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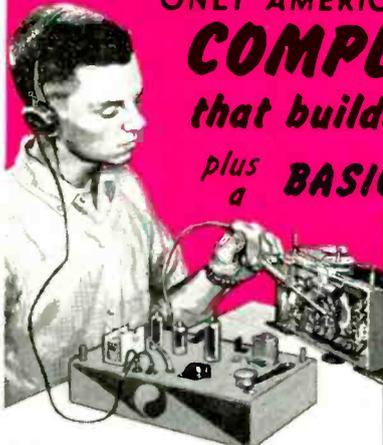
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Spring '62

No. 595

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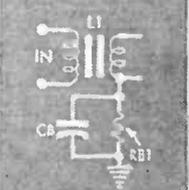
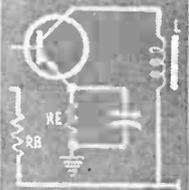
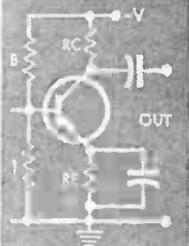
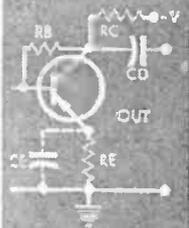
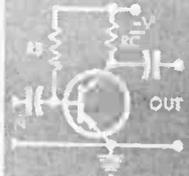
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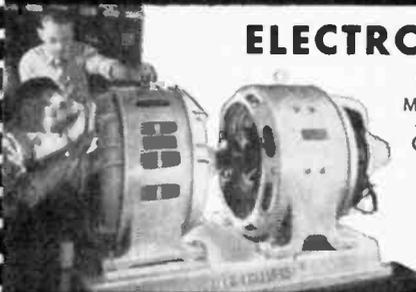
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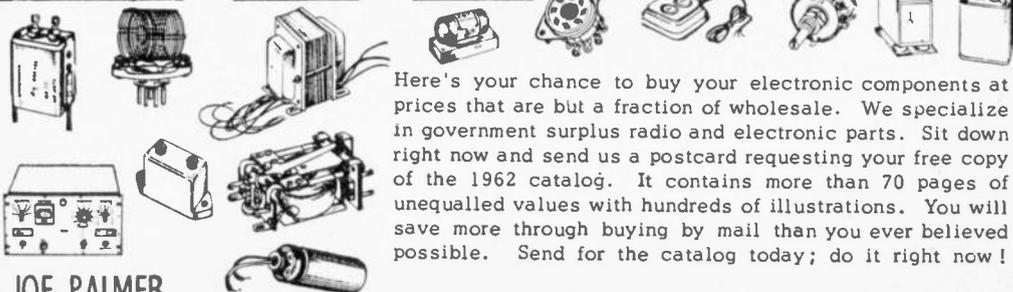
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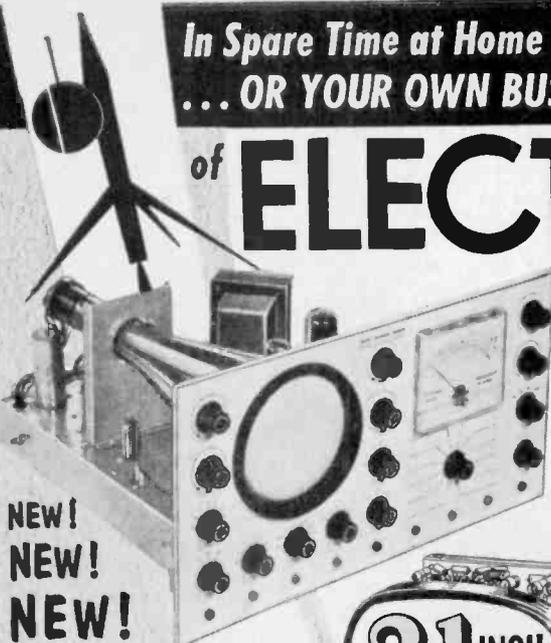
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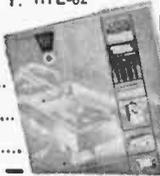
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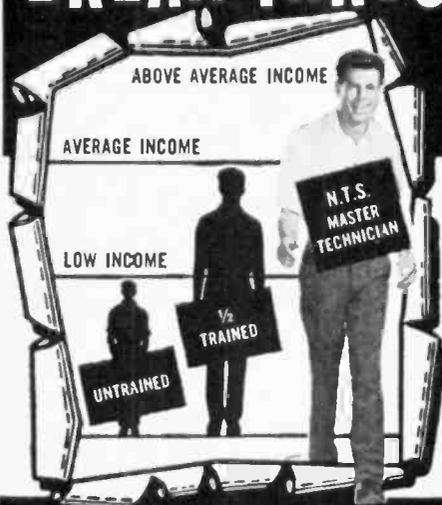
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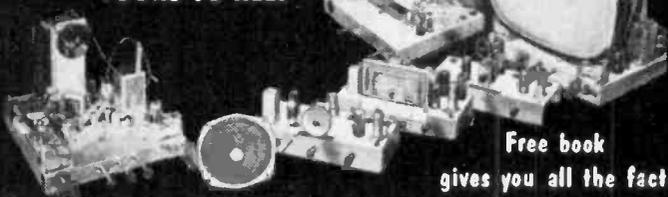
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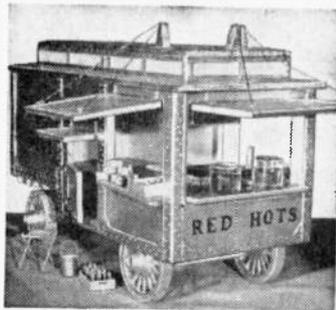
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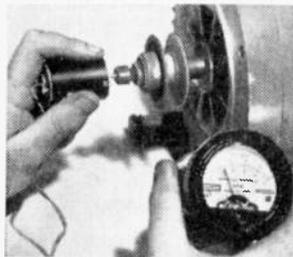
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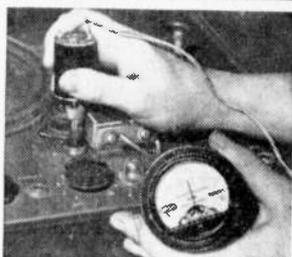
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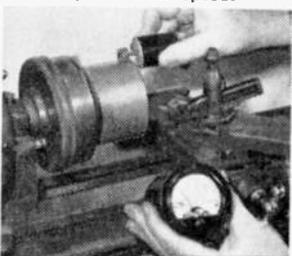
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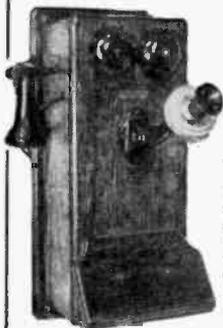
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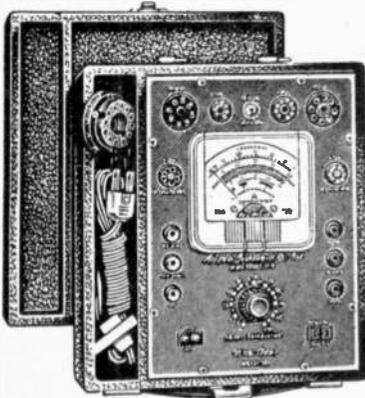
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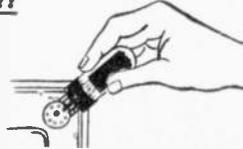
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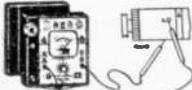
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Make \$5 to \$10 Per Call IMMEDIATELY

Here is the announcement our Engineering Staff has waited 5 years to make! Here is the final "break-through" in the television industry's giant efforts to perfect a simplified TV servicing system that eliminates the need for expensive training and long study! If you've thought about learning TV Service and Repair . . . if you've awaited any opportunity to have a prosperous, secure business of your own, then this is possibly the most important bulletin you'll ever read!

WHAT IS THE AMAZING NEW SYMTRONIC TRAINING METHOD?

Symtronic is a dynamic new concept based on the known fact that only a certain number of things can go wrong with any given set. For the first time these troubles, and their causes, have been isolated into three main groups. Through a comprehensive, but easily understood crossindexing system it's now possible to pinpoint the trouble in one of the 3 groups in a matter of seconds! What previously required long schooling is now available to you immediately through the amazing Symtronic System. Our Free Sample Lesson shows how the Symtronic Method will work on your own set, or a friend's. Write for it today!

CUTS STUDY TIME EXPENSE

You want to get started servicing TV sets, not building them! So why spend long months studying under old fashioned, outdated methods . . . learning things you'll never use? Why buy lots of equipment to practice with when you don't need it? With the Symtronic System the COMPLICATED TECHNICAL THEORY IS ALREADY TAKEN CARE OF BY OUR OWN SCIENTISTS! There is nothing more you need in this line. What we give you is practical, down-to-earth knowledge based on our many years of solid, scientific experience! Our revolutionary Symtronic methods let you compete immediately with servicemen who have had years of experience!

COMPLETE SYMTRONIC BUSINESS PLAN

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SYMTRONIC PUTS YOU IN YOUR OWN BUSINESS NOW!

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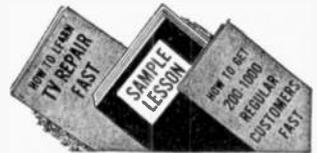
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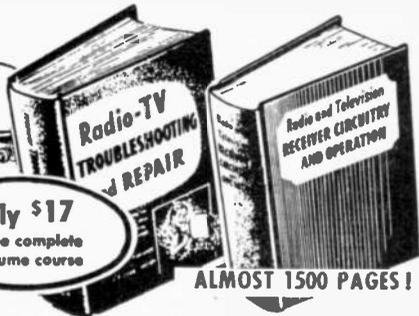
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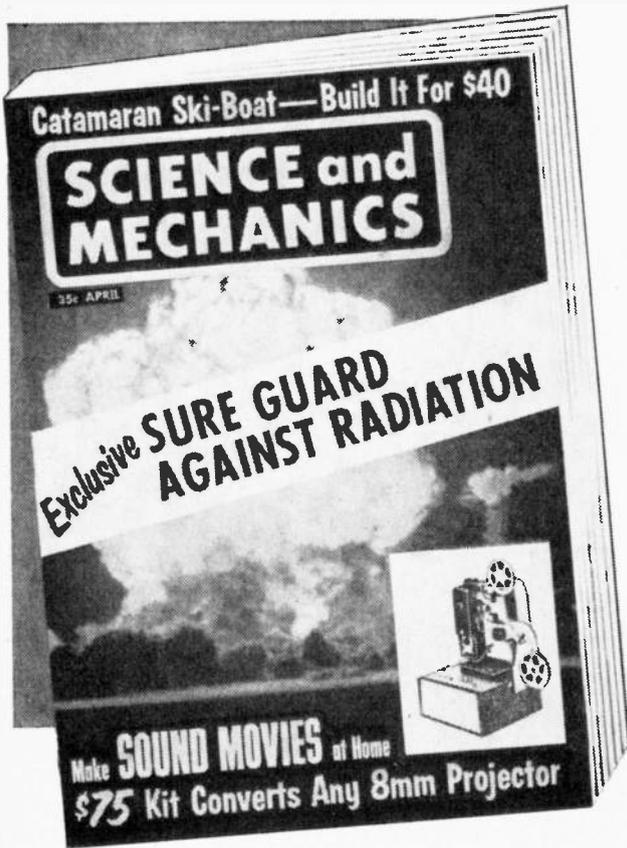
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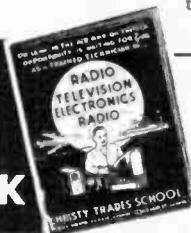
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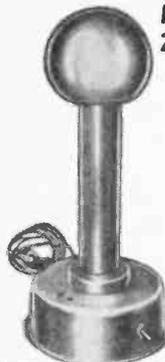
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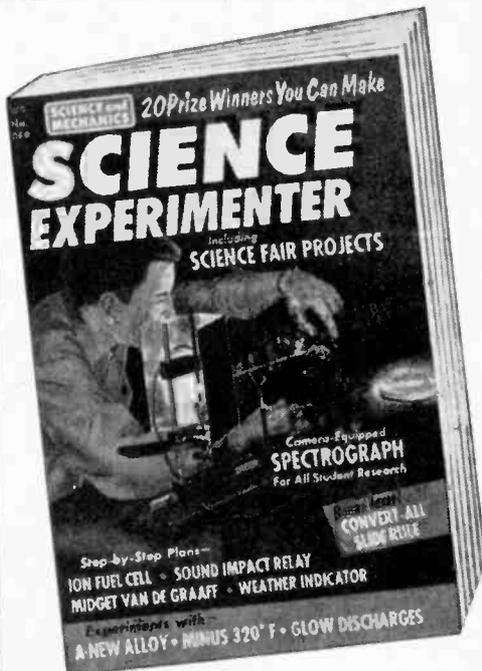
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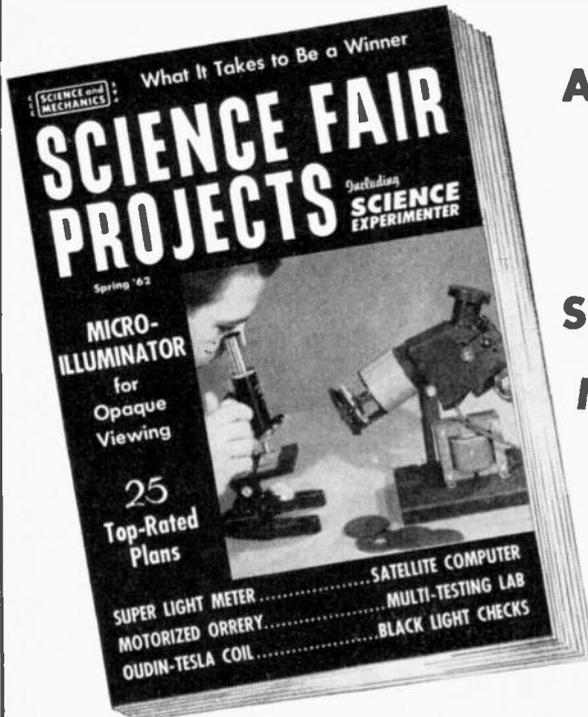
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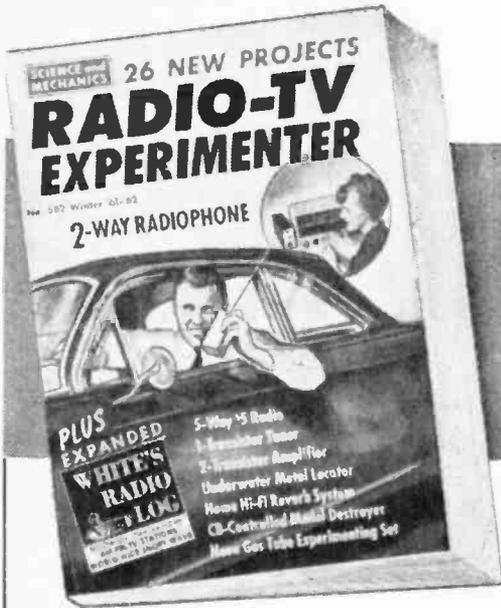
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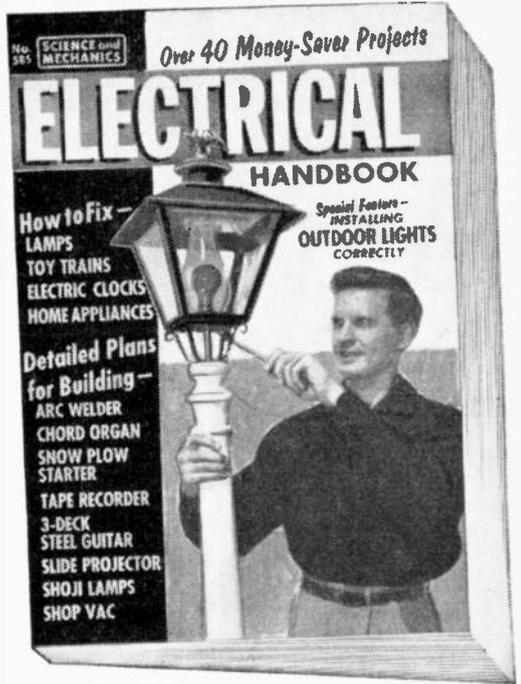
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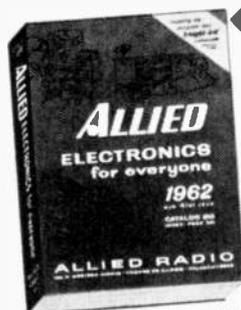
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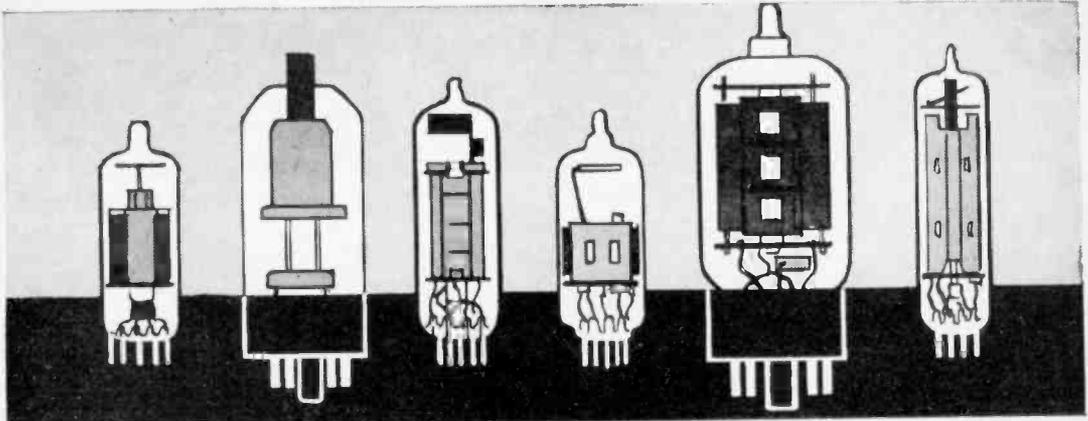
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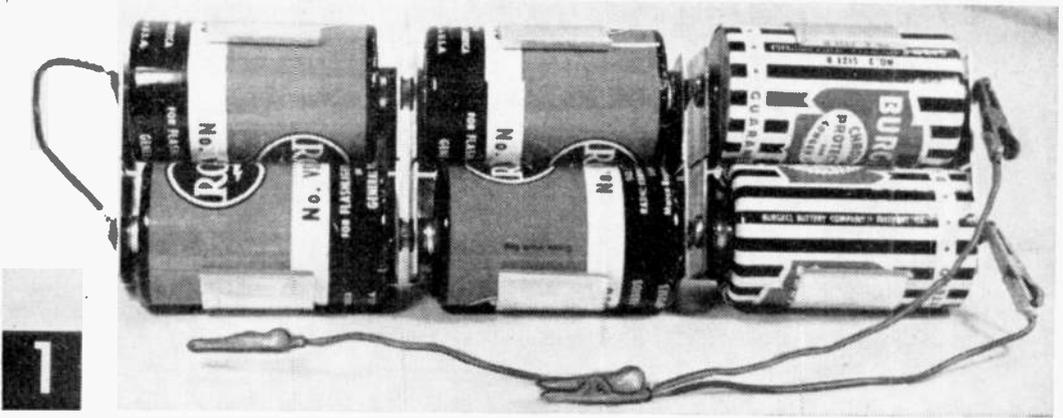
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With six No. 2 (size D) batteries, this versatile supply can handle most transistor circuit operating requirements by furnishing power in six steps from 1½ to 9 volts.

To Make the Power Supply, join three double battery holders together (Lafayette MS-176) by soldering terminal to terminal. Masonite or plywood backing will make the assembly rigid.

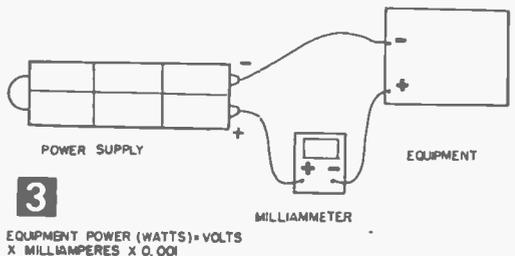
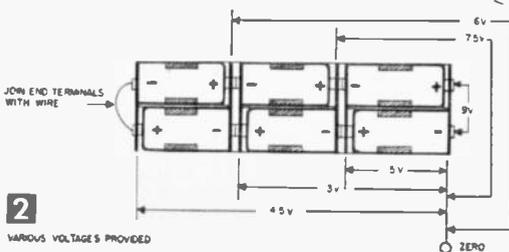
Join holder terminals on one end with a piece of wire, then insert batteries plus to minus as in Fig. 2. Install clips such as Mueller *Mini-Gators* on wire leads soldered to terminals at other end.

Clip one lead on the zero terminal and the other on the terminal which furnishes the voltage required by the equipment being

tested (Fig. 2). If you use the lower voltages frequently, interchange batteries or clip connections for longer overall battery life.

Determining Current Drain. To learn how much current your equipment is using, connect a milliammeter in series with the battery and piece of equipment as in Fig. 3. This arrangement is valuable in troubleshooting newly constructed equipment. A one-transistor earphone radio usually requires less than 1 milliamp. You can usually figure on less than 1 milliamp per transistor for all transistor stages except the output which drives a loudspeaker.

Current for a Class A output stage may be as little as 2 milliamps, but it is more likely to be between 5 and 15 milliamps. For a Class B audio output stage (two transistors in push-pull), it may hit between 50 and 100 milliamps on signal peaks. These figures are approximate and represent a relative guide for small transistors such as the CK722, 2N107, and 2N188A. Power transistors such as the 2N255 and 2N307 require much higher currents.





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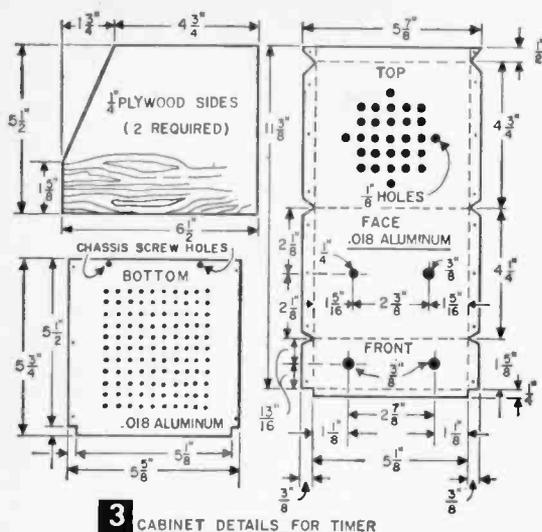
With the metronome clicking the exact beats per second, the advanced musician knows he's playing at the tempo indicated on the music sheet by the composer.

Use it to pace....

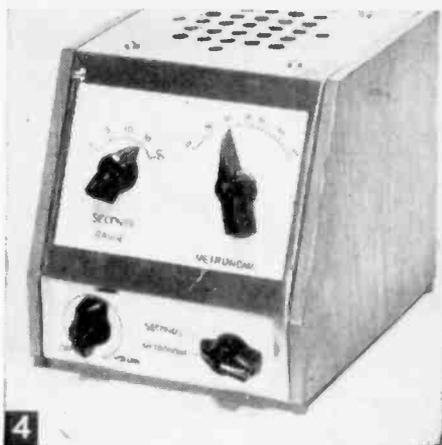
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3 CABINET DETAILS FOR TIMER



4

On the seconds range, you get a click every 1, 5, 10, 30, or 60 seconds. Each range has its own control pot on the back of the chassis for calibration.

UNLIKE most clock-type timers that ring only once, the loudspeaker in this unit gives you a continuous audible check on elapsing time. Just set the range switch on 5, 10, 30, or 60 seconds, and your hands and eyes are free to concentrate on the work.

The timer uses many standard parts that can be salvaged from old ac-dc radios. Your first step is to mount the tube sockets and pots on the chassis; P1 goes on the top side at the rear of the chassis while P2, 3, 4, and 5 mount along the rear face. This circuit is the ac-dc type, and the chassis is not used as a ground. Therefore use two lug mounting strips at every spot where you need a tie point or support for the parts.

Filament resistor R1 dissipates considerable heat, so mount it on a 2-lug strip above chassis, with one of the output transformer mounting bolts. Run all the wires passing from above the chassis to the underside through one grommeted hole in front of the output transformer. Mount volume control switch P7-S1 and range selector switch S3 on the chassis front. Later when wiring is finished, a second mounting nut on these parts joins the chassis to the front plate of the cabinet, while the rear of the chassis fastens to the bottom plate with two sheet metal screws. Bolt capacitor C4 by its feet to the inside front face of the chassis at the bottom.

Mount the selector switch S2, and the metronome pot P6 on the cabinet face. Bolt

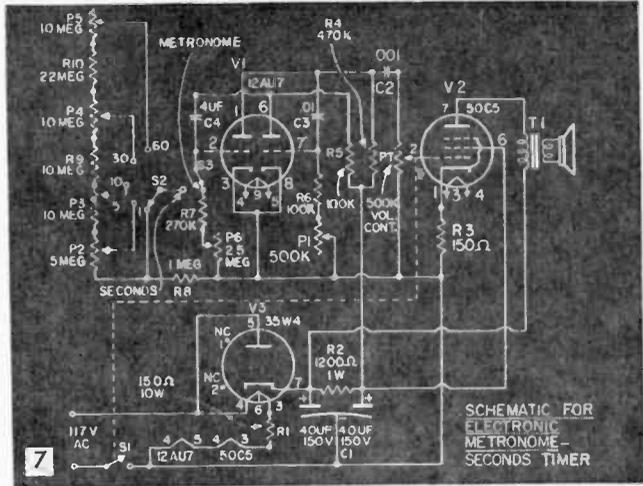
the speaker to the top of the cabinet and wire according to Figs. 5, 6 and 7. There are no special wiring cautions.

Operation of the Circuit depends on the action of tube VI (12AU7) as a multivibrator type oscillator. It generates a pulse heard as a "tick" from the speaker. Timing of the pulse is controlled by the values of the resistors and capacitors in the VI tube circuit. To vary this oscillation, you change the resistance values of the pots through which voltage is fed to the fixed-value capacitors.

Generated pulses are then fed to tube V2 (50C5) through capacitor C2 and volume control P7, and are amplified to speaker volume. Tube V3 (35W4) operates as a half wave rectifier to supply B plus for tubes VI and V2.



5



Calibration is Next, after a wiring check. Turn S3 to "seconds" and S2 to the one-second position. Turn the unit on with volume about half way up. You should hear ticks from the speaker in about 30 seconds. Allow a ten minute warm up period, and then use an electric clock second hand to adjust pot P1 until the click frequency is exactly one per second. Pot P1 is left in this position throughout the rest of the calibration.

Next turn S2 to the 5 second range and adjust P2 for a 5 second click interval. Repeat with P3 for 10 seconds, P4 for 30 seconds and P5 for 60 seconds. Probably the timer won't split seconds on the 60 second range. A 5% accuracy on the one second range means an error of plus or minus only $\frac{1}{20}$ of a second, while on the one minute range would account for an error of plus or minus 3 seconds per minute.

Calibrating the Metronome. With P1 as previously adjusted so the speaker clicks exactly every second on the one second range, turn S3 to *Metronome* position. Adjust P6 until the timer ticks eighty per minute when the pointer points straight up. Then calibrate the dial on either side of center to cover a range of 40 to 208 clicks per minute. Pot P6 will cover down to 25 per minute and can be so calibrated if desired. If no use of this extended range will ever be made, a 1.5 megohm can be used instead of

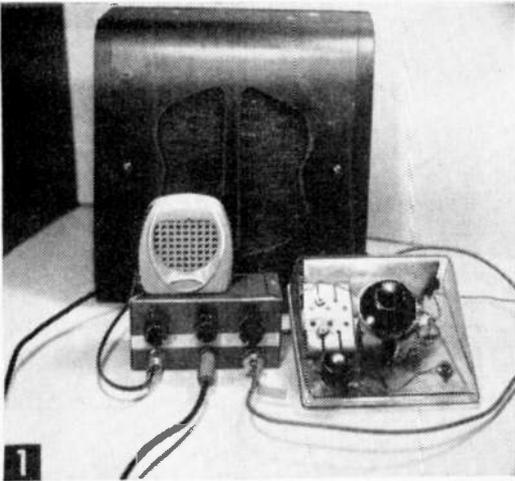
MATERIALS LIST—ELECTRONIC PULSE GENERATOR

No. Req.	Size and Description
RESISTORS	
1	R1—150 ohm, 10-watt wire wound
1	R2—1200 ohm, 1 watt
1	R3—150 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt
1	R4—470K, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt
2	R5, R6—100K, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt
1	R7—270K, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt
1	R8—1 meg, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt
1	R9—10 meg, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt
1	R10—22 meg, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt
POTENTIOMETERS	
1	P1—500K ohm IRC Q11—133
1	P2—5 megohm IRC Q11—141
3	P3, P4, P5—10 megohm IRC Q11—143
1	P6—2.5 megohm IRC Q11—239 (or 1.5 megohm IRC Q11—138—See Text)
1	P7—500K ohm volume control with switch S1
CAPACITORS	
1	C1—40-40 mfd, 150 v. electrolytic (Lafayette C-126)
1	C2—.001 mfd, 600 v. molded by-pass (Lafayette C-500)
1	C3—.01 mfd, 600 v. molded by-pass (Lafayette C-503)
1	C4—4 mfd, 150 v. oil filled paper (Lafayette CF-115)
CHASSIS ITEMS	
2	7 pin miniature tube socket (Cinch-Jones type 7W2A)
1	9 pin miniature tube socket (Cinch-Jones type 9W1)
1	V1—12AU7 tube
1	V2—50C5 tube
1	V3—35W4 tube
1	T1—output transformer 2500 ohm to 3.2 ohm speaker (Lafayette TR-10)
1	S2—5 position rotary switch (Lafayette SW-78)
1	S3—2 position rotary switch (non-shorting type)
1	4" PM speaker 3.2 ohm (Allied 81P616)
1	line cord and plug
1	$5\frac{3}{8}$ x $4\frac{7}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " chassis (Lafayette MC-174)
Misc.	pointer knobs, mounting strips, hook-up wire, etc.

the 2.5 megohm value to eliminate the low end and provide a wider spacing of the calibration marks.

TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE

Symptom	Remedy
No click at any setting	Check rectifier, C1. If R2 overheats, look for short in C1. Check for shorted or open capacitors, C3 and C4.
Clicks but P1 will not calibrate at 1 second	Too low a timing interval indicates R6 or R8 too high in resistance value, or that C3 or C4 are too large or are leaky.
Clicks but does not maintain calibration	Too high an interval indicates C3 or C4 or R6 or R8 too small in value.
Clicks but at erratic interval	Leaky capacitors C3 or C4. Change in resistance values from overheating may be due to restricted chassis ventilation or misplacement of parts.
	Defective V1 tube. Poor contacts in S2 or S3. Defective P1. Occasional fluctuations may be caused by power line variations.



1 Amplifier connected to 6-in. speaker in baffle (output) and transistorized tuner (input).

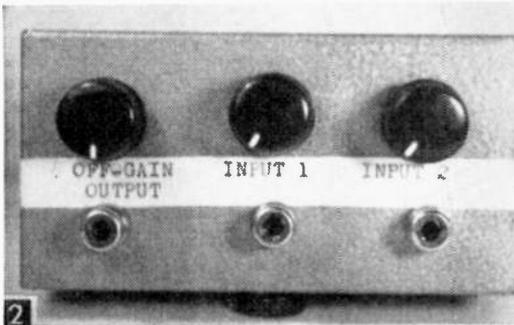
By FORREST H. FRANTZ Sr.

BY USING a ready-made, printed circuit, 3-transistor amplifier, (Lafayette PK 522, complete with transistors, \$3.75), the experimenter can avoid the headaches of wiring 12 or 13 resistors, 6 or 7 capacitors, 3 transistors, and an output transformer into an amplifier circuit. This saves not only time, but money.

The midget PA (public address) system in Fig. 1 won't bang off your ears with its maximum power output of 100 milliwatts, but the output signal will drive a single 8-ohm speaker, 3-4-ohm speaker, or two 3-4-ohm speakers connected in series. The power supply is a self-contained 9-volt battery.

It has two input channels (Fig. 2), and can use either a mike and record player, two mikes, a mike and radio tuner, or a tuner and record player. You may even want to fade music and make announcements with a musical background.

The PA system amplifier will accept any high or medium impedance input device such as a crystal microphone, a crystal phono pickup, a crystal guitar pickup, a vacuum tube



2 Closeup view showing input and output jacks.

Midget Public Address System Amplifier

An excellent project for the beginning or advanced experimenter which can be built for less than \$10 in a few hours' time

tuner, a crystal diode tuner, or a transistorized tuner. The input device must be terminated in a phono plug (Lafayette MS-471) to connect to the amplifier.

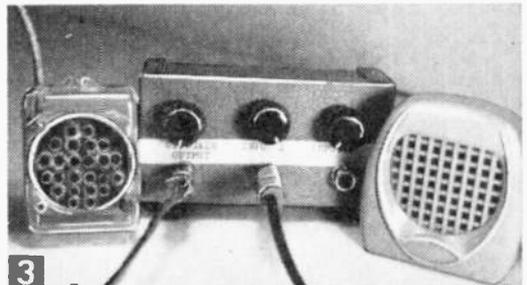
The mike in Figs. 1 and 3 happens to be one that goes with my tape recorder. Any crystal mike listed in the Allied or Lafayette catalogs will work sufficiently, but a high output crystal mike such as Lafayette PA-76 rated as -44 db will permit you to realize more volume than a mike rated at -52 db.

Drill the Front of the Case as in Fig. 4. Remove the screws packed inside the miniature case beforehand, and snap the case together during drilling. This provides rigid support and minimizes the chances of bending the case out of shape. Clean off burrs and remove chips from the case when drilling has been completed.

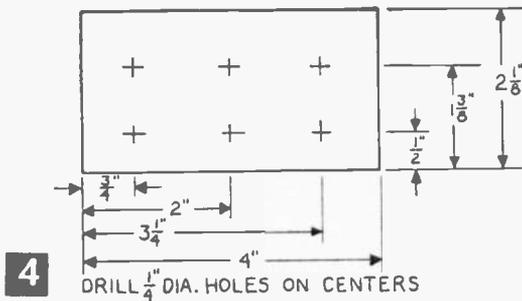
Cut shafts of the volume controls (R6-S, R1, and R3) to a length of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Place the end of the shaft that will be discarded in a vise and cut with a hacksaw. Catch the control as it falls free. This procedure minimizes the chance of damaging the controls.

Mount the volume controls and jacks (J1, J2, and J3) as in Figs. 2 and 5. Connect the grounding wire, the jack connections, resistors R2, R4, and R5, and the 3 amplifier board holding wires as shown in Fig. 5. Use insulating spaghetti on R2 and R4.

The schematic, Fig. 6, will prove helpful in this and succeeding steps. Use rosin core solder for making connections. The 3 ampli-



3 Amplifier connected to 1 1/2-in. speaker (left) and mike (right).



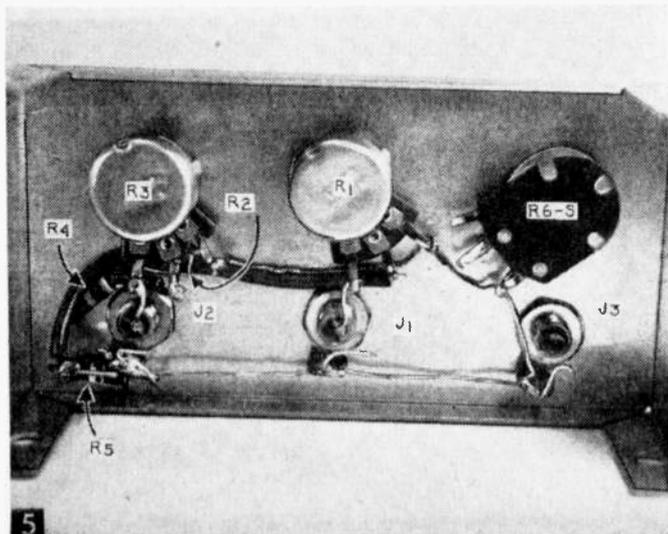
4
fier board holding wires will be soldered to the ground strip on the bottom of the board to hold it in place.

Installing the Subminiature Amplifier. Figures 7A and 7B show top and bottom views of the printed circuit audio amplifier. Unsolder and remove the yellow speaker lead, the green and the blue input leads, and the green volume control lead. Don't overheat the board in doing this and be careful not to unsolder other connections.

Place the front of the case and the amplifier in positions relative to each other as in Fig. 8A. Solder the volume control leads (orange to unused outside terminal on R6, red to middle terminal), the orange and red switch leads to switch S, and the black output lead to the center terminal of the output jack (J3).

Now slip the amplifier into place with the ground strip edge of the board resting on the shoulders of J1, J2, and J3 as shown in Figs. 8B and 9. The bottom side of the board rests against the center connection terminals of J1, J2, and J3. The output transformer case

Preliminary wiring and mounting, showing amplifier board holding wires and common grounding wire.



may rest on the insulated part of switch S. Connect the battery (be sure switch S is off) and slip the battery into place (Fig. 9).

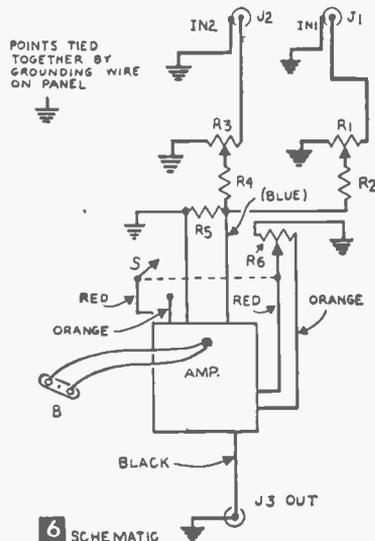
Push the amplifier board against the battery and solder the holding wires which were soldered on the ground terminals of J1, J2, and J3 to the copper ground strip that runs along the bottom edge of the amplifier board. Solder the junction of R2, R4, and R5 to the "High" input connection (on the left end of the board just above red battery lead connection). The blue lead was removed from this point during a previous step.

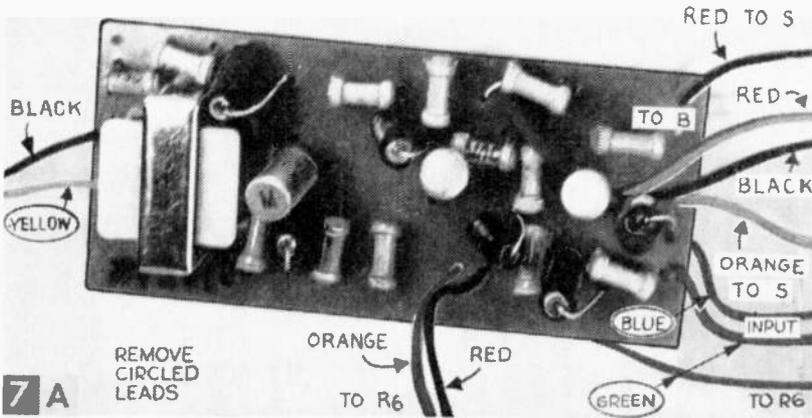
This completes the midget PA system wiring. Place a drop of Duco cement between the output transformer frame and S. Note that everything fits neatly in the case and the battery is held snugly in place.

Mark the outside of the battery end of the case with a grease pencil, or a piece of tape. Slip the back of the case into place. You might have to bend the side flanges of the end of the front of the case out very slightly to do this. Be careful not to let the edges of the back of the case rupture the insulation on the battery connector.

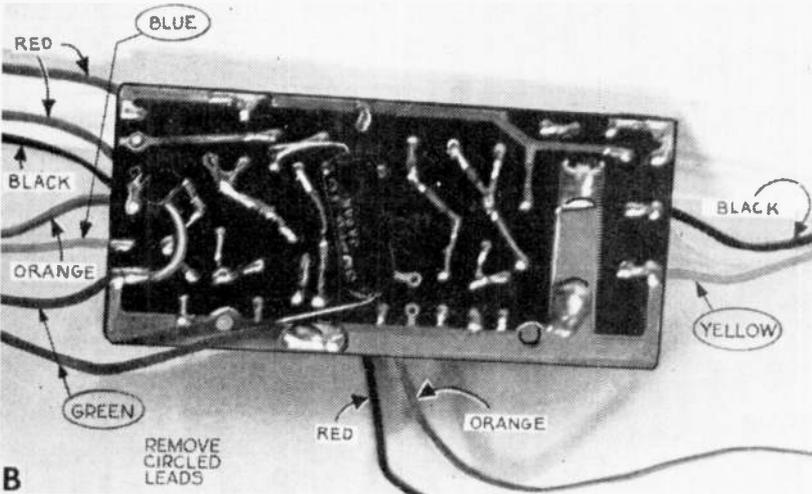
Also, dress leads in the case so that the edges of the back won't cut or short them when the back is pushed into place. Fasten the case together with two screws (provided with the case) at the unmarked end of the case. Don't fasten with screws at the battery end (the end you marked with grease pencil or tape) or you may damage the battery or battery connector. If the back of the case seems to fit loosely at the battery end, remove the back and spring the sides slightly.

To finish off the PA system, type or hand letter the front panel markings shown in Fig. 2 on a piece of paper and cut to 3/8 x 4 in. Fasten it to the case with a piece of cellophane tape running the full length of the





Top view of printed circuit amplifier showing colored leads. Be sure to read instructions packed with this board.



Under view of printed circuit amplifier showing ground strip edge of board.

paper and fastening to the sides (ends) of the case. Maybe you would rather stencil the cabinet face with India ink.

Cut a small groove on the front of each of the knobs with a triangular file or a hacksaw. Fill the groove with white paint and wipe excess off of the face of the knob with a rag. Fasten the knobs on the shafts of R1, R3, and R6-S, and the midget PA amplifier is ready to use.

Speaker Selection. The output of the amplifier is 8 ohms. To obtain the best match to this output, connect a single 8 or 10-ohm speaker such as Lafayette SK-61 (1½ in.), SK-66 (2½ in.), or SK-193 (3 in.) to the output. You can also connect two 3-4 ohm speakers in series to the output such as Lafayette SK-25 (4 in.) or SK-27 (6 in.).

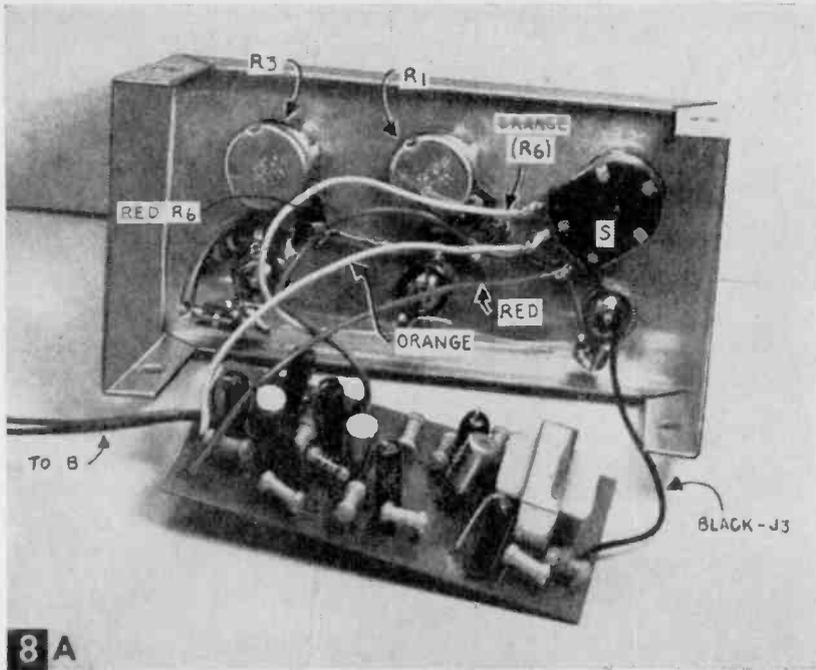
In general, the larger the speaker, the greater will be the conversion efficiency from electrical to sound energy. For this reason

the 6 in. series arrangement is preferable. Even a single 3-4 ohm speaker will work reasonably well.

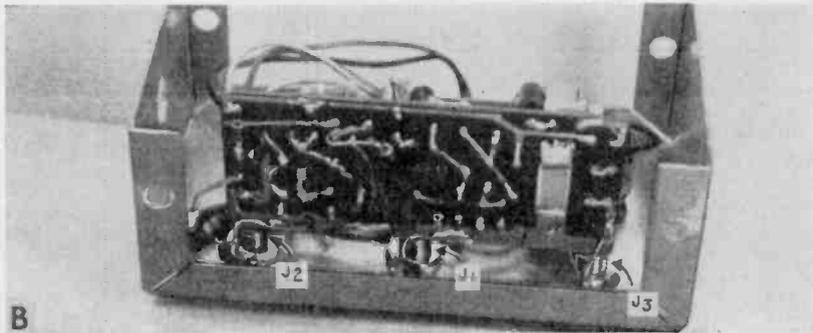
If you use the 1½ in. speaker, it can be mounted in a Lafayette MS-156 plastic case as in Fig. 3. Make the holes in the case with a heated ice pick, fasten the speaker, and

MATERIALS LIST—PA SYSTEM AMPLIFIER

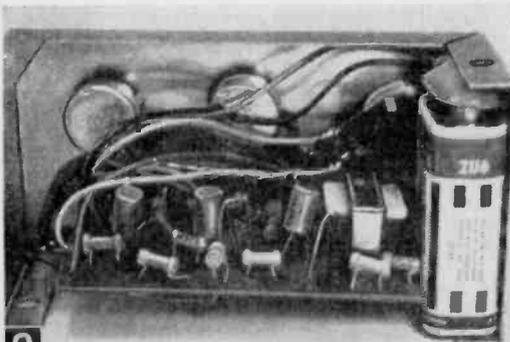
Desig. or No.	Description
R2, R4	68K ½-watt carbon resistors, 10%
R5	100K ½-watt carbon resistor, 10%
R6-S	5K miniature potentiometer with switch (Lafayette VC-27)
R1, R3	50K miniature potentiometers (Lafayette VC-36)
J1, J2, J3	phono jacks, single hole mounting (Lafayette MS-568)
AMP	3-transistor subminiature audio amplifier (Lafayette PK 522)
3	miniature knobs (Lafayette MS-185)
1	15 ₈ x 2½ ₈ x 4" gray hammetone miniature case (Premier PMC-1002)
B	9-volt miniature battery (Burgess 2U6)
Misc.	speakers, mike, plugs and cable as desired (see text) Parts for this project may be obtained from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.



Connecting the printed circuit board to the switch and jacks.



Ground strip edge of board rests on jacks J1, J2, J3.



Amplifier completely assembled with battery tucked in place.

solder the wire leads to the speaker. I used shielded wire, but you can use ordinary insulated wire. The other ends of the speaker leads connect to a phono plug (Lafayette MS-471). Solder one lead to the center pin and the other to the outer shell of the phone plug. If you use shielded wire, the center conductor solders to the plug center pin and the shield fastens to the shell of the plug.

The 6 in. speaker in Fig. 1 is a Lafayette SK-27 mounted in a baffle. This baffle has been replaced by a more modern-looking one (SB-10) in the Lafayette catalog. Be sure to provide strain relief for the speaker wires with an insulated staple on the inside right wall of the baffle.

Cover Story

VHF Converter for Shortwave Or Communications Receivers



Bring in the full 2-meter amateur band, or police, fire, airline, taxi-cab, and other commercial calls on your present quality rig for \$35

Ham operator switching on compact VHF converter connected to his powerful shortwave bandspread receiver. With this economical addition, the big rig will pull in 2-meter amateur signals or other VHF bands with the same high quality of sensitivity and stability it offers to high frequency bands.

By EDWIN E. STEINBERG, W9QJO

MANY shortwave broadcast receivers have 7 or 14 mc bands but do not cover very high frequencies (VHF). Most commercial and surplus military communications receivers cover high frequency bands but not VHF.

Whether you're a ham itching to get in on the exciting and rapidly growing 2-meter amateur band or simply an interested listener who wants a ringside seat for amateur, government or commercial communications on VHF, here's a converter that's just what you need. You can build it for less than \$35 worth of new parts purchased from any of several national mail order houses.

You can make a cheaper VHF rig if you're willing to sacrifice sensitivity, stability and reliability, but this is a small amount compared to what you would have to lay out for a complete commercial VHF receiver having equivalent performance.

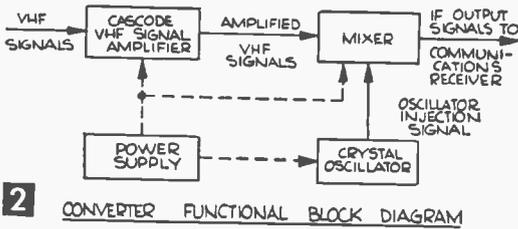
A commercial artist friend who had never before built any electronic equipment can well attest to the ease of building this converter and success of its operation. As for durability, though, I have had one model in operation for nearly four years; another for

three years. The unit in Fig. 1 has been worked steadily more than five months.

The block diagram in Fig. 2 reveals the simplicity of converter operation. VHF signals are first amplified sufficiently to overcome the circuit noise, which is a characteristic of the converter and receiver circuits that follow. The signals are then combined with an "oscillator injection" signal in a heterodyne mixer to produce the intermediate frequency (IF) output. This output can then be received by a shortwave-broadcast or HF communications receiver.

A frequency (band) spread of four to six megacycles is practical for a VHF converter which allows an operator to tune exclusively by means of the HF-receiver controls. For example, the 144-148 mc (2-meter) amateur band can be covered by a single VHF receiver converter. IF output is from 14-18 mc, or 7-11 mc, depending upon the original converter design chosen. Table 2 lists a choice of four bands you can cover.

The HF (shortwave-broadcast or communications type) receiver functions as a "tunable IF" (for the VHF converter) to select the desired VHF station signal. If no such receiver is available, a surplus "command" receiver can be purchased at a reasonable



cost. Use of a command receiver with the VHF converter has the advantage of providing a completely independent VHF receiving installation, so that other receiver equipment remains free for normal use.

Physical Layout and Wiring of VHF equipment is critical and must duplicate that shown in the illustrations. Don't let this scare you off, however, as satisfactory performance can be obtained even if the wiring isn't "pretty." No special precautions are necessary for power supply wiring. Perform the drilling, assembly, and wiring as follows:

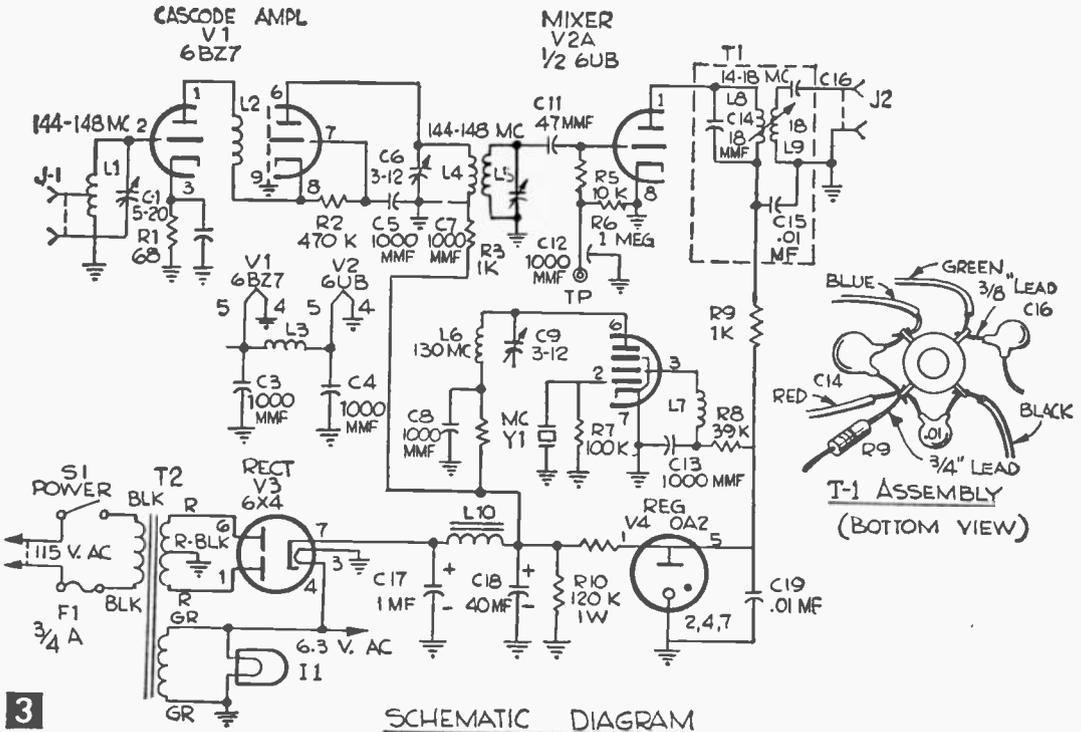
To pre-assemble IF transformer T1 as shown in Fig. 3, remove the coil assembly from its shield can, taking note of its position in the can for replacement. Remove the red lead from the coil. Connect capacitor C14 (see Table 2 to determine value) between the

blue lead coil terminal and the coil terminal from which the red lead was just removed. Do not solder this last connection because two more connections have to be made to this lug. Slip $\frac{3}{4}$ in. of spaghetti tubing over one lead of resistor R9 and connect this lead to the coil terminal in place of the red lead.

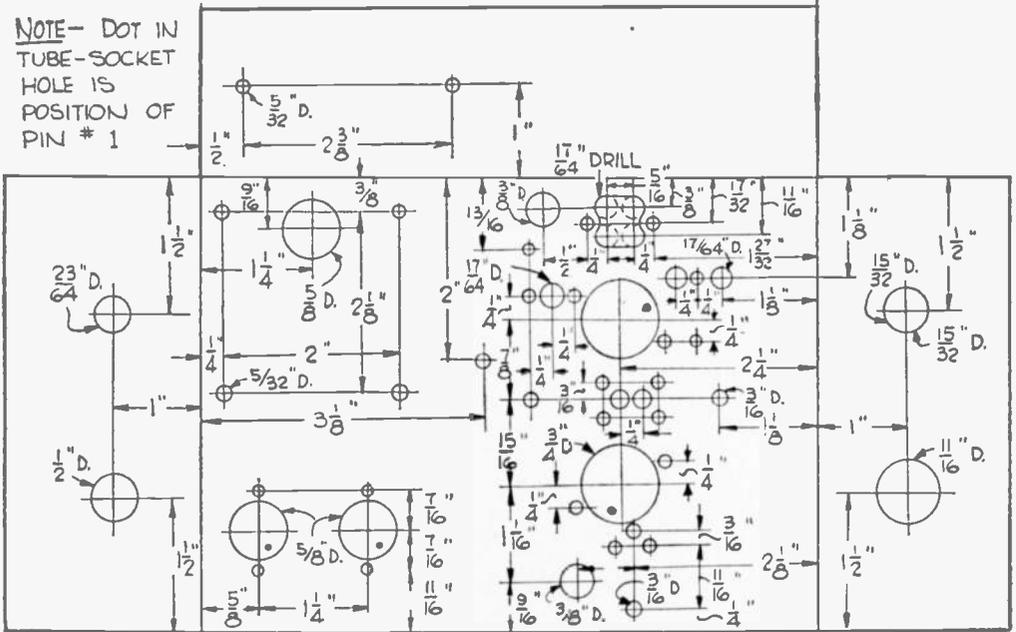
Connect C15 between the same lug used for C14 and R9 and the lug with the black lead. Remove the black lead. The lead of C15 can be left long to be used later as a ground connection. Solder all connections just made.

TABLE 1—VHF BAND ALLOCATIONS

FREQUENCY BAND	SERVICES
108—144 mc	Aviation, Satellite Communications, Military Affiliated Radio Services
144—148 mc	Amateur (Military Affiliated Radio Services are just below 144 mc and Civil Air Patrol is just above 148 mc)
148—150 mc	Government, CAP
150—174 mc	Land Transportation, Taxi, Railroad, Motor Carriers, Telephone Company, Maritime Mobile (Marine), Industrial, Police, Fire, Hospitals, Public Safety
174—216 mc	Television Channels 7—13
216—220 mc	Telemetry
220—225 mc	Amateur



NOTE— DOT IN
TUBE-SOCKET
HOLE IS
POSITION OF
PIN # 1



4 DRILLING DIMENSIONS FOR CHASSIS

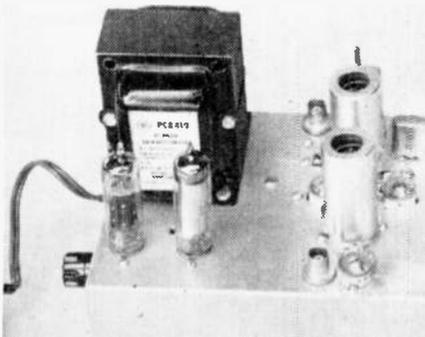
4

Slip $\frac{3}{8}$ in. of spaghetti tubing over one lead of C16 and connect this lead to the coil terminal with the green lead. Remove the green lead and solder the capacitor connection. Replace the coil assembly in its shield in the original position, and now put aside the transformer, ready for later installation.

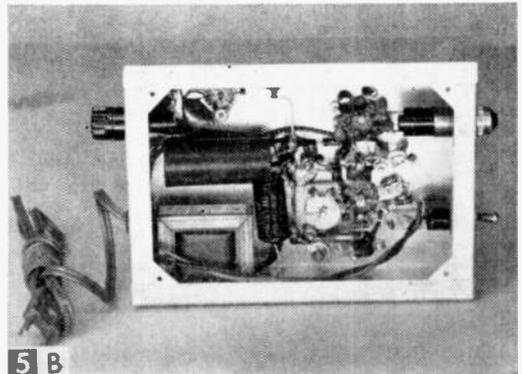
Center-punch all holes as in Fig. 4. With a $\frac{1}{8}$ in. bit, drill holes at all punch marks. Enlarge the chassis holes as in Fig. 4. Note that many of the holes remain $\frac{1}{8}$ in. as originally drilled. You can make the cut-out for transformer T1 in many ways. One method is by drilling four $\frac{17}{64}$ in. holes as in Fig. 4 and using a file to remove the remainder of the unwanted aluminum. Then remove all burrs from the chassis.

Mount all tube sockets with #4-40 x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. roundhead (rh) machine screws, lockwashers, and hex nuts. Be sure to fit each socket so that the #1 pin is positioned as in Fig. 4. Note that one hex nut and lockwasher are not used for mounting the socket for V2, since this screw threads into one mounting stud of C9. Insert a #4 lockwasher under the other stud of C9 to serve as a spacer and insert a #4-40 x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. rh machine screw into the capacitor stud to complete its mounting.

Now mount the crystal socket and trimmer capacitors C1, C6, and C10, using #4-40 x $\frac{3}{8}$ in. binder-head machine screws, fiber washers, lock washers, and hex nuts. The fiber washers are used under the screw heads to prevent trimmer breakage and a fiber

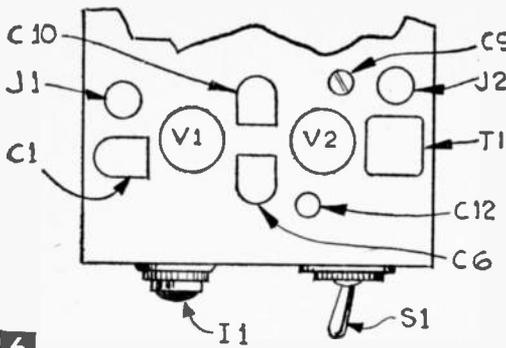


5 A



5 B

Close-up views showing location of major parts on top and bottom of chassis.



6

washer is used under the hex nut to prevent crystal-socket breakage. Use care not to tighten these screws excessively. Breakage can still take place, despite the fiber washers.

Use an insulated tie-post in place of the one mounting nut (closest to V1 socket) on trimmer capacitor C6. Mount the other two insulated tie-posts, using #4-40 x 1/4 in. rh ma-

chine screws with #4 lockwashers under their heads. Attach the 5-lug tie-terminal strip with a #6-32 x 1/4 in. binding-head machine screw, lockwasher, and hex nut.

Attach coax connectors J1 and J2, mount feed-through capacitor C12, pilot-light assembly I1, and power switch S1. These components are supplied with their own mounting hardware.

You are now ready to wire in all small components, including resistors, capacitors, coil L3, and coil L7. Check Table 2 to determine the value of L7. Pre-form coils L1, L2, L4, L5, and L6 as specified in Table 2. Install coils L1, L4, L5, and L6 parallel to and 1/4 in. away from the chassis. Note that L4, L5, and L6 are mounted on a common central axis (Figs. 5A and B). Mount coil L2 on the socket terminals of V1 and position it perpendicular to the chassis. The ground leads of L1, L5, and the plate lead (to pin #6 of V1) of L4 should be straight. Make temporary solder connections to each of these leads to permit future coil adjustment during alignment.

Mount and wire-in power transformer T2, the pre-assembled IF transformer T1, and the

TABLE 2—COIL, CAPACITOR, AND CRYSTAL DATA FOR VHF BAND COVERAGE SEGMENTS

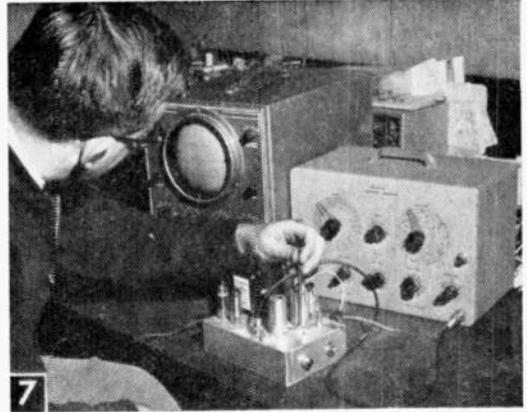
Part	108-112 mc Band	120-125 mc Band	144-148 mc Band	151-157 mc Band	Remarks
L1	5 turns, 1/2" L, tap at 3 1/2 turns	4 turns, 3/8" L, tap at 3 turns	3 turns, 1/2" L, tap at 1 3/4 turns	3 turns, 1/2" L, tap at 1 3/4 turns	"Knife" for maximum curve amplitude & minimum tilt
L2	17 turns, CL W, 1/2" I.D.	15 turns, CL W, 1/2" I.D.	11 turns, CL W, 1/4" I.D.	9 turns, CL W, 1/4" I.D.	"Knife" for maximum curve amplitude
L4	7 turns, CL W, 1/4" I.D. 3/16" from L5	6 turns, CL W, 1/4" I.D. 1/8" from L5	4 turns, CL W, 1/4" I.D. 3/16" from L5	4 turns, CL W, 1/4" I.D. 1/8" from L5	Space from L5 for required curve width
L5	5 turns, CL W, 1/4" I.D.	5 turns, CL W, 1/4" I.D.	4 turns, CL W, 1/4" I.D.	4 turns, CL W, 1/4" I.D.	Use C10 adjustment
L6	5 turns, CL W, 1/4" I.D. 1/8" from L5	5 turns, CL W, 1/4" I.D. 1/8" from L5	4 turns, CL W, 1/4" I.D. 1/8" from L5	4 turns, CL W, 1/4" I.D. 1/8" from L5	Use C9 adjustment for max. VTVM reading at C12
L7	Stancor #RTC-8517	Stancor #RTC-8517	Stancor #RTC-8515, 3 turns	Stancor #RTC-8515, 4 turns	Values for 14 mc IF output
	Stancor #RTC-8517	Stancor #RTC-8517	Stancor #RTC-8515, 4 turns		Values for 7 mc IF output
Y1	31.333 mc, 3rd overtone	35.333 mc, 3rd overtone	65.000 mc, 5th overtone	68.500 mc, 5th overtone	For 14 mc output, anti-resonant crystals
	33.667 mc, 3rd overtone	37.667 mc, 3rd overtone	68.500 mc, 5th overtone		For 7 mc output, anti-resonant crystals
C14 & C16	18 mmfd ceramic-disk capacitor, Centralab #ID-180 (Lafayette #CA-498)				For 14 mc output
	91 mmfd ceramic-disk capacitor, Centralab #ID-910 (Lafayette #CA-33)				For 7 mc output

KEY: CL W, close wound I.D., inside diameter L, length of coil winding

filter choke L10. Use #6-32 x 1/4 in. binder-head machine screws, lockwashers, and hex nuts to attach the power transformer and choke. Mount and wire-in the fuse extractor post (for fuse F1), then attach the line cord and plug. Complete the wiring of the power transformer and switch S1, then hookup the filter capacitors C17 and C18. Install all tubes, tube shields, and crystal Y1, after studying Table 2 for the proper crystal frequency.

Check all parts and wiring, and look for solder splash or other causes of shorting—particularly in C9. An ohmmeter is the best test for power-supply shorts.

To Adjust the Oscillator, connect the negative voltmeter lead of a vacuum-tube voltmeter to the test point (C12 in Fig. 6). Clip the ground lead of the VTVM to the converter chassis and set its range switch for a full-scale reading of from 3 to 10 volts dc. Now turn on the converter power switch S1. Adjust C9 for a maximum VTVM reading. Proper supply voltages and a good 6U8 tube will result in a peak reading of at least 1.5 volts.



Aligning the converter for the desired VHF band with the aid of a sweep generator and oscilloscope.

How to Align Your VHF Converter. Connect the output of a sweep generator to jack J1 through a short 52-ohm coaxial cable, and the receiver input (antenna terminals) to jack J2 through a short length of 72-ohm co-

MATERIALS LIST—VHF CONVERTER

Stock No.*No.	Req. Desig.	Description	Stock No.*No.	Req. Desig.	Description	
1	V1	6B27 electron tube	CM-229	2	XV3, XV4	7-pin, mica-filled, bottom mounting tube sockets
1	V2	6U8 electron tube				SPST toggle switch
1	V3	6X4 electron tube	SW-460	1	S1	switch plate for S1
1	V4	0A2 electron tube	SW-468	1		type 3AG 3/4 amp fuse (5 in pkg)
CA-368	1	C1	EL-369	1	F1	3AG fuse extractor post for fuse F1
		4.5-25 mmfd trimmer capacitor (Centralab 822-AZ)	EL-226	1	XF1	green-jeweled pilot light assembly (Dialco series)
CA-370	2	C6, C10	PB-104	1	X11	6.3 volt/0.15 amp bayonet base pilot bulb
		2.5-13 mmfd trimmer capacitors (Centralab 822-BZ)				See Table 2 (±20 enam. wire, ±18 bare wire, Stancor RFC)
HP-28	1	C9	PL-42	1	I1	8 turns ±20 enam. wire, close-wound, 1/8" id
		2.3-15 mmfd variable capacitor (Hammarlund MAPC-15)				part of IF transformer T1
CA-61	7	C2, C3, C4, C5, C7, C8, C13				frequency control crystal, see Table 2
		1000 mmfd GMV ceramic disc capacitors (Centralab CRL ID.001)				socket for Y1. (Millen 33302)
CA-27	1	C11				BNC coaxial cable fittings, single hole mounting
		47 mmfd ceramic disc capacitor (Centralab ID-470)				6' line cord with plug
CA-356	1	C12		1	L8, L9	2 x 5 x 7" aluminum chassis (Premier ACH 426)
		1000 mmfd ceramic feed-thru capacitor (Centralab FT-1000)			Y1	insulated tie-posts (Cambion 1942-F4)
		18 mmfd (CLB ID-180), or 91 mmfd (CLB ID-910) ceramic disk capacitor (see Table 2)		1	XY1	5-terminal tie-strip, center mounting terminal grounded
CA-86	2	C15, C19		2	J1, J2	6-32 x 1/4" binder-head machine screws
		.01 mfd GMV ceramic disc capacitors (Centralab ID-.01)	EL-13	1	P1	±6 lockwashers
Z-142	1	C17	MC-154	1		6-32 hex nuts
		1 mfd, 450 DCWV electrolytic capacitor; single section				4-40 x 3/8" binder-head machine screws
Z-139	1	C18		3		4-40 x 1/4" round-head machine screws
		40 mfd, 350 DCWV electrolytic capacitor, single section				±4 fiber washers
RS-10	1	R1		1		±4 lockwashers
		68 ohm, 1/2 watt carbon resistor (Allen Bradley)	P-114	7		4-40 hex nuts
RS-10	1	R2		7		±6 solder lugs
		470 K, 1/2 watt carbon resistor (Allen Bradley)	P-136	7		rubber grommet, 3/8" mtg hole, 1/4" id
RS-10	3	R3, R4, R9		7		±6 solder lug
		1 K, 1/2 watt carbon resistor (Allen Bradley)	P-158	7		red, green, and blue hook-up wire
RS-10	1	R5		7		
		10 K, 1/2 watt carbon resistor (Allen Bradley)				
RS-10	1	R6		10		
		1 megohm, 1/2 watt carbon resistor (Allen Bradley)				
RS-10	1	R7		7		
		100 K, 1/2 watt carbon resistor (Allen Bradley)				
RS-10	1	R8		19		
		39 K, 1/2 watt carbon resistor (Allen Bradley)		16		
RS-10	1	R8		10		
		39 K, 1/2 watt carbon resistor (Allen Bradley)		10		
RS-11	1	R10		1		
		120 K, 1 watt carbon resistor (Allen Bradley)	P-242	1		
3RS-111	1	R11		1		
		5 K, 5 watt wirewound resistor (Allen Bradley)				
		1				
		T1				
		shielded bifilar IF transformer (Stancor RTC-8569)				
TA-324	1	T2				
		power transformer (Stancor PC-8419)				
TA-149	1	L10				
		filter choke (Stancor C-1325)				
CM-56	2	XV1, XV2				
		9-pin, mica-filled, top mounting tube sockets with shield base				
CM-13	2					
		1 1/16" heater tube shields for 9-pin sockets				

* Stock numbers are those of Lafayette Radio, 110 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.

NOTE—Communications receiver used with this VHF converter in the front cover photo is the Knight-Kit R-55, which ranges from 530 kc to 36 mc, and also covers the 6-meter ham band. Kit available from Allied Radio, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill., for \$67.50 plus shipping charges.

axial cable. Connect the oscilloscope horizontal input terminal to the sweep generator according to directions given in the sweep generator instruction manual. Connect the scope's vertical input terminal to the converter test point (C12) using a shielded cable or oscilloscope probe, as recommended by your oscilloscope instruction manual.

Make certain that chassis ground hookups use short leads or copper braid. After turning on all equipment, allow at least 15 minutes for warmup. Consult your instruction manuals for recommended warmup time.

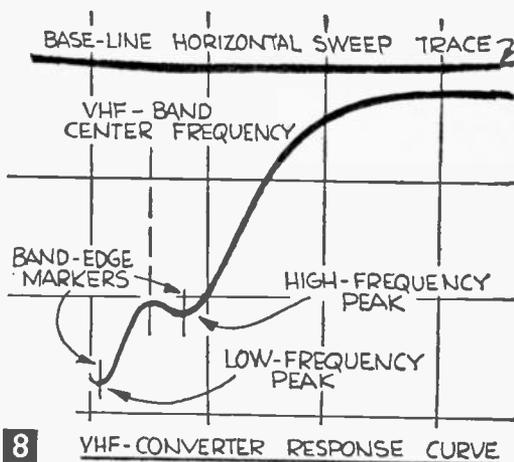
Set the receiver tuning and band switch at the center frequency of the desired IF band, and receiver controls for AM reception (with AGC). Set the sweep generator output frequency to the center frequency of the desired VHF band, and the oscilloscope controls for the proper horizontal (base-line) sweep. Adjust trace brightness and focus as in the manuals. Now you can increase the oscilloscope vertical gain to maximum, or until ac hum begins to deflect horizontal trace. Reduce oscilloscope vertical gain only as required to remove any perceptible hum-deflection of horizontal trace. Then increase the sweep generator output to obtain an oscilloscope vertical deflection of from 1 to 2 in.

Adjust trimmer C1 for maximum vertical deflection of the oscilloscope trace between the band-edge markers for the desired VHF band. It may be necessary to stretch or pinch the L1 coil to adjust C1 properly. If a "birdie" (other than a sweep generator marker) appears on the oscilloscope trace, "knife" (stretch) L2 just enough to eliminate the birdie. Then readjust C1 for maximum vertical deflection. *Warning: The voltage on L2 can cause a severe shock. Use caution in knifing this coil.*

Alternately adjust C6 and C10 to obtain a band-pass curve as in Figs. 7 and 8. While the band-edge markers should be at maximum response, the converter operation will still be satisfactory if the markers are not more than 30% down the outside slopes of the curve. This compromise marker position is often desirable when 5- or 6-mc band spread is required. You can obtain 3- or 4-mc band coverage easily with the markers at peak response.

If the response curve is too narrow (markers down the outside slopes of the curve), move L4 closer to L5 to increase coupling. If the response curve is too wide (markers within the maximum-response peaks), move L4 away from L5 to decrease coupling. After either change, you will need to readjust C6 and C10.

If the maximum-response peak adjacent to one band-edge marker is larger than that adjacent to the other marker (tilted response curve), you can readjust C1 to make response peaks equal in amplitude. But performance



of your converter will generally be satisfactory when one response peak is up to 30% smaller than the other.

Squeeze or stretch coil L2 to obtain the maximum response-curve amplitude, but again use caution to avoid electrical shock. Readjust C1, C6, and C10 as required for the proper curve shape and maximum amplitude.

Now turn the sweep (and marker) generator output down to zero. Replace the oscilloscope with the VTVM at the converter test point (C12) and repeat the oscillator adjustment described earlier.

Disconnect the VTVM and put back the scope. Turn the sweep (and marker) generator output back up to obtain a response curve, then recheck the adjustment of C1 (curve tilt), C6 (curve amplitude), and C10 (curve amplitude).

With tests completed, disconnect the sweep generator and oscilloscope, then adjust the slug in the IF transformer (T1), for maximum noise from the receiver speaker (or maximum "S-meter" reading on noise).

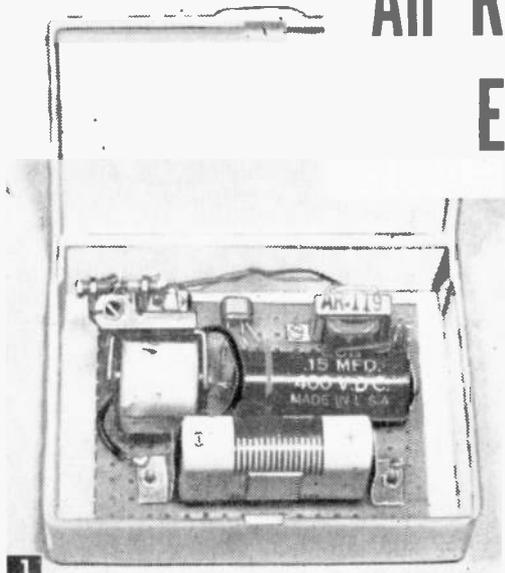
To Operate Your Converter, you'll need a VHF antenna designed for the particular frequency band chosen. It should have a 52-ohm coaxial transmission line (lead-in) to carry the signal input to jack J1 on the converter.

Since the power switch S1 is the converter's only operative control, tune in the desired VHF signals with your receiver's controls, all of which will function in their normal manner.

You should receive normal VHF signals in the IF band for which the converter was built. However, communications-receiver "S-meter" readings will be higher than the normal settings due to signal amplification in the converter.

Signals received will be stable in frequency since both your converter and the VHF transmitters are crystal-controlled. The level of stability is primarily dependent upon the quality of your receiver.

Air Raid Radio Alarm and Electronic Control



1 The complete circuit fits in a 4-in.-long plastic box. A single hearing aid battery provides 22½-volt power.

This novel circuit converts any radio into a Civil Defense alarm. It can also be used as a remote radio control switch

By T. A. BLANCHARD

night, you might not know it until it was too late to reach a shelter. With this device attached to any radio tuned to a 24-hour broadcast station, the alarm would sound the second a Conelrad emergency took place.

Or by simply using the carrier of a wireless phono player that has a normally closed push button switch wired in series with the oscillator's ground return, you can control electrical equipment remotely from any point.

Install the completed unit in a small metal or plastic box. For silent operation, you can add a single-pole, single-throw switch in series with the radio speaker voice coil so that when the set has been tuned, snapping the switch will silence the radio but won't affect the alarm's operation.

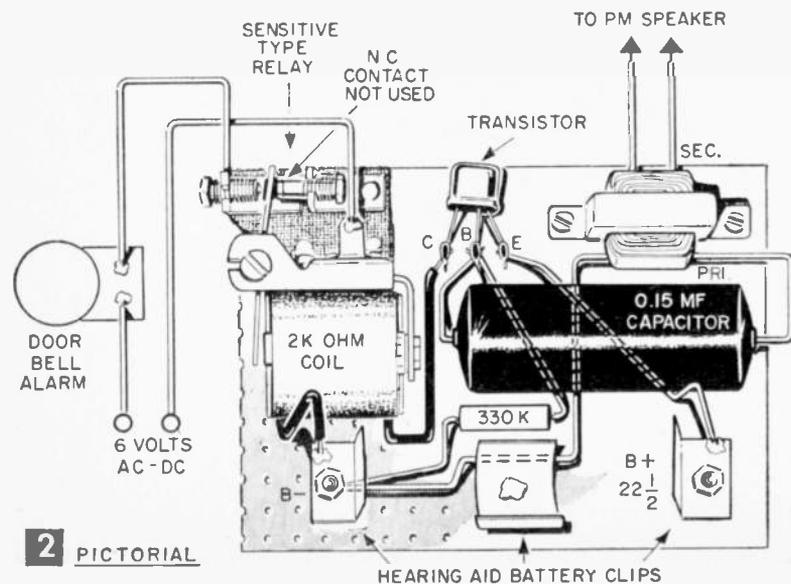
When you tune the radio to a station,

you'll find that voltage applied to the transistor base results in only a tiny flow of current from emitter to collector. By adjusting the spring which controls the armature tension, set the relay so the contacts drop out at about 50 microamperes and pick up at 2 milliamperes. Now if you tune to a station and then tune away from the station's carrier, the relay contacts should close immediately.

A less expensive relay with similar dropout and pickup characteristics can be selected from a parts catalog. Use your radio volume control as

A SENSITIVE relay that trips whenever the station to which a radio is tuned goes off the air enables this novel circuit to act as an automatic Conelrad monitor or as a radio controlled switch.

In a defense emergency, if a national alert should be declared, all broadcast radio stations in the U. S. would automatically go off the air. Should such an emergency occur at



2 PICTORIAL

a sensitivity adjustment, advancing it to a level that provides the most satisfactory pick-up and drop-out of relay contacts. When properly adjusted, the circuit should not be affected by music or speech, but only by the absence of the station's inaudible carrier, which will cause the alarm to draw current and close the relay alarm contacts.

By reducing the relay armature tension, you will be able to use the device for other applications. For example, the relay can be adjusted to follow the voice of a speaker or the beat of a musical selection.

Assemble the circuit parts on a $3\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ -in.

perforated *Bakelite* board. A thin piece of plywood or plain plastic would also serve. Mount the transistor on three flea clips designed for use with the perforated board, or simply use a regular transistor socket. Use two 6-32 x $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. binding head screws to fasten the relay base in place.

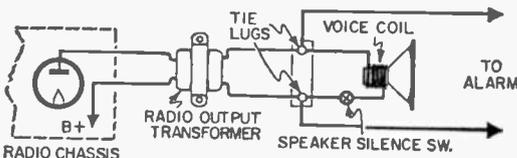
Mount the miniature audio transformer and battery clips with 2-54 x $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. screws. Use either a stock battery clip, or bend the clips from $\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ -in. strips of tinplate or brass. The center battery retainer clip is a $\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ -in. strip of sheet metal bent U-shape and mounted between the contact clips.

