, many who never before had bank accounts could scarcely believe the savings they held.

The moral was plain to most. Here was a new, easy way to save; one as well suited to the future as to the past. Result: Today, millions of Americans are continuing to buy, through their Payroll Savings Plan, not War Bonds, but their peacetime equivalent—U.S. Savings Bonds.





From war to peace! War Bonds are now known as U. S. Savings Bonds, bring the same high return - \$25 for every \$18.75 at maturity.



Out of pay—into nest eggs! A wage earner can choose his own figure, have it deducted regularly from earnings under Payroll Savings Plan.



New homes to own! Thousands of new homes, like this, will be partially paid for through Bonds wisely accumulated during the next five to ten years.



Keeping cost of living in check! Buying only needed plentiful goods and saving the money which would bid up prices of scarce goods keeps your cost of living from rising. Save automatically-regularly.

Weekly Savings	In 1 Year	In 10 Years
\$ 3.75	\$195.00	\$2,163.45
6.25	325.00	3,607.54
7.50	390.00	4,329.02
9.38	487.76	5,416.97
12.50	650.00	7,217.20
15.00	780.00	8,660.42
18.75	975.00	10,828.74

Savings chart. Plan above shows how even modest weekly savings can grow into big figures. Moral: Join your Payroll Savings Plan next payday.



Contributed by this magazine in co-operation with the Magazine Publishers of America as a public service.





OUR young men come to us from every walk of life-from the farm-from the city -rich and poor-many ex-GI's. They represent every race and creed but they do have ONE thing in common.

They're all men OF Radio, BY Radio and FOR Radio, They've grown up with a "cat's whisker" and a set of headphones as playthings. The only lullabyes they remember are the ones they heard over Dad's Battery Set, with all the knobs, dials, and switches, when radio itself was an infant.

These young men have never known a world without radio, and they never want to. Radio has molded their minds, provided them with an absorbing hobby and given them the means of earning a good living,

SKILLED MEN FOR RADIO

Now, with their training at National Schools behind them, they are prepared to contribute their skill, talent and creative ideas to an industry which is literally a part of them.

We feel fortunate indeed to have had the privilege of awakening the dormant abilities of many men now holding prominent positions in Broadcasting, Communications, Radio Sales and Service, Television and Electronics. And we look forward with pleasure to an ever-broadening educational program, designed to train still more men to fill the thousands of specialized positions radio will require in the future.

During the four decades since we first began to build men for Industry, we have kept accurate student records and compiled unusually complete performance charts. Thus we have acquired a keen insight into the most effective ways to inspire radiominded men to APPLY their training, and to use their creative abilities to the best advantage of themselves and their employers.

REPORT TO INDUSTRY-FREE!

You'll be impressed by our methods and observations, as they apply to YOUR personnel problems. You'll welcome an opportunity to learn how we inspire our students to ACTION, how we develop in them those vital traits of character which make them an asset to any employer.

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International Short-Wave

(Continued from page 68)

tive competition in the form of English language broadcasts. Spurred by this competition, several of the other Panama radio stations are considering an increase in their English language broadcasting. Some even propose—as HOX does—to broadcast a full daily schedule in English.

"Thus far, the English language broadcasting over HOX and HOXA has been limited largely to musical programs based on commercial discs, and newscasts. In addition, the English staff has presented several programs of a special nature on the occasion of U.S. and Panamanian holidays. With the recent arrival of a library of World Service transcriptions and programs, English Program Director Cooper now plans an expanded series of programs—including many live programs using local talent.

"The Spanish program staff of *Ra*dio Central America, headed by Salustiano Chacon, formerly of CBS, New York City, has naturally been more fortunate in the matter of being able to use live talent. Latin America is a land of music where nearly everyone likes to sing or strum a guitar, or both, and Panama is no exception. Panama is noted for several highlyindividual musical forms, mostly connected with traditional national dances.

"All indications point to a considerable growth in radio activities on the Isthmus of Panama. As previously noted, seven more stations are in various stages of construction, of which at least two are scheduled to be on the air about the time you read this.

"Business circles predict an expansion of English broadcasting, especially in view of the expected increase in activity in the Canal Zone. Before the war, a great number of people were employed in the Canal Zone in connection with the construction of a third set of locks for the Panama Canal. The war halted the project, but it has been under consideration again recently along with proposals to convert the present lock canal into a sea-level canal or to construct another canal at a different location. No matter which project is selected, it appears likely that there will be a considerable increase in activity in the Canal Zone within the near future, with a subsequent upward trend in volume of business and prosperity. It is expected that HOXA, 15.100, will broadcast a special DX program sometime soon for readers of RADIO News. Definite arrangements have not been completed, but will be announced shortly.

Re The Byrd Expedition

First report to this Department of reception of NAVE, station aboard Adm. Byrd's "Mt. Olympus," of the Antarctic Expedition, came in early in December from Lynn McLaughlin, Charleston, West Virginia:

"I have been listening to some interesting point-to-point work from the 'Mt. Olympus,' Adm. Byrd's Antarctic Expedition; call-letters of 'Olympus'

A SIMPLE NOISE LIMITER

By R. J. HAGERTY, W6IMI

THE problem of installing a noise limiter in a receiver not so equipped usually involves procuring bias voltages, installing condensers, resistors, potentiometers, etc., and generally becomes a complicated business.

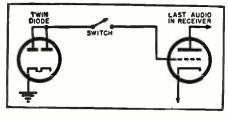
In searching around for a simple noise limiting device it occurred to us that the diodes of a tube, whose cathode was connected to ground, would be sufficient to cut off the noise peaks. Carrying the idea a bit further we figured that if the sharp peaks of noise, such as caused by automobile ignition, were cut off in the audio, reception would improve.

In practice the circuit shown in the accompanying diagram has proven very practical. It is of the utmost simplicity -using only one tube, one switch and no other parts. The only voltage necessary is the filament voltage. It has a further advantage in that it will not upset any existing circuits and no tun-ing is required. We used a 6SQ7 because it was immediately available in our junk box although a 6H6, 75, 85 or similar tube could have been used. The cathode is connected directly to ground. The diodes are connected in parallel and then to the switch for cutting limiter in or out of the circuit. The other side of the switch is connected directly to the grid of the last audio amplifier in the receiver.

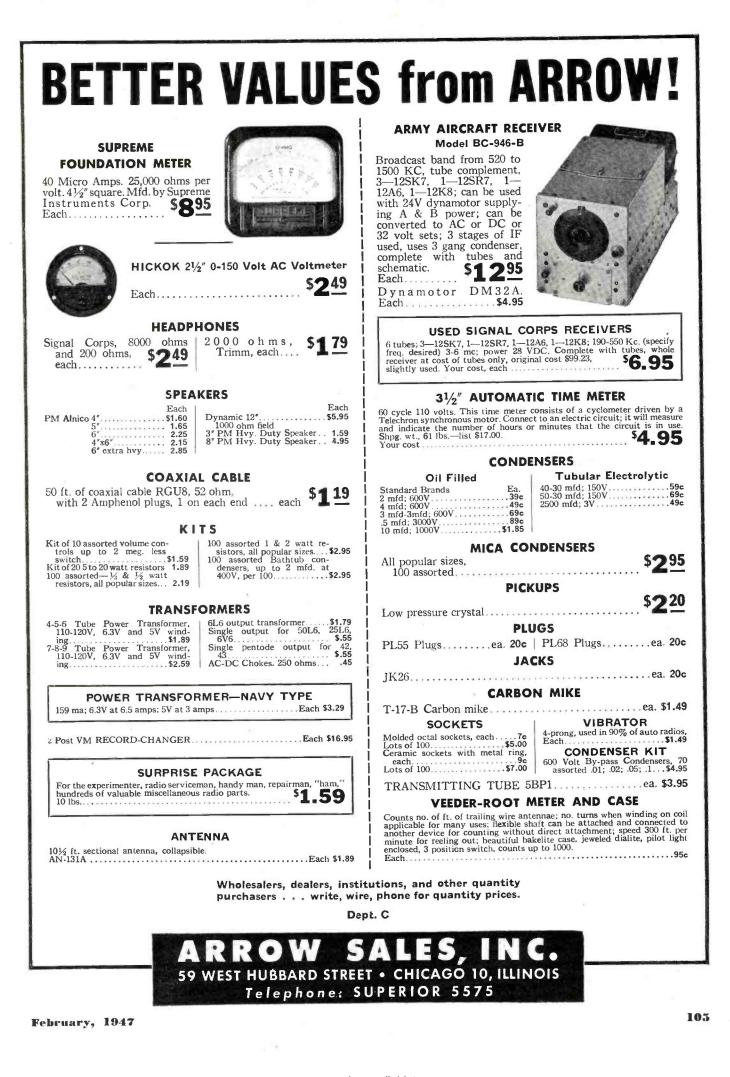
In operation, signals of low to medium intensity are not affected but on sharp bothersome noise, the kind that plays havoc with ten meter reception, the limiter "clips" off the peak and shunts it to ground. On broadcast reception distortion will be present due to the clipping of the highs—but this is no problem in communication work. It is the simplest and cheapest noise limiter possible and one that has helped us immeasurably on ten meters. We have tried potentiometers in the diode and the grid circuits in an effort to improve same but the improvement was so slight that it wasn't worth the effort. We know that it isn't the best noise limiter in the world but for simplicity and low cost it can't be beat and it has made communication possible that would have been impossible without it.

-30-

Schematic diagram of noise limiter.



RADIO NEWS





are NAVE (pronounced Navy), operating on 12.250, 15.930, 15.960, 9.288; among frequencies in the United States worked by NAVE were (announced) 15.610, 10.010, 15.370, 15.830, 14.800, 17.900, 15.835, 11.460, 20.820, 20.800. When first picked up, NAVE was in the Canal Zone, and had a better signal here than did the American network stations contacting it." We join Mr. McLaughlin in his "hope we can follow them down to the Pole!"

(It will be appreciated if readers will send in details of reception of NAVE to your ISW Editor, 948 Stewartstown Road, Morgantown, West Virginia, U.S.A.)

* * *

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UN Sessions

At your request, Roger Legge, New York City, has compiled this list of United Nations Broadcasts from the United States; this will be of especial interest to overseas readers. (*Time is GMT.*)

To Europe—WNBI, 17.780 (16.87 m.), 1500-1830; WNRI, 13.050 (22.99 m.), 1500-2315, and on 6.190 (48.47 m.), 2330-0030; WNRX, 21.610 (13.88 m.), 1500-1845, and on 9.750 (30.77 m.), 1900-0030; WOOC, 15.200 (19.74 m.), 1500-2130, and on 11.870 (25.27 m.), 2200-0030. (When there is no UN broadcast on the air, these stations carry "Voice of America" programs. To Latin America—WCBX, 15.270

To Latin America—WCBX, 15.270 (19.65 m.), WLWL-1, 9.750 (30.77 m.), WLWO, 11.790 (25.45 m.), and WRCA, 9.670 (31.02 m.), 0215-0315, except Monday.

To Australasia—KNBA, 9.490 (31.61 m.), KNBI, 9.490 (31.61 m.), and KRHO, Honolulu, 9.650 (31.09 m.), 0745-0845, except Monday.

Mr. Legge reports that the relays to Europe during the day are mainly relays of UN Sessions; the Latin America and Australasia broadcasts are programs put on by UN. The UN sessions can be relayed by any station so desiring. In addition to the above, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's International Service, with studios in Montreal, is using its powerful s.w. transmitters at Sackville, New Brunswick, for relaying UN broadcasts overseas.

* * *

Report On Swedish DX Program

Reception of the special DX broadcast from the Swedish Radio, Stockholm, November 24, 1946, dedicated to readers of RADIO NEWS, varied in many quarters, from "good" to "inaudible." High sunspot activity—and in many places, local QRN—prevented good reception in most points of the United States and Canada; some DXers reported bad QRM from a New York transmitter, interfering with reception of SBT, 15.155, while SDB-2, 10.780, was hampered by CWQRM.

QSL cards on the broadcast are being sent out direct from Stockholm to all those who sent in correct reception reports. We wish to thank the Swedish Radio and Arne Skoog, Stockholm, for having made possible this fine broadcast which had as its theme "the part SW radio can play as a medium for a better understanding between the peoples of the world."

SBT, 15.155, continues to send a good signal daily to the Eastern United States in its North American beam, 10-10:55 a.m., while SDB-2, 10.780, is usually a good signal afternoons in the Home Service relay. The Swedish Radio, Stockholm 7, Sweden (Sverige), would appreciate reception reports at any time from those who pick up the Swedish transmissions anywhere in the world.

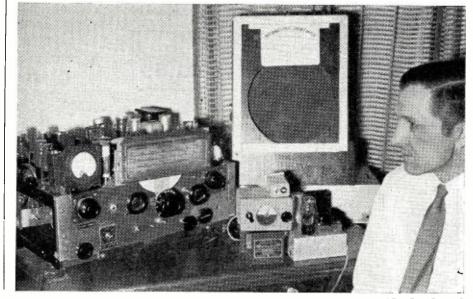
* * :

Radio Club Notes

England—New editor of the "Short Wave Review," official organ of the British Short-Wave League, is J. Wm. Charge 34, Winborne Drive, Pinner, Middlesex.

Italy-Direct from the Radio Club

Henry Ecklund of St. Paul, Minnesota is an avid short-wave listener. His record of bringing in the DX is especially noteworthy considering that all his work is done on this home-constructed receiver which employs four 6V6s in pushpull parallel, 25-watts output and class A amplifier. His specialty is the Far East.



RADIO NEWS



THE Right Driver FOR EVERY JOB ...

• Use of the right screw driver for the job is a factor which, multiplied many times during the course of a working day, affects production importantly. Snap-on helps you select the right screw driver . . . makes more than 75 different models, including Phillips screw driver in both one piece and detachable heads, Reed & Prince drivers, offset and hammer head and spark testing drivers . . . in fact, every type of screw driver needed for industrial use.

Snap-on OCTO-GRIP screw drivers in particular are built for modern production needs . . . with nickel-molybdenum alloy steel blades . . . tested precision ground hardtempered tips, non-slip shock-proof OCTO-GRIP plastic handles.

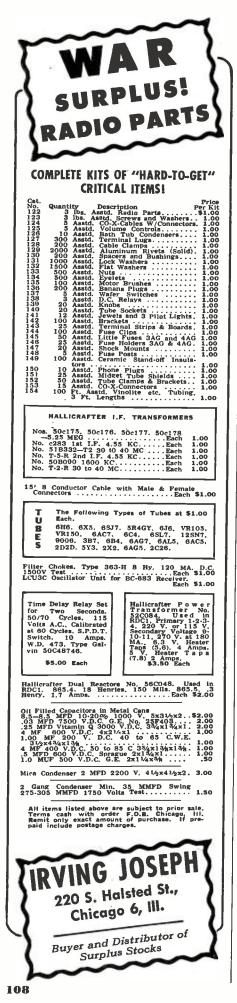
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factory branches, one of which is conveniently near you. Write for information.

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107



D'Italia, Rome, comes this data: "Immediately after the end of the war, the Radio Club D'Italia started its activity. It tries to gather the amateurs who are scattered all over the country, and we want to line them up and to give them such an organization that finally also the amateurs would have a personality, a real, genuine ego. At the present time, many new and old elements are united in the Radio Club D'Italia and we fight on all levels the perennial bureaucracy of this country. Indeed, at the end of May, 1946, the Allied Control Commission gave permission to the amateurs to start working but in five months the Italian authorities have failed in bringing out the necessary legal provisions, and for this reason, the amateurs are still in the same condition in which they were under the fascistic rule." (Letter was dated September, 1946, and since that time, I believe Italian "hams" have returned to the airwaves.)

"We had organized an exchange service QSL, which avails itself of the principal airlines of the world; we had established schools for radiotechnicians in which we wanted to train the great number of new and inexperienced amateurs; two great annual contests have been organized for the OM, open to all OM from all countries, with two cups being assigned as prizes. These contests will take place every year during January and February.

"Three categories of members are represented in the Radio Club D'Italia: Transmission amateurs; listeners; and students of theoretical radiotechnics.

"Presidency of the Radio Group is held by KTA (Pietro Spriano), with two advisers—the TQ (Luigi Ivaldi) and the WR (Oscar Buglia Gianfigli). Headquarters is in Alessandria, Via Alessandro Sappa No. 1. Address of the Office for WSL movement is R.C.I., P.O.B. 147, Alessandria, and there is a QSL exchange every other week." Official publication of the club is called "*Radioschemi*."

Spain—This information regarding officers of the R.C.E. (Radio Club Espanol) comes from Luis Diez Alonso:

President, Javier de la Fuente, Plaza de las Brisas, Sardinero, Santander; vice-president, Louis Diez Alonso, Daoiz y Velarde, 25, Santander; second vice-president, Luis Perez Alvear, EAJ32, Radio Santander, Santander; editor of club bulletin, Arturo Moreao, Stos. Martires, 5 Letr "B," Santander; secretary, Francisco Bercedo, Martillo, 13 segundo, Santander.

U.S.A.—Persons wishing sample bulletins of the URDXC are now requested to send along ten cents to cover cost of mailing out. Requests should be sent direct to Charles Norton, president, Universal Radio DX Club, 7507 Holly Street, Oakland 3, California, U.S.A.

* * * Verifications

Radio SEAC, G.P.O., Colombo, Ceylon, is verifying widely now with a black and white, odd-size QSL card which is sent via airmail. (Cooley)

Mervyn P. Laubscher, South Af-rica, writes: "My airmail report on XGOY, 9.635, Chungking, of May, 1946, was verified by an airmail card which I received six weeks after mailing my report; it is a plain white card with 'The Voice of China,' address, and frequencies in black; in the left-hand corner is a drawing of a panda; verie was signed by the director of the station, Fung Chien." Reports for XGOY may be addressed simply to XGOY, The Voice of China, Central Broadcast Administration, Chungking, China; while they may not be required, it is suggested that an IRC accompany reports.

Gote Olsson, Sweden, reports that The Turkish Press Department, Radio Branch, Ankara, Turkey, is now sending out a new verification card; it has an attractive outline map of Turkey



RADIO NEWS

ANNOUNCING THE

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February, 1947



with an antenna mast rising from Ankara. Other recent veries received by Mr. Olsson include those from VLH3 and VLR2, Australia (cards are slightly different for these respective calls, signed by same person); CXA19, Uruguay, which sent along a colorful brochure on Difusoras del Uruguay; and WNRX.

W. J. Arthur, West Virginia, reports that HH2S, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, verifies promply; stated "actual" verifies promply; stated power is 300 watts, using an east-west bi-directional radiation; stated frequency as 5.943, but no schedules were furnished.

From the Directorate-General, All India Radio, New Delhi, we learn that they "send QSL cards in verification of reception reports from listeners; it is not necessary to send Internation Reply Coupons as we do not make use of them; all reception reports from foreign listeners are sent for verification and acknowledgment to Station Engineer, AIR, Delhi." (Reception of all AIR stations-including Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and so on -should be reported to AIR, Delhi.)

Rex Gillett, Australia, reports a nice verie from HS8PD (note official callsign), Bangkok, Siam; this very colorful card with yellow background, features a map of Siam and below the map the skyline of Bangkok, both being in white; "the card is a worthy addition to any collection," Gillett states; his verie was marked, "Yours is our second report since the war." Frequency was given as 6.040 but is nearer 5.990, according to Mr. Gillett; power was given as 900 watts. HS8PD's schedule was stated to be 5-6:30 a.m.; the BCB station, HS7PJ, on 825 kcs. and HS8PD, however, were stated to be in parallel between 7-9:15 a.m.

On December 1, 1946, William Coo-ley, Fairchance, Pennsylvania, received verification from CBLX, 15.090, 7500 watts, Montreal, Quebec, Canada: it was stated that studios are in Montreal, transmitter at Vercheres, and operating time was listed as 7 a.m.-8 p.m. daily; card was signed by J. Marcotte who added the footnote, "This frequency has been in use only since October 23, and you are the first one reporting reception of CBLX." simply address, CBLX, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

A Swedish correspondent, Gunnar Persson, has received a letter verification from Sudwestfunk, Baden-Baden, Moltkestrabe 5, Kaiserin Elisabeth, French Zone of Germany; gave frequency of 6.321, with schedule of 2 a.m.-12:45 p.m., Sundays from 2 a.m. to 6 p.m. The same monitor has re-ceived a QSL card from Norway with picture of Oslo; this verified the Fredrikstad experimental short-wave transmitter on about 6.185, scheduled 12 noon-1:30 p.m. and 3:45-5 p.m. with 8 kw. power; address, Administration Telegraphs Radio Department, of Broadcast Division, Oslo, Norway (Norge). Also reported is "the new QSL card with map of Italy" from



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AC OPERATION: 50-60 cycles, 110-120 volts. Elec-trostatically shielded isolation power transformer. Send in your name for our mailing list.

RADIO EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTORS 312 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles 15, California **RADIO NEWS** Radio Italiana, Via Arsenale 21, Torino, Italy (Italia). And from Spain came a letter verifying reception of Radio S.E.U., Station EDV10, Diego de Leon, 48, Madrid, Spain (Espana).

Buddy Giles, Texas, recently received verification from JLU-2 and JVU-2, Tokyo, Japan, signed by Major Carl E. Frisby; address, Technical Supervisor, Japanese Radio Systems, Headquarters, 8th U.S. Army Signal Office, Tokyo Communications Center, A.P.O. No. 181, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

* * * This Month's Schedules

Alaska—A letter verie from WXFG gives power as 600 watts; said is beamed to Seattle. Uses a frequency of around 12.255 and can be heard usually around 10 p.m.-1 a.m., irregularly. (Rice)

Albania—ZAA, 7.852, Radio Tirana, has English news between 4-4:15 p.m. daily now. (Hughes)

Andorra—Radio Andorra, 5.985 (varying), has a daily English period between 3:30-4 p.m., produced by Freemantle Overseas Radio Network, London; is good level in England. (Rowden) This station is heard well in the eastern U.S., mostly in Spanish, to around 7 p.m. closedown.

Australia—VLC9, 17.84, to Eastern North America evenings, has been dropped; only VLA9, 21.600 is used, 7:15-8:30 p.m. The special DX program continues to be given at 8:10 p.m. Saturday, immediately following the 8 p.m. newscast. The West Coast beam, 11:45 p.m.-12:45 a.m., is heard over VLA4, 11.77; VLB9, 9.615; VLC4, 15.32; and VLG7, 15.16; the special DX program on Sunday is at 12:30 a.m. (Balbi)

For the 11 a.m.-12 noon beam to West Coast, currently in use are VLA8, 11.76; VLC6 (or VLB9), 9.615; and VLG4, 11.84. (Balbi)

VLR2, 6.150, Melbourne, signs off at 9 a.m. (Dilg) Usually has a good signal here in West Virginia mornings; relays the BBC news from London at 8 a.m., followed by Australian news.

Here in the East, VLQ2, 7.215, Brisbane, has had improved signals lately; news is heard well at 8 a.m. VLW7, 9.52, Perth, which signs off at 11 a.m., is one of the best Australians this winter.

VLC10, 21.680, is being used again to Britain, 2-3:15 a.m., replacing VLA2, 9.615, which was used only a few days on this transmission. (Balbi) Is heard on West Coast, 4:15-6:30 p.m., to Forces in Pacific; opens rather weak but signal improves to fairly good during last hour; in this beam, the 19and 25-m. band frequencies are inaudible on West Coast. (Dilg) All three -21.680, 11.77, and 15.200—are sometimes heard in the East in this transmission.