Wire the alarm (Figs. 2, 4, 5) next. The battery can be lifted away from the clips when the unit is not in use, or you can add a switch between the B plus battery clip and the transistor emitter. In the circuit shown, the normally closed contact remains unwired.

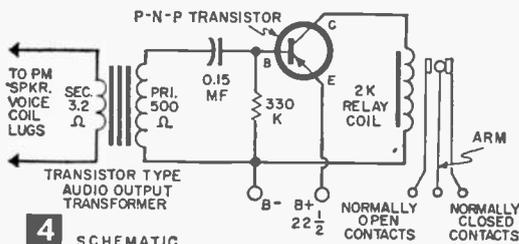
The alarm uses a simple transistor type *dc* amplifier, and uses a 22½-volt hearing aid battery such as *Eveready* #412 or #412E to provide the operating voltage. Connect the input of the alarm to the voice coil lugs of your radio's PM speaker through the 500-ohm primary, 3.2-ohm secondary audio output transformer. Plans show the relay connected to a typical doorbell, however the Sigma relay contacts will handle a full 2-amp, 120-volt non-inductive load to control small motors, lamps and solenoids. Wire each relay contact to a colored light bulb, and the lamps will blink in time with the music.

Another novel application would be to connect the jaw of a toy puppet to a solenoid magnet. Using the original single contact hookup, connect the solenoid in series with a power source and the relay contacts. The puppet will open and close its mouth in perfect synchrony with the radio voice.

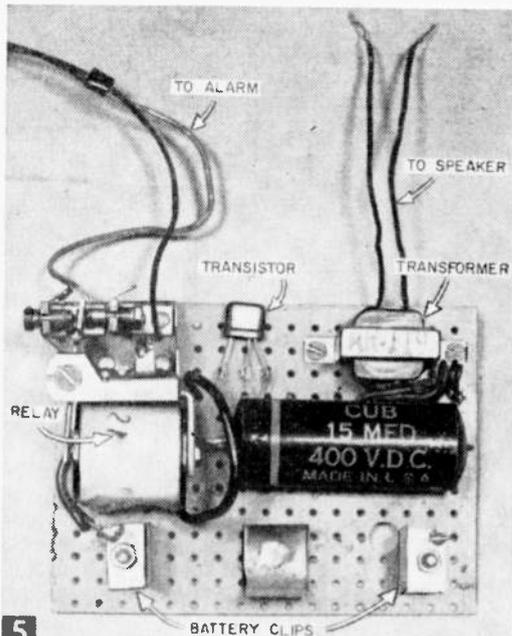
Experimenters are often called upon to fix one of those stubborn receivers that plays for an hour and goes dead. The ideal time to check such a set is at the moment the signal fails, but this would require standing by. Simply connect the alarm and open the voice coil. If and when the radio quits, the bell will signal the fact. The unit also makes an excellent demonstrator to show how radio controls operate.



3 CONNECTING ALARM TO ANY RADIO



4 SCHEMATIC



5 For easy assembly, use a perforated circuit board. Make the clips of scrap sheet metal.

MATERIALS LIST—AIR RAID RADIO ALARM

No. Req'd	Size and Description
1	SPDT relay, 2000 ohm coil (Sigma Type 4F)
1	miniature audio output transformer, 3.2 ohm primary/500 ohm sec. (Argonne #AR-119)*
1	P-N-P transistor (inexpensive type such as CK-722 or 2N-107)
1	C-D "Cub" plastic paper capacitor, 0.15 mfd., 400 dcwv.
1	#412 or 412E miniature 22½-v. battery
1	perforated plastic panel $3\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " plastic box to house control
Misc.	mounting hardware

* Available Lafayette Electronics, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

The Quickie

A \$10 three-transistor-pocket portable for nearby reception

By FORREST H. FRANTZ Sr.

LESS than two hours' work and about \$10 worth of parts will provide you a Quickie (Fig. 1), a small portable radio which will pull in most broadcast stations within a 10-mile radius. By using a longer, external antenna, you can receive more distant stations.

The secret of its quick construction and inexpensiveness can be found in the ready-made, three-transistor amplifier it uses, (Lafayette PK-522 complete with transistors). This subminiature, printed circuit amplifier costs only \$3.75, little more than the cost of the transistors alone. Quickie weighs only a few ounces, and is small enough to fit in a coat pocket.

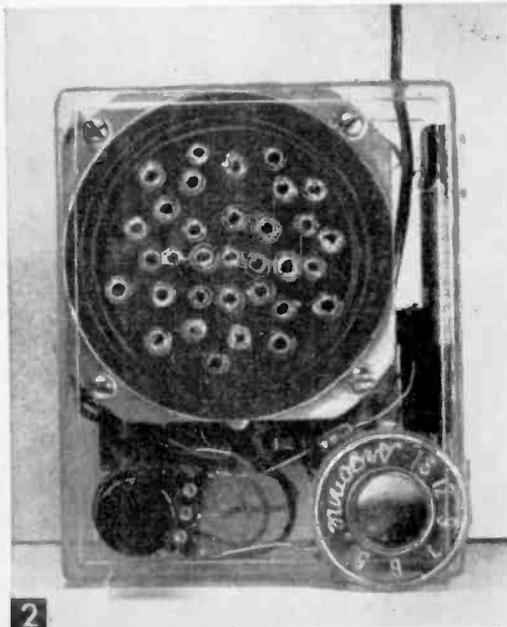


Tuning in a local radio station.

1

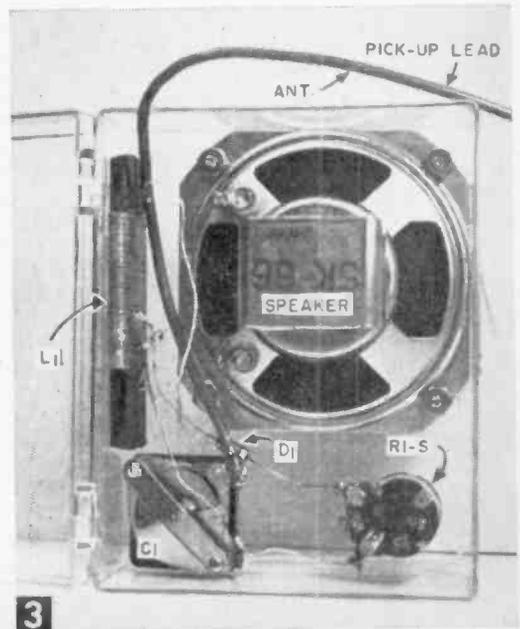
Construction. First place the speaker inside the plastic case positioned against the sides as in Fig. 3. Use the speaker as a template to make the four mounting holes with a heated ice pick. Remove the speaker from the case and make a series of random holes for speaker sound. Start two more holes $1\frac{1}{16}$ in. from the respective case edges with the heated ice pick to establish centers for the tuning capacitor (C1) and volume control (R1) mounting holes. Enlarge the latter holes to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter with a taper reamer.

Cut off the excess plastic built up around



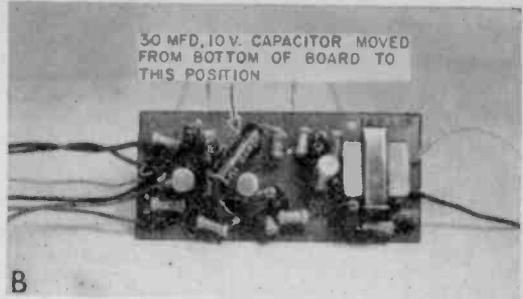
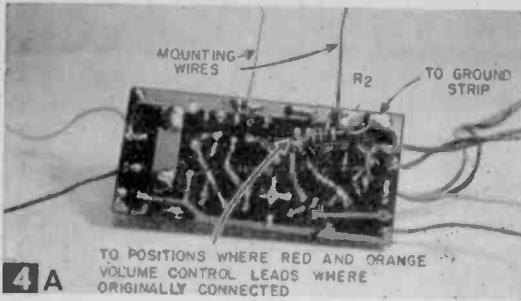
2

Quickie is made in less than two hours.



3

Speaker in position for mounting.



4 A Modifying the amplifier with a resistor added on under side of printed circuit board (left) and a capacitor moved to top side (right).

small holes with a knife and wash the case in soapy water. Rinse in clear water and dry thoroughly.

Next, cut the shaft of the volume control (R1-S) with a hacksaw to a length of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. An easy way to do this is to place the portion of the shaft to be discarded in a vise. Catch the control as it falls free to prevent damage. Mount the speaker C1, R1-S, and L1. Note that L1 must be removed from the Masonite mounting board. Fasten it to the plastic case with Duco cement.

Connect the parts, including the short antenna lead and the diode (D1) as shown in Fig. 3. Use rosin core solder and a hot, clean soldering iron. Be careful not to overheat the parts and be especially careful not to melt the plastic case. Set the case aside for final assembly later.

Amplifier Modification. Figures 4A and 4B show how the amplifier is modified. The instruction sheet which comes with the amplifier will furnish additional information.

Disconnect and remove the 30-mfd, 10 volt capacitor originally mounted on the bottom side of the amplifier board. Be careful to note polarity and connection points. Install this capacitor on the top of the amplifier board and connect to the same points as before, with leads inserted through the top of the board as in Fig. 4B.

Solder the R2 resistor in the circuit on the bottom side of the board (Fig. 4A). One end of R2 connects across the points to which the red and orange volume control leads are attached. Remove the red and orange volume control leads. The other end of R2 connects to the broad ground strip (Fig. 4A). Disconnect and remove the green volume control lead.

Next, solder two $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. lengths of #22 bare, solid wire to the amplifier board ground strip, keeping in mind that these two wires should be so positioned that the amplifier can be attached through the speaker magnet frame as in Fig. 5. A trial or two may be required to obtain satisfactory positioning.

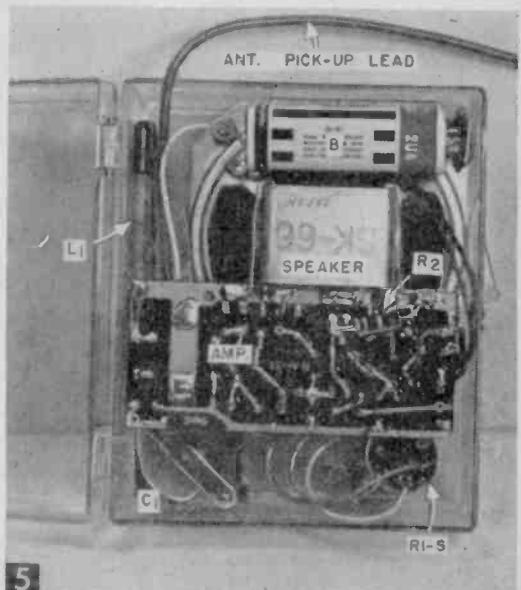
Final Assembly. With the case assembly and amplifier in position (Fig. 5), complete

the amplifier wiring. The schematic (Fig. 6) may be helpful.

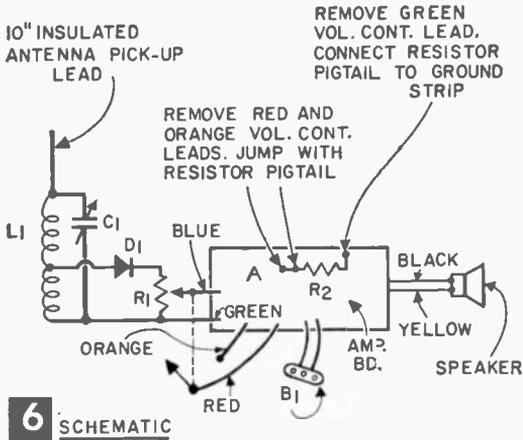
Connect the green amplifier input lead to the ground terminal on R1, the blue input wire to the center terminal on R1, and the red and orange switch leads to the terminals of switch S1. Connect the black and yellow amplifier output leads to the speaker terminals.

MATERIALS LIST—PORTABLE RADIO

Desig. or No.	Description
R2	4.7 K, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt carbon resistor, 10%
R1-S1	10K miniature volume control with switch (Lafayette VC-28)
C1	365 mmfd. tuning capacitor (Lafayette MS-445)
D1	crystal diode (Raytheon 1N60)
L1	HI-Q ferrite antenna loop (Miller 2004)
AMP	3-transistor subminiature audio amplifier (Lafayette PK-522)
SPKR	$2\frac{1}{2}$ " pm speaker, 10 ohm voice coil (Lafayette SK-66)
B1	9 volt battery (Burgess 2U6)
	miniature knob (Lafayette MS-185)
1	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{3}{8}$ x $3\frac{3}{8}$ " plastic case (Lafayette MS-298)
1	Parts for this project may be obtained from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.



5 Shift wire position as needed so amplifier will fit in place.



6 SCHEMATIC

Now position the amplifier for mounting. Pass the two pieces of solid wire through the inside of the speaker magnet frame, bend them around the outside of the frame, cut them to length, and solder them to the ground

strip along the upper edge of the amplifier. This arrangement will secure the amplifier in place. Check that none of the amplifier components or leads short against the tuning capacitor, volume control, diode, coil leads, or speaker terminals.

Fasten the battery connector to the battery and insert in place. Attach volume control-switch knob and tuning capacitor dial.

It's a good idea to fasten the back of the case to the front with a drop of Duco cement to prevent accidental opening.

To Test Quickie, turn the volume control all the way up. Rotate C1 until a station is heard. The receiver will be most sensitive and directional with the antenna axis oriented horizontally. The antenna pick-up lead on the original model was about 10 inches long, but a longer lead will provide greater sensitivity.

You can't expect Quickie to perform like a superhet. But, considering the number of transistors and the cost, you'll be getting your money's worth.



Desk lamp mike stand

Record that tall story using the desk lamp reflector to increase the range of your hand mike

A MICROPHONE stand for hand mikes (such as those that come with less expensive tape recorders) can be improvised from a flexible neck desk lamp with its cord removed (or at least disconnected), a plug to

fit the lamp's socket, and a 1/8 x 3/8 in. metal strip. Bend the metal strip to the size necessary for the mike in question, and use as shown. To pick up faint sounds attach the lamp's bowl-type reflector to the lamp's socket to "funnel" or focus the sound into the mike. Face the mike toward the inside of the reflector.—ANDY VENA.

Keeping Tube Numbers Readable

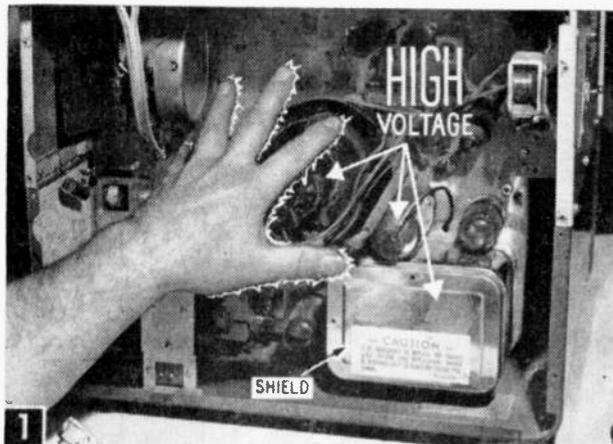
• After tubes used in experimental circuits have been handled for some time, the type numbers on the glass envelope wear away and are almost impossible to read. To prevent this and keep numbers readable indefinitely, apply clear fingernail polish to the numerals when tubes are new. If the numbers on older tubes are illegible, apply ammonia with a piece of cotton and let it dry to bring numbers out clearly.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.



Grommet Is Pilot-Light Bumper

• In some electronics gear, pilot bulbs are placed in locations that make them especially vulnerable to breakage. To prevent such breakage, slip a snug-fitting rubber grommet over the bulb's glass envelope as shown. The grommet will serve as a bumper to ward off damaging blows.—J.A.C.





Keep hands away from the picture tube and the high voltage cage, even though you have pulled the cheater cord. An 18,000 volt shock can kill! And be sure you aren't standing on a damp basement floor.

Don't Kick Your TV Set— FIX IT

By JACK GRIMES

If you know *what not to do* as well as *what you can do*, you can save up to 80% of the cost of maintaining the family's one-eyed monster.

The wise family repairman does not call a serviceman every time his picture tube has the wiggles, or does he immediately jerk out all the tubes and head for the self-service tester at the drug store. Nor does he attempt to become an electronic expert and attack the set with wire cutter and soldering irons.

All too often, a serviceman "loads" the receiver with new tubes, or the owner is informed it will have to go to the shop. Then, from \$20 to \$100 may be required for a ransom.

(Editor's Note: In many parts of the country, the TV repair industry has organized to discredit shops that habitually gouge the customer. This once all too prevalent practice is no longer the general rule.)

Sometimes the owner having suffered the gouge, fills a paper sack with every tube in

the set, only to find the drug store tester shows half or two thirds of his tubes weak or shorted. The bill for replacements may be even larger than a shop repair, and the set may still refuse to operate.

Another owner may search the library and newsstands or send off for every repair-it-yourself book he can find. He may invest in a few hand tools only to wind up with the biggest repair bill yet, the cost of a new set.

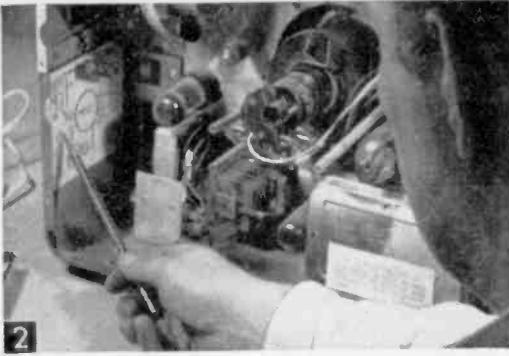
These examples may sound fictional, but 10 years of active participation in the TV service industry tells me that 90% of all set owners fall into one or more of the three patterns. The other 10% are home repairmen who have the prime quality of common sense. They know the meaning of such basic terms as video, audio, horizontal, vertical, and tuner, and they know that there is only one worthwhile test for any TV tube: *Will it work in a particular set?*

The **Wise Set Owner** has usually acquired this knowledge at considerable expense. Seldom has he read it in a "be an electronics expert" book. He knows that he cannot tackle major trouble shooting problems without a shop full of instruments, but he has the sagacity to do all that any TV repairman will usually do in the home. He knows: (1) that 85% of all set troubles are caused by defective tubes; (2) how a defective tube can be located using the set itself as a tube tester; (3) that he should avoid drug-store tube testers,

since many of them are built to show a maximum number of shorted or gassy tubes (up to 70% of the tubes showing bad in these checkers may be usable in your set); (4) that he can obtain tubes at a wholesale price, and (5) that he can usually save the average \$5 service call charge.

Because there are so many varying conditions within a set—and so many different tube applications, the only valid check is under actual operating conditions. For example, a weak audio tube may provide all the volume you can use, and could last years in your set, yet might be useless in a transmitter. In one case only a fraction of the tube's capacity is needed; in the other full output is required. Replacement in a transmitter would be necessary—in your set foolish. A tube checker would say the tube was bad.

If you do use a public tube checker, all you can save is a service call. You will still pay list price for a tube, and the present average



Every set has a tube layout, either a decal or sticker fastened somewhere on the inside wall or chassis. Do not remove chassis or tamper with picture tube adjustments. You may need a Photofact folder (see text).

is around \$4.00. You can buy the same item, wholesale for as little as \$1.00, from mail order electronic supply houses who advertise in this handbook.

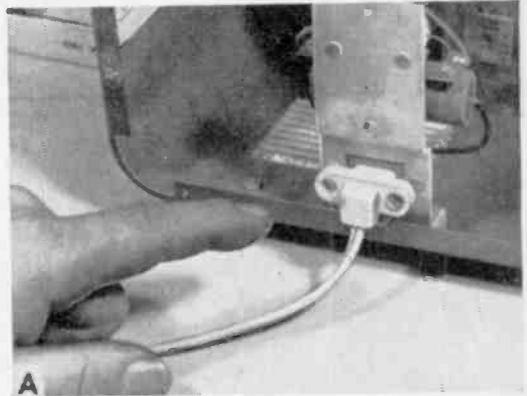
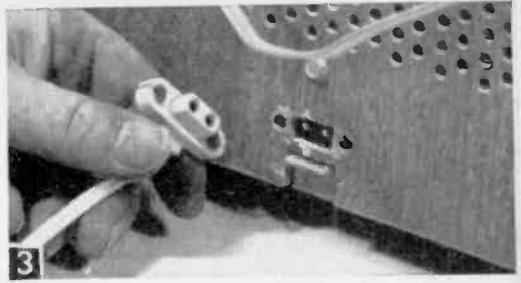
If your set flips, flops, refuses to light or to speak, you may feel you're all set to go to work. Slow down. Before you do anything, make sure that you completely understand *all* instructions. Remember that you are dealing with *lethal voltages*. Never put your bare hand into the back of the set without pulling the line plug, from the wall outlet, and even this may not always be safe. High voltage capacitors can hold a charge for several hours, if a bleeder resistor is defective.

The only tools you need are a screwdriver, wrench, and a long insulated wand or stick. Remove the back and find the tube location chart. Compare it with a block diagram (Fig. 5). If you own one of the larger sets, or run into any unusual problem, it would be a worthwhile investment to order a copy of *Howard Sams Photofact Folder*. These folders are available for every make and model of TV set. (Available Allied Radio, by make and model, 38KK500, \$1.95 postpaid).

As the signal travels through your set, in places both picture and sound are present, in others only one. From the antenna, both sound and picture travel through the tuner, through I.F.'s (amplifiers) and detector. Sound splits off, and picture feeds only through the video amplifiers to the picture tube. Sound goes through the audio tubes to the speaker.

Additional circuits are required to "draw the picture." These are horizontal and vertical "sweep" circuits (Fig. 5). Horizontal tubes are also responsible for creation of the very high voltages applied to the picture tube. A completely dark screen is usually caused by one of these tubes often located inside a shield (Fig. 1).

Another set of circuits keeps the picture



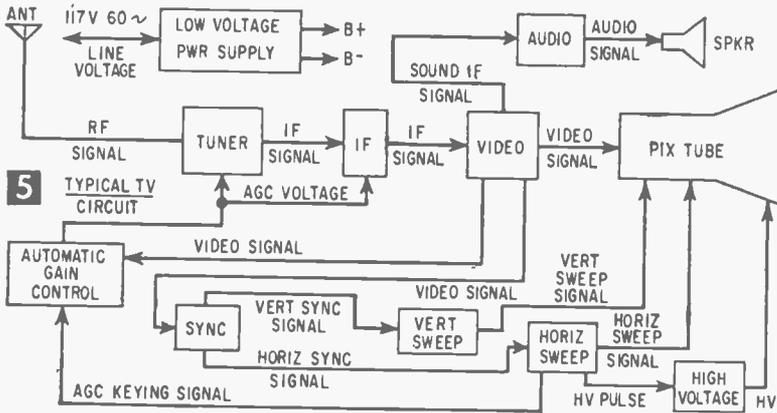
On this set, the cheater cord was originally riveted to the fiber back board. Rivets were removed so the cord could be used as a cheater.

in "step" with the transmitter. Tubes here are designated "sync." Another tube, "AGC" (automatic gain control), keeps the picture level constant under varying signal strengths.

By studying block diagram and tube chart,



The service tech uses an insulated plastic wand to tap tubes. He watches the screen in a mirror, or reflected from a window. Erratic picture or sound pinpoints the faulty tube.



5
TYPICAL TV
CIRCUIT

buy one of the filament testers available for about \$3.00.

If you notice a pungent acrid odor, you may have a bad selenium rectifier. Turn the set off immediately. It will require shop work. The same applies if you notice any strong smell or smoke.

If all tubes light, inspect each one. After the set has been on for a few minutes, pull the plug and feel each tube (use one finger

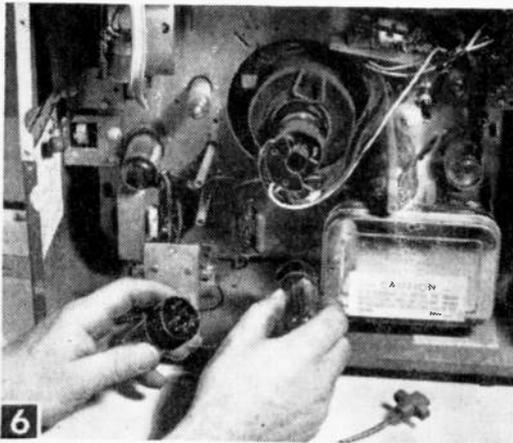
only) except those in the high voltage section. All tubes except the high voltage rectifiers must light or feel warm to the touch. Never get closer than a few inches to the high voltage rectifier tubes while power is on. Even with power plug out, the high voltage circuits can carry a stored charge. To be safe, wait a few moments, and then use a well insulated lead wire to short the high voltage tube cap to ground.

If no burnt out tube filaments are found, turn power on again and tap each tube gently with an insulated wand while you watch the picture in a mirror (Fig. 4). A shorted tube will cause lines in the picture, cause it to shift or tear, or cause noise in the sound system. Watch for signs of arcing within the tubes.

This is the method servicemen use to find a bad tube; logic, inspection, jarring under operation, and finally substitution. Sometimes you'll find that one set has several tubes of the same type number used in different locations. Swapping such tubes within the set will tell you that one tube is bad if the trouble transfers.

You'll Save Money by keeping a complete set of spare tubes (except picture tube) on hand. The set may cost you less than \$5 if you buy at an electronic jobber, or through one of the mail order wholesalers. Such dealers will send catalogs on request and will sell not only to service shops, but to amateurs and experimenters too.

Never try to replace circuit parts other than tubes and fuses unless you are advanced in electronics. Do not disturb any of the chassis adjusting knobs and screws unless they are clearly marked as to function. For example, the vertical linearity control affects the top of the picture. Height, bottom, and width controls do what they say. Upset other adjustments and your set will have to go to a shop for alignment. In the event that you do call in a repairman, insist that all replaced parts be returned to you with an itemized bill.

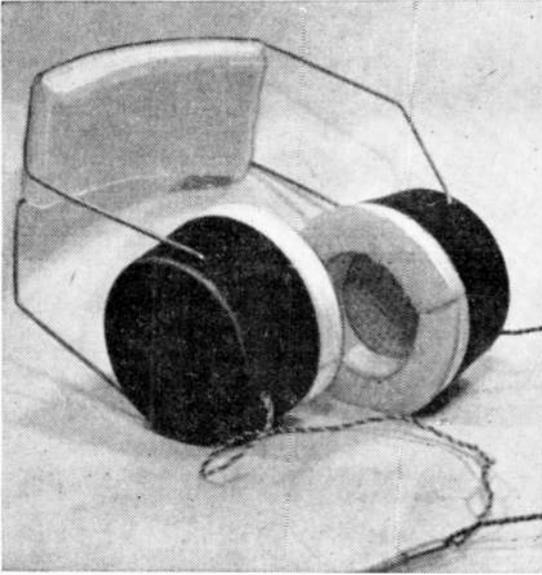


6
With cheater cord pulled out, the repairman carefully replaces an old tube with a new one. He works with one hand only to avoid shock.

try to determine which tubes may be at fault. If a set has a perfect picture, but no sound, the first thing to look for would be a bad audio tube. If a picture is pulled up at the bottom, it could be a bad tube in the vertical sweep amplifier circuit. Or if it is squeezed in at the sides, check tubes in the horizontal circuit.

If both picture and sound are affected, the cause must be in a circuit common to both—tuner or I-F. Sound may appear normal while the picture is snowy because the eye sees more trouble than the ear can hear. Snow suggests a tuner tube. A picture that won't stand still is caused by sync circuit trouble. One that blanks out—the AGC circuit.

Now set up a mirror in front of the set, or use the reflection in a window (Fig. 4). Plug in the cheater cord, and proceed with caution. If none of the tube filaments light, look for a blown fuse. Also, the set may be wired in series like Christmas tree lights. When one filament blows, they all go out. You can use the drug store checker to check filaments, or



1 Unusually light and comfortable, these earphones give you sound quality comparable to commercial stereo headsets.

BUILD YOUR OWN HI-FI STEREO HEADPHONES

By ALTON B. OTIS Jr.

USING two replacement transistor radio speakers that cost less than \$2 each, you can build a stereo headset comparable in sound quality, comfort, and looks to models costing five times as much.

Three factors contribute to the quality of these phones. The speakers, only three inches in diameter, make the phones compact and light in weight. Second, the speakers are sealed to the ear with foam rubber rings, thus high apparent sound levels are obtained with very low power input. Distortion is held to a minimum, increasing over-all response at the same time. Third, the speaker is mounted on a cardboard baffle with a center hole. If you vary the diameter of the hole, the low end of the range is hardly affected. But due to a high frequency beaming effect, the builder can tailor response just by altering the size of the hole.

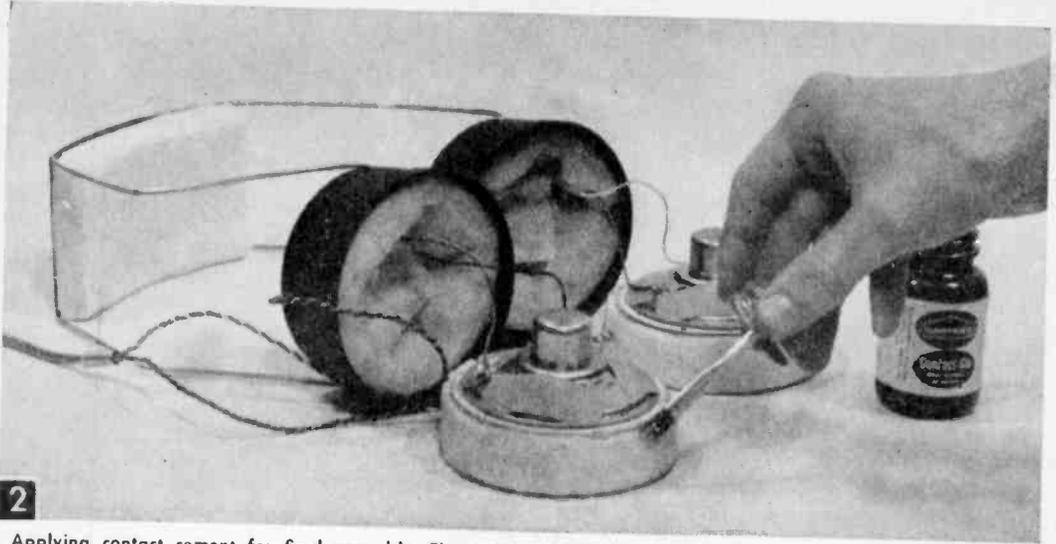
Make the earphone housings of 8-oz. plastic cups of the type used to package food products and novelty items. Drill two $\frac{3}{32}$ -in. holes $\frac{1}{4}$ in. up from the bottom of the cups directly across from each other on a center line. Drill a third hole at the bottom for the wire lead. Use a spray lacquer such as *Krylon* to paint both sides of the cups in an attractive color.

Use $\frac{3}{32}$ -in. pasteboard, or three layers of

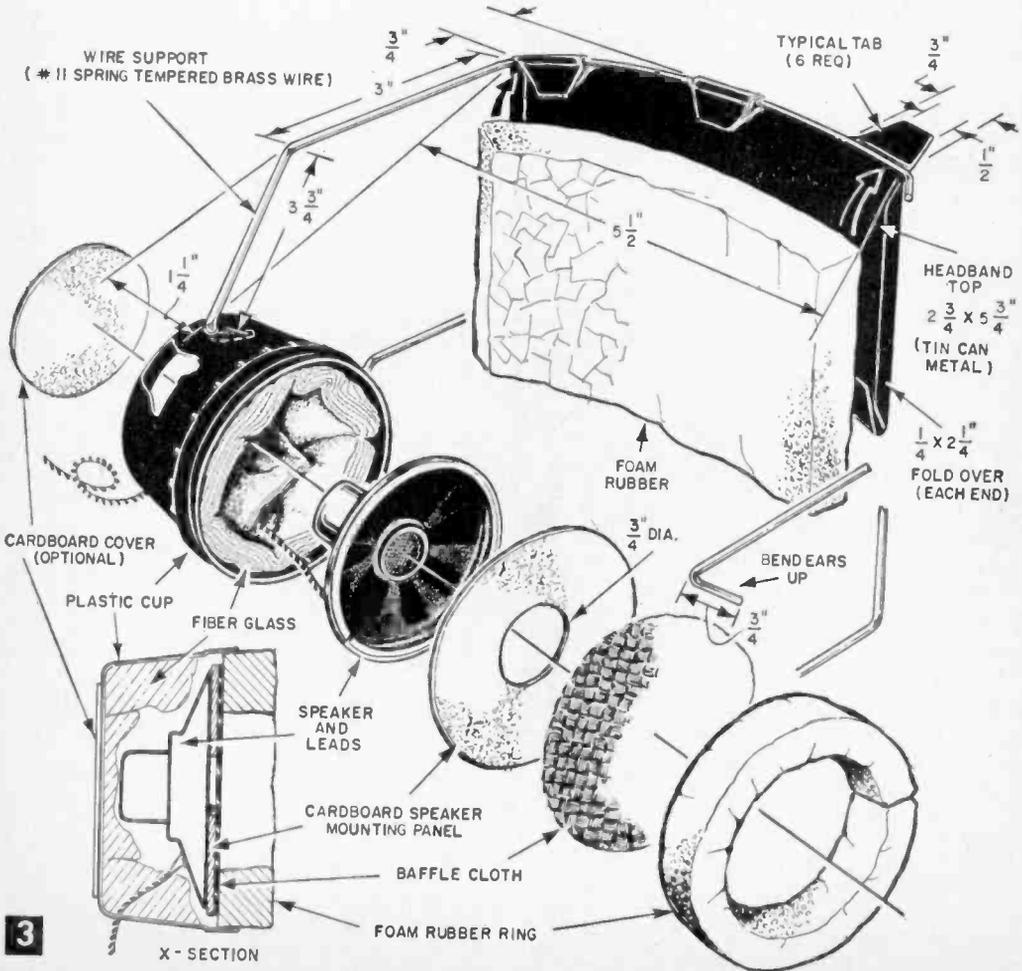
$\frac{1}{32}$ -in. thick or three layers of posterboard to cut two speaker mounting panels $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. diameter to fit the cups. Make a temporary connection from the speakers to a mono source. Be sure phasing is correct. Use rubber cement to temporarily attach each speaker to the mounting panels. Press tightly against the ear during your test. If you want more high frequency response, enlarge the holes until you obtain a satisfactory balance. A $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. diameter will usually give you very good results.

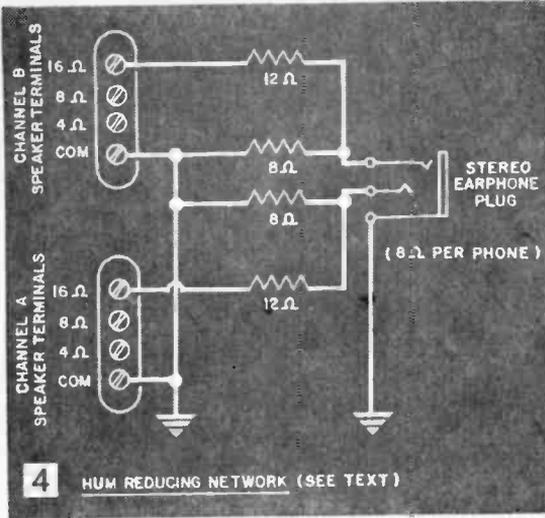
With the hole size determined remove the speakers. Trim and cement a piece of baffle cloth to one side of each panel. Mount the speaker on the other side using contact glue. Be sure to avoid spilling glue on the speaker cone or corrugated edge. Cover, but do not completely seal off the opening in the back of the speaker frame with masking tape.

For the earphone rings, cut two pieces of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. thick foam rubber $10\frac{3}{4}$ -in. long. At the same time cut another piece $2\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ -in. for the head band. Brush three heavy coats of rubber cement on the strips allowing a few hours for each coat to dry, and then spray with heavy coats of clear plastic. The rubber cement seals the rubber air tight, yet allows it to remain soft and pliable, while



Applying contact cement for final assembly. The earphone housings, made of plastic cups, are filled with a backing of fiberglass to eliminate stray sounds back of the speaker cones.





MATERIALS LIST—STEREO HEADPHONES

Amt. Req'd	Size and Description
2	3" PM transistor radio replacement speakers (Lafayette Radio SK-193)*
10 ft.	4 conductor vinyl covered cable (Belden 8444)
1	3 conductor phone plug (Switchcraft 12-B)
2	8 oz. plastic cups (Auto Pak #1608, Plastic Container Corp., West Warren, Mass.)
4 ft.	No. 11-gauge spring tempered brass wire.
1 pc.	12 x 4 x 3/4" foam rubber matting
1 pc.	3/4 x 1/4" O.D. brass tubing
Misc.	3/2" paste board, tin can metal, 3/4" fiberglass matting, soft coarse weave cloth (for panel opening), contact glue, rubber cement, paint, primer, etc.

* Speakers and other electronic items required will be found in the 1962 catalog of Lafayette Radio Electronics, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

the spray eliminates surface stickiness of the cement, keeping the foam clean.

Cement the ends of each of the two long rubber strips together in a ring, and contact glue to the cloth side of the speaker mounting panels (Fig. 3).

Make the headset frame of two 25-in. lengths of 11-ga. tempered brass wire. Bend as in Fig. 3. For a brushed brass effect, sand the wire lightly. Cut and shape the top piece from a piece of tin can metal. Bend the tabs over the curved portion of the brass wire and crimp tightly in place. Bend the end tabs inward over the side tabs and solder the joints firmly. Touch up sharp edges with a file and rinse with turpentine to eliminate traces of rosin flux. Use a metal primer and then paint. The brass should be protected with masking tape during spraying.

Wire the Headset to a 10-ft. length of 4-conductor cable, or any convenient length you choose. Strip 20-in. of the outer insulation from one end and 2-in. from the other. Cut a 3/4-in. length of 1/4-in. brass tubing and sand the surface for effect. Clean up burrs and slip over the cable. Separate the four 20-in. conductors into pairs and twist together. Wrap a short length of masking tape around the outer insulation where these leads come out of the cable and press fit the tubing over for a neat connection. At the other end connect a three-wire phone plug to match your equipment, soldering one wire from each of the phones to the ground plug. If your headset will be connected to two amplifiers, use a pair of two conductor plugs instead.

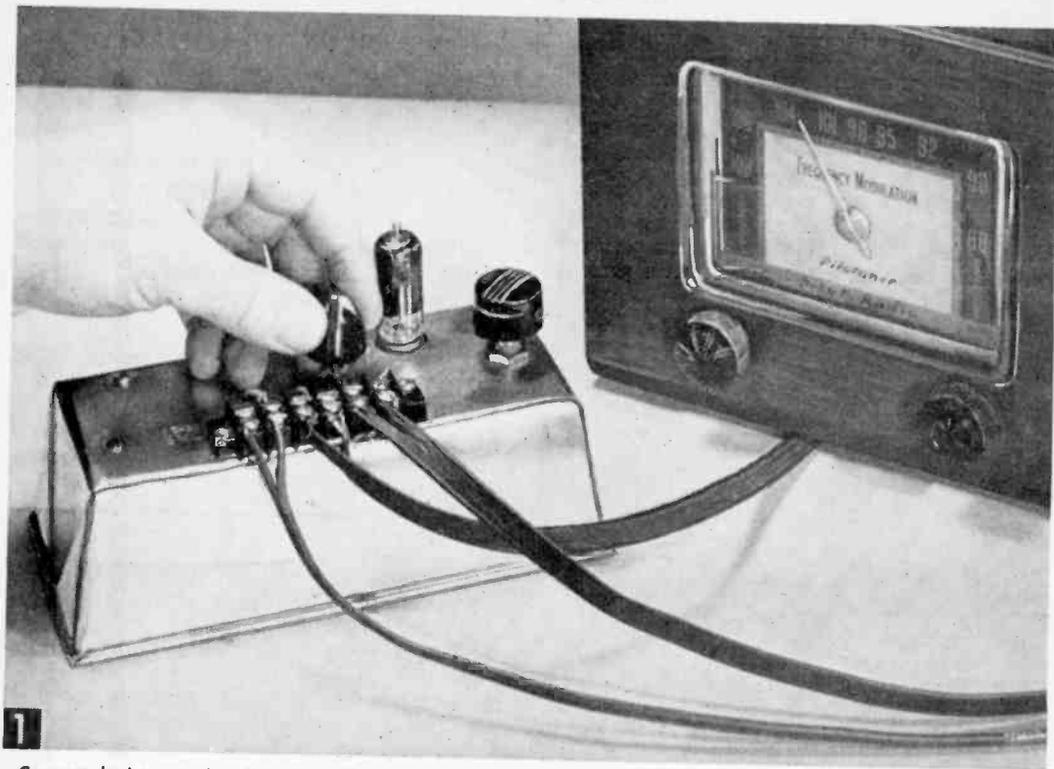
Final Assembly consists of attaching the plastic cups to the frame by bending the ends of the brass wire into the side holes and turning up on the inside. Be sure your third wire lead holes face down. In each cup, insert a

piece of 3/4-in. fiberglass matting 1 1/2-in. wide by 10-in. long. Use a small square of fiberglass in the bottom. Run the twisted wire leads through the bottom holes and tie knots in each pair 4-in. from the ends.

Solder the leads to the speakers making sure they are correctly phased. Color dots on the speakers make this easy. Use contact glue on the bottom edge of the foam rubber rings and on the inside edge of the plastic cups. Push the speaker assemblies into the cups and position carefully. Contact glue the large strip of foam to the bottom of your head bracket and the project is completed.

Installation. If you are using your headset with a high quality stereo amplifier connect directly to the 8 ohm speaker output terminal. For mono listening connect in parallel to the 4 ohm terminal. If your amplifier is the transformerless ac-dc type or has a high a-c ripple content, the residual hum will make listening uncomfortable. In most cases, the hum can be eliminated by a resistance network (Fig. 4) between phones and amplifier which will permit you to operate at a higher output power level. If one-watt resistors are used, you'll find you can fit the entire assembly within the shell of a large size three conductor plug such as Switchcraft 12-B.

Performance Notes. Frequency response measurements in the low and mid range regions indicated that usable response extended to 30 cps, while at 45 cps, it was down only 2 db. Subjective measurements at the high end indicated a top of about 17,000 cps reasonably flat to 12,000 cps. There was a 15 db peak at 32 cps due to the high resonant frequency of the small enclosure. Distortion was extremely low at normal levels, and moderate at ear-splitting levels, while transient response was very good.



1 Connect the booster chassis to your FM tuner with a short length of twin lead. The other twin lead feeds out to the antenna.

More Power for Your FM Set

Simple one-tube amplifier increases FM signal 15 times for better music and DXing

By C. F. ROCKEY

If you live just beyond the acceptable quality range of a popular FM station, or if you'd like to chase FM-DX (long distance reception), this RF amplifier is the answer. Or, maybe you live in an apartment building where you can't install a full grown antenna for your FM tuner. Then this booster will give your tuner a real chance to exercise its built-in noise-limiting abilities to better advantage. Even on local stations, you'll be surprised at the improvement in music quality.

A 7½ x 4-in. cake pan makes an inexpensive easy-to-work chassis just the right size. A coat of spray lacquer in color to match your other equipment will give it a professional touch.

Punch the hole for the tube socket first. If you lack regular chassis punches, just prick a small hole in the right place with an ice pick, and then enlarge the hole to ¾-in. using the tang of a mill file or a reamer. Next drill the holes for the tuning capacitors (Fig. 3) to ½-in. diameter. But do not mount yet.

Insert the tube socket in its hole from the bottom of the chassis. Fasten firmly in place by soldering the socket "ears" to the chassis. You can do it with a common 100-watt soldering iron. Mount a six-terminal strip centered on the rear of the chassis (Fig. 2) using 6-32 machine screws and nuts. Punch a hole oppo-

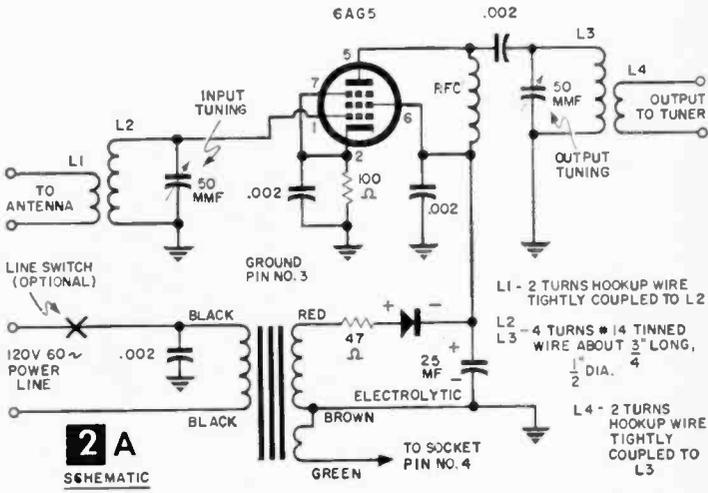
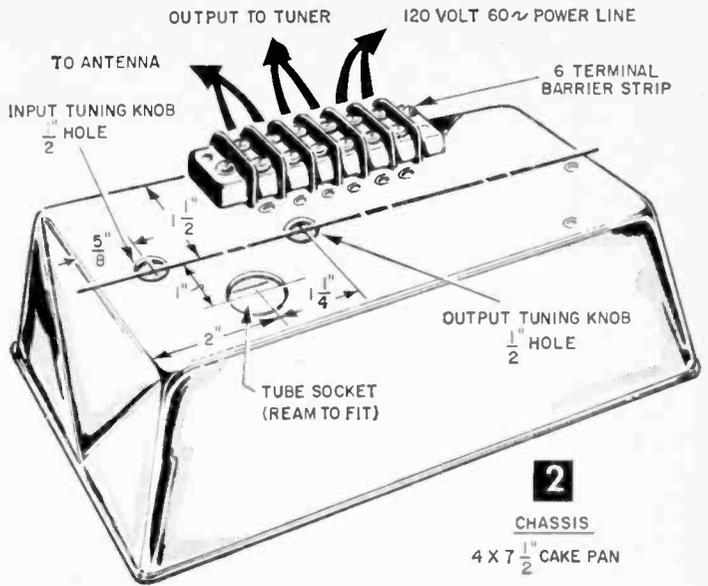
site each terminal for feeding the leads through the chassis.

Next mount the power transformer and capacitors. Fasten the rectifier in place by means of a 6-32 machine screw passed through the center hole. This hole is insulated by the manufacturer for this purpose.

Start the wiring by feeding the black primary transformer leads through the holes to the power line terminals on the strip. Since most sound layouts have one master switch, no separate switch is shown. However, if you need an individual power switch on your booster, connect a SPST toggle switch in series with one of these transformer leads.

Next wire the selenium rectifier as in Fig. 3. The 47-ohm resistor protects the rectifier from current surge when the electrolytic capacitor charges. Be sure to connect the positive side of the rectifier to the resistor, and the capacitor to the negative side. This connection *must* be right.

Support the "hot" positive connection of the electrolytic capacitor by an insulated tie point to the side of the chassis (Fig. 3). Solder the negative connection directly to the chassis. The rest of the power supply wiring is simple, but be sure to observe the right polarity on both the rectifier and electrolytic capacitor. The ceramic capacitors may be



MATERIALS LIST—FM BOOSTER

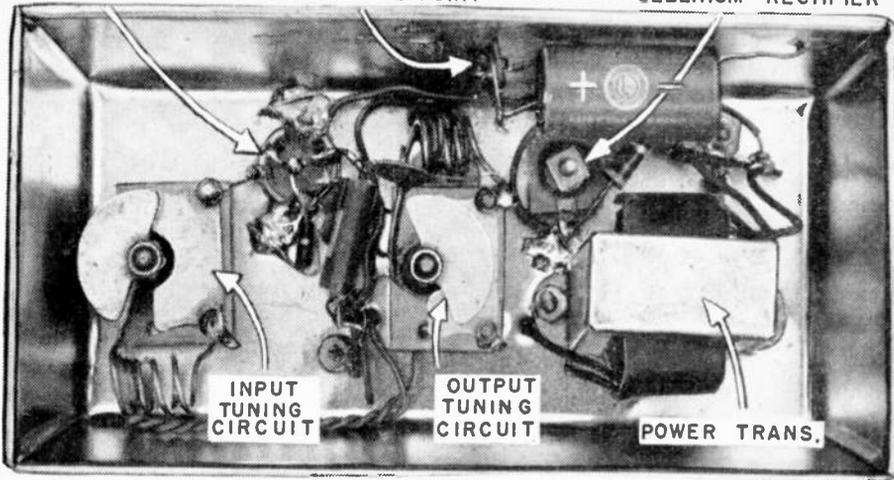
Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	fruitcake pan, Ekco. 4 x 7 1/2" opening (approx.)
2	50 mmf variable capacitors, Cardwell PL 6004
2	plastic knobs, 1/4" shaft
1	six terminal Jones barrier terminal strip
1	power transformer: 120 v. primary, 120 volt secondary Stancon No. PS 8415
1	selenium rectifier, Sarkes-Tarzian type 50 rated at 130 volts at 50 ma.
1	electrolytic capacitor, 25 mfd, 150 v.w. Cornell Dubilier No. 2515

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	miniature 7 pin type socket, Amphenol
1	Ohmite Z-50 (50 mc) R.F. Choke
3	0.002 mfd ceramic capacitors, disk type
1	47 ohm, 1 watt resistor
1	100 ohm, 1 watt resistor
1	2 lug (insulated) tie point strip
2	1 lug (insulated) tie point strips
1	6AG5 tube
Misc.	#14 tinned copper wire, rosin core solder, hook-up wire, 6-32 machine screws and nuts, twin-led and line cord

6AG5 SOCKET

INSULATED TIE POINT

SELENIUM RECTIFIER



3

All wiring is under the chassis. Six holes just above the output tuning circuit on this photo feed input, output and power leads through to a 6-terminal barrier strip on top.

wired in either polarity.

Check power supply operation by connecting a line cord to the power terminals. Then read voltage across the electrolytic capacitor. From 140 to 160 volts indicates proper operation. If your wiring is correct but you have difficulty, check the rectifier and capacitor first. The transformer seldom will cause trouble.

Wind the input and output tuning coils, #14 tinned copper wire, around any convenient round object ($\frac{1}{2}$ -in. dia.) such as a drill shank, or fountain pen barrel. Then slide the coil off the form and adjust the turns for uniform spacing over a length of about $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. Connect these coils across each of the tuning capacitors as in Fig. 3.

The rest of the amplifier is easy to wire following the schematic. Keep all high frequency leads as short as possible and separate the grid and plate leads as much as possible. Press these leads close to the chassis to confine their electromagnetic fields. There should be no difficulty in wiring and checking the circuit.

Wind L_1 and L_2 of insulated hookup wire, two turns around the same form used earlier. Remove from the winding form and push between the two turns at the grounded end of each of the two tuned coils. Press these turns in as far as possible for the closest possible coupling and cement in place with *Duco* or equal household cement. Twist the leads of each coil together and connect to the proper terminals.

Keep the input and output leads as far from each other as practical. Ground the inside tuner output terminal to further reduce coupling with the input.

With wiring completed, turn power on and connect your FM antenna lead to the antenna terminals. Use a short piece of 200 ohm twin lead to connect the output terminals to the tuner antenna terminals. If the wiring is correct, the 6AG5 tube should light up.

Tune in a fairly strong FM station on the tuner. Then adjust the booster's capacitors for greatest signal strength. If the booster is operating as it should, this adjustment should increase the volume noticeably. If not, check the wiring carefully for short-circuits.

When a decided boost is obtained on strong local signals tune in a weak one, and readjust the booster tuning capacitors. It is on these weaker signals that this unit really should "pay off." When operating correctly, this booster should pull in several stations which were inaudible without it.

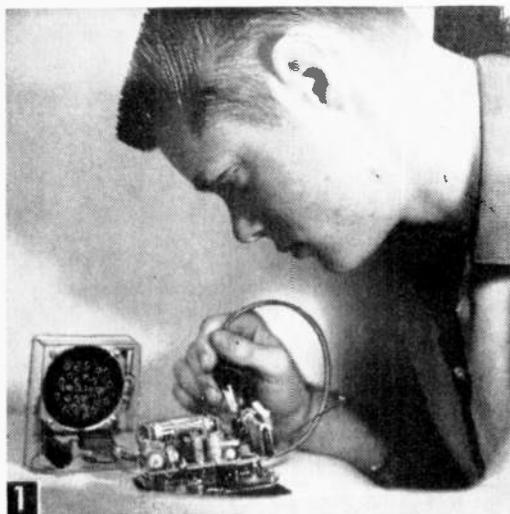
If little or no boost is obtained, but a loud howl, or blocking, is observed at certain dial settings of the booster, the unit is oscillating. This is caused by feedback from the output to the input. To correct, separate the input and output twin-leads more completely or reverse connections at *either* (but not both) the input or the output terminals. If this does not eliminate the oscillation, invert the chassis and bend the plate and grid wires further apart, or press each closer against the chassis, avoiding short-circuits, however. This will correct the tendency to oscillate.

Suitable for boosting FM signals, this unit should not be expected to perform satisfactorily for TV signals. In order to properly reproduce picture detail it is necessary that all TV circuits be designed to pass a signal bandwidth approximately *thirty* times greater than required for FM broadcasting.

Transistorized Signal Tracer

For less than \$8 you can build this compact, portable signal tracer which operates on a self-contained battery

By FORREST H. FRANTZ Sr.



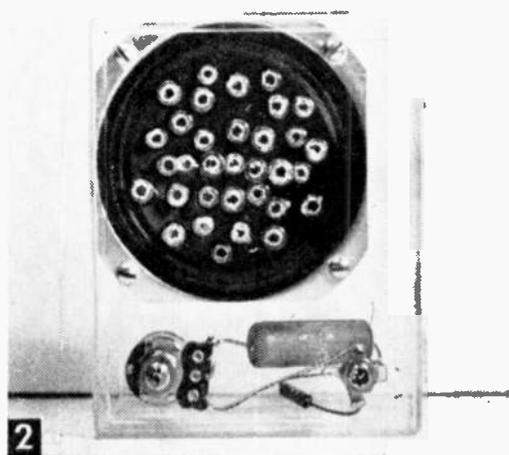
Tracing a signal in transistor radio.

THE signal tracer is a valuable instrument for the experimenter and technician. It can be used to trouble-shoot radios, amplifiers, and other electronic equipment. This transistorized signal tracer (Figs. 1 and 2) will take only an hour or two to build.

Another of its important functions is that of a universal test amplifier to test microphones, phono pick-ups, and other kinds of transducers. The signal tracer can also serve as an amplifier and speaker for earphone radios.

Because of the printed circuit amplifier it employs (Lafayette PK-522 complete with transistors, \$3.75), the signal tracer can be built quickly and inexpensively. You will appreciate its small size and portability. It has a self-contained speaker and battery, and weighs only a few ounces. No special tools are required.

Construction. Make the necessary small holes in the plastic case with a heated ice pick. Place the speaker inside of the case in the position shown in Fig. 3A and use the speaker as a template to make the four mounting holes. Remove the speaker from the case and make a series of random holes (see Fig. 3B) for speaker sound. Make two holes



Compact unit is a versatile troubleshooter.

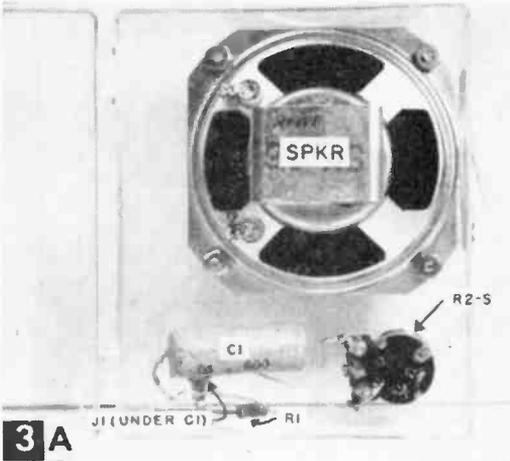
11/16 in. from the respective case edges with the heated ice pick to establish centers for the jack J1 and volume control R2-S mounting holes. Enlarge these holes to 1/4 in. diameter with a taper reamer.

Cut off excess plastic built up around small holes and wash the plastic case in soapy water. Rinse in clear water and dry thoroughly.

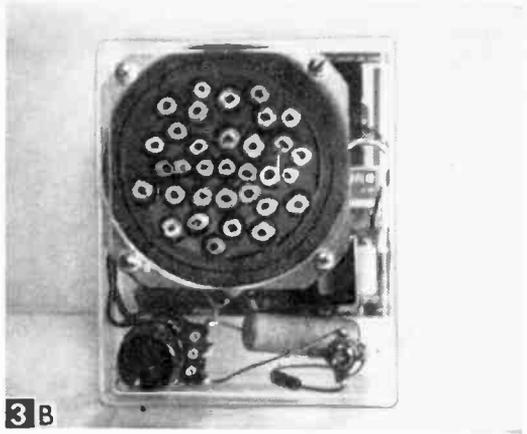
Next, cut the shaft of volume control R2-S with a hacksaw to a length of 3/8 in. Place the portion of the shaft to be discarded in a vise and catch the control as it falls free to prevent damage. Mount the speaker, R2-S, and J1. Connect C1, R1, and the ground wire as shown in Figs. 3A and 3B. Use resin core solder and a hot clean soldering iron. Be careful not to overheat the parts, and be especially careful not to melt the plastic case. Set the case aside for final assembly later.

Amplifier Modification. Figs. 4A and 4B show the amplifier as you will receive it with all leads attached. Use the instruction sheet which comes with it to supplement the figures which appear in this article.

Disconnect and remove the 30-mfd, 10-volt capacitor on the bottom side of the amplifier board (see Fig. 4B). Be careful to note polarity and connection points. Install this capacitor on the top of the amplifier board and connect to the same points as before, with



Mounting speaker and volume control.



View showing holes drilled for speaker sound.

leads inserted through the top of the board (see Fig. 4C).

Next, solder resistor R3 in the circuit on the bottom side of the board. One end of R3 connects across the points to which the red and orange volume control leads are connected. Remove the red and orange volume control leads. The other end of R3 connects to the broad ground strip (top edge of board, Fig. 4D). Disconnect and remove the green volume control lead.

Now, solder two $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. lengths of No. 22 bare, solid wire to the amplifier board ground strip (see Fig. 4D), keeping in mind that these two wires should be positioned in such a manner that the amplifier can be attached through the speaker magnet frame as shown in Fig. 6B. A trial or two may be required to obtain satisfactory positioning.

Wiring. With the case assembly and amplifier in the relative positions shown in Fig. 6A, complete the amplifier wiring. The schematic (Fig. 5) may be helpful.

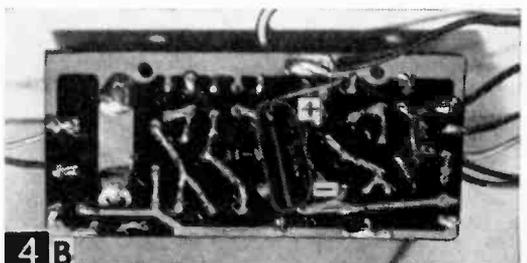
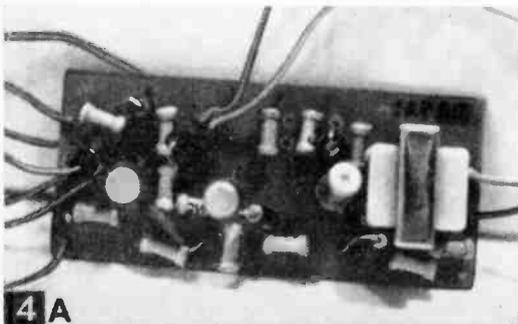
Connect the green amplifier input lead to the ground terminal on R2, the blue input wire to the center terminal on R2, and the

red and orange switch leads to the terminals of switch S. Connect the black and yellow amplifier output leads to the speaker terminals.

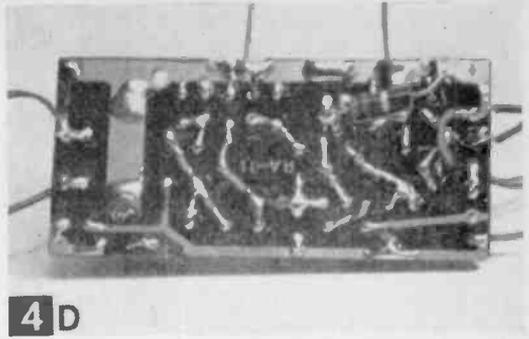
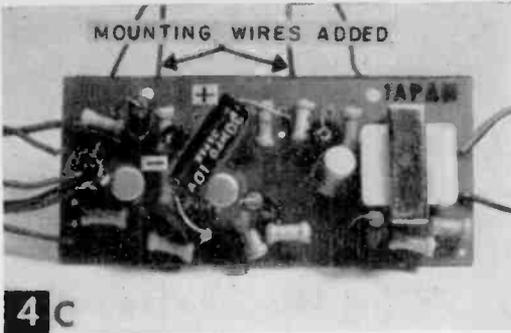
Position the amplifier for mounting as shown in Fig. 6B. Pass the two pieces of solid wire through the inside of the speaker magnet frame, bend them around the outside of the frame, cut them to length, and solder them to the ground strip along the upper edge of the amplifier. This arrangement will hold the amplifier in place securely. Be sure that amplifier components or leads do not short against the volume control switch, jack, or speaker terminals.

Fasten a piece of tape to the battery (Fig. 6A), to prevent it from shorting to the speaker terminals. Fasten the battery connector to the battery, and insert it in place (Fig. 6B). Attach a small grommet to the battery case (with rubber cement) to hold the battery in place when the back of the case is closed.

Make a narrow groove on the face of the volume control knob with a hacksaw or triangular file. Fill the groove with white India ink or white paint. Wipe off excess from the front of the knob, and fasten the knob on the shaft of R2-S.



Amplifier before modification with original position of 30 mfd, 10 volt capacitor to be relocated.



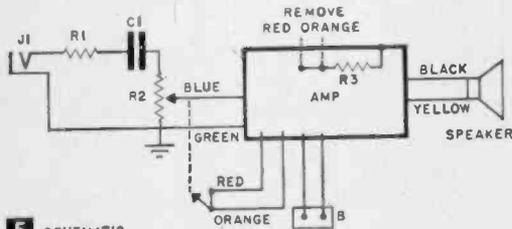
Amplifier after modification, the capacitor having been relocated.

To Test the Signal Tracer, turn the volume switch all the way up. Place your finger on the tip terminal of J1. You should hear a hum if everything is OK. If not, check for wiring errors, shorts, poor connections, and a bad battery. You'll rarely find bad parts among new purchases.

The Test Lead for use in audio signal tracing includes a miniature plug (part of Lafayette MS-370), shielded wire, and two Mini-gator clips for connection to the circuit under test. Remove about an inch of the outer insulating sheath; and, with an ice pick, loosen the metal braid on the shielded wire back to the sheath. Twist the shield strands together. Strip about 1/4 in. of insulation from the cen-

ter conductor. Slip the plug handle over the center conductor and the shield. Solder the center conductor to the center (tip) terminal on the miniature plug and solder the shield to the shell terminal of the plug.

Tape as required to prevent shorting and fasten the plug handle. Strip the other end of the shielded wire and fasten the Mini-gator clips. Tape center lead down to the Mini-gator clip handle for strain relief and identification.

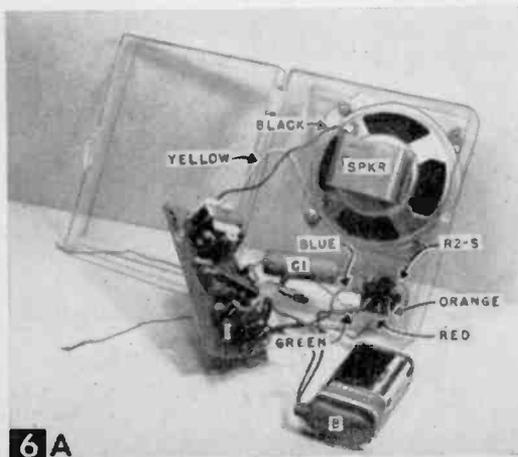


5 SCHEMATIC

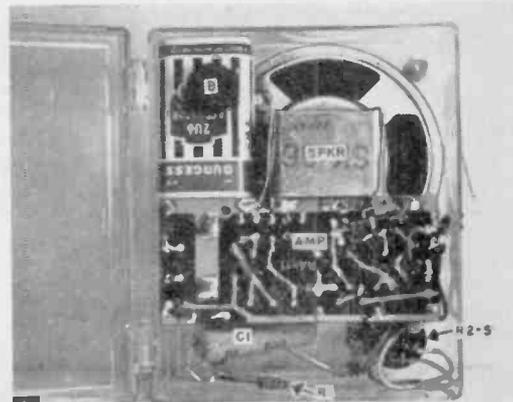
MATERIALS LIST—TRANSISTORIZED SIGNAL TRACER

Desig. or No.	Description
R3	4.7K, 1/2 watt carbon resistor, 10%
R1	220K, 1/2 watt carbon resistor, 10%
R2-S	10K miniature volume control with switch (Lafayette VC-28)
C1	.01 mfd., 600 volt tabular capacitor (Lafayette C-503)
AMP	3 transistor subminiature audio amplifier (Lafayette PK-522)
SPKR	2 1/2" PM speaker, 10 ohm voice coil (Lafayette SK-66)
J1	miniature jack (Lafayette MS-370 including plug)
B	9 volt battery (Burgess 2U6)
1	miniature knob (Lafayette MS-185)
1	1 1/8 x 3 1/4 x 3 7/8" plastic case (Lafayette MS-298)
1	30" single conductor shielded wire (Belden 8411) and 2 Mini-gator clips (Mueller 30) for test leads

Parts for this project may be obtained from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

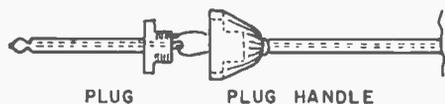


6A



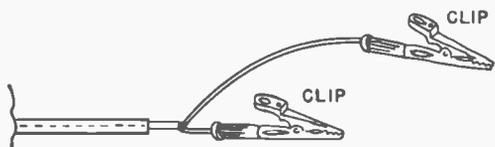
6B

Final assembly



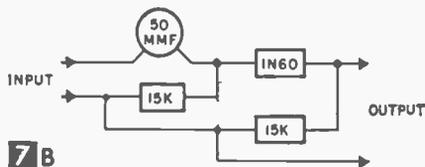
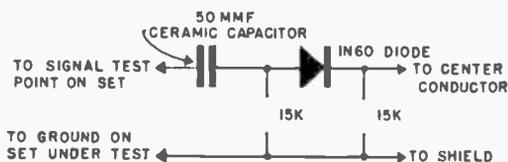
7A

CONNECTIONS FOR SIGNAL TRACING LEAD



With this test lead you can trace signals in the audio portion of radios, audio amplifiers, and other low frequency radio equipment. You can also test microphones, phonograph pick-ups, vibration transducers, and other "energy changers." When you use it as a test amplifier, connect the test lead shield to ground and the center lead to the high point in the unit under test.

RF and IF Uses. To use the signal tracer in the RF and IF portions of a radio receiver, you'll need a detector attachment such as that sketched in Fig. 7. This detector is similar to the detector in radios and performs the



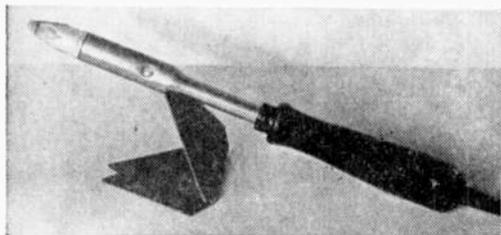
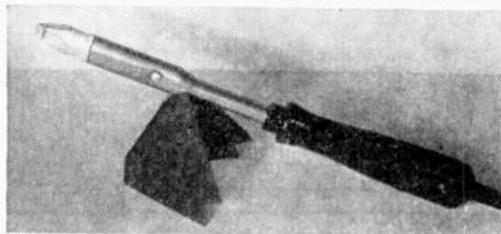
7B

SCHEMATIC AND PICTORIAL SKETCH OF DETECTOR ATTACHMENT FOR RF SIGNAL TRACING

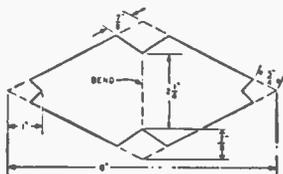
same job. You can build it on a piece of bakelite or stiff cardboard, or into a small plastic tube.

When you are signal-tracing in a radio or amplifier, the signal should become stronger as you progress from the input to the output end of the unit. If the unit under test is inoperative, you will encounter a point where no signal is present. This localizes the trouble between the no signal point and the last point at which the signal was present. Then it's an easy matter to pinpoint the trouble with voltage measurements and other conventional tests.

Pyramidal Soldering Iron Stand



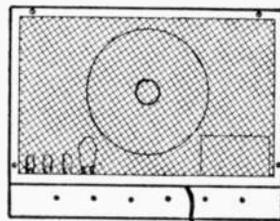
• You can stand or toss this temporary soldering iron rest onto the bench, and use it in whatever position it comes to rest. Shaped like a pyramid, all of whose sides are equal, it can-



not fall over and always rests on a firm base. In addition, it does not get warm in use, as the two small points in contact with the iron do not transfer enough heat to warm up the mass of the metal. Cut out the stand from a piece of 20-gage sheet metal (steel, brass or aluminum) and file to shape. Bend stand to a 60° angle across the middle, making a sharp corner. This will close up wide notches at each end of the bending line to approximately the same size as the others.—L. C. MASON.

Ventilate Your TV Set

• Television sets develop a lot of heat and sometimes the only provision for ventilation is a series of holes punched in the back panel. Continued overheating can shorten the life of those costly television tubes.



To get more ventilation, replace the panel with a simple frame covered with plastic screen such as is shown above.—W. H. McCLAY.

Low range on most ohmmeters is 0 to 1,000 ohms. This meter gives you dependable readings of low ohmage parts such as this speaker coil. You can calibrate the meter to read even in fractions of an ohm.



Low Range Ohmmeter

Low scale on most ohmmeters is 1,000 ohms. This meter can read down to fractions of one ohm!

By GUS WESENFELD

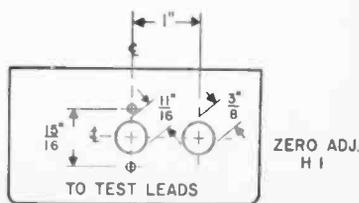
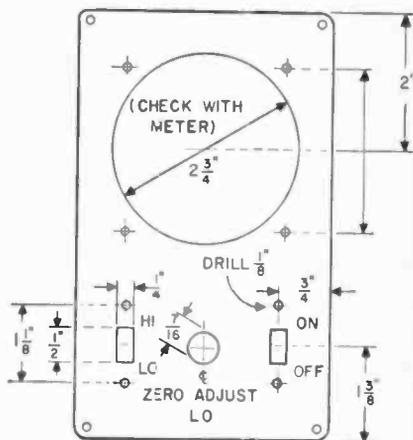
QUITE a few electrical and electronic parts such as ballast resistors, lamp filaments, speaker coils, and extension lines have resistance so low it cannot be read accurately, or at all, on the ordinary volt ohmmeter. This project which priced out at less than \$12.00 does the job.

Though the circuit values in the schematic (Fig. 5) provide for a low range scale reading from $\frac{1}{2}$ ohm to 25 ohms, you can easily set up a low range reading from $\frac{1}{10}$ ohm to 2 ohms, or any other similar range. This can be done by lowering the value of R3, explained later.

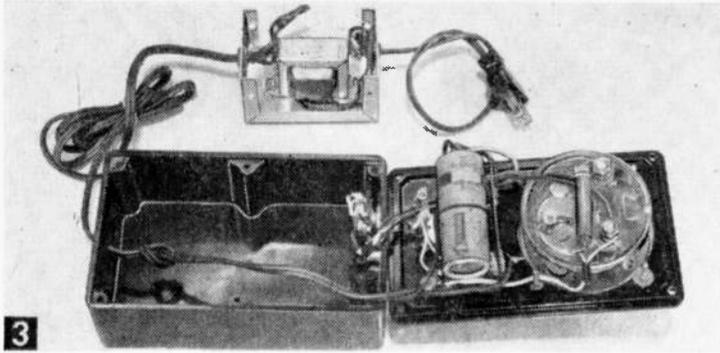
Cut the Holes in the plastic case panel (Fig. 2) with a fly cutter and drill press, or hand coping saw. Thin spiral blades work best. Before you lay out your holes, check the parts for size. Though a 0-1 millimeter is shown, you can substitute practically any available millimeter, even a 0-10 ma. meter.

Mount all parts in position, except the meter, safer in its shipping carton until last. Use any thin sheet metal for the chassis. It is held in place by the two upper screws that fasten the switches to the panel. Mount rectifier D1 in place on its mounting stud, and check all wiring carefully.

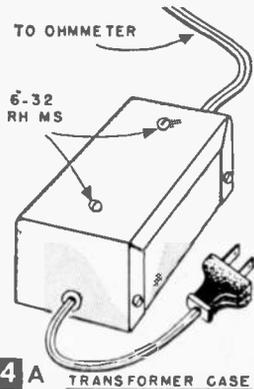
Prestesting. Turn R1 and R2 counter-clockwise as far as possible. Switch SW1 to off and SW2 to high range. Plug in the ac power cord, and with a vom set for a-c, check voltage across the transformer input. It should read 12.6 volts. Next close switch SW1 and measure d-c across capacitor C1.



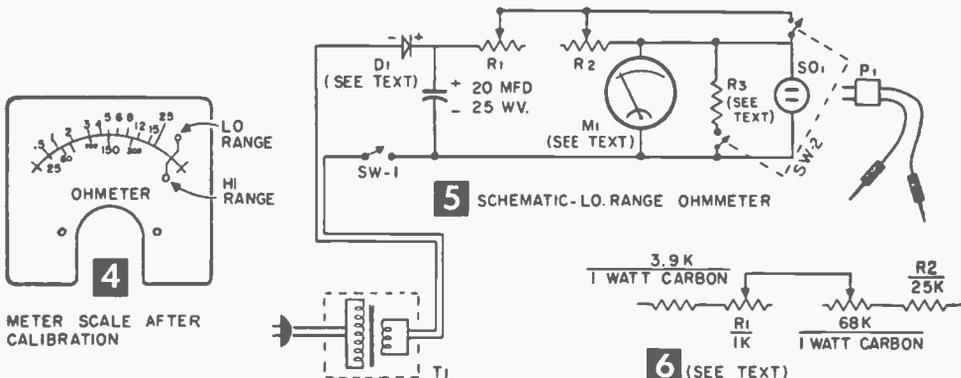
2



3 The filament transformer is housed in a small aluminum box (top). Mount the silicon rectifier on an L-shaped aluminum bracket. It is located between the meter and capacitor fastened to the panel with the top switch mounting holes.

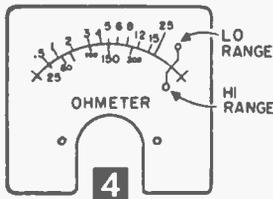


4 A TRANSFORMER CASE



5 SCHEMATIC—LO. RANGE OHMMETER

6 (SEE TEXT)



METER SCALE AFTER CALIBRATION

This should be about 16 volts. Turn S1 off and plug test clips into SO-1.

With your vom on a 10 ma. range, clip the leads to the low range ohmmeter test clips. Turn switch SW1 to on and slowly turn R1 up until the vom reads half scale. Then turn R2 clockwise to bring the meter to full scale. If either test causes the meter to swing down

scale, reverse pot connections. With tests finished, complete assembly by installing the milliammeter.

Calibration requires you remove the plastic meter cover. Pry it up with a thin screw driver at several places until the cover snaps off. Use a small sharp screw driver to remove the meter scale plate and replace with a dial (Fig. 4) drawn on white card stock.

Let's assume that you want low scale to read 0-25 ohms. Place a zero mark about 1/4-in. left of the meter's full scale point. Clip a 3.9-ohm resistor across the test clips, set R1 to low and switch SW-1 on. Slowly turn R1 clockwise until the meter reads at the new zero mark. Turn SW-1 off, and clip a 25-ohm resistor in parallel with the 3.9-ohm resistor. Turn SW-1 on. The meter should rest about 1/4-in. to the right of zero left. If the needle rests too far to left, you will need a larger value, say 4.3 ohms. If it is too close to zero, try a smaller resistor such as 2.9 ohms. During trials *never* remove the resistors from the test clips without turning SW-2 off.

After soldering the shunt resistor into the instrument circuit, calibrate the other scale points using 4 or 5 intermediate resistors. When the shunt is in place, you no longer need to turn SW-2 off when changing resistors. Accuracy of the meter depends on the

MATERIALS LIST—LOW RANGE OHMMETER

No.	Size and Description
M1	0-1 ma Meter, Olson Radio \approx ME-68
D1	2 amp silicon rectifier, Olson Radio \approx RE-66 or equal
T1	2.6v filament transformer, Olson Radio T-304
R1	5000 ohm 1/4-watt potentiometer, Lafayette VC-937
R2	20,000 ohm 1/4-watt potentiometer, Lafayette VC-43
R3	3.9 ohm, 2 watt, carbon resistor (see text)
C1	electrolytic capacitor, 25 mfd, 25 W.V., Lafayette \approx C-129
SW-1	SPST slide switch, Lafayette \approx SW-14
SW-2	DPST slide switch, Lafayette \approx SW-16
SO-1	Cinch-Jones chassis mounting 2 conductor socket \approx S-2402-DB (Allied \approx 22H481)
P1	Cinch-Jones 2 conductor plug, \approx P-402-CCT (Allied \approx 40-H-910)
1	set of universal test leads, Lafayette \approx F-373
1	minibox, 2 3/4 x 2 1/8 x 1 5/8, Lafayette MC-358
1	plastic case, 6 1/4 x 3 3/4 x 2, Lafayette MS-216
1	panel for above, Lafayette MS-217
Misc.	6-32 fh machine screws, line cord
Sources:	Olson Radio, 260 Forge St., Akron, Ohio Allied Radio, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill. Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., New York

calibration resistors, for example, if you use 1% resistors you'll get accuracy around 2%.

Calibrating the High Range. Whenever you switch from range to range, be sure to turn the unit off to protect the meter. On high, turn R2 clockwise until the meter reads at the zero mark established earlier. Again use about 5 different values of resistors to mark points on the scale. Ink in your numbers, and replace the plastic cover.

Any low ohmage range can be calibrated. For example if you want a $\frac{1}{10}$ to 2 ohm scale, select a trial resistor, say 2 ohms and test as before. Then add another 2 ohm resistor and note the meter deflection. The object is to select a shunt that allows the meter to indicate top value at the desired point on the scale. You'll find the meter may require occasional zero adjustment to compensate for varying line voltage.

Pushbutton MUSIC BOX

By C. A. KITT

THIS musical toy can be enjoyed by children of all ages, and can be built in less than an hour for a cost of \$3. To suit your taste in music you have a choice of tunes: "Moonlight Serenade," "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," "How Dry I Am," "Around the World in 80 Days."

There's no winding. The Swiss-type musical movement is driven by an electric motor energized by a self-contained flashlight battery and pushbutton switch. Depending on who is going to use the music box, the switch can be either the high- or low-pressure type. If low, its leaves will have to be adjusted to obtain desired operation.

Construction. You can house the unit in a small plastic case, which can be sealed shut with Duco or plastic cement if desired. Install the pushbutton switch in a $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. dia. hole centered $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the edges of the case. Then place the musical movement and battery in the case, secure a good fit, and mark mounting holes for the movement. Be sure that the gear wheel on the drum of the movement does not rub against the case.

Make starter holes in the case with a heated ice pick. Enlarge holes to size with a taper reamer and clean them out with a knife.

MATERIALS LIST—PUSHBUTTON MUSIC BOX

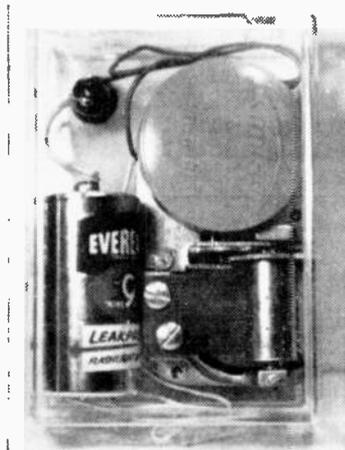
No. Req.	Description
1	Momentary contact switch low pressure (Lafayette MS-449) or high pressure (Lafayette SW-70); low pressure recommended if toy is intended for a baby.
1	Electric music box movement—"Moonlight Serenade" (Lafayette MS-760) "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes" (Lafayette MS-761) "How Dry I Am" (Lafayette MS-762) "Around the World in 80 Days" (Lafayette MS-763)
1	Battery (Eveready 935 or Burgess C)
1	1 x $2\frac{3}{8}$ x $3\frac{3}{8}$ " plastic case (Lafayette MS-159)

Above parts can be obtained from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.

Mount parts and solder the connections, using clean, well-tinned soldering iron and resin core solder. Roughen battery surface to be soldered with a file, then apply soldering heat to the battery for as short a time as possible. Observe correct battery and motor polarity so that movement does not run backward or stick.

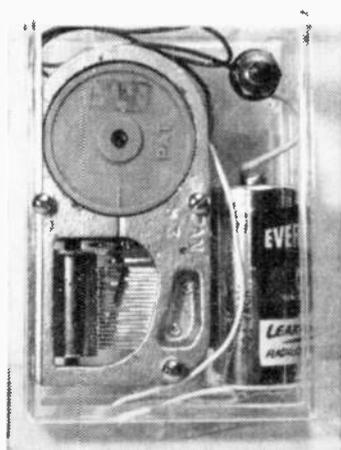
If you wish to hide the contents of the case, remove them and paint the inside surfaces of the plastic. This way, the paint will not come off and endanger children.

If you want light with your music, connect a flashlight bulb in parallel with the musical movement. The box will then light up when the switch is depressed.



Top view showing high-pressure pushbutton switch.

Bottom view.



Adjustable Mike Stand for \$1.50

Build it for your tape, recorder, ham transmitter, club, school, or church

By ART TRAUFFER

YOU'LL have to look closely to realize that the professional appearing microphone floor stand in Fig. 1 is a homemade job. This stand of many uses rests firmly on its three-point wooden base, adjusts freely for any height between approximately 31 and 56 in., and will fit the sockets of all standard mikes.

With some help from his scrap box, the average home craftsman can build the mike stand for less than a dollar. Even if you have to buy everything, the cost should not exceed \$1.50.

Base Preparation. Any knot-free and crack-free slab of wood 11 x 13 in. or larger and at least an inch thick will be satisfactory for the base. You can build this slab easily by gluing together two scrap pieces of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. plywood. The author used yellow pine, which he happened to have on hand. Draw the base layout directly on the wood as in Fig. 2, then cut out the three-legged base with a jigsaw or hand saw. The wood need not be perfectly flat. Since it will set on three points, it cannot rock. File down the saw marks, and round off the ends and sharp edges, sand all surfaces smooth.

The Stationary Upright Tube used is a Newell adjustable closet pole, commonly available in dime stores. You can try other makes, but where diameters differ, you'll need to modify other dimensions accordingly.

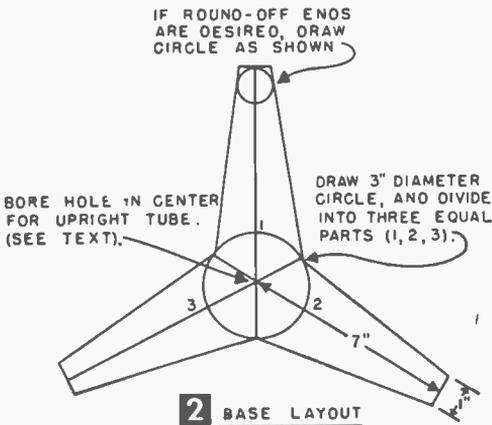


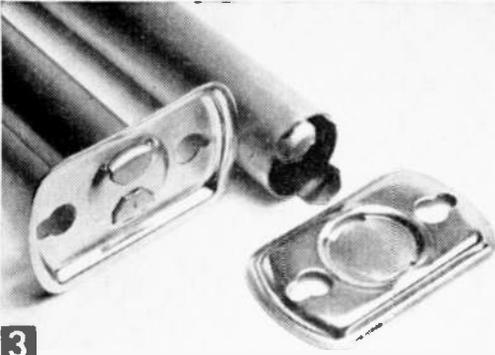
No fussing with a set-screw here. When the little miss has finished her solo, the master of ceremonies can take over the mike after friction-sliding it to suit his height.

Remove the metal flanges at each end of the rod by prying out the restraining lugs as in Fig. 3.

Measure the diameter of the adjustable rod you have selected and use the next size smaller drill to bore a hole in the base as in Fig. 4. Carefully ream the hole to make a tight fit with the open end of the large tube. Force the tube through the hole and bend the two lugs outward against the bottom of the base. Now cut a slightly oversize round wood plug from $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. doweling or scrap and drive it into the end of the tube to secure it tightly to the base.

Finish the wood to match or contrast with other wood pieces in the room where you intend to use the stand. The author applied two coats of a good quality gray paint for a close match with the silver-lacquer coating on the tubes. When dry, attach a screw-type rubber





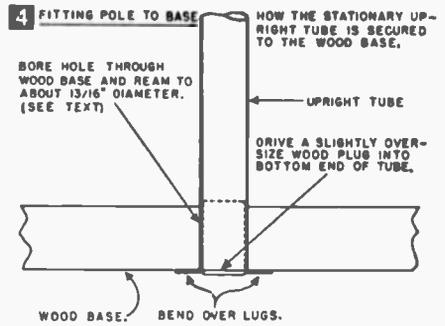
3

Remove tube flange by prying lugs out with a screwdriver. Do not cut or bend lugs back until pole has been installed in base.

bumper under the end of each leg of the base. This will allow the metal lugs on the end of the tube as well as any unevenness in the wood to clear the floor, assuring a firm, three-point support.

Preparing the Tube Top. The most important step is to fit the top end of the telescoping tube with 5/8-27 threads to hold the mike. There are several ways to do this, but the author feels that his method is simple and it also insulates metal mike heads from the metal stand. This is an important safety factor, for shocks have resulted from touching two metal mike stands which were at different ground potentials, or from touching a metal mike stand while the body was grounded.

Remove the hex nut and washers from an Amphenol 75-PC1M chassis unit, which is a non-shorting microphone connector. Place an insulated washer about 1 3/16-in. od and 3/8-in. id on the chassis unit shank. Then twist the



MATERIALS LIST—ADJUSTABLE MIKE STAND

No. Req.	Size and Description
2	3/4 x 11 x 13" plywood (base) (or use 1/8" stock)
1	Newell closet poles (59¢ size at most dime stores)
1	Amphenol series 75-type PC1M non-shorting chassis mounting microphone connector (radio parts dealers).
1	1 1/8"-pipe coupling.
1	1 3/16" od and 3/8" id fiber or plastic washer (you can make this)
3	5/8" screw-type rubber bumpers
Misc.	3/4" tape, 1 medium-size rubber grommet, short piece of 3/4" dowel, glue, paint

chassis unit tightly onto one end of a 1/8"-pipe coupling as in Fig. 5A. Tightly wrap enough 3/4-in.-wide tape around the pipe coupling so the coupling fits snug into the end of the draw-tube (Fig. 5A). Push the coupling into the end of the draw-tube and then wrap two or three turns of 3/4-in.-wide tape tightly around the outside end of the tube (as in Fig. 5). The author used gray *Mystik-Tape* to match the stand and base.

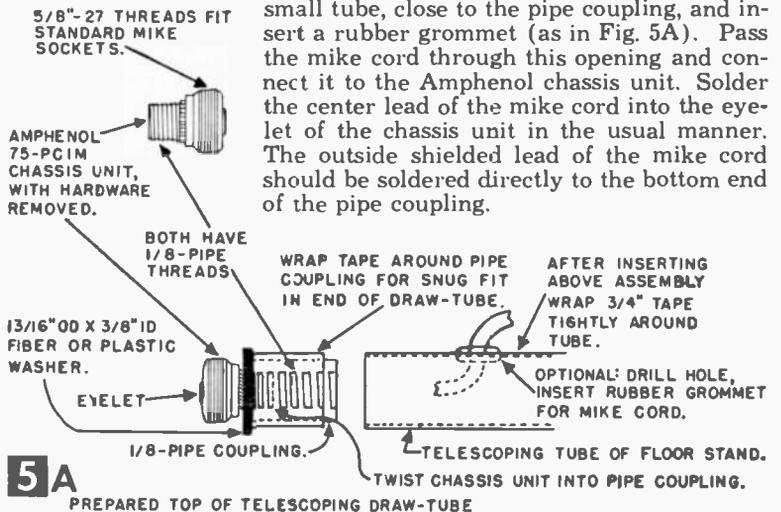
Friction holds the telescoping tube within the larger tube, so it isn't necessary to make a set-screw for this purpose. To increase the friction, simply spread the open seam at the bottom of the small tube.

Some microphones make their cord connections right through their sockets. If yours is this type, drill a hole through one side of the small tube, close to the pipe coupling, and insert a rubber grommet (as in Fig. 5A). Pass the mike cord through this opening and connect it to the Amphenol chassis unit. Solder the center lead of the mike cord into the eyelet of the chassis unit in the usual manner. The outside shielded lead of the mike cord should be soldered directly to the bottom end of the pipe coupling.



5

Insulated installation of connector, ready for any standard mike.



5A

PREPARED TOP OF TELESCOPING DRAW-TUBE

Tune In Europe for \$13

DX the Short Waves With a

Crystal Diode Radio

By FRANK WOODS Jr.

RECENT availability of truly compact, high gain transistor amplifiers should whet the appetite of the DX experimenter for bringing in distant shortwave stations on a simple crystal diode tuner.

The basic tuner in Fig. 2 pulled in SW transmitters in England, Switzerland and other distant lands when used with modest amplifiers as in Figs. 1 and 4. Using only a 9-volt transistor radio battery for power, a 6-ft. length of insulated hookup wire for an antenna, and a similar wire for a lead to a water pipe or other good ground, this rig operated a loudspeaker at comfortable listening volume and provided moderately good selectivity for such a modest tuning arrangement.

New parts for this tuner need not exceed \$3, while a \$10 bill will take care of at least one of the amplifiers described herewith.

Technical Considerations. Many shortwave stations operate with much more power than the strongest broadcast band stations. Also, shortwave signals travel greater distances than ordinary broadcast band signals. Consequently, the receiving antenna and ground might well deliver about 100 micro-

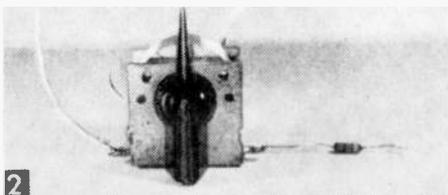


Shortwave fun in a small and simple package; the crystal diode tuner combined with a modified "Quickie," three-transistor portable.

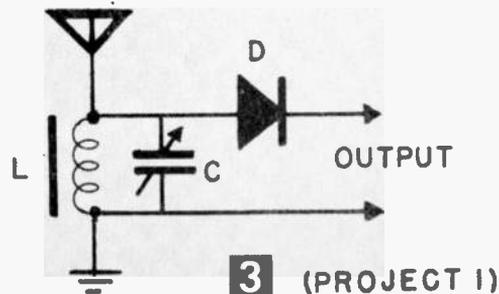
volts to the receiver on a signal from a station several thousand miles away.

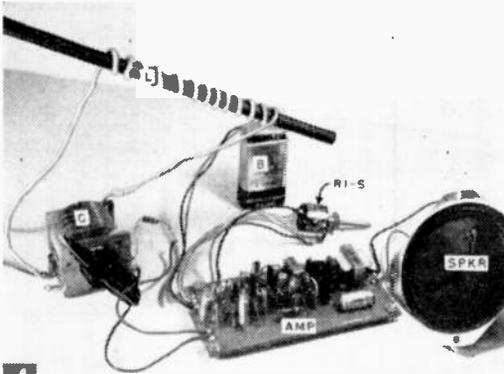
An inductance coil (L), using a ferrite rod core, and a variable capacitor (C) form the tuning circuit (Fig. 3). This arrangement provides a relatively high Q circuit in the 3.5-7.5 mc frequency range. The Q of the ferrite core coil decreases substantially at the high end of this band.

A quick trial with the output of the tuner connected to an audio vacuum tube voltmeter indicated peaks in the 10- to 30-millivolt range when distant powerful shortwave broadcast stations were tuned in. This is more than adequate to operate an amplifier-loudspeaker combination, which arrangement has been particularly attractive since introduction of the low-cost imported transistor amplifiers.



"Triple-C" basic tuner comprises coil, capacitor and crystal.





4

Tuner combined with powerful sub-miniature, five-transistor amplifier. All components can be attached to the breadboard or installed in an old radio cabinet.

One of these, Lafayette #PK-522 is a three-transistor job and costs but \$3.75. A five-transistor model, Lafayette #PK-544, is priced at \$6.95. If you already have it, you can use a high gain amplifier in your experimental work, but most high impedance input ac-operated tube amplifiers will not perform as well with this SW tuner as #PK-544.

Building the Basic Tuner. Obtain the parts listed for Project I in the Materials List. Wind 13 turns of the #18 insulated wire (preferably cotton-covered) close, but not tight, on the ferrite core. Leave about 4 in. of lead on each end of the coil, then pull the turns apart until the winding is about 3 in. long.

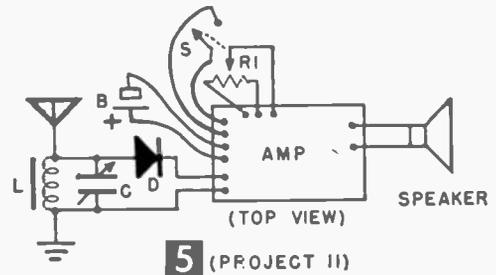
Connect the coil (L) to the capacitor (C) as in Figs. 2 and 3, running one lead to a stator lug and the other to the rotor (frame). Use resin core solder and a clean, well-tinned soldering iron. Also solder the diode to one of the stator lugs. To limit the heat reaching the diode, hold it with needle nose pliers between the soldering point and the diode body.

Cut two 6-ft. lengths of insulated hookup wire. Solder one (the antenna) to a stator lug on the capacitor and the other (ground wire) to the rotor lug. Attach an alligator clip to the other end of the ground.

Cutting the capacitor shaft to length and housing of the tuner are left to the discretion of the experimenter. However, if you do decide to shorten the shaft, place the end to be discarded in a vise before hacksawing. You may damage the capacitor if you hold the frame in a vise while sawing.

Output connections depend on the type of amplifier you choose later. Dial ideas and calibration procedure will be considered after the amplifiers are described.

Tuner Plus #PK-544 Amplifier. If you decide to tie in this tuner with Lafayette's new 5-transistor subminiature push-pull audio amplifier, add parts listed in Project II of the Materials List and wire according to Figs. 4 and 5. Solder the orange leads from this am-



5 (PROJECT II)

plifier to the switch (S) and the black, yellow, and green leads to the volume control (R1). Connect the black lead to the low volume end lug and the yellow to the center lug.

Run the black input lead to the capacitor rotor or frame and the blue input lead to the diode. Attach black output leads to the speaker voice coil lugs. The speaker is not specified in the Materials List; nearly anything you have will do. While the amplifier is designed to couple to an 8- to 11-ohm speaker, this doesn't matter too much since you're not concerned too much about fidelity of shortwave reception. Here are possible speaker-case combinations using Lafayette stock numbers:

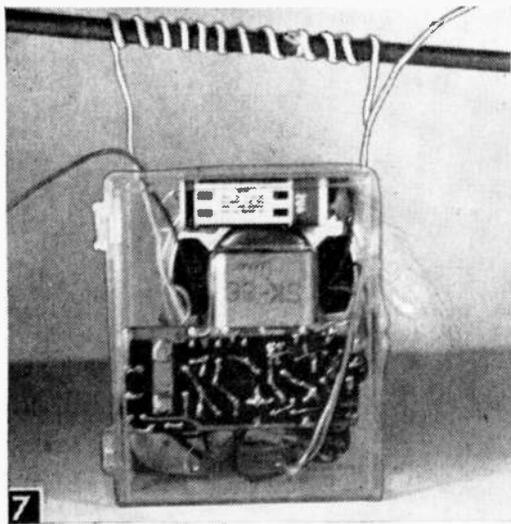
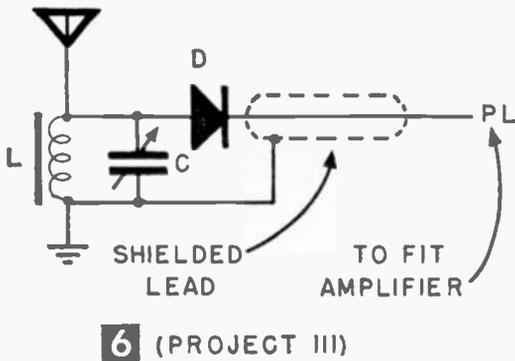
1. Speaker #SK-66, 2½ in., 10 ohms, \$1.49; mounted on #ML-81 perforated Masonite board, 25¢, or mounted in 1¼ x 3¼ x 4¼ in. plastic case, #MS-162, 32¢.
2. Speaker #SK-108, 4 in., 3-4 ohms, in wood baffle, \$3.25.
3. Good speaker from discarded radio left mounted in the radio case.

If you wish to assemble the entire rig in a single case after you've finished preliminary experimenting, any small radio cabinet will do. You can also assemble it on the perforated hardboard.

With General Purpose or Hi-Fi Amplifier. The tuner may be connected to any high gain battery or ac-operated amplifier you have. However, do not use an ac-dc amplifier (transformerless power supply) because the grounding situation is potentially hazardous. Attach tuner as in Fig. 6 with shielded cable and plug (see Project III in Materials List). Connect the shield lead to the tuner capacitor frame and center lead to the diode and other end of the cable to a phono plug to fit your amplifier.

Modifying the Portable "Quickie." This tuner adapts well to "Quickie," the three-transistor portable radio described on p. 41, with just a few changes needed in the transistor set (Project IV in Materials List).

1. If you have already built Quickie, remove or disconnect the broadcast coil (L1); if now building it, omit this coil.
2. Make a hole near each end of the top of the plastic case, using the heated point of an ice pick to insert the shortwave coil (L) leads (Figs. 1 and 7).



Rear view of crystal diode tuner encased with "Quickie."

3. Connect the shortwave coil across the variable capacitor on the Quickie.
4. Use the 6-ft. insulated hookup leads prepared for the tuner as antenna and ground leads on the Quickie.

General Operating Tips. Clip the ground lead to a radiator, water pipe, gas heater, or any other available ground. Spread out the antenna lead, but keep it away from radiators or other grounded objects. If you use a long outside antenna, couple it to the tuner antenna through a 50-mmf d mica capacitor.

You can tune in stations either by rotating the tuning or variable capacitor or by moving the coil core in and out of the coil. While the capacitor is intended for this purpose, the possibility of coil core tuning is worthy of mention because it demonstrates permeability tuning.

You can provide a tuning dial scale by attaching a filing card to the tuning capacitor frame. For calibration points, mark the frequency of the stations you log at the pointer knob settings. Better still, calibrate with a

MATERIALS LIST—CRYSTAL DIODE RADIO

Desig. or No.	Description
PROJECT I—BASIC TUNER	
C	midget 1-gang TRF tuning capacitor (MS-214)
L	1/4"-dia. x 7/2" ferrite core (MS-331) plus insulated #18 magnet wire (see text)
D	crystal diode (Raytheon 1N60)
1	pointer knob (KN-40)
1	alligator clip (CN-268)
12 ft.	insulated hookup wire
PROJECT II—TUNER PLUS COMPACT AMPLIFIER	
Tuner	parts listed under Project I
AMP	5-transistor push-pull audio amplifier (PK-544)
R1-S	miniature potentiometer and switch (VC-28)
SPKR	see text, Project II
B	9-volt battery (BA-2)
1	miniature volume control knob (MS-185)
PROJECT III—WITH GENERAL PURPOSE OR HI-FI AMPLIFIER	
Tuner	parts listed under Project I
AMP	any battery or ac-operated high gain amplifier
PL	RCA-type phono plug (MS-167 fits most hi-fi amplifiers)
PROJECT IV—MODIFIED QUICKIE 3-TRANSISTOR PORTABLE	
Quickie	all parts listed in material list on p. 42 except L1
Others	parts listed under Project I except C and D which appear as C1 and D1 in Quickie circuit

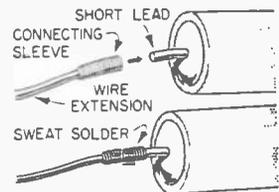
Except where otherwise identified, stock numbers are those of Lafayette Radio Electronics, 111 Jericho Tpke., Syosset, N. Y.

signal generator, if possible. If you don't own an RF signal generator, you may be able to use one at your high school, or at a technical school or college.

Crystal tuner shortwave reception doesn't begin to meet the requirements of the serious ham, but it does provide an interesting series of experiences in hearing DX on extremely modest equipment.

Extending Component Leads

• After the same components have been soldered into several different experimental circuits which then have been dismantled, the length of the leads gradually becomes shorter until the parts are no longer usable. You can extend such leads for further use by splicing on a 2-in. length of bare wire about the same diameter as the component lead. Wrap several turns of #22 or smaller bare wire tightly around the larger wire, near one end, to form a connecting sleeve. Scrape both wires clean or remove any enamel coating with solvent. Then push it up until it extends partly beyond the end of the wire. Insert the short component lead into the end of the sleeve and sweat-solder it, using resin sparingly. Grip the short lead with pliers during soldering to prevent overheating the component.—J. A. COMSTOCK.

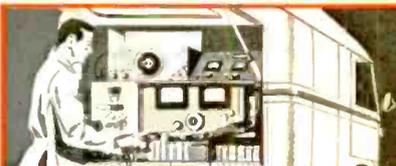


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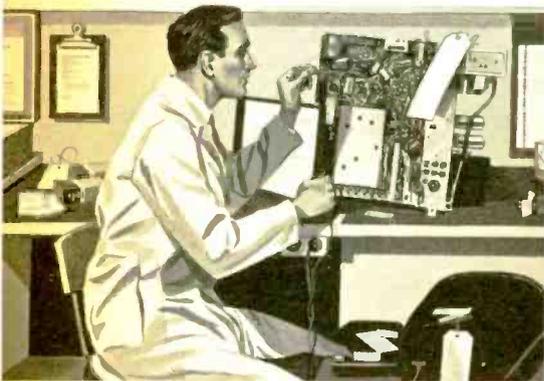
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C	Radio and Television Servicing (V-3)	2 yrs. High School, with Algebra, Physics or Science	Day 9 mos. Eve. 2 1/4 yrs. (N.Y.) 1 1/2 yrs. (L.A.)
D	Transistors	Radio background	Eve. 3 mos.
E	Electronic Drafting (V-11 V-12)	2 yrs. High School, with Algebra, Physics or Science	Eve. Basic: 1 yr. Advanced: 2 yrs.
F	Color Television	Television background	Eve. 3 mos.
G	Radio Telegraph Operating (V-5)	2 yrs. High School, with Algebra, Physics or Science	Day 9 mos. Eve. 2 1/4 yrs. (N.Y.) 1 1/2 yrs. (L.A.)
H	Computer Programming (C-1)	College Graduate or Industry sponsored	Eve. 24 weeks Sat 30 weeks
I	Technical Writing (V-10)	High School Graduate	Day 9 mos. (L.A.) Eve. 2 1/4 yrs. (L.A.) 3 mos. (N.Y.)
J	Automation Electronics V-14	Background in Radio Receivers and Transistors	Eve. 9 mos. (N.Y.) Sat. 44 weeks (N.Y.)
K	Digital Computers	Electronics background	Eve. 3 mos. (L.A.)
L	Preparatory Math & Physics (P-0)	1 yr. High School	Day 3 mos. or 6 mos.
M	Preparatory Mathematics (P-0A)	1 yr. High School	Eve. 3 mos.

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The Most Trusted Name
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Practical One-Tube Set

For the
Serious Beginner



Unhampered by a tiny cabinet, the novice can easily put together this basic circuit in four stages, testing as he goes along to "see" how a radio works. Scrap wood panel and base afford room to rearrange or add parts.

Experiments with this receiver will help the student acquire an understanding of radio theory

By C. F. ROCKEY

WHETHER you are a serious beginner in radio theory or just want an effective personal or bedside radio, the quickly-made receiver in Fig. 1 will provide you with many pleasant experiences.

No attempt was made to miniaturize or "doll-up" this project. The beginning student should have room to experiment and move parts around freely. Use of a wooden chassis and panel minimizes tool and bench requirements, and plywood scraps are cheap. You can always build a cabinet later.

Cut the Chassis Shelf as in Fig. 2A from $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. plywood, tempered Masonite, or plastic. Cut front panel as in Fig. 2B from the same material, but defer mounting it until most of the wiring is completed. Cut two $5\frac{3}{4}$ -in.-long shelf supports from scrap 1×2 furring strip (actual size $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ in.). Smooth the supports with sandpaper and fasten them to side edges of the shelf with nails or screws as in Figs. 2A and B.

Position the tube socket, transformer, and terminal clips on the shelf as in Figs. 2A and 3 to locate holes for mounting and wiring. Note that no wiring hole is needed for one of the socket lugs. On the underside of the shelf, locate mounting hole for the dry rectifier (Fig. 2A). Locate mounting holes on the front panel (Fig. 2B). Now drill all holes in

panel and chassis, sand surfaces smooth, and finish as desired. On plywood, we applied a walnut oil stain. After the finish dries, attach the transformer, socket, rectifier, and terminals with #6-32 \times 1-in roundhead (*rh*) machine screws and nuts.

The First Step in Wiring is that of the power supply (Fig. 5, Step 1). All small parts are held in place by the short leads with which they are connected into the circuit. Whenever any of these parts seems "floppy," attach one end to a soldering lug which has been fastened down with a wood screw. As you can see in Fig. 4A, the electrolytic filter capacitors are hung between three lugs fastened to the left-hand chassis shelf support.

An important feature of the circuit design is its "common ground wire" (Figs. 4A, B). This is a piece of #14 tinned copper or bare copper wire to which each ground is connected. It begins at a soldering lug at the center of the left chassis support, runs under the right-hand power transformer mounting screw, across the shelf to the forward socket mounting screw, and forward to a lug under the variable capacitor mounting screw. Being bare, ground connections can be made anywhere along its length.

Be sure to observe polarity marks upon the dry rectifier and the electrolytic capacitors.

Either a red ring or a plus sign will identify the positive end of each. This end of the rectifier should be connected through the 220-ohm resistor to the power transformer. (Figs. 4A, B). A reversed electrolytic capacitor becomes an electrolytic gas-generator, which

destroys itself and often some other part. Don't let this happen in *your* set.

After completing as much as you can of the power supply wiring, including the 6.3-volt heater lead to pin No. 2 on the tube socket, attach the front panel to the chassis shelf supports with nails or wood screws. Mount the potentiometer with switch on the panel and wire this unit. Install the power line cords and hold it safely in place with an insulated staple driven into the left-hand shelf support as in Fig. 4A, B.

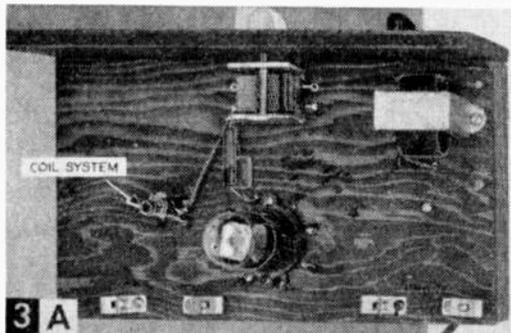
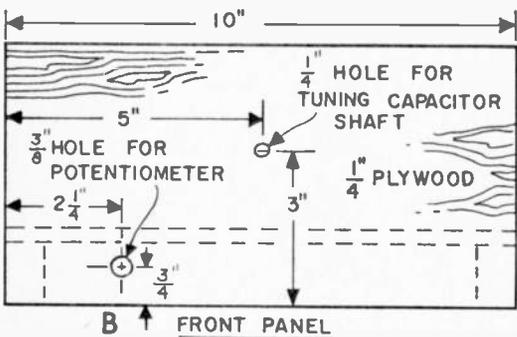
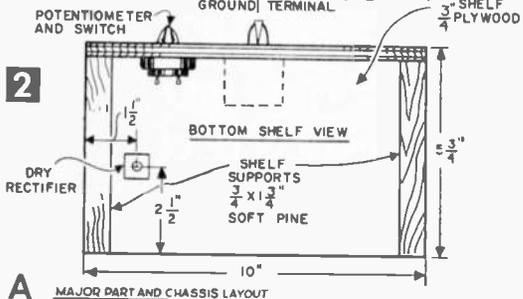
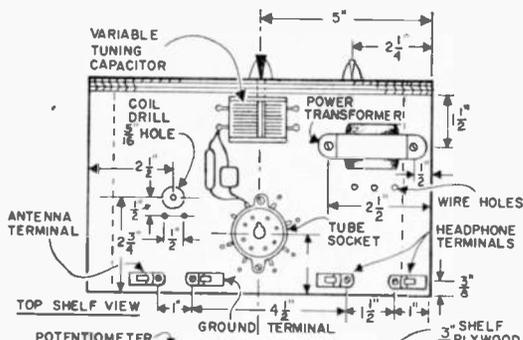
To Test the Power Supply, plug in the line voltage and turn the switch on. Charge a 1 mfd paper capacitor (bought for testing purposes) from point X to the ground wire as in (Fig. 5, Step 1). Upon removing the capacitor and shorting its terminals with a screwdriver, a good spark should be observed. No untoward noises or odors should come from any part so far installed, as long as new parts are used. Should this happen, check for wrong wiring.

If you can obtain a suitable 0-150-volt voltmeter, measure the voltage output of the power supply from both point X and point Y to ground. Observe the effect of varying the potentiometer knob upon the voltage at both of these points. Temporarily disconnect each filter capacitor, separately, and note the effect upon the output voltage.

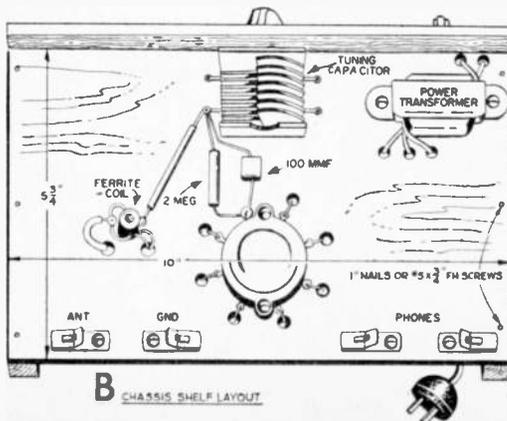
Connect the 1 mfd testing capacitor in series with your headphones. Ground the phone lead not connected to the capacitor. Touch the free end of the capacitor to various parts of the filter system and note its effect in removing hum. Note the effect of disconnecting one or both filter capacitors upon the hum level from X to ground.

Experiments such as these, along with intelligent study of a good radio textbook, will do much to develop your enjoyment and understanding of radio.

The Non-Regenerative Gridleak Detector is the stage of the radio to build. In this circuit (Fig. 5, step 2) you will wire only one-



3 A Ferrite tuning coil mounted through chassis is subject of many experiments conducted with temporary "hank" form coils.



half of the 6SN7-GTB tube. Ignore the other half until later.

Mount the tuning capacitor on the panel, following manufacturer's instructions, and ground its frame to the common ground wire by a lug under the mounting screw. Install a five-turn antenna winding on the ferrite tuning coil as in Fig. 6. Fasten the turns in place with Duco or other plastic-type household cement, and insert the coil carefully into the hole provided after the cement is dry.

Complete wiring the circuit and recheck your work. Connect headphones to their terminals. Fasten an antenna—50 to 150 ft. long including lead-in to the antenna terminal. Connect the ground terminal to a cold water pipe or other good, outside "dirt" ground.

After the switch is turned on, the tube heater should glow and warm up in a few moments. Advance the potentiometer to maximum voltage position and rotate the tuning capacitor. If within range of one or more broadcast stations, they should be heard clearly. If no signals are audible, and the tube and headphones are good, recheck your wiring and antenna.

Observe effect of the potentiometer setting upon signal strength when the non-regenerative detector is operating. Note the relative capacitance in the circuit for receiving each of the stations in your area, and compare this to their frequencies. Turn the slug adjusting screw on the coil carefully (Figs. 4A, 6) and note the tuning effect.

Take more #22 heavy Formvar magnet wire and wind a 50-turn antenna coil over the regular coil in hank form. The regular coil should be left untouched but disconnected. Take off turns of the hank coil one at a time and note the effect upon signal strength and

sharpness of tuning. This illustrates how to separate stations on different frequencies.

These tests are unnecessary if you just want to build a radio. But to the serious experimenter, they are a truly painless way of learning much valuable theory.

After you have mastered the non-regenerative detector, you are ready to convert it into regenerative form and observe the effects of feedback upon a simple detector circuit. *Be sure to disconnect the line voltage when resuming actual building of the set.*

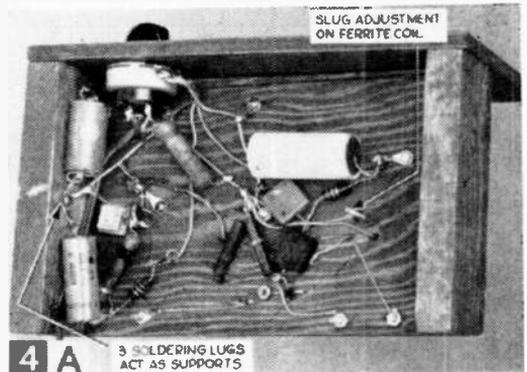
The Regenerative Gridleak Detector circuit appears in Fig. 5, step 3, with most connections and parts unchanged. But you'll need to add an additional tickler or feedback winding to the coil system. (Fig. 6). Carefully wind three turns of the magnet wire as close to the main and antenna windings as possible. Cement this winding in place and allow it to dry.

Lift the ground connection from socket lug #3, and connect one side of the feedback winding here. Ground the other side. That's all there is to it.

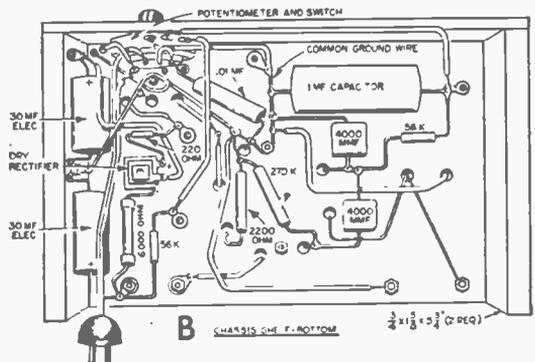
Now reconnect the phones, line cord, antenna, and turn on the switch. When the tube has warmed up, advance the potentiometer slowly. The "tube hiss" should increase

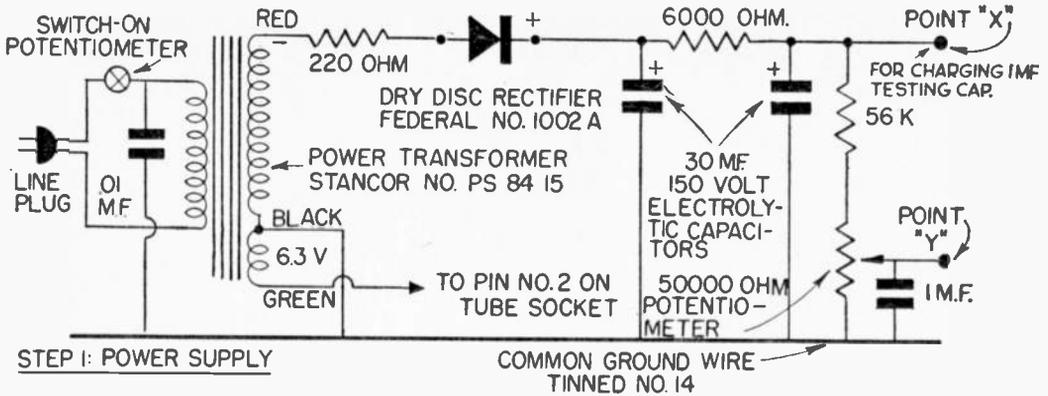
MATERIALS LIST—ONE TUBE RADIO

No. Req.	Description
1	125 volt, 15 milliampere, half wave rectifier power transformer (Stancor PS-8415)
1	dry disc selenium rectifier (Federal No. 1002A)
2	30 mfd 150 volt electrolytic filter capacitors (Cornell-Dubilier)
1	base-mounting 8 prong tube socket (I.C.A.)
1	ferrite antenna coil (Miller 6300)
1	variable capacitor 365 mmfd max. (Miller 2111)
1	6SN7 GTB Tube
1	100 mmfd mica capacitor (Aerovox)
2	4000 mmfd mica capacitors (Aerovox)
1	.01 mfd 400 volt paper capacitor (Cornell-Dubilier)
2	1 mfd 200 volt paper capacitors (one for testing) (Cornell-Dubilier)
1	2 megohm 1 watt resistor (I.C.A.)
1	6000 ohm 1 watt resistor (I.C.A.)
2	56K ohm 1 watt resistor (I.C.A.)
1	2200 ohm 1 watt resistor (I.C.A.)
1	220 ohm 1 watt resistor (I.C.A.)
1	50000 ohm potentiometer with switch, linear taper (Mallory)
4	Fahnestock terminal clips
2	bar knobs set screw type for 1/4" shaft
1	dial plate for tuning capacitor (Crowe)
1	line cord with plug
1	pair "Dependable" headphones (Trimm)
	wood for shelf support and panel.
	Miscellaneous wire, rosin-core solder, and hardware. Similar parts made by other manufacturers may be substituted without difficulty. Resistor and capacitor values may vary within ±20% without seriously disturbing circuit function.

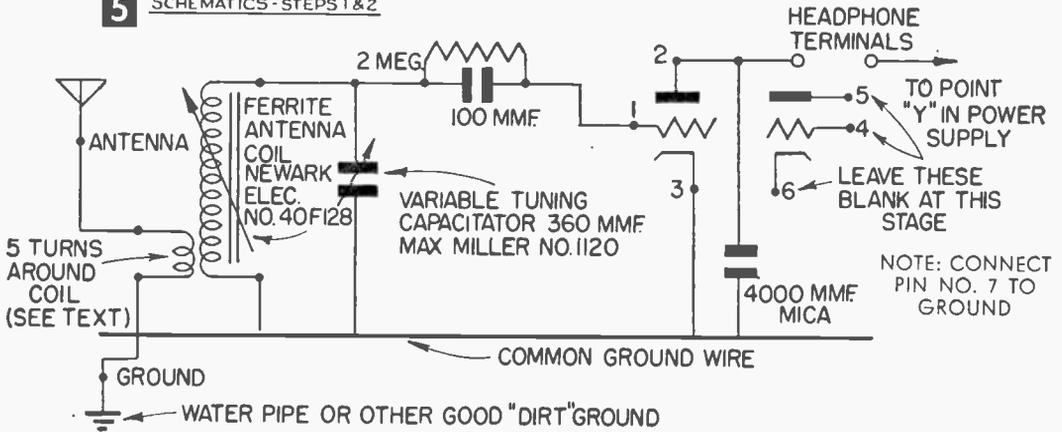


Underside of chassis shelf offers plenty of wiring room. Insulated staple on left shelf support protects line cord from undue strain.





5 SCHEMATICS - STEPS 1 & 2

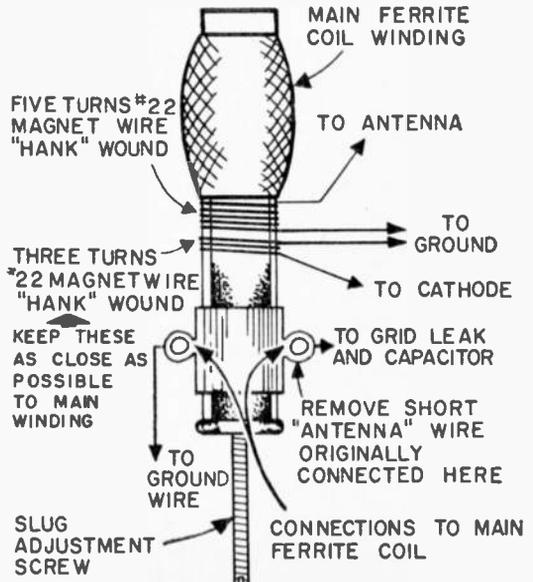


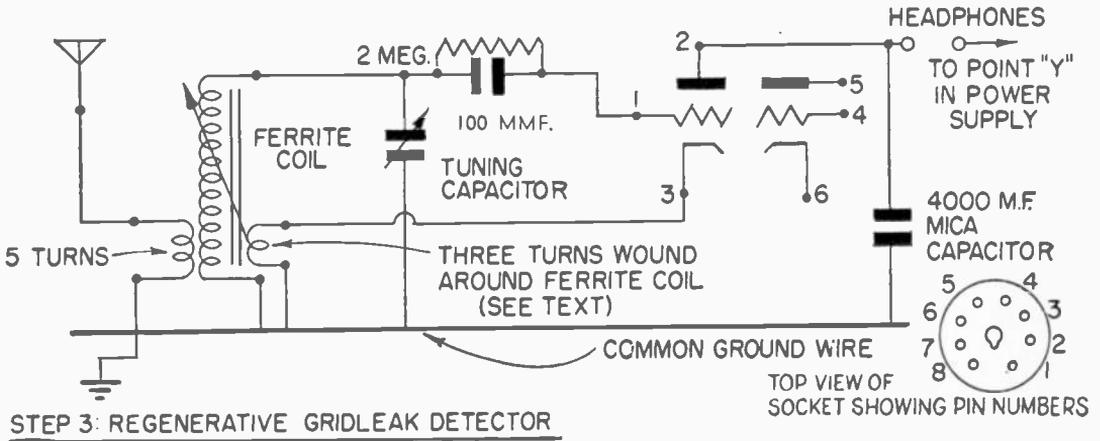
sharply at a given point, followed by a soft thud as the voltage is further increased. If this sequence does not occur, reverse connections to the feedback coil, which should correct the condition. This is known as "regeneration." When it occurs, you are "in business."

Set the potentiometer well below the "thud point," and tune in a moderately weak signal. Advance the control, and note the effect of feedback upon signal strength. The signal probably will increase markedly up to the thud point, whereupon music or speech will be marred by an unpleasant squeal. Rotate the tuning dial slowly past the stations and observe the pitch of the squeal and how it varies with respect to tuning.

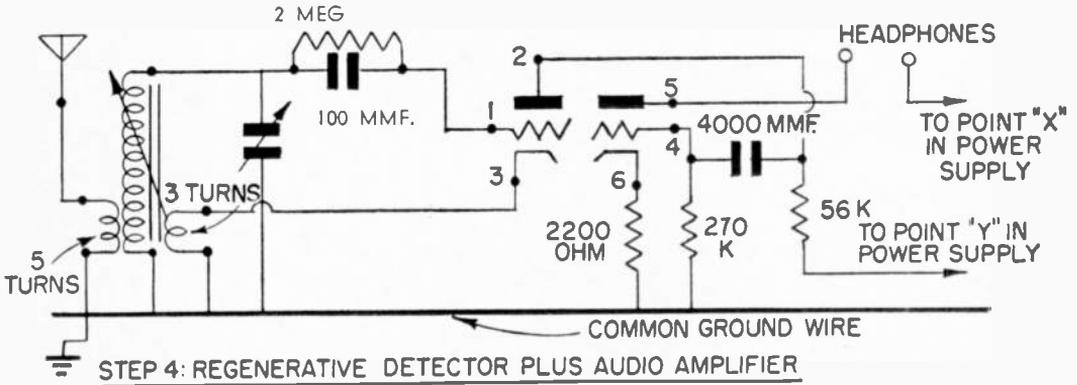
If you have another radio, tune it to the same station and note any interaction which occurs. For this reason it is always a good idea to keep the potentiometer slightly below the thud point and thus avoid "blooming" other nearby receivers.

You will probably find that addition of regeneration will not make the strong stations much louder. It may even make them weaker, but the quality of reception will be





5 SCHEMATICS - STEPS 3 & 4



very much better. You should also hear stations which were inaudible before adding regeneration. As your tuning skill grows, you will receive stations from greater distances—particularly at night. Also, sharper tuning will “cut through” strong, local stations.

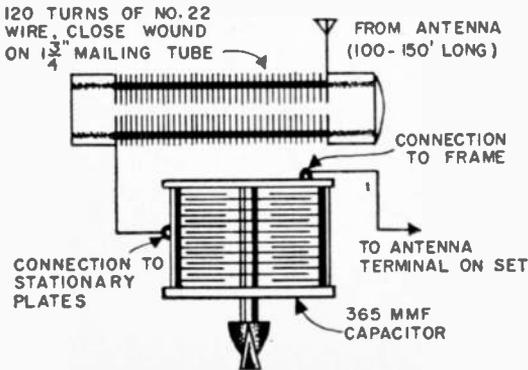
The Audio Amplifier Stage (Fig. 5, step 4) completes the set, and utilizes the second half

of the 6SN7-GTB tube. Wire in the three remaining resistors and capacitor.

When the audio amplifier circuit is added signal strength of the radio will be increased about 10 times. You'll hear many more stations and local station volume will be vastly improved. Though designed for headphone use, the set may provide enough strength to drive a small, permanent-magnet, dynamic speaker for strong local stations. This will require an output transformer with a primary impedance of 10000 ohms or more.

After you have completed the set, try tuning the antenna circuit. Connect an additional 365 mmfd (maximum) variable capacitor and coil in series with the antenna as in Fig. 7. You will find this a great help in picking up distant stations. The writer has been able to receive WQXR on 1560 kc, even though this New York station is almost a thousand miles away.

If you know the code, or are learning it, connect a 200 mmfd mica fixed capacitor directly across the tuning capacitor. You will then be able to receive radiotelegraph signals (CW) from ships and shore stations.



Multiple Channel Crystal Selectors

By HOWARD S. PYLE, W7OE

DESPITE the great popularity of the variable frequency oscillator, many thousands of amateurs cling to the use of quartz crystals, either as an adjunct to their VFO or for crystal operation exclusively.

Regardless of your class of license, it is a pretty sure bet that you have two or more crystals handy. I have nearly 30 available, even though I am also VFO-equipped. Those little rocks are mighty convenient for spot operation, particularly when so arranged that they can be switched instantly. What a difference there is when you no longer have to paw through the box searching for the right frequency and then, when you finally find it, trying to plug it in while digging into a dark, recessed panel opening and groping for the contact holes in the socket!

Now making it all worth while is a subassembly comprising 24 crystal sockets and a 24-point rotary switch. Introduced recently by the International Crystal Mfg. Co., 18 N. Lee St., Oklahoma City, Okla., the unit (Fig. 2) is compactly mounted with an appropriate dial plate and comes completely assembled and tested. With a few minutes' work, you can install it in its own external cabinet as in Fig. 1 for use with any transmitter equipped with a plug-in crystal socket. It is available from International dealers or the manufacturer for \$12.95 plus shipping charges.

The switch should hold great interest for novices as well as more advanced ham operators. Restricted by their licenses to crystal operation, novices may nevertheless use any number of crystals as long as their frequencies fall within the limits of the novice band. Separate crystals are required for the 80-, 40-, and 15-meter bands. This is also true of the novice 145-147-mc band, though few attempt operation there as it requires an additional transmitter and receiver in most cases.

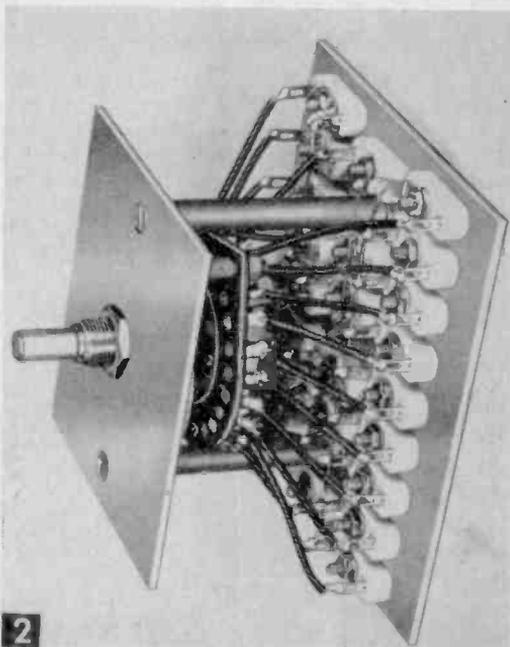
The average novice, then, generally has at least three crystals if he desires to work in his three lower frequency bands, or two to three for a single band if that is his choice. But many have several for each band for greater flexibility of operation.

General and extra class amateurs in large numbers keep a number of crystals available for spot frequency schedules as well as for participation in one or more social or traffic nets. They prefer to merely plug in or switch to the proper crystal at the scheduled time without "whishing" and "zooping" their VFO to find zero beat.

Even hams licensed to use VFO will find a big 24-way rotary switch for crystals much faster and more convenient for a spot operation

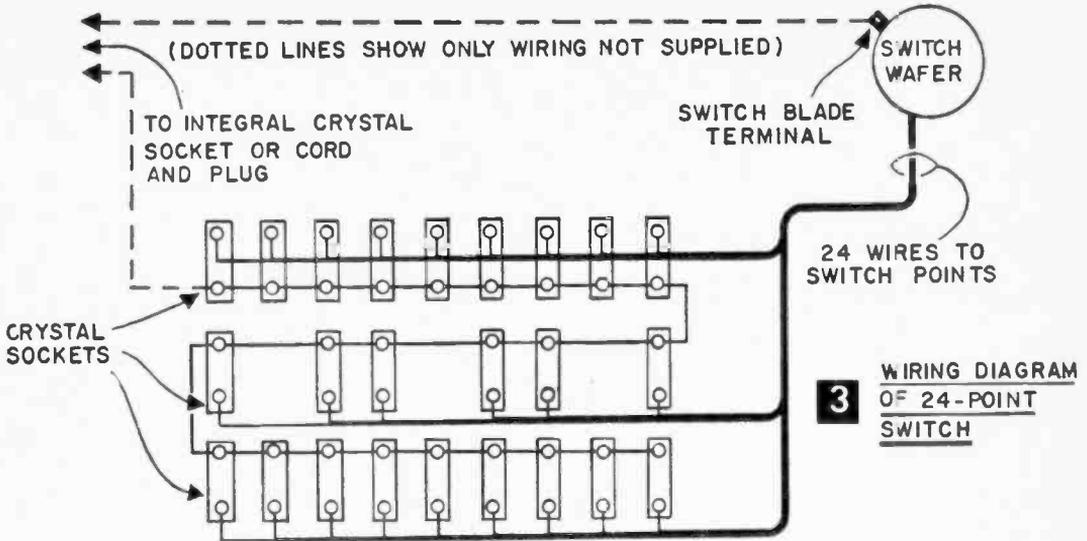


External 24-channel crystal frequency selector fitted with coaxial cord and plug to fit crystal socket in the transmitter.



2

Fully wired 24-point switch shown as it comes from manufacturer.



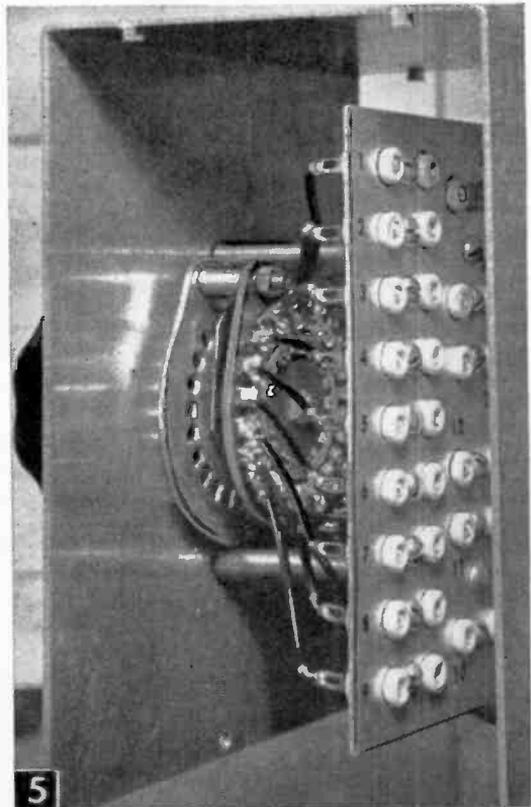
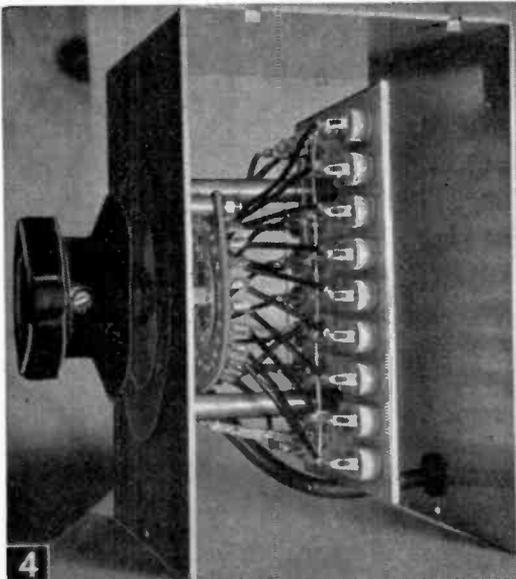
The switch was made to order for them, and for me with my 17 scheduled contacts on pre-arranged frequencies.

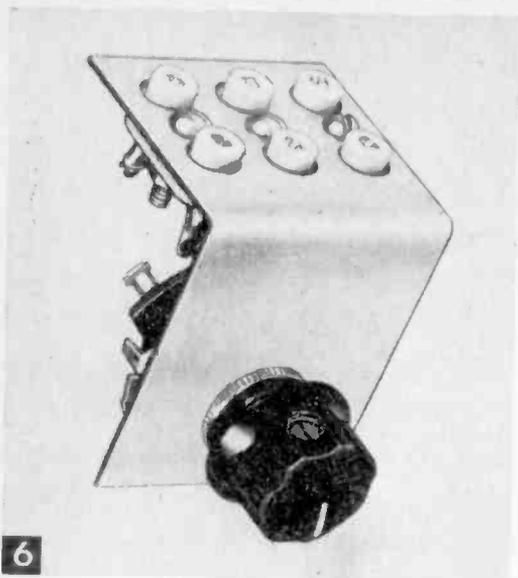
Mechanical Assembly of such a unit, whether in an external cabinet as in Fig. 1 or integrally with the transmitter, is simple. One-hole mounting, the same as for a rotary

switch, variable resistor, or phone jack, is all that is required. I mounted the sub-assembly in an LMB-140 aluminum box chassis, attached a big knob obtained from a piece of war surplus gear, and fitted the dial decal furnished with the switch assembly.

Next, I mounted a card holder frame with a

Side views through chassis box. Left, view toward rear, showing position of switch and how coax cable connection is carried through back panel. Right, view toward front showing sub-plate mounting ready for installation of crystals.





6 Three-channel crystal selector sub-assembly includes sockets, mounting frame and knob. Right, the three-point switch installed within a Knight-Kit T-50 amateur transmitter.

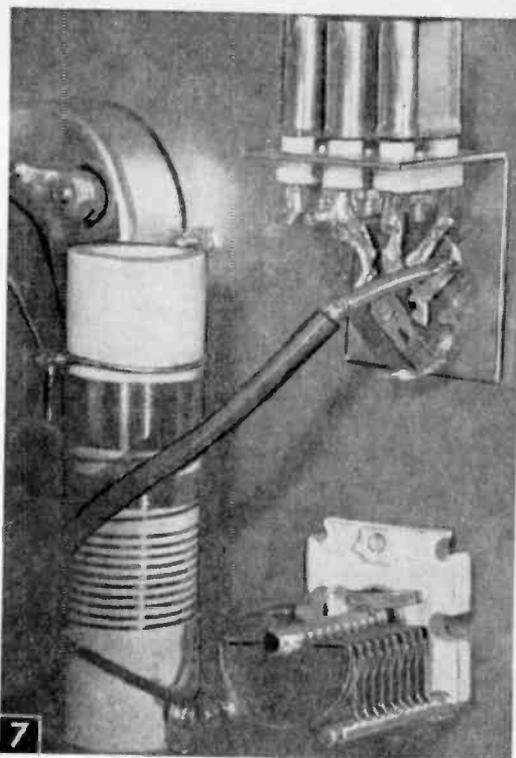
plastic window (removed from surplus equipment) on the cabinet top and slid a typed index card listing dial numbers versus frequency under the plastic. All you need do is run a finger down the chart to the frequency you want, match it to its number, and set the switch. This is much faster than setting the VFO. It is surprising how rapidly you will memorize most of your commonly used frequencies so that you can select them without reference to the chart. If preferred, you can neatly mark each frequency or band alongside its equivalent number on the dial plate, using small decals available at ham supply stores.

Wiring Is Extremely Simple. Since all sockets are factory-wired to the switch points, you need only run one wire from the common connection which ties the sockets together on one side, and another from the blade of the rotary switch, as in Fig. 3.

If you're mounting the switch assembly within the transmitter, terminate the opposite ends of these two wires on the two contacts of the existing crystal socket in the transmitter, letting the original two wires remain there. The socket terminals will then form a terminal tie-point.

It's a good idea to cement a small cardboard disk over the face of the original socket to prevent your unthinkingly plugging in a crystal from the face of the transmitter. There's no harm done if you should do this, but two crystals in parallel will hardly be operative!

If you wish to mount the crystal selector assembly in a separate cabinet, connect the



7 braided shield of a short length of #RG58 U coaxial cable (not over 18 in. long) to the common terminal of the sockets. Connect the center conductor of the cable to the switch blade terminal. Fit the opposite end with a standard twin-lead plug such as Mosley 301.

In addition to the 24-point unit, these combination switch and socket sub-assemblies are also available for 3 or 12 channels (priced at \$2.75 and \$7.50, respectively). All three sub-assemblies have sockets to fit the increasingly popular crystal holder using .050 in. dia. pins spaced .486 in. between inside faces. Check your crystal holder pins for these dimensions if you already have a stock of rocks. If you buy them new, specify this spacing and diameter—they are now standard with most crystal manufacturers. Those made by International Crystal for these switching assemblies are designated as type FA-5 amateur crystals (and holders).

If You Have Larger-Diameter Crystals, such as Bliley AX-2 or Petersen Z-2, you won't find it difficult to make up your own socket-mounting plate with whatever number of sockets you choose. A Centralab, Mallory or similar phenolic-base rotary switch will serve excellently for the selector. These are available in many types and sizes at your local ham store or from the electronic mail order houses.

Choose a single-pole type with sufficient positions to accommodate all of your sockets. Mounted in a small cabinet or in your trans-

mitter cabinet, it will serve every bit as well, as those described here, but will necessarily require a somewhat larger space.

You'll find operation with such a crystal selector arrangement to be a real pleasure. When your net control station tells you to go up or down 5 or 10 kc, merely flip your switch to the proper crystal and there you are! For shifts of up to approximately 10 kc either side of net frequency, you normally will not need

to adjust your grid drive, re-dip your final plate nor tune your antenna; just flip the crystal switch and go to it. A wider frequency departure—15/25 kilocycles, perhaps—may call for a slight touching up of these controls.

If you're experiencing bad QRM on a schedule or during a casual QSO, tell your man at the other end to go up or down 5 or 10 kc, flip your switch and call him—it's that easy.

Compass Galvanometer

MANY electrical measuring instruments are based on the design of the d'Arsonval String Galvanometer, but substitute a needle-suspended coil riding on jeweled bearings in a circuit, but usually to indicate the polarity and presence of small currents by comparison methods.

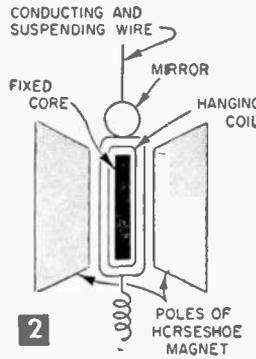
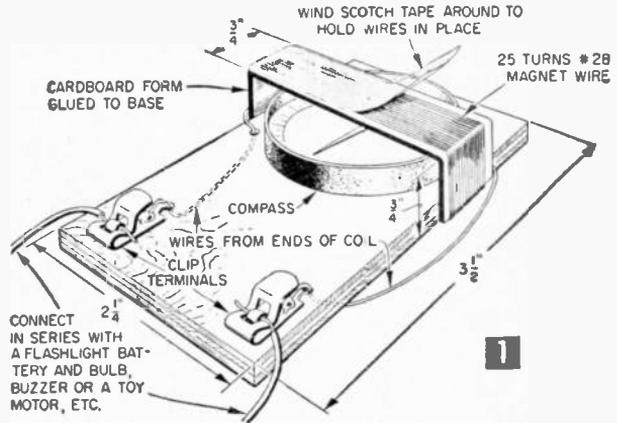
The galvanometer is not often used to measure quantity of current flowing in a circuit, but usually to indicate the polarity and presence of small currents by comparison methods.

The d'Arsonval instrument suspends a small coil between the poles of a permanent horseshoe magnet. When a current flows through the coil it becomes an electromagnet and its like poles repel the like poles of the horseshoe magnet, thus causing the coil to turn or twist on the metallic string or ribbon by which it is suspended (Fig. 2). The strength of the current determines the extent of the coil's rotation.

A small pointer attached to the moving coil registers on a curved dial, or a tiny mirror is attached to the galvanometer string. A beam of concentrated light is aimed at the mirror, bouncing the beam off to a wall screen or chart to give great magnification of tiny current changes.

Making a Simple Galvanometer. A small amount of insulated magnet wire, any pocket compass and a 2¼ x 3½-in. scrap of plywood is what you need to make the simple galvanometer shown in Fig. 1. Cut a strip of cardboard ¾ in. wide and 3¾ in. long. Score the cardboard ¾ in. from each end, with a dull knife blade and crease so the cardboard resembles a C or bridge shape. Now glue the cardboard to the edges of the wood base.

Bind the cardboard with a rubber band until glue or cement dries. We wound 25 turns of #28 magnet wire around the cardboard, but heavier



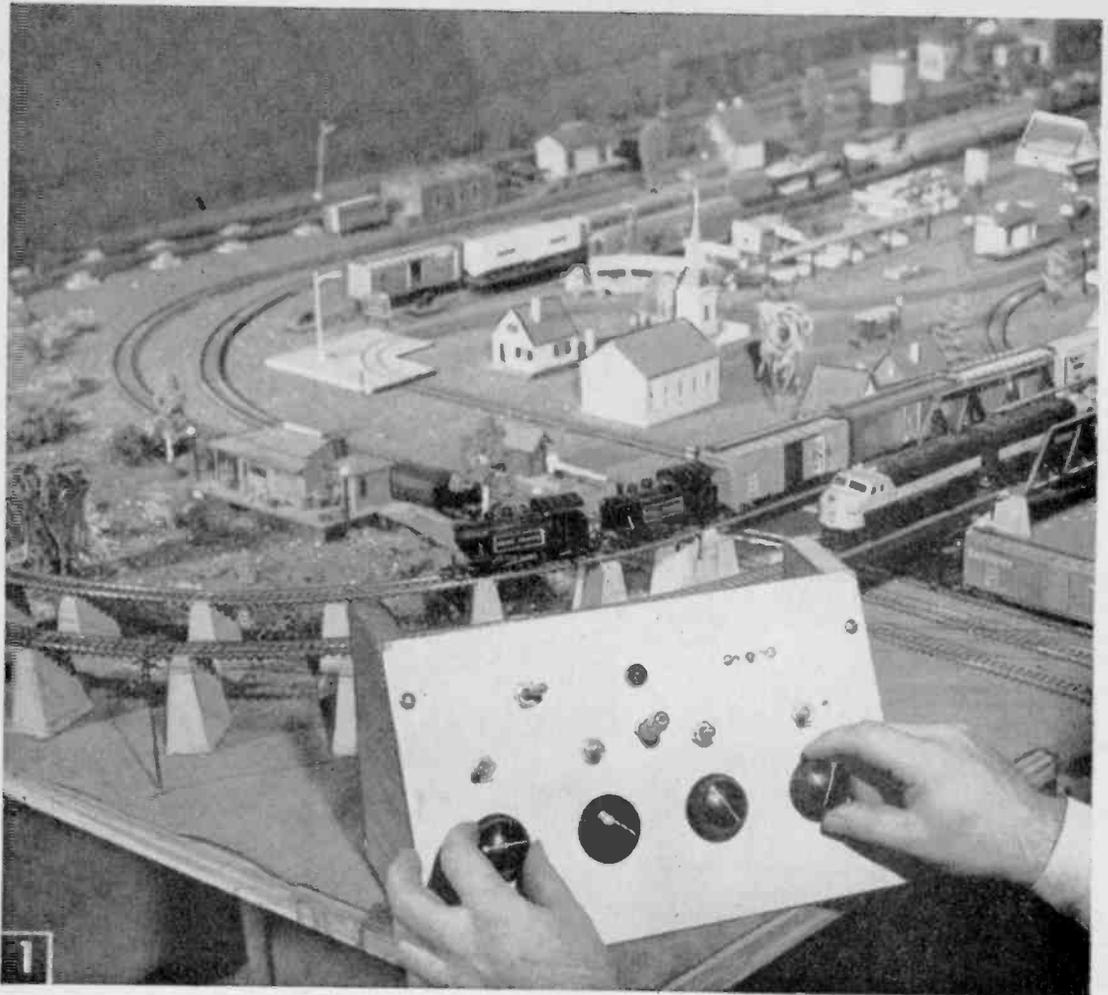
wire and fewer turns will work, too, with a slight drop-off in sensitivity.

Scotch tape is wound around the finished coil to keep the wire turns in place. Connect the ends of the coil to screw terminals or clips. Slip the compass under the coil in a position where its needle comes under the coil and parallel to the coil turns.

Connect the galvanometer in series with a flashlight battery and bulb, a buzzer or a toy motor, etc. When the circuit is closed the compass needle will be drawn so that it is at right angles to the coil (Fig. 1). A slow swing of the needle indicates the circuit is drawing little current. A rapid swing denotes an increase in current flow.

To show how sensitive this simple galvanometer is, connect what appears to be a dead flashlight cell across the terminals, immediately breaking the circuit. The compass needle will spin at a merry clip indicating there is still some life in the "dead" cell.

The compass galvanometer's needle would be the horseshoe magnet in the d'Arsonval instrument. But, here we cause the magnet to turn with the coil remaining in a stationary position. However, the end result is the same no matter how the galvanometer is constructed.—T. A. BLANCHARD.



HO-4 Train Control

By **ERVING EDELL**

BUILD this economical *dc* power pack for your HO layout and you'll be able to control four separate sections of track for realistic operating action from reverse up through full speed forward.

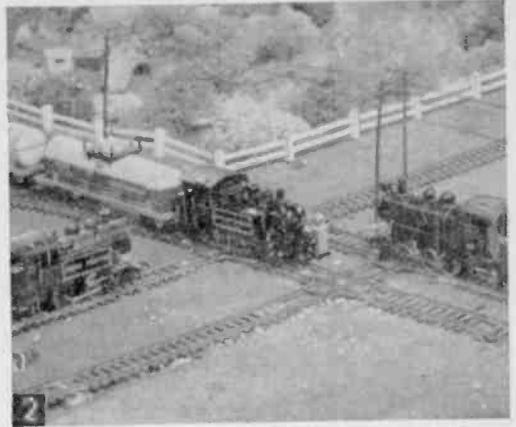
This up-to-the minute design provides features found on few custom control boards.

Power is ample to run four heavy HO locomotives pulling full-length trains at top speed. An emergency panic button shuts off all power instantly to avoid collisions at crossings. It will also help to prevent damage when cars are derailed.

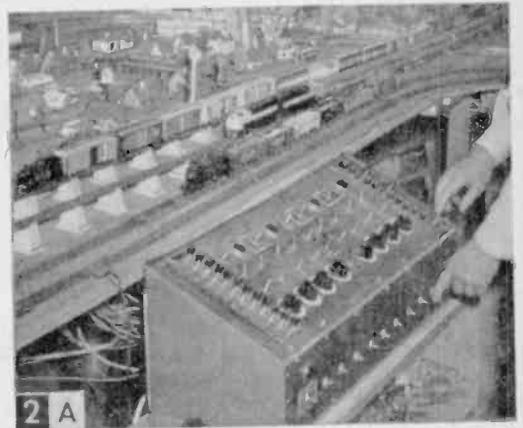
With practice, you can control four trains at once, running them individually at various speeds, forward or reverse. A circuit breaker prevents transformer burnout if wiring is shorted. Power leads can be fed out to sections of track so your trains automatically slow down (Fig. 9) when they are passing a station or run around curves, and then speed up on straight sections. If your train layout



The power pack handles full grown layouts with ease. It will also enhance the performance of smaller loop layouts providing more realistic control. The unit will handle model race car tracks too.



If the engineer hadn't hit the panic switch, this would have been a three train crash with damage to expensive hand-worked models.



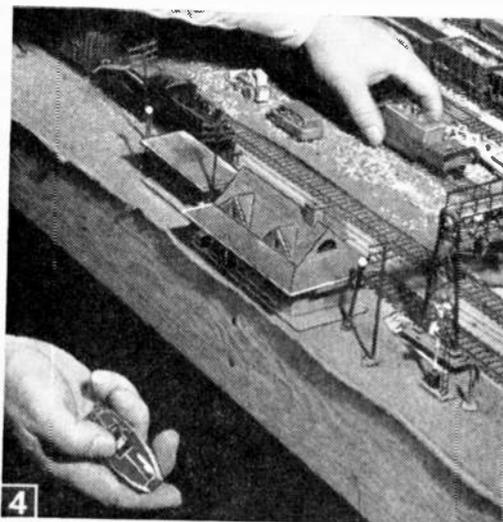
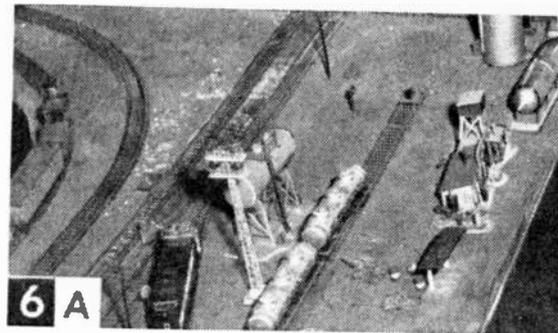
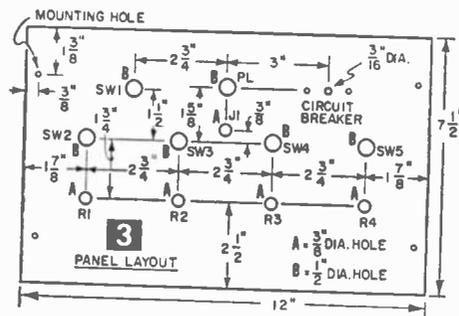
Double or triple the power pack design and you can wire in automatic features that will make your trains behave even more realistically than the most expensive import layouts.

boasts more than four trains, or if you want to control additional sections of track, you can double the power pack design or add more control rheostats and switches.

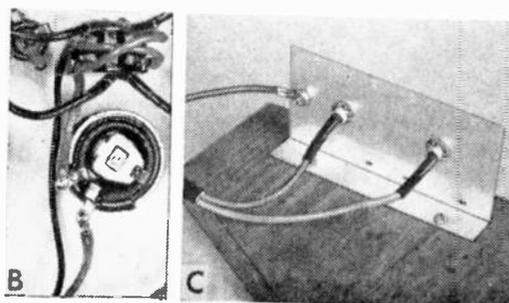
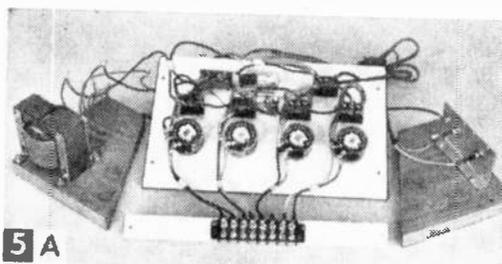
Make the 7½ x 12-in. panel of hardboard or aluminum sheet not over ⅜-in. thick. Following dimensions (Fig. 3) drill the ½-in. holes for the switches and the ⅜-in. holes for the rheostats. If you are working with a ¼-in. electric drill, you may want to use a hand reamer to bring the holes up to size. The *Mel-Rain* circuit breaker requires that you drill three holes to match its mounting plate. You can substitute a 5-amp *Mantua* MRC circuit breaker available at hobby dealers.

The *Panic Button* is made of a ¼-in.-diameter phone plug commonly called type PL-55. A matching single closed circuit jack mounts on the panel, so that when you push the plug down into the jack, the spring contacts open to shut off the dc power. You can use the plug as a safety key to prevent unauthorized engineers from running your layout. Or later on, you can add a control cord (Fig. 4) with a kitchen-type pendant switch that will enable you to control power if you're running the layout while standing some distance away from the central panel.

Use 18-gauge solid copper insulated hook-up wire to connect your switches and rheo-



The model engineer is setting up a track cleaning car. In his hand a pendant switch connected to the panic button plug gives him complete on-off power control from any point in the room.



MATERIALS LIST—HO-4 TRAIN CONTROL	
Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	T1 transformer, open frame type Pri. 115VAC to 17 VAC with center tap. 85 Watt output, 5 amps.*
1	S1 Sarkes Tarzian Model S-5670 center tap silicon rectifier rated at 4 amps, continuous service at 12 VDC.*
4	R1—R4 Rheostat, 35 ohm 25 watts.
4	Pointer knobs for above.
1	SW1, DPST toggle switch, 3 amp, 125 volts.
4	SW2, 3, 4 and 5 DPDT toggle switches, 6 amp 125 volts Olson Electronics Inc. ≅SW156 or equal.
1	Pilot lamp assembly and bulb for 110 volts.
1	J1 closed circuit phone jack, for panic switch.
1	P1 phone plug for above panic switch.
1	Circuit breaker, Mel Rain 5 Amp or equal.*
1	8 terminal barrier strip, Cinch Jones ≅8-141 or equal
1	7 1/2 x 12" panel, hardboard or aluminum 3/16" thick or less.
15'	18-gauge solid copper hookup wire.
Misc.	Wood screws, metal screws, 3 doz. crimp-on or solder type terminals.

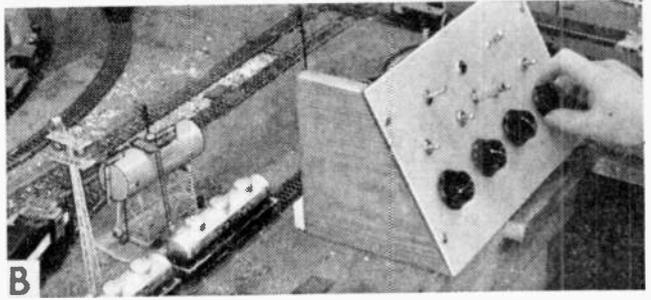
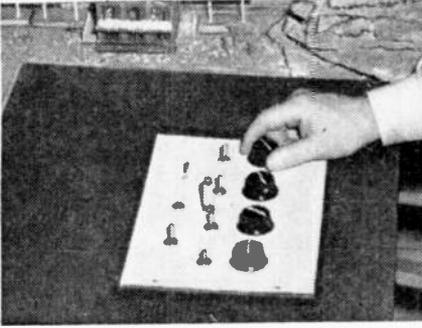
Note: All of the above items can be obtained at your local electronic supply house. Items marked with asterisk can be obtained in a special kit. Send \$11.95 for Kit No. 4, SCIENCE and MECHANICS Kit Department, Dept. 825, 450 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

stats. The double-pole double-throw center position off switches provide the forward, reverse, and stop train action by flip-flopping the plus and minus connections to the track. You'll find that wiring is easier and neater if you use crimp-on terminals. There is less chance of poor connection that can cause erratic operation.

In the interests of economy, you can simply use a long-nose electrical plier to form clockwise loops on the end of each lead to fit the screw terminals on the parts. Solder terminals are also a good means of wiring. But be sure to use resin-core solder and a clean iron. Corrosion problems are a sure thing if you use acid-core solder.

If you choose the flush panel method of mounting the control right on your track board (Fig. 6), mount the transformer and rectifier beneath. Be sure to tape all exposed ac leads to prevent accidental shock. If you

(A) Wiring is easy. Just remember that a side of each DPDT switch is connected in series with the rheostat. (B) Power feeds to the center terminals and a criss-cross gives you reverse polarity. (C) The silicon rectifiers mount on a heat sink plate, holes drilled for an exact fit.

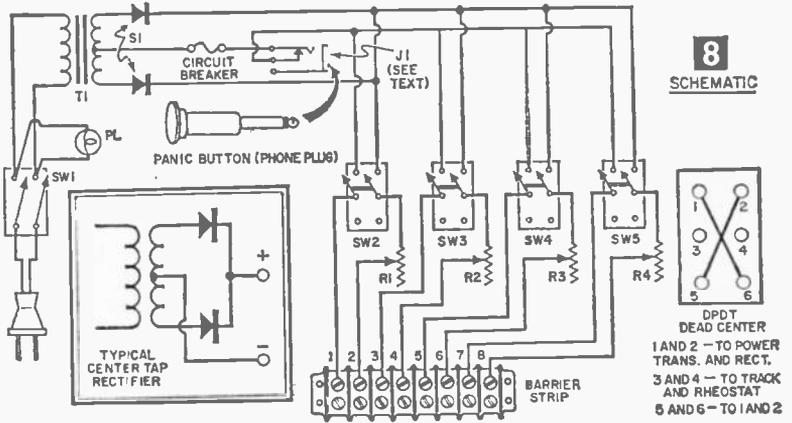


Flush panel mounting (6A) versus a sloping panel (6B), the latter sides made of 3/4-in. lumber cut at a 60° angle.



7

Alternate construction—a full wave selenium rectifier mounted over the transformer. Both items can often be obtained in surplus stores.



8
SCHEMATIC

DPDT
DEAD CENTER
1 AND 2 — TO POWER
TRANS. AND RECT.
3 AND 4 — TO TRACK
AND RHEOSTAT
5 AND 6 — TO 1 AND 2

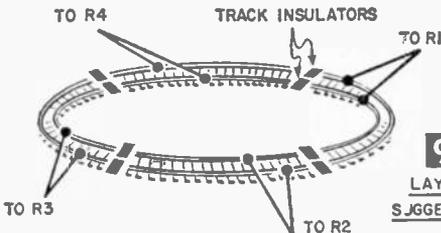
decide to make the sloping front chassis mounting, the transformer and rectifier assembly will fit inside. Be sure to allow for plenty of air circulation around the transformer.

The recently introduced silicon rectifiers (Fig. 5) mount in a heat sink which you can make of a piece of sheet aluminum at least 0.14-in. thick. A full wave selenium rectifier similar to the one shown in Fig. 7 can also be used. You'll find plenty of these older type rectifiers in local salvage and surplus stores.

Run the DC Leads from each rheostat out to an eight-terminal barrier strip. Again, crimp or solder lugs are your best choice for connecting the wires that feed out to the

tracks. A 22-gauge solid hookup wire is minimum size for track wiring. Lighter gauge wires on long runs will not feed full voltage to your tracks.