Bermuda—SFD2, 10.335, was heard recently at 8:58 a.m. contacting WOG2. (Ferguson) Call is probably "ZFD2."

British Somaliland—Radio Somali, 7.126, Hargeisa, is being heard again



ENCLOSED FIND

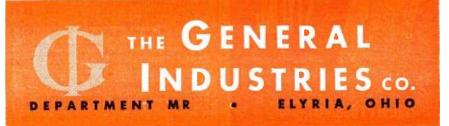
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mornings on the West Coast, best around 9:15 a.m. (Dilg)

The BSWL reports that Radio Somali opened in 1942 in Harar (Abyssinia) as a local force station, using a homemade transmitter of about 200 watts made from captured enemy material; it moved from Harar to Hargeisa in 1943 and was taken over by the Government there, which had purchased a 600 watt American transmitter (amateur type), used as the Radio Somali station until November, 1943. Hargeisa is the temporary capital of British Somaliland, and is situated 110 miles southwest of Berbera, the chief seaport; QRA of Radio Somali is Information and Broadcasting Department, Hargeisa, British Somaliland.

Bulgaria—LZB, 7.460, Radio Sofia, is heard in England daily with an English program between 3:30-3:40 p.m. sign-off. (Hughes)

Burma-Official schedules received direct from Radio Rangoon list English transmissions as 8:15-8:45 p.m., with headline news at 8:30 p.m., on 9.543; 1:15-2 a.m., with news at 1:30a.m., on 6.035; and 8:40-10:15 a.m., with news at 8:45 a.m., and headline news and summary of next day's programs at 10:10 a.m., on 9.543; those are "weekday" schedules, and for Mondays, only the last period is listed. Programs are heard daily between 6:15-7 a.m. in Hindustani, presumably on 6.035.

Canada-CKRZ, 6.060, is a new station added by the CBC's International Service in the Caribbean and Latin American beam, 6:20-7:35 p.m. daily; in this beam, CKRA, 11.76, is heard at the same time daily, except Sunday when it runs to 9:05 p.m. closedown. The European beam is radiated on CKNC, 17.82, 9:30 a.m.-12:45 p.m. daily, and 7 a.m.-12:45 p.m. Sunday; CKCX, 15.19, 9:30 a.m.-12 noon daily, and 7 a.m.-12 noon Sunday; CKCS, 15.32, 12:05-3 p.m. daily; CHOL, 11.72, 1-6 p.m. daily; and CKLO, 9.63, 3:15-6 p.m. daily. Incidentally, the CBC is sending out a fine monthly booklet entitled "Canada Calling," from the new address of the International Service, CBC, P.O. Box 7,000, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. (Flitcraft, Cooley)

CKRO, 6.150, Winnipeg, Manitoba, has "Night Final" news at 12 midnight; CKRX, 11.72, also Winnipeg, is heard as late as 12 midnight. CBRX, 6.160, Vancouver, British Columbia, has news at 2:45 a.m., usually is fair signal. (Reed) This latter one usually is heard well here in West Virginia with the news at 12 midnight.

Cape Verde Islands—CR4AA, 6.465, Praia, is correct call. (URDXC) If this station is still on the air, your ISW Editor would welcome schedules.

Celebes—Radio Makassar's 5.030 frequency recently has been a much better signal than its 9.260 (varying) outlet; peaks around 7 a.m. (Dilg)

Ceylon-Radio SEAC, 11.77, Colombo, is heard with very poor quality in its 7:30 a.m.-12 noon transmission, being QRM'd by GVU, London, RADIO NEWS

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4	MENT CONTRACTOR	etc. will find this book a great help	MA25 25 watt amp	m. system, with mike 77.32 blifier
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	CLAROSTAT Complete Line	R C P Mod. 447 V-O-M	4 12" speake mike, all cab	rs, 4 walnut baffles, 1 Shure bles and plugs)
	RECORDING EQUIPMENT Rek-O-Kut, Model G	Mod. 705 Sig. Gen. 48.51 Mod. 322 Tube Tester. 40.67 Mod. 322P Portable Tester. 44.59	MC075 Complete or 4 25 watt P	utdoor system. (Amplifier, M driver units, 4 4 ¹ / ₂ -foot
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	Rek-O-Kut, Model B5	Sig. Gen. 49.50 BOES Signal Tracer Probe 7.77 Meter Inc. V-O-M 5000 ohms/volt 22.50	Deduct 2% cash dis	scount from all MASCO prices.
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5	Speed-X Mod. 515. \$7.35	223 500	$1^{1/2}$ $5^{1/8}_{8}$ 29c 000 $1^{1/2}_{1/4}$ $1^{3/4}_{4}$ * 35c	speaker. 107.40 National HRO-5TA less speaker. 274.35
	Speed-X Buzzer No. 400 1.06 Carr Speed-X Standard Key No.	on Mod. 100 2.40 226 500.	000 1/16 3/8 290 000 7/8 11/4** 290 1/8 3/4** 250	Speaker for above
1	310	Il with ant, kit and 229 1 m	eg 11/4 1**** 350	With speaker
١	Vibroplex Champion 9.95 ph	ones 6.35 195 100,00	0 Ohm VC less switch 35¢ aft Diameters 1/4".	Hammarlund 129X with speaker
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same frequency, in the BBC's European Service. (Beck) The opening of this transmission at 7:30 a.m. is with *English* news. On 15.120, *Radio SEAC* is a good signal at 6 a.m. when relaying the BBC news from London, also has BBC news relay at 8, 9:30 p.m.; in some locations, suffers bad interference from HCJB, Quito, Ecuador, 15.115, from 7:30 p.m. daily sign-on of Colombo.

Chile—CE1180, 11.997, Santiago, usually has a good signal around 7:30-9 p.m. (Ferguson)

China—XTPA, 11.650, is now sending a better signal to the Eastern U.S.; peaks around 7 a.m. (Ferguson) This station uses mostly Oriental languages, but can be heard here in West Virginia most mornings as late as 9 a.m. when it relays *English* news from Chungking's XGOY, good level but usually is marred by CWQRM.

As usual, on November 18, XGOY left the "summer" frequency of 9.635 and is now heard mornings on approximately 6.143. For the first week after moving to the 49-m band, XGOY opened at 6:35 a.m. on about 6.154/5, closed that transmission at 7:45 a.m., and opened again at 7:50 a.m. on about 6.143. Later on, however, they have been using the 6.143 frequency during both transmissions; first one is heard, 6:35-7:45 a.m.; second one, 7:50-10:30 a.m.; moves to about 11.918 between 10:45-11:45 a.m.; English news is heard at the regular times, 7 a.m., 9 a.m., and 11 a.m. on the respective frequencies; English press dictation (for America) is at 9:30 a.m. (Dilg, Balbi) XGOY uses 7.152 in parallel with its other stations during the entire period from 6:35-11:45 a.m.

Here in the East, XGOY's 6.143 frequency usually is a good signal, in the clear, at 7 a.m. when a woman reads the *English* news; it generally fades out around 8 a.m. here in West Virginia. On the 11.918 frequency, most mornings has a good to excellent signal from around 5 to 6:28 a.m. signoff, all this transmission now appears to be in Chinese.

XMTA, 12.215, opens at 6 a.m. with the Chinese National Anthem; leaves the air normally at 8 a.m.; apparently uses only Oriental languages; location is believed to be Shanghai. ("Radio Call")

XORA, 11.695/8, Shanghai, has English news daily at 5 a.m. ("Radio Call") This station has not been reported as heard in the Eastern U.S. lately.

XLRA, 6.054, Hangchow, (not XRRA, Peiping!), is scheduled, 5:30-9:45 a.m., and relays the XGOY (Chungking) news at 9 a.m. (URDXC)

Rex Gillett, Australia, informs me that XGOE, 9.820, heard in Australia around 8 a.m., is located at Kweilien; has been heard announcing as "broadcasting for the Chinese Army and their Allies." This station has been heard also by Paul Dilg, Monrovia, California.

The projected Nanking station will likely take to the air soon, and can be



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 Heating element wire. 10 ft. coiled 3/16"
 2.55

 Heating element wire. 10 ft. coiled 3/16"
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 Iron Cord Sets with complete plug attachments. 10 for.
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 Carbon brush set. Assorted. 104 brushes. 15 springs. Complete set.
 3.00

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Six types—including non-inductive pie-wound vacuumimpregnated units, pie-wound hermetically sealed glass units, and single-layer vitreous-enameled units. Tolerance $\pm 1\%$. Five types available from stock in $\frac{1}{2}$ -and l-watt units ranging from 0.10 to 2,000,000 ohms.

NON-INDUCTIVE RESISTORS

For use in radio frequency circuits where resistors of practically constant resistance and impedance are required. Available in the vitreous-enamel tubular type with special winding and in hermetically sealed-in glass type with special winding and vacuum tube base.

"DIVIDOHM" ADJUSTABLE VITREOUS ENAMELED RESISTORS

Use them for multi-tap resistors or voltage dividers, and for obtaining odd values of resistance quickly. Consist of vitreous-enameled resistors of the lug type with wire exposed along one side for contact with adjustable lugs.

"BROWN DEVIL" AND LUG-TYPE VITREOUS ENAMELED RESISTORS

Ohmite's dependable, general-purpose resistors. Available in ratings of 10 to 200 watts. Smaller sizes have tinned copper wire terminals; larger sizes have lug terminals.

"LITTLE DEVIL" INSULATED COMPOSITION RESISTORS

An extremely small, sturdy resistor. Three sizes $-\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 watt, in 10 ohms to 22 megohms. Tolerance \pm 10%. Light, compact, easy to install. Available only from Ohmite distributors.

Write for Catalog 18. Contains helpful information on rheostats, resistors, tap switches, chokes, and attenuators.





STOCK OR SPECIAL UNITS AVAILABLE

February, 1947



expected to use several frequencies. Watch for it!

Czechoslovakia—Prague's English transmissions, aired from OLR4A, 11.840, 3:30 p.m. daily, consists of talks and news of topical interest, together (Continued on page 153)

> **5-Tube Ham Super** (Continued from page 63)

is simple: the manual bias (r.f. gain) control R_{16} sets the initial bias desired, then with signal, the diode section of tube 6SF7 rectifies and passes, by means of the customary load resistance and filter circuits, a negative d.c. voltage in accordance with the strength of the received signal, which is applied to the grid of the i.f. tube. When S_2 is open, a.v.c. is applied and to use m.v.c. only, it is closed. The circuit has the desirable characteristic of allowing initial bias to be set at any convenient point by means of R_{16} and a.v.c. will have as a "take-off" point, this particular amount of initial bias, thus a.v.c. does not come in until signal input strength exceeds the initial bias, which all boiled down means your receiver does not, as is usual, lose sensitivity when on a.v.c.

The tuning gang shown in the photos is a re-vamped single section condenser, which has had the center. plates of the stator deleted, leaving effectively a split stator condenser of about thirty-five µµfd. per section, with a solid shaft for the rotor drive. When the isolantite end-plates are bolted firmly to the chassis, this allows a solid, well-insulated tuning gang to be obtained very cheaply; it gives smooth no-backlash tuning and is recommended, but if desired two separate thirty-five $\mu\mu$ fd. condensers can be ganged in its place, or a splitstator job can be purchased.

The power transformer used was a

80 METERS.

- L₂-20 t. closewound, C_{1b} tap 13 t. from gnd. Cathode tap 7 t. from gnd. C₂ is 75 $\mu\mu$ fd. in coll form.
- L₁-40 t. closewound, C_{1a} tap 26 t. from gnd. Ant. tap 10 t. from gnd. C₂ is 25 $\mu\mu$ fd. in coil form.

40 METERS.

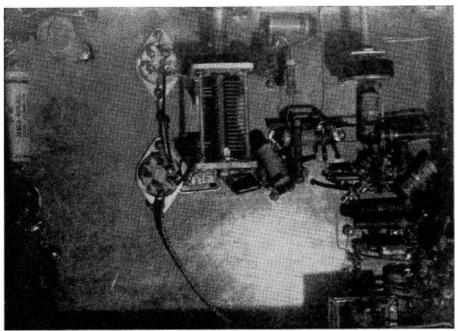
- L₂—18 t; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long, C_{1b} tap 6 t, from gnd. Cathode tap 5 t, from gnd. C₃ is 75 $\mu\mu$ fd. in coil form.
- L₁—23 t; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long, C₁ tap 8 t. from gnd. Ant. tap 6 t. from gnd. C₂ is 25 $\mu\mu$ id. in coil form.
- 20 METERS.
 - L₂—9 t; 1¹/₄" long, C_{1b} tap 3 t. from gnd. Cathode tap 2¹/₂ t. from gnd. C₄ is 75 $\mu\mu$ fd. in coll form.
 - L₁—12 t; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long, C_{1a} tap 3 t. from gnd. Ant. tap $2\frac{1}{2}$ t. from gnd. C₂ is 15 $\mu\mu$ id. in coil form.
- 10 METERS
- L₂-3 t; $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long, C_{1b} tap 1 t. from gnd. Cathode tap $\frac{3}{4}$ t. from gnd. C_3 is 50 $\mu\mu$ fd. in coll form. L₁-6 t; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long, C_{1a} tap $1\frac{3}{4}$ t. from
- L₁—6 t; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long, C_{1a} tap $1\frac{3}{4}$ t. from gnd. Ant. tap 1 t. from gnd. C₂ is 15 $\mu\mu$ id. in coil form.
- Note: Mica compression padders may be used for C₂, C₃ with results equal to the air padders shown.

Winding specifications for colls covering 10, 20, 40, and 80 meter bands.

war surplus item, which accounts for the low H.V. secondary voltage. Most of the standard transformers available have either a 610 or 630 volt center tapped secondary. If it is necessary to use one of these, it would be advisable to place a resistor in series with the "B plus" lead to drop the output to 250 volts at the point indicated. A ten watt, 900 or 1000 watt resistor will be satisfactory in most cases.

Built as shown, it will be found the job is absolutely stone-quiet, with the r.f. and audio gain wide open, and antenna lead disconnected, a condition (Continued on page 120)

Under chassis view of home-built 5-tube superheterodyne short-wave receiver.



RADIO NEWS



To stimulate its radio and television training programs, this famous resident radio and television school is offering men interested in television this unusual opportunity.

you are unable to leave home to go to a resident school, N.Y.T.I. of N.J. can supply you with parts to build a television chassis in your own home. You will be supplied with the same instructions and directions with which the school's resident students are equipped, when they reach the stage in their training that calls for television set construction. If you already have a sound radio background, with experience in building radio receivers, you will be surprised to find how much you can learn about television by building this set.

N.Y.T.I. of N.J. is one of America's leading resident schools for men seeking dependable, thorough, up-to-the-minute training in the various fields of radio and television.

The schooling offered by N.Y.T.I. of N.J. is particularly useful to those who recognize the high-earning possibilities of technical training in radio and television and are willing to tackle the class and laboratory work offered, regardless of their previous education.

No high-school diplomas are needed for entrance. But N.Y.T.I. of N.J. requires that a student be earnest, sincere, and radio-minded. Students without proper mathematical backgrounds are taught the radio and

You can build a direct viewing television chassis similar to the for pictured above, either in your own home or in the magni-ficently equipped shops and laboratories of this famous television

school, located square in the HEART of America's television manufacturing and broadcasting industry. Mail the coupon at the right to get full details,





tical System, used in big picture, projection type, television receivers. This famous television school's location in the heart of the television industry, helps it to get such scarce scientific equipment. At N.Y.T.I. of N.J. all types of television receivers are available for student study.

Advertisement



television mathematics they need. Several students with only grammar school educations have successfully completed advanced technical television courses.

A considerable number of out-of-state students attend the school because of its excellent, practical type of radio and television courses, so difficult to get anywhere else in the world today. Living quarters are obtainable by single students.

You Put Into Practice Everything You Learn

Students at N.Y.T.I. of N.J. particularly like the way the school puts into practice what it teaches. You may actually build a 17-tube television chassis. You also help build as many as 7 radio receivers of different types, a total of 75 electronic educational devices. Class study, and laboratory study, in the proper combination, increase interest-and your hands get as smart as your head.

A 17-tube, experimental, television chassis may be built by all resident students of television, and may be kept as their own property, if they so choose.

Located in the Heart of the Electronic Industry

The New York Technical Institute of New Jersey is in Newark, N. J., just across the river from New York City (only 20 minutes from Broadway by subway or train). The school is located in the heart of America's great radio and electronics industry. Such leading television, radio and electronics manufacturers as R.C.A., Western Electric, Du Mont, Federal and Edison are nearby. This means that the school offers numerous advantages, as it is in touch with the most recent developments in radio and television.

Highly qualified television and radio instructors are here in abundance. Equipment is easier to get. Television students are offered exceptional advantages in this great electronic center.

MAIL THE COUPON TO GET FULL INFORMATION . . . FREE

The school issues a special Bulletin which illustrates and describes its truly exceptional facilities and equipment. This Bulletin also describes classes that may be attended, housing conditions, costs, hours, etc. If you are interested in Television-you will want to read this Bulletin. You can have it free, merely by mailing the coupon at right.

The school will also be happy to send you complete information about the television kits and directions which are now available to you if you desire to build your own television chassis at home.

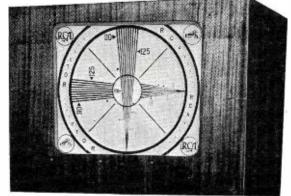
Just fill out the coupon at right and mail it NOW to: New York Technical Institute of New Jersey, Dept. 12, 158 Market Street, Newark, N. J

February, 1947



Big picture television $(16'' \times 211/4'')$ in the flesh at N.Y.T.I. of N.J. When it comes to television regime NY vision receivers, N.Y.-T.I. of N.J. has it! All types of television receivers are available for student use and instruction at the school.

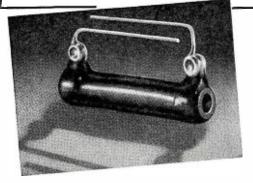




Standard laboratory type test pattern used for determining picture perfection in all types of television transmitters and receivers. (You can see it at N.Y.T.I. of N.J.)

158 Mari	et Street, Newark, New Jersey
ing the res	here if you wish to receive the Special FREE Bulletin describ ident school of the New York Technical Institute of New Jerse Newark, N. Jincluding its facilities, equipment, course
offered, co	sts, hours, etc.
Check vision chas	here if you wish complete information about building a tele sis in your own home.
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	Zone
City	

RATED RESISTANCE INDEFINITELY





5131 West 25th Street, Cicero 50, Illinois

Division of the National Lock Washer Company. Newark, N.J.



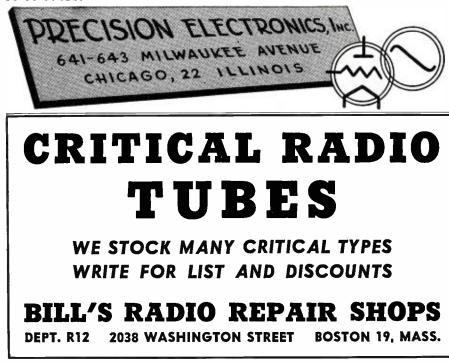
Lectrahm's method of manufacture has established an enviable reputatian as praviding a most dependable, lasting performance at rated resistance of any resistors made. They're solid—consistent performance—no variance over long hard usage. Resistance wire is silver soldered to the solder lugs by special process (not by torch method of brazing) far perfect electrical bond always. Wire and lugs are completely embedded in high temperature vitreous ename!. Write for complete data.

NEW! faster, easier servicing by "listening in" with PRECISION ELECTRONICS SIGNAL TRACER

Real versatility! The "number one" instrument in any Service Man's equipment. Probe with Polystyrene tip (operates an frequencies up to 300MC) fop quality parts throughout and exclusive engineering features. Outstanding "on-the-job" superiority!

\$29<u>95</u> COMPLETE 115 VOLTS

Checks signal stage by stage in R.F., I.F., and Audio sections. Speeds location of intermittents, opens, shorts, hums and noisy circuits with set hot or cold—checks coils, condensers, transformers, resistors, speakers, tubes! See your (Jobber or write for descriptive literature. (Please address Dept. B)



very much to be desired in any receiver, and seldom to be found, especially in the cheaper products. Sensitivity is very good, especially if a 7V7 tube is used as a mixer; selectivity comes close to crystal filter; a.v.c. is adequate and simple, and does not impair weak signals; bandspread is more than adequate, and is adjustable; enough controls are provided to give complete control of the receiver; appearance is neat; the receiver is completely self-contained, excepting speaker only-no inconsiderable list of advantages for the builder's \$20-\$25 worth.

Reception, both fone and c.w., has been very gratifying on 80 meters. The b.f.o. gives a good beat note and the i.f. selectivity was found surprisingly good for this type of work. On fone the 5-tuber brings in house volume sigs, and most of the states have been copied on c.w. Alaska and Canada produced, in one evening's listening, good Q5/S7-8 sigs. There is no sense of flimsiness nor any annoying instability apparent when tuning the receiver, and all in all, it represents about as good a return for the time and money invested as can be imagined.

The author wishes to acknowledge, with thanks, the suggestions and advice on the a.v.c. circuit shown, made by Mr. Harold Harding, a veteran oldtimer in receiver experimentation and construction.

-30-



encased in a light perforated can and is fan-cooled.

Embodying a number of new design principles, this new synchronous motor is exclusively different from any other type commercially available. For example, it is the smallest nonhunting synchronous motor for its power output and reliability at equivalent cost. Its high efficiency results in low temperature rise under continuous operation conditions (45° C. at 60 c.p.s., 55° C at 50 c.p.s.). Design-elimination of stator tunnel windage noise insures quiet operation. Finally, since the hysteresis rotor eliminates pulsations and is essentially in dynamic balance, it is actually the smoothest running motor that could be selected for driving record-changer equipment; and the inverted stator structure removes all tooth ripple.

In dimensions, its over-all length, including the can, is two inches, and its diameter approximately two and one-half inches. Total weight is slightly over one pound. Attached to the motor by flexible lead wires is a .55 μ fd. condenser for 60 cycle operation, which may be mounted in a convenient chassis location. A solid hysteresis rotor, ground from special alloy steel to extremely close tolerance on diameter, is mounted on a ground stainless steel shaft, which rotates in self-aligning oilite bearings.

RADIO NEWS

The stator construction differs from conventional shaded pole recordchanger motors in that four coils, each held within close resistance tolerance, are used.

Available in the near future to manufacturers and dealers in radio-phonograph combinations, the synchronous motor is now the only type that inherently operates at constant speed regardless of load and voltage changes, and with smoother torque of the hysteresis type rotor to insure low vibration noise level. A smooth-starting motor, it reaches synchronism immediately and, because it is synchronous, the speed of the turntable which it drives is not affected by changes in line voltages.

If we examine the way in which the introduction of this new motor allies itself with more discriminating consumer demand, we find several reasons. The average untrained human ear is critical to pitch changes caused by turntable speed variations of $\frac{1}{2}\%$ or more. The demand for better quality. equipment comes from a discerning public, who will no longer tolerate the more than 1% speed change found in induction motors now used to drive most automatic record changers and turntables.

Comparative tests show that this synchronous motor holds turntable speed constant at 78 r.p.m., whether one or ten records are loaded on the record-changer turntable. On the other hand, most induction motors show a 2 r.p.m. (more than 2%) drop in turntable speed as the corresponding record load increases. Fig. 1 shows actual curves obtained from these tests.