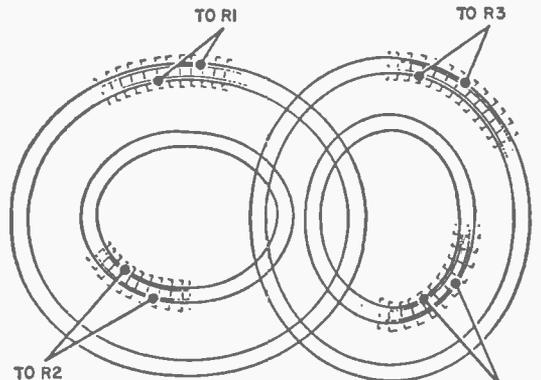
An additional optional feature that you can add to your control panel is a slow speed control. Simply wire push button switches across each rheostat. When you push the button, you get full speed, but when the switch is oper., your train will run at whatever setting you've got on the control.



9

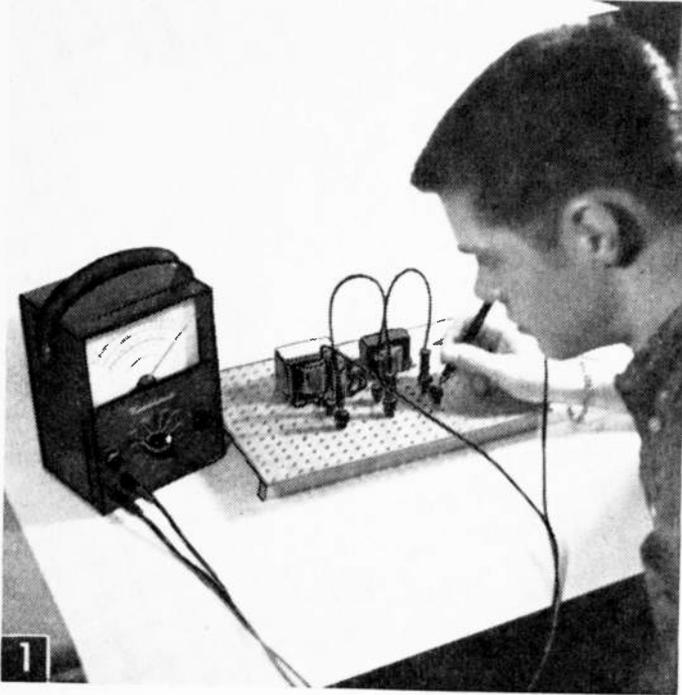
LAYOUT
SUGGESTIONS

4 SECTION AUTOMATIC SPEED CONTROL



INDEPENDENT CONTROL 4-TRACK LAYOUT

AC Volt Board for \$6



Simple 11-step power supply offers a variety of voltages to operate tube heaters, test intermittent equipment, correct line current and handle other applications

By

FORREST H. FRANTZ Sr.

Checking an ac voltage after connecting transformer leads and jumper wire to proper binding posts.

EXPERIMENTERS and technicians have frequent use for a variable ac power supply. Inexpensive and simple to construct, this ac volt board provides 11 different voltages from 6 to 146, including in-between steps at 19, 25, 31, 84, 90, 96, 115, 121, and 140 volts. It supplies one ampere of current continuously and can be pushed to slightly higher currents for short periods of time.

One of its many applications is to provide odd ac voltages for the operation of radio tube heaters and other electronic or electrical equipment. You may want to use extreme line voltage conditions to test intermittent radios, or you may want to vary the output of dc power supplies by controlling the ac input voltage. The volt board can jack up line voltage during low voltage periods, or lower line voltage during high voltage periods. Of course, the current rating must be considered.

Construction. The board base (Figs. 2 and 3) is a perforated Masonite board that comes cut to size. Drill an extra $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. dia. hole to mount the 25-volt transformer, L1. Enlarge one of the perforated holes with a drill or reamer to $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. dia. to mount the switch, S1. Enlarge another hole to $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. diameter for the line cord.

Now mount the components using Fig. 2 as a guide, beginning with the binding posts. Insert the black posts on the bottom row and red ones above, fastening each with a nut. A second nut will hold the connecting wire in place when you get to the wiring. Mount the switch, S1, and then the transformers. Note that a two-lug tiedown terminal strip fastens under the inside mounting nut of the 6-volt transformer, L2, on the top of the board.

Pass the line cord through the top of the board. Tie a strain relief knot in the cord below the board, allowing enough length beyond the knot for circuit connections.

Wire the unit as in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, carefully noting the numbering diagrams given for the transformers in Fig. 4B. Don't cut the transformer leads to length; for, if you get a set of transformer connections reversed, you won't have any trouble changing leads. Solder connections to the switch and tiedown strip, using rosin core solder and a clean soldering iron. Tape these connections as an additional safety measure. I purposely did not tape these in the model so that construction details would be readily seen.

Cut and fasten wooden supporting strips as in Fig. 3, using almost anything you have

TABLE 1—BINDING POST CONNECTIONS

AC VOLTAGE	6	19	25	31	84	90	96	113	121	140	146
OUTPUT TERMINALS	5-6	3-5	3-4	3-6	1-6	1-3	1-5	1-2	1-6	1-4	1-6
INTERNAL CONNECTION		4-6		4-5	2-4, 3-5	2-4	2-4, 3-6		2-5	2-3	2-3, 4-5

available to keep the connections from touching the table. I used a piece of $\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$ -in. door stop and cut two $11\frac{3}{4}$ -in. lengths. Fasten the strips with $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. wood screws through perforations in the masonite board.

Complete construction by identifying the terminals. You can write the proper numbers on the board with a grease pencil or lettering pen and India ink.

You'll find it convenient to have two leads about 10 in. long with banana plugs at each end for plugging up voltage combinations on the board conveniently and safely. Use flexible test lead wire and insulated banana plugs. If the plugs have a wire holding screw in the insulated handle, wrap a layer of tape around the banana plug handle as a precaution. Tack a piece of Masonite or cardboard about 6 x 11 in. across the bottom of the wooden supporting strips as an extra safety measure.

Using The Volt Board. The ac volt board adds and subtracts to provide the 11 different voltages. Thus, the 6 volts of L2 subtracted from the 25 volts of L1 produces 19 volts. Add these two transformer voltages and the result is 31.

Table 1 shows all the available voltages, listing the terminals and internal connections which provide them.

To get an output of 31 volts, for example, use binding posts 3 and 6 as output terminals and plug a jumper lead between binding posts 4 and 5. To obtain 84 volts, use terminals 1 and 6, run one jumper from 2 to 4, and another from 3 to 5. Simple, isn't it?

You may wish to fasten Table 1 on the board for quick reference. A celluloid or clear plastic cover plate will protect it against wear. Voltages given in the table are approximate. I rounded the numbers off since line voltages vary from time to time. These numbers are sufficiently accurate for most uses; but, if you desire greater accuracy, measure with an ac voltmeter.

Safety First. Exercise normal precautions when using the board. Since the line is in the circuit, you can get a severe shock if you ground yourself and touch one of the terminals. Therefore, *do not touch a radiator, waterpipe, or other grounded metallic object*

while you're working with the board. Do not stand on concrete while you're using the board unless you're wearing rubber-soled shoes.

If you must use the board in a concrete-floored shop, always pull the plug before touching a point in the circuit. A double-pole, single-throw switch would alleviate the need to remove the plug under the circumstances described; but, a switch is easy to overlook accidentally—even when a pilot light is provided.

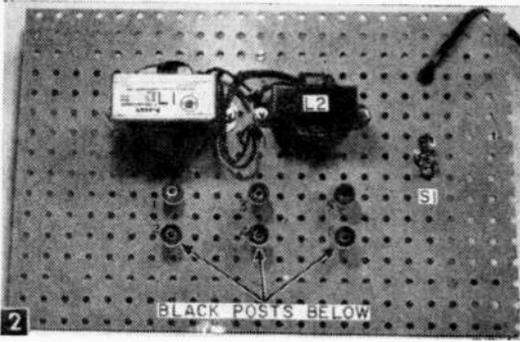
Extras. You can equip your volt board with some frills if you wish. The schematic in Fig. 4C shows how to cut in a DPST switch and a neon glow lamp pilot light.

You can enclose your volt board in a snappy looking case—commercial or homemade. If you fit it into a metal case, be sure to use insulating shoulder washers to mount the binding posts.

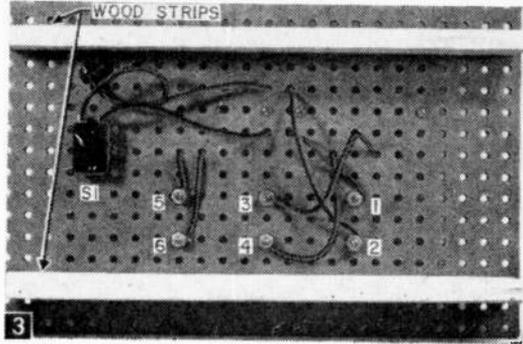
An ac convenience outlet installed on the board will come in handy when you're supplying voltage for plug-equipped radio equipment or appliances. Connect leads about 10 in. long to the convenience outlet. Connect banana plugs to the other ends of the leads to permit easy connection to any binding post on the board. Fasten the convenience outlet on the volt board. You can stick banana plugs in perforation holes on the board to keep them out of the way when not in use.

Troubleshooting. Intermittent troubles in radios are difficult to find. Sometimes they are caused by variations in voltage or temperature. The ac volt board will provide high and low line voltages while you're trying to make the set quit. This is often quite a problem. High temperatures can be induced by jacking the line voltage up and covering the set with newspapers. You must use discretion, of course, or you may induce a new set of troubles. Operation at increased line voltage should not be attempted for a period of more than a few minutes at a time.

Sometimes you can cause marginal components in a radio to fail by increasing the line voltage. Occasionally this will "cure" defects, too. Thus you can sometimes catch bad components while you have a radio on the bench and prevent having trouble later.



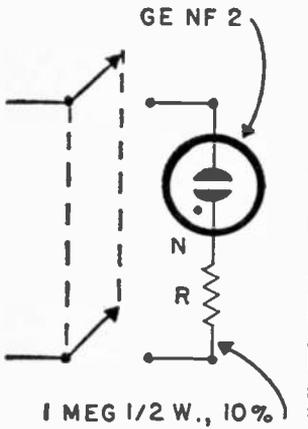
Parts mount easily on a perforated board.



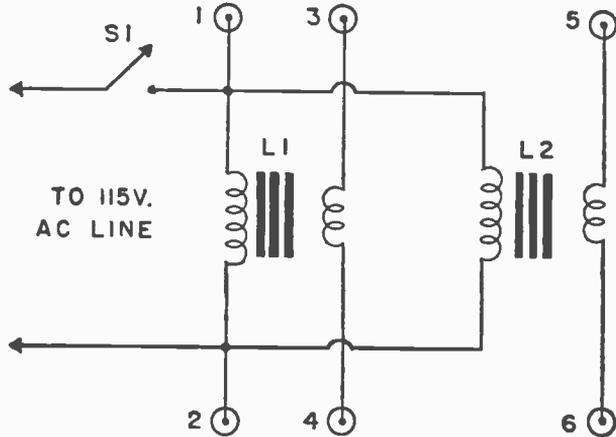
Under view of board.

MATERIALS—AC VOLT BOARD

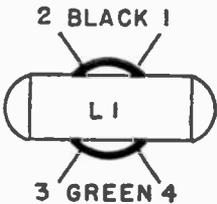
Desig. or No.	Description	Desig. or No.	Description
L1	25.2 volt, 1 amp filament transformer (Stancor P-6469)	2	3/8 x 1 3/8 x 11 3/4" wood strips
L2	6.3 volt, 1 amp filament transformer (Lafayette TR-11)	1	ac line cord and plug (Lafayette EL-13)
S1	single pole single-throw toggle switch (Lafayette SW-21)	For inter-connection leads:	
6	binding posts 3 red, 3 black (Lafayette PJ-21) or order Lafayette MS-566, a less expensive kit of 5 red and 5 black binding posts	4	banana plugs 2 red, 2 black (Lafayette PJ-13, specify color)
1	two-lug tiedown strip (Lafayette MS-232)	1	test prod wire (WR-421 is 10' long—specify red or black)
1	1/8 x 7 7/16 x 11 7/16" perforated Masonite board (Lafayette ML-81)	Above parts may be obtained from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.	



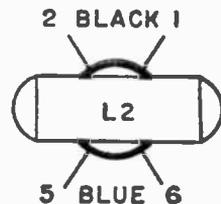
C DPS SWITCH AND NEON PILOT LAMP ADDED



A VOLT BOARD SCHEMATIC



B TOP VIEW OF TRANSFORMERS
(NUMBERS CORRESPOND TO BINDING POST CONNECTIONS)



4 SCHEMATIC

Experimenter's Antenna Impedance Bridge

By JOE A. ROLF, K5JOK

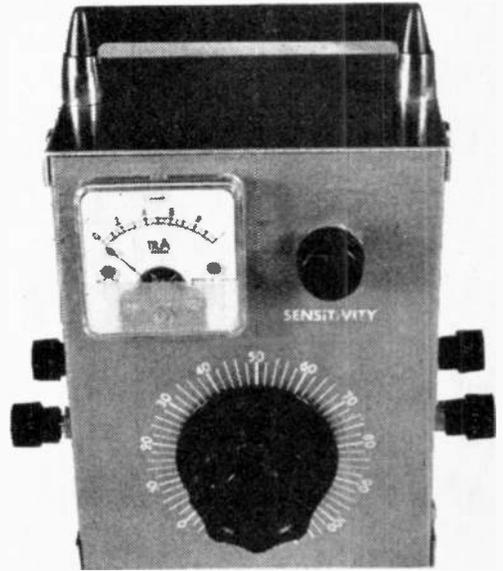
YOU'LL be able to take the guess-work out of antenna design and construction with the compact impedance bridge shown in Fig. 1. Designed especially for the experimenter, the unit will measure impedances from 0 to 1500 ohms at a construction cost of less than \$12. The only accessory equipment required is a grid-dip meter or signal generator.

The circuit (Fig. 2) is a resistance-capacitance variation of the well known Wheatstone Bridge. C1, C2, R1 and the impedance to be measured form the bridge arms; the remaining components comprise the metering circuit.

Wiring and Construction should pose no problem. The components are readily available; and, by using Figs. 2 and 3, you will be able to assemble the bridge in short order. It is important that C1 and C2 be quality 5% silver mica capacitors, and that R1 has a linear taper.

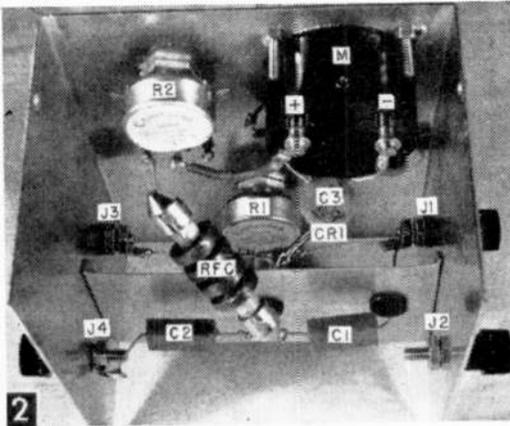
The unit is housed in a 3 x 4 x 5-in. Minibox. A partition of light aluminum isolates R1 from C1 and C2 to prevent possible interaction at high frequencies. Make all leads short and direct for the same reasons.

In operation, an RF signal from an external source is fed into the input, J1 and J2. C1 and C2 are identical and therefore have equal impedances, so that when R1 is adjusted to equal



1

The compact impedance bridge simplifies antenna design and construction.

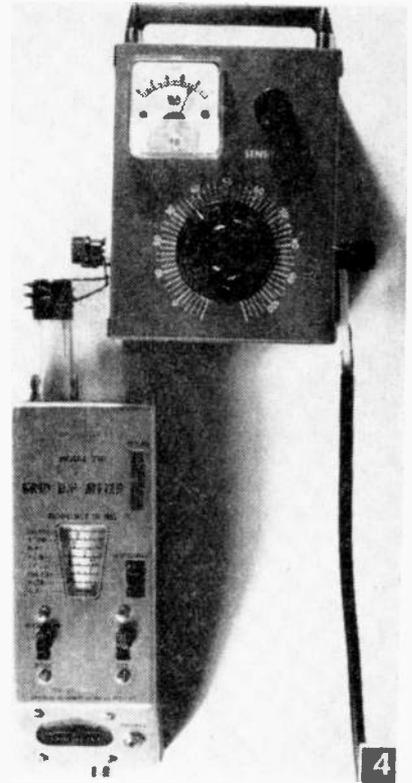
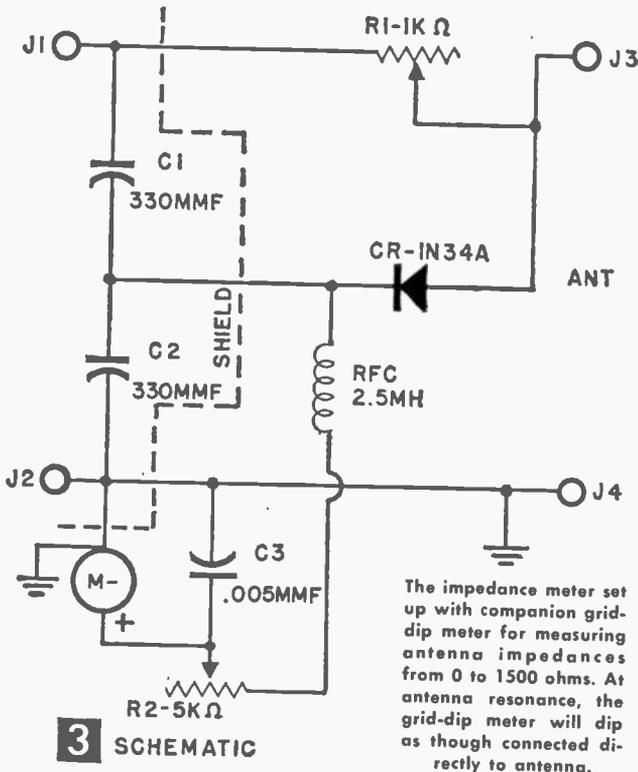


2

Aluminum baffle shields bridge arms C1 and C2 from the rest of the circuit to prevent interaction at high frequencies. Binding posts J2 and J4 are grounded to the cabinet, while J1 and J3 are insulated with extruded washers.

the impedance of the antenna connected across J3 and J4, a zero potential exists between J3 and the junction of C1 and C2. The diode, CR1, rectifies any existing potential between these points and indicates bridge unbalance on the meter. R2 is the meter sensitivity control; RFC1 an isolating choke; and C2 a meter bypass capacitor.

To Test the Bridge, couple your grid-dip meter to the input terminals with a three- or four-turn link as shown in Fig. 4. If a signal generator is used, a direct connection should be made. Adjust the meter sensitivity control for maximum meter deflection with R1 set at mid-scale and connect a 50- to 1000-ohm resistor across the bridge output terminals. At some part of R1's rotation, the meter will take a pronounced dip. At this null, the bridge is



balanced and R1 equals the impedance of the resistance across the output terminals.

Bridge Calibration can be made in two ways. The easiest is to connect a volt-ohmmeter across terminals J1 and J3 and calibrate the resistance of R1 in convenient steps. This method is accessible to most experimenters, but the overall accuracy depends upon the accuracy of the VOM used.

The second method permits much better accuracy, but is not readily available to most builders. This involves measuring the impedance of a number of close tolerance composition resistors at about 3 mc. In either case, the bridge can be calibrated for direct readings; or, as with the author's unit, a 0-100 logging scale can be used with a separate calibration chart.

It should be noted that the impedance measured by the bridge is the impedance of the antenna at the frequency at which the grid-dip meter or signal generator is set. It is important, therefore, that the signal source operate at the antenna's resonant frequency.

Also, the bridge will react to harmonics generated by the signal source. This is generally apparent when more than one null is noted as R1 is rotated across its range. In most cases, this can be minimized by decoupling the signal source slightly.

MATERIALS LIST—ANTENNA IMPEDANCE BRIDGE

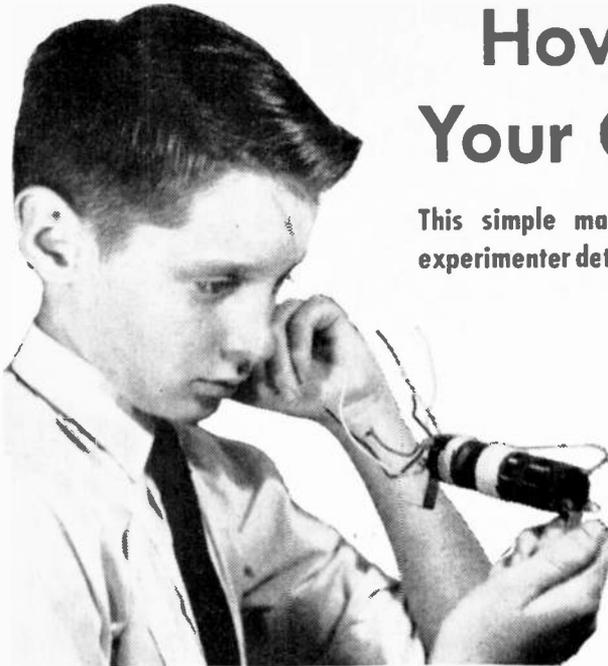
Desig.	Description
C1	330 mmfd 5% silver mica capacitor
C2	330 mmfd 5% silver mica capacitor
C3	.005 mmfd 600-volt ceramic disk capacitor
CR1	1N34A diode, or equivalent
J1, J2, J3, J4	screw-type binding posts
M	0-1 Milliamp meter (Calrad CMO 38-2) or equivalent
R1	0-1000 ohm control, linear taper (Centralab B-5) or equivalent
R2	0-5000 ohm control (Centralab B-10) or equivalent
RFC	2.5 millihenry choke (National R-100 2.5) or equivalent
Cabinet	3 x 4 x 5" (Bud CU-2105) Minibox, or equivalent
Misc.	1/16 x 3 x 5" aluminum sheet, screws, hookup wire

The overall accuracy of the bridge depends upon the calibration. With care it should be accurate to 7%, or less, at frequencies up to about 30 mc. Useful readings are possible up to about 100 mc. Accuracy can be improved by using a 500 ohm control in place of R1, but will reduce the maximum range of the bridge to about 700 ohms.

If desired, the bridge sensitivity can be improved by use of a 0-500 microammeter in place of the 0-1 milliammeter shown. The latter meter however, is more than ample for use with most signal sources. In fact, sensitivity is such that the bridge can be made to double as a simple field strength meter by shorting across the output terminals and attaching a tuned circuit across the input.

How to Design Your Own RF Coils

This simple mathematical method will also help the experimenter determine inductance of salvaged, unlabeled surplus units



Youthful experimenter's dilemma over use of this unidentified radio frequency coil can be resolved quickly by simple formula.

TABLE I

ENAMELED MAGNET WIRE

Gauge No.	Dia. (In.)
14	.0659
16	.0524
18	.0418
20	.0334
22	.0266
24	.0213
26	.0169
28	.0135
30	.0108

By FORREST H. FRANTZ Sr.

RADIO experimenters who want to build custom electronic gadgets that operate in various frequency ranges frequently need to design their own coils. However, those who salvage unlabeled radio frequency coils from discarded or surplus equipment may find they have suitable stock on hand if they can determine inductance.

The problem reduces to this: For operation at a given frequency, what size coil form, wire and winding length are required, and how many turns should the coil have?

Design of an air core coil of given inductance is relatively easy. And if you know the frequency range to be covered and the tuning capacitor to be used, determining the required inductance is easier yet. The simple calculations that follow are not intended to cover the fine points of RF coil design. Resulting designs may not necessarily be optimum, but they will be adequate for experimental purposes. While they are oriented toward coil design, the procedure need only be reversed to determine characteristics of coils that already exist.

Determining Inductance. Suppose you want to design a coil for the broadcast band. Assume you're using a 365 mmfd. tuning capacitor and the lowest frequency that you want to tune to is 540 kc.

The inductance L of the coil in microhenrys

is bound by using the formula $L = 25400/(f^2C)$ where C represents micro-microfarads and f , megacycles.

In this problem C equals 365 and f equals .54. Then $L = 25400/ (.54^2 \times 365) = 25400/ (.291 \times 365) = 25400/106$, or 239 microhenrys.

Note that the low frequency end of the band was used in this computation. To determine the high frequency end of the band that you can expect the 239-microhenry coil to cover, assume the minimum capacitance of the tuning capacitor and stray circuit capacitance to be 30 mmfd. The applicable formula is $f = 159/\sqrt{LC}$. In this case, $f = 159/\sqrt{239 \times 30} = 1880$ kc. Thus, this combination readily covers the broadcast band and the low frequency limit can be extended to assure adequate coverage.

The assumption that maximum circuit capacitance equals maximum capacity of the tuning capacitor is not entirely correct since stray and circuit capacitance is in parallel with the capacitor. But neglecting stray and circuit capacitance for the low-frequency limit merely extends the limit to a lower frequency. This extension is trivial for a 365-mmfd. capacitor.

A Simplified Formula for RF coil design, accurate to about 1 or 2%, is

$$n = (l/r) \sqrt{L(9r + 10l)}$$

where L is inductance in microhenrys, n is the number of turns on the coil, r is the radius of the coil in inches, and l is the length of the winding in inches (Fig. 2). If a 1-in. dia. ($r = \frac{1}{2}$ in.) is used, the formula simplifies further to

$$n = 2\sqrt{L(4.5 + 10l)}$$

Now, let's round off the required inductance for the broadcast band (with the 365 mmfd. capacitor) to 240 microhenrys and assume a 1-in.-dia. coil form. We must also assume a winding length so try $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Number of turns then required are

$$n = 2\sqrt{240(4.5 + 10 \times 1.5)}$$

Thus,

$$n = 2\sqrt{240 \times 19.5}, \text{ or } n = 2\sqrt{4680},$$

which is 137 turns.

The wire size used in winding the coil is optional as long as the diameter is sufficiently small to allow 137 turns to fit in 1.5 in. of coil form length. Winding is easiest, of course, if the turns fit one against the other across this coil length. Diameter of the wire which will meet this requirement is l/n or $1.5/137$, which is .0109 in. In Table I, which shows the diameter of various gauges of enameled magnet wire, note that #30 has a .0108-in. dia. and is closest to the diameter computed. Therefore, the coil can be close-wound with 137 turns of #30 enameled wire.

Counting of turns can be bypassed for all practical purposes when wire size is determined for close winding. You need only mark the winding length off on the form and wind till this length is filled.

Another Coil Design Example: Assume C is 100 mmfd max, and 5 mmfd min., circuit capacitance is 10 mmfd and range of frequencies to be covered about 1.8 to 6 mc. An available coil form has a $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. dia. Design the coil.

At this point, I'd like to introduce the method for determining one frequency extreme if the other is known. If minimum and maximum capacities cannot be set, you can't arbitrarily assume that a given tuning capacitor will cover a given range.

In this problem the maximum capacity is 110 mmfd and the minimum is 15 mmfd, if you take circuit and stray capacitance into account. The ratio of high to low frequency is the square root of C maximum divided by the square root of C minimum, or $\sqrt{110}/\sqrt{15}$, or about 2.7. Clearly the frequency range cited in the problem cannot be covered since the ratio is 6/1.8 or about 3.3.

There is a choice of using a tuning capacitor with a higher maximum capacity or of settling for a narrower range. We'll settle for a narrower range and use a low frequency limit of 2 mc. The high frequency limit then becomes 5.4 mc. Then

$$L = 25400/(2^2 \times 110)$$

which reduces to 57.8 microhenrys. If you

solve for the high frequency end of the range using 5.4 mc and 15 mmfd you'll get the same result.

Now, computing the number of turns required for the coil, let's assume the winding length to be 1 in. Then

$$n = (l/r)\sqrt{L(9r + 10l)}$$

Since r is $\frac{3}{8}$ and l/r is $\frac{8}{3}$ this becomes

$$n = (8/3)\sqrt{57.8(9 \times 3/8 + 10)}$$

The result is 74 turns rounded off to the nearest turn.

The wire diameter that will permit close winding is $1/74$ or .0135 inches. Table I indicates that #28 enameled wire will fill the bill.

Limitations and Considerations. The formulae presented apply to single-layer air core coils at radio frequency. At radio frequencies above 30 mc, capacitance becomes very critical and inductance very small. The difficulty of getting accurate capacitance estimates above 30 mc increases. Skin effect—the tendency for RF currents to flow along the outside of a conductor—becomes more pronounced, too. Thus, calculated results tend to become less accurate portraits of practical circuits.

Litz wire, frequently used for coils at broadcast and lower frequencies, contains several conductors insulated from each other. It provides more "skin" surface to carry RF currents. Consequently, coils wound with Litz wire have higher "Q" than coils wound with solid wire. Insertion of a ferrite core increases inductance of a coil.

Coils with these variations require changes from the techniques described above.

Inductance of coils wound on ferrite cores is difficult to estimate. Positioning of the winding on the ferrite core, core dimensions, shape, and composition all contribute. The only recourse is to resort to a measurement. A Q meter or a grid-dip meter will do this accurately. The instruction manual of either instrument will outline the procedure.

You could also use an RF signal generator and a VTVM with an RF probe. Connect a 20K carbon potentiometer in series with the coil, then connect this combination to the RF signal generator as in Fig. 3. Set the frequency to 1 mc.

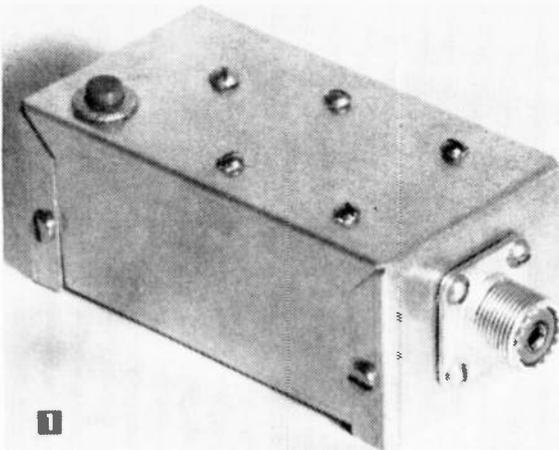
Now adjust the potentiometer till you measure equal voltages across the coil and the potentiometer. Disconnect the potentiometer. Then switch the VTVM to the ohmmeter function and measure the potentiometer resistance across the terminals which were connected in the previous circuit. Coil inductance is approximately .159 times the measured resistance.

The signal generator setting of 1 mc was chosen on the assumption that the coil was a broadcast or an IF coil. If it is obviously a higher frequency coil, set the signal generator to 10 mc for the measurement. The resistance multiplier factor then is .0159.

A Handy Oscillator

Ham Band Marker for Alignments and Calibrations

By EDWARD SUMMER



1

IS YOUR receiver accurate near band edges and other important frequencies? How much does it drift? These are just a few of the many questions answered by the ham band marker in Fig. 1. Easy to build and compact in size, it costs less than \$10. The marker has no known commercial counterpart.

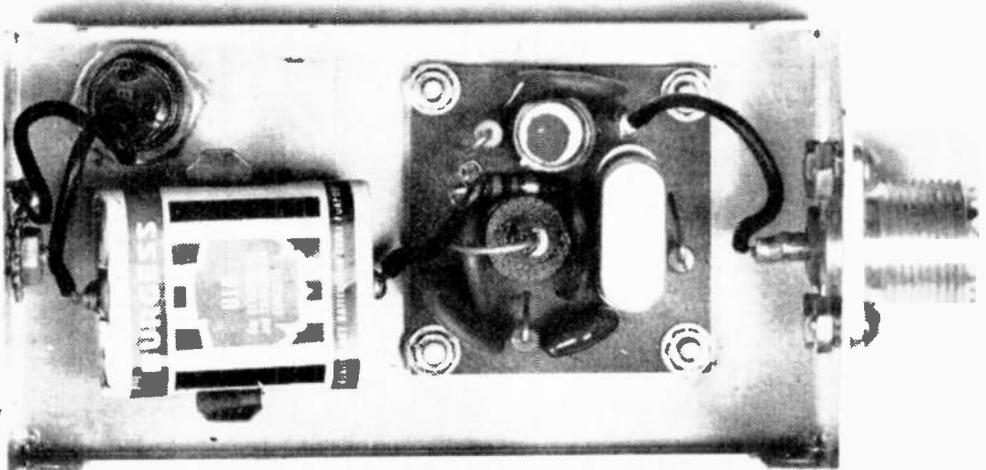
The Heart of the Marker is a printed circuit module sold by International Crystal Mfg. Co. As a 1-transistor crystal oscillator, the module performs with high stability. It costs only \$4—approximately the same as its component parts. Crystals do not come with the module, but have to be ordered separately.

If you purchase a 3.5-mc crystal for the marker, you will get strong, usable harmonics up to the 6-meter ham band (50-54 mc). By touching the marker to a TV antenna, you

can observe cross hatching on the TV screen, which will occur up to channel 13. This cross hatching is evidence of output in the UHF region. The high harmonic output can be traced to the design of the printed circuit oscillator. The output is developed across a resistor, which is not frequency sensitive.

Begin Construction by drilling four holes in a 4 x 2½ x 1½-in. Bud Minibox (M1) to accommodate the four 6-32 mounting screws furnished with the printed circuit (Fig. 3). Use four 6-32 nuts as stand-off spacers between the printed circuit and minibox to prevent the oscillator from shorting out to the case. Next, drill the holes to accommodate the pushbutton switch S1, coaxial jack J1, and battery holder BH1.

Mount parts as in Fig. 2 and wire them as in Fig. 4. If desired, you can wire a slide



2

Underview shows printed circuit module and battery.

MATERIALS LIST—HAM BAND MARKER

No. Req.	Description
1	B1 battery (Burgess type U10, 15 volts)
1	J1 standard coaxial jack (Amphenol type 83-1R)
1	S-1 pushbutton or slide switch (see text)
1	M1 natural aluminum Minibox (Bud type CU-3002A)
1	BH1 battery holder (Keystone type 166)
Misc.	hardware, grounding lug

Above parts can be obtained from Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.

- 1 PCM1 printed circuit module/oscillator (International Crystal type TR0-2)
- 1 3500-kc crystal (International Crystal type FA-5)

Last two parts can be obtained from International Crystal Manufacturing Co., 18 N. Lee, Oklahoma City, Okla.

switch in parallel with the pushbutton switch S1 for continuous operation. Make all connections to the printed circuit board with the clips included with the board. The coaxial jack facilitates the use of both banana plugs and microphone connectors. Place a 15-volt battery B1, in the holder, and you are ready for operation.

Many Uses Are Claimed, the most obvious being the alignment and calibration of receivers, signal generators, wavemeters, and grid dip oscillators. People who own general coverage calibrated bandspread receivers will find almost constant use for the ham band marker. When changing from band to band, the usual procedure is to set the main tuning to a "set" or calibration point.

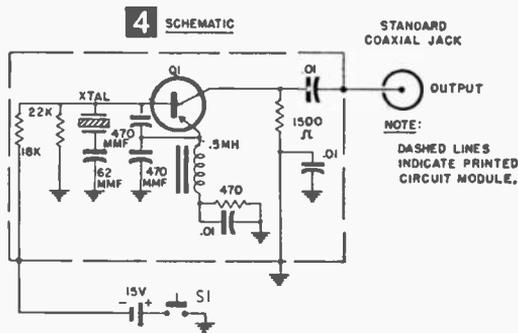
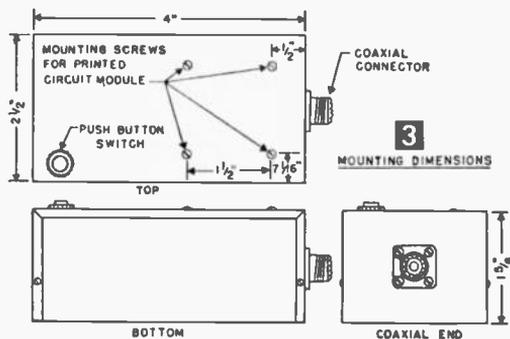
The bandspread dial is supposed to be accurate. In most cases, however, it may be off as much as 100 kc. Use of the marker puts a stop to such inaccuracy.

Set the bandspread dial to a harmonic of 3.5 mc (3.5, 7.0, 14.0, 21.0, 28.0, or 52.5 mc). Then, with the marker on, tune the main tuning dial until the signal is heard. Your receiver is now "on the nose," accuracy being within a kilocycle or so.

Accuracy and Stability. Accuracy is best at the lowest frequency. At 3.5 mc, the marker is accurate to within 350 cycles; at 7.0 mc, it is ± 700 cycles; and, at the 10-meter band, it is accurate to within 2800 cycles. This excellent stability is due in part to the battery supply and use of a plated crystal at a low drive level.

Because of its high stability, the marker can be used to measure frequency drift in VFOs and receivers. The procedure is simple: Adjust the receiver for CW reception, and tune in to the marker frequency (3.5, 7.0, . . .). After about a half an hour, tune back to the marker frequency and note how much you moved the dial. This indicates the amount of drift of your receiver.

In almost the same manner, VFO drift can be measured. With the VFO turned on (leave the rest of the transmitter off), "zero-beat" the marker. After waiting awhile, tune the VFO back to zero-beat with the marker, and note how much the dial is moved.



Note: When checking VFO drift, turn the beat frequency oscillator (BFO) off. Its use is not necessary.

The above methods are ideally suited for checking warm-up drift. In most cases the marker can also be used for VFO calibration. If exceptionally accurate calibration is desired, a 100-kc secondary frequency standard should be used in conjunction with WWV or WWVH.

You will doubtlessly find many new applications for your ham band marker; and it will probably be in as constant use as mine is in my ham shack.

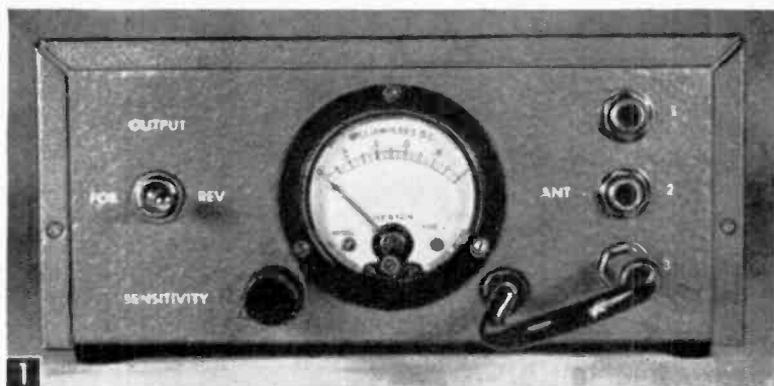
Aluminum Windows Serve as Antennas

- An aluminum combination window makes a good antenna for boosting the range of broadcast receivers, table-top radios, and short-wave receivers, since the metal covers a fairly large area. Just clip a length of wire to the aluminum frame and connect the other end to the antenna terminal on the radio, using alligator clips. If you prefer a permanent connection, fasten the end of the wire lead under one of the screwheads on the window frame. If your radio is an ac-dc table model, or any other type which works off the power lines but uses no power transformer or isolation transformer, connect a .01 mfd 600-volt fixed capacitor between the antenna terminal and the aluminum window frame to isolate the frame from the radio and prevent shocks.—ARTHUR TRAUFFER.

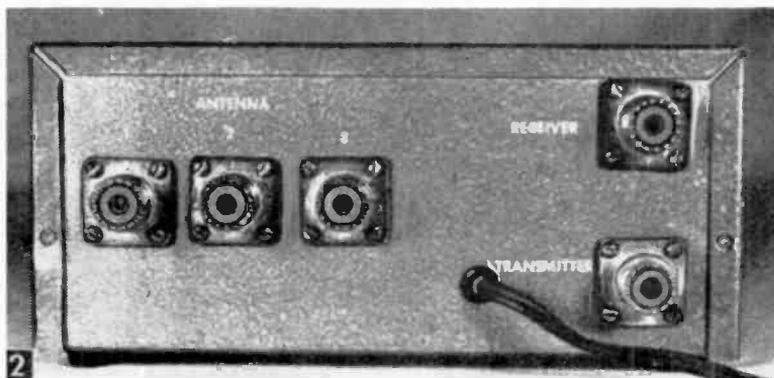
Handy Gear for Hams The 3-N-1 Antenna Box

By JOE A. ROLF, K5JOK

This convenient unit selects antennas, measures efficiency, and switches the antenna from receiver to transmitter.



Coax jacks 1, 2, and 3 accommodate three different antennas. The two jacks on the right connect with coax cables from receiver and transmitter antenna terminals.



T IRED of fishing through a jungle of coax everytime you want to hook a different antenna to your transmitter? Do you ever wonder just how efficient your antenna system is? Do you still use an old fashioned knife-switch for antenna change-over? If so, this antenna box will solve your problem.

It permits instant selection of any one of three different antennas by means of a convenient coaxial jack system. The antennas are plugged into three coax jacks on the rear of the box (Fig. 2). You can patch the particular one you want into the circuit simply by plugging the phone on the front panel into the corresponding jack as in Fig. 1.

In addition to antenna selection, the unit has a change-over relay controlled by the transmitter which switches the antenna from receiver to transmitter. Also, an SWR (standing wave ratio) bridge measures antenna efficiency.

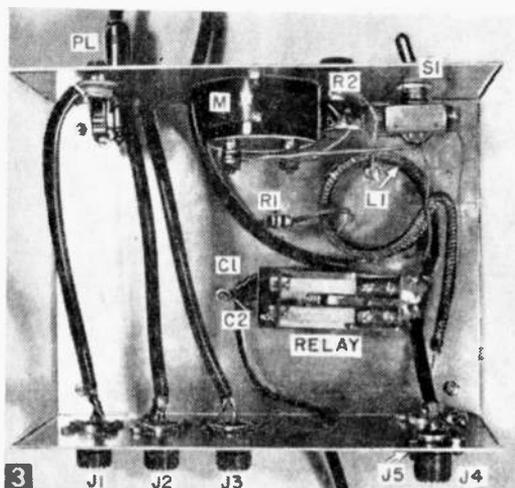
Layout and Construction are fairly simple (Fig. 3), so they should pose no serious problems, even for the novice. The unit is housed in a 3½ x 6 x 8-in. Minibox. If you wish to

modify the layout to accommodate different-sized components than those used by the author, there is ample room, but keep the leads short and direct to minimize losses.

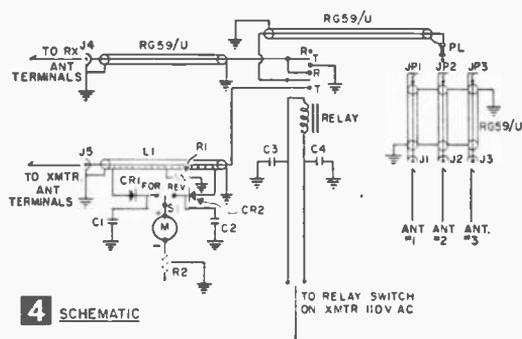
All leads in the antenna line are RG 59/U coax cable, since the circuit is designed to be used with coax-fed antennas having 72-ohm impedances. For 52-ohm coax-fed antennas, substitute RG 58/U cable and use a 36-ohm resistor at R1, instead of the 47-ohm resistor specified in the Materials List. Actually, no difficulty will be encountered in connecting a 52-ohm antenna to the 72-ohm circuit other than error in the SWR reading.

The bridge pickup, L1 (coiled coax in Fig. 3), is a 28-in. piece of RG 59/U with a length of insulated hookup wire inserted between the shield and center conductor. Strip the outside rubber covering from the coax and bunch the copper shield together from the ends so that the insulated center conductor slips out.

With the center conductor removed, insert a 26-in. piece of small-diameter hookup wire into a hole punched about ½ in. from one end. Feed the hookup wire through the shield and



3 Cabinet is small, yet adequate for easy installation of components. Note short, direct two-conductor wire leads between phone jacks on front panel (top left) and coaxial jacks on back panel.



4 SCHEMATIC

out a similar hole punched in the other end of the shield. Insert the insulated center conductor and spread the shield tight again. Wrap the shield ends with bare wire and solder to hold it in place. At midpoint from where the hookup wire enters and leaves the coax, spread the shield and pull a couple of inches of hookup wire out for connection of R1.

Now wind L1 into a 2-in. coil, solder together at several points, and solder it to chassis-fastened lugs at the bottom of the cabinet between the relay and SWR bridge switch (Fig. 3). Secure the coil to the chassis to prevent possible shorting with other components.

Since most amateur transmitters are designed to activate an external antenna relay, connect the leads of the relay coil to the appropriate terminals of the transmitter with a short length of 2-conductor cable. Consult your transmitter manual for these connections. If your transmitter is not designed to activate an external relay, you can mount an

MATERIALS LIST—3-N-1 ANTENNA BOX

Desig.	Description
C1, C2, C3, C4	.001 mfd., 100-volt ceramic disk capacitors
CR1, CR2	1N34 diodes, or equivalent
J1, J2, J3, J4, J5	chassis-type coaxial jacks
JP1, JP2, JP3	standard phone jacks
L1	28" of RG 59/U coaxial cable (see text)
M	0-1 milliampere dc meter
PL	standard phone plug
R1	47-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor
R2	25K, 1/4-watt volume control, C1 taper
Relay	DPDT relay, 110 volt ac coil
S1	SPDT toggle switch
chassis	Minibox, (Bud CU-2109)
Misc.	36" of small-dia. hookup wire, line cord and plug, 2-conductor cable

additional switch in the antenna box for this purpose.

Check for Antenna Efficiency. With the antenna box connected to receiver, transmitter, and antenna, as in Fig 4, throw the SWR bridge switch (S1) to "Forward" and tune the transmitter as usual. As the transmitter is loaded, the antenna box meter will indicate output. The meter reading will be proportional to the frequency; that is, it will take about 75 watts to give a full meter deflection on 80 meters, and much less for full deflection on 10 meters. Bridge sensitivity is controlled by R2.

In the "Forward" position, the meter indicates power being fed into the antenna, and can be used as a simple output indicator to aid in tuning.

In the "Reverse" position, the SWR bridge measures the reflected power, or standing waves, present in the antenna feedline. Reflected power, stated simply, is power which is not fed into the antenna and radiated as signal. The greater the reflected power, or SWR, the more inefficient the antenna.

To find the actual standing wave ratio of an antenna, note the "Forward" and "Reverse" meter readings and use the following formula:

$$\text{SWR} = \frac{\text{Forward Current} + \text{Reverse Current}}{\text{Forward Current} - \text{Reverse Current}}$$

Ideally, the resulting ratio derived should be 1:1; however, this is not possible even with the best antennas.

Any efficient antenna system will closely approach an SWR of 1:1. An antenna with a high SWR indicates that the feedline is not matched properly to the antenna, or the antenna is not resonant to the operating frequency. This can be remedied with the aid of the SWR bridge.

The bridge is more sensitive on the higher amateur bands. Also, it will give larger readings with higher power, though it will operate satisfactorily with transmitters having power inputs as low as 30 to 50 watts. The unit should not be used with transmitters having an input of over 300 watts.

Black Light for Fluorescent Experiments

ULTRA violet, black light is used "to see the invisible" in a *Magic Glo* kit offered by Edmund Scientific Co.

A fascinating device for those interested in the science of fluorescence, the kit produces only long-wave black light—completely harmless to the eyes—but causes fluorescence in more than 3000 substances. It is suitable for many experiments, for studying fluorescent rock collections, and for fun-filled science stunts.

The set includes a *Magic Glo* lamp, stand, invisible water paints, ink, fluorescent crayon, trace powder, pen, brushes, and fluorescent rock specimens. Instructions tell how to perform over 40 experiments and explains the facts about black light.

Priced at \$10.95 postpaid, the *Magic Glo* kit is available from Edmund Scientific Co., Dept. RTE, Barrington, N. J.

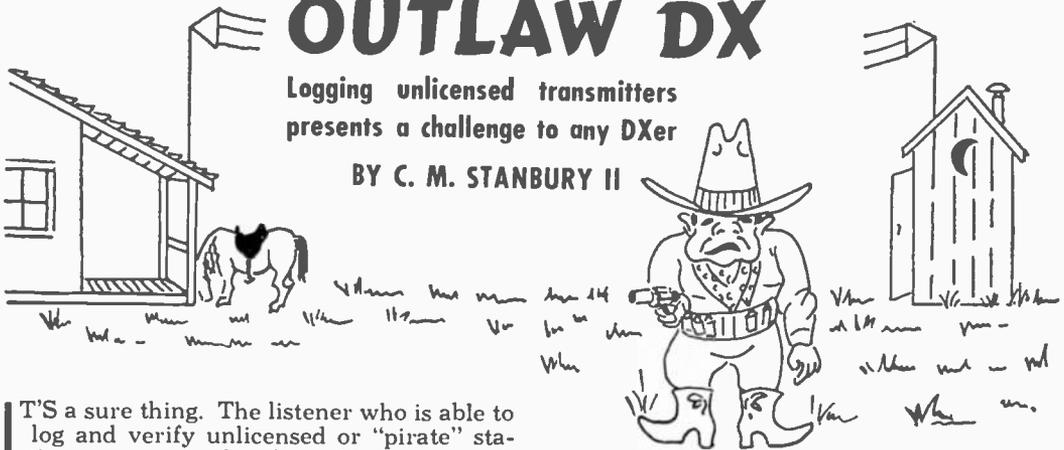


"Hold it! I forgot to load the satellite's recorder."

OUTLAW DX

Logging unlicensed transmitters presents a challenge to any DXer

BY C. M. STANBURY II



IT'S a sure thing. The listener who is able to log and verify unlicensed or "pirate" stations can consider himself a top rank DXer. In fact, just to hear one of these elusive fish is an accomplishment. What does it take?—know-how, patience, and luck. The first we'll give you here: the other two you'll have to acquire on your own.

Pirate transmitters fall into three categories. First, there are those operated simply for the fun of it. This type is the oldest, dating back to the "roaring '20s"—the pioneer days of radio. According to legend, one unlicensed station in the Ohio valley has been on the air for over 30 years. If the story is true, this crafty veteran is an exception. Most such outlets stay on the air only a few months: either the FCC catches them, or the operators lose their interest, or their nerve. Transmitting without a license is, of course, a federal offense.

How Do You Hear Them? Constantly check clear broadcast band channels, especially during daylight hours. As very low power is used (seldom more than 10 watts), no interference can be bucked. In the Northeast 1200 kc is a popular spot; in the Pacific Northwest, it might be 670 kc. Another stunt is to move just above the BCB, 1610 through 1620 kc, easily tuned on most AM receivers. Also watch for harmonics, which are never suppressed, often almost as strong as the fundamental frequency.

Not every "joy broadcaster" follows such rules. WCBJ in Gilberts, Ill. (Fig. 1), for ex-

ample, estimated its power at 50 watts and transmitted on 1555 kc. It was heard at least 300 miles away. Fortunately, there are other ways to spot unlicensed broadcasters. Announcing sounds unprofessional, and commercials are rare, although sometimes they are made up or borrowed—one young man went so far as to tape record a USAF recruiting program. The final test is modulation, frequently distorted; some such stations are best heard when tuned slightly to one side of the carrier frequency.

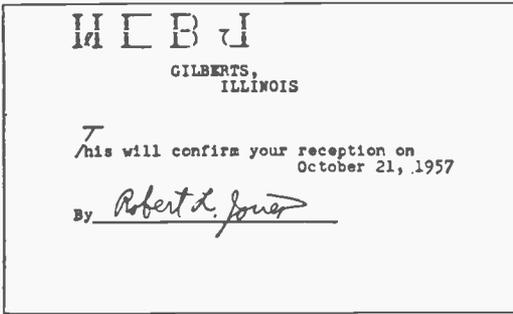
Now, will they verify? Very often, if you can come up with the correct address and include a prepared QSL card which merely has to be signed and mailed back to you, they will (despite a possible \$5000 fine, if caught). That address is the hard part. It requires careful listening for names, streets, or any other possible clue. In connection with such detective work, a telephone directory and street map of the city or town involved will be most helpful.

Not a Game. Here in the U. S., joy broadcasters are the only outlaw type found, but in many other parts of the world secret radio stations are a deadly serious proposition. This second category is represented by rebel voices operating from the back of a truck, aboard ship, or secretly from a neighboring country. On such a "wanted" list we would find the Red-backed Radio España Independente, a station

TABLE A—UNLICENSED SHORT WAVE TRANSMITTERS

KC/S	STATION	NOTES
6000	Radio Swan	Unlicensed but not clandestine, jammed
6340	FLN	
6430	Algerian Renaissance Radio	Interfere with each other deliberately
	FLN	
6960	Algerian Renaissance Radio	Jammed
11260	Radio España Independente	Jammed
11835	Radio España Independente	After government Radio Alger signs off
12160	Algerian Renaissance Radio	Jammed
	Radio España Independente	Jammed

All frequencies, except that of Radio Swan, are subject to variation, and other channels may also be used.



The author's prepared QSL from outlaw WCBI. This card was signed and mailed a few hours before the FCC closed the station.

of the FLN (Arab nationalist movement in Algeria), and Algerian Renaissance Radio (extreme right wing enemy of the FLN), plus many less permanent SW fixtures. These are all categorized as "clandestine," thus excluding such stations as Radio Swan, which has no license but is completely out in the open.

While clandestine transmitters seldom have power comparable to Radio Moscow or the Voice of America, they do have enough watts to carry them around the world when conditions are right. Rebel stations usually choose frequencies outside those bands allocated for SW broadcasting (some licensed stations do the same), which greatly reduces interference and makes them easier for the DXer to spot. Typical programming consists of long-winded emotional speeches interspersed occasionally with band music. As with our first group of pirates, modulation is often not perfect, but here distortion takes the form of a hum. Occasionally such a station may be jammed.

It is virtually impossible to verify reception of clandestine short wave broadcasts.

For Profit. Outlaws in our third category present exactly the opposite situation: they are difficult to hear, but QSL readily. These commercial stations operate on shipboard in international waters off Western Europe for the purpose of breaking state radio monopolies enjoyed by every European government except those of Greece, West Germany, Portugal, and Spain. Broadcasting from on board ship is prohibited by the International Telecommunications Union, and it is this fact which distinguishes these outlets from similar but more powerful stations transmitting from tiny Andorra, Luxembourg, and Monaco for precisely the same purpose.

This device is certainly not new. The world's first radio pirate ship was RXKR, operating off the California coast in 1933 under Panamanian registry. However, its purpose was not quite so worthy. RXKR operated as a floating casino, and broadcasts were designed to sell gambling.

Although the modern commercial pirates serve legitimate interests, many groups oppose them, and while such broadcasters will probably increase in number, there are at present only three of them. Radio Veronica (sometimes using the call VRON) transmits on 1533 kc off the Netherlands coast. Radio Nord—not far from Stockholm, Sweden—uses 602 kc 24 hours a day.

While reception of these two is difficult, it is certainly not impossible. With a dropping sunspot count and better medium wave reception, BCB DXers using communications receivers (especially listeners in the East and Midwest) stand a good chance of bagging them. The third station, Radio Mercur, operates on FM (88 mc), and is therefore an almost impossible catch.

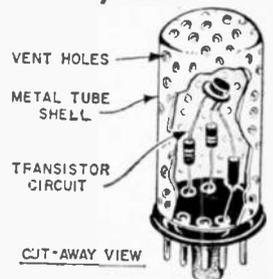
Reports for Radio Veronica go to P.O. Box 244, Hilversum, Netherlands, and those for Radio Nord to Report Control, Radio Nord, Stockholm 3, Sweden.

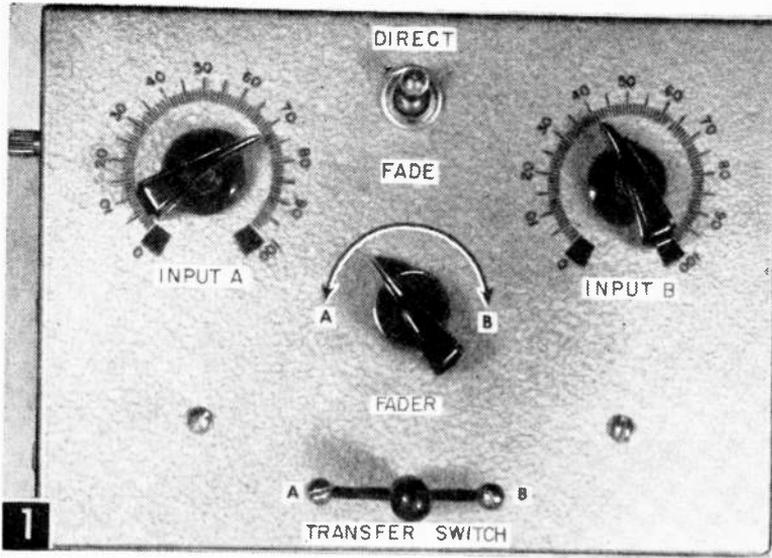
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Tube Shells House Tiny Circuits

- Discarded metal vacuum tube shells make neat shielded housings for plug-in relays, transistors, and diode circuits. Pry the base from the tube and discard the innards. Solder in your transistor circuit making connections to the base pins, and you have a plug-in device that fits tube sockets. If components such as resistors radiate heat, then drill enough vent holes to provide an adequate air circulation.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.





Front-panel view of two-channel mixer well-suited for use with high-fidelity equipment—and inexpensive!

phones, phono pick-ups, tuners, etc. The two inputs are fed into separate jacks (J1 and J2), through separate "Level" controls (R1 and R2) and into separate amplifiers (V1A and V1B).

Amplified, the signals are then fed through separate sides of the Transfer Switch (SW1), through separate sides of the Function Switch (SW2), and into separate sides of the Fader Control (R7). The signals, still separated, each go to a grid of a dual cathode-follower stage (V2), whose plates and cathodes are common. Here, mixing occurs. The output is fairly low impedance, permitting up to 100 ft. of microphone cable between the mixer and main amplifier.

The function of the Level controls (R1 and R2) is to equalize the levels of the two incoming signals, so that no gain adjustment will be required when switching from one signal to another.

The Transfer Switch (SW1) is used to switch directly from one signal to another without fading. When in the center position, both signals are passed. Moving the switch to either side permits only the signal selected to go through, grounds out the other.

The Function Switch (SW2) determines whether the signals are to be switched directly by the Transfer Switch or faded into each other by the Fader Control (R7). When in the "Direct" position (as in Fig. 2), the signals go directly to the grids of V2, bypassing the Fader Control.

The Fader Control (R7) is a dual potentiometer, wired so that the gain of one signal is increased as the other is decreased. It must be a linear taper potentiometer connected so that as the shaft turns, resistance increases in one element as it decreases in the other. As shown in Fig. 2 (ignoring the small dotted lines), a standard dual potentiometer may be used and, at midpoint, an equal amount of each signal will pass. The fading action is therefore (turning clockwise) from full signal A to half signal A plus half signal B to full signal B. If it is desired to have no signal at midpoint (with fading action from full signal A to zero to full signal B), the potentiometer must be modified. This modification will be explained later.

HIGH-EFFICIENCY Two-Channel Mixer

By W. F. GEPHART

A MIXER to superimpose voice on recorded music, operate one amplifier from two microphones, etc., should have the following characteristics:

- 1) The input impedance should match the impedances of the devices feeding it and the output should be suitable for high-gain amplifier inputs.
- 2) The input and output impedance should not vary as the mixer's controls are varied.
- 3) The variation in gain for each channel should be smooth from zero to maximum.
- 4) There should be no interaction between controls.
- 5) The mixer should not affect frequency response of the input signals and should not introduce any hum or noise into the signal being fed into the amplifier.
- 6) The mixer should be versatile enough to permit either fading or direct switching or a combination of both.

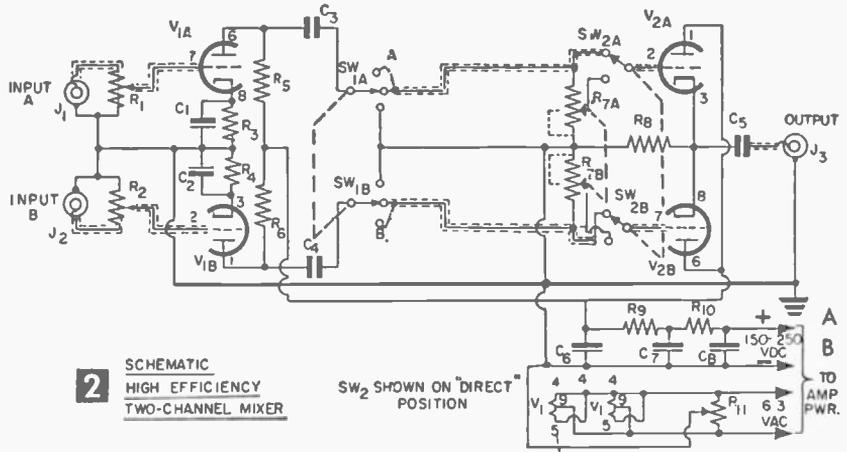
Many mixers do not have all of these characteristics and when used with high-fidelity equipment the results are disappointing. Those that do work well usually have expensive, balanced, pad-type controls—too expensive for most non-professionals. The mixer described in this article, however, can be assembled of inexpensive parts, possesses all of the characteristics mentioned as necessary, and is well-suited for high-fidelity use.

Figure 2, a schematic diagram of the mixer's circuit, shows that the input circuits are designed for high-impedance inputs such as crystal micro-

Figure 2 assumes that external power for the mixer can be secured from the main amplifier. Power requirements are 6.3 volts ac at .7 amps and between 150 and 250 v. dc at 5 ma. This power may be brought in by a four-conductor cord wired directly into the mixer or through a power plug.

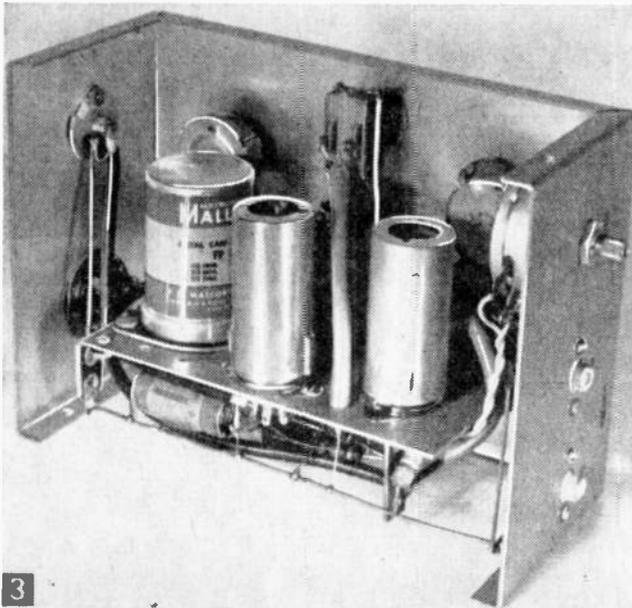
If power from the main amplifier is not available, a built-in power supply, such as that shown in Fig. 6, can be included. Note that the power line is isolated from the chassis and ground by the two filament transformers. This is necessary not only from a standpoint of safety, but also to prevent interaction between the mixer and main amplifier.

To minimize ac hum, a filament balancing control (R11 in Figs. 2 and 6) is provided. If power is secured from a main amplifier with either side of its filament circuit grounded to the chassis, however, this control should not be included. This control should be set after the mixer is connected to the main amplifier and the inputs are plugged in. With no signal (this may require holding your hand over microphone), both Level controls at full gain, and the main amplifier gain turned up until a hum is heard, adjust the Hum



Control for minimum hum in the speaker.

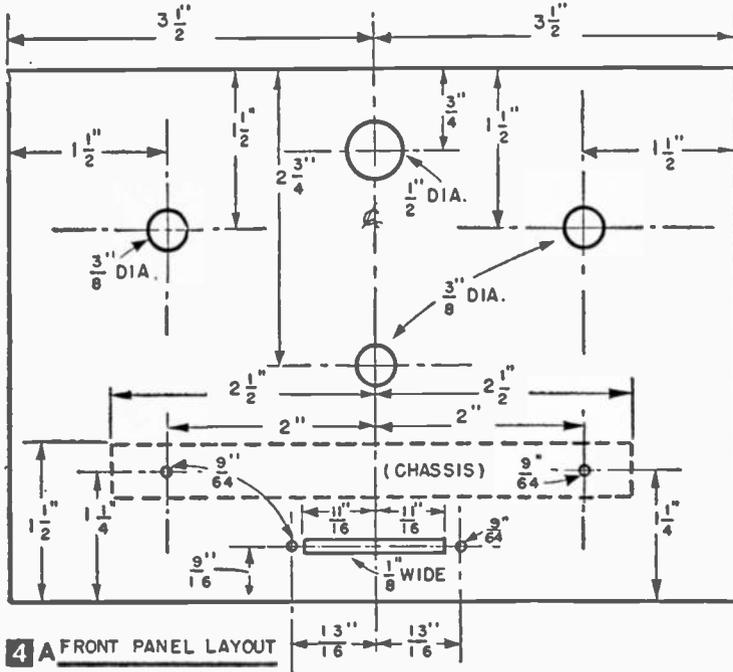
Figure 4 gives the panel and chassis layout for the unit without the power supply. No dimensions are indicated for the mounting of the two Input jacks and Hum Control in one end of the case and the Output jack and power plug at the other end; these can be placed where most convenient. If a power supply is to be built in, a larger box (3½ x 6 x 10 in.) should be used. The same size chassis piece can be used, but it should be mounted to one side, leaving clearance at one end of the box for the two transformers and selenium rectifier. The pilot light and power switch could be placed symmetrically on either side of the Feder Control, on the panel under the Level controls. The Hum Control and both Input and Output jacks would then be on the other end of the case.



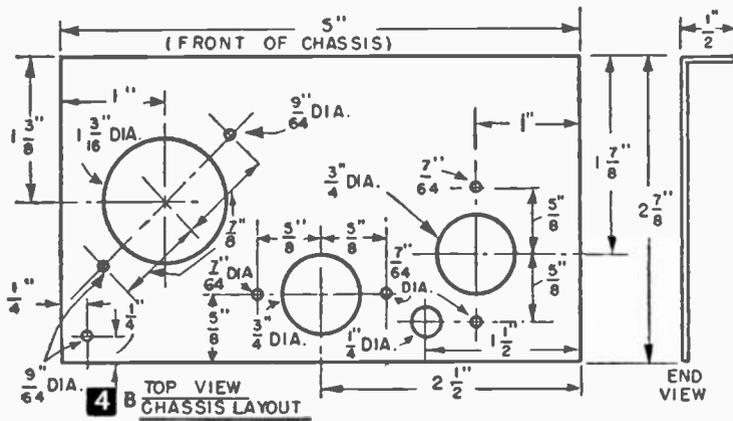
3 Back of panel view of mixer with cover removed. Note Input jacks and Hum Control on end panel at right.

Figure 3, a back view of the mixer, and Figs. 7 and 8 show wiring arrangements. Notice that SW1 (shown in Fig. 8), is mounted with ¾-in. spacers. This particular switch (Mallory 6243) has a very long arm which tends to protrude too far from the mixer's front panel unless mounted in this manner. Also notice that shielded sockets and tube shields are used to reduce hum and interference.

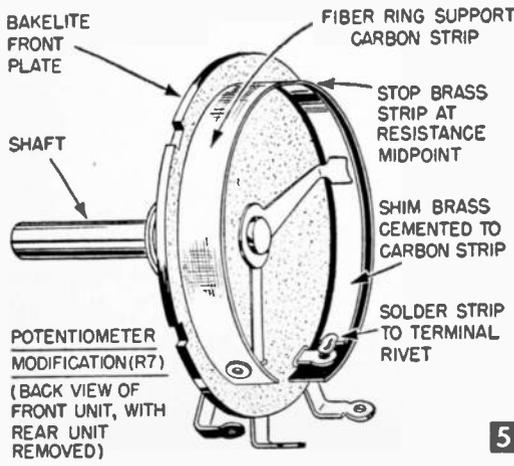
Run the filament leads first, twisting the wires together and keeping them close to the chassis (chassis is made of scrap aluminum, with a ½-in. bend along one side; a convenient source is the side panel of an old 3-in. deep chassis). Be sure to use shielded wire where shown in the schematic and elsewhere if long (over 2 in.) signal leads are used. Generally, it will be best to use plastic-covered shielded wire to prevent the grounded shielding from shorting out against other wiring. Within reason, the larger the diameter of the shielding, the better, since small-diameter shielding has a higher



4 A FRONT PANEL LAYOUT



4 B TOP VIEW CHASSIS LAYOUT



5

capacity which reduces high-frequency response. In some cases, as can be seen in Figs. 7 and 8, two-conductor shielded wire can be used to good advantage. To minimize stray chassis currents, a common ground bus is used and all ground connections are made to it. This bus is grounded to the chassis at the Input and Output jacks.

Modification of Fader Control. The ideal way to provide zero gain on both signals (instead of half-gain) at midpoint would be to have a dual, linear-taper, center-tapped potentiometer of 1 or 2 megohms. But such pots are not normally available. An untapped potentiometer can be "shorted out" as shown in Fig. 5 if it has a removable back, and if the front and rear sections can be separated. The clockwise half of one potentiometer and the counter-clockwise half of the other is shorted to ground (see small dotted lines on R7 in Fig. 2) at midpoint. Turning the shaft one way moves one arm toward the grid (with decreasing resistance and therefore increasing signal), while the other arm stays on the shorted-to-ground section. This results in fading action from full signal A to zero to full signal B.

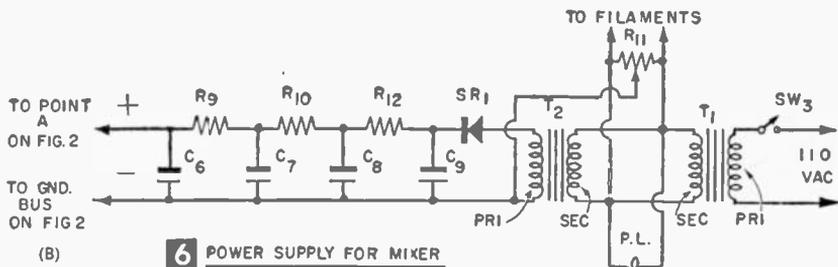
To modify the potentiometer (use a 2-meg. pot.), cut a strip of shim brass (as thin as is available) the width of the potentiometer carbon strip. Using an accurate ohmmeter, adjust pot's arm to the exact midpoint, and mark it carefully. Cut the brass strip to a length slightly in excess of the circumferential distance from the midpoint of the carbon strip to the end terminal, and cement it (using contact cement) to the inner side of the strip (as shown in Fig. 5). Solder one end to the lug rivet at the end of the strip. Do the same to the other half of the dual potentiometer, using the opposite segment of the carbon strip. While every effort should be made to have the unsoldered end of the brass strips at the same point when the potentiometer is re-assembled, a little variation won't hurt since the midpoint is the point of lowest gain.

To use the mixer, connect the input and output cables and balance the hum. Then set both Level controls to midpoint and adjust the main amplifier gain to a satisfactory level for the weaker of the two input signals. The Function Switch should be on "Direct" and the two inputs can be switched with the Transfer Switch to determine which is the weaker signal. After the main amplifier gain has been adjusted, adjust the Level Control for the weaker signal to bring it up to the level of the other signal, switching with the Transfer Switch for comparison. Inputs to the mixer are now balanced.

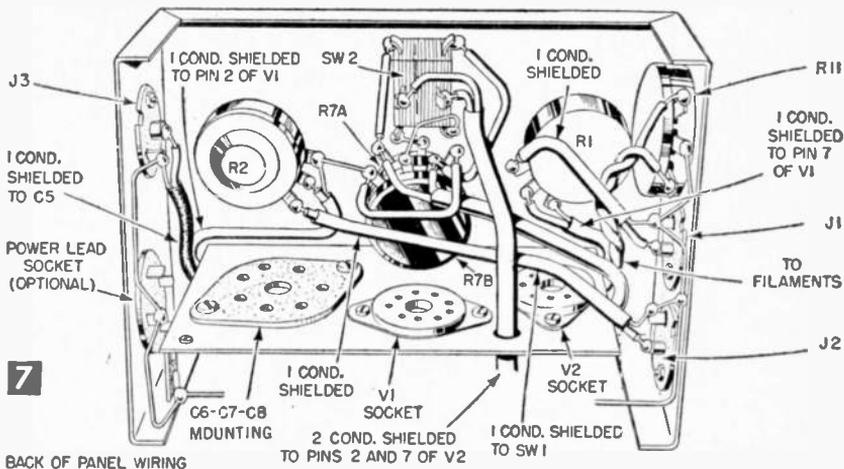
If direct switching is desired, leave the Function Switch on "Direct" and use the Transfer Switch to select either or both inputs as desired.

If fading from one signal to another is desired, leave the Transfer Switch in the center position and switch the Function Switch to "Fade." With the Fader Control at midpoint, both signals (at half volume) will be heard, and turning the control either way will diminish one signal and increase the other.

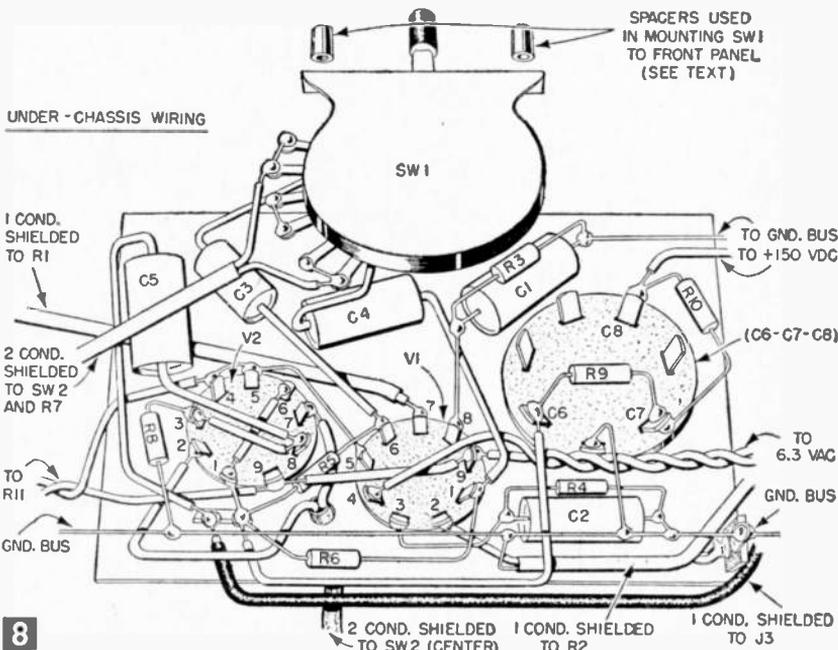
If, after a period of direct switching, it is desired to fade out the last signal instead of making a direct cut-off, first turn the Fader Control to maximum gain for the signal being heard. Leave the Transfer Switch in the proper signal



(B) **6** POWER SUPPLY FOR MIXER



7 BACK OF PANEL WIRING
(TUBES AND SHIELDS REMOVED FOR CLARITY)



8 UNDER-CHASSIS WIRING

(the one being heard) position, and switch the Function Switch to "Fade." The second signal will still be grounded by the Transfer Switch and the first signal will still be connected directly to the grid of V2—but through the Fader Control at zero resistance. When desired, turn the Fader

MATERIALS LIST—TWO-CHANNEL MIXER

R1, R2—.5 meg. potentiometers*
 R3, R4—1500 ohm, 1/2 watt
 R5, R6—.1 meg. 1/2 watt
 R7—Dual 1 meg. potentiometers* (See text)
 R8—47000 ohm, 1/2 watt
 R9—15000 ohm, 1 watt, wire-wound
 R10—10000 ohm, 1 watt, wire-wound
 R11—200 ohm, 2 watt potentiometer (Mallory C200P or M200PK)
 C1, C2—10 mfd, 25 volt
 C3, C4—.05 mfd, 300 volt
 C5—.2 mfd, 300 volt
 C6, C7—20 mfd, 250 volt } electrolytic
 C8—40 mfd, 250 volt } Mallory FP-320, Sprague TVL 3540 electrolytic
 SW1—DP 3 pos. Lever Switch (Mallory 6243 or Switchcraft 3036L)
 SW2—DPDT toggle switch
 J1, J2, J3—Phono Jacks #
 V1—12AX7
 V2—12AU7

Case—Bud Minibox 3 x 5 x 7"
 Tube sockets and shields, knobs, shielded wire, etc.
 Additional and Substitute Parts Required If Power Supply Is To Be Included. (See Fig. 6)

T1—Filament Transformer: Secondary 6.3 volts @ 1 amp
 T2—Filament Transformer: Secondary 6.3 volts @ .5 amp
 SR1—20 ma. selenium rectifier
 R12—5000-ohm, 1-watt, wire-wound
 C9—40 mfd, 150-volt, electrolytic
 SW3—SPST toggle switch
 PL—6.3-volt pilot light and jeweled socket
 If power supply is used, larger, low-voltage quadruple condenser unit can be used to act as C6, C7, C8 & C9; such as Mallory FP 312 (100-80-60-40 mfd @ 150 volts).
 * All potentiometers must be linear taper
 # Jacks may be varied to suit needs; however, adapters made by Switchcraft can be used to adapt various microphone plugs to phono jacks.

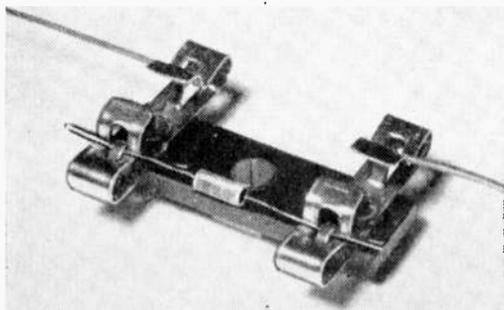
Control toward the center position, fading out the signal. The other signal will not fade in since it is grounded out at the Transfer Switch. The

same operation could be performed with the Level controls but this would unbalance the input levels.

Germanium Crystal Diode Connector for Experimenters

• With the increasing popularity of germanium crystal diodes, radio experimenters and crystal set builders are continually changing these crystals around from one circuit to another. The wire leads become shorter and shorter from continual nicking, bending, or soldering, and sometimes the leads break off at the body of the crystal.

To avoid these troubles, make a connector consisting of a pair of twin Fahnestock clips mounted on a strip of Bakelite (see photo). Insert the crystal diode in one side of the clips and make connections to the diode on the other side of the clips as shown. This device also allows two crystals to be connected in parallel, as is sometimes done to increase the current-carrying capacity of germanium diodes. If you do not have a pair of twin clips, simply fasten four clips to a Bakelite or wood base. To insert a crystal into the clips, simply press both clips at once and slip the leads into the clips one at a time. This method makes it unnecessary to bend the leads at all.

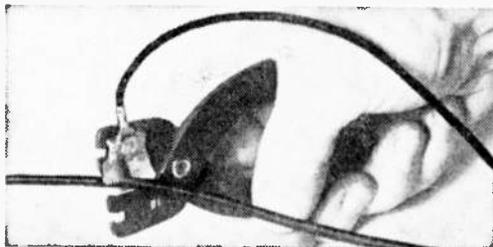


Fuse Holder Eases Testing

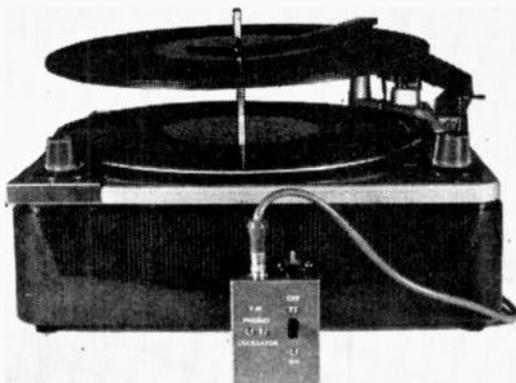
• Ever wish there were some way you could hang on to both of your test prods with one hand while the other works the meter knob? Take one of those fuse holders used when you replace a pigtail fuse with an ordinary fuse and snap the barrels of your test prods into it. You can often touch the red prod to a hot terminal and the other to a chassis ground point nearby. If the two test points are located farther apart, take the barrel of each prod out of the clips at the lower end of the holder and this will put the prod tips farther apart. You can even use the fuse holder to keep pairs of test leads from becoming separated when many are stored together.