Other tests show that "flutter" and "wow" are held below the $\frac{1}{2}$ % tolerance in the *Fairchild* motor drive, a reduction of more than 50% below the induction drive. Further tests indicate that in this synchronous motor vibration noise level is more than 6 db. lower than the induction motor, measured on both the panel and turntable surface.

Engineers have found that when dynamic or magnetic pickups are desired in a record-changer, the type of motor drive used exerts a strong influence. With a synchronous motor, such improved pickups as the magnetic and dynamic types can be applied more readily than with the induction motor.

Up to now the crystal pickup has been widely used with induction motor drives, because it is inexpensive and offers generally satisfactory performance under ideal conditions. But recently the opinion has been expressed that the crystal type pickup is no longer as good as best quality records deserve, as it produces distortion and severe limitations of response. For use in climates where temperature and humidity are high, it has often been found unsatisfactory.

Through a combination of these factors, there has been a large demand recently for fine quality dynamic and magnetic types of pickups that can give

February, 1947



Just off the press-48 exciting pages of radio parts, equipment, and supplies for dealers, servicemen, amateurs, maintenance, testing, building and experimenting-Thousands of items NOW IN STOCK and ready for IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT! Big feature sections of Radio Sets, Communication Receivers, Amplifiers, Ham Gear, Record Players and Portables, Record Changers and complete Sound Systems. Page after page of bargains and special values in topquality standard-make radio and electronic parts.

Mail Coupon NOW for FREE COPY

Mail coupon below TODAY for your FREE COPY of this latest Concord Buying Guide and Bargain Catalog of Radio and Electronic needs you can order for SAME DAY SHIPMENT from complete stocks in Chicago and Atlanta.





100 RADIO FREQUENCY COILS ALL NEW! ALL USABLE! TREMENDOUS VARIETY! Thousands of Applications in Each Kit

Frequency ranges from 2 meters to 25 kilocycles. Both iron core types and air types included. Many units have mica condensers which can be salvaged for other purposes.

- CHOKES
 WAVE TRAPS
 ANTENNA COILS
- OSCILLATOR COILS
- R.F. COILS TANK COILS
- I.F. TRANSFORMERS

and many other types in kit With proper trimmers and associated parts every coil can be used. These KITS are perfect for amateurs, experimenters, servicemen, schools, laboratories, etc.



If these coils were to be purchased separately they would cost over \$75.00.

Almost any one of these coils is worth more than the price of the entire kitl 20% Deposit with Order. Balance C.O.D.

PH0N0-KI

PORTABLE ELECTRIC PHONOGRAPH A REAL QUALITY 110V AC PHONOGRAPH KIT

- Handsome leatherette portable case
- High quality motor with 9" turntable
- Light weight crystal pickup
- 5" Alinco speaker with transformer
- Tone tested 2 tube amplifier with tubes
- Tone control and needle cup
- Nothing else to buy. Only 1 hour to assemble for play. Full instructions supplied.

SPECIÁL YOUR COST \$21.50

WRITE FOR BARGAIN CATALOG

20% deposit with order. Balance C. O. D. All materials sold on money back guarantee

BUYERS SYNDICATE 786 CAREW STREET, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

more faithful and reliable results in playback operation.

How does this situation regarding pickups relate to the subject of motor drives? The answer lies in the motor design. The conventional induction motor's "open-type" construction permits a large magnetic leakage field to exist in space near the motor. This high leakage field, while not affecting a crystal pickup, does adversely affect a magnetic or dynamic pickup. A very audible 60-cycle hum is picked up and reproduced through amplifier and speaker when such a pickup is in proximity with the induction motor.

With the enclosed-type construction of the new synchronous motor, as compared to the open-type of the induction motor, there is a reduction of more than 10 db. in the magnetic leakage field hum reproduced by magnetic or dynamic pickups. It is for that reason that radio-phonograph manufacturers find it essential to use this new synchronous motor in equipment where other-than-crystal pickups are employed.

As for the replacement market, it is a simple matter for a radio serviceman to replace a damaged or unsatisfactory induction motor in a recordchanger with a new synchronous motor. The discerning owner therefore is able to obtain improved performance from his present equipment until new consoles are on the market.

Thus, either as a replacement motor for existing radio-phonograph combinations with record-changer, or as a standard component in new equipment, the new synchronous motor is expected to eliminate several among the most annoying sources of dissatisfaction among critical listeners to fine quality records. -30-

Service Associations (Continued from page 49)

this committee. These include complaints filed with us by OPA, the Better Business Bureau, any dealer against any member in the service field, any customer who may complain about a dealer and complaints of servicemen and distributors.

Broadcast and Publicity Committee -The group looks after the Association's relations with the broadcasting stations and the press.

The broad programs for mutual help and training which have been charted as prime postwar projects of PRSMA are designed to assist radio servicemen to become better technicians and better businessmen. It's our firm belief that the public can be better served at less cost for essential radio service by an organization of qualified, independent service businessmen than by any other type of service set up. Specifically, we plan to raise the standards of radio service in our areas and to secure local recognition of the independent service dealer as a businessman on a par with any other merchant.

It is lamentable but true, that the average service dealer before the war had no recognized standing in his community. To the banker he was anathema. He was held on a cash basis with his suppliers, and, in most cases, looked upon by his fellow businessmen as some jerk who tinkered with radios. Yet this radio service dealer, if he was a good technician, had to have a technical background superior to that required of most of his fellow businessmen, including the banker, and an aptitude for constant study of a dynamic field of activity

Charles R. Denny who was recently named chairman of the Federal Communications Commission takes time out to look over a new Hallicrafters Model SX-42 FM-AM amateur radio receiver. Prior to his new appointment Mr. Denny served as acting chairman of the Commission after Paul A. Porter resigned.



RADIO NEWS

which was erupting more new ideas per month than the average businessman had to cope with in a year.

In a tangible way, the PRSMA helps to channel a large volume of radio service business into the stores of members of the association. To accomplish this a radio service merchandising program has been developed. As a part of this program we are using 15 spot announcements, two fifteen minute programs and six FM spots on radio service per week over Station WFIL in Philadelphia. These spot announcements and programs encourage the listener to phone the PRSMA for radio service. Calls originating from these announcements are turned over to the member dealer whose place of business is nearest the point where service is required. This radio program will be broadened as time goes on and will be supported by suitable advertising in the leading local papers and other media.

Another project of PRSMA is a complete course in basic television installation and servicing, which is being given in cooperation with Radio Station WFIL in Philadelphia. Other courses in AM, FM and television are being mutually sponsored with various educational institutions in the Philadelphia area.

The service dealer has unjustly been the butt of many thoughtless charges. In our area, television and FM are now a reality. The service dealer has been wrongly criticized for not becoming an expert on television service and installation. Those who level this sort of charge against the independent service dealer are either wholly ignorant of the basic functions of radio servicing or are using it as a smoke screen to mask some selfish plan or ambition.

Radio service dealers are concerned only with adjusting and repairing equipment that has been designed, manufactured and delivered to a dealer or end user. While an understanding of radio theory and circuit application is important, the prime need of a dealer is for full and complete information about the particular piece of equipment he is called on to install or service. What manufacturer to date has revealed to anyone outside of his own organization circuit details or other pertinent information on either television or FM receivers which he plans to produce? It is obvious that until the manufacturers supply the technical data necessary for installing and repairing their equipment, there is little the independent service dealer can do to equip himself with the specific information absolutely necessary for intelligent installation and servicing of the manufacturer's equipment.

Perhaps one of the most important parts of the PRSMA program is the plan to help the individual dealer become a better merchandiser and businessman. It is the purpose of this program to encourage the dealer to

February, 1947



SERVICEMEN:

Solves your service problems with phonographs and record changers . . . builds new profits! 5 crystal cartridges have been "standardized" to replace 58 different popular types of all makes—a feature made possible by the new, post-war Shure Lever System. The "Pack" contains the 5 Shure Lever-Type Cartridges, including Model W57AN with the sapphire-point needle. Specific cross-reference chart for exact cartridge replacement is printed on carton. Your Shure Distributor has the "Packs" in stock. Write or call him now!

MODEL W50 . . . LIST PRICE \$25.75 . . . CODE: RUPAC

Manufactured under Shure Patents-Licensed under Patents of the Brush Development Company

SHURE BROTHERS, Inc.

Microphones and Acoustic Devices 225 West Huron Street, Chicago 10, Illinois

CABLE ADDRESS: SHUREMICRO

* for replacement of worn pre-war changers * for constructing your own radio-phono combination it's

WEBSTER best known name in **RECORD CHANGERS**

When you replace your old, worn changer, or construct your own radio-phono combination - do as so many others have wisely done - choose Webster. Known for their high fidelity of reproduction, precision-made parts, and smooth, dependable performance, Webster Changers are truly "The Choice of Music Lovers.



Model 36 Shuts Itself Off after the last record has played Plays "inside-out" or home recordings when in manual play position. Cushioned spindle pro-tects records, Webster 4-pole, shaded pole motor, improved rim drive, feather-touch pick-up, and simplified changer mechanism for long dependable service. All ports heavy gauge, copper or plated steel. Plays ten 12-inch or twelve 10-inch records. Dimensions: 14" x 14" x 9" overall (6/2" above main plate, 21/2" below.)



Model 50

Compact, Efficient, Model 50 is designed for use in smaller units where space is limited. It has the Webster two-tier bonded construction of changer mechanism, cushioned spindle, manual play position, improved rim drive, and feather-touch pickup. All parts are heavy gauge, copper-ploted steel, and built for long dependable service. Plays ten 12-inch or twelve 10-inch records. Dimensions: 12" x 127/8" x 9" overall (61/2" abave main plate, 21/2" below.)





WEBSTER USCHICAGO SEIO BLOOMINGDALE AVE. CHICAGO 39, ILLINOIS

operate his business as any successful business must be operated. Accurate records and accounting to enable him to pass up service jobs that lose money. Clean, efficient service shops and store layouts that have eye-appeal. Effective use of his window display space with the right kind of displays, changed frequently. These are all segments of a program for merchandising education which will bring material benefits to every active member of the Association.

Predicated on our own experiences in Philadelphia we believe good radio service organizations will receive enthusiastic support and tangible assistance from broadcasting stations and particularly wholesale radio suppliers which service the radio Association's area.

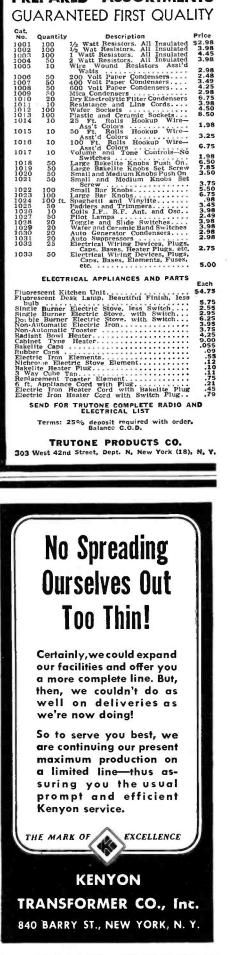
Broadcasting station operators know that the quality of their programs is no better than the efficiency of the receiver that reproduces it. Efficient, capable radio service, widely available, is a decided asset to the broadcaster as well as the set user. Since most broadcasting station managers recognize this need for improved radio service they are usually ready to cooperate wholeheartedly with a service dealer organization which will lift the quality of radio receiver performance. Engineering personnel from the broadcasting stations are usually available as instructors in association training programs in receiver servicing and installation.

The radio service association will usually find a staunch friend in the power and light company which serves its area. These organizations are constantly looking for new ways to give their customers more value for their electrical service expenditures and a cooperative service dealer program provides an excellent opportunity in this direction. Power and light companies usually have auditoriums or other meeting rooms which can be used for Association meetings and as classrooms for evening training programs.

PRSMA's staunchest friends have been the radio jobbers of Philadelphia who have consistently given us excellent support. The wholesalers have, in turn, benefited greatly from this cooperation. In a recent survey of buying preferences conducted among local radio servicemen the question was asked whether they bought their supplies locally through radio parts wholesalers, from outside suppliers or by mail. Ninety-nine per cent of the servicemen indicated they bought all of their supplies from local jobbers when the parts were available here.

In the final analysis it is the customer-the radio set user-who gains most from the activities of an active and alert radio service organization. Dealers cooperating to raise the horizons of radio service as a business can eliminate the chiselers, the racketeers and the fly-by-nights quicker and more effectively than could the individual dealer acting

PREPARED ASSORTMENTS



RADIO NEWS

alone. Further, the Association results in a pooling of practical knowledge and experience which is reflected in improved methods of operation in members' shops and more value to the customer for his radio service dollar.

In years past, attempts have been made to form national associations of servicemen. It is the opinion of those of us who have been associated with successful service organizations for a number of years that there is no particular need at the present time for a national association of service dealers. However, we do feel that strong state associations should be built up. These state associations should be cooperative groups of autonomous local radio service dealers' organizations who can combine their activities for solving their problems on a state-wide basis.

The intense interest which has been spreading among service dealers throughout the State of Pennsylvania on the subject of adequate and equitable radio service associations, crystallized recently in a meeting at Harrisburg for the purpose of forming a state association. The meeting brought together officers and representatives of dealers and associations in Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadel-phia, Lehigh Valley and Williamsport. Representatives of the radio parts wholesalers and the broadcasting stations also attended the meeting. From plans drafted at this and a subsequent meeting a State Federation of Radio Servicemen's Associations will soon become a reality. We believe that through the medium of this organization a state-wide program will be developed and carried out which will go far towards helping the individual service dealer and provide radio set users with an increasingly higher standard of radio service. -30-

Dan Rober of New York acted as stand-in for Maurice Kraay. W9HEI, who was declared winner of the Hammarlund SP100-X Super-Pro when "Buck" Stretcher (the character seated on the receiver) presented the award. The contest to "name-thepixy" was sponsored by Sun Radio & Electronics Co., Inc. of New York for all hams.



February, 1947







ROY BROWN UNGER has been appointed to the post of assistant sales manager

of the jobber division of The World Products Corporation of Cleveland, manufacturers of home and automobile radio aerials. Mr. Unger was

graduated in 1943 from Cornell Uni-

versity. As a first lieutenant of the field artillery he served overseas with the 77th Division on Okinawa and the Philippines.

His new duties include developing and directing new advertising and merchandising plans, expediting shipments and supplying customers with a complete service of sales aids.

C. J. ANTHONY has been appointed merchandising manager of the John Meck Industries, radio manufacturers of Plymouth, Indiana.

Mr. Anthony has been associated with the company since 1943 and has held posts of assistant to the sales manager, personnel director and sales promotion manager.

Three years before his association with Meck he was employed in the wholesale marketing department of the Pure Oil Company.

AERO NEEDLE COMPANY of Chicago manufacturers of the Aeropoint phonograph needle, have recently an-nounced the appointment of The Sampson Company of 3201 South Michigan Avenue, as exclusive distributor of the company's products in the Chicagoland area.

RICHARD MATTISON, who for many years has been associated with Tung-Sol Lamp Works,

Inc., as manager of their wholesale division, recently joined the Minerva National Sales Corporation as general manager.



In his new post Mr. Mattison will

direct sales activities in connection with the merchandising of the Minerva line of radios, radio-phonograph combinations, FM and television receivers.

JEFFERSON-TRAVIS INCORPORATED has become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation of New York.

Jefferson-Travis, manufacturers of marine radio and radiotelephone equipment, will operate as a separate company and will have at its disposal the engineering, purchasing, production, promotion and management counsel of Emerson personnel.

Robert C. Berner, an official of Emerson, has been elected president of Jefferson-Travis Incorporated and Harold Lloyd, formerly with the parent company has been named general manager. Ray Friedman will remain in his post of sales manager while Joseph Mas will continue to serve as chief engineer.

GENERAL CEMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Rockford, Illinois was recently admitted as a new member of the Radio Manufacturers' Association by the RMA Board of Directors.

The company manufactures a line of products for the radio serviceman, including cement, dial belts and kits, wire strippers, etc.

BRUCE R. LAFFERTY has been promoted to the post of general service manager

for The Hallicrafters Company of Chicago.

Mr. Lafferty, a veteran of eighteen years in the radio field, was formerly assistant to the general service manager of the com-



pany. He has been associated with the CAA as a radio engineer in charge of field installations and with the Chicago Ordnance District.

RADIO EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTORS,

West Coast outlet for a complete line of service and amateur parts and equipment, has recently moved to their new modern store at 312 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles.

The new location comprises 5000 square feet of floor space with 1500 feet set aside as a "ham shack" containing a complete line of amateur radio supplies

One of the features of the new store is a technician's lounge where the latest news and technical information on radio is available. The downtown store at 709 South Main Street will continue to operate under the guidance of Jack Robbins.

RADIO CRAFTSMEN, INC., has entered the loudspeaker business, according to the company's vice-president and general manager, Byron L. Friend.

The company will produce a com-plete line of 8", 10" and 12" speakers with deliveries being made currently on the "Standard," "Master" and "De Luxe" lines.

Designed to be used as replacement units in radio-phonograph combinations and public address systems, these speakers are being merchandised through local jobbers. * *

GORDON S. CARBONNEAU, president of the company bearing his name, has

announced the entry of his organization into the loudspeaker field in both the jobber and equipment lines.



Mr. Carbonneau, who served as production engineer for Utah Radio Prod-

ucts of Chicago, has been active in the radio industry for the past 25 vears.

Although processing and manufac-turing operations of Carbonneau Industries will be centered in Grand Rapids, Michigan, advertising and jobber sales offices will be located in Chicago.

* * *

DAN D. HALPIN, a pioneer in the promotion of commercial television, has been named television receiver sales manager for RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation of America.

Mr. Halpin who has been engaged in television activities since he joined the division in 1940, is a past president of the American Television Society, a member of the Sales Executives Club of New York and past president of the Notre Dame Club of New York. While at Notre Dame, Mr. Halpin managed the 1930 national championship football team. *

MYRON J. MORRIS has recently been named manager of the service division

for Electronic Corporation of America.

In his new position, Mr. Morris will be responsible for the company's Integrated Service Plan which coordinates technical



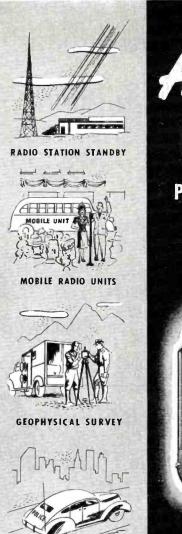
information, parts and service facilities for dealers.

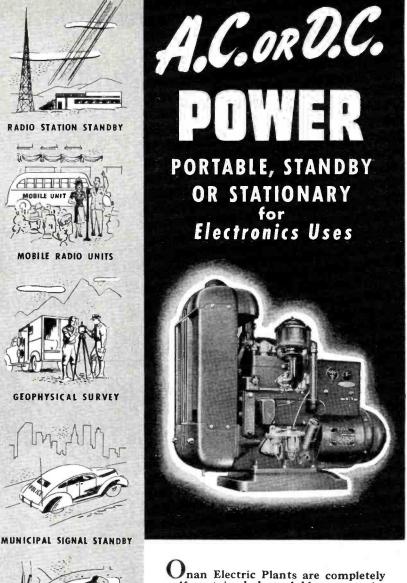
Prior to joining ECA, Mr. Morris was a radio and radar instructor for the Naval Signal Corps and a radar technician attached to the Naval Aviation Supply Office. *

RADIO MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIA-TION and the National Association of Broadcasters have recently appointed a joint committee to provide closer cooperation on major radio problems, including the development of FM, television and other services in the public interest.

The liaison committee, made up of five members from each organization, includes, for RMA: W. R. G. Baker, General Electric Company, Walter Evans, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Frank M. Folsom, Radio Corporation of America, Paul V. Galvin,

February, 1947





self-contained, dependable power units built in a wide range of sizes and standard voltages.

Lightweight, one or two-cylinder, aircooled models offer the maximum in portability for many applications. Port-able A.C. models—350 to 3,000 watts; portable D.C. models—600 to 5,000 watts.

Although widely used for intermittent service as standby units, Onan two, four, and six-cylinder water-cooled plants are built for continuous heavyduty operation . . . stationary or mobile. A.C. models—3 KW to 35 KW; D. C. models-3.5 KW to 10 KW.

WRITE FOR FOLDER

.

ONAN Electric Plants are available in many sizes and madels. ALTERNATING CURRENT: 350 to 35,000 watts in all standard valtages and frequencies. DIRECT CURRENT 600 to 10,000 watts, 115 and 230 volts. BATTERY CHARGERS: 500 to 3,500 watts; 6, 12, 24 and 32 volts.



RAILROAD RADIO

AMATEUR RADIO

"SPOT" RECORDING



Galvin Manufacturing Corporation, and E. A. Nicholas, Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation. NAB members include: T. A. M. Craven, Station WOL, Washington, D. C., William Fay, Station WHAM, Rochester, New York, Gordon Gray, Station WSJS, Winston-Salem, N. C., James Shouse, Station WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Carleton D. Smith, Station WRC, Washington D. C.

HECTOR A. CASTELLUCCI was promoted recently to the post of assist-

ant manager of the sales division of Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation.

Mr. Castellucci, who has been associated with *Farnsworth* as a procurement specialist, is



well-known in the radio and appliance industry, having been associated with Grigsby-Grunow Company, Universal Cooler Corporation, World Utilities, Inc., and Servel Incorporated

His offices will be maintained at the Fort Wayne, Indiana, headquarters of the company.

LAND-C-AIR SALES, INC., is the corporate name of a new sales representatives' organization recently organized by Robert E. Sargent, Paul Nichols and Walter C. Hustis.

The three founders of the new company were all formerly employed by *Jefferson-Travis Corporation*. Mr. Sargent and Mr. Hustis served as Western and Eastern Sales managers respectively, while Mr. Nicholas was director of purchases for the company.

The new company is located at 14-16 Pearl Street, New York City.

B. V. K. FRENCH. well-known radio engineer, has recently joined the Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc.,

staff as director of field relations for the company.

In his new post Mr. French will act as liaison between the radio manufacturer and the servicing profession. He



will assist in the expansion of the company's "Photofact" service to radio technicians.

Mr. French has served in various engineering capacities with Federal Telephone and Telegraph Co. of Buffalo, RCA License Division Laboratory and P. R. Mallory Company of Indianapolis. During the war he served on the Joint Army-Navy Standardization Board. He is a senior member of the I.R.E. and has served as chairman of the Connecticut and Indianapolis sections.

ILLINOIS CONDENSER COMPANY, INC., have moved into their new plant located at 1616 North Throop Street, Chicago, and are now in full operation at the new address.

RADIO NEWS

The manufacturing facilities of the company are now housed in a modern, air-conditioned, one-story structure which was specifically designed to meet the firm's production, laboratory and research requirements.

The dust-proof quarters are illuminated with fluorescent lighting and a plant broadcasting unit brings recordings and FM broadcasts to the works.

* * *

C. RUSSELL FELDMANN. formerly president of *National Union Radio Corporation*, was recently elevated to the post of chairman of the board of the company.

Succeeding Mr. Feldmann as president of the company is Kenneth C. Meinken, who has been associated with *National Union* since 1941 as assistant to the president.

Other corporation officers elected to fill new posts included: Winfield H. Carey, to the office of treasurer and Jerome V. Deevy who was named secretary of the company.

- - -

AMOS H. CAREY has been named the new director of manufacturing for the

John Meck Industries of Plymouth, Indiana.

Mr. Carey, who was formerly in charge of manufacturing for the Radio Corporation of America, came to John Meck Indus-



tries from Sprague Electric Company of North Adams, Massachusetts where he was in charge of all operations including special tool design, machine shop and production.

The company manufactures a line of home receivers.

SCOTT RADIO LABORATORIES. INC., held a preview of their new *Scott* Video, for the benefit of their dealers and the press at the Knickerbocker Hotel in Chicago recently.

A telecast of the Chicago Blackhawks-New York Rangers hockey game was the "feature" attraction of the evening with a special message to *Scott* dealers preceding the regular program.

The new Scott Video has been engineered to provide a direct-view 8x10 inch black and white image from the 12 inch cathode-ray tube. The new television unit is housed in a separate cabinet which is designed to be connected to either the present Scott chassis or the "Phantom," "Philharmonic," "Laureate" or the instrument of Scott prewar manufacture.

All of the video controls are on the television unit while the audio controls are on the regular Scott receiver. Magnetic focusing is employed and operates automatically once the installation is made. A brightness control is provided in addition to a touch tuning meter with needle indication to facilitate precise station settings. -30-

February, 1947

و



Lafayette – the world's largest radio supply house. And what a catalog it is! Its pages are brimming with an amazing display of top-quality radio and electronic equipment—such items as radio parts, complete sets, build-it-yourself kits, amplifiers, microphones, automatic record changers, ham gear, test equipment – as well as hundreds of other items.

144 PAGES - HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED

All the tried-and-tested standard equipment is listed-also many items so recently developed that they're shown here for the first time. And every-thing is in stock-ready for super-speed delivery-economy priced. Be among the first to get your copy of America's greatest radio catalog - FREE.

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100 SIXTH AVENUE • • NEW YORK 13, N. Y. 110 FEDERAL STREET • BOSTON 10, MASS. 24 CENTRAL AVENUE • • NEWARK 2, N. J.	Heavy-Duty Filament Transformer - Two secondary windings-10 ond 7.5 volis at 13 amps CT 5" x 71/4" H. Only CT. Size 37/4" x at this low price. Order NOW from former - Your cost only Second
LAFAYETTE RADIO, Dept. RB-7	former - Your cost only \$2.95
1: 100 Sixth Avenue, New York 13, N. Y.	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
Please send FREE CATALOG at once to:	Famous Leach Relay - Type 1177CPS All-ceramic insular:
Name	DPDT with
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OSCILLOSCOPES-5 Inch 115V. 60 Cyc. BC 412. Complete with All
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2 Mfd. 600 V
ELECTROLYTIC IN METAL CAN- 20-20 Mfd. 250 Volts
40/30/10/10 @ 500-350-350 and 300 V 10 for
ELECTROLYTIC PAPER COND.—Aero- vox and Micamold1 Mfd. 1000 V. 10 for
RESISTORS—Carbon RMA Coded Pop- ular Brands Kit of 100 Ass't ¼, ½, 1, and 2 Watt Tolerance 5% and 10%\$2.50
RESISTORS BY THE DOZEN—Your Choice of Large Stock—½ W. 35c, 1 W. 45c, 2 W
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3E29/829B with Socket
417 A Klystron
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****PRACTICAL** ELECTRICAL MATHEMATICS" by W. E. Rasch. Published by D. C. Heath and Company, Boston. 355 pages. Price \$2.00. While this text is designed primarily for the electrician, much of the material contained in the book is basic and applicable both to the radioman and those working entirely in the electrical field.

The author, an instructor in the Electrical Department of Washburne Trade School in Chicago, has not assumed a knowledge of mathematics on the part of the student over and above the study of arithmetic. From this point the author has proceeded with his exposé of "electrical mathematics" in easy progression, introducing only necessary mathematical techniques when they are needed.

In order to assist the students who use this text, presumably apprentice electricians and journeymen, the problems which appear at the end of each chapter deal with some phase of electrical work which the student may encounter on the job.

"RADIO O P E R A T I N G QUES-**TIONS AND ANSWERS"** by Arthur R. Nilson & J. L. Hornung. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. 409 pages. Price \$3.50.

The new and eighth edition of this practical handbook contains several innovations which should be of interest to those preparing to take FCC examinations for commercial or broadcast licenses.

This eighth edition has been revised to conform with new and altered FCC regulations and expanded to include newly added material. In addition, the new American Standards Association approved symbols for radio, telephone, telegraph and electronics circuits have been adopted and used.

Because of the particular makeup of the book, with the answers directly following the stated question, this text should prove to be invaluable to radio operators preparing for their license examinations. No attempt has been made to cover the over 1300 questions which might be asked on the licensing examination, but a sufficient crosssection is given to permit the student to determine just what sections might prove to be a stumbling block. * *

"PROFESSIONAL RADIO WRIT-ING" by Albert R. Crews. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 463 pages. Price \$4.00.

Although most of our readers are not interested in the professional side of radio programming, we would like to call to their attention, from time to time, noteworthy books dealing with this phase of the broadcast industry. In this book the author has presented a workable guide for the benefit of students and writers who wish to



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Back of the bench, out of the way, but easily readable and always ready for instant use. Those are the features that have made the Multiplex Model 458 V.O.M. a shop and laboratory fa-vorite. All popular ranges of A.C. and D.C. volts, A.C. and D.C. mils, ohms and output are conveniently available Readings are sharply visible on the big 5½" meter. D.C. Volts... ot to 2.000.... in 6 ranges

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Radio Television Supply Co. 1509 S. Figueroa St. Los Angeles 15, Calif. Richmond 9131-Cable Address: RATELCO enter the field of writing for the radio medium. Since this is a specialized work, requiring a new set of writing techniques, Mr. Crews' practical experience as Production Director, Central Division, NBC, qualifies him to speak with considerable authority on the subject.

This book should be of value to the writer who wishes to embrace radio as offering a vast audience for his talents.

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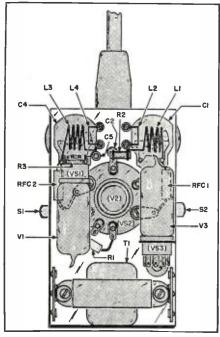
144 mc. Handie Talkie (Continued from page 55)

proximately 8" long. The next section is telescoped down to its normal position and the remainder sticking out from the bottom section is cut off. The same is done with the third section. The modified antenna when fully extended should be approximately 21" long. A ¼ wavelength antenna for the 144 mc. band would be close to 18". The other 3" are used inside the case for support.

A brass plug is turned down on a lathe to fit into the bottom section of the antenna. A shoulder on the plug provides a stop when the antenna is extended. A small groove is also turned on the plug providing a detent for the antenna contact spring. This spring contact is made from a piece of spring bronze and a small V is bent in one end. The vertex of the V rides in the plug groove and holds the antenna extended as well as providing the antenna connection.

The current drain from the filament circuit is 100 ma. in either transmit or receive. The "B" battery drain is approximately 6 ma. on receive and 15 on transmit. At a distance of 8 to 10 miles, two-way com-

Fig. 6. Mechanical layout shows front of chassis assembly of various component parts. Code numbers refer to the schematic diagram illustrated in Fig. 2.

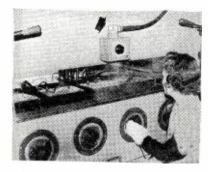


February, 1947

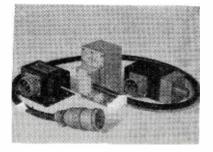




Cannon Electric type K-32SL Receptacle on Collins' "180K-1" Antenna Loading Unit.



Cannon Electric Type K-23 Angle 90° Plug on testing equipment.



Cannon Electric K-22C; K-32SL. Statham Laboratories' Dynamometer, Accelerometer and Pressure Transmitter,

TYPE K-32SL



Type "K" Receptacles are available in nine sizes & three styles. K-32SL Mounting Receptacle shown above has a wider flange than K-32S, and is adaptable for pin inserts only. Type RK-31SL carries socket in-sert assemblies only. Shell material is light-weight aluminum alloy.



There are two angle 90° plug styles in the Type "K" Series: K-23 shown in the Type "K" Series: K-23 shown above and "RK-24" which carries pin insert assemblies only. K-23 carries socket insert assemblies only. Split shell construction makes possible easy inspection and soldering operations.



Straight Plug

Three types of straight plugs are available in the "K" series: "RK-22" shown above, having pin insert as-sembly, "K-21" with socket insert assembly, and K-22 which has no coupling nut and is used almost exclusively for extension cable use. Both Straight and Angle 90° styles are available with integral cable clamps and are designated by add-ing "C" to the number, as "K-21C".

Also available in the "K" and "RK" Series are Straight Junction Shells, Angle 90° Junction Shells, Dummy Receptacles and Dust Caps.

For complete information on this connector series, write for the Cannon Electric Type "K" Bulletin. Prices are quoted on specific assemblies by factory or representatives. No price list is available. Address Department B-228.





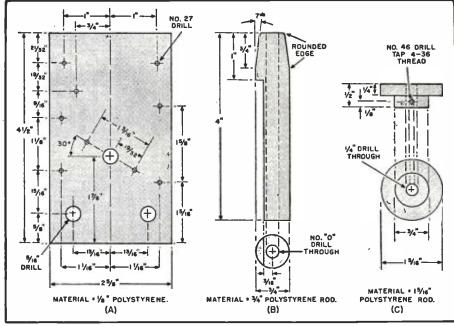
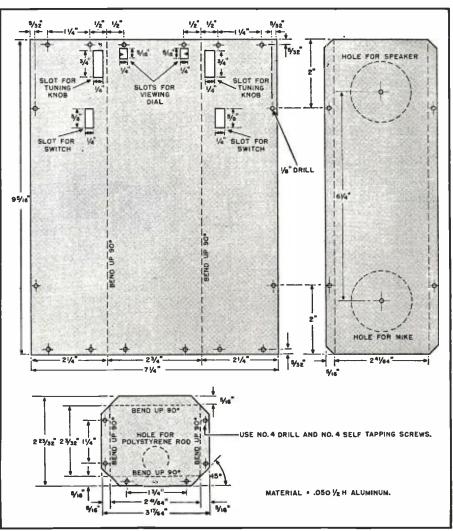


Fig. 7. Mechanical layout of chassis, antenna insulator, and knobs.

munication has been established with signal reports of R6 to 7. Intended use, of course, is for short range and best results are obtained when operated on the line of sight basis. This set is approximately $2\frac{4}{}$ " deep and $2\frac{4}{}$ " wide by $9\frac{4}{}$ " high and weighs close to three pounds complete with batteries. -50-





RADIO NEWS

Frequency Converter (Continued from page 39)

generated will appear every 50 kc. throughout the radio spectrum, several of which can suitably be used as *intermediate frequency*. This then would provide a harmonic in the vicinity of 550 kc. which would be the logical one to accept, inasmuch as it is the closest harmonic (within the b.c. band) to the fundamental frequency.

There are several advantages aside from economy to be gained by the use of a converter of this type. Selectivity, sensitivity, and signal to noise (hiss) ratio are improved; there are no "images" and both AM and FM signals can be received.

While the purpose of this article is to pass on to the hams, the idea in its simplest, basic form, where its intended use is for 144 mc. and higher frequencies, many worthwhile improvements are envisioned and being worked on (i.e. r.f. stage, separate quench osc., etc.) which will, it is expected, adapt the converter to use on any of the higher frequencies and provide good reception even in crowded communities, without the disadvantage of receiver radiation.

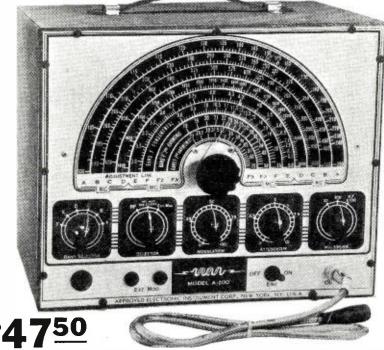
Construction

As can be seen in Fig. 2, the circuit is that of a conventional self-quench superregenerator, with several improvements to adapt it for use as a converter. The complete unit is housed in a metal box measuring 3" x 4" x 5". With the exception of the cable leads and shielded output lead which are mounted on the right hand side of the case, and the antenna pickup insulators which are mounted on the left hand side of the case, all parts are rigidly mounted on the panel itself. Due to the compact size of the unit, short leads are almost a necessity. The wiring itself is conventional and will not be elaborated on here, except for several details. The antenna coupling lead from the shielded cable inside the case should be a self-supporting solid wire (#14) which is not connected physically but is placed in close proximity to the coil near the plate end. This can be moved closer to or farther away from the coil to achieve the best possible coupling. One other thing which may be done to improve operation is to experiment with various values of C_2 and R_1 . Those values shown in the diagram were found to work best in the original set.

The receiver which is to be used with the converter can be equipped with a cable adaptor at the antenna lead to use the cable connector on the converter's output. Also the plug on the power supply cable can be whatever the builder desires to use. In the model unit an octal base was used. One other thing that deserves mention is the pilot light, which can be seen just below the small vernier dial, and which is a valuable addition, since it readily indicates when the converter

February, 1947



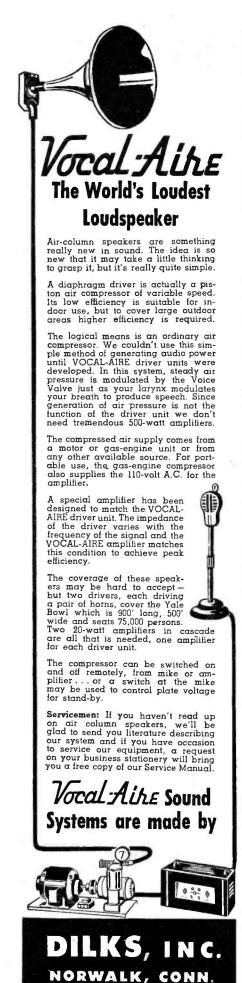


Same Low Price As Always — We Guarantee No Increase Frequency range: 100 KC to 25 MC in 6 bands of fundamentals and 18 to 75 MC in 2 bands of harmonics of the 9 to 25 MC band. Entirely new in circuit design, consists of four components; RF oscillator, cathode follower, audio oscillator, and power supply.

The RF oscillator is a multivibrator type, with tuning coil and condenser coupled to the output of the oscillator, and fed tc grid of cathode follower. This method of tuning does not load the oscillator and provides extremely high frequency stability. AF oscillator is resistance-capacitance fixed frequency type giving 440 cycle/sec. note which is fed into grid of cathode follower, through modulation control and selector switch.

Output attenuator and multiplier is in cathode circuit of the cathode follower, and varying these controls has no effect on either the RF or AF oscillators, thus adding still higher frequency stability. Conventional power supply operating on 117 volts 60 cycles. Complete with tubes, instruction manual, and ccaxial output cable. Order today for shipment tomorrow. Use convenient coupon below.

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REGENERATIVE FREQUENCY		
CONVERTER		
(Numerical Example)		
Strongest Harmonics 50 Kc. Fundamental		
Freq.		
Spacing of Harmonics—50 Kc.		
100 Kc.*		
150 Kc.*		
200 Kc.*		
250 Kc.*		
300 Kc.*		
350 Kc.*		
400 Kc.*		
450 Kc.*		
500 Kc.*		
550 Kc.*		
600 Kc.		
650 Kc.		
700 Kc.		
750 Kc.		
800 Kc., Etc.**		
The fundamental frequency and the		
spacing between the harmonics is deter-		
mined by the quench frequency.		
* Can be used as Intermediate Frequency.		
** Harmonics continue up thru the radio		

frequency spectrum. Table 1. Numerical example of the various harmonics that are produced by

superregenerative frequency converter.

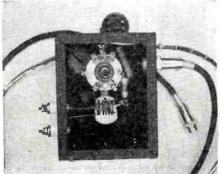
is in use. This is connected in parallel with the tube's heater.

Operation

Operation of the unit is quite similar to a conventional superregen receiver with one exception: due to its exacting control over the plate voltage, the regeneration control will cause regeneration for only 4 or 5 points of the tuning dial at any one setting of the control; and as the tuning dial is adjusted, the regen control must also be adjusted simultaneously, for maximum results. When operating properly, the signals received will be of good clarity, free from the usual side band hisses, and of a quality not usually expected of the superregenerative receiver, whether the signals being received are AM or FM. Needless to say, the results that can be obtained far outweigh the nominal cost of the unit.

At the present time, a new unit, incorporating some of the improvements as suggested above, is in the construction stage, which it is hoped, will eliminate radiation, reduce the critical adjustment on the regen control, and otherwise improve the unit here described.

-30-Fig. 3. Under chassis view of frequency converter shows simplicity of wiring.





Capacity Operated' Relays

nill

PURCHASE ORDER

N

VUVDVN

PHONE -

Long Distance

(Continued from page 51)

changes in the order of 1.5: 1 to 3: 1are obtainable as C is tuned through resonance. In general the magnitude of current change is insufficient and the slope of the plate current-sensing capacitance curve is too low to provide optimum sensitivity and snappy action of the relay.

In Fig. 2B it is possible to visualize that portion of the circuit comprising the battery, relay and terminals Aand B, as a series circuit in which the phantom resistance subtended across terminals A and B is a function of the

Low-Cost TELEVISION Is Here NOW!

VISION Research Laboratories announces its postwar plan for bringing low cost television within the reach of amateurs, experimenters, and servicemen. With this plan you can save \$100 or more for only \$2.00!

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opment Vision Labs now brings you complete plans for the construction of a five or seven inch receiver incorporating the very latest design features. a detailed parts list arranged to show you how you e easily obtainable components for those which may obtain.

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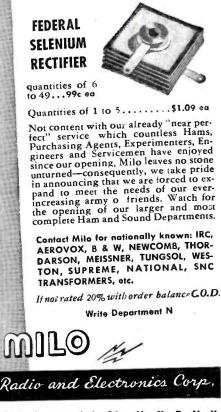
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pedance is relatively high and the series circuit current is minimum. The voltage drop across the field coil of the relay is low and, hence, the grid bias on V_1 is minimum, resulting in maximum plate current flow through the 1 megohm resistor and a high grid bias on tube V_2 . Tube V_2 therefore exhibits a high plate resistance, such that the plate potential on oscillator tube V is approximately 50 volts. In the circuit shown, the oscillator plate current is approximately 2 milliamperes in this condition.

A suitable sensing element for link coupling to the capacity-operated relay may be constructed as shown in Fig. 2D. The coil and padding condenser are mounted inside a shield housing box, to which is attached the coaxial sensing condenser. The thin brass flange on the base of the condenser tube forms the "grounded" plate; and the thin brass disc on the supporting rod, which is electrically connected to the "hot" end of the coil and padding condenser stator, forms the "hot" plate of the sensing capacitor. The sensitivity of the sensing capacitor may be increased by increasing the diameter, and hence area, of the flange and disc.

When this apparatus is link coupled to the oscillator, adjustment of the padding condenser it will cause the relay to pull in. As an object approaches the sensing capacitor, detuning the sensing circuit, the relay will fall out. Link lines up to 50 feet in length have been successfully used.

As the sensing capacitor approaches resonance, the oscillator tank impedance begins to drop to a lower value, increasing the series circuit current. The voltage drop across the relay field coil and, hence, the bias on V_1 (Fig. 5) increases. This action, in reducing the plate current of V_1 and the bias on V_2 , results in a lowered V_2 plate resistance. The oscillator plate voltage and the series circuit current increase in a cumulative, or somewhat regenerative, fashion to a sharp maximum, resulting in snappy relay action. The oscillator plate current is approximately 20 milliamperes in this condition.

With the above-described capacityoperated relay several other types of sensing elements have been employed. For the lower frequencies where appreciable inductance is required for resonance, the types shown in Fig. 3A are feasible. The inside diameter of the outer tube should be enough greater than the coil diameter to reduce distributed capacitance, minimize resistance losses and permit reasonable circuit "Q." The illustrated coaxial type sensing elements were designed for experimental use in detecting the approach of a liquid, without physical contact, as it rose in a storage tank.

If higher operating frequencies are used, the coaxial types ilustrated in Fig. 3B are applicable. These may be regarded as sections of coaxial line, somewhat shorter than an odd mul-



tiple of ¼ wavelengths and terminated in the coaxial sensing capacitor. Loth types may be end-sealed with a low loss dielectric material if necessary.

It is well to bring out that capacity sensing circuits of the type specifically described may be termed "capacity sensing" not alone by virtue of their sensibility to variations in the spacing of capacitor plates, but also because of their sensibility to variations in the properties of the dielectric material surrounding them. As stated previously, the magnitude of the resistance which an LC sensing element reflects to the tank circuit of its exciting source is determined largely by the resistance of the coil plus the effective resistance of the capacitor dielectric.

As illustrated in Fig. 2A, the sensing capacitor may be represented by a perfect condenser C paralleled by a resistance R_{p} , representing the "leaky" dielectric. The power factor of the dielectric material is related to R_p according to the following notation: Power factor = cosine θ = sine (90)

 $-\Theta$

But for small angles:

Sine $(90 - \theta) = \text{tangent} (90 - \theta)$ Hence, p.f. (power factor) = tangent

$$(90-\Theta) = \frac{I_r}{I_e}$$

But
$$I_r = \frac{E}{R_p}$$
 and $I_e = \frac{E}{X_e}$

$$p.f. = \frac{X_{c}}{R_{p}} \qquad \qquad R_{p} = \frac{X_{c}}{p.f.}$$

The resistance $R_{\rm P}$ combines with the resistance of the coil in the sensing unit to determine the magnitude of the resistance reflected to the tank circuit of the driving source at resonance. In the experimental work with the relay illustrated in Fig. 5 it was noted that, in certain cases, shunting the LC sensing circuit with a resistance increased the change in oscillator tank circuit impedance as indicated by the plate current of tube V.

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-30-

Transmission Lines

(Continued from page 46)

Such a solution does exist in the form of a quarter-wave matching transformer. For if a cable is exactly a quarter of a wavelength long, and if its characteristic impedance is:

$$Z_{\circ} \equiv \sqrt{Z_{r}Z_{s}}$$

where: Z_{\circ} is the characteristic impedance of the matching cable

- Z_r is the impedance at output end of matching cable
- Z_{\ast} is the impedance at input end of matching cable,

then the input is perfectly matched to the output. For instance, in the example cited under antenna mismatching, where the antenna impedance was 100 ohms and the receiver input 300 ohms, if a quarter-wave line whose characteristic impedance is:

 $\sqrt{100 \times 300} = 170$ ohms (approx.) is connected in the circuit as shown in Fig. 4, then the antenna will be matched to the receiver. Fig. 5 is a

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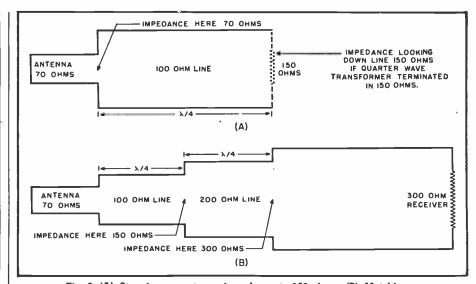


Fig. 6. (A). Stepping up antenna impedance to 150 ohms. (B). Matching a 70-ohm antenna to a 300-ohm receiver via two quarter-wave transformers.

nomograph whereby the characteristic impedance of the matching section can be calculated utilizing nothing more than a straight edge.

A quarter-wave transformer, however, has one serious disadvantage in that the line can be exactly a quarter of a wavelength long for only one frequency and not for any other. The receiver, on the other hand, must be capable of receiving all frequencies in the FM band (in the case of FM) -88 to 108 megacycles—whose quarter wavelengths then vary from 33 inches to 27 inches. The solution to this problem is usually in the form of a compromise. For instance if there are two stations of equal signal strength, one operating at 88 mc. and the other at 108 mc., a 30 inch quarter-wave line would be used. 30 inches is, of course, the mean value between 33 and 27 inches-the respective quarter wavelengths of the two frequencies involved.