Insulated-Wire Tester

• Convert your Christmas tree lamp tester for insulated-wire testing. Solder an insulated wire lead directly to toothed electrode so temporary connections can be made to insulated wires in radio and electrical test work. Sharp teeth on the tester cut through the insulation and contact



the wire without damaging the insulation. Connect 2 of these testers to an ac voltmeter for electrical work, or, to a volt-ohm-milliammeter for radio service work and experimental work. Testers have fiber handles which make them safe for use on high voltages.—ARTHUR TRAUFFER.



Oscillator permits FM reproduction through FM or TV receiver with any record changer.

A Compact FM Phono Oscillator

BY JOE A. ROLF, K5JOK

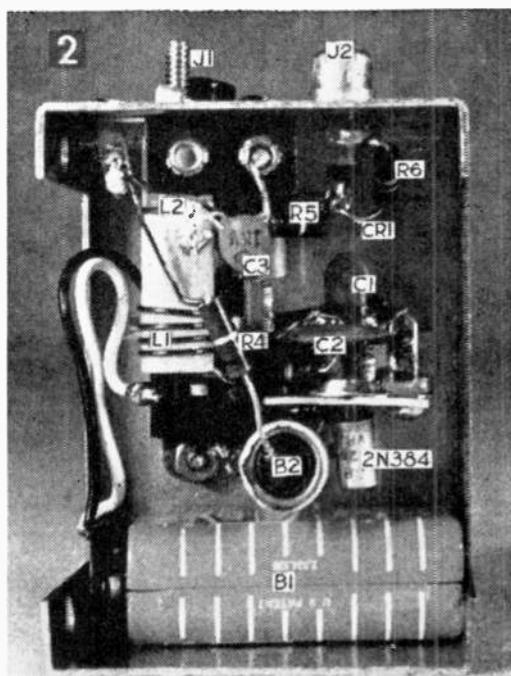
STANDARD phono oscillators have been used for years to reproduce records through AM and FM radio systems. As for quality reproduction, they have left much to be desired; but the versatile, transistorized unit in Fig. 1, which can be built for \$10 or less, will satisfy even the most discriminating listener.

This phono oscillator presents many other uses. With a crystal or ceramic microphone it can be handled as a remote wireless mike, provided one of the resistors (R6) is omitted to improve modulation. It can also serve as a "baby sitter." In any case, you will find it capable of surprising reliability and fidelity.

The unit overcomes the frequency response shortcomings of the typical AM oscillator. It is designed for use with FM systems and TV receivers which are capable of greater fidelity than AM systems. This is true even with the majority of low cost FM table models.

The usual disadvantage of FM-type oscillators is one of modulation. Past units have required either a makeshift cartridge modulator or a complicated reactance type, which meant modification of the record changer, erratic performance, and added construction costs. This is avoided by the use of a unique diode modulator which is easily adjusted.

The **Oscillator Circuit**, shown in Fig. 3 is a common-base configuration using an RCA 2N384 transistor powered by the 9-volt battery, B1. The circuit is conventional with the exception of the diode modulator which consists of components CR-1, R4, R5, and B2. The diode, CR-1, is a 500-milliamp replacement-type silicon rectifier. One of its characteristics is that its shunt capacity varies with re-



Interior view showing parts layout.

verse bias voltage. By varying this reverse bias, the shunt capacity can be changed as much as 20 mmfd and the rectifier can be used as a small electrically controlled variable capacitor. The function of battery B2 is to furnish the required bias of 1.5 volts. R4 provides a high resistance between the diode and ground.

**What's Your
Radio-TV Theory Quotient?**

By JOHN A. COMSTOCK

Think you know your radio and television theory fairly well? Or are you a bit rusty on some points? Here's a test designed to reveal how much you really do know of the theory behind radio and TV. If you score 18 or more correct, your TQ is excellent; 15 to 18 correct it's good; 12 to 15, fair; 12 or less—you need to brush up on theory!

1. A _____ and _____ make up a resonant circuit (fill in the blanks).
2. A resonant circuit is said to be tuned when:
 - a) The inductive reactance equals the capacitive reactance
 - b) The inductive reactance is greater than the capacitive reactance
 - c) When total resistance is zero
 - d) None of the answers given above
3. When a resistor of 10 ohms is placed in parallel with another resistance of _____ ohms, the total resistance in such a circuit is 5 ohms.
4. A resistor of 10 ohms, 10 watts, is in parallel with another of the same resistance and wattage rating. What amount of power can be dissipated by the two?
5. The unit of measurement of impedance is the:
 - a) Farad
 - b) Ohm
 - c) Rel
 - d) Henry
6. Disregarding losses, the amount of power in the secondary of a transformer is the same as that in the primary winding.
 - a) True
 - b) False
7. When a _____ of 15 microfarads is placed in parallel with one of the 10 microfarads, the total _____ equals:
 - a) 25 microfarads
 - b) 15 microfarads
 - c) 30 microhenries
 - d) 25 microhenries
8. The device used to convert sound energy into electrical energy is a:
 - a) Loudspeaker
 - b) Microphone
 - c) Antenna
 - d) Picture tube
9. A transducer is a:
 - a) Microphone
 - b) Loudspeaker
 - c) Light bulb
 - d) All of these devices
10. The _____ element in a transistor serves the same purpose as a cathode in a vacuum tube.

11. The n-p-n and p-n-p transistors are:
 - a) Junction type
 - b) Point-contact type
12. In television, interlaced scanning is used to:
 - a) Widen channel
 - b) Reduce flicker
 - c) Increase frame rate
 - d) _____
13. At what frequency does the horizontal scanning generator operate in a TV speaker?
 - a) 30 cps
 - b) 60 cps
 - c) 6 Mc
 - d) 15,750 cps
14. The sound transmitter at a TV station employs _____ modulation.
15. S _____ signals are sent in the composite video signal to maintain the correct beam scanning pattern on the receiver screen as at the camera pick-up tube.
16. In the United States, a) negative, b) positive, picture tube phase transmission is used.
17. What is an intercarrier type TV receiver?
18. The blanking signals are transmitted to _____ the electron beam in the picture tube during _____.
19. In color TV, what signal corresponds to the video signal in a black and white system?
20. The video transmitter at a color TV station employs amplitude modulation.
 - a) True
 - b) False

▶ **Answers** ◀

1. Capacitor (or capacitance); inductance (or coil).
2. a) The inductive reactance equals the capacitive reactance.
3. 10 ohms $\frac{(R_1 \times R_2)}{(R_1 + R_2)}$
4. The total of the wattage ratings, 20 watts.
5. b) Ohm.
6. True (the law of conservation of energy).
7. Capacitor; capacitance; a) 25 microfarads.
8. b) Microphone.
9. d) All of the devices.
10. Emitter.
11. a) Junction type.
12. b) Reduce flicker.
13. d) 15,750 cps.
14. Frequency.
15. Sync. (or synchronization).
16. a) Negative phase transmission—white maximum signal, black minimum signal.
17. A TV receiver that uses a common I.F. for amplifying both picture and sound.
18. Blank out; retrace.
19. The "Y" or luminosity signal, a combination of the three colors.
20. a) True.

Applause Meter

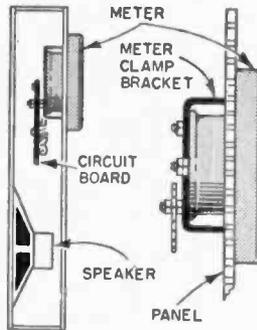
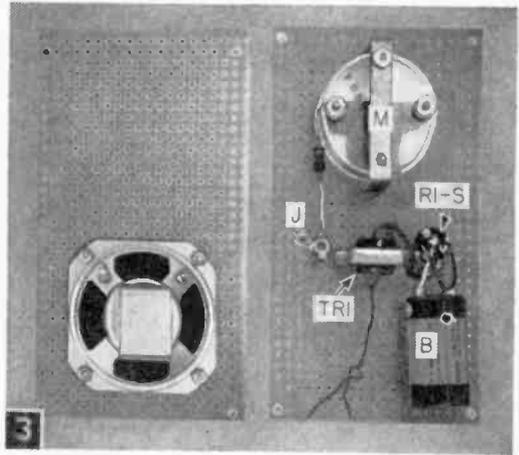
This inexpensive and compact applause and sound level meter has plenty of reserve gain and a headphone output. It can double as a hearing aid or remote "listener"

By FORREST H. FRANTZ, SR.



Small, inexpensive and tops in performance for price, that's this sound-level, applause meter.

A COMBINATION applause and sound level meter is a device that is both useful and entertaining. If you should be looking for a nice quiet location for your new home, for instance, this instrument will help you do the job scientifically. More probable jobs would be locating rattles in cars, vibrations in machinery, and even termites in woodwork.



THE METER IS HELD IN PLACE ON THE PANEL BY THE METER CLAMP BRACKET

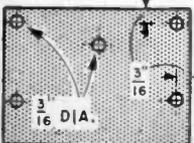
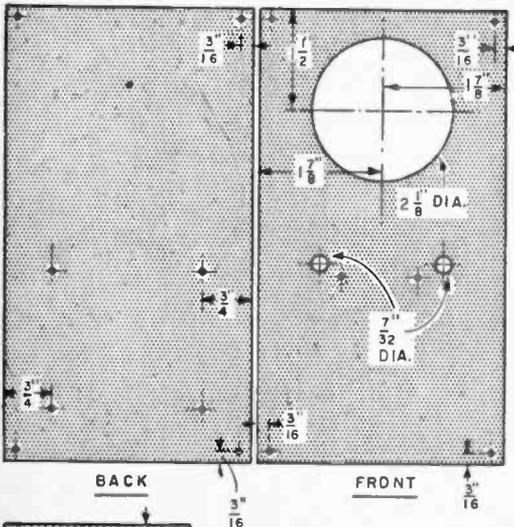
4

And when those amateur contests are held, here's your scoring device. We'll say no more about what it can do; as soon as you've constructed it, you'll start to find uses to which to put it.

High-precision sound level meters cost several hundred dollars. They're made out of the highest quality components and they have high caliber circuitry wired into them. As

an experimenter, you don't need—and probably can't afford—such precision. This meter can be built for about \$14 less headphones and battery.

To achieve a slim package you'll need wood strips of the type used for garden trellises. These strips are $\frac{5}{16}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. You need two of them $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, and two 3 in. long. Glue and brad them together to form a frame on which the $3\frac{11}{16}$ x $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. perforated Bakelite front and back panels will



2

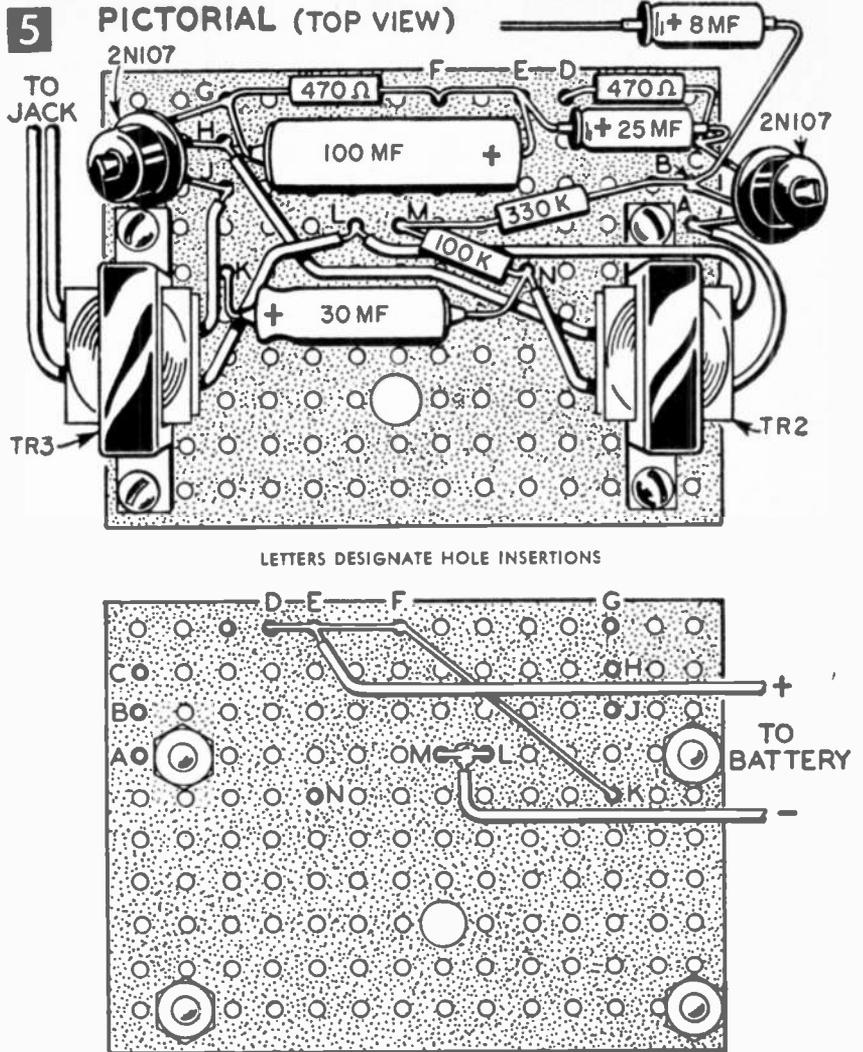
fit. I enameled my frame gray, but almost any color goes nicely with the perforated boards.

Drill the front and back panels as shown in Fig. 2. I used a fly cutter to cut the 2 1/8-in. meter hole. A coping saw will do just as well if you take some time to trim your work with a file. When you drill or saw the boards, back them with wood to prevent splitting. The holes at the corners are used to fasten the boards to the wooden frame.

The small perforated board is the wiring board. It's cut with a hack saw from the small sheet of perforated Bakelite board listed in the Materials List and is mounted on the meter in the final assembly. The only work required on the back panel is the mounting of the loudspeaker, which will serve as a microphone. (A loudspeaker is used in preference to a microphone

because it is less directional and more sensitive.) When it is mounted, saw off the long meter mounting screws (not its terminal screws) to a length of 1/2 in. from the back of the meter. Fasten the end of the screw to be discarded in a vise to do the sawing, and support the meter gently with your hand. Then shorten the volume control (R1-S) shaft to a length of 5/8 in. from the front of the bushing. Again, the end to be discarded is the end you should fasten in the vise.

Now, secure the meter M, the jack J, the transformer TR-1, and the 10K volume control to the front panel. The meter is fastened to the panel as shown in Fig. 4. Connect the diode D and the battery as shown in Fig. 3 and complete the wiring for the transformer winding marked

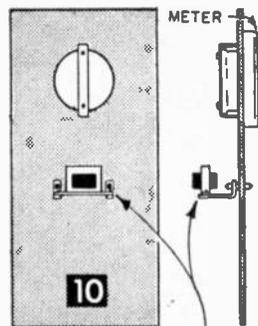
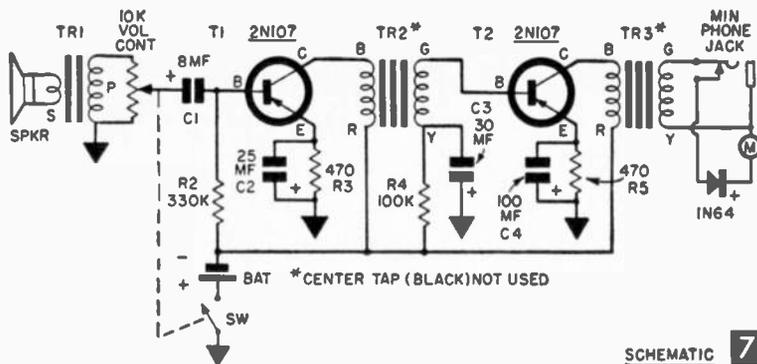


6

PICTORIAL (BOTTOM VIEW)

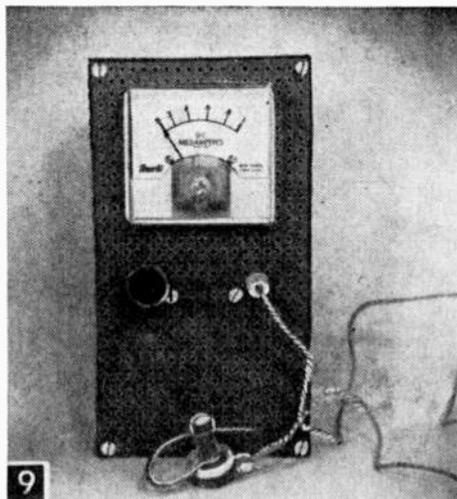
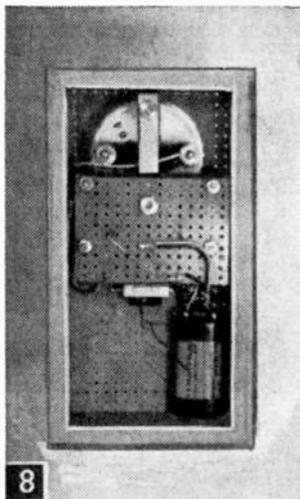
"P." You can use six penlite cells (#7) in series to obtain 9 v., three cells in the location occupied by the battery in my model, three on the other side of the board. If you place the front and back panels on the frame, you'll be able to place these batteries more easily. Be sure that they don't short-circuit. You'll want to do some insulating with tape after you complete the entire construction job.

Now you're ready to wire the circuit board. Figures 5 and 6 will help you in mounting the components, the circuit itself is shown in Fig. 7. Connections are made by forcing the component pigtail leads through the perforations and soldering. Excess lead length is clipped off on the side of the board shown in Fig. 6. Note that the plus lead of C3 is used to form a common return, or



SCHEMATIC 7

IF YOU EXPERIENCE FEEDBACK, MOUNT TRANSFORMER (TR1) PARALLEL TO THE PANEL, ON BRACKETS, INSTEAD OF DIRECTLY ON THE PANEL



and fasten the back to the wooden frame with wood screws.

The front of the completed instrument is shown in Fig. 9. To test it, turn the switch *On* and advance the volume control. Whistle or make some other noise. You should get deflection before you turn the gain all the way up because this is a very sensitive instrument. Listening with the earphone will be helpful. Note that the meter is disconnected

"ground," for the battery through the switch.

Use rosin-core solder for all connections and use a hot, clean soldering iron. Grasp the pigtailed of the transistors between the transistor body and the point at which heat is applied, thus shunting heat away from the transistor during soldering. Tape up (or clip off) the center tap leads on TR2 and TR3; you won't be using them.

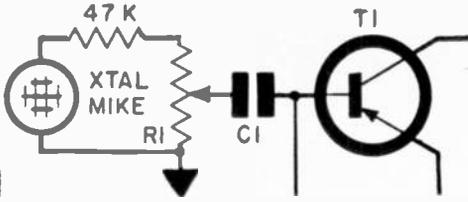
After you've completed the construction of the amplifier, you're ready to assemble the three sub-assemblies you've prepared. First, fasten the front panel to the wooden frame with wood screws. Then place the amplifier within the case and solder the leads from the secondary of TR3 to the phone jack. Connect a lead from the phone jack to the negative terminal of M, connect C1 to the center lead of the volume control, and fasten a lead from the ground bus on the amplifier to the switch.

Now place the amplifier on the back of the meter and fasten the lower nut (which holds the meter clamp bracket against the meter panel) to hold the circuit board in place. Finally, fasten the negative return from the amplifier to the battery. The back of the completed instrument, with the exception of the speaker-mike, is shown in Fig. 8. Solder the leads on the side of the transformer marked "S" to the loudspeaker terminals,

MATERIALS LIST—APPLAUSE METER

	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt carbon resistors, 1% tolerance
R3, R5	470 ohms
R4	100K
R2	330K
R1-S	10K miniature volume control & switch (Lafayette VC-28)
C1	8 mfd, 6v ultra-miniature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette P6-8)
C3	30 mfd, 6v miniature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette CF-104)
C2	25 mfd, 6v ultra-miniature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette P6-25)
C4	100 mfd, 6v miniature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette CF-106)
MIKE	$2\frac{1}{2}$ " PM loudspeaker, 10-ohm voice coil
TR1	2K/10 ohm output transformer (Lafayette TR-93)
TR2, TR3	10K/2K driver transformer (Lafayette TR-96)
T1, T2	2N107 transistor (General Electric)
D	1N64 diode (General Electric)
J	subminiature phone jack (Lafayette MS-282)
M	0-1 ma meter (Shurite 8300Z)
B	battery (Mallory TR146F) (See text for less expensive alternates)
1	sheet of miniature perforated Bakelite board (Lafayette MS-304)
2	$3\frac{1}{4}$ " x $6\frac{3}{4}$ " miniature perforated Bakelite boards (Lafayette MS-305)
1	3K headphone (Lafayette AR-46; the jack is supplied with the headphone and does not have to be obtained separately if the headphone is obtained from Lafayette)
1	miniature knob (Lafayette MS-185)

All circuit components can be obtained from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Tpke., Syosset, N. Y.



11

when the earphone is plugged in. If you don't hear anything, or if you don't get a deflection of the meter when the earphone is disconnected, turn the amplifier off and check your wiring.

If you get a squeal on the phone, or a constant full-scale deflection of the meter without having an input noise, you're having feedback trouble and you may have to shorten some of the input and output leads or turn TR-1 sideways and mount it on a bracket as shown in Fig. 10 to eliminate magnetic coupling.

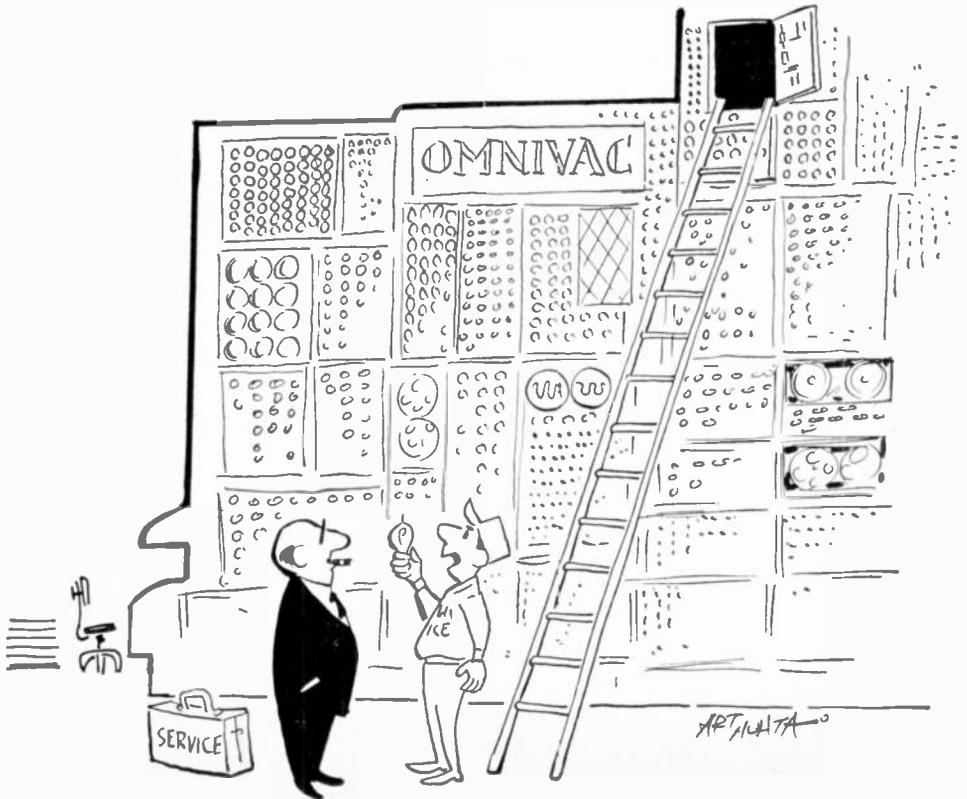
Since both sides of the instrument case are perforated, the speaker-mike is sensitive to sound from front or back, a decided advantage. In order to be able to make comparisons of readings, provide the volume control with a scale marked in India ink on the front panel or fasten a paper scale on the panel with Carter's Rubber Cement. Place an index mark on the knob with a triangular file and fill it with white India ink to make it stand out. My model doesn't have this

feature, but it's worth adding. Then, if the sound level or applause hits peaks that require a reduction in the volume control setting, you can readily interpret levels without loss of reference by using the control setting in conjunction with the meter reading.

There are some modifications to the sound level-applause meter that you may wish to incorporate. One, meter response is fast; if you want to slow it down so that it will tend to hold peaks, connect an electrolytic capacitor across the terminals of the meter. Use from 10 to 100 mfd depending on how "slow" you want to make the meter; a 6 μ capacitor is adequate.

If you want to use a crystal microphone instead of the loudspeaker, eliminate TR1 and connect the mike as in Fig. 11.

There it is—an inexpensive sound level meter that can be used for many measurements. It has a microphone to convert sound to electrical energy; and attenuator (the volume control) to choose a range; an amplifier to get the signal up to strength to drive a meter through the rectifier; and a phone jack to listen in if you wish. These are the features that you find on an expensive instrument. If you're wondering how a two-transistor instrument can be so sensitive, the answer lies in the transformer coupling which provides better match between the transistors and enables us to work them more efficiently.



"Some wise guy put in a 40-watt bulb in place of a 6CL6 power tube."



Determining leakage current at various collector voltages. Transistor under test is in socket at right of large meter.

HERE'S a valuable addition for the experimenter's lab which will perform more transistor checks than any commercial unit we have yet seen in the under-\$100 class. You can build it for \$30 to \$65, depending on how you buy the parts.

Most economy-priced transistor testers indicate only the overall current gain, with a fixed input signal at a fixed supply voltage. The checker in Figs. 1 and 2 will, in addition, measure actual dc leakage current, net current gain and ac voltage gain at low inputs.

If you live in a metropolitan area, you can buy nearly everything except the two audio transformers in surplus stores for an overall cost of \$30 to \$35. Value of all new parts, as listed in the mail order catalogs, is slightly under \$65—still a substantial saving. Using surplus meters, as I did, will reduce the cost about \$14. Substituting 5% resistors for 1% resistors could cut out another \$5.

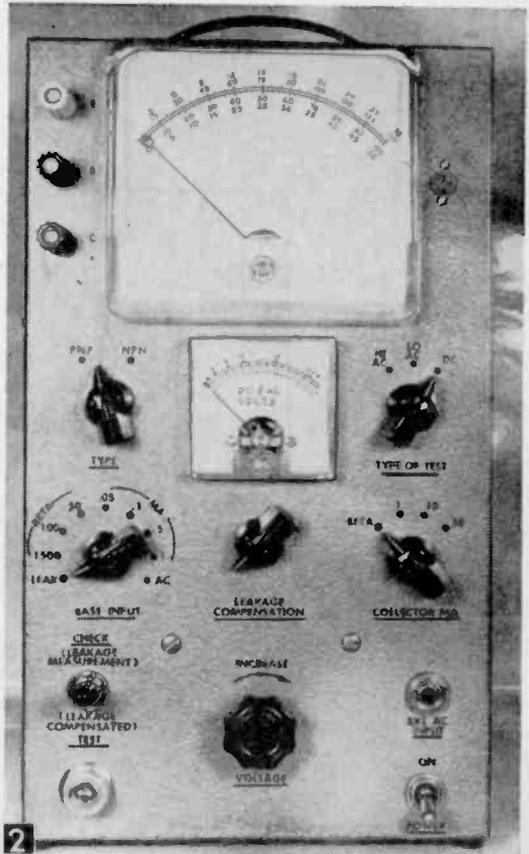
This checker makes dc measurements with both a varying signal input and a variable supply voltage; checks ac measurements only with a variable supply voltage. All these tests are made under the generally used, common emitter circuit. In this circuit, the signal is placed between the base and emitter, and the output taken from between the collector and emitter as in Fig. 3A. Current gain, or beta, is the ratio of the input and output currents. All schematics in Figs. 3 and 8 show polarities for PNP transistors, but the unit

Deluxe Transistor Tester

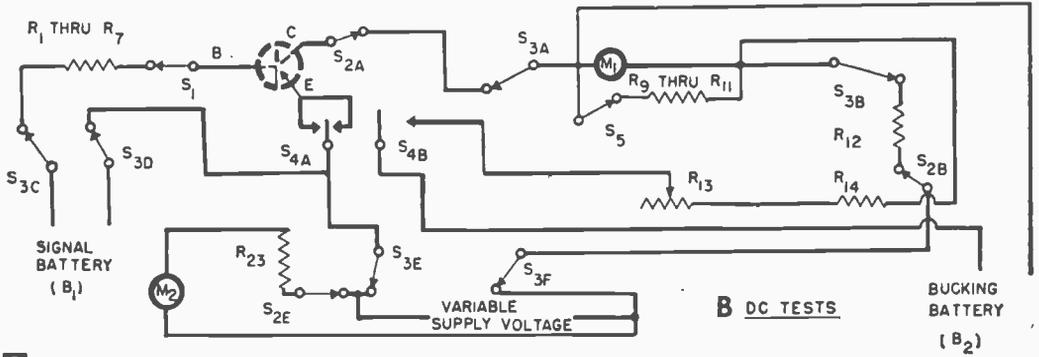
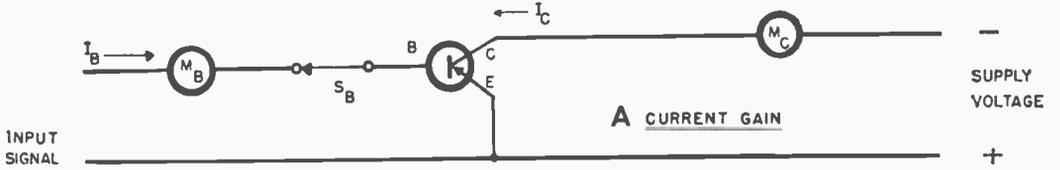
for an Economy Price

Versatile checker provides complete flexibility in both input and collector voltage tests, plus ac measurements

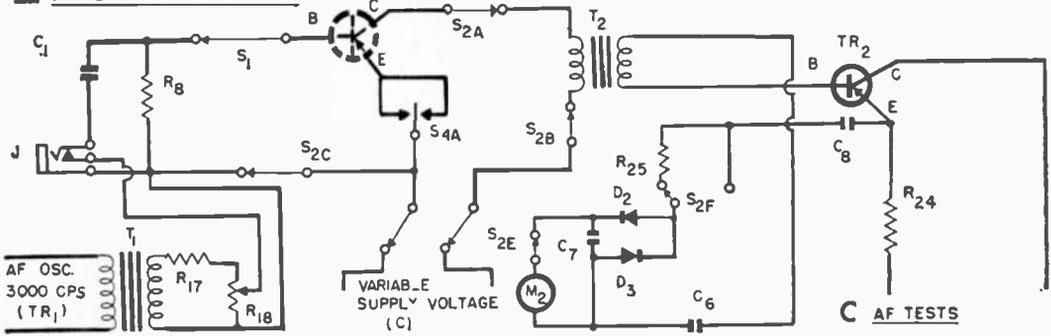
By W. F. GEPHART



Panel view.



3 CURRENT GAIN SCHEMATICS



also reverses polarity, so that both PNP and NPN transistors can be tested.

All transistors have some leakage, which is collector-emitter current, that flows even without any signal current flow in the base-emitter circuit. If switch SB in Fig. 3A were opened, this leakage current would be read on meter MC. Net current gain for the transistor would then be the ratio of the difference (total current minus leakage current) in collector current to the input (or base) current.

Figure 3B shows how dc tests are made with this unit. The base (or signal) current, set by one of several resistors (R1 through R7), flows from the signal battery (B1) through base and emitter. Collector current flows from the variable supply voltage through M1 and from collector to emitter. If the base current is known, the current gain can be determined by reading meter M1.

In the complete circuit, there are a number of refinements. Since B1 is a mercury-type signal battery with voltage reasonably constant throughout its life, definite signal voltages can be set up without a monitoring meter. Resistors R1 through R7 provide fixed

input currents from 10 micro-amps to 1 milli-amp. Meter M2 has several shunts, giving it full-scale deflection from 1 to 30 ma; and resistor R14 provides a reasonable load for the transistor under test.

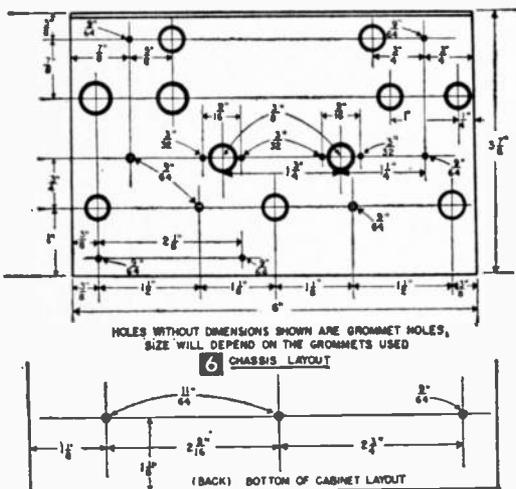
For Measuring Current Gain, the meter reads 1.5 ma full scale (in beta position of S5), and there are three current inputs. For transistors with high gains, the input current is 10 micro-amps, and the meter is calibrated 0-150 (10 micro-amps times a current gain of 150 equals 1.5 ma). For medium gain units (betas of 0-100), the input signal is 15 micro-amps and the meter is calibrated from 0-100. For low gain units, the input signal is 30 micro-amps and the meter is calibrated from 0-50.

All of these inputs can be classified as low signal inputs and will indicate gains in line with manufacturers' specifications. The input signals and meter M2 range can be further increased (S1 and S5) to measure current gains at large input signals.

These measurements include leakage currents which can be checked and offset for testing the net current gain. Disconnect the base by setting S1 (base input) on "leakage,"

MATERIALS LIST—TRANSISTOR CHECKER

Desig.	Description	Desig.	Description	Desig.	Description
R1	4K 1% resistor	R17	82K 1/2-watt resistor	T1	driver transformer (Triad A-81X)
R2	8K 1% (4K + 4K) resistor	R18	10K potentiometer	T2	26 volt filament transformer (Merit P-2962)
R3	40K 1% resistor	R19	100 ohms 1-watt WW resistor	T3	modulation transformer 10K primary 1:1 turns ratio (Merit A-3007)
R4	80K 1% (40K + 40K resistor	R20	400-ohm 4-watt potentiometer	TR1	2N107 transistor
R5	135K 1% (120K + 15K) resistor	R21, R22	820-ohm 1/2-watt resistor	TR2	2N308 transistor
R6	270K 1% resistor	R23	25K 1% resistor	J	closed circuit jack
R7	400K 1% resistor	R24	470-ohm 1/2-watt resistor	M1	4" 0-1 ma meter
R8	5K 1/2-watt resistor	R25	1500-ohm 1% resistor	M2	2" 0-1 ma meter
R9	100-ohm 1% resistor	D1	IN536 Silicon rectifier	NE	NE-51 bulb and holder
R10	5.55-ohm 1% resistor	D2, D3	IN34, IN6	C1	.1 mfd. 200-volt capacitor
R11	1.72-ohm 1% resistor	S1	1-pole, 9-position rotary switch (Mallory 32112J)	C2	500 mmfd. capacitor
R12	1K 1-watt resistor	S2, S3	6-pole, 3-position rotary switch (Mallory 3263J)	C3	.005 mfd. 200-volt capacitor
R13	25K potentiometer	S4	DPDT spring-return lever switch, (Switchcraft 3037)	C4, C5	100 mfd. 50-volt capacitor
R14	2K 1/2-watt resistor	S5	1-pole, 4-position rotary switch (Mallory 3215J)	C6, C8	10 mfd. 25-volt capacitor
R15	.27 meg. 1/2-watt resistor	S6	DPST toggle switch	C7	25 mfd. 25-volt capacitor
R16	.1 meg. 1/2-watt (Not required if neon bulb socket includes dropping resistor; use only if standard bayonet base socket is used.)				
Misc.	4x7x12" Minibox (Bud CU-2111A), 3 transistor sockets (Elco 3309), 6 knobs, 3 binding posts, tie points, rubber feet, hardware				



scale is used for reading the 0-1 ma and 0-10 ma ranges. Shunts for this meter (R9, R10, and R11) and the multipliers for meter M2 (R23 and R24) are based on 0-1 ma movements with internal resistances of 50 ohms.

After wiring is completed, R18 must be set and the scales on meter M2 calibrated. Both operations require use of an ac-dc vacuum-tube voltmeter.

To set R18, connect the VTVM across R8, turn the unit on, and adjust R18 until the meter reads 1 volt ac. A test transistor need not be in the test socket at this time, but switch S2 must be on one of the ac positions.

To calibrate the dc scales on meter M2, connect the VTVM between the bottom side and arm of R20, set S2 on "DC," and mark the points on the M2 scale where the VTVM reads 1.5, 3, 6, 9, 15, and 22 1/2 volts dc.

Calibrating the ac scales is somewhat more difficult, and requires either an audio oscillator or high gain test transistor, such as a 2N138 or 2N265.

If an audio oscillator is available, set it for 3000 cycles and connect it and the VTVM across the primary of T2. Turn the transistor tester "off," but set S2 (type of test) on "LO AC." Gradually increase the output of the audio oscillator, marking reference points for various voltages (as read on the VTVM) on the meter M2 scale. When full-scale deflection is reached, switch S2 to "HI AC," and make a second set of marks for the second scale.

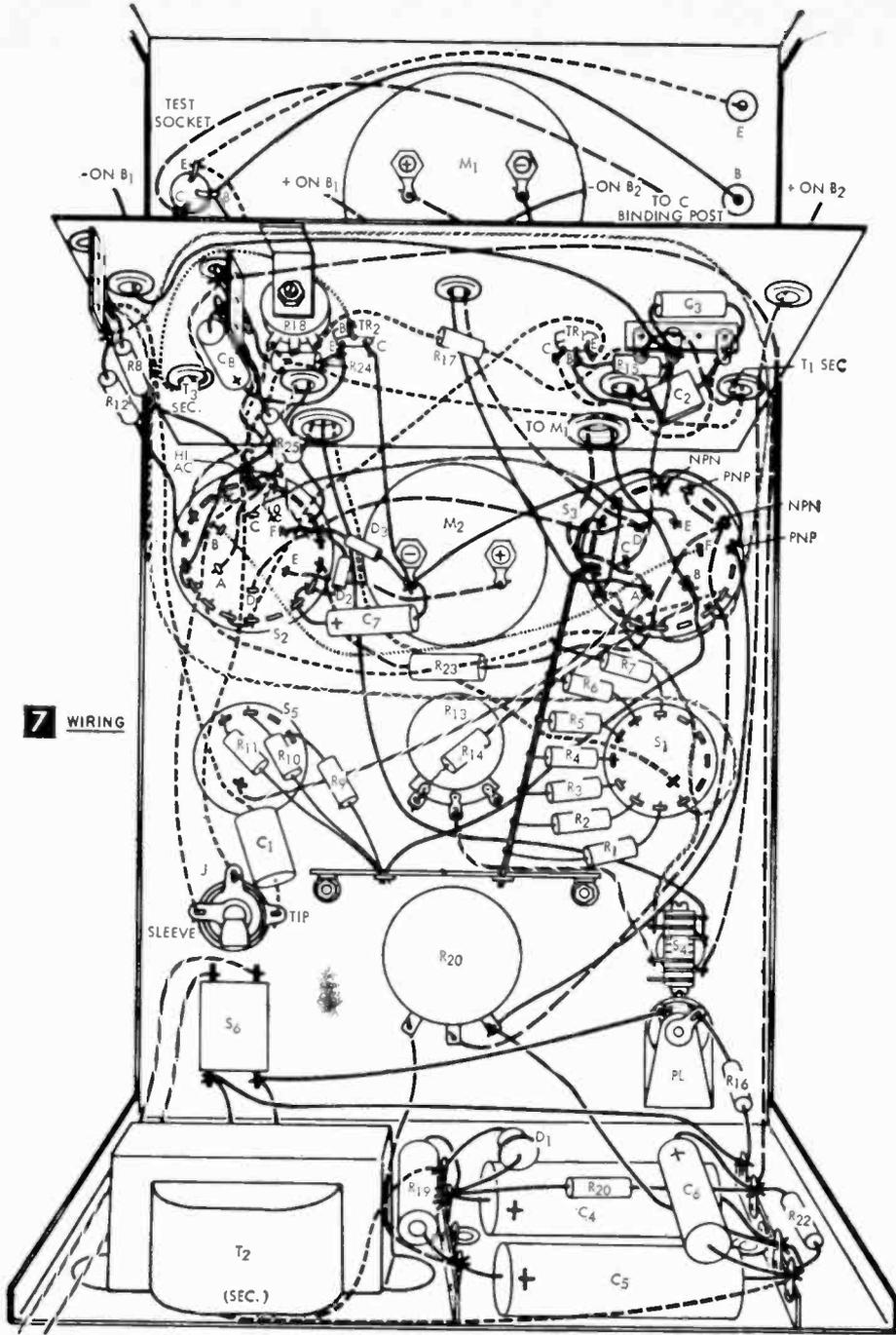
If an oscillator is not available, turn the unit on with a high gain transistor in the test socket. Connect the VTVM across T2 primary, and set S2 on "LO AC." Gradually increase the supply voltage by turning R20 clockwise and mark reference points on the meter scale, based on the VTVM readings. When full scale is reached, switch S2 to "HI AC" and repeat. Due to the loading effect of D2 and D3, these scales will not be linear. Also, there may be a small standing current that requires the calibration of start part way up the meter scale.

The small transistor socket, upper right on the panel, accommodates over 90% of standard transistors for testing. For other types use the three binding posts located on the left side of the panel, marked E (emitter), B (base) and C (collector).

Testing Procedures. When using the unit, turn the "Leakage Compensation" control and "Voltage" control fully counter-clockwise before starting any test.

Leakage.

1. Set type dial to "PNP" or "NPN" as appropriate.
2. Set type of test dial to "DC."
3. Set base input dial to "leak."
4. Set collector ma dial to "beta."
5. Turn voltage knob to desired value as read on small meter (M2).
6. Move test switch to "check" and read leakage on large meter (M1). (Read on 0-150 scale, where 150 equals 1.5 ma. If



meter goes off scale, switch collector ma dial to higher range).

Beta Check without Leakage Compensation.

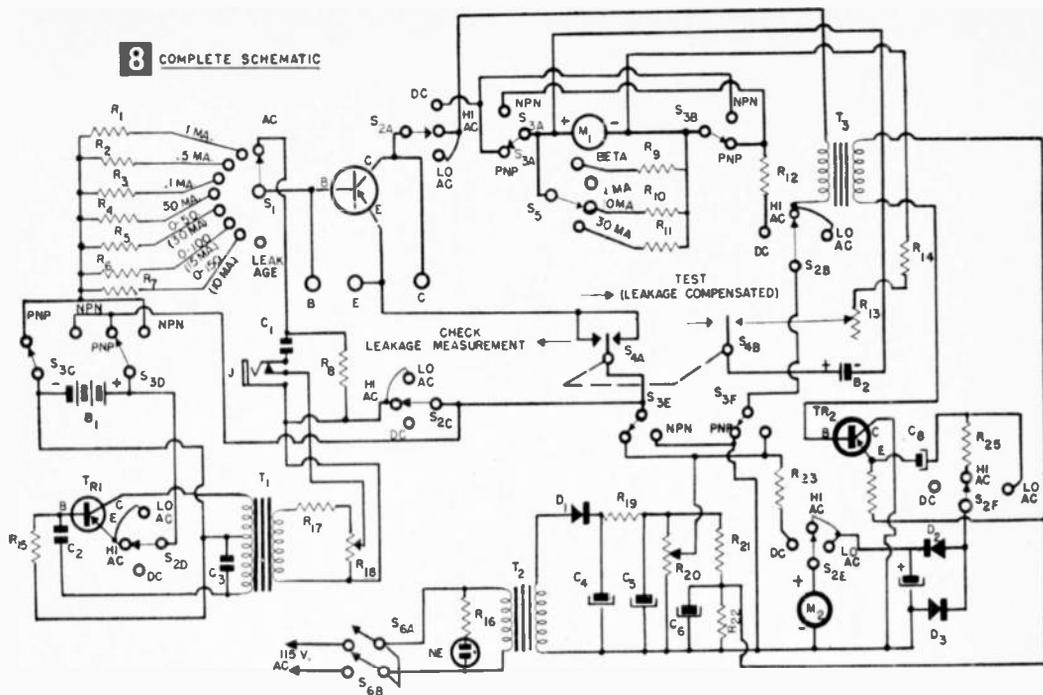
1. Follow steps 1, 2, 4, and 5 above.
2. Set base input dial to estimated beta range.

3. Move test switch to "check" and read beta on appropriate scale of large meter.

Beta Check with Leakage Compensation.

1. Follow steps 1-6 for leakage test.
2. Hold test switch for "test," and adjust "leakage compensation" to zero meter M1.
3. Set base input dial to est. beta range.

8 COMPLETE SCHEMATIC



4. Move test switch to "test" and read net beta on appropriate scale of meter M1.

DC Current Gain Check at Various Input Signals.

1. Set type dial to "PNP" or "NPN" as appropriate, set type of test to "DC," and "voltage" as desired.
2. Set base input dial for input current.
3. Set collector ma dial to estimated output range. (If unknown, set for 30 ma range and switch downward.)
4. Move test switch to "check" and read output current on M1. To get current gain, divide input current (on base input switch setting) into meter reading. (This type of test can also be made with leakage compensated, as outlined above.)

AF Gain Check.

1. Set type dial to "PNP" or "NPN" as appropriate, and set voltage to desired supply voltage, shown on M2.
2. Set base input dial to "AC," and type of test to "HI AC."
3. Move test switch to "check" and read output voltage on "HI AC" scale of M2. If reading is low, move type of test to "LO AC" for better reading. (Since input signal is .1 volt, AF voltage gain will be the meter reading multiplied by 10.)

Caution. Whenever turning the unit off, do not leave the type of test switch on either ac position, since the internal oscillator is drawing current from the mercury battery in this position.

Clothespin Switch

A plastic, spring-loaded clothespin makes a nifty emergency switch for *low voltage* circuits. It offers something more sophisticated than a pair of wires which you touch together when you don't have a switch. And it has some merit and application even when the situation isn't an emergency. Furthermore, you are offered a choice of several modes of operation.

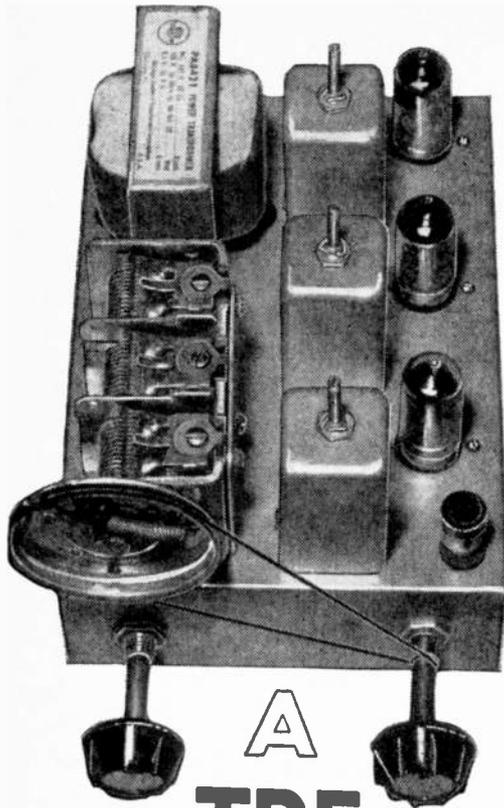
The clothespin switch is a momentary contact, normally open switch. You depress the contact or handle end to close the circuit. The pin I used had the necessary holes in the handles. Simply fasten the stripped wire ends

under nuts serving as terminals with small machine-screw heads serving as switch contacts. Fasten electrical tape over the nuts for insulation, and heed this safe rule: Don't use this switch in circuits with more than 20 volts or 1 ampere.

To make a normally closed momentary contact switch, attach the machine screws and nuts at the other end of the pin.

To convert the normally closed momentary contact switch to a regular on-off switch, simply stick a piece of bakelite or thick cardboard between the contacts to effect turn-off.

—F. H. FRANTZ.



A TRF TUNER

This tuned-radio-frequency receiver gives AM stations many of the high fidelity qualities of FM

By THOMAS A. BLANCHARD

WHEN the saga of radio is finally, fully documented by historians, too much emphasis cannot be placed on the Tuned Radio Frequency circuit. From its very beginnings in the "catwhisker" crystal detector, followed by Lee De Forest's vacuum tube detector, radio was guided through its golden days by the T.R.F. circuit. (And they were golden days, in spite of Lee De Forest's half-joking reference to the industry which he made possible through his invention of the triode as "De Forest's prime evil.")

The first T.R.F. receivers appeared with as many as four tuning dials on the console panel. Tuning in a station was something like opening a safe; each stage had to be tuned individually. After a few years, someone struck

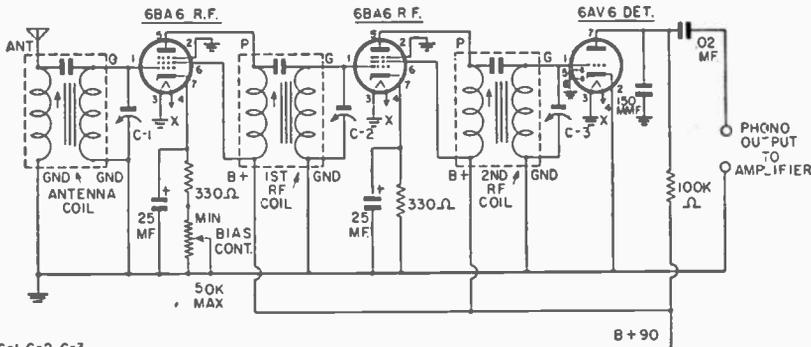
Top-front view of T.R.F. tuner. Knob on left is bias control. Use of a cord drive mechanism with knob on right is optional (see text).

upon the idea of connecting the various tuning capacitors to a common dial and individual tuning capacitors were spaced across the full width of the chassis and connected together with belts and pulleys. No one had thought of the ganged tuning capacitor as we know it today.

Before long, however, the development of the superheterodyne receiver began to steal some of the T.R.F.'s thunder. The superhet was both highly sensitive and selective; the T.R.F. was not. Moreover, the superhet could operate on an indoor loop antenna while the T.R.F. required a rooftop hookup. By the early 30's, practically all radio manufacturers had abandoned T.R.F. circuits in favor of the superheterodyne. And until the comparatively recent coming of Hi-Fi, few persons stopped to notice that modern sets do not have that sharp, clear quality that T.R.F. sets, back in the "good old days," had.

Since the T.R.F. amplifies the incoming signal through a series of R.F. stages without introducing "foreign signals" to obtain reception, the quality of its reception is naturally superior to that of the superhet where the incoming radio signal is mixed with a signal of another frequency generated by the set's local oscillator, then amplified through a series of I.F. stages. The background "purr and swish" present in the reception of a superhet cannot be fully realized until a comparison is made with a T.R.F. set tuned to the same station. With a T.R.F. set, you can actually hear every little nuance in a record as clearly as if you were listening to your own record player. With a superhet, this is not possible. Thus, many Hi-Fi fans are turning to binaural tapes, recordings and radio reception. With a binaural system, records are provided with two sound tracks with separate amplifiers and speakers for each track. Binaural radio reception is obtained by receiving a simultaneous station's FM signal with an FM tuner and its AM signal with a T.R.F. tuner, a T.R.F. tuner like that in Fig. 1. With speakers in opposite corners of the room, you are surrounded by sound, stereophonic-like sound.

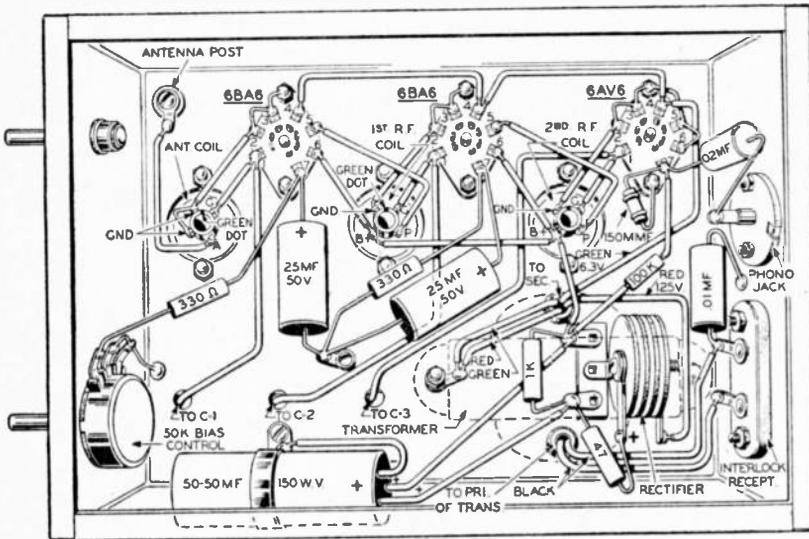
Since T.R.F. sets breathed their last commercially popular breath, many great improvements have been made in radio components, particularly in tubes and in coil efficiency. The circuit employed in the tuner described here is basically the same as the circuits of 30 years ago, but in place of the old, pear-shaped O1-A, 26 and 27 triodes, there are modern, miniature multi-element tubes. Similarly, the old, large, low-efficiency, air-wound coils have been superseded by precision-wound, high-Q ferrite-tuned units of extremely small dimensions. (Then too, we cannot overlook the development of the dry electrolytic capacitor. Today, many a 100 mfd. unit is smaller than the early 1/4 mfd. paper capacitors.)



C-1, C-2, C-3
3-GANG TUNER.
365 MMF PER SECTION

2 TRF TUNER
SCHEMATIC

POWER TRANS



3 T.R.F. TUNER - PICTORIAL

Construct your T.R.F. tuner on a stock-size, 2 x 5 x 7 in. blank chassis. Figure 2A shows the general arrangement of parts and their positioning. All components should be assembled first from the Materials List and their individual mounting dimensions used as a final guide to the correct location for drilling and punching chassis holes.

Tube socket openings are made with a 3/4-in. chassis punch. The mounting holes for the 7-pin miniature wafer sockets are drilled to clear 3-48 x 3/8-in. rh machine screws. Sockets mount on 1-in. centers. The R.F. coils are mounted in aluminum shield cans to which are attached 6-32

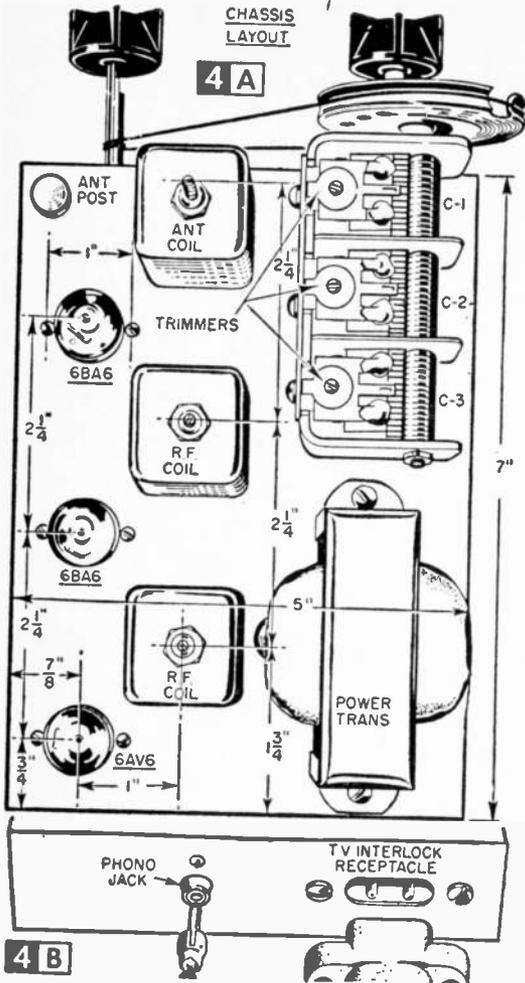
mounting screws on 1 1/2-in. centers. The mounting holes for shield cans are drilled first, then the 1-in. chassis holes which provide access to the R.F. coil lugs.

Drill a 3/8-in. hole in the front panel of the chassis for mounting the 50K potentiometer bias control. An additional 3/8-in. hole will be required for the panel shaft bearing-dial cord drive if this type of tuning mechanism is used. (Ordinarily, 3-gang tuners are furnished with a 1/4-in. shaft to which a tuning knob or dial may be attached directly. A Croname slide-rule dial also engages a tuner with a 1/4-in. shaft.)

The rear panel of the chassis has a 3/8-in. hole for mounting the phono jack flanked by two mounting holes on 1 1/16-in. centers to clear 3-48 x 3/8 in. rh machine screws. Drill two 3/8-in. holes 1/2 in. apart for the interlock receptacle and elongate with a flat file after snipping out the metal separating the two holes.

Drill one 3/8-in. hole on the top of the chassis for the antenna binding post and two for the power transformer leads and insert rubber grommets in the power transformer holes. Finally drill 1/4-in. holes under each section of the tuning capacitor for the leads which terminate on their stator lugs. The rotors of the tuner are automatically grounded when the 3-gang unit is bolted to the chassis.

Because tuners vary in design, mounting hole locations and screw sizes vary. Locate these chassis holes after obtaining the tuner. Note, too, that the capacitor in our model is mounted vertically.

CHASSIS
LAYOUT

Your capacitor may be designed for horizontal operation. There is ample room on the chassis for either mounting.

Before the stationary components are mounted to the chassis, install the coils in the aluminum shield cans. All coils are J. W. Miller, high-Q, unshielded. Each is provided with a 1/4-in. threaded bushing for universal mounting. When ordering coils, obtain the Miller S-32 shield cans also. A 1/4-in. hole is drilled in the top center of each can and the coils are mounted in them. (If you have three discarded I.F. transformer cans 1 1/8 x 2 1/8 in., you can mount the coils in them.) Place a fiber or bakelite washer on each side of the chassis when mounting the antenna binding post, and make certain that the mounting screw is in the center of the 3/8-in. clearance hole. If this binding post is accidentally grounded to chassis the tuner will not work. Wire the tuner as in Figs. 3 and 4.

The unit employs its own isolated power supply; to use, connect to power source and plug its phono output into the "phono" jacks of any radio or TV set or amplifier. A single conductor shielded cable connects the tuner output to the

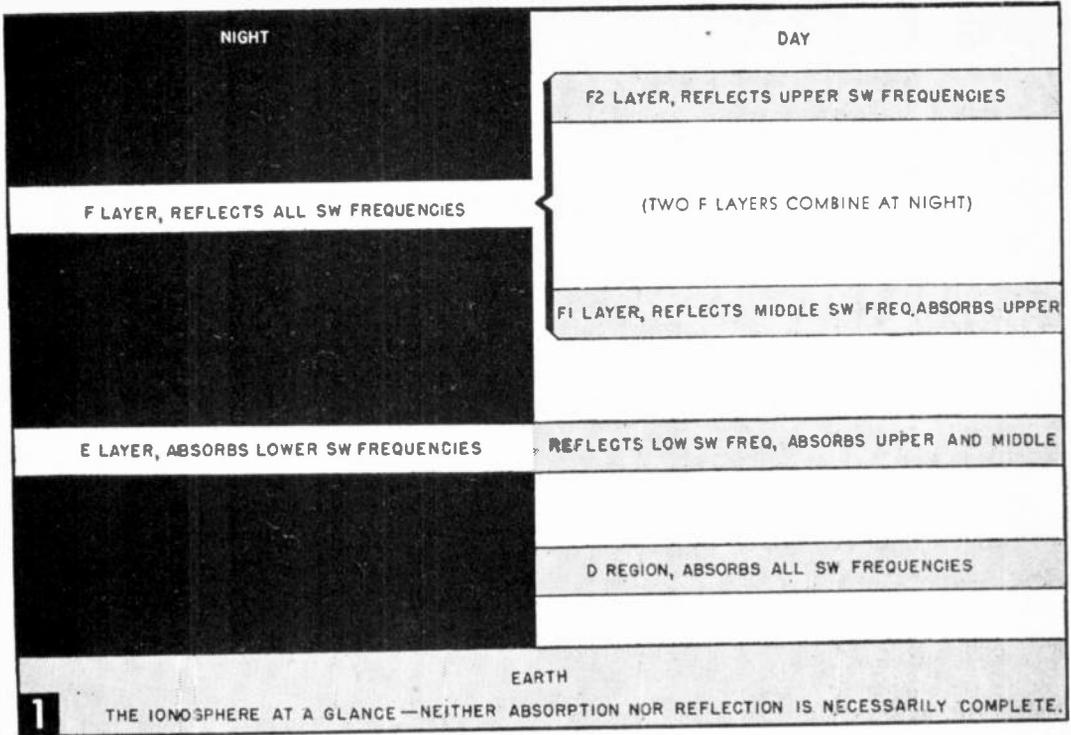
MATERIALS LIST—T.R.F. TUNER

No.	Description
1	2 x 5 x 7" standard chassis base (Bud #CB-629, zinc plated #22 ga. steel)
3	7-pin miniature wafer sockets (1-in. mounting holes)
1	TV power cord and connector
1	phono jack
2	phono plugs and length of single conductor cable with shield braid
1	antenna binding post
3	J. W. Miller #S-32 shield cans (1/8 sq. x 2 1/8" high)
8	3-48 x 3/8" rh machine screws and nuts
8	6-32 x 3/8" rh machine screws and nuts
2	3/8" rubber grommets
2	#6 soldering lugs
1	2-lug terminal strip
2	3/4" fiber or bakelite washers
1	100 ma. selenium half-wave rectifier
Capacitors	
1	3-gang tuner with trimmers (365 mmf. per section)
2	25 mf., 50 v. electrolytic (Cornell-Dubilier "Beaver")
1	50-50 mf., 150 v. electrolytic (Cornell-Dubilier type BBBD)
1	.01 mf. molded (Cornell-Dubilier #4S1 Cub)
1	.02 mf. molded (Cornell-Dubilier #4S2 Cub)
1	150 mmf. ceramic (Cornell-Dubilier .00015)
Resistors	
2	330 ohm, 1 w. (IRC)
1	100,000 ohm (100K), 1/2 w. (IRC)
1	47 ohm, 1 w. (IRC)
1	1K (1,000 ohms), 1 w. (IRC)
1	50K potentiometer (50,000 ohms; IRC control #13-123)
Coils-Transformers	
1	Stancor power transformer (PA-8421) Primary: 117 v., 60 CPS., secondary: 125 v., 50 ma. and 6.3 v., 2 amps
1	High-"Q" broadcast coil (J. W. Miller #A-5495-A)
2	High-"Q" broadcast R. F. coil (J. W. Miller #A-5495-RF)

amplifier. The inner lead of this cable is soldered at each end to a "phono" plug, the outer metallic braid is soldered at each end to the plug shell. Use care when making this connection to see that no stray strand contacts the inner conductor.

With wiring completed, tubes in sockets, output connected to amplifier, and power on, the set is ready for alignment. (For an antenna, a length of wire 4 or 5 ft. long is usually ample.) With the bias control turned to maximum resistance, rotate the tuning capacitor until a local station is heard. Starting with the screw adjustment on the antenna coil, turn in or out for the strongest signal. Next, adjust the screw on the 1st R.F. coil for further improvement in the signal. Turn down the volume control on the amplifier as the signal, through coil adjustment on the T.R.F. tuner, becomes louder. Finally, adjust the ferrite slug screw on the 2nd R.F. coil, and, with a plastic handled screwdriver, make further sensitivity adjustments on the trimmers, starting with C-1.

Unlike its ancestors, this T.R.F. tuner will have almost the sensitivity and selectivity of a super-heterodyne. Moreover, it is unlikely that you will ever require more than 12 ft. of indoor antenna—even in a remote location. The variable bias control should not be confused with a volume control. Its function is to allow as much signal to reach the tuner as it can handle without overloading the input. On distant stations, the resistance in the cathode circuit will be at minimum (330 ohms). On more powerful and on local stations, rotating the 50K potentiometer will increase the cathode resistance to the point where the signal is free from distortion. Once you become familiar with this control's function, you can replace the round knob with a pointer and set the bias control at predetermined points.



Short Wave Guideposts

By C. M. STANBURY II

How to select the markers you need to make your SW listening more interesting
— and more comfortable

WHETHER your SW interest is accurate time signals, standard frequencies to check calibration equipment, international news, or any other listening that falls into the non-DX category, you want to turn on your set, tune the appropriate frequency, and just listen—as you would with an AM radio or TV set. Unfortunately, this is not always possible. Short wave provides distant reception, all right, but it tends to be unstable. A station which is loud and clear one night may be almost inaudible the next. On a given evening, Latin American stations may be found throughout the 25-meter broadcast band, with Europe top dog a week later.

Happily, SW stations have come up with an effective method for coping with this situation: most use more than one band. If the upper frequency has "skipped," then the lower channel will probably be strong; if the basement spot is absorbed, then the high one should get through. After a little experience (and with our listing in Table A) you'll know exactly where to tune for what. With "Short Wave Guideposts," plus a few moments of checking, listeners will know what to expect for at least the next 24 hours.

Short Wave Theory. Reception is dependent upon reflection around the curvature of the earth by the ionosphere—a region of ionized gases extending in four belts (two at night) from 50 to 200 miles up (Fig. 1). Ionospheric density varies from day to day, causing the erratic reception we have described. Oversimplifying, the upper layers reflect higher SW frequencies—while lower layers absorb basement channels. For reception, frequency must be low enough for reflection but sufficiently high to escape absorption. The result is a narrow band of optimum frequencies, always higher during the day than at night, and seldom the same from one week to the next.

Describing the above as an oversimplification is a gross understatement. To name only a few complications: one of the lower layers is capable of reflection even under normal conditions; the two upper layers combine at night; during ionospheric disturbances (magnetic storms) the ionosphere's reflecting capacities are impaired, while absorption is increased (such a paralysis is usually limited to upper and middle latitudes) . . . and so on, until the SWL is lost in a maze of theory.

RADIO PEKING



2

RADIO PEKING

Peking, China

Dec. 16 1958

Dear Mr. Stanbury,

We are glad to confirm your reception report on our programme transmitted on 19 m.b. kc/e dated Nov. 7, 1958. We thank you for writing and hope you will continue to do so.

Sincerely yours,
Radio Peking

QSL card and folder from Radio Peking. Not the most accurate SW broadcaster informationwise, Radio Peking does serve as a technical guide post for other Asiatic stations.

An Empirical Approach is needed: which brings us to that term, "skip." Originally it meant a signal had passed through the ionosphere without being reflected—the signal had "skipped." While this usage is still valid, "skip" now also refers to reception conditions from a specific area, such as good Asiatic skip, or no African skip. And skip provides the solution to our problem.

When a transmitter which is usually weak or covered by interference puts in a strong signal, there is good skip from this area and other stations from it will be coming through on nearby frequencies. For example, if in the afternoon Radio Brazzaville on 11725 kc is easily readable, it means that absorption is down and listeners can look for other Africans here on the 25-meter bands. In other

words, Radio Brazzaville serves as a short wave guidepost.

Such guideposts should indicate the absorption level (how low you may comfortably listen) and the maximum usable frequency. As an absolute minimum you will need at least two sets of markers, one for the tropics and another for upper and middle latitude stations. The system can be as complicated as you desire, but Table A will adequately serve the needs of most. Included are indicators for reflection on each of the high bands during daylight hours and on the low bands at night (with a dropping sunspot count even these will skip, especially after midnight), and six stations to measure absorption. For the casual listener who concentrates primarily on upper frequency bands, reflection is the key

TABLE A—SHORT WAVE GUIDEPOSTS

BAND	KC/S	STATION	COUNTRY	TIMES	INDICATES
13M	21675	BBC	England	Daylight	Band open, U/M
	21535	ELWA	Liberia	Daylight	Band open, tropics
16M	17890	HCJB	Ecuador	Daylight	Band open, tropics
	17885	Radio Japan	Japan	1930-2030 EST	Band open, Asia
	17705	Voice of America	Morocco	Daylight	Band open, U/M
19M	15375	BBC	England	Night	Band open, U/M
	15185	Voice of America	Philippines	1800-2100 EST	Band open, Asia
	15115	HCJB	Ecuador	Night	Band open, tropics
25M	12010	Radio Peking	China	Early evening	Polar absorption
	11930	BBC	England	After Midnight	Band open, U/M
	11915	HCJB	Ecuador	After Midnight	Band open, tropics
	11725	Radio Brazzaville	French Congo	Afternoon	Tropic absorption
31M	9745	HCJB	Ecuador	After midnight	Band open, tropics
	9673	Circuito CMQ	Cuba	Daylight	Tropic absorption
	9009	Kol Israel	Israel	Daylight	U/M absorption
49M	6150	Voice of America/BBC	England	Afternoon	U/M absorption
	6050	HCJB	Ecuador	After midnight	Band open, tropics
	6025	Radio Nederland	Netherlands	2030-2250 EST	U/M absorption

Note: U/M refers to upper/middle latitudes; band open refers to reflection.

issue; but if you are interested in expanding your range, absorption becomes vital.

Using The Table. Suppose you note Tel Aviv on 9009 kc putting in a strong signal: you will have no trouble picking up numerous European and North African stations on 31 meters (9500 through 9775). You should also check the Voice of America relay in England on 6150. If this one comes through at all, there will be good European reception on 49 meters (5950-6200) and even lower, with Asia showing up after midnight.

This brings us to a gray short wave area, channels below 49 meters. Because of static (a spring and summer problem), and only erratic distance reception, most non-DXing SWLs simply never bother tuning down here. However, under the conditions described above, listening could be as comfortable as on the more conventional bands. We leave it to each individual reader to compile his own set of "basement" guideposts. With reflection possible at several different levels, and the resulting intricate patterns of skip and absorption, such a listing is beyond the scope of this article.

Rare Skip. On April 7, 1961, an east coast listener noted Springbok Radio in South Africa with loud readable signals on 2350 kc at 8 p.m. EST. He promptly tuned down to 1286

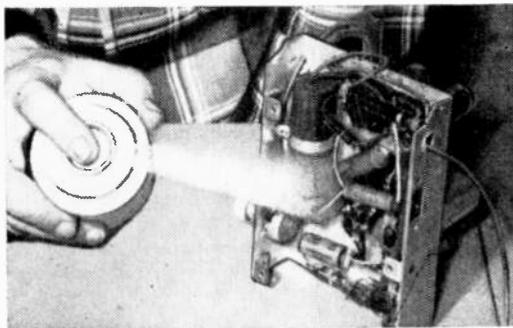
(on the broadcast band) and within minutes picked up a 10-kw Johannesburg transmitter carrying the same all-night program.

This admittedly is an extreme example, actually falling into the category of DX. It does illustrate an important point, however, even for the casual SWL: short wave is never a pat proposition. On a one-shot basis, the most unusual and interesting transmissions can be heard with only a little effort, providing the listener is alert.

Look at it another way. Assume you have a special interest, let's say news and commentary from Asia. In the eastern U.S., only English language broadcasts from Japan and Red China are consistently received with good signals. But suppose in the early evening Peking has an exceptionally strong signal on 12010 kc. You should then look for Delhi (11900) with English for Burma at 7:30 p.m. EST, and HSQ Thailand (11910) at 12:20 a.m., beamed to our west coast. These broadcasts, especially from Delhi, might not be heard at your location more than once or twice a year, but that is certainly better than not at all. With the aid of a good reference list such as WHITE'S RADIO LOG (p. 151), possibilities are endless. To make full use of short wave guideposts, consistent listening and patience are required.

Fire Extinguisher Chases Radio Bugs

- The chilling effect of a carbon dioxide fire extinguisher will help you locate a defective part in a radio circuit that plays erratically. Often a set works fine for a few minutes after you turn it on, and then suddenly misbe-

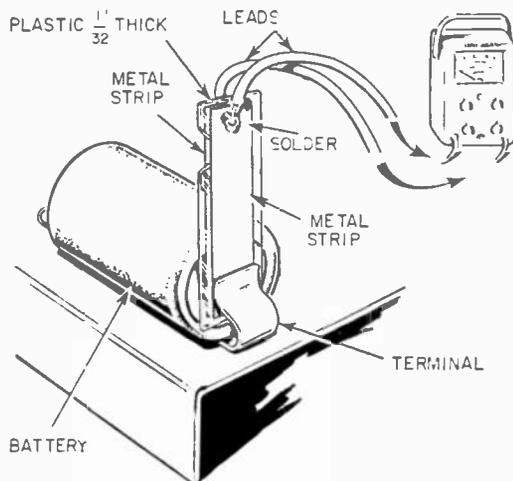


haves or goes dead. The trouble may be a part that expands with heat after current has been flowing through for a few moments. Spray suspicious parts with CO₂ gas one at a time. The intense cold will contract a defective component so it can work normally.

You can also use Charg-A-Can Freon #12 with a suitable adapter (sold by refrigeration supply houses). However do not use carbon tetrachloride fire extinguishers since the fumes are highly toxic.—T. A. BLANCHARD.

Read Battery Drain Quickly

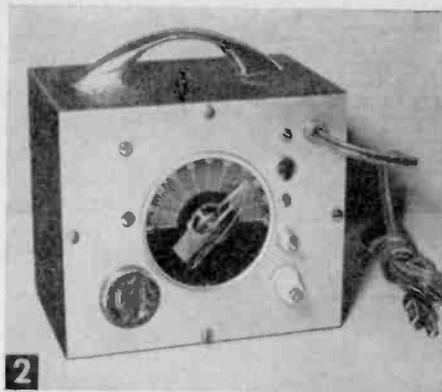
- To measure the battery drain in radios and experimental electrical circuits, use this special test lead. Cement a thin brass or aluminum strip to each side of a piece of plastic.



Then solder leads to each metal strip and connect them to your VOM. Insert the lead between the batteries and terminals to make quick current-draw readings.—G. A. WESENFELD.



Hand approaching metal plate causes the lamp plugged into control receptacle to light up. Bells, motors, etc. may be plugged into the 110-120 v outlet.



Capacity control is housed in a stock radio chassis cabinet. Outlet is at left, insulated control terminal is at right of dial on front panel of control unit.

The circuit can be wired for sensitive or for ultra-stable operation. For sensitive operation, for example, a metal plate could be attached inside a store window. A shopper standing outside, then, placing his hand near or on the window glass would cause a display in the window to light up. When he moved away from the "sensitive" area, the lights would go out. (By substituting a length of insulated wire for the metal plate, a larger area of the window could be made sensitive to the approach of a shopper. There would never be actual contact between the window-shopper and the control because of the plate-glass barrier.)

It works like this: A small R.F. choke and tuning capacitor is inserted in series with the circuit's oscillator coil's cathode lead (see Fig. 3). Varying the capacity across the R.F. choke provides the sensitivity control so that the point at which the plate current relay picks up can be accurately determined.

Omitting the choke and tuning capacitor, gives a much more stable effect. The control then requires actual physical contact for triggering. Thus, if the control wire is attached to a metal door knob, for instance, you have to touch the knob before the circuit will operate. The control lead can be attached to any ungrounded metal object. When touched at any point it will cause the control relay to close. There is no danger of shock.

Suppose you have water seepage in the basement of your home. Mount the control lead $\frac{1}{4}$ in. off the basement floor and if the water rises $\frac{1}{4}$ in. it contacts the control lead, causing an alarm to ring. Applications of a capacity control are almost limitless—not to mention its amusement (and educational) value. For example, you can cut a piece of aluminum foil

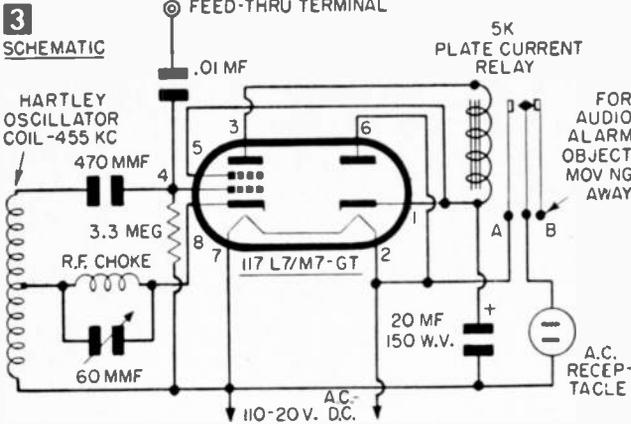
Experimenting With a

Capacity Control

No phototubes or light beams are required with this simple electronic unit which turns lights on or off with a mere wave of the hand

By THOMAS A. BLANCHARD

THIS capacity control is simply another application of the versatile oscillator. In respect to the jobs it can do, it is similar to the photo-electric control. No light beams or phototubes are required to trigger it, however, only the presence of a human being near it.



MATERIALS LIST—CAPACITY CONTROL

- 1 metal radio chassis cabinet, 4 x 5 x 6"
- 1 octal wafer socket
- 1 3/4" lead-in or feed-thru insulated bushing
- 1 amphenol female receptacle #61-F1
- 1 10,000-ohm plate current relay; Sigma 4F or P&B LS-5
- 1 Hartley oscillator coil, 6/12SA7 type (Stanwyck 225 or 212; Miller 5481-C)
- 1 R.F. choke approx. 100 uh (see text)
- 1 midjet variable capacitor, 60 to 1000 (max.) mmf.
- 1 20 mfd., 150 w.v. electrolytic capacitor, tubular pigtail type
- 1 .005 or .01 mfd. paper capacitor, 150 w.v. or higher
- 1 500 or 470 mmf. mica or ceramic fixed capacitor
- 1 3.3 megohm, 1/2-watt resistor
- 3/4" rubber or plastic grommet
- 6' line cord and plug
- 1 117L7/M7GT vacuum tube
- miscellaneous hook-up wire, 5/8 x 2 1/4" metal spacers, bar knob and dial plate

about 1 ft. square, attach the control lead to one corner and conceal it under a carpet. Your "victim" will jump when he walks over the "hot spot" and rings a bell or causes a table lamp to light up.

The unit (Fig. 2) is constructed in a standard 4 x 5 x 6-in. radio chassis cabinet (4 in. deep). Lay out the panel as shown in Fig. 4 and mount the components (see Fig. 5). Mount the wafer-type octal socket on 1/4 x 5/8 in. long metal spacers secured to the control panel with 6-32 machine screws.

The oscillator circuit is a Hartley electron-coupled type using a 117L7/M7 combined pentode and half-wave rectifier. The heater of this tube operates directly off the power line. No step-down transformer is needed.

The oscillator coil is an ordinary 455 kc. radio type of the simple Hartley 3-terminal design (sometimes called a 6SA7 or 12SA7 coil). This coil, depending upon make, may be mounted with a screw and nut, or snapped into a suitable hole drilled in the control panel.

The outside end of the oscillator coil (the ground side) goes to pin #7 of the octal wafer tube socket, line cord, etc. The tap or center coil lug attaches to the cathode (pin #8) through the R.F. choke and midjet tuning capacitor for sensitive operation. For stable operation, run the tap directly to pin #8. The

remaining oscillator coil lug connects the grid of the 117L7/M7 through the 500 mmf fixed capacitor.

The plate circuit relay I used was a Sigma Type 4F with a 10,000-ohm coil. The less expensive Potter and Brumfield Type LS-5 with 10,000-ohm coil can be substituted for it and is readily available from most electronics parts suppliers.