If the matching ratio (ratio of output to input impedances) is not much over 2 then the fact that the line is 10 per-cent above or below a quarter of a wavelength is not too serious. Of course the line could be made more or less than 30 inches when it is desirable to favor certain stations or frequency bands.

When the matching ratio is higher, and the matching section must pass a wide band (88-108 mc.), then it is necessary to use two matching cables. In effect, the impedance is raised or lowered in steps. For example assume a 70 ohm antenna must be matched to a 300 ohm receiver. First we calculate, by use of the nomograph (Fig. 5), the characteristic im-

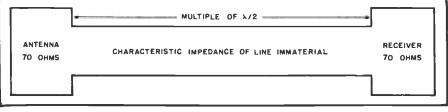
pedance of a quarter-wave transformer that will raise the antenna impedance to 150 olims. Place a straight edge at $Z_{\rm s}$ equal to 150 and run it through Z_r equal to 70. Z_o is seen to be equal to 102 ohms. With a 100 ohm quarter-wave cable connected up as shown on Fig. 6A, the receiver now "sees" the antenna as a 150 ohm impedance. Now run a straight edge between Z_s equal to 300 and Z_{r} equal to 150, and the characteristic impedance of the second quarter-wave transformer comes out about 200 ohms. The two matching sections are then hooked up as shown on Fig. 6B and as a result a good, wider band match is accomplished between antenna and receiver.

There are some important precautions that must be observed in making quarter-wave transformers. In the first place, the connector length should be taken into consideration when calculating the necessary cable length. If a 30 inch line is desired, and the connector is 1 inch long, then the cable should be only 29 inches. Secondly, as just indicated, the connector is a part of the transmission line system and therefore should have the right characteristic impedance. For this reason not any connector can be used but only one which has been designed for high frequency cables. In addition, great care should be exercised when soldering the connector to make sure that a good connection exists and that no excess solder is present; otherwise the circuit may be mistuned.

Half-Wave Matching Lines

The other source of mismatch is between transmission line and receiver

Fig. 7. Method of eliminating the necessity of matching to line via a half-wave line.



and this too can be corrected by means of a simple circuit. If the length of the cable between antenna and receiver is exactly a half a wavelength long or a multiple of half wavelengths long, as shown on Fig. 7, then it does not matter what the characteristic impedance of the line is. Here again the problem of passing a wide band of frequencies occurs though it is not too critical in the FM band. The serviceman can learn the exact limitations of these matching networks only via the trial and error method.

Installing an Antenna

One of the features of FM receiving equipment is the fact that beyond a certain threshold value of signal input, additional signal has virtually no effect on the output. In other words, if the threshold signal input voltage is 3 microvolts, it will make virtually no difference at all as far as the operation of the receiver is concerned. whether a 3 or 33 microvolt signal is received. For this reason it is just a waste of energy to develop a highly efficient transmission line system which gives a signal that is far above the threshold value. Actually the antenna should deliver just enough signal so that it will be safely above the threshold value at all times.

The first step is, therefore, to determine the threshold value of the receiver. This can be done with the help of a signal generator. Then using any transmission line setup that is handy and whose constants are known, measure the input signal of a reference station. (Each serviceman should have a reference station, that is, one station about which he can say, "When I obtain 5 microvolts signal from WXYZ then I know that all the other stations are being received all right.") Compare this measured signal with that of the desired signal in terms of db. For example, if the signal that is measured is 1 microvolt and you need 5 microvolts to assure good reception. you must improve the transmission line system by 13.8 db.

A good method of summarizing the facts presented in this article might be to work out a typical antenna installation problem. Let's assume these facts.

A signal of 1 microvolt is measured when a dipole antenna is connected to a receiver through 2 feet of cable. (Because of the short length of cable there is no power loss due to the attenuation of the cable. The receiver is in the room where it will be permanently located. A signal of 5 microvolts is necessary before the receiver can be considered to be operating properly. As previously shown this means the transmission line system must be improved by 13.8 db. The other pertinent characteristics are:

Receiver input 150 ohms Antenna impedance 73 ohms

Cable characteristic

impedance 300 ohms

Cable attenuation 6 db. 100 ft. The first step is to locate a position for the antenna where the most sig-

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nal exists. This can be done by the use of either a field strength meter, or by carrying the entire setup to different locations. The best location would probably be on the roof. When determining the best location for the antenna be sure to consider the length of the transmission line necessary to carry the signal into the receiver. For instance, a 2 db. advantage is obtained by moving the antenna 100 feet. But an additional 100 feet of cable results in an additional 6 db. loss due to the cable attenuation. Therefore we gain nothing by using this location—in fact we lose 4 db. of signal.

By locating the antenna on the roof we obtain, in this example, a 17 db. improvement in signal voltage. However the signal must now be transmitted through 100 feet of cable. The total attenuation of the cable is 6.5 db. per 100 feet due to the fact that there is a 2:1 standing wave ratio. The net gain is therefore only 10.5 db. This is not sufficient, so the next step is to obtain a better transmission line. A 4 db. per 100 feet-150 ohm line will increase the gain of the system to 13.0 db. The additional .8 db. necessary to give the desired signal voltage can be obtained by use of a 100 ohm quarter-wave transformer to correct the antenna mismatch. If more signal was necessary the serviceman might have to find a higher gain antenna or a lower loss cable.

The author hopes that with this article as a background the serviceman will be able to intelligently select the cables he requires by examining their characteristics. In general since dipoles are used for most FM and television home installations, the only type of transmission line that is used is balanced lines. However, coaxial lines can be used as quarter-wave lines if desired.

There are two types of balanced lines—the less expensive unshielded, untwisted type and the more costly shielded or twisted line. Shielding or twisting the cable improves the signalto-noise ratio only in areas where there is an abnormal amount of extraneous noises such as in automobiles, but otherwise it does not offer any other advantages.

-30-

Distortion Analyzer (Continued from page 61)

than .25 volts, connect to the input binding posts and rotate the gain control for maximum. If the 10,000 ohm calibrating resistor fails to cause 100 microamperes deflection when 1 volt is applied to the grid of the 6SR7, it may become necessary to increase or decrease the value of the 82,000 ohm diode load resistor. Sufficient diode load resistance must be maintained to offset the internal resistance of the diode rectifier. When this is accomplished, the voltmeter scale will be linear. When the selector switch is placed in the 100 volt position voltage is read direct. When the switch is in the 10 volt position simply divide all readings by 10. When the selector switch is in the 1 volt position, divide all readings by 100. When the switch is placed in the .25 volt position, divide all readings by 4 and 100.

An error of 2% between scale readings will cause an error in distortion measurements of .2%, which is not serious. The values of inductance and

One of the features of the new Sylvania Lighting Center is the television receiver of unusual design which was engineered to provide video reception to any part of the living room. The special screen, which can be rotated from side to side, to a 180 degree angle or up and down to suit viewing conditions, was built around the 10-inch cathode-ray receiving tubes manufactured by the company. Although this receiver is not in production it illustrates a trend in modern design.



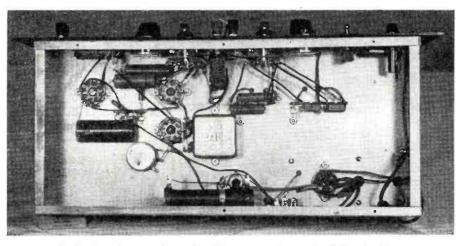
RADIO NEWS

capacity for the filters can be determined quite easily with a reactance slide rule. The use of filter chokes is permissible for this application.

If it becomes desirable to use other than 400 or 1000 cycle filters or a different value of inductance, the following procedure is recommended. The value of inductance must be known. The design of the 1000 cycle filter is as follows. The reactance of 10 henries at 1000 cycles is approximately 65,000 ohms. A condenser reactance corresponding to this is .0025 µfd. Therefore, connect two .005 condensers in series giving a shunting capacity of .0025 and a center tap. If other frequencies or additional frequencies are desired, use the above procedure and simply use additional switch contacts and filter components. This filter network is capable of 60 db. of attenuation which, for all practical purposes, cancels the fundamental.

Distortion Analyzer Operation

Connect the input terminals to the voltage source to be analyzed. Place the frequency selector switch in the 400 cycle position. Place the "in-out" switch to "in" position. Place the vacuum tube voltmeter switch in the 10 volt position. Adjust the input gain control for full scale deflection on the 100 microampere meter. An audio oscillator having less than 1% distortion is connected to the input of the amplifier to be analyzed. The output of this oscillator should be adjusted



Under chassis view of completed instrument shows simplicity of wiring.

for normal input voltages of the amplifier to be analyzed.

Next, throw the "in-out" switch to the "out" position. Adjust the audio frequency oscillator for a minimum reading indicated by the microampere meter, at the same time adjusting the 150,000 ohm variable filter resistor. Vary the frequency of the oscillator at the same time for minimum, making the final adjustment with the 10,000 ohm variable resistor in the filter network. If the distortion is less than one volt, which would be 10%, then rotate the vacuum tube voltmeter switch to the 1 volt position. This scale reading will indicate 10% full scale. Final adjustment should be made on this scale, and the frequency adjustment of the oscillator and the filter resistor will become quite critical. Since the input was readjusted for 10 volts, any voltage reading in the output can be read as direct harmonic distortion. Next, rotate the frequency selector switch to 1000 cycles and repeat the above procedure, changing the frequency of the audio oscillator to approximately 1000 cycles. By checking the distortion of an amplifier at several levels, it is possible to indicate the overload point of the amplifier.

This equipment was checked against a commercial piece of equipment of



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the same type. The error between the two pieces of equipment was .2%. At one level the commercial equipment read .2% less and at another level of distortion it read .2% plus. We were unable to indicate which instrument was in error since the percentage was so small.

Before making any distortion measurements, it is advisable to check the distortion content of the audio oscillator to be used. If distortion is indicated, this percentage of distortion should be subtracted from any distortion measurements made using this oscillator. Oscillators having a distortion content in excess of 1% will produce quantitative measurements rather than qualitative. If the operator is simply reducing the distortion content of an amplifier, having a small amount of distortion in the audio oscillator it creates no particular problem. If actual distortion measurements are required, such an oscillator would not be satisfactory.

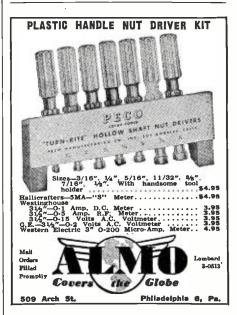
Those not familiar with distortion measuring equipment are apt to consider such equipment complicated devices that only the best of laboratories would attempt to construct. The author finds that many engineers using distortion measuring equipment seldom take the time to understand how it operates. Consequently, few engineers consider building a simple piece of equipment which can become practically worth its weight in gold in analyzing certain problems that are encountered almost daily.

Actually, the construction and operation of such a piece of equipment is relatively simple. The parts used in the construction of this distortion analyzer can be found in many so-called "junk boxes" with, of course, the exception of the 100 microampere meter. After an engineer has used distortion measuring equipment, restricting him from its use would be like removing his right arm. The equipment can become useful without construction in its entirety if a sensitive vacuum tube voltmeter with several ranges is available. Then it only becomes necessary to construct the filters, which consist merely of two potentiometers, a filter choke and two condensers.

Such a filter can be "hay-wired" together in a matter of minutes and prove to be a very desirable unit to have in any laboratory or repair shop. During the war many such filters were constructed and used on production lines, releasing the precision distortion equipment for laboratory use. A few fast measurements soon prove the filter is operating satisfactorily. If a low "Q" inductance is used, a certain amount of attenuation takes place at the harmonic frequencies. By using filter chokes with at least a 50 mil rating, the chances are one hundred to one that the "Q" of the inductance is sufficiently high to cause no difficulty. Of course, if an inductance bridge is available, measuring the "Q" is recommended.

Anyone using this filter circuit soon

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finds that measuring different output levels will cause the frequency of the filter network to change slightly. This shift does not occur in the equipment described in that the same level of voltage appears at the filters for each measurement since the input gain control is always set for full scale reading of 10 volts before making each measurement. Since the vacuum tube voltmeter is required, the expense of two binding posts makes it available for other type measurements. Some of the uses for the voltmeter are gain per stage measurements, fidelity measurements and all sorts of trouble shooting. The vacuum tube voltmeter circuit lacks frequency discrimination between 15 and 20,000 cycles. No effort was made to indicate the top frequency limits of the circuit. Such a range is satisfactory for all audio measurements.

Mechanical Construction

The panel layout at first glance will lead the reader to believe that operation of this equipment is quite complicated. Actually, distortion measurements are easily made in a matter of seconds. Precise adjustment is required but in no way difficult to make. The input binding posts are to the left of the panel. The input gain control is next with the vacuum tube voltmeter selector switch near the center. The "in-out" switch is located in the center connected in such a way that the toggle points toward the input binding posts when it is in the "in" position.

The filter selector switch is next followed by the coarse and fine adjustment controls. The power switch panel light and fuse complete the layout. The tube layout is such that all tubes are near their particular panel controls. The filter inductors are located in the immediate vicinity of the filter selector switch. The power supply is at the rear of the chassis to eliminate the possibility of hum pickup.

Selection of the chokes was determined by the availability of material. The filter choke should be at least 10 henries and the bridged-T inductors should be approximately 10 henries. If it becomes necessary to use more or less inductance for these filters, the condensers must be changed correspondingly.

Point-to-point wiring is recommended rather than cabling, since such wiring reduces the possibility of stray pickup. The tube layout is such that individual shielding of parts is not necessary. A small receiver power transformer may be used, but the use of a voltage divider will undoubtedly be required, since the actual power consumption of this equipment is only a few mils. The voltage divider should be adjusted to approximately 200 volts. A 2 µfd. condenser is used as coupling between the plate of the 6SR7 and the plates of the 6H6, since this is actually a power detector.

A phone jack is connected between the 6H6 plates and ground, and as it becomes desirable to use this circuit as





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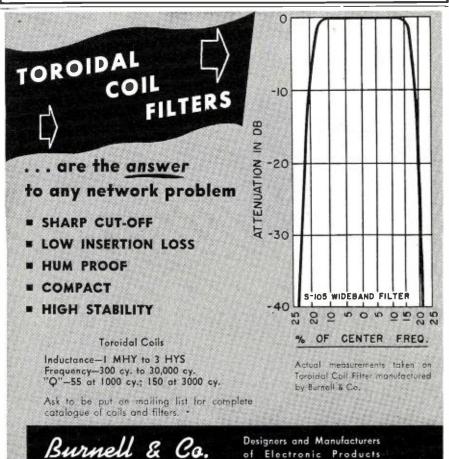
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Autocrat Radio Co. 3855 N. Hamilton Ave., Chicago 18, Ill. a voltage amplifier, simply plug high impedance headphones into this jack. The use of the headphones will cause the vacuum tube voltmeter to read in error. Headphones should not be connected when the equipment is used as a vacuum tube voltmeter or a distortion analyzer.

All resistors and condensers, with the exception of those indicated before, can be 20% tolerance. There is no particular reason why the filters should be on exact frequency; therefore 20% condensers can be used. If the application does require exact frequency, it is permissible to shunt additional smaller capacities across the filter condensers and thereby correct the frequency error.

-30

Great Lakes Radar (Continued from page 38)

an alternating current power supply of 115 volts and 60 cycles, principally. For vessels where primary power is d.c., a suitable motor-generator set is used. A detachable viewing hood is provided to aid in observing the scope under unfavorable light conditions.

One fundamental difference among the various sets is found in the operating frequencies. Four (*Radiomarine, Sperry, Westinghouse,* and *Western Electric*) are built to operate on the "X" band or three cm. wavelength. The *Raytheon* and *GE* models operate on the "S" band, with a 10 cm. wavelength.

Supporters of the "X" band contend it provides better definition, better azimuth discrimination and hence is better for piloting a ship in close quarters. They also claim it furnishes greater range for a given radar sensitivity. "S" band advocates claim more reliability in bad, rainy weather, and less interference from "sea return."

Determination of which band is superior for operation on the Great Lakes is one of the hoped-for results of the project, although at the time of this writing it has not been decided whether all regularly-installed radar sets on Great Lakes ships will be limited to one band or the other.

Other differences and similarities can be discovered in an examination of some of the different sets (see Table 1).

One of the 10 cm. sets, Raytheon's "Mariners Pathfinder," was installed on the self-unloader bulk freighter George F. Rand in August. Operating frequency is 3070 megacycles \pm 50 mc. Range scales are 1.5, 5, 15, and 50 miles. All exposed parts of the set are designed to withstand temperature from -40° C to 60° C. The indicator, housing a seven-inch CRT and mounted on a pedestal, is movable. It can be tilted 45 degrees in a vertical plane and rotated 45 degrees in a horizontal plane.

The transmitter, receiver, modulator and associated components are built in one unit. In the transmitter, pulse

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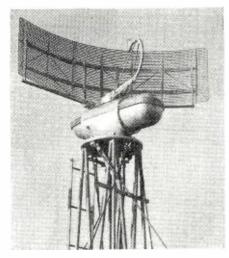
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RADIO NEWS



Antenna unit of the Radiomarine radar installed on top of the pilot house of the "A. H. Ferbert." The 18 inch high parabolic cylinder is constructed of spaced stainless steel rods and rotates at 10 r.p.m. Lower part of antenna assembly includes a driving motor, synchro generator, gearing and the wave guide rotary joint.

rate is 1000 cycles and pulse length is 0.4 microseconds. Peak power output is more than 15 kw. Source of radio frequency, of course, is the magnetron. In the receiver, a 30 megacycle i.f. is used; the r.f. band pass is 3 mc.

The truncated parabolic antenna, 7 feet wide and 18 inches high, is installed on top of the ship's "A" frame, necessitating a waveguide run of approximately 70 feet. Antenna rotation is 7 r.p.m., both clockwise and counter-clockwise. It gives a beam approximately 3.5 degrees at half power points in horizontal plane. In the vertical plane the beam width is about 15 degrees. While proceeding on Lake Erie, gas buoys were observed at ranges of four to five miles. Ships were observed from 20 to 25 miles. A rainstorm, about 10 by 30 miles in area, was picked up and plotted. When the Rand entered the storm area, vessels and other targets were accurately observed. In the Detroit River channel, buoys, piers, and even rowboats were detected at limited ranges.

The other 10 cm. set is the General Electric "Electronic Navigator" installed on the 8000 ton steamer E. T.Weir. It uses a 7-inch PPI, with fixed range scales of 2, 6 and 30 miles. A true or relative bearing can be obtained by direct reading from a movable bearing cursor with respect to a movable azimuth scale.

The $4\frac{1}{2}$ foot high viewing console contains all the radio equipment. Peak power output is the 7 kw. minimum output from the magnetron. Pulse length is 0.5 microseconds maximum, and pulse repetition rate is 1500 cycles per second. This frequency is determined by a blocking oscillator which simultaneously keys the modulator (pliotron tube) and the gate for the sweep generator.

The reflector, a cast aluminum truncated parabola, makes about 11 r.p.m. and gives a beam width of five degrees to the half power points in the hori-**February, 1947**





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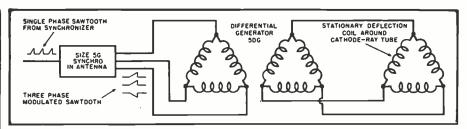
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Cathode-ray tube deflection system of Radiomarine's radar set.

zontal and 17 degrees to the half power points in the vertical.

The Radiomarine 3 cm. installation made in September on the A. H. Ferbert, operates on a frequency of 9320-9430 megacycles. It consists of three major units: oscilloscope indicator, antenna assembly and transmitter-receiver. A four-foot high indicator cabinet houses a 12-inch cathode ray tube, associated circuits and power supply.

Rotating the CRT's electron beam in synchronism with the rotation of the antenna, for accurate bearing data, is achieved electronically without use of a moving coil. Single phase saw-tooth energy from synchronizer circuits is fed through coaxial cable to a size 5 G Synchro generator located in the antenna assembly, and three-phase modulated saw-tooth waves are produced. This energy then is sent through a 5DG (differential generator) to a stationary deflection coil around the neck of the CRT, and this coil controls beam rotation. A 5 DG is not required on a ship without gyro compass. Since the differential generator is driven from the gyro compass, a stabilized picture always is obtained, so that 'UP" position on the scope always points to North. A true or relative bearing can be obtained by merely flipping a switch, without recalibration.

A gyro repeater scale is mounted at the head of the PPI, to indicate ship's course at all times, whether radar is on or off. Range can be varied from 1½, to 5, 15 and 50 miles.

The transmitter and receiver are built into a rectangular cabinet about five feet high, installed in the wheelhouse. Capable of delivering a peak power output of approximately 30 kw., the transmitter has two sets of pulse rates. For short distance operation, the pulse length is 0.25 microseconds and pulse rate is 3000 cycles. For longer ranges, the pulse length becomes 1 microsecond and the pulse rate 750 cycles.

An 18-inch high parabolic cylinder antenna is constructed of curved. spaced stainless steel rods and rotates at 10 r.p.m. It uses a horn-type feed. Mounted on a standard 161/2 inch Navy flange, the lower section of the antenna assembly includes a driving motor, synchro generator, gearing and the wave guide rotary joint.

The Westinghouse "X" band set was installed in July aboard the William G. Mather while the ship was underway. It gives readings for areas with radii of 2, 8 and 32 miles. On the wheelhouse roof a cut paraboloidal antenna is mounted, in a round plastic dome on a 51/2 foot pedestal. This pedestal also houses the driving a.c. motor, related drive gears and a socalled synchro-tie system to coordinate the circular movement of antenna with rotation of electron beam.

In the weather proof base of the pedestal are the modulator, high voltage power supply, preamplifier and the r.f. head, which includes magnetron oscillator, the synthetic type crystal detector and local oscillator. The r.f. components are mounted in the antenna pedestal to cut possible power attenuation between transmitter and antenna.

The 7-inch PPI scope is mounted on a four-foot high cabinet, on the ship's bridge, called the indicator console. Within this cabinet are the low voltage power supply, the i.f. and video amplifiers and related PPI circuits.

The magnetron is triggered 2000 times a second by the action of a sine wave oscillator, blocking oscillator and thyratron tube, and emits a 0.4 microsecond pulse. Peak power output is more than 15 kw. Conducted by a horn-type wave guide to the radiator, the signal is sent out in a vertical fan pattern, two degrees wide horizontally and about 15° vertically. The radiator rotates at 12 r.p.m.

In the receiver, a constant i.f. signal of 60 megacycles is provided by action of a klystron local oscillator.

The Sperry 3 cm. set was installed on the Frank Armstrong in August, on a trip from Cleveland. It consists of an antenna assembly, viewing binnacle and transceiver unit which contains transmitter and receiver. Three internally-adjustable ranges can be set up on the 12-inch PPI; the first, from 100 yards to 2-5 miles, second, 500 yards to 6-12 miles, third, 1 mile to 20-40 miles.

Fixed electronic range markers, appearing at regular intervals, are provided for each scale; in addition there is a variable marker. Range at this marker can be read to the nearest 100 yards directly from a counter. To permit clearer definition of close targets. the ship's own position indicator at the center of the scope can be expanded.

This set can also be used in conjunction with the Coast Guard radar beacons, or racons, originally designed for aircraft navigation. By turning a control switch, the operator can bring in only signals from a beacon. These appear now as a series of short lines, coded to indicate the particular beacon. Provision is made so that the set will be able to operate with the new beacons designed for marine use.

Pulse width is 0.25 microseconds and 1000 cycles a second for radar; 2 microseconds and 400 cycles per second for beacon operation. Peak power output is 35 kw. The parabolic cylinder reflector, four feet wide and 18 inches high emits a beam 2 degrees or less in the horizontal plane, and more than 15 degrees in the vertical plane. It rotates at 15 r.p.m.

Last of the 3 cm. sets is the Western Electric radar which actually was the first of the six to be installed. Just before it went into operation aboard the John T. Hutch nson a "Miss Radar of the Great Lakes" christened the antenna with a bottle containing water from all of the Lakes.

The installation consists of three basic units: the antenna on the pilot house, the indicator cabinet inside the pilot house, and the transmitter-receiver and synchronizer cabinets in the chart room.

Pulse length of the transmitted signal is of 0.5 microsecond duration and a frequency of 1000 cycles per second. The truncated parabolic antenna, made of laminated aluminum, turns at 12 r.p.m. It emits a beam pattern 15 degrees in the vertical plane and two degrees in the horizontal. The range scale is variable and can be adjusted to cover an area with a radius from one to 40 miles.

Because of delays in installation of some of the sets the operational phase of the research project will extend into the early part of the 1947 shipping season, according to C. M. Jansky, the electronics engineer who heads the project committee. For this reason recommended standards for future sets will not be issued until later this year.

General reports have indicated that the sets have worked well. Ship personnel have caught on to radar quickly and are enthusiastic about its effectiveness. In one period when traffic approaching the St. Mary's River below the Sault locks was stalemated because of fog, two of the six radarequipped ships were able to proceed straight to the locks and continue on their way. A performance like that is the best salesman radar can have.

To simplify the task of observing the PPI picture in coincidence with navigation charts, two methods have been developed and are under consideration for future addition to the equipment. One will be to project a microfilm of a radar-piloting chart on the PPI screen; the other is to superimpose the scope picture directly on a navigation chart by means of a reflectoscope or similar device.

In addition to its value for close range navigation, radar's ability to gather long-range information is expected to be helpful in expediting ship movements under the rapidly-changing weather conditions found on the Lakes.

Ship operators predict a brilliant career for radar in one of its first and biggest peacetime assignments.

In the words of Captain C. O. Rydholm, marine superintendent of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, which is a member of the Lake Carriers Association: "We believe radar will enable us to move cargoes with maximum speed, and, although our captains have set an enviable record of safe operations over the years, we believe radar will afford us an extra measure of safety for crews, cargo, and ships."

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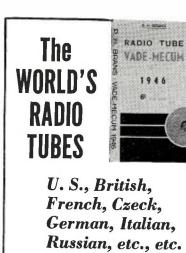
Crystal Diode Probe (Continued from page 52)

High hum level and "hot" chassis make a.c./d.c. amplifiers unsatisfactory. Amplifiers feeding the output of a 6SQ7 tube into a 6F6 are usually satisfactory except when there is low signal generator output or low percentage of modulation. With less than 10% modulation an extra amplifier stage may be necessary.

A means of checking gain at the plate of the amplifier output tube may be provided by connecting a variable range a.c. voltmeter in series with a .25 μ fd. condenser. Waveforms in any part of the receiver may also be measured and observed if a scope is connected through a .25 μ fd. condenser between the power tube plate and the input to the scope's vertical amplifier. -30-



February, 1947



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Consumers Are Sore (Continued from page 53)

"We don't expect a strike from similar causes after this war. But, if today's explosive undercurrent of customer resentment is similarly ignored, retailers have no assurance that they will not suffer another consumers' strike—this time expressing a revolt against the shortsightedness of management and the high-riding arrogance of their employees."

It is not that they don't want that new radio, refrigerator, washing machine or range, but don't forget they've been making the old one "do" for some time and they may figure it will last a bit longer until they have a chance to "look around" and make comparisons. You're going to find a mighty small minority who are forced to buy a new unit and beware of arrogance in dealing with these few. They resent the fact they simply can't wait any longer and if you're smart you'll use every selling guile to please them. The consumer who must have a new unit immediately can make or break a sale you'll be hoping for in the days to come. Treat them as though they could walk right next door and buy an equally good product, as though your very success depended on pleasing them at this time.

As Walter Morrow, president of the American Retail federation aptly puts it: "Soon there won't be any more sass from the lass behind the counter. The boss is fed up with her (or him), too. Just as you are." He says, along with electric irons and inner spring mattresses, courtesy will be back in the nation's stores.

There will be more than courtesy too. You can expect an early return to extensive advertising, special wrapping, frequent deliveries, easy credit and other consumer lures.

Of course if you care to, you can continue the "take it or leave it" attitude now, during the early days of reconversion. Don't forget that this sales brutality will react against you, however, in the not too distant future.

You have a great opportunity right now to practice all the arts of good selling without the pressures which will enforce them later on. If you can learn to humble yourself to the point of average decency in your sales relationships today, when the cards are stacked in your favor, you will reap rich rewards when merchandise starts pouring into the market and competition again becomes bitter.

It is probable that all who read this have had their skin rubbed raw in some wartime encounters with insolent merchants and sales people. Remember every person who enters your store has had similar experiences and they're on the touchy side until they find out how you are going to handle them. They know that for the moment some types of merchandise are scarce. They know you can lounge back and read a newspaper while they



examine the merchandise, and for that reason these first forced customers are particularly sensitive to your treatment of them.

Your cue is to lean over backwards to please them, put them at their ease, make them feel they are important. The merchant who administers the sedative of good selling to "war nerved" consumers will find his reputation growing by leaps and bounds. This is a condition where the soft word not only turneth away wrath but buildeth a future business. Consumers properly handled today will be so astounded to find their ego built, they will not only spread the news far and wide to their friends, but will defend the justification of their purchase by praising the advantages of the unit they buy.

Don't be deceived by a rush of curious people who come to see the first of this, that, or the other piece of equipment which reaches your store. Turning curiosity into a signature on a purchase contract requires good old-fashioned salesmanship. Use these early postwar demonstrations to garner names of prospects-you're going to need them not too many months from now. A distributor tells us the story of a dealer who simply had to have nine deluxe floor lamps the minute the factory could ship. His customers were demanding them. He finally received the shipment and much to his dismay he found the demand had melted away. Now that he had the lamps, the customers who were ready to lay the cash on the line had other obligations at the moment, they thought they'd wait for some new kind of lamp they'd just heard about or some other excuse.

Of course, you're going into the greatest land of sales opportunity our country has ever known but you're not going to just drift into it on a downy cloud. You're going to have to sell your way into every foot of it. If you don't, your competitor will.

Woe unto the retailer who doesn't face the facts. Lure the customers in, start at once to put on your best company manners, your smoothest sales approach. Sell them on the fact that you want their business, you sympathize with the kicking around they've received during the war years. Be free to admit you've taken some pretty shabby treatment from the other merchants yourself. Consumers are sore. Salve them to sell them.







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READER FROM NIGERIA

CEREING a regular local subscriber to RADIO NEWS I thought I would write you a few lines to congratulate you on your new feature 'RN Circuit Page' which is very helpful to the serviceman, it is something I have been looking for—it is swell.

"Being a radio serviceman, I follow all the articles on servicing with interest and await each copy with expectation of new articles.

"Keep it up."

Rufus Allen Lagos, Nigeria Thanks, Mr. Allen. It is always nice

to hear from our readers.

THE CATHODE FOLLOWER

CEPLEASE allow me a word on the cathode follower situation. Mr. Gaines is very correct in stating that the 6A5G is an indirectly heated type. In fact, I use them in my personal amplifier, which consequently has absolutely inaudible hum, a thing difficult to achieve with 2A3's. However, the facts must also include this drawback. The cathode on the 6A5 is connected to the heater internally. The purpose in using 6L6s was, to interpret Stevens more correctly, to avoid the necessity of separate filament windings. Please slip this information in as soon as possible as I fear some incautious persons may purchase 6A5Gs in ignorance and they cost quite a bit. There would also be wasted time and money on other parts of the system.

"Now regarding cathode followers. I am rather interested in high quality reproduction, but am also skeptical

of the claims made. "To be specific, I set up a push-pull 6L6 cathode follower system which disappointed me. Perhaps you can spot my error. I used fixed bias (in the range from 22.5 to 45 volts) employing a good battery. The plate voltages ran up to 350 and 400 volts. Transformer coupling was used. The plate load was that recommended by Stevens yet my results differ.

"The maximum undistorted power output (checked on a large scope) was in no case much larger (10%-20%) than the normal connection. That is, about 3.5 watts undistorted. Stevens claims 8. However, I measured into a resistance load, with the first obvious deviation from sine being the m.u.p.o. point. The frequency was varied to assure that driver and output transformers were not at fault. Both were oversized.

"Worse, from my point of view, was the large amount of noise produced by oscillations of the heater cathode system. These mechanical vibrations, resulting from a.c. voltage from heater

to cathode is distressing. These vibrations are audible at my own threshold of 19.5 kc. Could this be tolerated in a high quality system? I think not.

"More power to Stevens, anyway. I am getting at my objections in this fashion.

"I have acquired a low capacity filament transformer which will cause small loss of high frequencies using such tubes as 6B4s or 6A3s. (Unfortunately, I have not had time for measurements, but it is theoretical fact that a capacitive load is bad for linearity of cathode followers). Immediately I should have large powers available with better highs and no noise. Also the matter of bias on the output tubes is deserving of investigation. Doubling the bias on 6L6s did not alter the maximum undistorted power output more than 10%, while 'B' drain is obviously lessened. Intermodulation will be the limiting factor, no doubt, but savings in power seem possible.

"Also the business of widening the response of transformers can be gone about in a different way. Neutralization is rare in audio amplifiers, but it is possible and worthwhile where high response is poor, under certain common conditions.

"I am all in favor of damping and economy, but I like to see them achieved in the simplest, cheapest way (specially the economy).⁴

Charles McCleskey

Thanks to Reader McCleskey for his comments. Any more pro's or con's on the cathode follower? * * *

BOUQUET FOR THE "LITTLE GUYS"

HE story of the 'Spindle Eye' and her role in the Bikini Atomic Bomb experiment, appearing in the December issue of RADIO NEWS, was read with deep interest. My interest comes of having been closely associated with the project from the day the first incomplete sketch was made in Manila until the day the ship sailed for the Orient from Seattle. Lt. Col. 'Marty' Luichinger has written a fine description of the equipment that went into the 'Spindle Eye' and his story is the only firsthand account I have read of her use during 'Operation Crossroads.'

To the generals go the laurels when the battle is won. But the little guys, the privates, the non-coms, the junior officers-they are the men who slug it out to make victory possible. So it was in the case of the 'Spindle Eye.' It is with the thought that a footnote might be of interest to your readers that I am writing to tell you of the work done by the 'little guys,' especially the dozen or more hams, who



February, 1947

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combined their efforts to make the "Spindle Eye" the great ship that she is.

"A young public relations officer, Major Donald G. Weiss, New York City, formerly Radio Officer on General MacArthur's Public Relations staff, was the driving force behind the birth of the "Eye." It was he who continued to press the need of a ship to back up the "Apache" at a time when many high ranking GHQ officers felt that the latter vessel was adequate to meet the press and broadcast needs of all the Allied countries. He eventually convinced the brass that the "Apache" simply did not have the facilities necessary to carry the volume of press and radio traffic that would come out of a full scale invasion of the Japanese home islands. Major Weiss called upon his wealth of press/ radio relations experience extending from the Solomons to Luzon to dream up the many innovations that went into the "Spindle Eye."

"The undersigned, then in the radio engineering section of General Mac-Arthur's signal office, was detailed by the Chief Signal Officer to plan the Signal Corps equipment that would be needed to meet the recommendations of the Public Relations Office.

"To the civilian technicians of the Army Signal Corps' Alaska Communications Systems, Seattle, go the credit for the superb radio and telephone installation. These boys, most of them hams, burned the midnight oil for weeks in order that the ship might sail on schedule. Richard C. Young, W7BDQ, showing all the ingenuity inherent in a ham, solved many knotty technical problems. He could be seen daily in conference with Howard W. Johnson, W7NU, and Myron Scott, shop foreman, as they worked out the design of some special piece of gear needed for this unusual radio ship.

"Bert K. Field, W7CHG, Carl Minister, W9JDT, Garry Lewis, W6TSM, Matt Gormley, W7ETN, and Robert Jefferson, W7DSY, assembled the 7.5 kw. *RCA* transmitter with nothing to guide them but a small schematic diagram.

"Roy Stanton, heading a telephone crew consisting of Joe Busey and Frank Davis, wired the radio control switchboards, and installed the 100 subscriber common battery switchboard and the carrier terminal bays. William M. Bruner, ex-W7FPU, supervised the installation of audio and recording equipment in the two control rooms. Other hams who spent long hours on installation and testing were: S/Sgt. Darrell Taylor, W7EBH, Albert Mowery, W7BCS, Del Rutledge, W7DC/K6SYM and Norbert Bouchard, W7IMF.

"Surprisingly few bugs developed, attesting to the first class job done by those ACS hams.

Sanford T. Terry, Jr., W4AGH, ex-W3AGH Capt. Signal Corps (inactive)

-30-

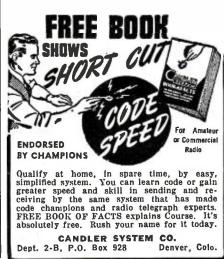


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International Short-Wave (Continued from page 116)

with an interlude of music. ("Radio Call") Is heard weak to fair here in the Eastern U.S.

Denmark-A Danish correspondent to "Radio Call" magazine (Australia) reports that the new 50-kw. Danish short-wave transmitter is scheduled to take the air early in 1947; it will cover Australia and New Zealand as well as South America; it is believed frequencies in the 19-, 25-, and 31-m. bands will be used. Address for reports on transmissions from this country is Statsradiofonien, Rosensorns Alli, Copenhagen, Denmark (Danmark). Should be heard well in North America.

Ecuador-HC4EB, 6.870, Radio Manta, is heard evenings to 11 p.m. sign-off; this is correct call, not HC4AB. (Legge) Complete schedule is 7:30-11 p.m. (Smith)

HC5HC, "O das del Chimborazo," located at Riobamba, is a new station heard between 9-11 p.m. on 4.960. (Legge)

HCJB's frequency in the 19-m. band has been changed from 15.095 to 15.115, probably to escape QRM from HOXA, 15.100; on at 7 a.m. (Sutton)

Ethiopia-Radio Addis Ababa, listed as 15.103, but actually operating on about 15.065/15.070, was heard afternoons the last week of November, 1-3 p.m.; played badly worn, old recordings, some of them ("The Last Round-Up" and "Harbor Lights," for example) two or three times during a transmission; pauses between recordings, probably changed discs by hand. Had frequent announcements in English. Was good level here in West Virginia; have airmailed the station for schedules. Grady Ferguson, North Carolina, reported hearing this station opening at 8:16 p.m. with a recording, and with English announcement; second English announcement was not until 30 or more minutes later; faded out around 9:10-9:30 p.m. These may have been tests.

Finland-OIX2, 9.505, Peri, is being heard on East Coast at 7:15-7:25 a.m. with English news. (Ferguson) OIX1, 6.120, Helsinki, is reported to be scheduled 12 midnight-2 a.m., 4-7 a.m., and 10:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m., according to a recent DX broadcast from Radio Australia. (Ferguson) OIX2, 9.505, is heard well in England with English news around 7:15 p.m. (Harrison) The 15.190 frequency parallels (Bromley)

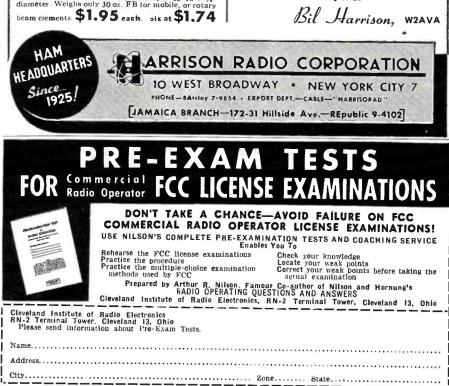
OIX4, 15.190, Peri, is being heard irregularly around 7:15-7:35 p.m. with English news; chimes usually precede the news. (Grivakis)

France-August Balbi, Los Angeles, recently received word from Radio Paris that they expect to have two 100-kw. transmitters in operation by April.

French Morocco-CNR3, 9.082 (varying), Rabat, is good signal in the







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BONAFIDE RADIO&ELECTRONICS CO. 89% cortlandt st. new york 7, n.y. Eastern U.S. afternoons; heard with French programs around 4-4:30 p.m. and later. (Sutton)

Germany—BFN, 7.290, Hamburg, is heard on West Coast at 2 a.m. with local (English) news and weather reports. (Balbi)

Greece—Radio Athens, 7.295, comes on the air at 2:58 p.m.; has brief English announcement, then is all in Greek to 3:45 p.m. sign-off with martial tune. (Bromley)

Guadeloupe—R a d i o Guadeloupe, 5.985, Pointe-a-Pitre, is now reported heard well in the East, in French and Spanish, 5:15-7 p.m., and irregularly to after 8:05 p.m. (URDXC)

Guatemala—TGWA, 15.170, is being heard with excellent signals, usually with fine marimba music, afternoons here in the East. TGRA, 6.255, "La Voz de la Guardia Civil," is heard evenings to 10 p.m. sign-off; replaces TGNA and relays TGR (1350 kcs.). (URDXC)

Haiti—HH2H, 5.948, Port-au-Prince, was heard recently between 9:45-10 p.m. relaying New York (in French); signs off at 10 p.m. (Norris)

Holland—PCJ, 15.220, Hilversum, was tuned recently at 7:10 a.m. with chime signal; at 7:15 a.m. opened program in Dutch to the Netherlands East Indies, (Ferguson) A feature story on PCJ will appear shortly in this Department.

Honduras—HRP1, 6.350, San Pedro Sula, "El Eco de Honduras," is heard from around 7:30 p.m. in North Carolina with good signal; at 9 p.m. relays the BBC news in Spanish from London. (Ferguson)

Hong Kong—"This is ZBW, Hong Kong. We are now taking you over to London for the news," is announced at 6 a.m. on 9.538; this announcement is made on completion of a recorded session; the BBC news is followed by a weather forecast; then there is more recorded music, compared in *English*; at 6:30 a.m., after station identification again, the program continues in Chinese. ("Radio Call") Hong Kong is just audible around 6-6:30 a.m. here in West Virginia; signal should be improving.

India—Madras, 4.920, and Delhi, 4.960, parallel Bombay, 7.24, and other AIR stations now in the 7:30 a.m. English news. (Dilg) The 41-m. AIR transmitters are coming through with fair to good signals at that time here in the East; Bombay, 7.24, usually identifies in English around 7:15 a.m.

VUD7, 15.160, Delhi, is heard at 9:30 a.m. with *English* news, off at 9:45 a.m. VUD10, 11.830, Delhi, was heard a recent evening opening at 10:15 p.m., gave schedules for the day, and said was operating to Africa on 21.51, 17.83, 15.29, 15.19, 15.16, and 11.83. (Ferguson)

The 15.19 transmitter continues to be heard widely in the Eastern U.S. with a good signal in the evening, with *English* newscasts at 9:30, 10:30 p.m.

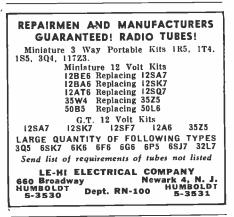
VUD10, 17.830, Delhi, has been heard in Ohio between 7:30-8:50 a.m.; has BBC news relay at 7:45 a.m. (Sutton)

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From Sweden it is reported that AIR is using 21.510 between 7-8 a.m. (Malmgren) In Australia, this station on announced frequency of 21.510 is heard closing down at 8:30 a.m.; reported as early as 1:30 a.m. with splendid signals "Down Under." (Gillett)

Iran—The new s.w. station at Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan Province, is heard in Sweden between 9 a.m.-1:45 p.m. on a frequency of about 6.090. (Skoog) Is listed as 6.087. This station is heard by Paul Dilg, Monrovia, California, opening at 9 a.m. with 5 pips; Mr. Dilg first reported it as "unknown," but has since observed that Azerbaijan Province is 8 hours ahead of EST, whereas the remainder of Iran is $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of EST; sometimes has a good signal on West Coast, Mr. Dilg reports.

EPB, 15.100, Teheran, signs off at 7:32 a.m. (Sutton) Still can be heard weekly in East some mornings at 6:15 a.m. when has *English* news, and later; identifies at 7 a.m. as "Ici Teheran."

Iraq—YI5KG, 7.085, Baghdad, is coming through again mornings to West Coast, but does *not* now have *English* news at 11 a.m. as has been reported from some quarters in the past. (Dilg)

Italy—Australians report a good signal at around 4 p.m. from *Radio Italiana*, 11.810.

Jamaica—ZQI, 4.700, Kingston, is heard well these early evenings in the Eastern U.S., 4:30-6:30 p.m. weekdays; world news is heard at 5:15 p.m. According to the URDXC, closedown on Sundays is at 5:30 p.m., and a frequency of 2.330 has been brought into use for Sunday *only*, between 6-8:30 p.m.

Japan—JZK, 15.160, Tokyo, was heard recently in contact with KQZ from tuning at 6:40 to their sign-off at 7:08 p.m.; they mentioned frequencies of 9.295 and 7.815 (probably used mornings); a few mornings later, Tokyo was picked up on 9.295 with transcriptions and a news relay at 8:30 a.m., signal was weak and "mushy." (Ferguson)

JLT3, 15.225 (varying), Tokyo, has a strong signal around 6 p.m. some evenings.

American authorities in Tokyo are expanding their short-wave facilities; in addition to JLR, 6.015, and JCV, 3.075, two further outlets have been added—JLP, 9.605, and another on about 4.880. ("Radio Call") Closedown is at 9 a.m.

I have recently been hearing JLR, 6.015, relaying AFRS programs around 6-7 a.m.; good signal here in West Virginia; at 7 a.m. EST, they give local time as "9 p.m."

WVTD, "The Voice of the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces in Japan," reported by Australians as heard one or two times some months ago on 15.831, closing at 8:15 a.m., is believed to have been a harmonic of a medium-wave outlet. ("Radio Call")

Java—The new Indonesian station on 10.365 is scheduled daily between





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11-11:30 a.m.; and tests between 8-9 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays; signs on with "Allo Holland," off with a march, not Dutch National Anthem. (Dilg) Is heard in Sweden. (Skoog) According to "Radio Call," the 11.010

transmitter opens at 4 a.m. with details of programs originating from "The Indonesian Broadcasting Cen-tre." From 4 to 4:30 a.m., English is broadcast for Australian listeners; 4:30-5:30 a.m., Dutch for Netherlands Indies and Australia; 5:30-7:30 a.m., English for Australian listeners; 7:30-8:30 a.m., Indonesian for Netherlands Indies and Australia; 8:30-9 a.m., Siamese for Siam; 9-9:30 a.m., English for Indian listeners; 9:30-10 a.m., Indian languages for India; 10-10:30 a.m., Arabic; 10:30-11 a.m., Dutch for Holland; and 11-11:30 a.m., English for England and Europe. Continues to send a good signal to the Eastern U.S. early mornings; usually English news, read by a woman, can be heard around 7-7:30 a.m.