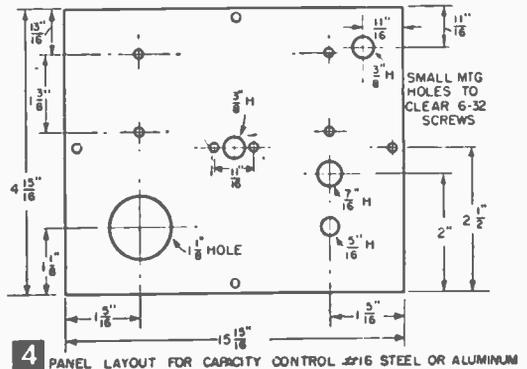
A small porcelain feed-through insulator brings the sensitive grid actuating lead out through the panel. A capacitor is inserted between this insulated terminal and the #4 grid pin on the tube socket. This value was originally .01 mfd in the miniature size. If the midjet size isn't available, use .005 mfd since it is also physically smaller than a standard size .01 mfd unit and affords ample coupling capacity in this circuit.

Bring the line cord through a 3/8-in. plastic or rubber insulating grommet inserted in the hole located adjacent to the tube socket. Line-cord leads terminate on socket pins #2, 6 and 7 as shown in Fig. 5. Connect one lead to socket pin #2 and one terminal of the female ac receptacle mounted on the panel, another from the receptacle and through the relay contacts to pin #6 and #7, thus providing a 110-120-v control circuit which is switched on or off by the magnetic action of the relay coil.

Note that the relay is provided with single pole, double throw contacts. When wired as shown in Figs. 3 and 5, no current reaches the receptacle so long as there is no contact with the porcelain feed-through terminal. Touching this screw, or approaching a metal plate attached to it, however, causes the relay to energize and completes the circuit to the a.c. outlet receptacle.

Now, if the reverse action is desired—causing a light to go out when the control is approached, say—you need only move the receptacle lead from relay contact B to A. The moving contact connection of the relay (the armature connection) is not disturbed.

To test, connect a short piece of hook-up wire across the midjet variable capacitor where



4 PANEL LAYOUT FOR CAPACITY CONTROL #16 STEEL OR ALUMINUM

the R.F. choke will eventually be located. (In fact, even the capacitor itself isn't needed at this point.) With power applied, the relay should close when the insulated terminal screw is touched. The control can be used for non-sensitive applications in this form.

For sensitive control, the variable capacitor can be any midget type between 60 and 100 mmf. A less expensive compression-type trimmer can be substituted here if more readily available. The R.F. choke may require some experimental work in order to obtain maximum sensitivity from the circuit.

For the choke, we used a TV "peaking coil" of approximately 100 microhenries. Both peaking coils and R.F. chokes of the miniature type are wound on Bakelite pigtail forms that resemble 1-watt resistors. When connected across the stator and rotor lugs of the tuning capacitor with plates wide open, the control relay should pull in. Now, slowly closing the plates, you should reach a point where the relay drops out.

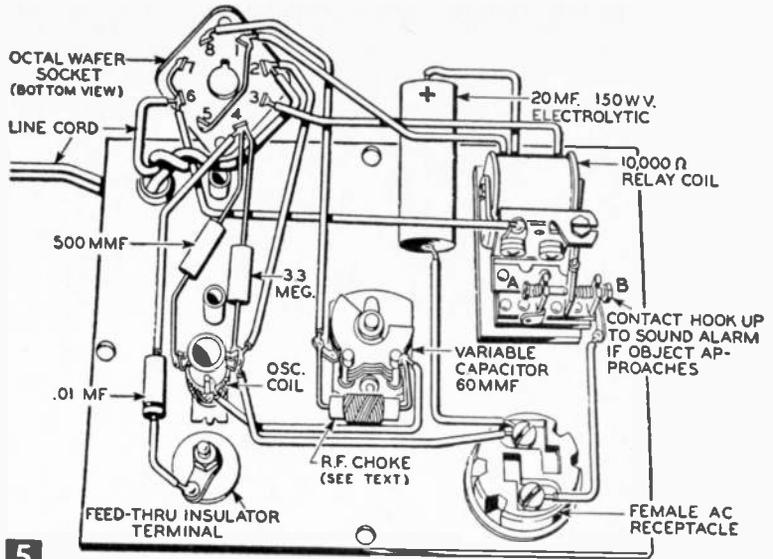
When this action is obtained, the choke will be of suitable inductance. However, if the relay remains energized with the plates of the tuner fully meshed, the inductance is excessive, and turns will have to be taken off.

You may find it more convenient to make your own choke. All you will need is fine enameled magnet wire (size #34 to #40). Measure off about 12 ft. and scramble-wind the wire on a 1-watt insulated resistor having a high resistance (22 megohms or more.) Carefully scrape off insulation from the leads and solder one to each pigtail.

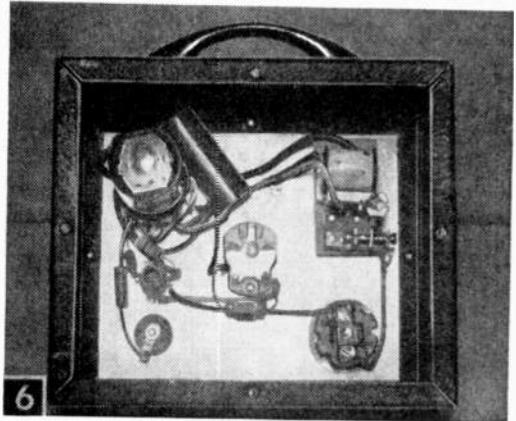
Add or subtract turns until the relay will release when the variable capacitor plates are about at the half-closed position. Install in the chassis cabinet with a suitable dial plate and bar knob to adjust the tuning capacitor and attach a short lead and metal plate to the control's insulated terminal. Plug a light bulb into the receptacle and rotate the capacitor knob until the light comes on.

Now back off the sensitivity control until the light just goes out. Leave the control alone now, and bring your hand toward the metal plate. At a point ranging from 6 inches to one foot, body capacity will cause the control to turn on the light. Withdrawing your hand will turn off the light.

If the length of the lead and/or size of the metal plate is changed, the control must be



5 PICTORIAL

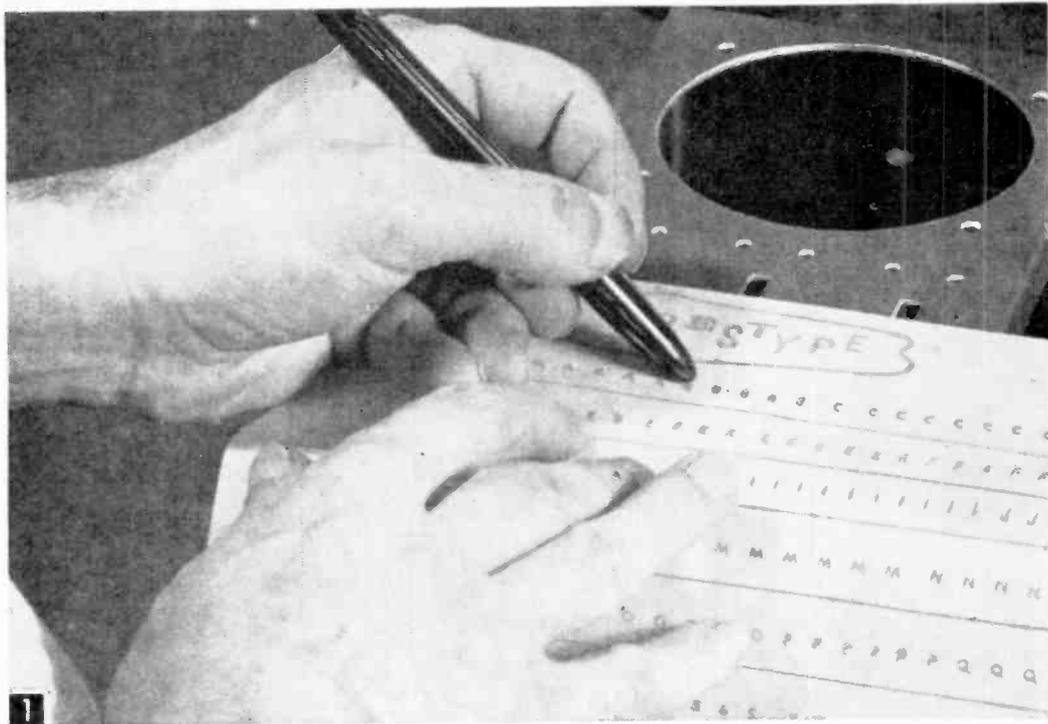


6 Looking into rear of control box with cover removed. Front panel and chassis are one, making for simplified construction.

readjusted. Note, too, that if too much fixed capacity is attached to the control, the relay will remain locked-in. If this happens, use a smaller metal object, or shorter connecting line from control to plate.

Since the capacity control employs the popular ac-dc hook-up, you will find that it operates best when its ground circuit plugs into the ground side of the power line. (Reverse the line plug to determine the best operating position.)

Attach a metal drawer pull to the chassis cabinet for carrying convenience. To provide ventilation for the tube, punch two rows of holes in the back panel of chassis cabinet or use perforated Reynolds do-it-yourself aluminum for the box cover. (You can cut this material with a kitchen shears.)



Transfer letters are applied by laying the sheet on the panel and rubbing the back of the desired letter.

Simplified Panel Lettering

In most cases, transfer letters offer the greatest advantages

By W. F. GEPHART

PROVIDING panel lettering for custom-made equipment can be a problem for the experimenter. The usual devices are typewritten strips, custom-made etched plastic plates, or decals. Typewritten strips usually look amateurish, and etched plastic plates are expensive, so decals are most commonly used.

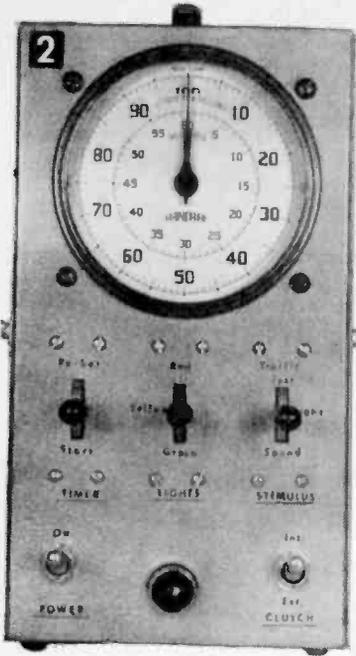
There are disadvantages in the use of decals, however. Complete words are available only in limited colors, and in one type face and size. Making up words that are not included in the package is quite a job, due to the skill required in handling the small individual letters.

Using **Transfer Letters**, available in art supply houses, overcomes these difficulties. These letters and numbers, on a large sheet, can be transferred individually to another surface by rubbing the area over and around the letter (Fig. 1). The pressure of the rubbing and the heat generated by the friction combine to transfer the letter to the panel.

The Letter-On Co. has complete alphabet and number sets in nine varied styles of type, 11 sizes, and five colors. A set includes capital and lower case letters, numerals, and punctuation marks, all on a large translucent sheet. The sheet is laid on the panel and the letter positioned, and then the letter is transferred to the panel by rubbing it with a burnishing tool. (The rounded end of a fountain pen works very well.)

After the panel is completely lettered, the excess wax adhesive is cleaned off with a cloth dampened with benzol or rubber cement thinner. It is best to spray the panel with a couple of light coats of varnish to protect the letters against scratches. Do not use plastic spray with an acetate base, as this will damage the letters. Ordinary spray varnish, or the spray varnish used in retouching oil paintings, such as "Spray-Var," will give excellent results.

Decals Are Easier to Use and may be applied more quickly; if complete words are



available (and one size and color is sufficient), you will probably prefer to use them. But if words must be made up from individual letters, or you want a variety of type sizes and/or colors, transfer letters are better. One transfer lettering set is available in a size and style that matches the decal letters usually sold in radio parts houses. This is "12-point Airport," available in "Pres-type," which can be secured from local dealers or from the Letter-On Co., 9605 Bulls Run Parkway, Bethesda, Md. This matches the type used in the "Tekni-Cals" decals. When these are employed, decals can be used for complete words and transfer type to make up words.

For the panel shown in Fig. 2, most of the words were not available in decals. Also, the use of capital letters for the names of the controls and lower case for the functions minimized confusion.

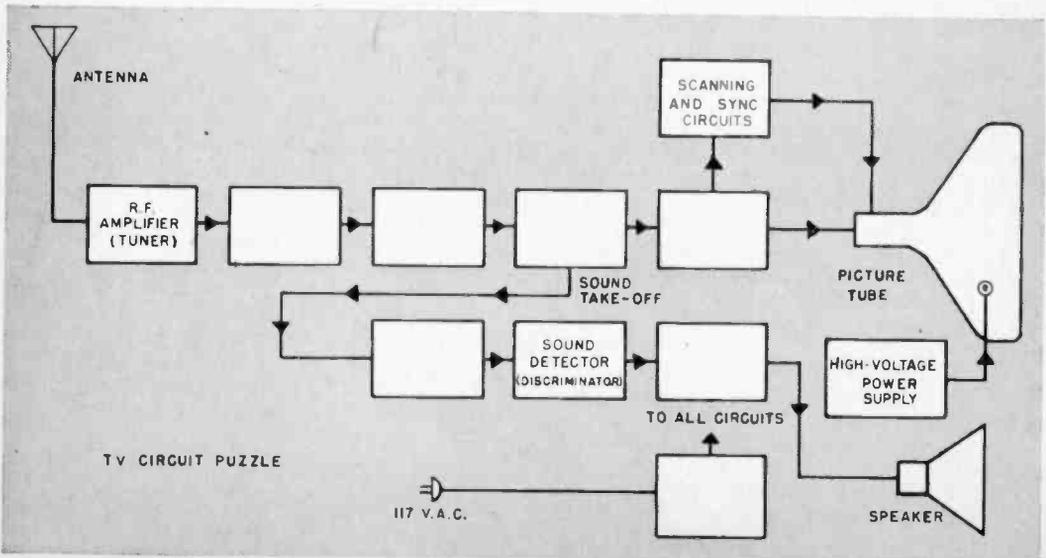
Transfer letters work best on smooth surfaces, such as natural or gray hammertone panels, but they will stick to most surfaces. They are excellent for re-lettering meter faces. For best adhesion, the surface should be slightly warm, and it helps to put a 25-watt bulb under the panel during lettering.

Employing transfer letters makes possible the use of unusual words, with both capital and lower case letters.

TV Circuit Puzzle

By JOHN A. COMSTOCK

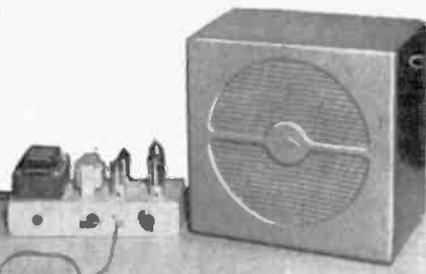
Here's a unique electronics puzzle. The object is to fill in the empty blocks with the names of the circuits found in a typical television set. By referring to the boxes already labeled and using your knowledge of black-and-white TV circuitry, see if you can supply all the right names. The solution is on page 138.



Transistorized Hi-Fi Preamplifier

By HAROLD P. STRAND

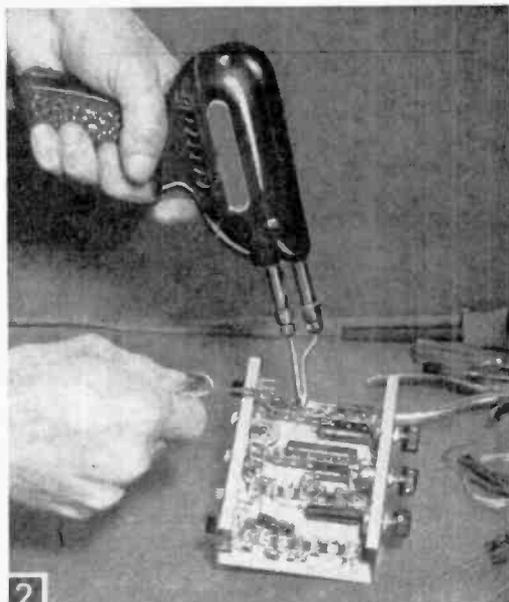
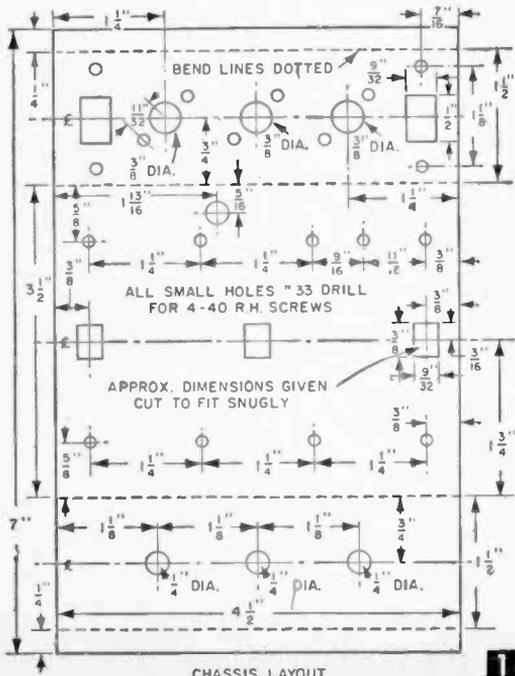
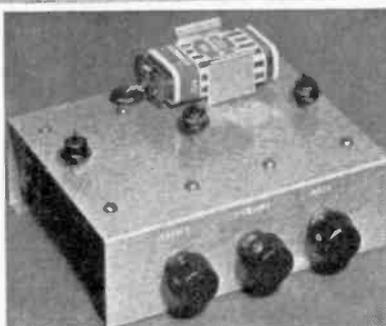
The transistorized preamp under test with a mike and power amplifier shows considerable gain over direct input from mike to power amplifier. Control side of chassis (inset) has three controls: treble and bass tone controls (left and right) and volume control combined with On-Off switch (center).



pending on make and type—for such operation.) Because of the low output of magnetic cartridges, a device known as a preamplifier is usually employed with them to effect the desired boost. The preamplifier is connected between the cartridge and the power amplifier in a simple plug-in circuit.

For many years, vacuum-tube preamplifiers have been used for this purpose, but transistorized preamps, such as the unit described in this article, have several advantages over vacuum-tube preamps, including those of zero hum, without the microphonics usually associated with vacuum tubes, a frequency response of from 20 to 20,000 cps, 40 db gain (or better than 52 db below 2 millivolts) for low impedance cartridges, three phono in-

MAGNETIC or variable reluctance phonograph cartridges usually require a boost of their output voltage—5 to 30 millivolts—in order to obtain satisfactory operation from a standard power amplifier. (Crystal cartridges, on the other hand, usually deliver sufficient output voltage—600 to 4000 millivolts, de-



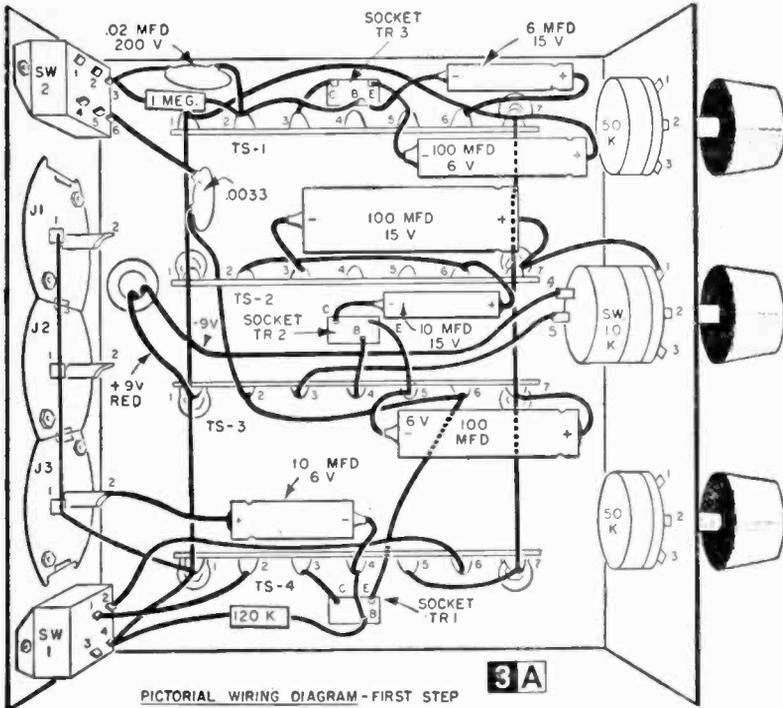
1 When soldering at terminals, apply sufficient heat for the solder to flow completely around leads.

puts and also a microphone input, bass and treble control, as well as a volume control with switch. Since a small self-contained battery is used with this unit, no outside power connections are required and the unit can be placed up to 175 ft. away from its associated equipment if desired.

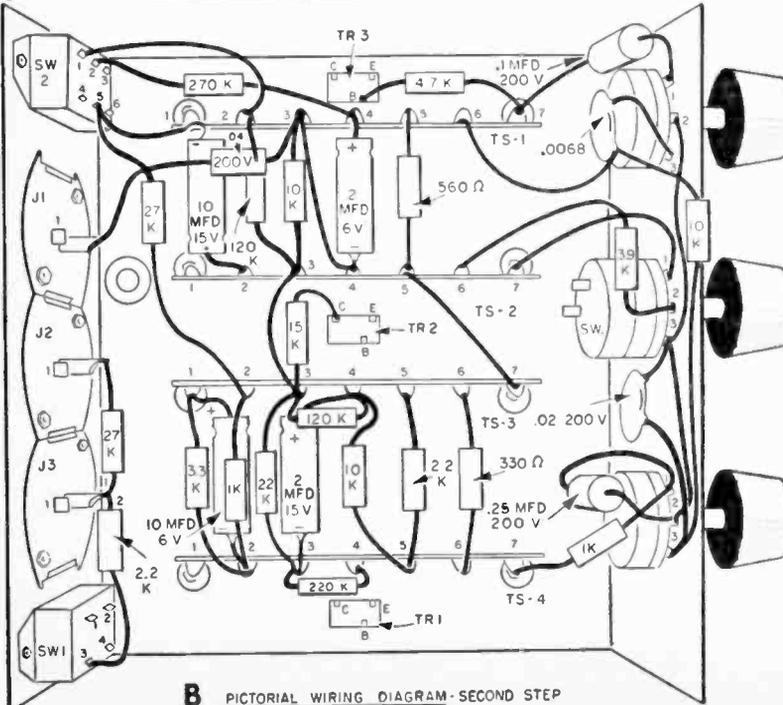
The transistorized preamplifier can be built from a kit supplied by Lafayette Radio or you can build it entirely from the group of standard parts given in the Materials List. The chassis, however, is not a standard size, so it is bent up from sheet aluminum to the dimensions given in Fig.

1. It can be bent up in a vise over a hardwood block, but a bending brake will make a better job of it. If you don't have a brake, perhaps your local sheet metal shop will do this for you on theirs.

Lay out the rectangular socket holes on the metal and then drill a number of holes within the rectangular area. Break out the metal between the drilled holes and dress to size and shape with a file. Fix the sockets in their openings on the chassis, positioning them so that the terminal with the widest spacing (collector) will be located with respect to the other components as shown in Fig. 3. (A locking ring is forced down on the lower end of each socket, securing them in place.) Now install the jacks and controls, as well as the long terminal strips. Be sure to place as indicated, with the volume control and On-Off switch in the center. Secure the slide switches in their openings, attach the battery holder to the top of the chassis—using for this purpose one of the bolts securing a terminal



PICTORIAL WIRING DIAGRAM - FIRST STEP



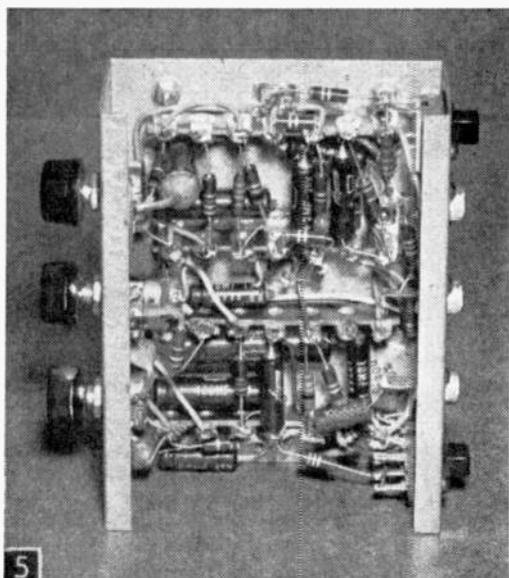
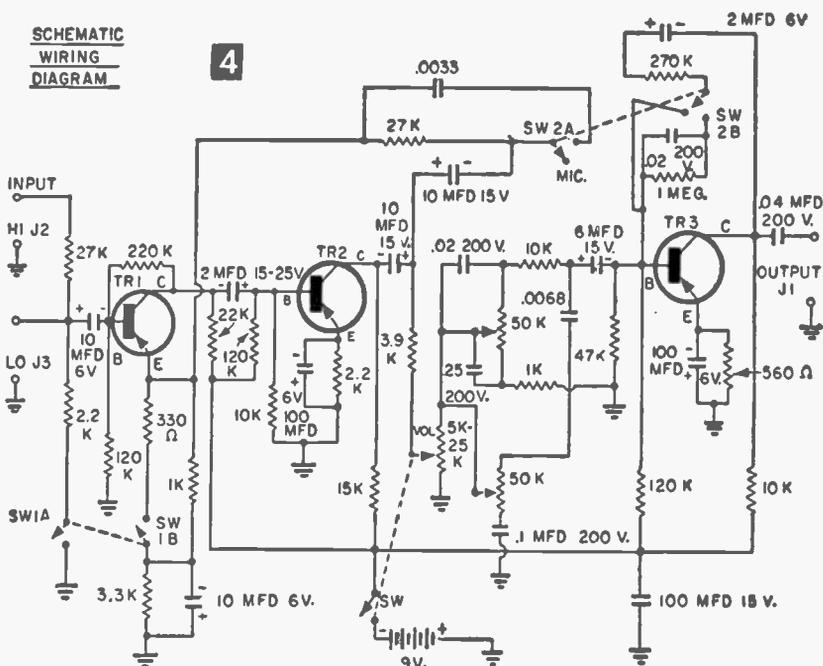
B PICTORIAL WIRING DIAGRAM - SECOND STEP

strip, one in a drilled hole $\frac{9}{16}$ in. away—and press the rubber grommet in its hole. Cut off the shafts on all three controls to about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. before installing them unless the extra length of shaft is required for mounting in a cabinet.

Although a relatively large number of parts must go on the chassis, good layout and the number of terminals or tie points provided makes a neat job possible.

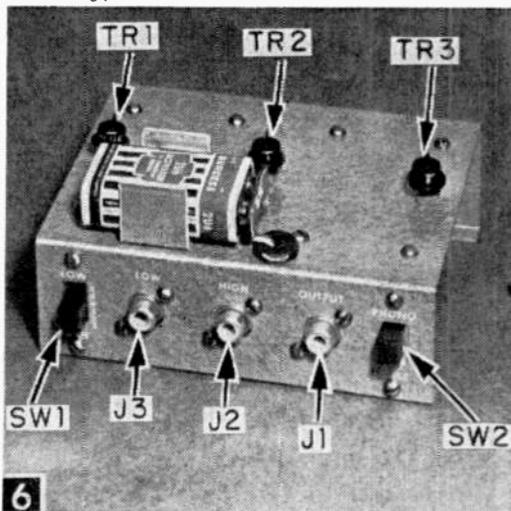
The pictorial and schematic wiring diagrams shown in Figs. 3 and 4 show the wiring. Electrolytic capacitors will be marked plus and minus at their ends and care should be taken to place them in the circuit correctly with respect to polarity. Carry leads to terminals and allow enough extra to bend them over at the terminals when you cut them off. Separate the transistor socket terminals slightly when making connections (see Fig. 7A) to avoid any possibility of shorts. Where more than one lead goes to a terminal, make all of them up and then solder as a group. A Weller soldering gun will be

**SCHEMATIC
WIRING
DIAGRAM**



5

Completely wired chassis, bottom view.

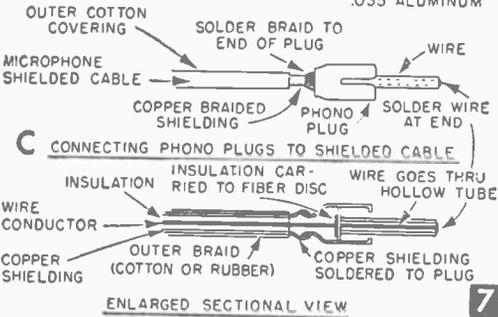
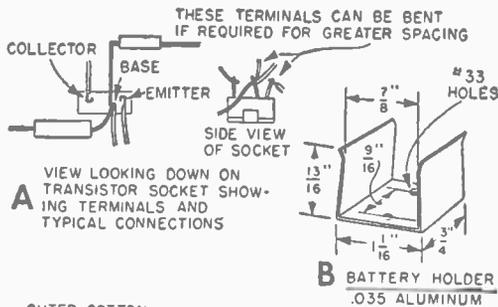


6

The designations TR1, TR2 and TR3 indicate the transistors; SW1 is the low or high level switch; J3 is the low impedance input; J2, the high; J1, the output; and SW2 is the phono or mike switch.

found useful, or a 60 watt iron can be used. At points where bare leads may cross, use small spaghetti tubing on them to avoid shorts—except of course where they go to the same terminal.

Figure 5 shows the completely wired unit in an underside view where the neat and compact placement of parts and wiring is evident. Check all connections against the diagrams and then install the battery and 2N190 transistors. A battery holder can be made as shown in Fig. 7B; a top view of the unit, ready to be used, is shown in Fig. 6, above.



MATERIALS LIST—TRANSISTORIZED HI-FI PREAMPLIFIER

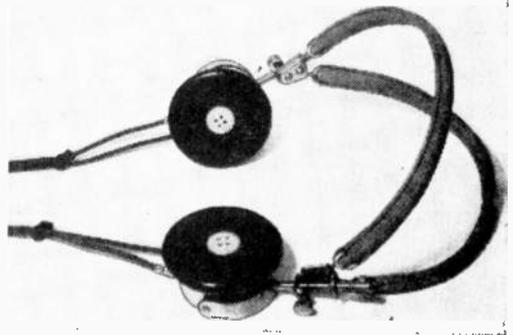
No. Req'd.	Description
3	transistor sockets MS-275
3	G.E. 2N190 transistors
1	9 volt Burgess 2U6 battery
1	male and 1 female battery snap-on clip or snap-on, two-terminal insert
1	D.P.D.T. slide switch (SW17)
1	D.P.S.T. slide switch (SW16)
3	RCA type phono jacks and plugs
1	10-K ohm volume control with switch (K = 1000), miniature type VC-28
2	50-K ohm controls (no switch), miniature type VC-36
3	miniature knobs for 1/8" shaft MS-185
4	solder lug terminal strips each with 2 ground lugs, 5 insulated lugs
(7 total)	Cinch-Jones 55-A 1 22-K ohm 1/2 watt resistor
2	27-K ohm 1/2 watt resistors 3 10-K ohm 1/2 watt resistors
2	2200 ohm 1/2 watt resistors 1 15-K ohm 1/2 watt resistor
3	120-K ohm 1/2 watt resistors 1 3900 ohm 1/2 watt resistor
1	220-K ohm 1/2 watt resistor 1 4700 ohm 1/2 watt resistor
1	330 ohm 1/2 watt resistor 1 270-K ohm 1/2 watt resistor
1	3300 ohm 1/2 watt resistor 1 1 meg. 1/2 watt resistor
2	1000 ohm 1/2 watt resistors 1 560 ohm 1/2 watt resistor
2	10 mfd. 6 volt Argonne capacitors (electrolytic)
1	2 mfd. 25 volt Argonne capacitor (electrolytic)
2	100 mfd. 6 volt Argonne capacitors (electrolytic)
2	10 mfd. 15 volt Argonne capacitors (electrolytic)
1	100 mfd. 15 volt Argonne capacitor (electrolytic)
1	6 mfd. 15 volt Argonne capacitor (electrolytic)
1	2 mfd. 6 volt Argonne capacitor (electrolytic)
2	.02 mfd. disc ceramic capacitors
1	.25 mfd. 200 volt capacitor (Aerovax Aerolite P82Z)
1	.0033 mfd. disc ceramic capacitor
1	.1 mfd. 200 volt capacitor
1	.0068 mfd. disc ceramic capacitor
1	.04 mfd. 200 volt capacitor (Aerovax micro-miniature P83Z)
1	rubber grommet for 1/4" hole.
1	pc half-hard alloy sheet aluminum about .040" x 7" x 4 1/2" (bend to make chassis)
1	pc half-hard alloy sheet aluminum about .030-.035 x 3" x 3/4" (bend to make battery clip)
18	round head 4-40 machine screws 1/4" long
18	4-40 hex nuts
	plastic covered hook-up wire about 24 gage (stranded); small spaghetti tubing

Kit #KT117 for building the Hi-Fi Preamplifier can be obtained from Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y., for \$18.45.

A good first test can be made with a microphone and amplifier, together with a speaker. The unit shows excellent gain over results obtained by plugging the mike directly into the amplifier. For phonograph use, simply plug a magnetic cartridge into the input jack instead of the mike. A selection of either high or low impedance jacks with a high-low switch allows the best matching conditions. Connections between the mike or phono cartridge as well as between the preamplifier and the power amplifier should be made with shielded cable to avoid picking up hum. The method of installing these phono plugs to cable is shown in Fig. 7C.

Buttoning Up Earphones

• In order to protect the thin metal diaphragm inside an earphone which has a single large opening in the cap, cement a button over the opening with Duco cement. Sound waves readily pass through the small openings in the button but



the diaphragm is protected from damage by sharp objects when phones are stored or transported. The button also provides a better ear-seal between the cap opening and the eardrum. —A. TRAUFFER.



"Junior! Come down from there this very minutel!"

Decade Resistance Box

By HAROLD P. STRAND



Decade resistance box in use in radio servicing job. Various values of resistance are being applied across terminals where a defective resistor was formerly soldered, and which is now unidentifiable due to extreme heating.

Ten ohms to ten megohms instantly available for test or experimental work with this handy, portable unit

PROVIDING 51 different standard 1-watt resistors for instant circuit insertion by means of three 17-point rotary switches and plug-in leads, this decade resistance box is ideal for substitution use in the case of defective or suspect resistors in existing circuits, or as a test selection of values for new circuits. Its application in radio and television service work is obvious, and for experimental work—especially with transistor circuits where the amount of resistance used is often critical—its use is almost a necessity.

The 51 resistors in the unit described in this article range from 10 to 470 ohms, 560 to 12,000 ohms, and from 15,000 ohms to 10 megohms; all of 10% tolerance. Resistors of other values can be used to make up a different set of ranges if desired, and 5% or 1% tolerance resistors can be used where greater accuracy is demanded (and cost is no concern), but the values indicated here will usually be found to encompass all those needed for ordinary servicing or experimenting.

The red plug-in jack on the top panel of the Bakelite case housing the unit is common; the other three jacks (A, B, C in Fig. 2) tap off from the individual switches. With the leads plugged in the common and A, you can use all the resistors in the first group (10 to 470 ohms); changing the second lead to the B jack, you get the second group, 560 to 12,000 ohms; to the C jack, 15,000 ohms to 10 megohms.

Dial plates numbered from 1 to 17 are provided at each switch and a chart cemented to the bottom of the case identifies each resistor value. (The bottom is the only location on the case where a space large enough for the chart is

available. If desired, a second chart can be typed up and placed in a transparent plastic envelope for more convenient use at the bench.)

Resistor leads are formed around two nails driven in a piece of wood, thus assuring uniform looped ends and length (see Fig. 3A). Place the nails (6d finish) 1 in. apart on the board and then cut off their heads. Indicate center spacing of the resistor bodies with pencil marks on the board. After bending the leads, cut them off to leave short loops suitable for placing in the switch terminals at one end, for fitting around the bare wire circular common terminal at the other. (Ohmite or Allen Bradley 1-watt resistors should be used because of their comparatively short length. Some other makes are much longer and their use may result in a fitting problem within the case.)

Pass the looped ends of the resistors through the switch terminal holes from the back side so that the loops at the other ends will be turned out. Press them down tightly with pliers and

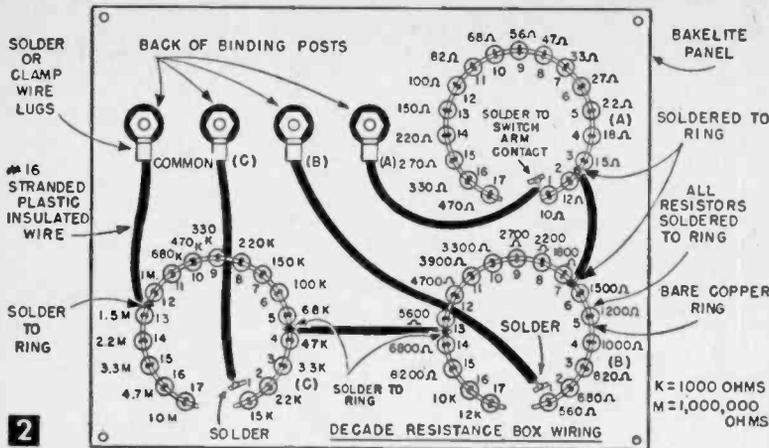
Pass the looped ends of the resistors through the switch terminal holes from the back side so that the loops at the other ends will be turned out. Press them down tightly with pliers and

DECADE RESISTANCE BOX CHART

(A)		(B)		(C)	
1	10	1	560	1	15K
2	12	2	680	2	22K
3	15	3	820	3	33K
4	18	4	1000	4	47K
5	22	5	1200	5	68K
6	27	6	1500	6	100K
7	33	7	1800	7	150K
8	47	8	2200	8	220K
9	56	9	2700	9	330K
10	68	10	3300	10	470K
11	82	11	3900	11	680K
12	100	12	4700	12	1.0M
13	150	13	5600	13	1.5M
14	220	14	6800	14	2.2M
15	270	15	8200	15	3.3M
16	330	16	10K	16	4.7M
17	470	17	12K	17	10M

K = 1000 ohms

M = megohms

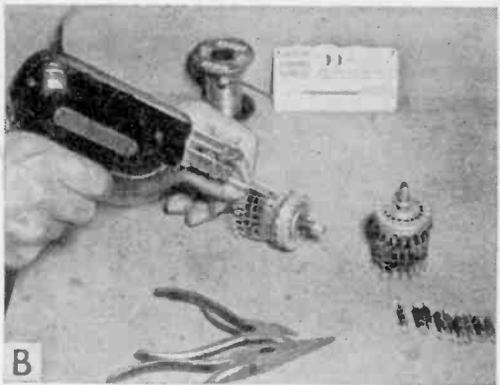
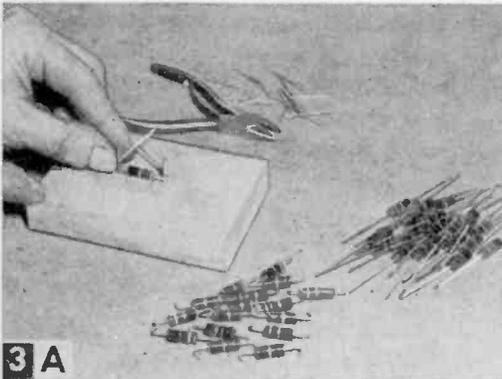


ohmmeter before installing it to make sure that the marked value is accurate to within plus or minus 10% of its markings. When, as occasionally will happen, a resistor is found that is inaccurately marked, substitute another. (If 5% or 1% resistors are used, testing is not necessary. If you are unfamiliar with resistor color coding, an IRC Resist-O-Guide can be obtained for 15¢ from any electronics supply store.)

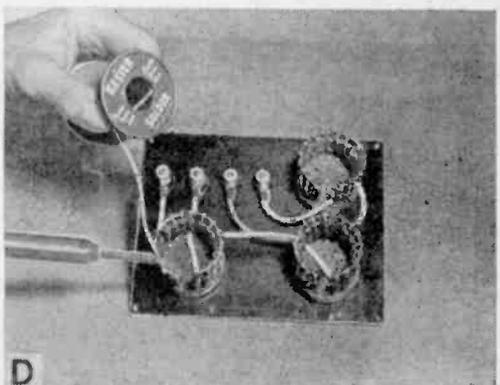
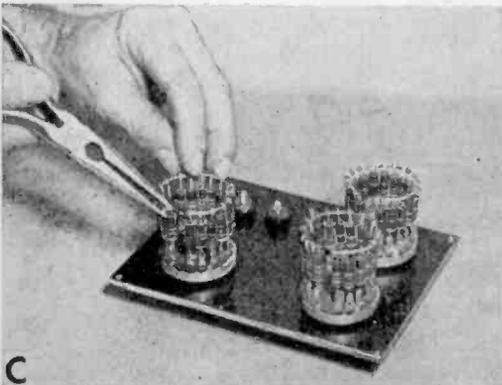
solder (Fig. 3B). As shown in Fig. 2, the #1 terminal is at the right side of the wide spacing on the switch contacts.

The lowest value resistor for each group of resistors goes to the #1 terminal, values advance counter-clockwise (as viewed from the back). Measure each resistor with a reliable

With all resistors soldered to the switches, prepare the Bakelite top panel (Fig. 4)). This piece of black Bakelite can be a part of an old 1/8-in. radio panel or you can send to Forest Products Co., 131 Portland Street, Cambridge, Mass., which will supply one cut approximately to size for \$1.15 post-paid (send money order or check). Corner holes are



Shape resistor leads around two nails driven in a block of wood to get them of uniform length and with uniform loops (A); then, starting with terminal #1 on each switch with the lowest value resistor, position looped ends of resistors and solder at each terminal (B).



With the resistor-equipped switches attached to the panel, attach formed rings of bare copper wire to free loops, bending them down uniformly over the ring (C); and after the three rings have been placed and leads connected as shown, solder all points of contact to the rings (D).

DECADE RESISTANCE BOX—MATERIALS LIST

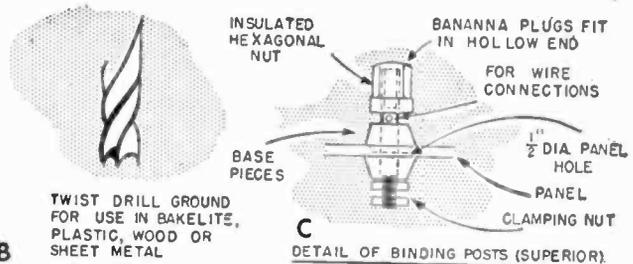
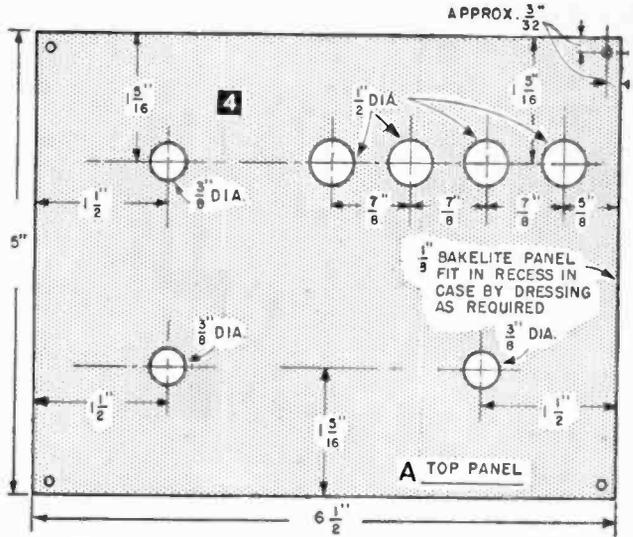
- 1 Bakelite case $2\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ (MS 218)
- 4' #18 test lead wire
- 3 17-position switches (Mallory 31117J)
- 2 banana plugs (MS 209-black)
- 3 dial plates (Mallory #467, marked 1-17)
- 2 insulated alligator test clips (black)
- 3 binding posts (Superior DF30BC-black)
- 1 binding post (Superior DF30RC-red)
- 1-watt carbon resistor, 10% tolerance, Ohmite or Allen Bradley—

One of each of the following

10 ohms	560 ohms	15,000 ohms
12 ohms	680 ohms	22,000 ohms
15 ohms	820 ohms	33,000 ohms
18 ohms	1000 ohms	47,000 ohms
22 ohms	1200 ohms	68,000 ohms
27 ohms	1500 ohms	100,000 ohms
33 ohms	1800 ohms	150,000 ohms
47 ohms	2200 ohms	220,000 ohms
56 ohms	2700 ohms	330,000 ohms
68 ohms	3300 ohms	470,000 ohms
82 ohms	3900 ohms	680,000 ohms
100 ohms	4700 ohms	1.0 megohm
150 ohms	5600 ohms	1.5 megohms
220 ohms	6800 ohms	2.2 megohms
270 ohms	8200 ohms	3.3 megohms
330 ohms	10,000 ohms	4.7 megohms
470 ohms	12,000 ohms	10 megohms

All of the above material can be obtained from Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Avenue, Jamaica 33, N. Y. or in New England from their branch at 110 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

- 1 piece Bakelite $\frac{1}{8} \times 5 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ "
- 2' of #16 plastic insulated stranded hook-up wire; 15" of bare #14 copper wire; four 4-40 machine screws $\frac{3}{8}$ " long, binder head plated screws preferred

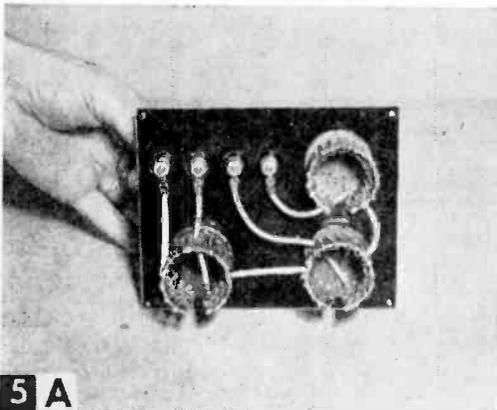


for 4-40 machine screws; the four Superior combination binding posts require $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. dia. holes; the switches, $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. dia. holes. Holes should be made with a twist drill ground as shown in Fig. 4B; regular ground twist drills have a tendency to tear such Bakelite.

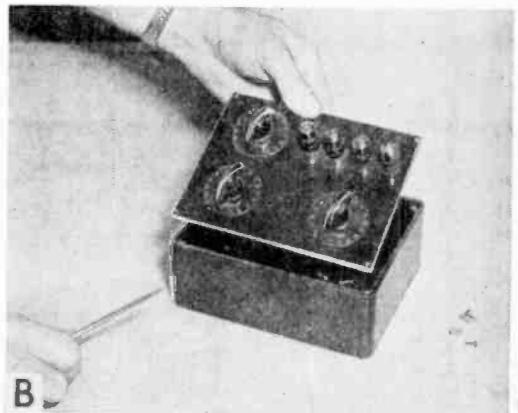
Switches come equipped with a round plate having a pin that may be used as a stop. Since all 17 switch contacts are needed for this unit, discard this stop. Cut off the shaft at the first

marked point and install, using a washer on each side of the panel, applying cement (such as coil dope) to the lower washer to keep the switch from turning and to keep the dial plate, top washer and nut clamp assembly tight. Then install knobs.

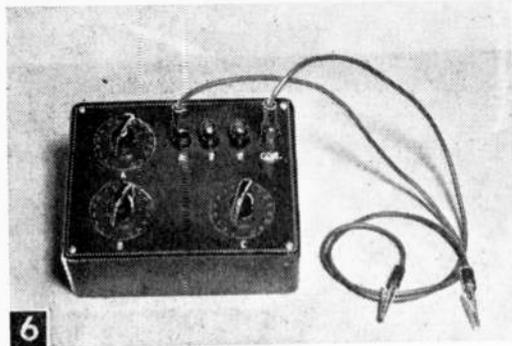
The next step is fitting wire rings to the looped ends of the resistor leads and bending them over tightly with pliers (Fig. 3C). Form the rings from bare copper wire (about #14



Back of the completely wired unit is shown in A. Use #16 insulated wire from the binding posts and also between the ring terminals.



Attach the completed panel to the Bakelite meter case, using 4-40 screws at the four corner holes (B). It fits flush in recess of case.



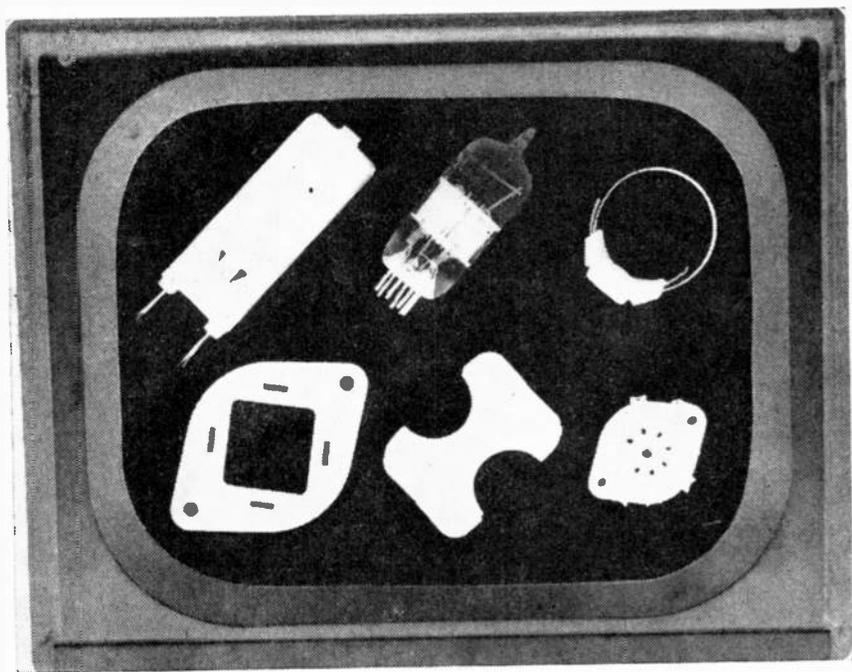
Completed job shows the lettering that was put on with decals sold for the purpose. After decals have thoroughly dried, apply a thin coat of clear plastic with a small brush to make them permanent. Banana plugs and clips soldered to short flexible leads make connections quick and easy.

gage), leaving open ends at the wide-spaced switch contacts. Then connect flexible insulated leads from ring to ring to join them as a common terminal for all resistors and run a lead from one

of the rings to the red binding post. Use #16 wire (negligible resistance itself) for these connections (see Fig. 3D). Finally, run a length of #16 wire from each black binding post to the arm contact of the switch it is controlled by (see Fig. 5A).

Banana plugs and alligator clips soldered to short lengths of rubber-insulated, extra-flexible, #18 test lead wire make convenient connections between the binding post jacks and the points on the circuit under test. Switches are marked A, B and C, and the binding posts to which each switch is connected are similarly marked for quick identification. You can do this with a fine brush and white paint or use decals as supplied by electronic stores for such work.

The decade resistance box can also be used with the leads plugged into either A and B jacks or B and C, putting the banks of resistors in the two groups used in series for special test cases. Where standard RETMA values only are of interest, however, the leads are used with one in the common and the other shifted to either A, B or C post jack.



TV PIX-O-GRAM

Do you have a moment to spare? Try your luck working this puzzle. Identify the objects shown on the screen and write their names in

I.F. Can.
EleJ. Con. Wafer
pigtail fuse holder

the spaces provided below. Time yourself, and see if you can work this one in three minutes or less. Answers on p. 142.

Tube Sockets
Tube

Transistorized Pocket Superhet

Here's a challenging and rewarding project for the experimenter who has passed the beginner's stage

By HAROLD P. STRAND



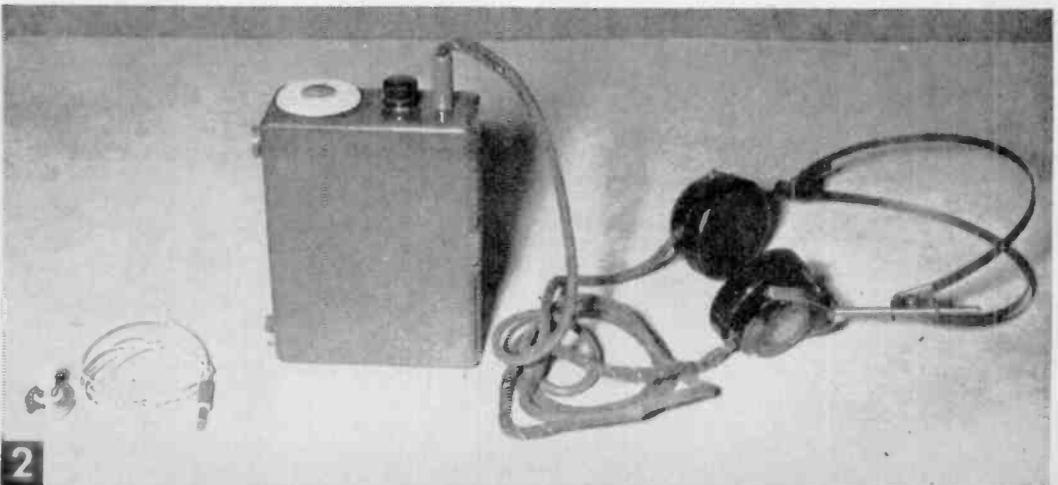
Powerful unit fits the coat pocket as easily as it separates local stations clearly when plugged into ear-piece, phones or speaker.

ONCE you have built and enjoyed a true superheterodyne radio such as that in Figs. 1 and 2 you will never be satisfied with any other AM type. Tops in sensitivity and selectivity, it is no wonder that this circuit is used in practically all commercial radios.

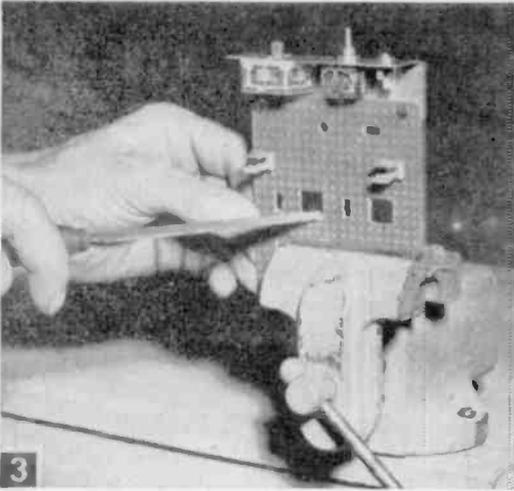
Superhets are generally considered complex, so if you are a beginner it may be wise to gain some electronic experience by building one or more of the simpler tuned radio frequency receivers featured in this and previous issues of **RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER**. You will thus become familiar with basic circuit and parts layout which will help you construct a receiver of greater complexity and higher performance.

One advantage of the superhet is that all incoming signals are changed into a single fixed frequency and amplified at this new frequency. This aids uniform amplification and selectivity over a broad range of frequencies. Also, there is less danger of feedback troubles at the lower frequency, which allows greater amplification with high stability.

Four transistors and a diode are used in the circuit (Fig. 6), which is about as simple as you can expect in a superhet. A resistance/capacity-coupled audio amplifier provides more than adequate earphone volume or will



Side of plastic case is actually top of the set, where all controls are located for convenient operation.

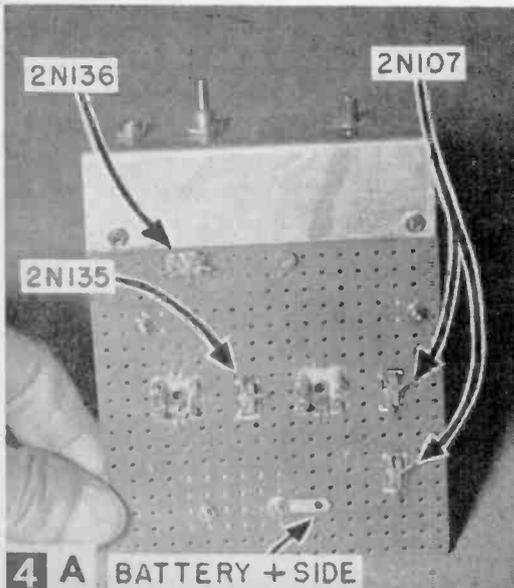


3 Held firmly in a bench vise, the perforated Bakelite board is easily drilled and cut to shape desired.

operate a speaker on strong local stations. A 9-volt battery powers the set. Parts needed will cost about \$23.

Begin Construction by cutting the perforated Bakelite board down to size $3\frac{1}{8} \times 4$ in. so it will fit loosely in the box. Bend up a $2\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ -in. piece of aluminum sheet into a support bracket as in Fig. 5. Attach it to the board as in Figs. 4A and 5, using two #4-40 screws and nuts with #10 nuts in between as spacers.

Mark openings for the transistor sockets and the IF transformers with a sharp scriber, then drill some small holes within the areas.



4 A BATTERY + SIDE

Break out the holes with small diagonal pliers, then dress the sides square with a small flat file for a snug fit as in Fig. 3.

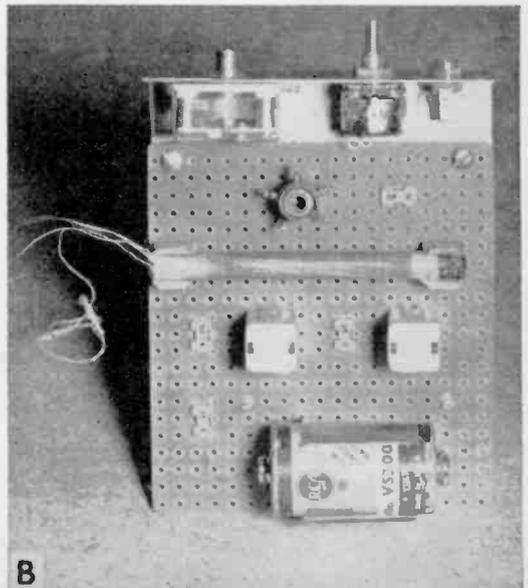
Shafts on the tuning condenser and volume control must be cut before mounting. Clamp the end of the condenser shaft in a vise and make a square cut with a fine-tooth hacksaw at a point $\frac{1}{32}$ in. from the raised bushing of the condenser's plastic case. Dress the end with a file and slightly ream the center hole so the screw retainer will start easily. Cut the volume control shaft at a point $\frac{3}{8}$ in. from the end of the threaded nose.

You can now mount these units and the phone jack on the bracket as in Fig. 3. Also mount two fuse clips (see Materials List) on the board for the antenna coil as in Fig. 3. Straighten out ends of the clips, originally intended to be stops, so that a curved surface is provided along their entire length to clamp the coil at the extreme ends.

Press the IF transformers in their openings as in Fig. 4B. Bend the tabs provided over sharply at the other side, taking care to avoid distorting the terminals. They should be placed so that the brown dot seen at the underside is away from end with the bracket.

Make the battery holder as in Fig. 8A. Snap-on terminals on this battery make it impossible to get a wrong polarity when changing it.

Figure 4A shows where to place a terminal lug on top of the board under one of the battery clip retaining nuts. This will be used for the positive side of the battery circuit. It also shows how to locate the transistor sockets and bend over the terminals to lessen the space



B

Left, underside of board showing socket and IF transformer terminals prior to wiring. Right, major components mounted on top of board. Spring clip holds battery; fuse clips the antenna coil.

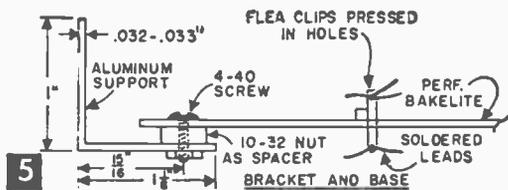
they occupy, as well as to simplify connections. Bore a hole through the board just below the aluminum bracket (Fig. 4A) and ream it out for a tight fit with the end of the oscillator coil. Turn this coil so that the green dot terminal is located as in Fig. 7.

Install flea clip terminals as needed in holes located from the pictorial diagram. They serve as tie points and can go anywhere on the board where wire or lead grouping indicates a terminal. Press them tightly in holes with long-nose pliers which rest against side stops to gain sufficient pressure. Don't over-squeeze.

Start the Wiring, after all parts are in place, as in Figs. 6 and 7. Reduce length of antenna coil leads somewhat for neater connections to their respective points. After cutting these stranded wires, remove enough enamel coating at cut ends by rubbing with fine sandpaper to prepare them for soldering. Twist the fine wires together to form a cable. Solder to terminals indicated.

The oscillator coil is marked from 1 to 5, with the green dot being #1. Tie points are provided at the left of the coil for a 27K resistor, .01-mfd capacitor, and the 100K resistor used around the coil. Make sure each connection is at the correct numbered terminal and use only rosin core solder. Connect tuning capacitor, volume control, and jack.

Place a terminal clip under the #5 oscillator terminal (D in Fig. 7) and connect a short wire to this clip. The part of the clip projecting underneath the board is a common negative point for connections of other wires and leads. To receive this negative link, connect a 2-mfd, 15-volt capacitor from the middle terminal of the volume control to another terminal clip located just under the 27K resistor (B in Fig. 7). Then, on the underside of the board, link terminals B and D with a 220K resistor.



If you find it difficult to solder many wires at one point, add another flea clip nearby and hook it up with a short jumper.

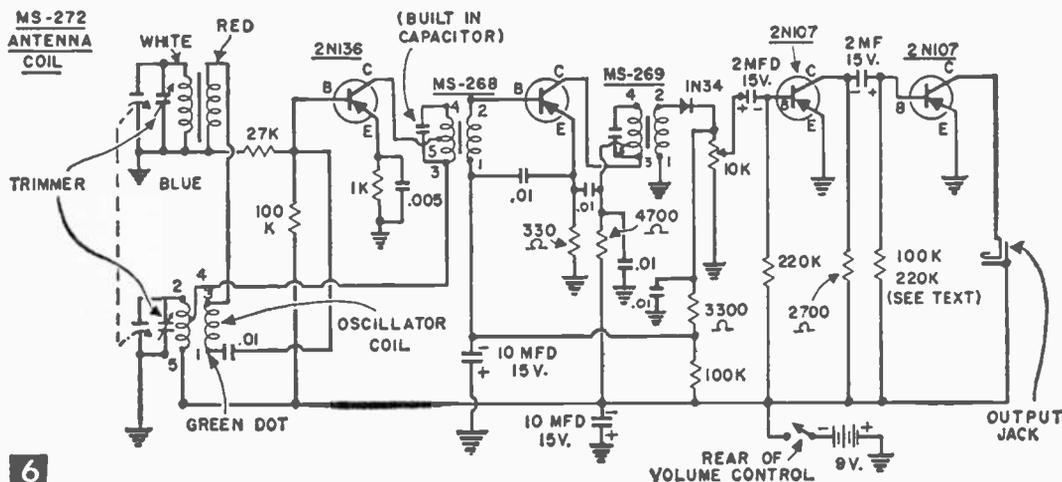
Keep underside wiring neat and parts flat against the board as in Fig. 9A to conserve space. Use #24 or #26 plastic-covered, tinned, solid hookup wire. Observe polarity on all electrolytic capacitors as in Figs. 7 and 8.

Use stranded wire at the battery connections for flexibility at the snap-on terminals, being sure to get the plus and minus sides right. Use a piece of bare solid wire (hookup wire with insulation removed will do) as a common positive line (Fig. 7). Soldering leads for the plus side of the circuit to this wire helps to keep the wiring compact. Also solder this wire to the two IF cans at their turned-over tabs to ground them. Note that one terminal at each IF transformer is not used.

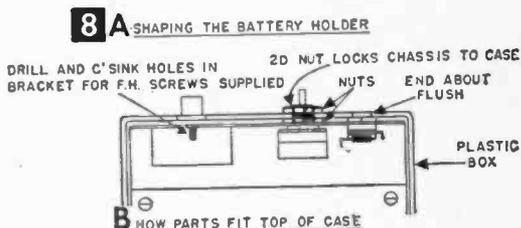
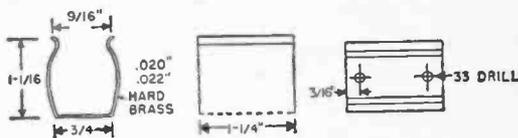
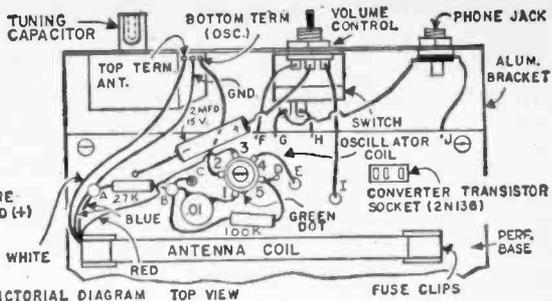
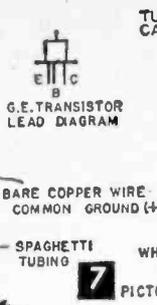
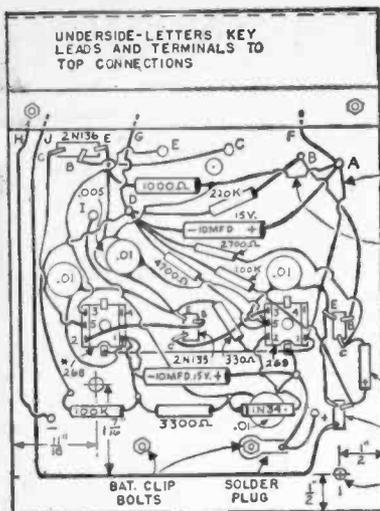
Now prepare the transistors by cutting off their leads to about 1/16 in. and install them in sockets as in Fig. 7.

How to Align the Receiver. The lining-up process (Fig. 10) is necessary in all superheterodynes. First, adjust the slug in the oscillator coil until it is about 4 1/2 turns inside the bottom of the coil form. Adjust trimmer marked OSC at the back of the tuning capacitor until half of its rotor is meshed with the stator or stationary plate. Adjust antenna trimmer (marked ANT) until three-fourths of its rotor meshes with the stator.

An insulated rod with a screwdriver end is



6



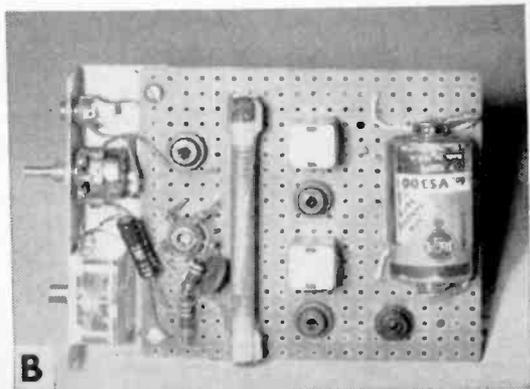
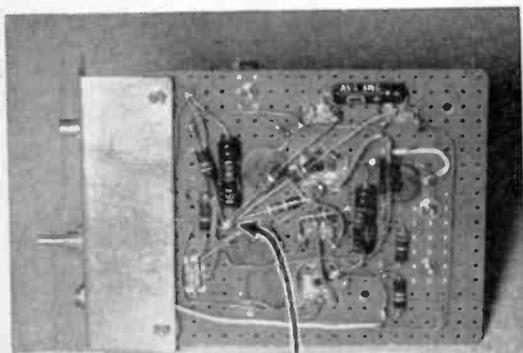
a good tool for these adjustments. You can make one out of *Bakelite* rod, or other stiff plastic, about 3/32-in. dia. File the screw-driver edge in one end.

Plug in the phones, turn on the switch, and advance the volume control about three-quarters of the way. Set the tuning dial around 1600 kc (160) and turn slowly until you pick up a station near this top end of the dial. Identify the station from the announcer or a newspaper listing and note if it comes in approximately at the correct dial position. If not, set the station number correctly on the dial and then adjust the oscillator trimmer (slug) of the tuning capacitor until you get maximum volume and clarity. Then adjust the antenna trimmer for best reception.

Try a station at the opposite end of the dial (around 55) and repeat the adjusting process up to the antenna trimmer stage. Should the stations come in correctly, simply adjust the antenna trimmer for maximum volume for a station at the high frequency end and the oscillator slug for a station at the low end.

Now tune in the weakest station at the high frequency end and again adjust the antenna trimmer for maximum volume. A slight adjustment may be required at the IF transformers, using the same tool through a small opening to turn the slug. These transformers come factory-set for 455 kc, so it is well to avoid a change unless necessary. Move the slugs slightly in either direction if peaking seems advisable. The various adjustments described have an effect on one another, so it is sometimes necessary to go over the steps a second time.

You'll find the antenna coil is somewhat directional. For maximum volume and clarity, move the unit to a position in which the coil points toward the station. Try this for each



For a good wiring job, keep capacitors and resistors close to board and use spaghetti tubing on leads crossing bare leads or terminals to avoid shorts. Right, transistors shown in sockets on top of board where wiring is limited.

MATERIALS LIST—POCKET SUPERHET

No. Req.	Size and Description
1	2000-ohm headset (Cannon-Ball AM-15-2) or earpiece (Lafayette MS-260)
1	1 9/16 x 3 1/16 x 5" clear plastic case
1	1/16 x 3 1/2 x 6 3/4" perforated Bakelite unclad board (Lafayette MS-305) (cut down to 3 9/16 x 4")
1 pc.	.032 x 2 1/2 x 3 9/16" aluminum sheet (support bracket)
1 pc.	.020 x 1 1/4 x 4" hard brass (battery holder)
1	midget 2-gang tuning capacitor (Lafayette MS-270)
1	broadcast band tuning dial (Lafayette KN-24)
1	10,000-ohm subminiature volume control with SPST switch (Lafayette VC-28)
1	miniature knob to fit 1/8" shaft (Lafayette MS-185)
1	subminiature plug (Lafayette MS-281)
1	subminiature jack (Lafayette MS-282)
1	transistor superhet loop antenna (Lafayette MS-272)
1	transistor oscillator coil (Lafayette MS-265)
4	transistor sockets (Lafayette type A MS-275)
1	transistor IF transformer (Lafayette MS-268)
1	transistor IF transformer (Lafayette MS-269)
1	9-volt battery (RCA VS300)
2	2N107 germanium transistors (GE)
1	2N135 germanium transistor (GE)
1	2N136 germanium transistor (GE)
1 doz.	fllea clips (Lafayette MS-263)
2	3/32" dia. beryllium copper fuse clips for antenna coil (Littelfuse #123002)
2	10-mfd 15-volt electrolytic condensers (Lafayette CF-122)
2	2-mfd 15-volt electrolytic condensers (Lafayette CF-120)
5	.01-mfd disk ceramic capacitors (about 1/16" dia.)
1	.005-mfd disk ceramic capacitor (about 1/16" dia.)
2	220K 1/2-watt resistors
2	100K 1/2-watt resistors
1	27K 1/2-watt resistor
1	4700-ohm 1/2-watt resistor
1	3300-ohm 1/2-watt resistor
1	2700-ohm 1/2-watt resistor
1	1000-ohm 1/2-watt resistor
1	330-ohm 1/2-watt resistor
2	snap-on battery connectors for VS300 battery (1 male, 1 female)
1	1N34 diode (or 1N64)
1	soldering lug for #6 hole (General Cement or similar)
Misc.	#24 or #26 plastic-covered hookup wire, stranded hookup wire, rosin core solder, maroon enamel, flat black paint, screws, nuts, pipe spacers

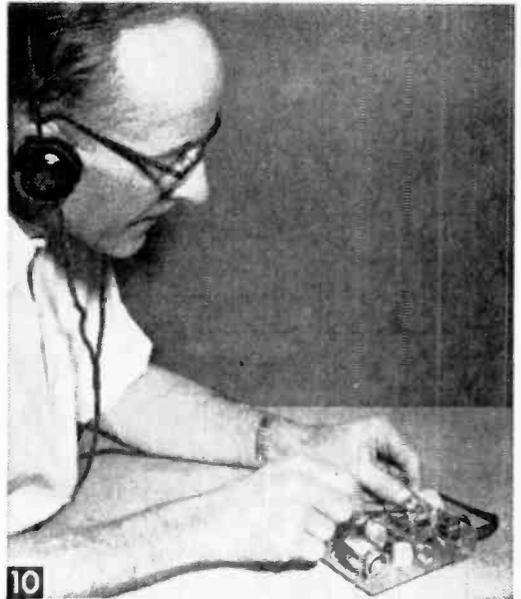
PARTS FOR SPEAKER—OPTIONAL

1	enclosure for 5-6" speaker (wall baffle shown in Fig. 12)
1	5" or 6" PM speaker
1	subminiature plug (Lafayette MS-281)
1	transistor output transformer (Argonne AR-138)
6 ft.	#24 plastic-covered stranded wire

Electronic parts above can be obtained from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.

station check while aligning.

With a little patience, you should carry out this alignment procedure with quite satisfactory results. However, if it seems too com-

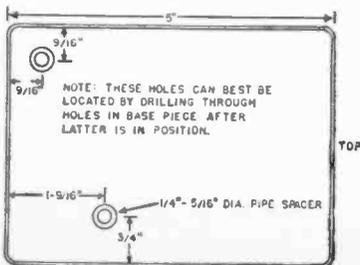
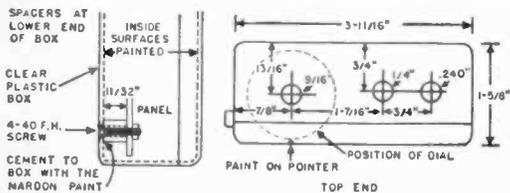


10

Listening in on an antenna trimmer adjustment, one of several steps in aligning the set.

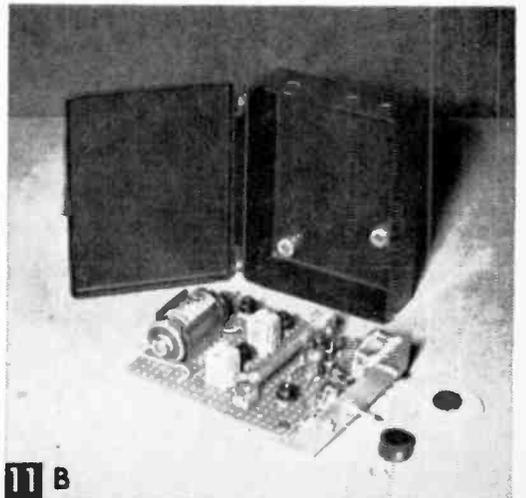
plicated, a radio technician will align it for you with a signal generator.

If No Signals Can Be Heard, carefully recheck the parts against the diagrams and photos. You may discover a missed or wrong connection. While unlikely, one of the coils may be open. The diode or a transistor may be inserted wrong or be defective. Substitute another diode as a test, if necessary, noting how the end with the straight bar (cathode) connects in the circuit. To check transistors, a tester is required. One like that described in this issue (p. 106) should be part of every transistor experimenter's lab.



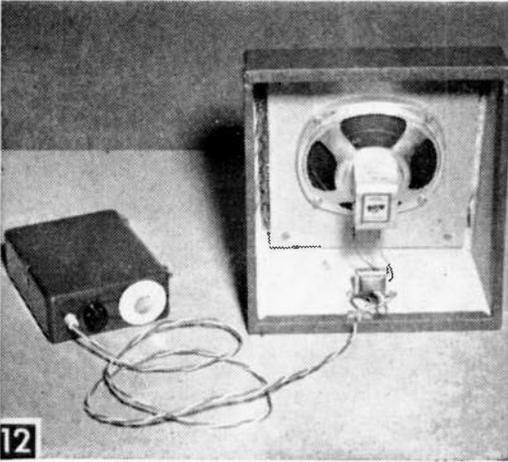
CEMENT SPACERS WITH PAINT, OVER HOLES

11A DRILLING DIMENSIONS



11 B

Two spacers cut from pipe are cemented to back of case to hold board in proper position.



12 Optional speaker requires output transformer for correct impedance match to the 3.2-ohm voice coil.

Preparing the Case. Once the chassis is adjusted, the next step is to finish the clear plastic case. We applied two coats of a dark maroon enamel to the inside surface only, using a small brush and smooth, even strokes.

After the enamel dries, add a coat of flat black paint to the inside surface. When dry, this will give a more suitable inside finish, while the maroon will show through to the outside to give a professional, Bakelite-type appearance.

When the finish is complete, locate and mark holes for the tuning capacitor volume control, and jack at one end of the case as in Fig. 11A. Also locate two countersunk holes in back for screws to hold the chassis. To avoid cracking the material, drill small holes carefully and then hand-ream them to size.

To hold the board at proper level in the

case, cut two spacers about $1\frac{1}{32}$ in. long from any small pipe or similar hollow material. Install them over the holes in the back of the case as in Fig. 11A and B, using a dab of paint to "cement" them in place.

Insert the tuning capacitor and volume control in their drilled holes as in Fig. 8B, using a second nut on the latter to lock the chassis to the case end. The jack will just protrude through its hole. Attach volume control knob and tuning dial to their shafts, then secure lower end of the chassis to the spacers through holes at the back, using #4-40 *fh* screws and nuts.

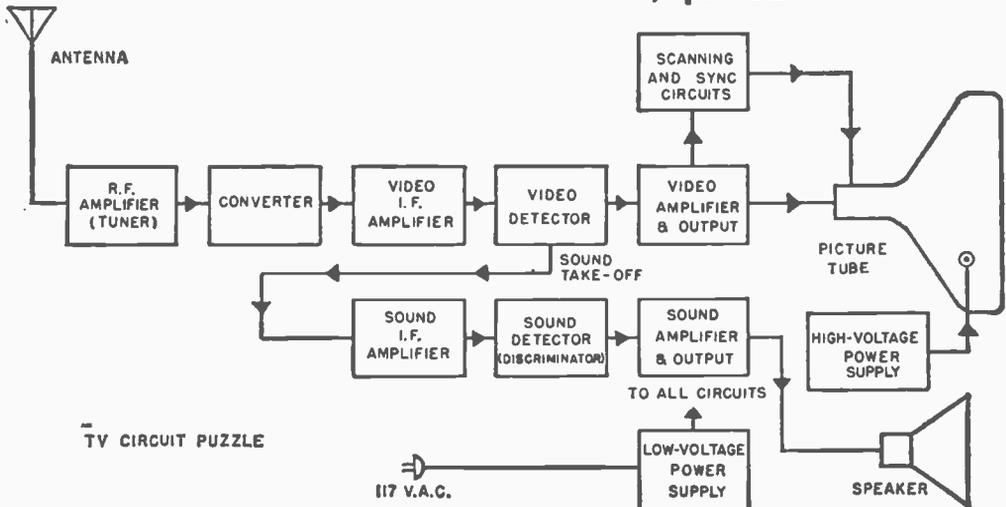
Operating Tips. You can use a 2000-ohm headset or a single earpiece having about the same resistance value, as in Fig. 2. Crystal earphones are not satisfactory.

Figure 12 shows how to use a speaker for local reception of most strong stations. Mount a 5-in. PM speaker on a piece of composition board and fit the board in an enclosure known as a wall. We found reception surprisingly good for a radio designed primarily for earphones.

Behind the speaker in Fig. 12 is a matching transformer (Argonne AR-138) serving as the output transformer. Connect long leads equipped with a plug to the jack of the radio unit, the shorter pair of leads to the speaker terminals. Don't use the red lead center tap.

Transistorized circuits sometimes have a distortion problem, especially at high volume. In this particular circuit, experimenting with the value of the resistor at the base of the output transistor (Fig. 6) may help eliminate the trouble. Resistance between 100K and 220K will probably be best. Distortion may also be due to a defective transistor, or to position of the set. Move it to align the antenna coil with the station.