"The Allied Forces' Radio in Batavia" is stated to operate on 4.613 and 2.600; at 9 a.m. is scheduled to take a relay of "The Voice of Britain" period from the British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, Singapore. ("Radio Call")

A Javanese station on about 6.380 was logged in Australia some weeks ago; announced as Djojakarta; was heard around 6:30 a.m. with a program of English-type recordings. ("Radio Call")

The Javan on 10.060 usually signs off around 11 a.m., but on Saturdays generally runs to 11:30 a.m. or later. (Dilg) It is believed this frequency is not used on Sundays and Mondays. A frequency of about 7.997 parallels this one.

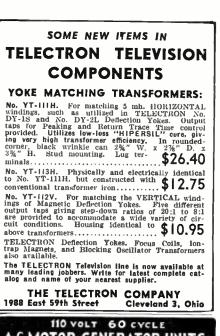
Korea-JODK, 2.510, Seoul, is being heard again early mornings on West Coast. (Dilg) Runs to around 8:30 a.m. sign-off, which is in English and other languages. ("Radio and Hob-bies," Australia) The singing of The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" as a goodnight signature was recently replaced by another vocal tune. ("Radio Call") Opens at 4:30 p.m. ("Radio World," Australia)

Lebanon-Beirut, 8.020, is now audible in the Eastern United States between 3-4 p.m. with fair strength; has Arabic programs between 3:15-4 p.m. sign-off, closes with "La Marseillaise." (Legge)

Madagascar-Australians report this country has provided exceptionally strong signals by putting into service a new transmitter on 6.065, with 6.140 in parallel; sign-off is at 1 p.m. ("Radio Call")

Malaya--Radio Malaya's Blue Network broadcasts on 7.22 from 11 p.m.-1 a.m.; on 4.78, 8:30-11 a.m.; Red Network, 4.82, 11 p.m.-1 a.m.; and on 4.78, 6:45-8:30 a.m. Address, Department of Broadcasting, Cathay Building, Singapore, Malaya. (ISWC, London)

Manchuria—According to the ISWC, London, MTCY, 11.78, Hsinking, is scheduled 4:24-4:50 p.m.; address,





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Manchuria Telephone & Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hsinking Central Broadcast Station, Hsinking, Manchuria. May now announce as Changchun.

An oriental station heard by West Coast DXers on this frequency early mornings may be Hsinking.

Mozambique-A short English news service can be heard from CR7AB, 3.493, at 2:55 p.m.; at 3 p.m., the announcer requests listeners to tune to 9.715 for further English broadcasts. ("Radio Call") The 9.715 frequency is scheduled to have English news at 2:55 p.m. However, the URDXC reports that the 9.715 frequency is now off the air, and that 9.650 is being used for the period between 2-3:30 p.m. weekdays, with sign-off at 2:30 p.m. on Sundays; may have call of CR7BJ which is listed on 9.645.

New Caledonia-Radio Noumea, 6.208, was heard in Australia recently as late as 5:30 a.m. some mornings; may have been tests, normal sign-off is around 4 a.m. ("Radio Call") Is good signal in New Zealand at 2 a.m. (Whitty) I believe 2 a.m. is sign-on time.

Norway-According to the URDXC, Oslo, 6.187, is scheduled weekdays between 3 a.m.-5 p.m., Saturdays to 6 p.m.

In Sweden, the Fredrikstad shortwave transmitter has been heard with special tests on 6.130, at 12 noon-1:30 p.m. and 3:45-5 p.m. (Lindhe)

Palestine-Direct from Tim Heffernan, assistant engineer, P.O. Box 636, Jaffa, Palestine, comes this information regarding Sharqal-Adna: "Present frequencies are 3.325, 2.5 kw.; 6.190, 7.5 kw.; 6.170, 7.5 kw.; 6.790, 2.5 day, 7.5 kw. night; 11.720, 7.5 kw. day. Between 12 midnight-1:15 a.m. all transmitters are used, except 11.720; and between 4:30 a.m.-1:15 p.m. all transmitters are used, but 11.720 goes off at 11:15 a.m., while the 6.790 (7.5 kw.) one closes down at 11:30 a.m.; on Fridays and Sundays all transmitters except 11.720 are heard 12 midnight-1:15 a.m.; and between 5 a.m.-1:15 p.m., all transmitters are in use, other than that 11.720 signs off at 11:15 a.m., and 6.790 (7.5 kw.) at 11:30 a.m. We are also scheduled to do some tests in English every Saturday very soon; proposed times are 1:15-6:59 p.m. on all waves." Sample, attractive QSL cards were sent along and Mr. Heffernan stated these are sent all reporters.

Incidentally, although the 6.135 frequency is reported "off the air," I have more recently heard it signing on at 12 midnight along with those listed by Mr. Heffernan.

Panama-Direct from Radio Central America, Wilbur T. Morrison, chief engineer, informs me that HOXA, 15.100, has Spanish news at 12:30-12:45 p.m. and 6-6:30 p.m., and that the English news is scheduled for 10:45-11 p.m. This station is heard with good signal in most parts of the world.

Philippines-A recent DX broadcast from Radio Australia listed a Manila s.w. station as operating on

February, 1947

8.000; schedule was not given. (Dilg) A late flash from Paul Dilg, Monrovia, California, reports he picked up a station on approximately 9.710, signing off at 11 a.m., with a call that sounded like KZ-I (maybe KZRI), believed to be Manila; said would be "back tomorrow at 5:30 a.m.," evidently meaning local (Manila) time; QRM made readability low.

Now that XGOY has left 9.635 (listed, but usually swung to 9.640), KZRH, 9.640, Manila, announcing as "The Voice of the Philippines," can be heard with fair level early mornings here in the Eastern U.S.; has English news at 5:30 a.m.

Pitcairn Island-From A. W. Owen, GW2FUD, Radio Officer of a British ship running between Montreal, New York, and Australia, and who does some commercial work with Radio ZKG, comes this additional information regarding radio on Pitcairn:

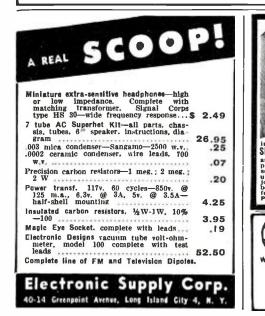
"The amateur call of Nelson Dyett, operator of ZKG, is ZL2FR and not ZL2FM. When working on radiotelephony, Dyett says, 'ZL2FR . . . Z-L-2-Fat-Rabbits.' Also, the frequency used by ZKG5 is not 7.270, but 17.270. It is quite true that both ZL2FR and Andrew Young, VR6AY (the Government Secretary of the Island) have so far had no replies to their applications for amateur relicensing. After 7 years' stay on the island, however, Dyett hopes to be home again in the first few months of 1947, and will





By RUFUS P. TURNER

The new and revised edition of this valuable handbook is now available. Gives data for building, calibration and use of such electronic test instruments as meters, bridges, impedance testers, capacitance testers, radio frequency and audio oscillators and meters, oscilloscopes and accessories, signal tracers, Q-meters, etc. 219 pages, \$4.50. Order from Ziff-Davis Publishing Company. 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois.





again be active as ZL2FR; his home address is 8 Duthie Street, Karori, Wellington, New Zealand. The present population of Pitcairn is only 120 compared to the 1939 figure of 185the balance are now living in New Zealand and Australia, and cannot return just yet. During the war period when ZKG was a naval station, staffed by personnel of the Royal New Zealand Navy, the population was, of course, increased, but such military personnel have now left the island. Mail arrives there nine times a year. although in the nine months up to September, 1946, thirty ships had called in."

Portugal—CSW7, 9.730, Lisbon, was heard recently signing off at 8:30 p.m. (Norris)

Portuguese Guinea—Radio Bissau is reported again, 5-5:30 p.m. on 7.100. (URDXC) Is listed on 7.094.

South Africa-Mervyn P. Laubscher, Johannesburg, has just forwarded via airmail this data obtained direct from the SABC: "The short-wave station at Durban (6.169) was dismantled when the new medium-wave transmitters were put on the air. It is proposed to erect a new short-wave transmitter at Pietermaritzburg as soon as equipment can be obtained. We can assure you that the Johannesburg station on 11.71 has not been in operation for a long time and it is unlikely that it will be used in the near future." The 11.71 SABC station reported some time ago by several monitors may have been a harmonic.

The SABC harmonic on 11 megacycles is still being heard with strong signal in Pretoria. (Ecksteen)

Sweden—The special DX broadcast on November 24, 1946, dedicated to readers of RADIO NEWS, transmitted over SBT, 15.155, and SDB-2, 10.780, was heard on the latter frequency in South Africa. (Laubscher)

SBU, 9.535, Stockholm, is now scheduled 1-5 p.m. (paralleling 10.780) and 8-9 p.m. (paralleling SBP, 11.705). (URDXC)

Tahiti—FO8AA, 6.980, Papeete, is heard on West Coast, Tuesdays and Fridays around 10-11:45 p.m.; peaks at 11:30 p.m.; has bad c.w. interference. (Balbi, Dilg) This one still eludes your ISW Editor here in the East; it also applies to several other Eastern DXers who are "out to get" Tahiti!

Turkey—TAP, 9.465, recently has been coming in with a good signal in the Eastern U.S. at 12:45 p.m. when has English news. In the 4:30 p.m. English transmissions on Monday, Thursday (to England) and Sunday (Postbag), this station usually has severe CWQRM, sometimes is completely blocked out.

U.S.S.R.—Moscow's announced frequency of 11.72 is best one now in use in the morning transmission in *English* to North America, 7:20-8:15 a.m., although the 11.63 and 15.18 frequencies are good level some mornings, also; 17.820 parallels. Recently I have observed an echo on about 11.718; it may be that Kiev is used on this frequency to relay Moscow during this period.

Petropsvlovsk (Kamchatka), 607, has a strong signal on West Coast, 1:45-2:30 a.m. or later daily, and Saturdays between 12 midnight-1:30 a.m.; the 9.565 transmitter, located at Komsomolsk, Khabarovsk Territory in Siberia, is heard strong from 9 p.m. on; still has English news at 4 a.m. Heard in the Home Service at 2 a.m. irregularly are frequencies of 6.11, 6.125, 6.06. (Balbi)

RV15, 5.940, Khabarovsk, has been heard recently after 9:30 a.m. with news in Russian (at dictation speed), read by a woman; has been heard as late as after 10 a.m. (Dilg)

Uruguay-In a verification to Gote Olsson, Sweden, it was stated that CXA-19, 11.835, operates between 6 a.m.-10 p.m. daily. In an attractive brochure now being sent out by this station with its verification card, it is stated: "Under the Southern Cross vibrates in the Voice of 'El Espectador' the fervent wish for and the ratification of the Liberty of Man. From the mast of 'El Espectador,' Hope goes out to the roads of the world in sense of the purest Fraternity."

Vatican City-HVJ, 15.095, has French at 9:30, German at 9:45, and English news at 10 a.m.; good level.

(Ferguson) The 9.660 frequency is heard on West Coast at 10:15 a.m., signing off to India, good signal. (Balbi) It is reported that HVJ's 6.190 frequency can be heard in Spanish between 2:50-3:15 p.m.

Acknowledgments

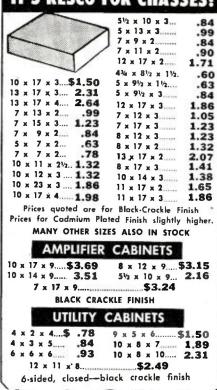
AUSTRALIA-Radio Australia; Gillett, Radio Call; Addis; Keast, Australasian Radio World; Matthews, Short Wave League of W. Australia. BEL-GIUM-Salmon. BRITISH COLUM-BIA—Verigin, Park. CALIFORNIA -Balbi, Dilg, WestDyke; Norton, URDXC; Anderson, Woodruff. COL-ORADO—Woolley. DENMARK—Friis. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Eaton, Havlena, U.S.S.R. Embassy, Hay; Harris, WIRN; ENGLAND-London Calling, BBC; Atkins, Garrard; Bear, ISWC; Lloyd, Wicks, White, Mitchell, Daniels, Hall, Shankie; Charge, BSWL, The Short Wave Review; Norris, Tonks, Friend, McGee, Harris, Muxlow, Brown, Rowden, Harrison, Logan, Hughes, Pearson, P. Hayes. FRENCH INDO-CHINA—Mrs. Margaret Coughlin, Radio Saigon. ILLI-NOIS-Wajda, Daum. INDIA-AIR, Delhi; Lalljee. INDIANA-Flitcraft, Green, Cossell. IRELAND-Levi. ITALY-Radio Club D'Italia. KAN-SAS-Seckler. KENTUCKY-French. LOUISIANA-Crandall, Crites. MAS-SACHUSETTS-Sternfelt, Harris,

Holzman, Simonian, French, Healey, Kernan. MICHIGAN-Reid, Sekach. MINNESOTA—Ecklund. MISSOURI —James; Kiernski, IRT. NEW JER-SEY-Wooley; Williams, American QSL Bureau; Shaw, Stauhs, Crowell. NEW YORK—Legge, BBC, Beck, Taylor, Ignoll, Kentzel, Sink, Gernert. NEW ZEALAND-Gray, Whitty, NZDXC. NORTH CAROLINA-Fer-NORWAY-Otnes. OHIOguson. Berg, Sutton; Jacobs, GNSWLC; Campos. ONTARIO-Smith, Hart, Bromley. PALESTINE-Heffernan, Sharq-al-Adna. PANAMA-Radio Central America. PENNSYLVANIA-Cooley, Jones, Callahan, Conley, Hankins, Starry, Brown. POLAND-Radio Warsaw. QUEBEC-Gauvreau, Dunlop. SCOTLAND-Morris, Watson. SOUTH AFRICA-Laubscher, Ecksteen, SABC. SPAIN-Alonso, Radio Club Espanol. SWEDEN-Skoog, Skogsberg, Carl-Eric Petersson, Kalderen, Mattsson, Lindhe; Samsoie, Radiotjanst; Forsstrom, Swalen, Frick, Ohrwall, Persson, Gillbert Andersson, Gimby, Malmgren, Rundblad, Gustafsson, Bengt Andersson, Olsson. TENNESSEE-Seaton. TEXAS-Giles, Rice, Thompson, Lyerly. VIR-GINIA-Norris. WALES-Owen. WEST VIRGINIA-Rupert, Reese, Gonder, McLaughlin, Arthur. WIS-CONSIN-Reed, Thomka, Walz.

-30-

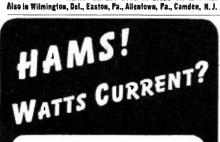


T'S RESCO FOR CHASSES!



ClecTruc SERVICE CO. OF PENNA., INC 7TH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILA. 6, PENNA.

Branches: 5133 Market St. and 3145 N. Broad St. In Phila. Also in Wilmington, Del., Easton, Pa., Allentown, Pa., Camden, N. J.



 807 Tubes NEW JAN, each 1.49, Per Pair 2.50

● 1 mfd 5000 Volt Oil Cond., each 7.50. Per Pair 12.95

• 2 mfd 1000 Volt Oil Cond., each 1.95, Per Poir 3.49

300 Watt Multi Match Modula-

tion Trans., 27.00 Dual 110 mmfd Variable Cond. .050 Spacing Ceramic Ends, each 1.95, Per Pair 3.49

● 10 Hy 350 Ma Smoothing Choke, each 2.95, Per Pair 5.31

 Bud JC 1543 Variable Cond., 18 mmfd .175 Spacing, each 1.59, Per Pair 2.76

• 0-200 DC · Milliameters. 2 inch triplett, each 2.95, Per Poir 5.31



Manufacturers' Literature

Readers are asked to write directly to the manufacturer for the liter-ature. By mentioning RADIO NEWS, the issue and page, and en-closing the proper amount, when indicated, delay will be prevented.

CONTROL CATALOGUE

Spencer Thermostat Company of Attleboro, Massachusetts have announced the availability of their new catalogue covering Klixon Thermo-Snap Built-In Temperature Controls. These controls are applicable to equipment ranging from electric and gas heaters to radio equipment.

The catalogue includes information on the various types of automatic and manual reset thermostats. It provides dimension data, specifications, ampere rating and other pertinent information which facilitates and simplifies the selection and application of the devices.

Copies of this catalogue will be sent upon request to Spencer Thermostat Company, Attleboro, Massachusetts.

TV ANTENNA DATA

The Workshop Associates Incorporated are currently offering a single page data sheet covering their 3-element high-gain television receiving antenna.

In addition to pertinent information regarding this equipment, the data sheet features an exploded diagram of the antenna and specifications for the various parts.

This particular receiving antenna comes in five different models covering the video channels 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

A copy of this data sheet will be furnished by The Workshop Associates Incorporated, 66 Needham Street, Newton Highlands, 61, Massachusetts.

EQUIPMENT CATALOGUE

Of particular interest to schools and laboratories is the new catalogue No. 6S issued by Radiolab Publishing & Supply Co., Inc.

In addition to listing television kits suitable for laboratory projects, the catalogue carries information on available multi-testers, signal generators, oscilloscopes, sound amplifier systems and student construction kits.

Free copies of this catalogue may be obtained by writing to Radiolab Publishing & Supply Co., Inc., 652 Montgomery Street, Brooklyn, 25, New York.

TUBE DATA BOOK

The new "Easy Guide to Electronic Tube Data" recently announced by Westinghouse Electric Corporation has been designed to facilitate the selection of replacement tubes for electronic devices.

The data book lists tubes according to classes and gives all essential technical data on each tube. A separate index is arranged numerically by type number and lists the class to which each tube belongs, its warranty class and list price. An interchangeability chart shows the company's equivalent for competitive type numbers.

Copies of this guide, designated as booklet 86-020, may be secured from Westinghouse Electric Corporation, P.O. Box 868, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

DEALER HELPS

Because of the increased need for accurate and up-to-date business records, the Systems Department of Uarco Incorporated, are making available to firms in the radio equipment and servicing industry a series of new sample portfolios which contain business forms and cost-reducing systems used by comparable business organizations.

To receive your portfolio without obligation, address your request on your business letterhead to Systems Department, Uarco Incorporated, 5000 South California Avenue, Chicago 32, Illinois.

NEW CATALOGUE

Radionic Equipment Company, New York distributors of various types of electronic parts, have just issued their new complete catalogue, designated No. 47.

Included in the listing are radio and electronic parts, radio receivers, record changers, p.a. systems, test instruments, meters, tubes, amateur equipment, recording apparatus, intercom systems, etc.

Distribution will be made free of charge to service dealers, engineers, schools and institutions, government agencies, laboratories and amateurs. Requests should be made direct to Radionic Equipment Company, 170 Nassau Street, New York 7, New York.

CERAMIC CATALOGUE

Centralab of Milwaukee, Wisconsin has just issued a new catalogue entitled "Fine Ceramics by Centralab" which includes 28 pages of information on standards, design criteria. body characteristics and a listing of certain established shapes and sizes in common use.

Special features of the catalogue include a comparative table of average characteristics, a listing of ceramic tolerances and ceramic design data. Groupings include male and female bushings, special bushings, single entry, double entry, cup type and conical feed thrus, round, square, conical, butterfly and strain insulators, coil forms, extruded stock, **RADIO NEWS**

adiomart for Values WATCH **Adjustable Fluorescent Resistor Kits of Chosen Values DESK LAMPS** Each Kit contains 100 Insulated Car-VARIABLE CONDENSER bon Resistors. All RMA color coded. All standard brands. Every one is a popular replacement size. 2-Gang Superheterodyne KIT No. R050L-- 1/3 and 1/2 WATT; RANGE FROM 10 to 10000 OHMS; 5 each of 20 .013 air space; Section 1-19 plates, 162 mmf; Section 2-27 plates, 420 mmf. 2½ "Lby 1¹³46" W by 1⁵%" H (overall); ½" Shaft **3149** ea good sizes. Price per kit.....\$3.50 KIT No. R050H-3 and 3 WATT; RANGE FROM 14000 to 20 MEGOHMS; 4 ea. of 25 A hard-to-get item good sizes. Price per kit \$3.50 available now for KIT No. B120-1 and 2 WATT: RANGE quick profits. FROM 10 OHMS to 2.2 MEGOHMS; 5 each Shaft. SI.49 ea. of 20 good sizes. Price per kit.....\$5.50 **Tricor Solder** Here is the world's finest utility light. Sensational!!!! No eye strain when you work with 52 SILVERED MICAS-List price \$63.50; 2 each fine parts. All metal construction. U.L.-approved electrical parts. Gooseof 26 types ranging from 27 to 2700 mmfd. neck construction, flexible as your Your Special Price.....\$4.95 wrist. Operates anywhere on AC or DC. Guaranteed against defects for Kit of 12 Rolls-6 colors..... 1.69 1 year. 20% with order—Balance, including postage, C.O.D. Reliable, Prompt Service. F RADIOMART, Inc., Dept. RN 247, 149 Riverdale Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. E Gentlemen: Please rush my copy of your latest Bulletin containing a thousand and one bargains in radio parts. Name CHECK ONE Service Dealer 🗌 Ham Address □ Laboratory □ School Amazing **New Invention** ON , c E Find radio faults with a new simplified method. Repair all radios in minutes instead of hours. Revolutionary, different Comparison technique permits you to do expert work Simplified almost immediately. Most repairs can be made without test equipment. Simplified point-to-point, cross-reference, cir-RADIO cuit suggestions locate faults quickly and easily. SERVICING CHARTS, BLUE-PRINTS, TESTS, PICTURES, HINTS, JOB-SHEETS Learn time-saving trouble-shooting short-cuts; find any radio By Comparison fault with ease. Follow the tests shown on 24 large circuit blueprints. Over 1,000 practical repair hints. For all types of radios. Hundreds of simplified tests using a 5c resistor and any filter condenser. Introductory material for beginners and to serve as review for experienced radio men. Several chapters on test equipment. Complete plan in manual form, 64 job sheets, data on all tubes, large size: 81/2 x11 inches. Schematics, pictures, charts. Sold on no-risk trial. Use coupon to order. The second **NO TESTERS NEEDED NO RISK TRIAL ORDER COUPON** REPAIR ANY RADIO IN MINUTES SUPREME PUBLICATIONS This newly developed method tells you how to locate the source of 9 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago 12, Illinois trouble in any radio set without equipment. Make needed tests,

Ship postpaid the new complete Simplified Radio Servicing by Comparison Method manual for 10 days' examination. I am enclosing \$1.50, full price. I must be entirely satisfied or you will refund my total remittance.

NAME:

measure voltage, trace the signal, by using only a 5c resistor, small condenser, and a crystal detector. Inject signals without any signal generator. Test parts by the new *Comparison* method. Test tubes without equipment. Repair any radio expertly following simplified picture plans. Improve your radio servicing ability. Data on all sets, portables.

AC-DC, FM, recorders, intercoms, P.A. Examine and apply the plan for 10 days without obligation or risk. Send trial coupon today

February, 1947



metallized ceramics, printed circuits and miscellaneous steatite pieces.

Those interested in obtaining a copy of this catalogue should address their requests to *Centralab*, 900 E. Keefe Avenue, Milwaukee, 1, Wisconsin. Ask for form No. 720.

RELAY MANUAL

Wells Sales Inc. of Chicago has recently issued a comprehensive manual covering hundreds of relays which they have available for immediate shipment.

Representative of the products of many well-known manufacturers, the listing includes telephone relays, slow action d.c. relays, aircraft service relays, midget d.c. relays, hermetically sealed relays, keying relays, and many others.