Solution to TV Circuit Puzzle, p. 122



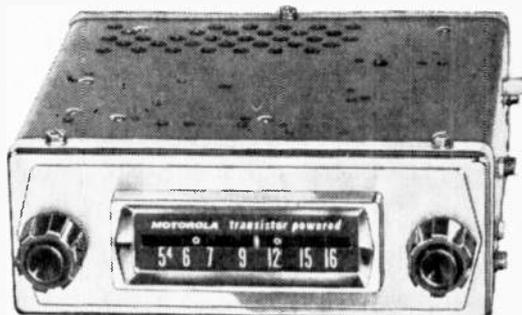
LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS

New AM Car Radio Under \$30

A transistor-powered AM car radio retailing at only \$29.95 comprises the basic model in the 1962 *Motorola* line. Known as Model 250-X, it is available with choice of two face plates to fit in almost any domestic automobile with minimum installation difficulty. The set includes three tubes, two transistors, 4-in. speaker with automatic volume control, noise interference rejection and 3 microvolts of sensitivity.

All other AM car radios in the new line have a fully-transistorized chassis, beginning with a manual model 320T featuring tone control, reverse polarity, chrome knobs and distinctive dial treatment for \$39.95.

A deluxe manual set, model 2MT has a separate tone control, 5 x 7-in. speaker, adjustable shaft centers for a custom installa-



tion, and a 6-transistor push-pull chassis delivering 12 watts of instantaneous peak power which is said to be three times above average. Priced at \$51.95 including installation kit.—Available through Motorola dealers.

Hi-Fi Speaker System

Unusually smooth response within ± 2 db from 45 to 17,500 cycles per second is reported from the three-speaker *Ravinia* system. The unit comprises a 12-in. compliance woofer, an 8-in. cone midrange speaker with sealed fiber glass-fill backplate, and a 2½-in. ring radiator supertweeter with a similar backplate.

Cross over points are 600 and 3,500 cps with db/octave attenuation. Level controls are provided for optimum midrange and tweeter balance under all room conditions.

Contemporary cabinet is 26¼ in. wide, 13¼ in. deep and 15 in. high. Model SR 3-W in hand-rubbed walnut is priced at \$139.50; model SR 3-B in unfinished hardwood ready for stain or paint, \$129.50, and model SR 3-U



in utility finish, \$119.50.—Sherwood Electronic Laboratories, Inc., 4300 N. California Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

Stereo Multiplex Adapter

For an economical way to receive the new FM stereo broadcasts, the *Realistic* line has introduced a multiplex adapter designed to match with its present monaural FM tuners simply by connecting one wire to the multiplex jack and two wires to the amplifier.

A selector switch and stereo balance control connected with two pilot lights indicate when power is on and when station being received is broadcasting stereo. Adapter has frequency response of 3 db in range of 50 to 15,000 cycles per second; hum and noise, 60 db; crosstalk, 20 db at 1 kc. Unit measures 7¾ x 4¾ x 6 in. and sells at \$39.95 completely



wired or \$29.95 in kit form.—Radio Shack Corp., 730 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 17, Mass.

LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS

Low-Cost FM Stereo Adapter Kit

Owners of stereo music systems may receive the new stereo broadcasts economically with the new Knight-Kit Adapter KS-10 which can be used with any FM or AM-FM tuner equipped with a multiplex output.

The power cord of the adapter unit is plugged into the switched ac outlet on amplifier or tuner, so that it will turn on and off automatically. It has its own on/off switch, noise filter, and separation controls. The unit, measuring $3\frac{3}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ in., may be installed out of sight.

Priced at \$19.95, the multiplex adapter kit includes three 36-in. cables for input and output hookup, metal case, tubes, all neces-

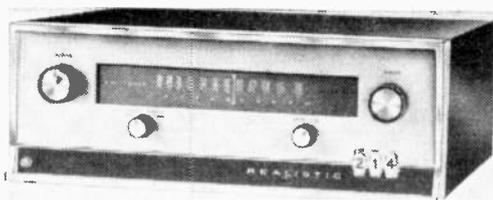


sary parts, precut wire, solder, and step-by-step assembly instructions.—Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.

FM Multiplex Tuner

Drift-free performance without AFC and complete elimination of inter-station noise are credited to the *Realistic* TM-214 tuner for stereo FM multiplex reception, now available in kit or wired form. Tuner contains 11 tubes plus rectifier and matched germanium diode detectors, has two audio and two tape outputs, three IF and three limiting stages to provide constant output and high-gain bandwidth control without distortion.

From a cold start, drift is held to .02%; calibration accuracy is rated at .2%. Signal-to-noise ratio is 70 db monaural or 50 db



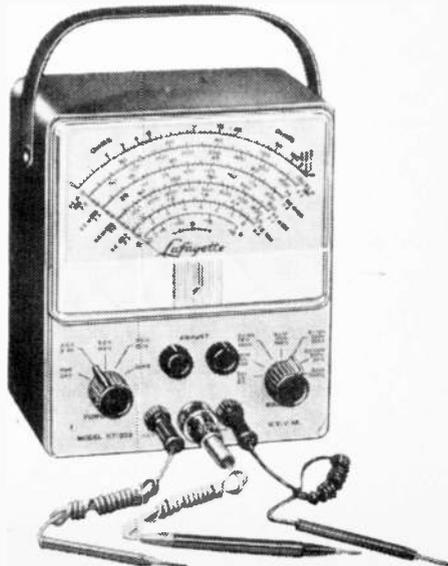
stereo; AM suppression is 30 db with 2.8 μ v into 3000 ohm antenna. Price of the kit is \$149.95; wired, \$189.95.—Radio Shack Corp., 730 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 17, Mass.

Low-Cost VTVM Kit

Printed circuitry makes possible a new, economy-type vacuum-tube voltmeter kit called the KT-202 which is equipped with a 6-in. 400- μ a meter having two-color scales.

In a $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ -in. case, the instrument features 11-megohm input impedance, ac and dc voltmeter with up to 1500 volts, and ac peak-to-peak up to 2000 volts on any wave form from 30 cycles to above 5 mc without use of an accessory probe. Measures direct resistance on ohm scale from 0.2 ohms to 1000 megohms and offers decibel scale range from -10 to +15, plus readings up to +58 db with a zero center scale.

The unit includes three probes (common, ACV-ohms, and shielded dc), power transformer operating at 110-120 volts ac, and 1½-volt battery for ohmmeter circuit. KT-202 kit is priced at \$29.95 and optional carrying case (KT-203) sells for \$2.95.—Lafayette Radio Electronics, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.

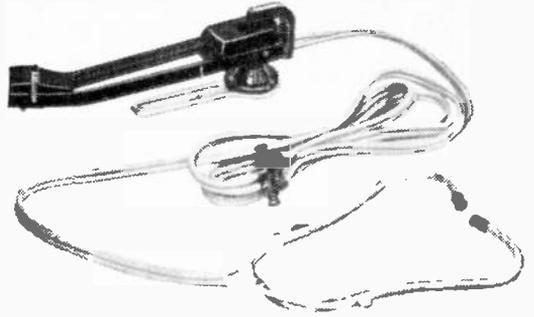


LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS

Earphone Stereo

A self-contained stereo system designed for one to four persons using earphones is called the Pioneer Stereoscope Model SH-100. A simple air-pressure system activated by minute movements of the tone arm stylus creates the balanced stereophonic sound through earphone pipes connected directly to the tone arm, which may be attached to any current record player or turntable.

The system features a needle guard, tone arm rest, adjustable stylus pressure, and easily replaced needle. Use of additional pipes and adapters allow up to four persons to listen simultaneously. Complete system sells for \$29.50 and includes tone arm, cartridge, adapter, one set of earphones, two plastic tubes, suction cup base with metal

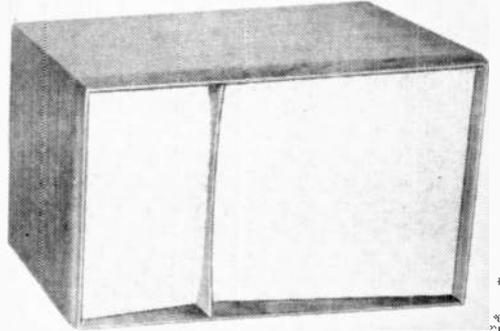


hook, extension rubber tube reinforcements, controller, and screws.—Lafayette Radio Electronics, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.

Twin Speaker Cabinet

An 8-in. woofer with a long-throw, high-compliance cone and a *Spericon* supertweeter mounted semi-coaxially with it and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. off center to assure smooth speaker performance and wide high frequency dispersion make up the new *Realistic* "Solo 9" speaker system.

The unit has a frequency response range of 35 to 45,000 cycles per second, is offered with hand-rubbed, oiled walnut finish cabinet for \$109.95.—Radio Shack Corp., 730 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 17, Mass.

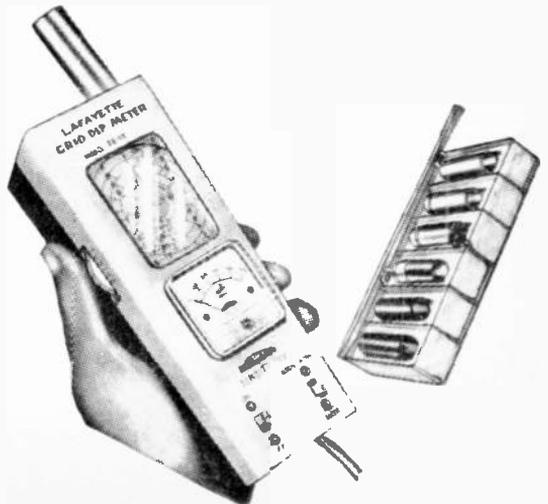


Grid Dip Meter

Compact design of the Model TE-18 grid dip meter, with on-off and oscillator-diode switches on the front panel, permits its operation as a one-handed troubleshooter. In addition to acting as a grid dip oscillator to determine resonant frequencies of tuned circuits, it will also serve as a signal generator, absorption wave meter, field strength meter or oscillating detector.

It covers frequencies of 360 kc to 220 mc in eight calibrated ranges. Coils are letter-coded and marked in megacycles by frequency range.

The unit has planetary drive tuning mechanism with 4:1 reduction gears, grid current meter with 500-ua movement, uses a 6AF4A tube, and measures 2 x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. It is priced at \$24.95.—Lafayette Radio Electronics, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.



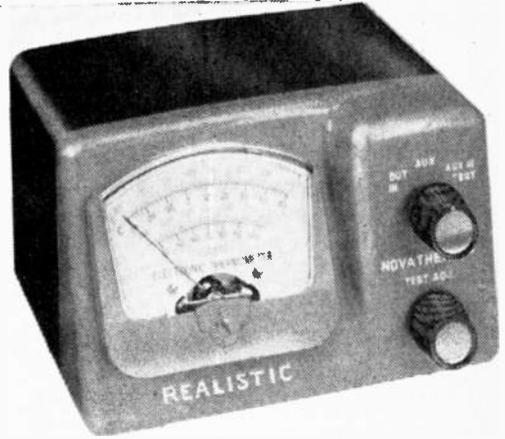
LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS

Electronic Thermometer

An instant reading thermometer with an accuracy of $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ at distances up to 1000 ft. away, if extra wire is used, is the new *Realistic Novatherm* model. The meter is designed to provide continuous readings, take readings of two different temperatures in two different locations, and traverse the extremes of dry ice to boiling in one second. Front switch selects either external or internal probe.

The $3\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ -in. unit is equipped with 1% resistors and four adjustment potentiometers for accuracy in calibration. It is available as a kit for \$19.95, or completely wired for \$29.95.

The thermometer can be used in dark-rooms, children's rooms, refrigerators, freezers, tropical fish aquariums and cooking applications. It can also "take" children's temperatures and monitor the temperature in



radio equipment.—Radio Shack Corp., 730 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 17, Mass.

Sound-Powered Phones

The call-to-answer problem which has plagued sound-powered telephones since they were introduced early in World War II has been eliminated. New models have a transistor-powered 1,000-cycle oscillator connected across the two communicating wires.

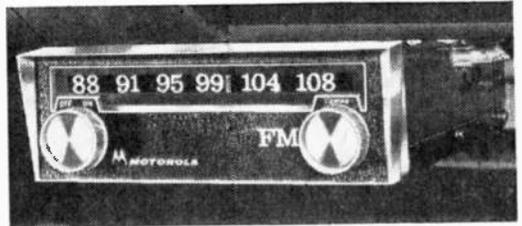
Press of a pushbutton switch sends a clear, 1,000-cycle note on both wires without harming the phones, which are capable of handling speech for distances up to 25 miles without battery power.—Distributed by Blan the Radio Man Inc., 64 Dey St., New York 7, N. Y.



FM Car Radio Tuner

Designed for use with AM car radios featuring push-pull high fidelity output, the Model FMC-62 FM car radio tuner can be easily removed from one car and installed in another, to amortize its cost over several automobiles. Compact in size, the tuner has a front panel of simulated black leather framed in bright chrome.

Equipped with seven tubes, two limiters with its own RF stage, automatic gain control,



and automatic frequency control, the set retails for \$69.95 at Motorola dealers.

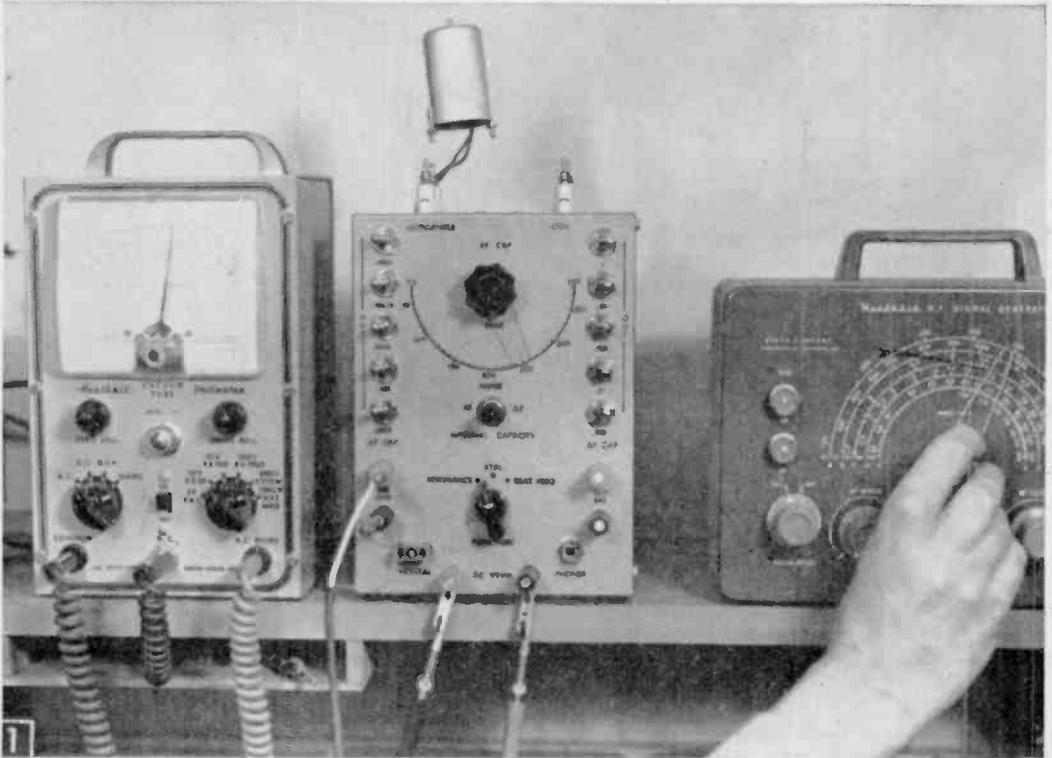
Answers to TV Pix-O-Gram on page 130

Top left, IF transformer.
Top center, miniature tube.
Top right, mast clamp.

Bottom left, capacitor mount.
Bottom center, fuse holder.
Bottom right, miniature tube socket.

RF-AF Resonance-Frequency Meter

A simple test accessory to increase the usefulness of your signal generator, VTVM, and oscilloscope



Determining resonant frequency of coil-condenser combination with VTVM at left and signal generator at right. Coil-condenser combinations may be connected to either set of terminals.

By W. F. GEPHART

SOME instruments are available for determining the frequency of resonant circuits, values required for resonance, and "Q" factor. Others determine the frequency of AF or RF signals, but few are versatile enough to fulfill all of these requirements. Most of these instruments are expensive and have greater accuracy than is necessary for typical experimenting.

The unit shown in Fig. 1 is easily constructed and costs \$15 or less, depending on whether you use new or surplus parts. When operated in conjunction with a signal generator and VTVM (or oscilloscope) as in Fig. 1, the meter will:

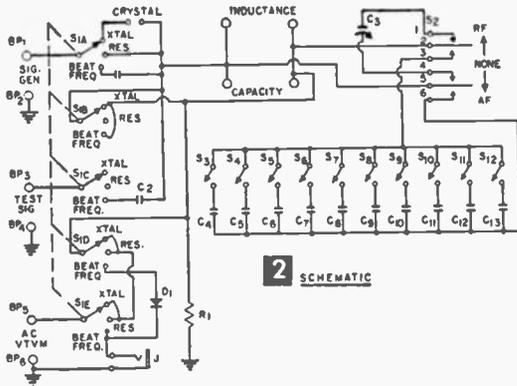
1. Determine the resonant frequency of coil and condenser combinations at either AF or RF.

2. Indicate selectivity and peaking of a resonant circuit.
3. Measure crystal frequencies and give an indication of activity.

Accuracy of the unit will depend on the accuracy of the signal generator used with it, and on the care taken in making the tests. Its range will depend on components used and care taken in parts placement and wiring.

Variations Are Easy in both construction and components used, depending on the features you desire. The author enclosed his model in a 3½ x 6 x 8-in. Minibox in which he fastened the variable capacitor to the top with ceramic insulators as in Fig. 5. However, if a vernier dial is wanted, you may find it more practical to use a regular cabinet and separate chassis.

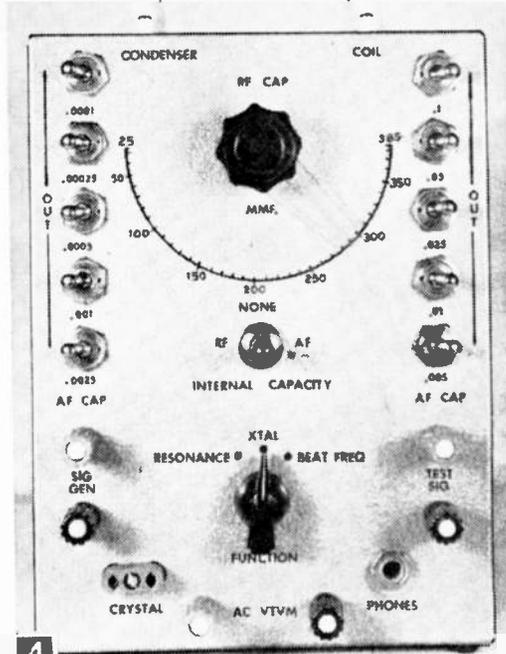
The unit in Figs. 4 and 5 was designed primarily for audio and low radio frequen-



cies. At high radio frequencies, the internal capacity of the unit becomes important because of the low capacities. In such case, a smaller variable capacitor (100 or 140 mmfd) should be used. In addition, you would have to minimize internal capacity by placing parts and controlling lead length in a more careful manner.

In the unit shown, internal capacity is about 38 mmfd when the three-position DPDT toggle switch (S2) is set at "None." This is too great for high radio frequencies. Much of this is due to the rotary switch (S1). For high frequencies, it might be better to eliminate this switch or substitute a ganged-type ceramic rotary switch with wide spacing.

Drill the front panel of the miniature cabinet as in Fig. 3, modifying where necessary



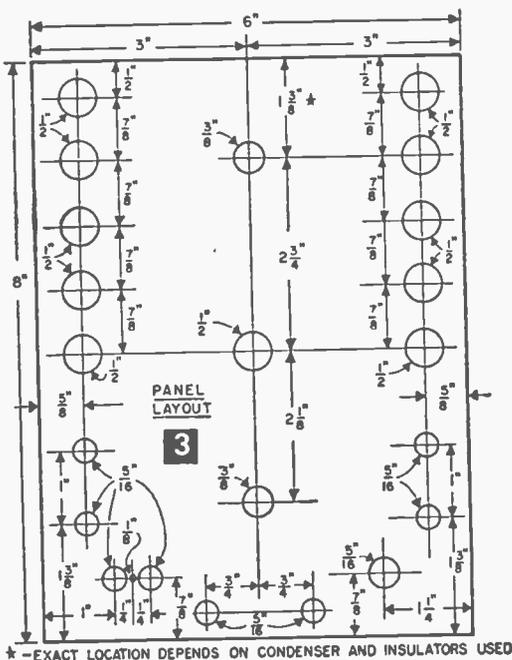
Calibration for variable capacitor is lettered on cabinet with India ink.

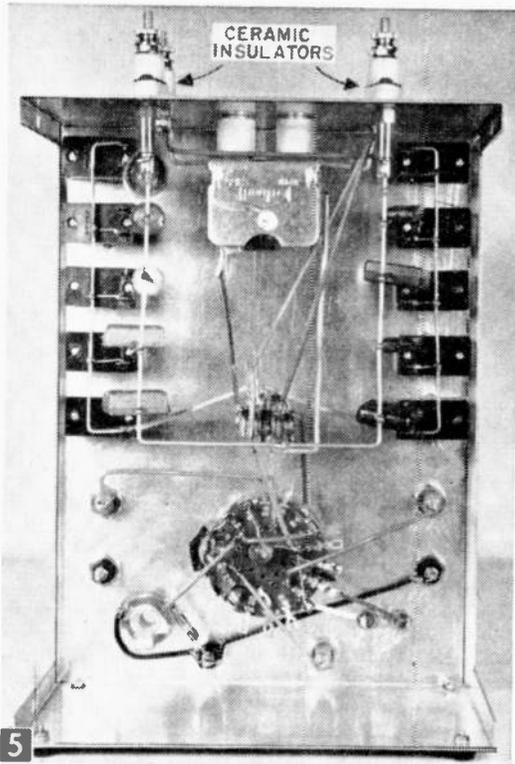
to accommodate any changes in components you propose to make.

Four Important Steps to remember in any case, before drilling, let alone mounting the parts, are:

1. Ceramic-type stand-off or feed-through insulators should be used for the capacitor and inductance terminals.
2. Switch S2 must be a low-capacity lever type.
3. Capacitor and conductance terminals, variable capacitor, and lever switch must all be placed close together to minimize lead length.
4. The variable capacitor must be insulated from the cabinet and should be of the "mid-line" type, in which capacity varies directly with rotation. This simplifies calibration if you mark off the 180° scale in equal segments between the minimum and maximum capacity of the unit.

Minimum capacity in Step 4 is 25 mmfd, and the maximum, 385 mmfd; the difference being 360 mmfd. Dividing this by 180° means that each scale degree equals 2 mmfd. Since there are 5° segments on the scale, each segment equals 10 mmfd. For more precise tuning, a vernier dial such as National MCN can be used.





5

Neat parts assembly is important to the success of the project. Keep wiring short and direct.

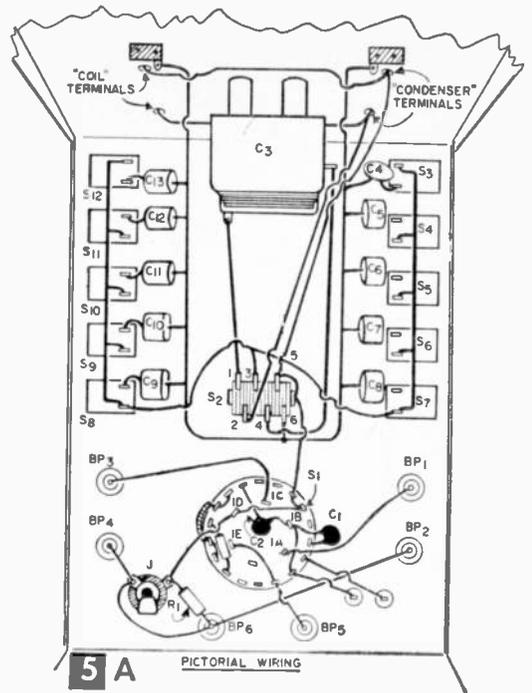
The Determining Circuit used for resonant frequency is shown in simplified form in Fig. 6A. Capacitance and inductance are connected in parallel and this combination is connected in series with a load resistor (R1).

Now connect a signal generator across the resonant circuit-load resistor combination and a VTVM across the load resistor alone. Output of the generator, fed through this generator, is monitored by the VTVM.

At the resonant frequency of the coil-condenser combination, the high impedance of the parallel LC circuit causes a drop in the voltage across the load resistor, which is shown on the meter. Amount of voltage drop is an indication of the "Q" of the circuit. The frequency range over which there is some voltage drop indicates the selectivity of the circuit.

By using an audio oscillator (instead of a signal generator) and iron-core inductances, resonant audio frequencies can also be determined.

Where an external coil and condenser are involved, make these tests with switch S2 turned to the "None" designation. If you have a coil and want to know what capacitance is required for resonance at a given frequency, set this switch at RF or AF, and set the signal generator for the desired fre-



5 A

PICTORIAL WIRING

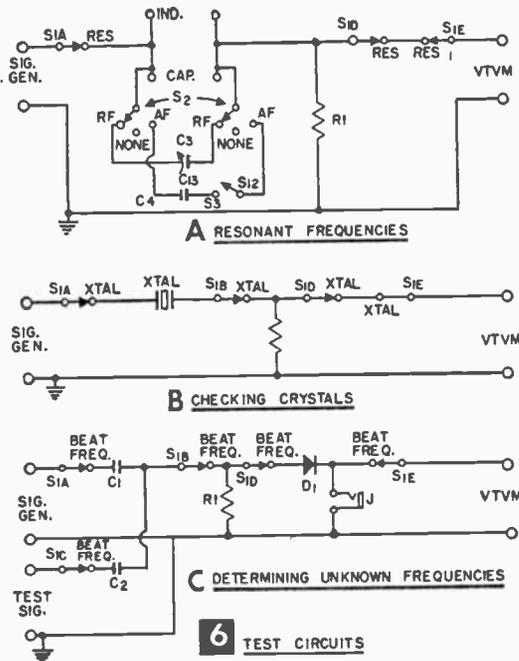
quency, with only the coil connected to the terminals.

Now, with S2 on RF, tune the calibrated variable capacitor (C3) until the VTVM reading drops, indicating resonance. You can then read the capacity required on the C3 scale. If C3 does not have sufficient capacitance, connect additional fixed capacitors from the capacitor terminals to "pad" C3. The value required would be the sum of the external capacitor and the indicated reading on the C3 dial.

After turning switch S2 to AF, you can cut into the circuit any one or combination of the internal fixed condensers by switches S3 through S12. Start with high capacities and work down. By switching in the capacitors one by one and tuning the audio oscillator on both sides of the desired frequency, you can determine an approximate internal capacity.

In this procedure, if the resonant frequency (with a specific internal capacity in the circuit) is below the desired frequency, too much capacity is involved; if the frequency is too high, too little capacity is being used. After making an approximation, you can determine the exact value by adding small amounts of capacitance externally to the capacitor terminals.

To Test Crystals, try the simple circuit shown in Fig. 6B. In this the crystal is substituted for the resonant circuit but, due to its low impedance at resonance, the VTVM reading suddenly increases at the resonant



frequency. The amount of rise in voltage gives an indication as to the activity of the crystal. Its harmonic content can also be checked by tuning the signal generator to the crystal's harmonic frequencies.

Tuning required in the crystal test is extremely sharp. It is virtually impossible to determine the frequency of an unknown crystal. Even when the frequency is known, it is easy to pass the peak unless care is taken in tuning the signal generator.

Unknown Frequencies are determined by "beating" them against a known frequency, as in Fig. 6C. Connect both the test signal and signal generator across the load resistor, then tune the signal generator through its range.

With RF signals, when the generator frequency equals that of the test signal, the two will lock in phase, reinforce each other, and the output will increase sharply.

With AF signals, the VTVM needle will start quivering, then oscillate, just before the two signals reach the same frequency. The oscillations will slow down and stop when the two frequencies are exactly equal, only to start again as the exact frequency is passed.

In the Case of RF Signals, an oscilloscope is a better indicator than a VTVM because of the locking of the two signals. Connect the vertical input to the VTVM terminals of the unit, and a complex wave pattern will be shown when off-frequency. When the two frequencies are equal, a good sine wave pattern will result (if both inputs are sine

MATERIALS LIST—RF-AF METER

Desig.	Description
R1	.5 meg. 1/2-watt resistor
C1, C2	.005 mfd, 50-volt capacitors
C3	25-385 mmfd variable capacitor with mid-line plates (see text)
C4	.0001 mmfd (100 mmfd) mica or disk capacitor
C5	.0025 mmfd (250 mmfd) mica or disk capacitor
C6	.0005 mmfd (500 mmfd) mica or disk capacitor
C7	.001 mmfd (1000 mmfd) mica or disk capacitor
C8	.0025 mmfd (2500 mmfd) mica or disk capacitor
C9	.005 mmfd (5000 mmfd) mica or disk capacitor
C10	.01 mmfd mica disk or ceramic capacitor
C11	.025 mmfd ceramic capacitor
C12	.05 mmfd ceramic capacitor
C13	.1 mmfd ceramic capacitor
D1	1N34, 1N48, etc., diode
J	Open circuit jack
S1	5-pole 3 position rotary switch (Mallory 3263J; see text)
S2	DPDT 3-position lever (Switchcraft 3037L; see text)
S3-S12	SPST toggle switch
Misc.	Six binding posts, four ceramic stand-off or feed-through insulators, crystal socket, knobs, hookup wire

waves) and the amplitude will be about twice that of the complex wave.

With AF signals (using an audio oscillator), the needle oscillation of the VTVM will be more pronounced. Phones may be used for an audible check of the zero-beat note.

Due to the lack of a buffer amplifier in the unit, the two frequencies will tend to lock together as the generator frequency approaches that of the test signal. At audio frequencies, this effect is slight, but it does limit the exactness that can be achieved at radio frequencies.

In all three tests, you must be sure that indications are received at the fundamental frequency rather than a harmonic. If the approximate frequency involved is known, this is no problem. If not, you can determine it by working out this formula:

$$\text{Fundamental Frequency} = \frac{F1 \times F2}{F2 - F1}$$

First make a test for the *lowest* frequency which gives an indication (meter dip on resonance test, peak on crystal test, beat-note on frequency comparison test). The lowest frequency will be F1.

Gradually increase the frequency of the generator until a second indication is noted, taking care not to pass the *next* frequency that gives an indication. That will be F2.

Charged Plastic Dusts Platter

- If the grooves of your hi-fi phonograph records are filled with dust, here's how to remove it the harmless electrostatic way: Take a piece of Saran plastic wrap and crumple it in your fingers while holding it about an inch above the surface of the revolving platter. The static electricity produced by crumpling the plastic will attract the dust particles and hold them. If you watch very closely, you'll actually be able to see them jump from the platter to the charged wad of plastic.—J.A.C.



Classified MARKET PLACE

For information on Classified ads—to be included in our next RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER HANDBOOK and other Handbooks—write C. D. Wilson, Manager, Classified Advertising, SCIENCE and MECHANICS HANDBOOK DEPT., 505 Park Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

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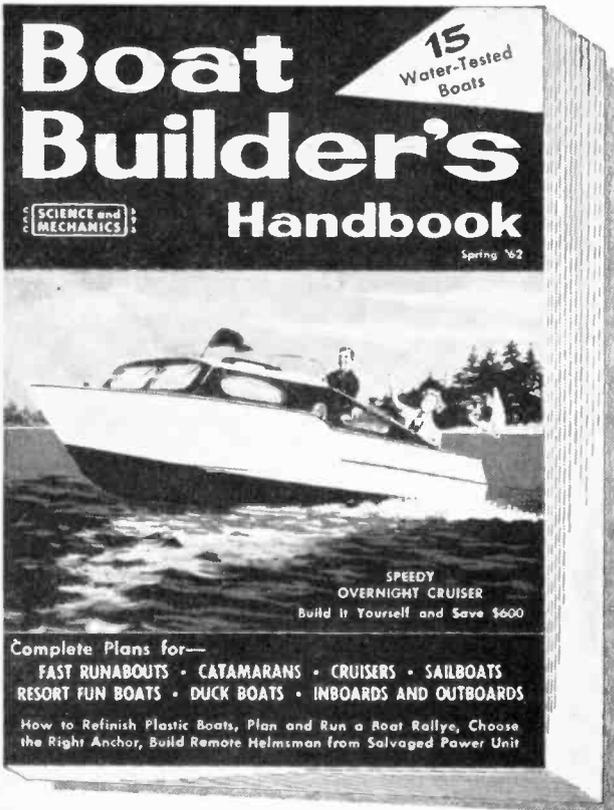
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WCTA	Adalusia, Ala.	5000	KFSA	Ft. Smith, Ark.	10000	WBR	Buffalo, N.Y.	5000	1000-299.8		
WWWR	Russellville, Ala.	10000	KDRI	Dayton, Ohio	10000	WCHN	Norwich, N.Y.	5000	CKBW	Bridgewater, N.S.	1000
KARK	Little Rock, Ark.	10000	KIMN	Danver, Colo.	5000	WRCS	Ashokie, N.C.	10000	WCFL	Chicago, Ill.	50000
KDES	Palm Springs, Calif.	10000	WNUE	Ft. Walton Sch., Fla.	10000	WUIT	Antonia, N.C.	10000	KTKO	Oklahoma City, Okla.	5000
KVEC	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	10000	WLOF	Orlando, Fla.	5000	WDAY	Fargo, N.Dak.	5000	KSTA	Coleman, Tex.	2500
KREX	Grd. Junction, Colo.	5000	WGTA	Summersville, Ga.	50000	WRED	Ashtabula, Ohio	5000	KGRI	Henderson, Tex.	2500
KLMR	Lamar, Colo.	1000	WGOV	Valdosta, Ga.	5000	WATH	Athens, Ohio	10000	WHWB	Rutland, Vt.	10000
WMEG	Eau Gallie, Fla.	10000	KBOI	Boise, Idaho	5000	KATK	Kent, Ohio	5000	KOMO	Seattle, Wash.	50000
WGST	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	KLER	Orofino, Idaho	10000	WJMX	Florence, S.C.	5000	1010-296.9		
KAHU	Waipahu, Hawaii	10000	WAAF	Chicago, Ill.	10000	KASE	Austin, Tex.	10000	CBX	Edmonton, Alta.	50000
CNUU	Granite City, Ill.	5000	WVIX	Indianapolis, Ind.	50000	KNQK	Ft. Worth, Tex.	10000	WGUN	Deatur, Ga.	50000
WBOK	Metropolis, Ill.	10000	KOEL	Delwin, Iowa	1000	WIVI	Christiansted, V.I.	10000	KATN	Boise, Idaho	10000
WBAA	W. Lafayette, Ind.	5000	KJRG	Newton, Kans.	5000	KWFO	Waco, Tex.	10000	WCSI	Columbus, Ind.	5000
KFNF	Shenandoah, Iowa	10000	WBVL	Barbourville, Ky.	10000	WRWV	Waynesboro, Va.	5000	KSMN	Mason City, Iowa	10000
WTCW	Whitesburg, Ky.	10000	WAGM	Presque Isle, Maine	5000	KREM	Spokane, Wash.	5000	KDLA	DeRidder, La.	2500
WBOX	Bogalusa, La.	10000	WGRB	Boston, Mass.	50000	WYWO	Pineville, W.Va.	10000	WSD	Baltimore, Md.	10000
KTKC	Jonesboro, La.	10000	WJTV	Detroit, Mich.	5000	WHA	Madison, Wis.	50000	WMRT	Lansing, Mich.	10000
WPTY	Clinton, Md.	5000	KRSI	St. Louis Park, Minn.	10000	WGL	Superior, Wis.	5000	WMOX	Meridian, Miss.	10000
WMLP	Hancock, Mich.	10000	WBKH	Hattiesburg, Miss.	50000	980-305.9			KCHI	Chillicothe, Mo.	2500
KDHL	Faribault, Minn.	10000	KLIK	Jefferson City, Mo.	50000	CKNW	New Westminster, Brit. Columbia	10000	KXEN	Festus, Mo.	5000
KWAD	Wadena, Minn.	10000	KLHS	Lordsburg, N.Mex.	10000	CFPL	London, Ont.	10000	WNUU	Windsor, N.H.	25000
KRAM	Las Vegas, Nev.	1000	WBFB	Rochester, N.Y.	1000	CKGM	Montreal, Que.	10000	CNL	Newport, N.B.	2500
KOLO	Reno, Nev.	1000	WIBX	Utica, N.Y.	5000	CKEX	Peterborough, Ont.	5000	WINS	New York, N.Y.	50000
KQEO	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1000	WFTS	Tallahassee, Fla.	10000	CKRM	Regina, Sask.	10000	WABZ	Albermarle, N.C.	50000
WTFM	Trenton, N.J.	10000	WNCC	Barnesboro, Pa.	5000	WKLF	Clanton, Ala.	10000	WELS	Kinston, N.C.	10000
WYAC	Greenville, S.C.	5000	WPEN	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000	WXLL	Big Delta, Alaska	1000	WIOI	New Boston, Ohio	10000
WHGQ	Kingston, N.Y.	50000	WSPA	Spartanburg, S.C.	5000	KINS	Eureka, Calif.	5000	KBEV	Portland, Ore.	10000
WBBS	Burlington, N.C.	50000	WPAT	Watertown, S.Dak.	1000	KFWB	Quebec, Que.	5000			
WNNI	Columbus, Ohio	5000	WAGG	Franklin, Tenn.	10000	WGL	Hartford, Ga.	5000			
KGAL	Lebanon, Ore.	10000	WAGG	Franklin, Tenn.	10000	WPGA	Perry, Ga.				

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WHSY	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1000	KDGD	Durango, Colo.	250	WOMT	Manitowoc, Wis.	250	KACM	McMinimville, Tenn.	1000
WSSO	Starkville, Miss.	250	KBLV	Monte Vista, Colo.	250	WIBU	Pocahontas, Wis.	250	WBYN	Eliz. Pa.	5000
WAZF	Yazoo City, Miss.	1000	KCRT	Trinidad, Colo.	250	WBOB	Rhineland, Wis.	1000	WPBH	Phillipsburg, Pa.	5000
KODE	Joplin, Mo.	1000	WWCO	Waterbury, Conn.	1000	WJMC	Rice Lake, Wis.	1000	WISO	Pence, P.R.	1000
KLWT	Lebanon, Mo.	250	WBGC	Chipley, Fla.	250	KFCB	Cheney, Wis.	1000	WMMU	Greenville, S.C.	3000
KNCM	Moberly, Mo.	1000	WLCO	Eustis, Fla.	250	KLUK	Evanston, Wis.	1000	WJOT	Lake City, S.C.	1000
KANA	Anacanda, Mont.	250	WINK	Fort Myers, Fla.	250	KASL	Newcastle, Wyo.	250	KWJR	Winner, S.Dak.	5000
KBMN	Bozeman, Mont.	1000	WMMB	Melbourne, Fla.	1000	KRAL	Rawlins, Wyo.	1000	WHOO	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1000
KXLO	Lexington, Mont.	1000	WFDY	St. Augustine, Fla.	1000	KTHE	Thermopolis, Wyo.	1000	WMCH	Chatter Hill, Tenn.	1000
KLCB	Liberty, Mont.	250	WBHB	Fitzgerald, Ga.	250	KFAY	Fayetteville, Ark.	1000	WKIN	Union, Tenn.	1000
KTNC	Falls City, Nebr.	100	WDUN	Gainesville, Ga.	1000	1250—239.9			WELC	Jamestown, Tenn.	1000
KHAS	Hastings, Nebr.	250	WLAG	LaGrange, Ga.	1000	CHWD	Oakville, Ont.	1000	KSPJ	Diboll, Tex.	1000
KELY	Ely, Nev.	250	WBML	Macon, Ga.	250	CKBL	Matane, Que.	5000	KPSO	Fairfurlis, Tex.	5000
KLAS	Las Vegas, Nev.	250	WBNS	Statesboro, Ga.	1000	CKOM	Saskatoon, Sask.	1000	KWFR	San Angelo, Tex.	1000
KDOT	Reno, Nev.	250	WPAX	Thomasville, Ga.	250	WZOB	Ft. Payne, Ala.	1000	KTUE	Tulia, Tex.	1000
WMOU	Berlin, N.H.	250	WTWA	Thomas, Ga.	250	WZOT	Wetumpka, Ala.	5000	KTAE	Taylor, Tex.	1000
WTSY	Claremont, N.H.	1000	KLEI	Kailua, Hawaii	250	KAKA	Wickenburg, Ariz.	5000	WCHV	Charlottesville, Va.	5000
WCMC	Wildwood, N.J.	100	KVNI	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1000	KWCX	Willcox, Ariz.	1000	WBCR	Christiansburg, Va.	1000
KALG	Alamogordo, N.Mex.	250	KFLT	Mountain Home, Idaho	250	KAJJ	Little Rock, Ark.	1000	KWJQ	Wesport, Wash.	1000
KOTS	Deming, N.Mex.	250	KWIK	Pocatello, Idaho	1000	KHOT	Madera, Calif.	5000	WWSB	Black River Falls, Wis.	1000
KYVA	Gallup, N.Mex.	250	WCRW	Chicago, Ill.	250	KTMS	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1000	WEKZ	Menro, Wis.	1000
KFUN	Las Vegas, N.Mex.	250	WEDC	Chicago, Ill.	250	KOHI	Twenty-Nine Palms, Calif.	1000	KPDW	Powell, Wyo.	5000
KRSY	Roswell, N.Mex.	250	WSSC	Chicago, Ill.	1000	1270—236.1			CPAT	Medicine Hat, Alta.	1000
WNIA	Chesotowaga, N.Y.	500	WEBQ	Harrisburg, Ill.	250	KMSL	Ukiah, Calif.	5000	CHWK	Chilliwack, B.C.	1000
WVIA	Elmira, N.Y.	1000	WTAX	Springfield, Ill.	250	KSTL	Golden, Colo.	1000	CGT	St. Joseph d'Alma.	5000
WHUC	Hudson, N.Y.	250	WWSB	Waukegan, Ind.	250	KWFL	Live Oak, Fla.	1000	WGSV	Guntersville, Ala.	1000
WLFH	Little Falls, N.Y.	250	WHBU	Anderson, Ind.	250	WRIM	Pahokee, Fla.	5000	WAIP	Priehard, Ala.	1000
WFAS	White Plains, N.Y.	250	KDEC	Decorah, Iowa	250	WDAE	Tampa, Fla.	5000	KSVR	Anchorage, Alaska	1000
WSKY	Asheville, N.C.	1000	KWLC	Decorah, Iowa	250	WYTH	Madison, Ga.	1000	KOJL	Holbrook, Ariz.	1000
WFAI	Fayetteville, N.C.	250	KBIZ	Ottumwa, Iowa	1000	WZZZ	Streator, Ill.	5000	KADJ	Pine Bluff, Ark.	5000
WMPR	High Point, N.C.	1000	KICD	Spencer, Iowa	1000	WGLT	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1000	KPHF	Redding, Calif.	1000
WSP	Kinston, N.C.	250	KIUL	Garden City, Kans.	250	WRAY	Princeton, Ind.	5000	KQRT	Tulsa, Calif.	1000
WNCN	Newark, N.C.	250	KAME	Leitch, Kans.	250	KCFI	Cedar Falls, Iowa	5000	WNOG	Naples, Fla.	5000
WCBT	Roanoke, N.C.	250	WNN	Nashville, Ky.	250	WREN	Topka, Kans.	5000	WHYI	Orlando, Fla.	5000
WDJL	Dickinson, N.Dak.	250	WFTM	Maysville, Ky.	250	WLCK	Scottsville, Ky.	5000	WTAL	Tallahassee, Fla.	5000
WCPO	Cincinnati, Ohio	250	WPKE	Pikeville, Ky.	250	WGUW	Bangor, Maine	5000	WKRW	Cartersville, Ga.	5000
WCOL	Columbus, Ohio	250	WSPC	Somersett, Ky.	250	WARE	Ware, Mass.	1000	WGBA	Columbus, Ga.	5000
WIRO	Ironton, Ohio	250	KASO	Minden, La.	250	WWBC	Bay City, Mich.	1000	WJJC	Commerce, Ga.	1000
WFDL	Toledo, Ohio	250	KANE	New Iberia, La.	250	KOTE	Fergus Falls, Minn.	1000	KNDJ	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000
KADL	N. of Ada, Okla.	250	WCEU	Cambridge, Md.	1000	KCR	Cedar Wing, Minn.	1000	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1000
WBBZ	Ponca City, Okla.	250	WJEL	London, Md.	250	WHNY	Waynesville, N.C.	5000	WHBF	Rock Island, Ill.	5000
KIAL	Astoria, Oreg.	250	WHAJ	Greenfield, Mass.	250	WMBR	Marion, N.C.	1000	WCMR	Elkhart, Ind.	5000
KRNS	Burns, Oreg.	250	WOCB	W. Yarmouth, Mass.	1000	WMTR	Merristown, N.J.	5000	WCA	Gary, Ind.	1000
KOOS	Coos Bay, Oreg.	250	WATT	Chadonia, Mich.	250	WIPB	Tlondoroga, N.Y.	1000	WORX	Madison, Ind.	1000
KYRO	Gresham, Oreg.	250	WCBY	Chocomaug, Mich.	250	WFAG	Farmville, N.C.	5000	KSCB	Liberal, Kans.	1000
KYJC	Medford, Oreg.	1000	WJPD	Ishpeming, Mich.	250	WCHO	Washington Court House, Ohio	5000	WAIN	Columbia, Ky.	1000
KOKJ	Lakeland, Oreg.	250	WJMG	Hibbing, Minn.	1000	KQEN	Roseburg, Oreg.	250	WFUL	Fulton, Ky.	1000
KTDO	Toledo, Oreg.	250	WJON	Windsor, Minn.	1000	WLEM	Emporium, Pa.	1000	KVCL	Vincennes, La.	1000
WBYP	Beaver Falls, Pa.	1000	WMPA	Aberdean, Miss.	250	WPEL	Montrose, Pa.	1000	WSPR	Springfield, Mass.	5000
WEEZ	Easton, Pa.	250	WGRM	Greenwood, Miss.	250	WRYT	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5000	WXPZ	Detroit, Mich.	5000
WKBO	Harrisburg, Pa.	1000	WGCM	Culpeper, Miss.	250	WNOW	York, Pa.	1000	KWEB	Recheater, Minn.	5000
WCRO	Johnstown, Pa.	1000	WGMIS	Natchez, Miss.	250	WTMA	Charleston, S.C.	5000	WVOM	Ioka, Miss.	1000
WBZP	Lock Haven, Pa.	1000	KFMO	Ft. River, Mo.	250	WCKM	Winnboro, S.C.	5000	WLSM	Louisville, Miss.	1000
WNRI	Arcadio, P.R.	250	KWOS	Jefferson City, Mo.	250	WKBL	Covington, Tenn.	1000	KUSN	St. Joseph, Mo.	1000
WERI	Westley, R.I.	1000	KNEI	Nearby, Mo.	1000	WNTT	Tazewell, Tenn.	5000	KULB	Union, Mo.	1000
WAIM	Anderson, S.C.	1000	KBMY	Billings, Mont.	1000	KFTV	Paris, Tex.	5000	WTSN	Dover, N.H.	5000
WNOK	Columbia, S.C.	250	KLTZ	Glasgow, Mont.	250	KPAC	Port Arthur, Tex.	5000	WDVL	Vineland, N.J.	5000
WOLS	Florence, S.C.	250	KBLL	Helena, Mont.	1000	KUKA	San Antonio, Tex.	5000	KRAC	Atamogordo, N.Mex.	1000
KISD	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	250	KFOR	Lincoln, Nebr.	1000	KTFM	Seminole, Tex.	1000	WHLD	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	5000
WMMT	McMinimville, Tenn.	1000	KODY	North Platte, Nebr.	1000	KANN	Ogden, Utah	1000	WDLA	Walton, N.C.	1000
KSIX	Corpus Christi, Tex.	250	KELK	Elko, Nev.	1000	KVDA	Danville, Utah	5000	WCGC	Belmont, N.C.	1000
KDKL	Del Rio, Tex.	250	WSNJ	Windsor, N.J.	250	WYFR	Franklin, Va.	1000	WMPJ	Princeton, N.C.	5000
KNUZ	Houston, Tex.	1000	KAVE	Carlsbad, N.Mex.	250	WNRG	Grundy, Va.	1000	KBOM	Mandan, N.Dak.	1000
KERV	Kerrville, Tex.	250	KCLV	Clovis, N.Mex.	1000	KWSC	Pullman, Wash.	1000	WILE	Cambridge, Ohio	1000
KLVT	Levelland, Tex.	250	WGBB	Freeport, N.Y.	250	KTW	Seattle, Wash.	1000	KWPR	Claremore, Okla.	5000
KEEE	Naeogdochas, Tex.	250	WGYA	Geneva, N.Y.	250	WEMP	Milwaukee, Wis.	5000	KAJD	Grants Pass, Oreg.	5000
KOSA	Odesa, Tex.	250	WJTM	Jamestown, N.Y.	1000	CFRN	Edmonton, Alta.	5000	WLRB	Lebanon, Pa.	1000
KHHH	Pampa, Tex.	250	WVDS	Liberty, N.Y.	250	DYBU	Cebu, P.I.	1000	WBHC	Hampton, S.C.	1000
KSEY	Seymour, Tex.	1000	WNBZ	Waukegan, N.Y.	1000	WCRY	Birmingham, Ala.	5000	HNWC	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	5000
KSST	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	250	WNLZ	Waukegan, N.Y.	1000	WDTA	Dayton, Ariz.	5000	KCCB	Cornings, Ark.	5000
KWTX	Waco, Tex.	250	WSNY	Shenohetady, N.Y.	1000	KBHC	Nashville, Ark.	5000	HDXB	Bay City, Tex.	1000
KMUR	Murray, Utah	250	WATN	Watertown, N.Y.	250	KGIL	San Fernando, Calif.	5000	HEMB	Big Spring, Tex.	1000
KOAL	Price, Utah	1000	WPNF	Breward, N.C.	250	KYA	San Francisco, Calif.	5000	WEPB	Eagle Pass, Tex.	1000
WJOY	Burlington, Vt.	1000	WIST	Charlotte, N.C.	250	WMMM	Westport, Conn.	1000	HJFZ	Fort Worth, Tex.	5000
WBBY	Abingdon, Va.	250	WCNC	Elizabeth City, N.C.	250	WNRK	Newark, Del.	5000	WTID	Newport News, Va.	1000
WCFY	Clifton Forge, Va.	1000	WJNC	Jacksonville, N.C.	250	WDFC	Washington, D.C.	5000	WHED	Stuart, Va.	1000
WFWA	Fredericksburg, Va.	1000	WNSI	Richmond, N.C.	250	WFTW	Ft. Walton Beach, Florida	1000	CVL	Staunton, Wash.	1000
WNOR	Norfolk, Va.	1000	KDR	Davis Lake, N.Dak.	1000	WMMA	Miami, Fla.	250	KBAM	Longview, Wash.	5000
KQTY	Everett, Wash.	1000	WBBW	Youngstown, Ohio	1000	WHPB	Palatka, Fla.	1000	WKYR	Keyster, W.Va.	5000
KLYK	Spokane, Wash.	250	WHIZ	Zanesville, Ohio	250	WHAB	Baxley, Ga.	5000	WRJC	Mauston, Wis.	5000
KREW	Sunnyside, Wash.	1000	KYSO	Ardmore, Okla.	250	WBBK	Blakely, Ga.	1000	CHIQ	Hamilton, Ont.	5000
WLOG	Logan, W.Va.	1000	KBEK	Elk City, Okla.	250	WTJH	East Point, Ga.	5000	CJMS	Montreal, Que.	1000
WTFP	Parkersburg, W.Va.	1000	KBEL	Ideal, Okla.	250	KWJZ	West Point, Ga.	5000	CKCV	Quebec, Que.	1000
WHBY	Appleton, Wis.	250	KFLY	Corvallis, Oreg.	1000	KWEI	Weiser, Ida.	1000	CJL	London, Ont.	1000
WCLO	Janesville, Wis.	1000	KKID	Pendleton, Oreg.	1000	WIBV	Belleville, Ill.	1000	WPID	Piedmont, Ala.	1000
WHVF	Wausau, Wis.	1000	KPRB	Redmond, Oreg.	1000	WFBM	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000	WNPT	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5000
KVOC	Casper, Wyo.	1000	KQEN	Roseburg, Oreg.	1000	KFGO	Boone, Iowa	250	KNET	Phoenix, Ariz.	1000
1240—241.8			WRTA	Altoona, Pa.	1000	KWHK	Hutchinson, Kans.	1000	KNBY	Newport, Ark.	1000
CFLM	La Tuque, Que.	1000	WHUM	Reading, Pa.	250	WXDK	Baton Rouge, La.	1000	KFOF	Long Beach, Calif.	1000
CFNR	Norman Wells, Northwest Terr.	100	WKOK	Sunbury, Pa.	250	KIMZ	Keosauqua, Mo.	5000	KJHJ	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	5000
CFPW	Prince Rupert, B.C.	250	WBAK	Bakersburg, Pa.	250	WALM	Altoona, Pa.	1000	KJLN	Denver, Colo.	5000
CJAV	Port Alberni, B.C.	250	WALO	Humacao, P.R.	1000	WJBL	Holland, Mich.	5000	WSUX	Seaford, Del.	1000
CJCS	Stratford, Ont.	1000	WYON	Woonsocket, R.I.	1000	KROX	Crookston, Minn.	1000	WDSP	DeFuniak Springs, Fla.	5000
CJRW	Summerside, P.E.I.	1000	WKDK	Newberry, S.C.	250	KDUZ	Hutchinson, Minn.	1000	WQIK	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000
CKBS	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	250	WDXY	Sumter, S.C.	250	WGMV	Greenville, Miss.	5000	WIPC	Lake Wales, Fla.	1000
CKCQ	Williams Lake, B.C.	250	WBEJ	Elizabethton, Tenn.	1000	WNSL	Laurel, Miss.	5000	WIBB	Bonita, Fla.	5000
CKLS	LasRae, Que.	250	WEKR	Fayetteville, Tenn.	1000	KGXB	Springfield, Mo.	5000	WMRO	Aurora, Ill.	1000
WFB	Brewton, Ala.	250	WKOL	Okmulgee, Okla.	250	KIMB	Kimball, Nebr.	5000	WGBF	Evansville, Ind.	5000
WULA	Eufaula, Ala.	250	WENK	Union City, Tenn.	1000	WBUD	Trenton, N.J.	5000	KCOB	Newton, Iowa	1000
WOWL	Florence, Ala.	1000	KVLF	Alpine, Tex.	1000	KVSF	Santa Fe, N.Mex.	1000	KSKO	Arkansas City, Kans.	1000
WARF	Jasper, Ala.	1000	KEAN	Brownwood, Tex.	1000	WBNR	Beacon, N.Y.	1000	WCPU	Cumberland, Ky.	1000
KZOW	So. of Globe, Ariz.	250	KORA								

Rc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
KWCL	Oak Grove, La.	5000	WFFF	Marathon, Fla.	5000	KRVL	Walnut Ridge, Ark.	10000	CJQC	Quebec, Que.	250
WEIM	Fitchburg, Mass.	5000	WTSO	Tampa, Fla.	50000	KHSJ	Hemet, Calif.	5000	CKAR	Wood Sound, Ont.	250
WFYC	Alma, Mich.	10000	WMTM	Moultrie, Ga.	50000	KLAN	Lemoore, Calif.	10000	CKOX	Woodstock, Ont.	250
WTCN	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000	WIMO	Winder, Ga.	10000	KUDE	Oceanside, Calif.	500	WKUL	Cullman, Ala.	250
KVOX	Minneapolis, Minn.	10000	KOZE	Lewiston, Idaho	5000	KCRS	Sacramento, Calif.	5000	WJOI	Fulcrum, Ala.	250
KDCK	Clinton, Mo.	10000	WTAJ	Greenville, S.C.	10000	KAVI	Rocky Ford, Colo.	10000	WGPC	Selma, Ala.	250
KYRO	Potosi, Mo.	5000	WFRX	W. Frankfort, Ill.	10000	WATR	Waterbury, Conn.	5000	WFEB	Sylacauga, Ala.	250
KCTB	Broken Bow, Nebr.	10000	WHLT	Huntington, Ind.	5000	WGMA	Hollywood, Fla.	10000	KIBH	Seward, Alaska	250
KTOD	Henderson, Nev.	50000	WMTF	Terre Haute, Ind.	5000	WZOK	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000	KIKO	Hampden, Colo.	250
WHBI	Newark, N.J.	2500	KGLG	Mason City, Iowa	5000	WANR	Venice, Fla.	5000	KNOG	Nogales, Ariz.	250
KRZE	Farmington, N.Mex.	50000	WBLG	Lexington, Ky.	1000	WAGN	Griffin, Ga.	5000	KPEG	Page, Ariz.	250
WADO	New York, N.Y.	5000	WBRN	Baton Rouge, La.	1000	WKAN	Kankakee, Ill.	10000	KENT	Prescott, Ariz.	250
WROC	Rochester, N.Y.	50000	KANB	Threeparts, La.	1000	KNIA	Knoxville, Iowa	5000	KBTA	Batesville, Ark.	1000
WRSR	Saratoga Sprgs., N.C.	1000	WFRB	Baltimore, Md.	10000	KMAQ	Maquoketa, Iowa	5000	KBRB	Springdale, Ark.	250
WYAL	Scotland Neck, N.C.	50000	WJDA	Quincy, Mass.	10000	KLWN	Lawrence, Kans.	5000	KENL	Arcaata, Calif.	250
WONW	Defiance, Ohio	1000	WODD	Grand Rapids, Mich.	5000	WBRB	Bardstow, Ky.	10000	KMAK	Fresno, Calif.	100
WLMJ	Jackson, Ohio	10000	WRBC	Jackson, Miss.	5000	WNGO	Mayfield, Ky.	10000	KSFE	Needles, Calif.	250
KLCO	Poteau, Okla.	10000	KMMO	Marshall, Mo.	10000	KHAL	Home, La.	10000	KATY	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	250
KERG	Eugene, Oreg.	5000	KPRL	McCook, Nebr.	10000	WICD	Salisbury, Tenn.	10000	KIST	Santa Barbara, Calif.	250
WBXR	Berwick, Pa.	5000	KPTL	Carson City, Nev.	10000	WILS	Lansing, Mich.	5000	KONY	Watsonville, Calif.	250
WHVR	Hanover, Pa.	5000	WAAT	Trenton, N.J.	2500	WOMJ	Marquette, Mich.	1000	KDEN	Ganver, Colo.	250
WVBC	New Castle, Pa.	1000	WEEC	Eulton, N.Y.	10000	WRWJ	Pleacyune, Miss.	5000	KWSL	Grand Junction, Colo.	250
WCNN	Arcelor, P.R.	1000	WEEB	Rensselaer, N.Y.	5000	KXLW	Clayton, Mo.	10000	WNHC	New Haven, Conn.	1000
WANS	Anderson, S.C.	1000	WGOL	Goldsboro, N.C.	10000	KOLT	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	5000	WOOK	Washington, D.C.	250
WJAY	Mullins, S.C.	10000	WLYC	Laudersburg, N.C.	500	WWHG	Hornell, N.Y.	5000	WSLG	Clermont, Fla.	250
WMCP	Columbia, Tenn.	10000	WERE	Cleveland, Ohio	5000	WQSR	Solvay, N.Y.	1320	WTAN	Clearwater, Fla.	250
WDNT	Dayton, Tenn.	10000	WVVO	MT. Vernon, Ohio	5000	WCOG	Greensboro, N.C.	5000	WROD	Daytona Beh., Fla.	250
KNIT	Abilene, Tex.	5000	KDIE	Fulsa, Okla.	500	WEEW	Washington, N.C.	5000	WDSR	Lake City, Fla.	1000
KWHI	Branham, Tex.	10000	KDOV	Medford, Oreg.	50000	KQDY	Minot, N.Dak.	10000	WQXT	Palm Beach, Fla.	250
KLUE	Longview, Tex.	5000	KACI	The Dalles, Oreg.	10000	WHOK	Lancaster, Ohio	10000	WSEB	Sebring, Fla.	250
KRAE	Morton, Tex.	500	WCHC	Clarton, Pa.	5000	KWCE	Clinton, Okla.	10000	WNSM	Valparaiso-Niceville, Fla.	250
KNAK	Salt Lake City, Utah	50000	WHTT	Hazleton, Pa.	10000	WKAT	Allentown, Pa.	10000	WAKE	Atlanta, Ga.	1000
WVYE	Wytheville, Va.	10000	WITL	Mayaguez, P.R.	10000	WGBT	Gettysburg, Pa.	5000	WBQQ	Augusta, Ga.	250
KODF	Spokane, Wash.	5000	KGCI	Greer, S.C.	5000	WJAB	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5000	WGAA	Cedartown, Ga.	1000
KIT	Yakima, Wash.	10000	WKSJ	Kershaw, S.C.	5000	WSCR	Scranton, Pa.	1000	WOKS	Columbus, Ga.	1000
WVAR	Richwood, W.Va.	10000	KOLY	Moblidge, S.Dak.	10000	WRIO	Rio Piedras, P.R.	5000	WBBT	Lyons, Ga.	1000
WNAM	Neenah, Wis.	1000	WMTN	Morrilstown, Tenn.	50000	WROC	Columbia, S.C.	5000	WTFI	Tifton, Ga.	250
			WMAK	Nashville, Tenn.	5000	KELO	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	10000	KWLW	Wampa, Idaho	1000
			KVET	Austin, Tex.	10000	WKIN	Winston, N.C.	5000	KWBC	Bozeman, Idaho	250
			KTFY	Brownfield, Tex.	10000	WMSR	Manchester, Tenn.	10000	KSXI	Sun Valley, Idaho	1000
			KGNS	Laredo, Tex.	5000	KVMC	Colo. City, Tex.	10000	WSOY	Decatur, Ill.	250
			KKAS	Las Vegas, Nev.	5000	KXYZ	Houston, Tex.	5000	WJPF	Herrin, Ill.	250
			KOZL	Seattle, Wash.	5000	KCPX	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	WJOL	Joliet, Ill.	250
			WCLG	Morgantown, W.Va.	10000	WEET	Richmond, Va.	10000	WBIV	Bedford, Ind.	250
			WKLC	St. Albans, W.Va.	10000	KXRD	Aberdeen, Wash.	1000	WTRC	Eckhart, Ind.	1000
						KHIT	Yuba Falls, Wash.	10000	WLBG	Muncie, Ind.	1000
						WQMN	Superior, Wis.	5000	KROS	Clinton, Iowa	250
						WFHR	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	5000	KLIL	Estherville, Iowa	100
									KCKN	Kansas City, Kans.	250
									KSEK	Pittsburg, Kans.	250
									WCMJ	Ashland, Ky.	250
									WBGW	Bowling Green, Ky.	250
									WBBW	Murray, Ky.	250
									WEKY	Richmond, Ky.	250
									KVOB	Bastrop, La.	250
									KRMD	Shreveport, La.	250
									WFAU	Augusta, Maine	1000
									WHDU	Houlton, Maine	1000
									WGAU	Gardner, Mass.	1000
									WBHJ	New Bedford, Mass.	1000
									WBRK	Pittsfield, Mass.	1000
									WLEW	Bad Axe, Mich.	250
									WLAV	Grand Rap., Mich.	10000
									WCSR	Hillsdale, Mich.	500
									WMTT	Manistee, Mich.	1000
									WAGN	Memontone, Mich.	250
									WBBW	Port Huron, Mich.	1000
									WEXL	Royal Oak, Mich.	250
									KDLM	Detroit Lakes, Minn.	1000
									WEVE	Evelth, Minn.	1000
									KROC	Rochester, Minn.	1000
									KWLM	Willmar, Minn.	1000
									WJMB	Brookhaven, Miss.	250
									WALB	Monticello, Miss.	250
									KXEO	Mexico, Mo.	250
									KLID	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	250
									KSMO	Salem, Mo.	250
									KICK	Springfield, Mo.	250
									KCAP	Helena, Mont.	250
									KPRK	Livingston, Mont.	250
									KATE	Miles City, Mont.	1000
									KQTE	Missoula, Mont.	250
									KHUB	Fremont, Nebr.	100
									KGFV	Kearney, Nebr.	1000
									KSID	Sidney, Nebr.	1000
									KDRK	Las Vegas, Nev.	1000
									WDCR	Hanover, N.H.	1000
									WMID	Atlantic City, N.J.	1000
									KNDE	Aztec, N.Mex.	250
									KRRR	Ruidoso, N.Mex.	250
									KKIT	Tioga, N.Mex.	1000
									KSHI	Silver City, N.Mex.	1000
									WMBJ	Auburn, N.C.	1000
									WENT	Groversville, N.Y.	1000
									WXYG	Jamestown, N.Y.	250
									WUSJ	Lockport, N.Y.	250
									WMSA	Massena, N.Y.	1000
									WALL	Middletown, N.Y.	1000
									WIRY	Pittsburgh, N.Y.	1000
									WLSN	Lenox, N.Y.	1000
									WTSB	Lumberton, N.C.	1000
									WOXF	Oxford, N.C.	1000
									WQOW	Greenville, N.C.	1000
									WONI	Wilmington, N.C.	1000
									WAIR	Winston-Salem, N.C.	250
									KGPC	Grafton, N.Dak.	1000
									WNCO	Ashland, Ohio	250
									WDBO	Wapakoneta, Ohio	250
									WIZE	Springfield, Ohio	250
									WSTV	Steuenville, Ohio	250
									KHNV	Hugo, Okla.	250
									KOCY	Oklahoma City, Okla.	250

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
KTOW	Sand Spring, Okla.	1000	WMFC	Monroeville, Ala.	1000d	KPOR	Quincy, Wash.	1000d	WRSC	State College, Pa.	500d
KWVR	Enterprise, Oreg.	250	WELR	Roanoke, Ala.	1000d	WMOD	Moundsville, W. Va.	1000d	WISA	Isabella, P.R.	500d
KFHR	Hood River, Oreg.	250	KRUV	Glendale, Ariz.	500d	WGNL	Nellisville, Wis.	500d	WHPB	Beiton, S.C.	500d
KFIR	North Bend, Oreg.	1000	KLYR	Galveston, Ark.	500d	KWVO	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1000	WSPC	Charleston, S.C.	5000
WCVI	Connellsville, Pa.	250	KFFA	Helena, Ark.	1000	1380-217.3					
WSAJ	Grove City, Pa.	100	KFIV	Madoso, Calif.	1000	CFDA	Victorlavlille, Que.	1000	KULP	EI Campo, Tex.	500d
WKRZ	Oil City, Pa.	1000	KRCK	Ridgecrest, Calif.	1000d	KCPK	Branchport, Ont.	1000	KBCB	Waxahachie, Tex.	500d
WHAT	Philadelphia, Pa.	1000	KGB	San Diego, Calif.	5000	CKLK	Kingston, Ont.	1000	KLGN	Logan, Utah	1000
WRWA	Reading, Pa.	1000	WDRG	Hartford, Conn.	5000	WRAB	Arab, Ala.	1000d	WEAM	Arlington, Va.	5000
WTRN	Tyrone, Pa.	250	WOBG	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000d	WGVY	Greenville, Ala.	1000d	WWOOD	Lynchburg, Va.	5000
WBRE	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	250	WKAT	Miami Beach, Fla.	5000	KDKE	N. Little Rock, Ark.	1000d	KLOQ	Yakima, Wash.	1000
WWPA	Williamsport, Pa.	250	WSFA	Stamford, Fla.	5000	KBYM	Lancaster, Calif.	1000d	1400-214.2		
WGRF	Aquadilla, P.R.	250	WINT	Winter Haven, Fla.	1000d	KGMS	Sacramento, Calif.	1000	CKBC	Bathurst, N.B.	250
WQKE	Charleston, S.C.	1000	WAZA	Bainbridge, Ga.	1000d	KBSW	Salinas, Calif.	5000	KDWH	Amherst, N.S.	250
WRHI	Rock Hill, S.C.	1000	WLAW	Lawrenceville, Ga.	1000d	KFLJ	Walsenburg, Colo.	1000d	CJPF	Riviere-du-Loup, Que.	1000
WSSC	Sumter, S.C.	1000	WMAC	Metter, Ga.	500d	WAMS	Wilmington, Del.	1000	KCRN	Rouyn, Que.	5000
KJIV	Huron, S.D.	1000	WLBK	DeKalb, Ill.	1000d	WLZK	Lake Worth, Fla.	500d	CKSW	Swift Current, Sask.	250
KRSD	Rapid, S. Dak.	1000	WVMC	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	500d	WQXQ	Ormond Bch., Fla.	1000d	WMSL	Decatur, Ala.	250
WBAC	Cleveland, Tenn.	250	WGFA	Watska, Ill.	1000d	WDCY	St. Petersburg, Fla.	5000	WSPB	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	250
WKRK	Columbia, Tenn.	250	WGRG	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1000d	WADK	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	WPPA	Pt. Payne, Ala.	500d
WGRV	Greenville, Tenn.	250	KXGJ	Ft. Madison, Iowa	1000d	WSTO	Osaka, Ga.	500d	WILD	Homewood, Ala.	1000
WGNK	Knoxville, Tenn.	1000	KSGI	Sioux City, Iowa	5000	KPOI	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000	WJHO	Opelika, Ala.	1000
WHHM	Memphis, Tenn.	250	KBTO	El Dorado, Kans.	500d	WBEL	South Beloit, Ill.	5000	KBEW	Sitka, Alaska	250
WCDT	Winchester, Tenn.	250	WFLW	Monticello, Ky.	1000d	WITE	Brazil, Ind.	5000	KCLF	Clifton, Ariz.	1000
KWKC	Abilene, Tex.	250	KDBC	Mansfield, La.	1000d	WKJG	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	5000	KXIV	Phoenix, Ariz.	250
KTSL	Burns, Tex.	250	KVMN	New Iberia, La.	1000d	KCMF	Carroll, Iowa	1000	KTUC	Tucson, Ariz.	250
KAND	Corsicana, Tex.	250	KTLD	Tallulah, La.	500d	WMTA	Central City, Ky.	5000	WBR	Sanford, Ariz.	250
KSET	EI Paso, Tex.	250	WEEB	Dundalk, Md.	5000d	WKIN	Winchester, Ky.	1000d	KELD	EI Dorado, Ark.	1000
KOUB	Lubbock, Tex.	250	WLYN	Lynn, Mass.	1000d	WYK	Baton Rouge, La.	500d	KWYN	Wynne, Ark.	250
KRBA	Lufkin, Tex.	250	WKMI	Marquette, Mich.	1000d	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	KRE	Berkeley, Calif.	250
KPDN	Pampa, Tex.	250	KLRS	Mountain Grove, Mo.	1000d	WTTT	Port Huron, Mich.	1000	KREO	Indio, Calif.	250
KOLE	Port Arthur, Tex.	250	KWRV	McCook, Nebr.	1000d	WPLB	Greenville, Mich.	500d	KQMS	Redding, Calif.	250
KTSL	San Angelo, Tex.	250	WNWJ	Newton, N.J.	1000d	WPLZ	Brainerd, Minn.	1000d	KSLA	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	250
KVIC	N. of Victoria, Tex.	250	WKBZ	Vineland, N.J.	1000	KAGE	Winona, Minn.	1000d	KSTA	Santa Fe, N.M.	250
WTWN	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	1000	WKOP	Binghamton, N.Y.	5000	WDLT	Indianola, Miss.	5000	KHOE	Truckee, Calif.	1000
WSTA	Charlotte Amalie, V.I.	250	WMNS	Dean, N.Y.	1000d	WDTL	Kanawha, Mo.	5000	KUKI	Ukiah, Calif.	1000
WKVE	Covington, Va.	1000	WCCH	Chapel Hill, N.C.	1000d	WUW	Wichester, Ky.	1000d	KONG	Visalia, Calif.	250
WHAP	Hopewell, Va.	1000	WCHL	Chapel Hill, N.C.	1000d	WYK	Baton Rouge, La.	500d	KRLN	Canon City, Colo.	250
WJMA	Orange, Va.	1000	WSAI	Cincinnati, Ohio	5000	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	KOTA	Delta, Colo.	250
KACT	Anacortes, Wash.	1000	WOWW	Woonsocket, Ohio	500d	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	KFTM	Ft. Morgan, Colo.	250
KFKW	Passo, Wash.	250	WQUI	Hillsboro, Oreg.	1000d	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	KJTA	Junta, Colo.	250
KAPA	Raymond, Wash.	250	KURK	McKeesport, Pa.	1000d	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WSTC	Stamford, Conn.	250
KMEL	Wenatchee, Wash.	250	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1000	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WILI	Williamstown, Conn.	1000
WHAR	Clarksburg, W. Va.	250	WELP	Easley, S.C.	1000d	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WFTL	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	250
WEPA	Martinsburg, W. Va.	250	WLCM	Lancaster, S.C.	1000d	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WIRA	Ft. Pierce, Fla.	250
WMON	Montgomery, W. Va.	250	WLDN	Lynchburg, Tenn.	1000d	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WRHC	Jacksonville, Fla.	250
WQVE	Weich, W. Va.	1000	KRAY	Amarillo, Tex.	500d	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WRPY	Ferry, Fla.	250
WLDY	Ladysmith, Wis.	1000	KACT	Andrews, Tex.	1000d	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WTRV	Sanford, Fla.	1000
WRIT	Milwaukee, Wis.	250	WBA	Baytown, Tex.	1000	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WZRH	Zephyr Hills, Fla.	250
KYCN	Wheatland, Wyo.	250	KRY	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1000	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WCQS	Alma, Ga.	1000
KWOR	Worland, Wyo.	250	KXOL	Ft. Worth, Tex.	5000	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WSGC	Elberton, Ga.	1000
1350-222.1											
CJFM	Pembroke, Ont.	1000	WBOB	Galax, Va.	1000d	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WNEK	Macon, Ga.	1000
CHLV	Joliet, Ill.	1000	WHBG	Harrisburg, Va.	5000d	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WNGA	Moultrie, Ga.	1000
CHGB	St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.	5000	KFDR	Grand Coulee, Wash.	1000d	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WCOH	Newman, Ga.	1000
CKEN	Oshawa, Ont.	1000	KMD	Tacoma, Wash.	5000	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WBYN	Bayonne, N.J.	1000
CKLN	Kentville, N.S.	1000	WHJC	Matawan, W. Va.	1000d	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WBYN	Bayonne, N.J.	1000
WGLB	Elba, Ala.	1000d	WMOV	Ravenswood, W. Va.	1000d	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WBYN	Bayonne, N.J.	1000
W5AD	Gadsden, Ala.	500d	WBYG	Green Bay, Wis.	5000	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WBYN	Bayonne, N.J.	1000
KAAB	Hot Springs, Ark.	1000	WISV	Virouqua, Wis.	500d	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WBYN	Bayonne, N.J.	1000
KLYD	Bakersfield, Calif.	1000d	WINE	Menomonie, Wis.	1000d	WYKJ	Farmington, Me.	1000d	WBYN	Bayonne, N.J.	1000
KCKC	San Bernardino, Calif.	5000	KVRS	Rock Springs, Wyo.	1000	1370-218.8					
KSRD	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
KGHF	Pueblo, Colo.	5000	WPRE	Prescott, Ark.	5000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WNLK	Norwalk, Conn.	500	KBCU	Corona, Calif.	1000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WINY	Putnam, Conn.	1000	KEEN	San Jose, Calif.	5000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WEZY	Cocoa, Fla.	1000	KGEM	Tulare, Calif.	5000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WDCE	Dade City, Fla.	1000d	WKMK	Blountstown, Fla.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WBSG	Blackshear, Ga.	500d	WKOS	Ocala, Fla.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WRWB	Cleveland, Ga.	1000d	WCDA	Pensacola, Fla.	5000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WRPB	Warner Robins, Ga.	5000d	WAKE	Vero Beach, Fla.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
KRLC	Lewiston, Idaho	5000	WBRG	Jessie Beach, Fla.	5000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WAAP	Perola, Mo.	1000	WFOR	Manchester, Ga.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WJBD	Lawton, Okla.	5000	WVLE	Washington, Ga.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WIDU	Kokomo, Ind.	5000	WPRC	Lincoln, Ill.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
KRNT	Des Moines, Iowa	5000	WTTT	Bloomington, Ind.	5000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
KMAN	Manhattan, Kans.	500d	WGRY	Gary, Ind.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WLOU	Louisville, Ky.	5000d	KDTH	Dubuque, Iowa	5000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WSMB	New Orleans, La.	5000	KALN	Ida, Kans.	500d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WDEA	Elisworth, Mo.	1000d	WGOH	Grayson, Ky.	5000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WHMI	Howell, Mich.	500	WTKY	Tompkinsville, Ky.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
KDIO	Ortonville, Minn.	1000d	KAPB	Marksville, La.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WCMP	Pine City, Minn.	1000d	WMHI	Braddocks Hts., Md.	5000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WKOZ	Kosciusko, Miss.	5000d	WKIK	Leonardtown, Md.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
KCHR	Charleston, Mo.	1000d	WGMN	Grand Haven, Mich.	5000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
KBRX	O'Neill, Nebr.	1000d	KSMO	Falmouth, Minn.	5000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WQBO	Laconia, N.H.	5000d	WDOB	Canton, Miss.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WQED	Albany, N.M.	5000	KWRT	Boonville, Mo.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WBCA	Cornell, N.Y.	1000d	KCRV	Caruthersville, Mo.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WRNY	Rome, N.Y.	5000	KXLF	Butte, Mont.	5000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WBMT	Black Mountain, N.C.	500d	KAWL	York, Nebr.	5000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WHIP	Mooreville, N.C.	1000d	WFEA	Manchester, N.H.	5000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WLLY	Wilson, N.C.	1000d	WALK	Palatka, N.Y.	500d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
KQDI	Bismarck, N.D.	500d	WSAY	Rochester, N.Y.	5000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WADC	Akron, Ohio	5000	WLTG	Gastonia, N.C.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WCHI	Chillicothe, Ohio	500d	WTAB	Tabor City, N.C.	5000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
KRHD	Duncan, Okla.	5000	KFJM	Grand Forks, N.D.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
KTQJ	Tahlequah, Okla.	1000d	WSPD	Toledo, Ohio	5000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
KRVC	Ashland, Oreg.	1000d	KAST	Astoria, Oreg.	1000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
KLDD	Corvallis, Oreg.	1000d	WTRT	Corry, Pa.	1000	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d	WBYE	Galera, Ala.	1000d
WORX	York, Pa.	50									