A copy of this manual "Relays for Every Purpose" will be sent free of charge to those requesting it from Wells Sales Inc., 4717 W. Madison Street, Chicago 44, Illinois.

SYLVANIA BULLETINS

The Radio Tube Division of Sylvania Electric Products Inc. has just announced the availability of three new bulletins describing electronic test instruments manufactured by the company's Electronics Division.

The bulletins cover the Types 139 and 140 Tube Testers, the Type 134 Polymeter and the Type X-7018 Modulation Meter.

In addition to describing these instruments, the bulletins list operating characteristics and special features of the test equipment.

Copies of any or all of these bulletins will be forwarded promptly to readers who make their requests direct to Sylvania Electric Products Inc., Emporium, Pennsylvania,

REFERENCE CHART

Originally designed to facilitate engineering procedures, E. F. Johnson Company has now made available a handy reference chart which identifies the proper sockets and cap connectors for each of some 800 transmitting, control, regulator, rectifier, receiving and miscellaneous tubes.

This easy-to-use and practical chart will be distributed free of charge by the company to readers of RADIO NEWS who may obtain their copies either from the company's distributors or by writing direct to *E. F. Johnson Company*, Dept. Z, Waseca, Minnesota.

RESISTOR CATALOGUE

Resistors, Incorporated of Chicago have just released a new catalogue containing resistor data on their full line of resistors and windings.

Included in this catalogue is data on fixed and adjustable resistors, r.f. and choke plates, ferrule resistors, heating elements, special windings and accessories. This data consists of pictorial diagrams, complete specifications and application information on each product.

The resistors feature the "silversoldered" connection construction,



ention. Approved for Veterans. Member: Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. WESTERN RADIO COMMUNICATIONS INSTITUTE C31 West Ninth Street, Los Angeles 15, Calif. which consists of resistance wire silver-soldered to the solder lug to assure a more permanent electrical bond.

Free copies of Catalogue No. 87 are being distributed upon request to *Re*sistors, *Incorporated*, 2241 South Indiana Avenue, Chicago 16, Illinois. -30-

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Spot Radio News (Continued from page 22)

are as broad as the imagination of the public and the ingenuity of equipment manufacturers." Latest ideas in the field include using units for communication between mountain climbers. FCC also predicts that the units and their operators—will probably make headlines in times of national disaster, such as floods, hurricanes, or earthquakes, when all wires are down.

RADAR'S USE to study the stars is proving successful, we learn from scientists at the Bureau of Standards. Biggest experiment in this type of radar work so far took place in October, during the huge meteor shower. Overcast weather would have prevented accurate observations but radar made the meteor fragments "clearly visible," the investigators re-ported. Their work, which is to be continued, is aimed, among other things, to determine the effect of meteors on radio waves, particularly important in FM broadcasting and longrange radio communication and navigation. Radar is also expected to be helpful in astronomy as a method of observing both on overcast nights and during the day, when meteors are not visible. The scientists are tending after preliminary work toward the theory that "bursts" on local station programs from long-distance stations are caused by meteors. One way in which meteors may affect radio waves is to cause these "bursts" on FM channels, it is thought. Out of the research on the effect of such phenomena will come decisions as to which frequencies are the best for the various types of radio services. Whatever the result, radar would seem to be in this type of work to stay. "The tests," declare the Bureau of Standards experts, "indicate that radar, besides being a plane locator and navigation device, is a valuable tool for the study of radio-wave propagation and is finding a place as an observing instrument in the field of astronomy."

HAMS ARE ALSO DOING YEO-MAN SERVICE in the meteor field. When skies are overcast, many have been enlisted to check up on meteor fragments, which register their presence clearly with a "bump" on shortwave sets. On the big meteor nights last October hams counted thousands. The shortwave "sound" of meteor fragments, one Princeton professor declared afterwards, may make it possible in time to set up automatic

February, 1947

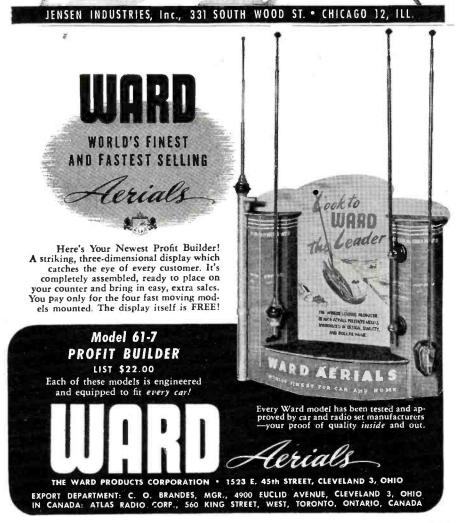


when you carry the handy Jensen Saleskit.

Radio Servicemen who take the Jensen Phonograph Needle Saleskit on service calls say they would not be without it. This handy kit, shown above, helps demonstrate fine needles, sells on sight, adds \$\$\$s to your income.

Contains 3 Jensen Concert Needles retailing at \$1 each, and 3 Jensen Genuine Sapphire Needles at \$2.50 each. Needles are beautifully packaged. Adds profit to every call. What's more, Jensen phonograph needles augment your work, assure full, clear tone of the instruments you repair, make all records sound better.

Generous discounts to servicemen boost your income. WRITE TODAY for complete details.



WE OFFER FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICES VACUUM TUBES **GUARANTEED**

 9002-9003-9006-954-956-6¥6
 Ea. \$0.65

 VR 150. Ea. 85c; VR 105. VR 75. VR 90, Ea. 1.20

 E1148 (HY015), Ea. \$1.00; 2x2/879....Ea. 1.00

 6116-Ea. 65c; 6C1-Ea. 75c; 6AC7-Ea. 90c;

 CAK5

 CAK5

 Ea. \$1.25; 6J6.....Ea. 1.00

ROTARY SWITCH--9 wafers, 4 shields, wafer dia. 1½" switch 14" long, each deck multi-contact; brand new, individually packed..... 1.00

ULTRA HI FREQ DIPOLD ANTENNA with single coax connector on mounting bracket. 11½" L.X%" dia. spacers 5½" L.X5" W. brand new. 2 in a package; complete..... 1.50

CONTROL BOX ASSEMBLY—Seven 6 foot color coded wire lengths in copper shield. Hooked to control box containing 1 H.D. dudt toggle switch. 3 phone jacks. 2-10.000 ohm pots with knobs; brand new. complete., 1.75

A KIT FOR A Battery Charger or Auto Radio Checker or As a Supply for Dynamotor in Surplus Equipment, Consists of

115 Volt Primary-6 or 12 Volt Secondary at 5 Amp Xformer Selenium Stack-6 Volt @ 4 Amp. or 12 Volt at 3 Amn.

3 Amp. Smoothing Capacitor 1000 Mfd. Chassis Black Crackle Binding Posts. Instructions Furnished.

COMPLETE AND GUARANTEED \$10.00

Write for specials on other kits.

25% deposit required on all C.O.D. orders. Prompt delivery assured.

GREENWICH SALES CO. 59 Cortland St., WHitehall 3-3052, New York 7, N. Y.

BARGAINS

2" PM Speaker with Output Generator Condensers	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	\$ 1.58
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	.19
Plugs into Octal Socket Signal Generator—All Wave	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	.78 49.95
Tube Checker—Latest Portab LEACH Break-in, Keying Rela	le i	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	39.50
6 or 12 V. DC \$20.13 list, Superior CA-11 Signal Tracer	'N	et	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.50
VM Record Changer (Comple	le;	-\$	18	.9:	5.	aa.	2	for	35.00
Send for Latest Bullatin, 259	ъ	De	pq	sil	01	7 C	C).D.	Orders

MAC'S RADIO SUPPLY 8320-22 LONG BEACH BLVD. SOUTH GATE, CALIF. Telephones - KIMBALL 4111-4112



DEGREE IN 27 MONTHS COMPLETE Radio Engi-neering Course. Bachelor of Science Degree. Courses also Science Degree. Courses also in Civil. Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical. Aeronautical Engineering. Business Administration, Accounting, Sec-retarial, Science. 64th year. Enter Mar., June, Sept., Jan. School now filled to capacity. No applications can be scoepted until further motice. TRI-STATE COLLEGE ANGOLA, INDIANA

enlisted by scientists to help estimate the number of fragments when a big meteor show goes on. Big showers are rather frequent-next one is scheduled for April 21. But if you want to know how they sound—you probably do already-there are little showers almost every week. It's when an otherwise well-modulated voice you are listening to bawls one syllable extra loud. Only he doesn't, really. It's a meteor fragment passing by in the neighborhood.

counters, but until that day hams are

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Retailing Basics

(Continued from page 43)

dealer a good start on his advertising program by making certain brands household words through extensive consumer advertising. Some of these organizations have cooperative advertising plans which will focus area attention on both the products and the dealer handling the line.

Small town dealers, or dealers in large cities who have access to neighborhood newspapers, can use such media to publicize their name and merchandise. Handbills can be used effectively to cover the dealer's immediate territory. Local movie houses and radio stations can be used to advantage in some locations.

Another form of advertising is the show window. The dealer can gain publicity by installing "live" or action windows, to demonstrate merchandise. A transparent washing machine can be used to show the action of the unit in washing the family clothes. A demonstrator could be used to show the ease with which the ironing can be done with an electric ironer. A live window demonstration will always draw a crowd. A roast or some other baked product could be prepared in an electric range set up in the show window. Demonstration cards, explaining the advantages of this form of cooking, should be set up and details of the experiment under way ex-plained. Numbered tickets could be passed out and the holder of the lucky number would be entitled to the food which had been prepared during the demonstration.

Direct mail advertising is still a very effective means of telling your story to a select audience. Mailing pieces should be dignified, yet attractive. They should tell a simple story about one or two items and should include a sincere invitation to the prospective customer to visit the store and inspect the merchandise. Be sure the name and address are included. The letter should be addressed to the lady of the house, by name, and should be sent by first class mail in order to receive the attention usually reserved for her personal correspondence.

When conditions indicate, house-tohouse canvassing can be used to advertise and sell the dealer's line. In case the dealer selects this form of merchandising, it is of utmost impor-



Guaranteed Factory Rebuilt Radio

VIBRATORS-\$1.00

6 volt Non Synchronous Vibrators

\$1.00 ea. 6 volt Synchronous, 12, 32, and 110 volt Vibrators \$1.25 ea.

Defective parts replaced. 48 HOUR SERVICE. For the very

prompt service enclose remittance

GENERAL TEST EQUIPMENT 38 Argyle Buffalo 9, N. Y.

RADIO NEWS

tance that the persons chosen for this work be trained carefully for their job. To many customers, the salesman who calls on them in their homes will be the only contact they have with the dealer's store. Because of this feature of house-to-house selling, salesmen must be neat, courteous, enthusiastic and fully informed on the line of radios and appliances carried by the store.

Some dealers have found that telephone selling is profitable, but if this program is adopted, a carefully thought out plan must be made before tackling the telephone list. Unless this procedure is set up carefully, it can be make more enemies than friends for the store. Care must be taken not to call at hours which are obviously inconvenient to the housewife, i.e. just before mealtime when she would be working in the kitchen, or very early in the day when she might be upstairs making the beds, etc.

Basic to all of these advertising promotion schemes is the fact that demonstrations, explanations and advertising copy must be simple and non-technical. The average customer cannot understand a technical discussion of horsepower, three-line service entrance, etc. The customer does want to know how much the unit will cost to operate, what it can do for him in terms of comfort, convenience, safety, and family welfare. All of these points can be explained and demonstrated by the use of homely analogies and without resorting to highflown technical data from the service manual prepared by the manufacturer.

6. The manufacturers' responsibility. Make a thorough study of what manufacturers and national distributors have to offer in the way of sales helps. Manufacturers of "brand" merchandise who advertise extensively assume some responsibility for the relation between their dealer and his customers. Because of this close tie-in, the manufacturers will welcome suggestions from dealers on how they can be of assistance in making the selling job easier, and keeping the customer sold, This assistance can materially reduce the dealer's cost of doing business. It can take several different forms; cooperative advertising, the loan of demonstrators, mailing pieces with the dealer's name imprinted, window displays and point-of-sales material.

7. Becoming community conscious. It is important that a dealer become a real force in the community. Nothing is more detrimental to his success than for him to assume the attitude that what happens to his community is of no interest to him. If a dealer makes a living in a city or town, he owes it to himself and his business to become community conscious. If possible, the dealer should live in the community that gives him his bread and butter; he should go to the church there; he should join clubs and civic groups and contribute to accepted "worthy causes."

8. Customer relations. In conclusion,

February, 1947



1240 MAIN ST., HARTFORD 3, CONNECTICUT

ters, kits and ports. See them

at your favorite jobber,



Projects Clear Audible Speech To Long Distances...Instantly! Completely portable. Operates any time, any place. No installing, no wiring, no speakers, no headphones. Just press trigger switch and amplified voice is beamed to area desired. Reproduction is crisp. clear, undistorted. Self-powered. Standard batteries. Quality constructed throughout. Simple to operate. Lowpriced.

A Good Profit Item For Dealers Dealers will find this new item an excellent profit-making addition to their line. Sell it! Rent it! Attractive discounts.

Write For Complete Details NOW!

International Industries, Inc. 6519 N. Clark Street Chicago 26, Illinois



there are a few important points which should be mentioned in connection with the dealer's relations with his customers. For one thing, a great many customers will probably want to buy on credit. Arrangements should be made well in advance so that when this type of request is made a complete and definite plan for handling such extensions of credit can be laid before the customer.

Another point which looms large in the customer's mind is that of promises made and *kept*. Don't tell your customer that a product will be delivered, serviced, etc. or that one of your employees will call at a certain time unless you are prepared to fulfill that promise 100%.

Be sure every item that you sell is properly installed and is in perfect working condition before you consider the transaction concluded. New merchandise which needs demonstration, such as ranges, refrigerators, certain radios, etc. should be explained and operated in the customer's home after installation in order to insure that the housewife or member of the family who will use the equipment is thoroughly familiar with the item. It is well to make a "follow-up" call or visit a week or ten days after the installation has been completed in order to intercept any complaints at the source and make the correction. Bad news travels fast and a customer who is dissatisfied with merchandise bought at your store is a carrier of ill tidings for your reputation.

When it becomes necessary to service merchandise which you have sold

Photo Credits

to the customer, be sure that the best possible job is done on the unit; that it is operating satisfactorily, and that it is re-installed carefully and promptly.

Finally, a very small but important item. Customers who come into the store and buy small items which they propose to carry with them will appreciate receiving well-wrapped parcels. If you are handing good-looking packages to your customers to carry, you can earn an extra measure of free advertising by using distinctive paper which will tell the world at large that the item was purchased at your store.

In the last analysis, the best advertising that a dealer can receive is "word of mouth advertising." You can't gain a worthwhile reputation without working for it. By following the suggestions included in this article you have started on the road to becoming a successful business man because the principles stated are as old as successful business.

RCA's newly developed mobile television unit has been designed to facilitate news coverage and other remote pickup operations. This unit is mounted on a standard 1½ ton truck chassis, and can be used to transport all the equipment necessary for picking up, monitoring, and relaying remote television events to the studio. Mounted in the rear of the vehicle, facing two large shatterproof windows, is a specially constructed operating desk for the monitoring, control, and power supplies used with the Image Orthicon Camera. Immediately below the rear windows are six cable reels mounted on crane-like arms to permit easy winding and unwinding of camera cable. The roof of the unit is reinforced.



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Rate 20c per word. Minimum. 10 words

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RADIO Engineering Broadcasting, Aviation and Police Radio, Servicing, Marine Operating and Electronics taught thoroughly. Expenses low. Write for catalog. Valparaiso Technical Institute. Dept. N. Valparaiso, Ind.

FOR SALE

SUPREME Audolyzer, practically new, \$75.00. A. Joltin, 285 Hawthorne St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INTERVALOMETERS. Used by Air Corps in ac-tual bombing. Convert to dark-room timer, train controller, expander, etc. This seven pound in-strument contains silver plated relays, switches, resistors, high capacity condensers, knobs, pilot light, plug, heater, thermostat, etc. Postpaid anywhere in States, \$5.50. (Two for ten dollars.) No C.O.D.'s. Send money order, postal note or check. Hunter Heath Co., 1634 18th, Lubbock, Texas.

PR 16 COMMUNICATIONS receiver with Jensen baffle and 12" speaker. Also portable play-back recording assembly. F. F. Knapp, 6508 Mont-gomery Rd., Cincinnati 13, Ohio.

AUTOMATIC wireless record changers, \$32.95. Wireless phono oscillator complete with tube, \$4.95. Quantity and dealer discount. K&G Sales, P. O. Box 53, Cincinnati 13, Ohio.

ST. CLAIR Electronic Volt Ohmmeter 6 DC ranges, 20 meg. imp., 0 to 3, 10, 30, 100, 300, 1000. 6 AC ranges, Imp. 5 meg. shunted by 5 Mmfd. Electronic Ohmmeter, 6 ranges 0.1 to 1000 megs. With instructions & circuit. Price \$47. Auto Radio Service, 915 4th St., Three Rivers, Mich.

QSL CARDS that stand out! Individualized, orig-inal. Cartoon by W2EA (ex-SEA) incorporating your ideas, personality, etc. Reasonable, but not cheap. Send stamps for specimens. Harrison Radio Corp., 9 West Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ELECTRONIC bargains. Free lists. Gifts Gadgets, 518 Hilton, Catonsville 28, Maryland.

PRIVATE Parties, amateurs and dealers may now PRIVATE Parties, amateurs and dealers may now buy radio tubes, parts, equipment, transmitters and receivers direct from the U. S. Government Signal Corps at huge savings. Individual items, small or large quantities as you choose. Complete set of instructions, \$5.00. Postpaid anywhere in U. S. A. Send money to Ramboll Distributing Co., 719 North 4th Street, Grants Pass, Ore.

FREE wholesale bulletin. Tubes. Parts. Bar-gain prices. Henshaw Radio Supply, 3313 Dela-van, Kansas City, Kansas.

250 BACK issues Short Wave Craft, Radio Craft, etc., complete NRT course (1944); 2 SW Re-ceivers. Mueller, 77 W. 181, Bronx 53, N. Y.

HAM Specials, SCR 522 Unit-\$50.00. Replace-ment Part line for SCR 522, RF-Oscillator Sec-tions, \$8.00 per set, 12 MC. ironcore IF Trans formers, \$1.00 each. 50 feet RG8/U \$2.00, RG59/U-6c per foot. Meter Insurance Kit, 20 assorted fuses, \$1.00. Bayonet Base, 10¼ watt Neons, \$2.25. Throat Microphones, \$1.25. HQ129X complete, \$173.25 delivered. Service Supplies. Just send us your order. Castle Radio Supply, W2JBM, 677 Euclid Ave., Brooklyn 8, N. Y.

RADIO Sales and Service business in fast grow-ing western city, health and resort area. Well established doing both wholesale and retail Serv-ice. Owner has other interests. Box 442, % Radio News.

DESK type carbon microphones, new, \$3.50. Ra-dio City Roller Chart Tube checkers, new, \$52.50. Advance Appliance Shop, 10505 W. 7 Mile Rd., Detroit 21, Mich.

NINE Hexagon Keys for Hollow Head Set Screws with Holder, 75c postpaid. Drill and Tap Sets with Holder, \$4.08 up. Write for folder. River-side Tool Co., P. O. Box 87, Riverside, Ill.

SELENIUM Rectifiers, full wave, ½ ampere, \$1.85; 1 ampere, \$2.50. Half wave 5 amperes, \$4.50; 2.2 amperes, \$2.25; 1.5 ampere, \$1.85. Bulletin. Bursma Radio, Route 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LOWEST Prices. Radio Tubes, parts. Bargain lists 3c. Potter, 1314 McGee, Kansas City 6, Mo.

RADIO Tubes-Dealers, order your needs-be sur-prised at prices. Address Radio Tubes, Box 108, Elizabeth City, N. C.

ELECTRIC Windshield Defroster, 2 for \$1.00, Postpaid. Size 6x16. Brooks, 777 W. Adams, Postpaid. Size Chicago 6, Ill.

February, 1947

WIRE Recorder, high fidelity, suitable school, broadcaster, musician, etc. Trial privilege. P.O. Box 18, Station G, Brooklyn 22, N. Y.

SURPLUS radio parts. Free circular. Alco Elec-tronic Lab., Box 214, Lawrence, Mass.

APA-10 PANORAMASCOPE, with tubes, case and manual, but less panel and knobs, \$65.00; BC645 VHF IFF, Conversion Instructions, \$22.50; APR-5A VHF Receiver, 1000-6000 Mc, 60cy, 115v., \$37.50; C-1 Servo, ideal rotary beam drive, used, \$15.00; 5SDG Selsyns, \$4.00 pair; Indicator Sel-syns, \$3.00 pair; SCR284, 211; BC348, free de-scriptive list. Engineering Associates, Far Hills Branch Box 26, Dayton, Ohio.

NEON Window signs you install. Complete with transformers and all wiring ready to plug in 110 AC. "Radio" \$19.50; "Itadio Service" \$31.50. 5 inch letters, color choice. "Radio-Appliance-Repair" in modern design, \$52.50; Radio and Repair, Pink; Appliances and trim Green. Safely boxed F.O.B. Inter-State Laboratories, 4049 Min-nehaha Ave., Minneapolis 6, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

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ELECTRICAL instruments. Meters repaired and converted. Inquiries solicited. Haledon Electrical Instrument Co., 319 Belmont Ave., Haledon, N. J. RAILWAY telegraphy. Be a rairoad telegrapher. Operators are in great demand. Salaries from \$3,200 up. For information write to Bell Tele-graph Ry. Institute, 10 Parker Ave., Suite 9, San Francisco 18, Calif.

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WIRE Recorder. Player for sermons, music. Rev. Richard Sneed, Rockford, Illinois.

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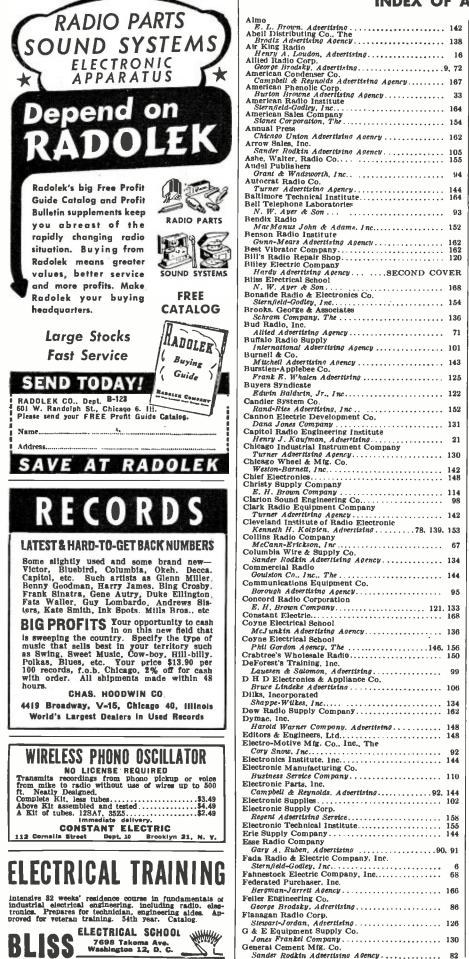
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RADIO Radar technician. Graduate 60 weeks Navy-Marine, and Army technical schools. Posi-tion in radio or electronics. F. P. Fifield, Pitts-Graduate 60 weeks field, Vt.





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