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WBMA	Beaufort, N.C.	250	KVLB	Cleveland, Tex.	500	WENO	Madison, Tenn.	3000	WXYW	Jeffersonville, Ind.	250
WGBG	Greensboro, N.C.	1000	KXIT	Dalhath, Tex.	500d	WHER	Memphis, Tenn.	1000	WASK	Lafayette, Ind.	250
WSBG	Statesville, N.C.	1000	KADO	Marshall, Tex.	500	KSTB	Breckenridge, Tex.	1000d	WAOV	Vincennes, Ind.	250
WLSE	Wallace, N.C.	250	KRIG	Odessa, Tex.	1000	KEES	Gladewater, Tex.	1000d	KPIG	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	250
WNC	Waynesville, N.C.	1000	KBAL	San Saba, Tex.	500d	KCOH	Houston, Tex.	1000d	KWBW	Hutchinson, Kans.	250
WCNF	Weldon, N.C.	250	WVBS	Victoria, Tex.	5000	KLO	Oden, Utah	5000	WTCO	Campbellsville, Ky.	250
KEYJ	Jamestown, N.Dak.	1000	WBIS	Romana, Tex.	5000d	WDL	Ashland, Va.	1000d	WXL	Manchester, Ky.	250
WMAN	Mansfield, Ohio	1000	WKBB	LaCross, Wis.	1000	WDC	Clincho, Va.	1000d	WPAD	Paducah, Ky.	250
WPAY	Portsmouth, Ohio	1000	KWYO	Sheridan, Wyo.	1000	WBK	West Vernon, Wash.	5000	WSG	Crowley, La.	1000
KWON	Bartlesville, Okla.	250	1420—211.1			WEIR	Wairton, W.Va.	1000d	KNDK	Natchitoches, La.	1000
KTMC	McAlester, Okla.	250	CKPT	Peterborough, Ont.	1000	WBEV	Beaver Dam, Wis.	1000d	WNPS	New Orleans, La.	250
KYU	Norman, Okla.	250	CJMT	Chicoutimi, Que.	1000	1440—208.2					
KNNB	Cottage Grove, Oreg.	250	WACT	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5000d	CFCP	Courtenay, B.C.	1000	WHTC	Rockland, Maine	250
WEST	Easton, Pa.	250	KHFF	Sierra Vista, Ariz.	1000d	WHHY	Montgomery, Ala.	5000	WKTO	South Paris, Maine	250
WJET	Erie, Pa.	250	KPCD	Peachmont, Ark.	1000d	KWBY	Scottsdale, Ariz.	5000d	WTBO	Cumberland, Maine	250
WHGB	Harrisburg, Pa.	250	KSTN	Stockton, Calif.	5000	KOKY	Fayetteville, Ark.	1000d	WMAS	Springfield, Mass.	1000
WJAC	Johnstown, Pa.	250	WLIS	Old Saybrook, Conn.	5000	KVON	Napa, Calif.	500	WATZ	Alpena Township, Mich.	250
WKBI	St. Marys, Pa.	1000	WBRD	Bradenton, Fla.	1000	KPRD	Riverside, Calif.	1000	WBIM	Iron Mtn., Mich.	250
WKCK	Scranton, Pa.	250	WDBF	Delray Beach, Fla.	5000d	KCOY	Santa Maria, Calif.	1000	WMIJ	Jackson, Mich.	250
WIAK	Williamsport, Pa.	250	WSTN	St. Augustine, Fla.	1000d	WBIS	Bristol, Conn.	5000	WKLA	Ludington, Mich.	250
WCDS	Columbia, S.C.	1000	WRFB	Tallahassee, Fla.	5000d	WABR	Winter Park, Fla.	5000	WHS	Port Huron, Mich.	250
WGTN	Georgetown, S.C.	250	WAVO	Avondale Estates, Ga.	1000d	WCCC	Bremen, Ga.	1000d	KATE	Albert Lea, Minn.	250
WTHE	Spartanburg, S.C.	1000	WRBI	Columbus, Ga.	5000	WCC	Brunswick, Ga.	5000	KBUN	Bemidji, Minn.	1000
WJZM	Clarksville, Tenn.	1000	WPN	Lawrenceville, Ga.	5000d	WRAJ	Ann Arbor, Mich.	5000	WEL	Weymouth, Minn.	1000
WHUB	Cookeville, Tenn.	1000	WLET	Toledo, Ga.	5000d	WPRS	Paris, Ill.	1000d	KFSM	St. Cloud, Minn.	1000
WLSB	Copper Hill, Tenn.	250	WINI	Murphysboro, Ill.	500d	WGM	Quincy, Ill.	1000	WRDX	Clarksdale, Miss.	250
WMAF	Maryville, Tenn.	1000	WIMS	Michigan City, Ind.	5000d	WRDK	Rockford, Ill.	1000	WCJU	Columbia, Miss.	250
WHLL	Shelbyville, Tenn.	250	WCC	Davenport, Iowa	5000	WPGW	Portland, Ind.	5000d	WJXN	Jackson, Miss.	250
KRUN	Ballingier, Tex.	250	WKJC	Junction City, Kans.	1000d	KCHE	Cherokee, Iowa	500d	WOKK	Meridian, Miss.	1000
KBYG	Big Spring, Tex.	250	WTRC	Ashland, Ky.	5000d	KJAY	Topeka, Kans.	1000	WAT	Watkins, Miss.	250
KUND	Corpus Christi, Tex.	250	WHBB	Harrisburg, Ky.	1000d	WKL	Paris, Mo.	5000d	WROB	West Point, Miss.	250
KILE	nr. Galveston, Tex.	250	WVIS	Owensboro, Ky.	1000	WEZJ	Williamsburg, Ky.	1000d	WMBH	Joplin, Mo.	250
KGVL	Greenville, Tex.	250	KPEL	Lafayette, La.	1000	KMLB	Monroe, La.	5000	KIRX	Kirksville, Mo.	250
KBEJ	Jacksonville, Tex.	250	WDKW	Brookton, Mass.	1000d	WJAB	Westbrook, Me.	5000d	KDO	Warrensburg, Mo.	250
KIP	Keosauqua, Tex.	250	WBSM	New Bedford, Mass.	5000	WAAB	Worcester, Mass.	5000	KWPM	West Plains, Mo.	1000
KEYE	Perryton, Tex.	250	WBEC	Pittsfield, Mass.	1000	WBCM	Bay City, Mich.	1000	KXKL	Bozeman, Mont.	1000
KVOP	Plainville, Tex.	250	WAMM	Flint, Mich.	1000d	WDDW	Dowagiac, Mich.	500d	KJDI	Grand Falls, Mont.	1000
KDWT	Stamford, Tex.	250	WKBR	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1000d	WCL	Clinton, Mich.	5000	KXLL	Missoula, Mont.	250
KTEM	Temple, Tex.	250	KTOE	Okemuncie, Mich.	5000	WVU	Vanderburgh, Miss.	1000d	KRBN	Red Lodge, Mont.	250
KFTS	Texarkana, Tex.	250	WSUH	Oxford, Miss.	1000d	WVBC	Vicksburg, Miss.	1000d	KVCK	Wolf Point, Mont.	1000
KUJ	Uvalde, Tex.	250	WQBC	Vicksburg, Miss.	1000d	KBTN	Neosho, Mo.	500d	KWBE	Beatrice, Nebr.	250
KXIT	Provo, Utah	250	KBNT	Omaha, Nebr.	1000d	KODD	Omaha, Nebr.	1000d	KCSR	Radnor, Nebr.	250
WDDT	Burlington, Vt.	250	KSXY	Santa Rosa, N.Mex.	1000d	WJAB	Babylon, N.Y.	1000d	KCHN	Cheney, Nev.	250
WHA	Charlottesville, Va.	1000	WALY	Herkimer, N.Y.	1000d	WJLL	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1000d	WGL	Glenn, N.H.	1000
WHY	Hillsville, Va.	250	WACK	Lewark, N.Y.	5000	WSE	Oswego, N.Y.	1000d	WFGP	Atlantic City, N.J.	1000
WHH	Portsmouth, Va.	1000	WLNA	Peekskill, N.Y.	1000d	WBLA	Elizabethtown, N.C.	1000d	WCTC	New Brunswick, N.J.	250
WHLF	So. Boston, Va.	1000	WMYN	Mayodan, N.C.	500d	KILO	Grand Forks, N.D.	1000	KLDS	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	250
WHNC	Winchester, Va.	1000	WGS	St. Gastonia, N.C.	500d	WHH	Warren, Ohio	5000	KLMX	Clayton, N.Mex.	250
WATL	Longwood, Wash.	250	WVDT	Wilson, N.C.	1000	KMED	Medford, Oreg.	5000	KBE	Las Cruces, N.Mex.	250
KRSC	Othello, Wash.	250	WHK	Cleveland, Ohio	5000	KODL	The Dalles, Oreg.	1000	KENM	Portales, N.Mex.	250
KTNT	Tacoma, Wash.	1000	KTJS	Hobart, Okla.	1000d	WCFL	Carbondale, Pa.	5000d	WCL	Corning, N.Y.	1000
WBOY	Clarksburg, W.Va.	250	WHB	Cos Bay, Oreg.	1000d	WNVP	Lansdale, Pa.	500d	WSD	Shawnee, N.Y.	1000
WRON	Roncoverte, W.Va.	1000	WCDJ	DuBois, Pa.	1000d	WGB	Red Lion, Pa.	1000d	WHDL	Henderson, N.Y.	1000
WSPZ	Spencer, W.Va.	250	WCED	Coatsville, Pa.	1000d	WGCN	Greenville, S.C.	5000	WKIP	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	250
WKWK	Wheeling, W.Va.	250	WEUC	Ponce, P.R.	1000	WZXY	Cowan, Tenn.	1000d	KWAL	Rome, N.Y.	250
WATW	Williamson, W.Va.	1000	WCRE	Cheraw, S.C.	1000d	WHDM	McKenzie, Tenn.	500d	WATA	Boone, N.C.	250
WATX	Ashcroft, Wis.	1000	KABR	Aberdeen, S.D.	1000d	KFDA	Amarillo, Tex.	5000	WGN	Gastonia, N.C.	1000
WBIZ	Eau Claire, Wis.	1000	WEMB	Erwin, Tenn.	5000d	KEYS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	5000	WHW	Henderson, N.C.	1000
WDEU	Green Bay, Wis.	1000	WKSR	Pulaski, Tenn.	1000	KDNT	Denton, Tex.	5000	WHKP	Hickory, N.C.	1000
WRJN	Racine, Wis.	250	KFTS	Fort Smith, Ark.	1000	KETX	Livingston, Tex.	5000d	WHIT	New Bern, N.C.	250
WRD	Reedsburg, Wis.	250	KTRF	Lufkin, Tex.	1000	WKL	Livingstone, Tex.	5000d	KGCA	Rugby, N.Dak.	250
WRIG	Wausau, Wis.	250	KGNB	New Braunfels, Tex.	1000d	WHIS	Bluffton, W.Va.	5000	WJER	Dover, Ohio	250
KXIT	Casper, Wyo.	250	KPEP	San Angelo, Tex.	1000d	WJRG	Morgantown, W.Va.	5000	WMOH	Hamilton, Ohio	250
KODI	Cody, Wyo.	1000	WWSR	St. Albans, Vt.	1000d	WJPG	Green Bay, Wis.	5000	WLEC	Sandusky, Ohio	250
1410—212.6											
CFUN	Vancouver, B.C.	10000	WDDY	Gloucester, Vt.	1000d	1450—206.8					
CHLP	Montreal, Que.	10000	WKCV	Warrenton, Va.	5000d	CFBM	Brochet, Man.	250	KORE	Eugene, Oreg.	1000
WALA	Mobile, Ala.	5000	KITI	Chehalis, Wash.	1000d	CEB	Gander, Nfld.	250	KFLW	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	250
WCHP	Tusculum, Ala.	500d	KUJ	Walla Walla, Wash.	5000	CFAB	Windsor, N.S.	250	KLBM	La Grande, Oreg.	250
KRCS	Fort Smith, Ark.	1000	WPLY	Plymouth, Wis.	5000	CFJR	Brookfield, Ont.	1000	KBPS	Portland, Oreg.	250
KLBN	Bakersfield, Calif.	1000	1430—209.7			CFGR	Granby, P.Q.	1000	WLEU	Erie, Pa.	1000
KRML	Carmel, Calif.	500d	CKFH	Toronto, Ont.	10000	CHNG	Annisston, Ala.	1000	INDA	Indiana, Pa.	250
KKOK	Lompoc, Calif.	500d	WFKH	Pell City, Ala.	1000d	WYAM	Bessemer, Ala.	1000	WPAM	Pottsville, Pa.	250
KMYC	Marysville, Calif.	5000	WFKB	Pell City, Ala.	1000d	WDOG	Dothan, Ala.	1000	WMPT	So. Williamsport, Pa.	250
KCAL	Redlands, Calif.	1000d	KAMP	El Centro, Ark.	1000d	WFIX	Huntsville, Ala.	250	WMAJ	State College, Pa.	250
KCOL	Ft. Collins, Colo.	1000	KARM	Fresno, Calif.	5000	WLAY	Muscle Shoals City, Ala.	1000	WJPA	Washington, Pa.	1000
KDOV	Dover, Conn.	5000	KALI	Pasadena, Calif.	5000	KLAM	Cordova, Alaska	1000	WRI	Warwick, R.I.	1000
WDOV	Dover, Conn.	5000	KASI	Aurora, Colo.	5000	KAWT	Douglas, Ariz.	250	WQSN	Charleston, S.C.	1000
WMYR	Fort Myers, Fla.	5000	WSDB	Homestead, Fla.	500d	KNOT	Prescott, Ariz.	250	WYB	Myrtle Beach, S.C.	1000
WBIL	Leesburg, Fla.	1000d	WLAB	Lakeland, Fla.	5000	KOLD	Tucson, Ariz.	250	WHS	Hartsville, S.C.	1000
WRIX	Griffin, Ga.	1000d	WPCF	Panama City, Fla.	5000	KENA	Mena, Ark.	250	KBFC	Belle Fourche, S.Dak.	250
WSNE	Cummings, Ga.	1000d	WFS	Cowart, Ga.	1000d	KYDR	Blythe, Calif.	250	KYNT	Yankton, S.Dak.	250
WDAX	McRae, Ga.	1000d	WRCD	Dalton, Ga.	1000d	KDWB	Escondido, Calif.	250	WLAR	Athens, Tenn.	250
WLAG	Rome, Ga.	5000	WWSG	Tifton, Ga.	5000	KPAL	Porterville, Calif.	250	WDDC	Chattanooga, Tenn.	250
WELN	Elgin, Ill.	1000d	WCMY	Ottawa, Ill.	500d	KTIP	Porterville, Calif.	250	WDSB	Dyersburg, Tenn.	250
WTIM	Taylorville, Ill.	1000d	WIRE	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000	KSAN	San Francisco, Calif.	250	WSMG	Greenville, Tenn.	1000
WAZY	Lafayette, Ind.	1000d	KASI	Ames, Iowa	1000d	KVML	Sonora, Calif.	250	WLAF	LaFollette, Tenn.	100
KGRN	Grinnell, Iowa	500d	KMRC	Morgan City, La.	5000	KVEN	Ventura, Calif.	1000	WGN	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1000
KLEM	LeMars, Iowa	1000d	KWAW	Annapolis, Md.	5000	KAGR	Yuba City, Calif.	100	KBEA	Beaumont, Tex.	250
KCLD	Leavenworth, Kans.	5000d	KWIL	Newark, Mass.	5000	CFAB	Alamosa, Colo.	250	KBCN	Carriazo Sprgs., Tex.	250
KWBJ	Wichita, Kans.	5000	WION	Ionla, Mich.	5000d	KYOU	Yuba City, Calif.	1000	KCTI	Gonzales, Tex.	250
KWBB	Bowling Green, Ky.	5000	WBRB	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	500d	WNAB	Bridgesport, Conn.	250	KMBL	Juncton, Tex.	250
WHLN	Hartford, Conn.	1000	WLAU	Laurel, Miss.	5000d	WILM	Wilmington, Del.	250	KKEY	Keyport, Tenn.	250
KDBS	Alexandria, La.	1000d	KAOL	Carrollton, Mo.	5000	WOL	Washington, D.C.	250	KXDU	St. George, Utah	250
KGRD	Grand Rap., Mich.	1000d	WIL	St. Louis, Mo.	5000	WVBJ	Brooksville, Fla.	250	WNSA	Barre, Vt.	1000
KLFD	Litchfield, Minn.	500d	KRGT	Grand Island, Nebr.	1000	WMFJ	Daytona Beach, Fla.	250	WOTO	Battleboro, Vt.	1000
WDSK	Cleveland, Miss.	1000d	KWLP	Newark, N.J.	5000	WMI	Miami, Fla.	250	WFR	Front Royal, Va.	250
WBKN	Newtown, Miss.	500d	KGFL	Roswell, N.M.	5000d	WBSR	Peñuela, Fla.	250	WENZ	Highland Springs, Va.	250
WHTG	Eatonville, N.J.	500d	WENE	Endicott, N.Y.	5000d	WSPB	Sarasota, Fla.	250	WREL	Lexington, Va.	250
WHTN	Dunbar, N.Y.	1000	WMNC	Morgantown, N.C.	5000d	WSTU	Stuart, Fla.	250	WVLA	Virginia Hills, Va.	1000
WELM	Elmira, N.Y.	1000	WDJS	Mt. Olive, N.C.	1000d	WTNT	Tallahassee, Fla.	1000	WBK	Bearden, Wash.	1000
WSET	Glen Falls, N.Y.	1000d	WRXO	Roxboro, N.C.	1000d	WGPC	Albany, Ga.	250	KCLX	Colfax, Wash.	1000
WDTT	Watertown, N.Y.	5000									

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Ke.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
KBBS	Buffalo, Wyo.	250	WVOL	Berry Hill, Tenn.	5000	WSFB	Quitman, Ga.	250	WLCC	LaCrosse, Wis.	1000
KVOV	Riverton, Wyo.	250	KRBC	Abilene, Tex.	5000	WSNT	Sandersville, Ga.	250	WIGM	Medford, Wis.	1000
1460—205.4			KWRD	Henderson, Tex.	500d	WSYL	Sylvania, Ga.	250	WOSH	Oshkosh, Wis.	250
CJOY	Guelph, Ont.	10000	KCNY	San Marcos, Tex.	250d	KTOH	Lihale, Hawaii	1000	KIML	Gillette, Wyo.	250
CKRB	Ville St. Georges, Quebec	10000	KELA	Centralia, Wash.	5000	KCID	Caldwell, Idaho	1000	KBBZ	Laramie, Wyo.	100
CJNB	N. Battleford, Sask.	10000	KSEA	Seattle, Wash.	5000	KWRD	Washington, D.C.	1000	KFB	London, Wyo.	250
WFNM	Cullman, Ala.	5000d	WVHY	Huntington, W. Va.	5000d	WDAN	Danville, Ill.	1000	KGOS	Torrington, Wyo.	1000
WPNX	Phenix City, Ala.	5000	WJBT	Wheeling, W. Va.	500d	WBRR	East St. Louis, Ill.	500	1500—199.9		
KZOT	Marlanna, Ark.	500	WBKV	West Bend, Wis.	1000d	WOPA	Oak Park, Ill.	1000	CHUC	Port Hope, Ont.	1000
KCCL	Paris, Ark.	500d	KTWO	Casper, Wyo.	5000	WBCA	Richmond, Ind.	1000	KLBA	Burbank, Calif.	1000d
KTYM	Inglewood, Calif.	5000d	1480—202.6			WBDU	South Bend, Ind.	250	KXRX	San Jose, Calif.	5000
KOON	Salinas, Calif.	5000	WARI	Abbeville, Ala.	1000	KBUR	Burlington, Iowa	250	WTOP	Washington, D.C.	5000d
KVRE	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1000d	WBTS	Bridgeport, Ala.	1000d	WIBG	Obuque, Iowa	250	WKIZ	Key West, Fla.	250
KYSN	Colo. Sprgs., Colo.	1000d	WIXI	Ironton, Ala.	5000d	WRB	Mason City, Iowa	250	WJBK	Oetroit, Mich.	1000d
WBAR	Barlow, Fla.	1000d	WABB	Mobile, Ala.	500	KKAN	Phillipsburg, Kans.	500	WMNT	Manati, P.R.	250
WZEP	DeFuniak Springs, Fla.	1000d	KHAT	Phoenix, Ariz.	500	KTOP	Topeka, Kans.	250	KT XO	Sherman, Tex.	250
WMBR	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000	KGLU	Safford, Ariz.	1000	WKAY	Glasgow, Ky.	250	KANI	Wharton, Tex.	500
WOMF	Buford, Ga.	1000d	KTCN	Berryville, Ark.	1000	WOMI	Owensboro, Ky.	1000	KPIR	Eugene, Wash.	1000d
WROY	Carmi, Ill.	1000d	KWUN	Concord, Calif.	500d	WSPF	Paintsville, Ky.	1000	1510—199.1		
WIXN	Dixon, Ill.	1000d	KREO	Eureka, Calif.	5000	WKUC	Esquel, La.	250	CKOT	Tiltsburg, Ont.	1000d
WKAM	Goshen, Ind.	1000d	KYOS	Merced, Calif.	5000	KCIL	Hoama, La.	1000	KASK	Ontario, Calif.	1000
WODH	North Vernon, Ind.	5000	KWIZ	Santa Ana, Calif.	1000	KRUS	Ruston, La.	1000	KTIM	San Rafael, Calif.	1000d
KSO	Oes Moines, Iowa	5000	KSEE	Santa Maria, Calif.	1000d	WPOR	Portland, Maine	250	WGBR	Littleton, Colo.	1000
KCRB	Chanute, Kans.	1000d	KTUX	Pueblo, Colo.	1000d	WTVL	Waterville, Maine	1000	WNLG	New London, Conn.	5000
WRVK	Mt. Vernon, Ky.	500d	WSOR	Windsor, Conn.	500d	WARK	Hagerstown, Md.	1000	WKAI	Macomb, Ill.	250d
WAIL	Baton Rouge, La.	5000	WAPG	Arcadia, Fla.	1000d	WHAY	Haverhill, Mass.	250	WMEX	Boston, Mass.	5000
KBSF	Springhill, La.	1000d	WREA	E. Palatka, Fla.	500d	WHLR	Highland Falls, N.Y.	1000	KANS	Independence, Mo.	1000d
WEMD	Easton, Md.	5000	WTHR	Panama Beach, Fla.	500d	WTLX	W. Springfield, Mass.	1000	WRAN	Dover, N.J.	1000
WBET	Brookton, Mass.	5000	WXIV	Windemere, Fla.	1000d	WABJ	Adrian, Mich.	1000	WLAC	Nashville, Tenn.	5000d
WBRR	Big Rapids, Mich.	1000d	WYZE	Atlanta, Ga.	5000d	WBFC	Fremont, Mich.	250	KCTX	Childress, Tex.	250d
WPON	Pontiac, Mich.	1000d	WRDW	Augusta, Ga.	5000	WMDN	Midland, Mich.	250	KSTV	Stephenville, Tex.	250d
KDMA	Montevideo, Minn.	1000d	WGSB	Geneva, Ill.	1000	WCQB	Whitehall, Mich.	1000	KGA	Spokane, Wash.	5000
WELZ	Belzoni, Miss.	1000d	WJBM	Jerseyville, Ill.	500d	KXRA	Alexandria, Minn.	250	WUX	Waukega, Wis.	1000d
KADY	St. Charles, Mo.	5000d	WTHI	Terre Haute, Ind.	1000	KOZY	Grand Rapids, Minn.	250	1520—197.4		
KRNY	Kearney, Nebr.	5000d	WRSW	Warsaw, Ind.	500	WGLR	Racine, Minn.	250	KACY	Port Hueneume, Calif.	250
KENO	Las Vegas, Nev.	1000d	KLEE	Ottumwa, Iowa	500d	WLOX	Biloxi, Miss.	1000	WHOW	Clinton, Ill.	5000d
WKOK	Albany, N.Y.	5000	KBEA	Mission, Kans.	1000d	WCLO	Cleveland, Miss.	250	WSVL	Shelbyville, Ind.	250
WVOX	New Rochelle, N.Y.	5000	KLEO	Wichita, Kans.	5000	WHOC	Philadelphia, Miss.	250	KSIB	Creston, Iowa	1000d
WHCC	Rochester, N.Y.	1000d	WKOA	Campsville, Ky.	1000d	WTUP	Tupelo, Miss.	250	WRSI	Stanford, Ky.	500d
WVFG	Fuquay Sprgs., N.C.	1000d	WNEK	Neenah, Wis.	1000d	WVIM	Vicksburg, Miss.	250	VKVK	Lafayette, La.	500
WRKB	Kannapolis, N.C.	5000	WTLO	Somerset, Ky.	1000d	KMDI	Carthage, Mo.	1000	WKBY	Buffalo, N.Y.	5000
WMMH	Marshall, N.C.	5000	KANV	Jonesville, La.	500d	KDRB	Stedalia, Mo.	250	WFYI	Minneapolis, Minn.	1000d
WBNS	Columbus, Ohio	5000	KJDE	Shreveport, La.	1000d	KBOB	Butte, Mont.	1000	KOMA	Oklahoma City, Okla.	5000
WPVL	Dainesville, Ohio	5000	WSAR	Fall River, Mass.	5000	KBON	Obama, Nebr.	250	KGON	Oregon City, Ore.	1000
KPLK	Pallais, Ore.	1000d	WMAX	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1000d	WEMJ	Laconia, N.H.	1000	WWWV	Rio Piedras, P.R.	250
WMBIA	Ambridge, Pa.	5000	WIOS	Tawas City, Mich.	1000d	WLDB	Atlantic City, N.J.	250	KFBK	Sacramento, Calif.	5000
WOMB	Harrisburg, Pa.	5000	KAUS	Austin, Minn.	1000	KRSN	Los Alamos, N. Mex.	250	WCXY	Cincinnati, Ohio	5000
WBCU	Union, S.C.	1000	KGCX	Sidney, Mont.	5000	KRTN	Raton, N. Mex.	250	KGBT	Harington, Tex.	5000
WGGG	Walhalla, S.C.	5000	KLMS	Lincoln, Nebr.	1000	WSSS	Amsterdam, N.Y.	250	1530—196.1		
WJAK	Jackson, Tenn.	5000d	KWEW	Hobbs, N. Mex.	5000	WBTA	Batavia, N.Y.	250	KFBK	Sacramento, Calif.	5000
WEEN	Lafayette, Tenn.	1000d	WLEA	Hornell, N.Y.	1000d	WKNY	Kingston, N.Y.	250	WCXY	Cincinnati, Ohio	5000
KBRZ	Freeport, Tex.	5000	WHOM	New York, N.Y.	5000	WICY	Malone, N.Y.	1000	KGT	Harington, Tex.	5000
KLLL	Lubbock, Tex.	1000d	WREM	Rensselaer, N.Y.	1000d	WDLG	Port Jarvis, N.Y.	250	1540—195.0		
WACO	Waco, Tex.	1000d	WRNK	Charlotte, N.C.	5000	WOLF	Syracuse, N.Y.	250	ZNS	Nassau, B.W.I.	1000
WPRW	Manassas, Va.	1000	WYRN	Raleigh, N.C.	5000d	WSSB	Durham, N.C.	250	KPOL	Los Angeles, Calif.	1000
WRAD	Radford, Va.	5000	WMSJ	Sylva, N.C.	5000d	WFDL	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	250	WSMI	Litchfield, Ill.	1000d
WLPM	Suffolk, Va.	1000	WHBC	Canton, Ohio	5000	WLOE	Leaksville, N.C.	250	WBNI	Bonville, Ind.	250d
KCDI	Kirkland, Wash.	5000d	WCIN	Cincinnati, Ohio	5000	WRNB	New Bern, N.C.	1000	WLDF	LaPorte, Ind.	250d
KIMA	Yakima, Wash.	5000d	WTRA	Latrobe, Pa.	500d	WRMT	Rocky Mount, N.C.	250	KXEL	Waterloo, Iowa	5000
WBUC	Buckhannon, W. Va.	5000	WDRS	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000	WSTP	Salisbury, N.C.	250	KNEK	McPherson, Kans.	250d
WRAC	Bassine, Wis.	1000d	WISL	St. Louis, Pa.	1000	WSM	Waldese, N.C.	250	KLKC	Parsons, Kans.	250d
WTBB	Tomah, Wis.	1000d	WSHP	Shippensburg, Pa.	500d	KNDG	Hettinger, N. Dak.	250	WDDN	Wheaton, Md.	1000
1470—204.0			KSDR	Waterford, S.D.	1000d	WSSS	Amsterdam, N.Y.	250	WPRR	Albany, N.Y.	5000d
CHOW	Welland, Ontario	1000	WLOK	Memphis, Tenn.	5000d	WBX	Chillicothe, Ohio	250	WIFM	Elkin, N.C.	250d
COFX	Pointe Claire, Que.	5000	KBOX	Dallas, Tex.	5000	WJMO	Cleveland Heights, Ohio	250	WABQ	Cleveland, Ohio	1000d
WBLO	Evergreen, Ala.	1000d	KLVV	Pasadena, Tex.	1000	WOHI	E. Liverpool, Ohio	1000	WMIJ	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000d
KZNG	Hot Springs, Ark.	1000d	KAPE	San Antonio, Tex.	5000	WMOA	Marietta, Ohio	1000	WPME	Punkusutaney, Pa.	1000d
KBMX	Coalinga, Calif.	5000	KON	Spanish Fork, Utah	1000d	WMRN	Marion, Ohio	1000	WADK	Newport, R.I.	1000d
KUTY	Palmdale, Calif.	5000	WCFR	Field, Va.	5000	KWRW	Guthrie, Okla.	1000	KULF	Ft. Worth, Tex.	5000d
KUTV	Sacramento, Calif.	5000	WBBL	Richmond, Va.	5000	KWBC	Wetmore, Okla.	250	KGBC	Galveston, Tex.	1000
WPMW	Meriden, Conn.	1000d	WLEE	Richmond, Va.	5000	KBRK	Baker, Ore.	250	KBVV	Bellevue, Wash.	1000
WPMO	Pompano Beach, Fla.	5000	WBLU	Salem, Va.	5000d	KRNR	Roseburg, Ore.	1000	WTKM	Hartford, Wis.	500d
WRBB	Tarpon Sprgs., Fla.	5000d	KFHA	Lakewood, Wash.	1000d	KBZY	Salem, Ore.	1000	1550—193.5		
WAAG	Adel, Ga.	1000d	KVAN	Vancouver, Wash.	1000d	WESB	Bradford, Pa.	250	CBE	Windsor, Ont.	1000
WDDL	Claxton, Ga.	1000d	WMM	Madison, Wis.	5000	WARD	Hazleton, Pa.	250	WBHM	Birmingham, Ala.	5000d
WCLA	Atlanta, Ga.	1000	KRAE	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1000d	WAZJ	Johnstown, Pa.	250	WAAY	Huntsville, Ala.	5000
WRGA	Rome, Ga.	1000	1490—201.2			WGL	Greensboro, Pa.	250	WEDR	Mobile, Ala.	5000d
WMPP	Chickadee Heights, Ill.	1000d	CFRC	Kingston, Ont.	100	WBCB	Levittown, Pa.	1000	KFIF	Tucson, Ariz.	5000d
WMBD	Peoria, Ill.	5000	CKCR	Kitchener, Ont.	250	WMBF	Levittown, Pa.	1000	KKHI	San Fran., Calif.	1000
WHUT	Anderson, Ind.	1000d	CKBM	Montgomery, Que.	250	WGGC	Chester, S.C.	250	KDAB	Arvada, Colo.	1000d
KTRI	Sioux City, Iowa	1000d	WANA	Annisston, Ala.	250	WMBR	Bristol, Tenn.	1000	WRZ	Coral Gables, Fla.	1000d
KWVY	Waverly, Iowa	1000d	WJAF	Decatur, Ala.	1000	KORN	Mitchell, S. Dak.	250	WDRB	West Smyrna Bch., Fla.	250
KARE	Atchison, Kans.	1000	WJLN	Lincoln, Ala.	250	WDPI	Bristol, Tenn.	1000	WZST	Tampa, Fla.	1000d
KSAC	Fort Knox, Ky.	1000d	WHBB	Selma, Ala.	250	WROL	Fountain City, Tenn.	1000	WSMA	Smyrna, Ga.	1000d
KPLC	Lake Charles, La.	5000	KYCA	Prescott, Ariz.	1000	WJLM	Lewisburg, Tenn.	1000	WJIL	Jacksonville, Ill.	1000d
WLAM	Lewiston, Maine	5000	KAIR	Tucson, Ariz.	250	WDXL	Lexington, Tenn.	1000	WCTW	New Castle, Ind.	250
WJDY	Salisbury, Md.	5000d	KXAR	Hope, Ark.	250	WDW	Austin, Tex.	250	KEDD	Dodge City, Kans.	1000d
WTRR	Westminster, Md.	1000d	KTLO	Mtn. Home, Ark.	250	KIBS	Beaumont, Tex.	250	WMSK	Morganfield, Ky.	250
WSRO	Marlborough, Mass.	1000d	KORS	Paragould, Ark.	250	KBST	Big Spring, Tex.	250	WUNL	Baton Rouge, La.	5000d
WNBP	Newburyport, Mass.	5000	KOTN	Osceola, Ark.	250	KHUZ	Borger, Tex.	250	KREB	Shreveport, La.	1000
WKMF	Flint, Mich.	5000	KXJR	Russellville, Ark.	250	KNEL	Brady, Tex.	250	KGMO	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	5000d
WKLZ	Kalamazoo, Mich.	5000	KWAC	Bakersfield, Calif.	250	KSAM	Huntsville, Tex.	250	KJIO	St. Joseph, Mo.	5000
KAND	Anoka, Minn.	1000d	KPAS	Banning, Calif.	250	KVQZ	Laredo, Tex.	250	WBAZ	Kingston, N.Y.	500d
WCHJ	Brookhaven, Miss.	1000d	KICO	Calcey, Calif.	250	WGL	Greensboro, Pa.	250	WPEP	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1000d
WNAU	New Albany, Miss.	5000	KOWL	Lake Tahoe, Calif.	250	KVVC	Vernon, Tex.	1000	KUTT	Fargo, N.D.	5000d
KGHM	Brookfield, Mo.	5000	KTOB	Petaluma, Calif.	250	KVOC	Ogden, Utah	250	WOLE	Delaware, Ohio	5000
KTCB	Malden, Mo.	1000d	KBLF	Red Bluff, Ark.	250	WKE	Keokuk, Va.	250	KMAD	Madill, Okla.	250
WTKO	Ithaca, N.Y.	1000d	KDCA	San Diego, Calif.	250	WKEV	Keokuk, Va.	250	WLQA	Braddock, Pa.	1000d
WDM	Potomac, N.Y.	5000	KDCA	San Diego, Calif.	250	WVFC	Hampton, Va.	250	WTF	Yauco, P.R.	250
WBIG	Greensboro, N.C.	5000	KDCA	San Diego, Calif.	250	WVFC	Hampton, Va.	250	WBCS	Bonnettsville, S.C.	1000
WPNC	Plymouth, N.C.	1000d	KDCA	San Diego, Calif.	250	WVFC	Hampton, Va.	250	WTHB	N. Augusta, S.C.	1000d
WTOE	Spruce Pine, N.C.	1000d	KDCA								

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WBOF	Virginia Beach, Va.	5000d	KGGG	Forest Grove, Oreg.	1000d	WANB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	KTOD	Sinton, Tex.	1000
KOQT	Bellingham, Wash.	1000d	KOHU	Hermiston, Oreg.	1000d	WORG	Orangeburg, S.C.	1000d	WRLA	Luray, Va.	500d
1560—192.3			WBUX	Doylestown, Pa.	1000d	WVCL	York, S.C.	250d	WREZ	Richmond, Va.	5000d
CFRS	Simcoe, Ont.	250d	WSHN	Lafayette, Pa.	1000d	WSKT	Colonial Village, Tenn.	250d	KTIX	Seattle, Wash.	5000d
KPMC	Bakersfield, Calif.	1000d	WJGN	Gaffney, S.C.	250d	WLJI	Shelbyville, Tenn.	1000d	WIXK	New Richmond, Wis.	5000d
KIQS	Willows, Calif.	250d	WJES	Johnston, S.C.	250	WSKT	South Knoxville, Tenn.	250	WSWV	Platteville, Wis.	5000
WBYS	Canton, Ill.	250d	WLCS	Loris, S.C.	1000d	KGAF	Gainesville, Tex.	250d	WTRW	Two Rivers, Wis.	1000d
KSUI	Council Bluffs, Iowa	1000d	WHLP	Centerville, Tenn.	1000d	KIRT	Mission, Tex.	1000d	WAWA	West Allis, Wis.	1000d
WDXR	Paducah, Ky.	1000	WCLE	Cleveland, Tenn.	1000d	KTLB	Rusk, Tex.	500d	KCHY	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1000d
WQXR	New York, N.Y.	1000d	WTRB	Ripley, Tenn.	1000d	KVGL	Grange, Tex.	250d	1600—187.5		
WTNS	Coshocton, Ohio	1000d	KZOL	Fanwell, Tex.	250d	WILA	Danville, Va.	1000d	CHVC	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1000d
WTD	Tolono, Ohio	5000d	KVGL	Grange, Tex.	250d	WPUV	Pulaski, Va.	5000d	WEUP	Huntsville, Ala.	5000d
KWCO	Chickasha, Okla.	1000	KTER	Tarrell, Tex.	250d	WTTN	Watertown, Wis.	1000d	WAPX	Montgomery, Ala.	1000
WRSJ	Bayamon, P.R.	250	KWIC	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	1590—188.7			KGST	Fresno, Calif.	1000d
KCAD	Abilene, Tex.	500d	WSWV	Pennington Gap, Va.	1000d	WATM	Atmore, Ala.	5000d	KDWD	Pomona, Calif.	1000
KHBR	Hillsboro, Tex.	250d	WYTI	Rocky Mount, Va.	1000d	WVNA	Tuscumbia, Ala.	5000d	KUBA	Yuba City, Calif.	5000
KGUL	Port Lavaca, Tex.	500d	WEER	Warrenton, W. Va.	500d	WVLA	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1000d	KLAK	Lakewood, Colo.	5000
1570—191.1			WAPL	Appleton, Wis.	1000d	WVNA	Tuscumbia, Ala.	5000d	WKEN	Dover, Oel.	500d
CHUB	Nainaimo, B.C.	1000d	1580—189.2			WVNA	Tuscumbia, Ala.	5000d	WKTZ	Atlantic Beach, Fla.	1000d
CFRY	Portage la Prairie, Manitoba	2500	CBJ	Chicoutimi, Que.	1000d	WVNA	Tuscumbia, Ala.	5000d	WKWF	Key West, Fla.	500
CFOR	Orrilla, Ont.	1000d	WJHB	Lattadega, Ala.	1000d	KUUV	San Jose, Calif.	1000	WHEW	Wierwiler Beach, Fla.	1000
WCRJ	O'Neill, Ia.	250d	KND	Tempo, Ariz.	1000d	KUUV	Ventura, Calif.	1000	WQKB	Winter Garden, Fla.	1000d
WARJ	Selma, Ala.	1000d	KPCA	Marked Tree, Ark.	250d	KCIN	Victorville, Calif.	500d	WGKA	Atlanta, Ga.	1000d
KBRI	Brinkley, Ark.	250d	KDFD	Van Buren, Ark.	1000d	WBRV	Waterbury, Conn.	5000	WNGA	Nashville, Ga.	1000d
KBKT	Fordyce, Ark.	250d	KPON	Anderson, Calif.	1000d	WOWY	Clewiston, Fla.	500d	WCGO	Chicago Hgts., Ill.	1000d
KRKC	King City, Calif.	250d	KWIP	Merced, Calif.	500d	WILZ	St. Petersburg Beach, Fla.	1000d	WCMG	Harvard, Ill.	500d
KCVR	Lodi, Calif.	1000d	KDAY	Santa Monica, Calif.	5000d	WELE	S. Daytona Bch., Fla.	1000d	WBTO	Linton, Ind.	500d
KACE	Riverside, Calif.	1000d	KHUM	Santa Rosa, Calif.	500d	WALG	Albany, Ga.	1000	WKRJ	Peru, Ind.	500d
KLDB	Levelland, Colo.	250d	KPKI	Colorado Spres., Colo.	5000d	WLFA	Lafayette, Ga.	5000d	KCRG	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	5000
WTWB	Auburndale, Fla.	5000d	WMT	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	1000d	WTGA	Thomason, Ga.	500d	KMDO	Ft. Seott, Kans.	500d
WPAP	Fernandina Beach, Fla.	1000d	WGRC	Green Cove Springs, Fla.	500d	WAMP	Evanston, Ill.	5000d	WSTL	Eminence, Ky.	500d
WJDE	Ward Ridge, Fla.	250	WMOF	Mound Dora, Fla.	1000d	WAGE	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000d	KFNW	Ferriday, Ia.	1000d
WMEB	Ashburn, Ga.	1000d	WCCF	Punta Gorda, Fla.	1000d	WPCO	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	500d	KLFT	Golden Meadow, La.	1000d
WHEC	Clayton, Ga.	1000d	WCLS	Columbus, Ga.	1000d	KWBG	Bacone, Iowa	1000	KLVJ	Vivian, La.	500d
WHEC	College Park, Ga.	1000d	WPFE	Eastman, Ga.	500d	KVGB	Grand Bend, Kans.	5000	WVNB	Windsor, Md.	1000
WGBR	Millen, Ga.	1000d	WBLA	Gainesville, Ga.	5000d	WLBK	Lebanon, Ky.	1000d	WBOS	Brookline, Mass.	5000
WOKZ	Alton, Ill.	1000d	WKIG	Glenview, Ia.	1000d	KEVL	White Castle, La.	1000d	WTRM	East Longmeadow, Mass.	5000d
WFRL	Freeport, Ill.	5000d	WKID	Aurora, Ill.	250d	WETT	Ocean City, Md.	1000	WHYV	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1000
WBEE	Harvey, Ill.	1000d	WDAN	DuQuoin, Ill.	250d	WTVB	Coldwater, Mich.	5000	WTRU	Muskegon, Mich.	5000
WTAY	Robinson, Ill.	250d	WBBA	Pittsfield, Ill.	250d	WDDG	Marine City, Mich.	1000d	WKDL	Clarkdale, Miss.	1000d
WILD	Frankfort, Ind.	250d	WKID	Urbana, Ill.	250d	WMIC	St. Helen, Mich.	500d	WFFF	Columbia, Miss.	5000
WAWK	Kandalville, Ind.	1000d	WCNB	Connerville, Ind.	250d	KRAD	E. Grand Forks, Minn.	1000d	KATZ	St. Louis, Mo.	5000
WQWJ	New Albany, Ind.	1000d	WJVA	South Bend, Ind.	1000d	WOKJ	Jackson, Miss.	5000d	KTTN	Trenton, Mo.	500d
KMCD	Fairfield, Iowa	250d	WAMW	Washington, Ind.	250d	KDEX	Dexter, Mo.	1000d	KNCY	Nebraska City, Nebr.	500d
KJTB	Webster City, Iowa	250d	KCHA	Charles City, Iowa	500d	KPRS	Kansas City, Mo.	1000d	KRFS	Superior, Nebr.	500d
KNDY	Marysville, Kans.	250d	KWNT	Davenport, Iowa	500d	KCLU	Rolla, Mo.	1000d	WCCR	Onondaga, N.Y.	1000d
KWSK	Pratt, Kans.	250d	KDSN	Denison, Iowa	500d	WSMN	Nashua, N.H.	5000	WKRJ	Troy, N.Y.	500d
WKKS	Vanceburg, Ky.	250d	WAXU	Georgetown, Ky.	1000d	WPLF	Plainfield, N.J.	5000	WVRL	Woodside, N.Y.	5000d
WABL	Amite, La.	500d	WMTL	Leitchfield, Ky.	250d	WAUB	Auburn, N.Y.	500d	WIDU	Fayetteville, N.C.	1000d
KLLA	Leesville, La.	1000	WPKY	Princeton, Ky.	250d	WEHH	Elmira Heights, N.Y.	5000d	WFRG	Reidsville, N.C.	1000
KMAR	Winnsboro, La.	1000	KLUV	Haynesville, La.	250d	WGGO	Salamanca, N.Y.	5000d	WKSK	W. Jefferson, N.C.	1000d
WAGE	Townson, Md.	1000d	KLOU	Lake Charles, La.	1000	WGTC	Greenville, N.C.	5000d	KDAX	Carrington, N.Dak.	500d
WPEP	Taunton, Mass.	1000d	WPGC	Bradbury Hgts., Md.	1000d	WNOS	High Point, N.C.	1000d	WBLV	Springfield, Ohio	1000d
WLOL	Beverly, Mass.	500d	WQVE	Allegan, Mich.	250d	WAKR	Akron, Ohio	1000d	WTTT	Tiffin, Ohio	500d
WDEW	Westfield, Mass.	1000d	WJUD	St. Johns, Mich.	1000d	WSRW	Hillsboro, Ohio	500d	KUSH	Cushing, Okla.	1000d
WMRP	Flint, Mich.	1000d	KDOM	Windsor, Minn.	250d	KHEN	Henryetta, Okla.	500d	KASH	Eugene, Oreg.	1000
WURF	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1000d	WAMY	Amory, Miss.	5000d	KTIL	Tillamook, Oreg.	1000d	KSTH	St. Helens, Oreg.	1000
KUXL	Golden Valley, Minn.	500d	WGLC	Centerville, Miss.	250d	WZUM	Carnegie, Pa.	1000d	WHOL	Allentown, Pa.	500d
KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1000d	WESY	Leland, Miss.	1000	WCBG	Chambersburg, Pa.	5000d	WEHZ	Elizabethtown, Pa.	500d
WONA	Winona, Miss.	1000d	WPMP	Pascagoula-Moss Point, Mississippi	1000d	WEZC	Chester, Pa.	1000	WFIS	Fountain Inn, S.C.	1000d
KLEX	Lexington, Mo.	250d	KCGM	Columbia, Mo.	250d	WXRF	Guayama, P.R.	1000	WHBT	Harrisman, Tenn.	5000
WFLR	Dundee, N.Y.	1000	KESM	Eldorado Springs, Mo.	250d	WVNG	Warwick, R.I.	1000d	WKBJ	Milan, Tenn.	1000d
WBUZ	Fredonia, N.Y.	250d	KNIM	Maryville, Mo.	250d	WVAV	Abbeville, S.C.	1000d	KBBB	Borger, Tex.	500d
WAPC	Riverhead, N.Y.	1000d	WNJH	Hamorton, N.J.	250d	WACA	Camden, S.C.	1000d	KBOR	Brownsville, Tex.	1000
WNCA	Siler City, N.C.	1000d	WCRV	Washington, N.J.	500d	WKCC	Pierre, S.Dak.	1000d	KWFL	Midland, Tex.	500d
WHOT	Cambell, Ohio	1000d	KRAZ	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1000d	WJBL	Jonesboro, Tenn.	5000d	KCFH	Cuero, Tex.	1000d
WCLEW	Mansfield, Ohio	1000	WPAC	Patchogue, N.Y.	1000d	WDSO	Springfield, Tenn.	1000d	KWAE	McKinney, Tex.	1000d
WPTW	Piqua, Ohio	250d	WZKY	Albamarie, N.C.	250d	KGAS	Carthage, Tex.	1000d	KDGT	Oreola, Tex.	1000
KTAT	Frederick, Okla.	250d	WPVB	Benson, N.C.	500d	KERC	Eastland, Tex.	500d	KQBY	Greene, Tex.	1000
KOLS	Pryor, Okla.	1000d	WKVO	Columbus, Ohio	1000d	KINT	El Paso, Tex.	1000d	KBCC	Centerville, Utah	1000d
			KVTR	Blackwell, Okla.	250d	KYBK	Houston, Tex.	5000	WHLL	Wheeling, W.Va.	5000d
			KCOY	Columbia, Pa.	500d	KCBD	Lubbock, Tex.	1000	WCWC	Ripon, Wis.	5000d
			WEND	Ebensburg, Pa.	1000d	KBUS	Mexia, Tex.	500d			

U. S. and Canadian AM Stations by Location

Abbreviations: C.L., call letters; Kc., frequency in kilocycles; N.A., network affiliation—A: American Broadcasting Co.; C: Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.; M: Mutual Broadcasting System; N: National Broadcasting Co., Inc.

Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.
Abbeville, Ala.	WARI			Alamosa, Colo.	KRAC	1270	M	Alexandria, La.	KALB	580	A	KIXZ	940	C	
Abbeville, La.	KROF	960		Albany, Ga.	KGIV	1450	M		KDBS	1410					
Abbeville, S.C.	WABV	1590			WGPC	1450	C	Alexandria, Minn.	KXRA	1490	A	Ambridge, Pa.	WMBA	1460	
Aberdeen, N.D.	WABA	970			WJAZ	960		Alexandria, Va.	WPIK	730	M	Amesbury, Ga.	WDEC	1290	
Aberdeen, S.Dak.	KABR	1420		Albany, Ky.	WANY	1390		Algona, Iowa	KLGA	1600		Ames, Iowa	KSAI	1430	
	KSDN	930	A	Albany, Minn.	KASM	1150		Alice, Tex.	KOPY	1070			WOI	640	
Aberdeen, Wash.	KBKW	1450		Albany, N.Y.	WABY	1400		Allagan, Mich.	WOWE	1580		Amherst, N.S.	CKDH	1400	
	KXRO	1320			WOKO	1460	M	Allentown, Pa.	WHOL	1600		Amite, La.	WABL	1570	
Abilene, Tex.	KRBC	1470	A	Albany, Oreg.	WKIL	790	C	Alliance, Ohio	WFAH	1310		Amory, Miss.	WAMJ	1560	
Abilene, Tex.	KCDA	950		Albamarie, N.C.	WZKY	1580		Alma, Ga.	WCQS	1400		Amos, Que.	CHAD	1340	
	KNIT	1280		Albert Lea, Minn.	KATE	1450	A	Alma, Mich.	WFYC	1280		Amsterdam, N.Y.	WAFS	1570	
Ablington, Va.	KBWB	1230		Albertville, Ala.	WAYU	630	A	Alpena Township, Mich.	WVAP	1320		Amsterdam, N.Y.	WCSS	1490	
Ada, Okla.	KADA	1230	A	Albion, Mich.	WALM	1280		Alpine, Tex.	WSAN	1470	C	Anaconda, Mont.	KANA	1230	
Adel, Ga.	WAAG	1470		Albuquerque, N.M.	KAGJ	1350		Alton, Ill.	KVLF	1240	M	Anacortes, Wash.	KAGT	1470	
Adrian, Mich.	WABJ	1490	A		KDEF	1150		Altus, Okla.	KNWH	1450		Anaheim, Calif.	KBYR	1240	
Aguadilla, P.R.	WGRF	1340			KGGM	610	C	Alton, Mo.	WABE	790		Anchorage, Alaska	KFTZ	730	
Ahoskie, N.C.	WRCS	970			KOB	770	M	Alton, Pa.	WFBG	1290	N	Anchorage, Alaska	KHAR	590	
Aiken, S.C.	WAKN	990			KQEO	920	M	Altus, Okla.	WRAA	1290	A		KENI	510	
Aitkin, Minn.	KKIN	1000	D		KRAI	1350	C	Alton, Pa.	WVAB	1330	C	Andalusia, Ala.	WCTA	920	
Akron, Ohio	WAKR	1590	A		KMGM	730		Alturas, Calif.	KNHO	1450		Anderson, Calif.	KPON	1580	
	WADC	1350	C		KLOS	1450		Altus, Okla.	KALV	1450		Anderson, Ind.	WHBU	1240	
	WCUE	150			KRAZ	1580	A	Alva, Okla.	KALV	1450		Anderson, S.C.	WAIM	1230	
	WHLO	640	M		WEAG	1470		Amario, Tex.	KBUY	1010	M				

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Eatontown, N.J.	WHTG 1410	Fallertias, Tex.	KPSO 1260	Franklin, N.C.	WFSC 1050	Grand Prairie, Tex.	KEXO 1230 A
Eau Claire, Wis.	WEAQ 790 N	Fallon, Nev.	KULV 1250	Franklin, Pa.	WFRG 1430	KSTR	620
	WBIZ 1400 M	Fall River, Mass.	WALE 1400 M	Franklin, Tenn.	WAGG 950	KWSL	1340
	WECL 1950		WSAR 1400 A	Franklin, Va.	WYSR 1250	Grand Rapids, Mich.	KRZY 730
Eau Gallie, Fla.	WMEG 920	Falls Church, Va.	WFAX 1220	Frederick, Md.	WFMD 930 C	WJEF	1230 C
Edinburg, Pa.	WENB 1250	Falls City, Nebr.	KTNC 1250	Frederick, Okla.	KTAT 1570	WJFR	1230
Edenton, N.C.	WCDJ 1260	Fargo, N.Dak.	WDAN 970	Frederickburg, Tex.		WJRD	1410
Edinburg, Tex.	KURV 710		KFNW 900			WLAV	1340 A
Edmonds, Wash.	KGDN 630		KUTT 1550			WMAX	1480 M
Edmonton, Alta.	CBX 1010		KXGO 790 A			WOOD	1300 N
	CBXA 740	Faribault, Minn.	KDHL 920	Fredericton, N.B.	CFNB 550		
	CFRN 1260	Farmington, Me.	WKTJ 1380	Frederonia, N.Y.	BUZO 1570	Grand Rapids, Minn.	KOZY 1490 M
	CHFD 1080	Farmington, Mo.	KREI 800	Freeport, Ill.	WFRL 1570	Grangeville, Idaho	KWY 950 A
	CHFA 680	Farmington, N.M.	KEN 1390	Freeport, N.Y.	WGBB 1240	Granite City, Ill.	WGNU 920
	CJCA 930		KWYK 960	Freeport, Tex.	KBRZ 1420	Grants, N.Mex.	KMIN 980
	CKUA 580	Farmville, N.C.	KRZE 1280	Fremont, Mich.	WBFC 1490	Grants Pass, Oreg.	KAGI 930 M
Edmundston, N.C.	CJEM 570		WBTL 1050	Fremont, Neb.	KHUB 1340	KAJO	1270
Elbingham, Ill.	WCRA 1090	Farmville, Va.	WFLO 870	Fremont, Ohio	KFRM 900	Gravelbourg, Sask.	CFGR 1230
Elba, Ala.	WELB 1350	Farrell, Pa.	WFAR 1470	Fresno, Calif.	KARO 1430 A	Grayson, Ky.	CFRG 710
Elberton, Ga.	WSGC 1400	Fayette, Tex.	KZD 1570		KBIF 900	Gt. Barrington, Mass.	WGOH 1370
El Cajon, Calif.	KDCA 910 A	Fayette, Ala.	WWVF 990		KEAP 980		
El Campo, Tex.	KULP 1390	Fayetteville, Ark.	KHOG 1440		KFRE 940	Gt. Bend, Kans.	KYGB 850 N
El Centro, Calif.	KXO 1230 M	Fayetteville, N.C.	KFAI 1230 C		KMAK 1340	Gt. Falls, Mont.	KFBB 1310 C
El Dorado, Ark.	KAMS 1436		WFNC 940 M		KMJ 580 N		KUDI 1450
	KDMS 1290		WFLB 1490 A	Front Royal, Va.	KYNO 1800		KMON 560 M
	KELD 1400 A	Fayetteville, Tenn.	WIDU 1600	Frontsburg, Md.	WFTR 1450 M		KARR 1400 N
Eldorado, Kans.	KBTO 1360	Fergus Falls, Minn.	WEKR 1240 M	Fulton, Mo.	WFUL 1270	Greeley, Colo.	KWBY 1310
Eldorado Springs, Mo.	KESM 1590			Fulton, N.Y.	WOSC 1300	Green Bay, Wis.	WBAY 1360 C
Elgin, Ill.	WRMM 1410			Fuquay Sprgs., N.C.			WJPG 1440 M
Elizabeth City, N.C.	WCNC 1240	Fernandina Beach, Fla.	KOTE 1250 M		WVFG 1460		WDUZ 1400 A
	WGAJ 560		WPAP 1570	Gadsden, Ala.	WGAD 1350 A	Green Cove Springs, Fla.	WGRG 1580
Elizabethtown, Tenn.	WBEJ 1240	Ferriday, La.	KFNW 1600		WETO 930 M	Greenville, Tenn.	WGRV 1340
Elizabethtown, Ky.	WIEL 1400	Festus, Mo.	KJCF 1400		WVAX 570	Greenfield, Mass.	WHAJ 1240 M
Elizabethtown, N.C.	WBLA 1440	Findlay, Ohio	KXEN 1010	Gaffney, S.C.	WFV 1570	Greensboro, N.C.	WBIG 1470 C
Elizabethtown, Pa.	WEZN 1600	Fisher, W.Va.	WELD 690 A	Gainesville, Fla.	WFFF 980		WCOG 1320
Elk City, Okla.	KBEK 1240 A	Fitchburg, Mass.	WEIM 1280 M		WRRG 850 M		WGBB 1400 A
Elkhart, Ind.	WTRC 1340 N	Fitzgerald, Ga.	WFG 960	Gainesville, Ga.	WDDA 550 M		WPET 950 A
	WCMR 1240	Flagstaff, Ariz.	WFBH 1240 M		WJLB 1580	Greensburg, Pa.	WHJB 620
Elkins, N.C.	WDNE 1270	Flagstaff, Ariz.	KCLS 600 N	Gainesville, Tex.	KGAF 1680	Greenville, Ala.	KWY 950 A
Elko, Nev.	KELK 1240 M	Flint River, Mo.	KVNA 690 A	Gaithersburg, Md.	WHMC 1150	Greenville, Mich.	WPLB 1380
Elkinsburg, Wash.	KXLE 1240	Flint River, Mo.	KFOO 1240 M	Galax, Va.	WBOB 1360 M	Greenville, Miss.	WJPR 1330
Elmworth, Me.	WDEA 1350	Flint, Mich.	CFAR 590	Galesburg, Ill.	WGIL 1400		WDDT 900
Elmira, N.Y.	WELM 1410 A-C		WDFR 910 N		WAIK 1590	Greenville, Pa.	WGRP 940
	WENY 1280 N		WTRT 1330 A	Gallatin, Tenn.	WHIN 1010	Greenville, N.C.	WGTC 1590 M
Elmira Heights-Horseheads, N.Y.			WAMM 1420	Gallup, N. Mex.	KGAK 1330 A	Greenville, S.C.	WESC 680
			WMRP 1570		KYVA 1230		WFBC 1330 N
El Paso, Tex.	WEHH 1590 M		WKMF 1470	Galt, Ont.	CKGR 1110		WMRB 1490 A-M
	KROD 600 C	Flomaton, Ala.	WTAC 600 A	Galveston, Tex.	KILE 1400		WMUJ 1260
	KELP 920	Florence, Ala.	WTCB 990		KGCB 1540	Greenville, Tex.	WQOK 1440 C
	KHEY 690		WJDI 1340 M	Gander, Nfld.	CBG 1450	Greenwood, Miss.	KGVL 400 A
	KINT 1590	Florence, S.C.	WOWL 1240 A	Garden City, Kans.	KNCJ 1050	Greenwood, S.C.	WGRM 1240 N
	KJZZ 1150		WJMX 970 A		KIUL 1240 N		WCRS 1450 N
	KTSM 1380 N	Floydada, Tex.	WYNN 540	Gardner, Mass.	WGAV 1340		WGSW 1350
	WELY 1450 M	Foley, Ala.	KFLD 900	Gary, Ind.	WWCA 1270	Greer, S.C.	WEAB 800 A
Ely, Nev.	KELY 1230	Fond du Lac, Wis.	WHFP 1310	Gaston, N.C.	WGNC 1450 A		WCKI 1300 A
Elyria, Ohio	WEOL 930	Forest City, Ark.	KFIZ 1450	Gate City, Va.	WTCG 1370	Grenada, Miss.	WAGC 1400 M
Eminence, Ky.	WDEL 1600	Forest, Ark.	WBJT 1570	Gaylord, Mich.	WATC 900	Gresham, Oreg.	KGRO 1280
Emporia, Kans.	KVDE 1400	Forest, Miss.	WMAG 860	Geneva, Ala.	WGAE 1150	Gretna, Va.	WMNA 730
Emporia, Va.	WEVA 860	Forest City, N.C.	WBBO 780	Geneva, Ill.	WGSB 1480	Griffin, Ga.	WKUE 1450 M
Emporium, Pa.	WLEM 1250	Forest Grove, Oreg.	WAGY 1320	Geneva, N.Y.	WGVA 1240 A		WHIE 1320
Endicott, N.Y.	WENE 1450 A	Forrest City, Ark.	KGGG 1570	Georgetown, Del.	WJWL 900	Grinnell, Iowa	WRIX 1410
Englewood, Colo.	KGMC 1150	Fort Bragg, Calif.	KXJK 950	Georgetown, Ky.	WJLO 1580	Luton, Conn.	KGRN 1410
Enid, Okla.	KGRC 1390 A	Fort Collins, Colo.	KDAG 1230	Georgetown, S.C.	WGTN 1409 M	Grove City, Pa.	WSAJ 1340
	KGVA 950 M		KQJL 1418	Gettysburg, Pa.	WGML 1320	Grundy, Va.	WNRG 1250
Enterprise, Ala.	KWRB 600	Fort Dodge, Iowa	KZIX 600	Gillette, Wyo.	KIML 1490	Guayama, P.R.	WXRJ 1590
Enterprise, Oreg.	KWVR 1340	Fort Frances, Ont.	KVFD 1400 M	Gilroy, Calif.	KPER 1290	Guelp, Ont.	CJOY 1460
Ephrata, Pa.	WGSA 1310	Fort Knox, Ky.	CFOB 800	Gladewater, Tex.	KEES 1430	Gulfpfort, Miss.	WROA 1390
Ephrata, Wash.	KULF 730	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	WSAC 1470	Glasgow, Ky.	WKAY 1490	Gunnsion, Colo.	KGCC 1240 A
Erie, Pa.	WWYN 1260 A	Fort Madison, Iowa	WFTL 1400	Glasgow, W.Va.	WATZ 1240	Guntersville, Ala.	WGSV 1270
	WICU 1330 N	Fort Morgan, Colo.	WWIL 1580	Glendale, Ariz.	KRUX 1360	Guthrie, Okla.	KWRV 1490
	WLEU 1450	Fort Myers, Fla.	WYRK 1360	Glendale, Calif.	KIEV 870	Guyton, Okla.	KGYN 1220
Erwin, Tenn.	WEMB 1420	Fort Payne, Ala.	WYRK 1410	Glen Dale, Mont.	KXGN 1400	Hagerstown, Md.	WARK 1490 C
Escanaba, Mich.	WDDB 680 M	Fort Pierce, Fla.	WYRK 1410	Glen Falls, N.Y.	WSET 1410		WJEJ 1240 A-M
	WLST 600 A	Fort Scott, Kans.	WYRK 1410	Glenville, Ga.	WWCS 1450 A	Haines City, Fla.	WHAN 930
Escobedo, Calif.	KOWN 1450	Fort Smith, Ark.	WYRK 1410	Glenwood Sprgs., Colo.	WVKS 1580	Haleyville, Ala.	WJB 1230
Estevan, Sask.	CJSL 1280		KFSA 950 A	Globe, Ariz.	WDDZ 1240 A	Halifax, N.S.	CBH 790
Estherville, Iowa	KFTR 1340		KTCS 1410 M	Glocester, Va.	KWZY 1420		CHNS 960
Etowah, Tenn.	WCPT 1220	Fort Stockton, Tex.	KWHN 1320	Groversville-Johnston, N.Y.	WENT 1340 C	Hamden, Conn.	WDEE 1220
Eufaula, Ala.	WULA 1240 M	Fort Walton Beach, Fla.	KWFT 1150	Gold Beach, Dreg.	KBV 1250	Hamilton, Ala.	WERH 970
Eugene, Oreg.	KORE 1450 M		WNUU 950	Golden, Colo.	WML 1250	Hamilton, Mont.	KYQL 980
	KASH 1600 A		WFTW 1260 A	Golden Meadow, La.	KLFT 1600	Hamilton, Ohio	WMOH 1458
	KERG 1280 C		WGL 1250 A	Golden Valley, Minn.	KEVE 1440 M	Hamilton, Ont.	CHIQ 1280
	KUGN 950 N		WANE 1450 C		KUXL 1570		CHML 900
	WFR 1500		WJG 1380 N	Goldsboro, N.C.	WFMC 730	Hamilton, N.C.	WKDX 1400
Eugene, Wash.	KEUN 1490 M		WJX 1190		WGBR 1150 A	Hamlet, N.C.	WJDB 1250
Euonia, La.	KINS 980 C		WJX 1190	Gonzales, Tex.	KCTI 1450	Hammond, Ind.	WVH 1400
Eureka, Calif.	KDAN 790		WJX 1190	Goodland, Kans.	KLOE 730 M	Hammond, N.J.	WNJH 1580
	KRED 1480 M		WJX 1190	Goose Bay, Nfld.	CFGB 1340	Hampton, S.C.	WBHC 1270
	WLCO 1240		WJX 1190	Goshen, Ind.	WKAM 1460	Hampton, Va.	WVEC 1490
	WEAW 1330		WJX 1190	Goshon, N.D.	KGPC 1340	Hancock, Mich.	WMPJ 920
	WENR 1580		WJX 1190	Grafton, W.Va.	WYV 1280	Hanford, Calif.	KNGS 620
	KLUK 1240 C		WJX 1190	Graham, Tex.	KSVA 1330	Hannibal, Mo.	KWFO 870
	WR0Z 1400 M		WJX 1190	Granby, Que.	CHEF 1450	Hanover, N.H.	WTSL 1400
	WGBF 1280 N		WJX 1190	Grand Coulee, Wash.	KFDR 1368		WDCR 1340
	WIKY 820		WJX 1190	Grande Prairie, Alta.	CFGP 1050	Hanover, Pa.	WHVR 1280
	WJPS 1330 A		WJX 1190	Grand Falls, Nfld.	CBT 540	Harlan, Ky.	WHLN 1410
	WEVE 1340 M		WJX 1190	Grand Falls, N.D.	KFMJ 1370	Harlingen, Tex.	KGBT 1530
Everett, Wash.	KQTY 1230		WJX 1190	Grand Forks, N.D.	KILO 1440 C	Harrison, Tenn.	WHBT 800
	WBLO 1470		WJX 1190		KXO 1310 M	Harrisburg, Ill.	WBG 1400
Evergreen, Ala.			WJX 1190	Grand Haven, Mich.	WGHN 1370	Harrisburg, Pa.	WHGB 1480 A
Fairbanks, Alaska	KFAR 660 A-M-N		WJX 1190	Grand Island, Nebr.	KMMJ 750 A		WCMB 1480 C
	KFRB 900 C-A		WJX 1190		KRGI 1430		WHP 560 M
	KGMT 1310		WJX 1190	Grand Junction, Colo.	KREX 920 M		WKBO 1230 N
Fairfax, Va.	WF1X 1390		WJX 1190				
Fairfield, Ill.	WF1J 1390		WJX 1190				
Fairfield, Iowa	KMCD 1570		WJX 1190				
Fairhope, Ala.	WABF 1220		WJX 1190				
Fairmont, Minn.	KSUM 1370 M		WJX 1190				
Fairmont, N.C.	WFMD 860		WJX 1190				
Fairmont, W.Va.	WTRK 920 C		WJX 1190				
	WTRK 1490		WJX 1190				
Fajardo, P.R.	WMDD 1490		WJX 1190				

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Harrison, Ark.	KHOZ 900	KPRC	950 N	Johnston, S.C.	WJES 250	Lafayette, Tenn.	WKEN 1460
Harrisonburg, Va.	WHBG 350	KTHT	790	Johnstown, N.Y.	WIZR 930	LaFollette, Tenn.	WLAF 1450
Hartford, Conn.	WHBN 1820	KTRH	740 C	Johnstown, Pa.	WJAC 1400 N	LaGrande, Ore.	WLCM 1450
Hartford, Conn.	WCCC 1290	KXZY	1320 A		WARD 1490 C	LaGrande, Ga.	WLGA 1240 M
Hartford, Wis.	WTIC 1080 N	KYOR	1590	Joliet, Ill.	WCRD 1320 M	LaGrange, Ill.	WTRP 620
Hartselle, Ala.	WHRT 860	KHNN	1340	Joliet, Que.	CJLM 1350	LaGrange, Tex.	WLVG 1570
Hartselle, S.C.	WHSC 1450 M	KHUL	970	Jonesboro, Ark.	KBTM 1230 M	LaJunta, Colo.	KBZZ 1400 M
Hartwell, Ga.	WHCV 1390	Humacao, P.R.	WALO 1240		KNEA 970	Lake Charles, La.	KLOU 1580
Harvard, Ill.	WMCW 1680	Humboldt, Tenn.	WIRJ 740	Jonesboro, Tenn.	WJSD 1590		KPLC 1470 N
Harvey, Ill.	WBEE 1570	Huntingdon, Pa.	WHUN 1300	Jonesville, La.	KANY 1480	Lake City, Fla.	WDSR 1340
Hastings, Mich.	WBCH 1220	Huntington, N.Y.	WGSW 740	Jopiere, Que.	CJFJ 910	Lake City, S.C.	WGR 590
Hastings, Nebr.	KHAS 1220	Huntington, W.Va.	WKKE 800 M-A	Joplin, Mo.	WMBH 1450 M	Lake City, S.C.	WLK 1260
Hattiesburg, Miss.	WBKH 950		WSAZ 930 N		KFSB 1310	Lakefield, Fla.	WLAK 1430 N
	WFOR 1400 N		WWYJ 1470 M	Junction, Tex.	KODE 1230 C	Lake Providence, La.	WGN 1230 M
	WHSY 1310 A	Huntsville, Ala.	WBHP 1230 M	June, City, Kans.	KMBL 1450	Lake Providence, La.	WYSE 1380
	WXXX 1310 M		WKUP 800	Juneau, Alaska	KJCK 1420	Lake Tahoe, Calif.	KLPL 1050
Haverhill, Mass.	WHAV 1490		WFXJ 1450	Kailua, Hawaii	KJNO 800 C-A	Lakeview, Ore.	KKIK 1230
Haver, Mont.	KOJM 610 M		WAAJ 1550 A	Kaimuki, Hawaii	KLEI 1240	Lake Wales, Fla.	WIPM 1290
Havre de Grace, Md.	WASA 1330	Huntsville, Ont.	CKAR 590	Kalamazoo, Mich.	KAIM 870	Lakewood, Colo.	KLAK 1600
	WCEH 610	Huntsville, Tex.	KSAM 1490		WKPR 1420	Lakewood, Wash.	KFHA 1480
Hawkinsville, Ga.	KLVU 1580	Huron, S.Dak.	KIJV 1940		WKZD 590 C	Lake Worth, Fla.	WLIZ 1380
Hays, Kans.	KKAP 1390	Hutchinson, Kans.	KWBW 1450 N		WKLZ 1470 M	Lamar, Colo.	KLMR 920 M
Hayward, Wis.	WHSM 910		KWHK 1260	Kalispell, Mont.	WKMI 1360	Lamesa, Tex.	KPET 690
Hazard, Ky.	WKIC 1390 M	Hutchinson, Minn.	KDJJ 1260		KGEZ 900 M	Lampasas, Tex.	KCYL 1450
Hazlehurst, Miss.	WMDC 1220	Idabel, Okla.	KBEL 1240	Kamloops, B.C.	CJFC 910	Lancaster, Calif.	KVM 610
Hazleton, Pa.	WAZL 1490 N-M	Idaho Falls, Idaho	KID 590 C	Kane, Pa.	WADP 960	Lancaster, Ohio	WHDK 1320
	WHTT 1360		KCYN 1400	Kankakee, Ill.	WKAN 1320	Lancaster, Pa.	WGAL 1490 N
	KFA 1300 M		KIFI 1260 A-M	Kannapolis, N.C.	WGTL 870		WLAN 1300 A-M
Helena, Ark.	KCP 1340 M		KTEE 900		WRKB 1460	Lancaster, S.C.	WLCM 1360
Helena, Mont.	KBL 1240 N	Independence, Ia.	KUPI 980	Kans. City, Kans.	KCKN 1340	Lander, Wyo.	KOVE 1390 M
	KHSJ 1320	Independence, Kans.	KOUR 1220	Kansas City, Mo.	KMBK 980 C	Lanett, Ala.	WRLD 1490 A
Hemet, Calif.	WHLI 1100		KIND 1010 M		KPRS 1590	Lansdale, Pa.	WLAN 1440
Hempstead, N.Y.	WSON 860	Independence, Mo.	KANS 1510		KUDL 1380	Lansford, Pa.	WLSH 1410
Henderson, Ky.	KBMI 1400	Indiana, Pa.	WDAD 1450 C		WDAF 610 M	Lansing, Mich.	WILS 1320
Henderson, Nev.	KTD 1280	Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A		WFB 710		WJIM 1240 A-N
Henderson, N.C.	WHNC 1250 M		WGE 1590	Kearney, Nebr.	KGFV 1240 M	Lapeer, Mich.	WMPC 1290
Henderson, Tex.	KGER 1000		WIBC 1070		KRN 1460	LaPorte, Ind.	WL01 1450
	KWRD 1470		WIRE 1430 N	Keene, N.H.	WKNE 1290 M	Laramie, Wyo.	KOWB 1280 M
Hendersonville, N.C.	WHKP 1450 A		WISH 1310 C	Kelowna, B.C.	CKOY 630	Laredo, Tex.	KGNS 1300
	KHPN 860	Indianola, Miss.	WDLT 1380	Keio, Wash.	KLOG 1490		KVOZ 1490
Henryetta, Okla.	KPAN 860	Indianapolis, Ind.	KR 1400 A	Kendallville, Ind.	WAWK 1570	LaSalle, Ill.	WLPD 1220
Hersford, Tex.	WALY 1420	Inglewood, Calif.	KYM 1460	Kenady, Tex.	KAM 980	LaSalle, Que.	CKLS 1240
Herkimer, N.Y.	KOHU 1570	Inkster, Mich.	WCHB 1440	Kenmore, N.Y.	WYSL 1880	Las Cruces, N.Mex.	KOBE 450
Hermiston, Ore.	KJPD 1340 M	International Falls, Minn.	KGHS 1230	Kennett, Mo.	KBOA 830		KERT 570
Herrin, Ill.	WJFC 1490		KALN 1370	Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, Wash.	KEPR 610 C	Las Vegas, Nev.	KENO 1460 A
Hettinger, N.Dak.	KNDC 1380	Invrik, N.W.T.	860	Kenora, Ont.	CJRL 1220		KLAS 1230 C
Hibbing, Minn.	WMFG 1240 N	Iola, Kansas	WION 1430	Kenosha, Wis.	WLIP 1050	Kork, Okla.	KORK 1340 M
Hickory, N.C.	WKY 1290 A	Ionia, Mich.	WIOJ 800	Kenosha, N.S.	CKEN 1359	KRAM	920
	WIRC 630	Iowa City, Iowa	WSUI 910	Kermant, N.S.	KOKK 1500	KRB0	1050
Highland Park, Tex.	KVIL 1150	Iron Rtn., Mich.	WMJQ 1450 A	Kermit, Tex.	KERB 600	KUEG	970
Highland Springs, Va.	WENZ 1450	Iron River, Mich.	WIKB 1230 M	Kerrville, Tex.	KERV 1230	KUG 970	1050
	WMFR 1230 A	Irondele, Ala.	WIXI 1480	Kershaw, S.C.	WKSC 1300	Latrobe, Pa.	WSHH 1570 M
	WNOS 1590	Ironton, Ohio	WIRO 1230 M	Ketchikan, Alaska	KTKN 930 C-A		WTRA 1480
Hillsboro, Ohio	WSRW 1590	Ironwood, Mich.	WIMS 630 M	Kewanee, Ill.	WKFI 1450	LaTuque, Que.	CFLM 1240
Hillsboro, Ore.	KUIK 1360	Irvine, Ky.	WIVJ 1550	Keyser, W.Va.	WKYR 1270	Laurel, Miss.	WAML 1340 N
Hillsboro, Tex.	KHBR 1560	Isabella, P.R.	WISA 1990	Key West, Fla.	WKWF 1600 M		WLAU 1600 A
Hillsdale, Mich.	WCSS 1340	Ishpeming, Mich.	WJPD 1240	Kigora, Tex.	KOCA 1240	Laurens, S.C.	WNSL 1260
Hillsville, Va.	WHHV 1400	Islip, N.Y.	WBC 540	Killeen, Tex.	KLEN 1050 M	Laurinburg, N.C.	WLBG 860
Hilo, Hawaii	KHBC 970 C	Ithaca, N.Y.	WHCU 870 C	Kimball, Nebr.	KIMB 1260	Lawrence, Kans.	WLWC 1300
	KIPA 1110	Iuka, Miss.	WTKO 1470 A	King City, Calif.	KRKC 1570		KFKU 1250
	KIM 850 M	Jackson, Ala.	WTHG 1290 M	Kingman, Ariz.	KAAA 1220 A	Lawrence, Mass.	WCCM 800 M
Hinesville, Ga.	KGML 990	Jackson, Mich.	WIBM 1450 A	Kings Mountain, N.C.	NKMT 1290	Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	WDXE 1370
Hobart, Okla.	KTJS 1420	Jackson, Miss.	WJAX 930	Kingsport, Tenn.	WKIN 1320	Lawrenceville, Ga.	WLAW 1360
Hobbs, N.Mex.	KWVE 1480 M		WJMS 1450		WKPT 1550 N	Lawrenceville, Ill.	WAK 980
	KHOB 1390		WJQS 1400 C	Kingston, N.Y.	WBAZ 1520	Lawrenceville, Va.	WES 580
Holbrook, Ariz.	KDJI 1270		WJXN 1450		WGHO 950	Lawton, Okla.	KSWO 1380 A
Holdege, Nebr.	KLVD 1380	Jackson, Ohio	WLMJ 1280	Kingston, Ont.	WKNY 1490		KCCO 1050
Holland, Mich.	WHTC 1580	Jackson, Tenn.	WDXI 1310		WOK 1480	Leadville, Colo.	KBRR 1230
	WJBL 1260		WJAK 1460	Kingston, S.C.	CKLC 1380	Leaksville, N.C.	WLOE 1490 M
Hollywood, Fla.	WGMA 1320		WTJS 1390		CKWS 960	Leavenworth, Kans.	CJSP 710
Holyoke, Mass.	WREB 930	Jacksonville, Fla.	WJAX 930	Kingstree, S.C.	WDKD 1310	Lebanon, Ky.	WBLN 1590
Homer, La.	KHAL 1320		WJMS 1450	Kingsville, Tex.	KINE 1330	Lebanon, Mo.	WLT 1230
Homestead, Fla.	WDSB 1430		WJMS 1450	Kinston, N.C.	WELS 1010	Lebanon, Ore.	KGAL 920
Homewood, Ala.	WMB 1400		WJMS 1450		WFTC 960 A	Lebanon, Pa.	WLBK 1270
Honolulu, Hawaii	KGMB 590 C		WJMS 1450	Kirkland, Wash.	WISF 1230 M	Lebanon, Tenn.	WCOR 900
	KHAI 1090		WJMS 1450		KCDI 1460	Leesburg, Fla.	WLBE 790 M
	KPOI 1380		WJMS 1450	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	CJKL 1560		WBIL 1410
	KIKI 830		WJMS 1450	Kirksville, Mo.	KIRX 1450 A	Leesburg, Va.	WAGE 1290
	KGU 760 N		WJMS 1450	Kirksville, Pa.	KBX 1220	Leesville, La.	WLS 1470
	KHVH 1040		WJMS 1450	Kitchener, Ont.	CKOR 1490	Leighton, Pa.	WYNS 1150
	KKOL 650 M		WJMS 1450		CKP 1320	Lethfield, Ky.	WMTL 1580
	KND 170		WJMS 1450	Kittanning, Pa.	WABC 1380	Leitch, Miss.	WESY 1580
	KOHO 1170		WJMS 1450	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGO 1150	LeMars, Iowa	KLEM 1410
	KOOD 990		WJMS 1450		KAGD 1190	Lemoore, Calif.	KLAN 1320
	KULA 690 A		WJMS 1450		KFLW 1450 A-C	Lenoir, N.C.	WJRI 1340 M
Hood River, Ore.	KIHR 1340		WJMS 1450		KLAD 960	Lexington, N.C.	WLT 1230
Hope, Ark.	KXAR 1490		WJMS 1450		KNIA 1320	Leonardtown, Md.	WKIK 1370
Hopewell, Va.	KWOP 1340		WJMS 1450		KNR 1240 A	Lethbridge, Alta.	CJOC 1220
Hopkinsville, Ky.	WHOP 1230 C		WJMS 1450		WLVK 860		CHEC 1090
	WKOA 1480		WJMS 1450		WATE 1240 M	Levelland, Tex.	KLVT 1230
Hoquiam, Wash.	KHOK 1560		WJMS 1450		WKGN 630 N	Levittown, Pa.	WBCC 1490
Hornell, N.Y.	WWHG 1320		WJMS 1450		WKXV 900	Lewisburg, Pa.	WITT 1010
	WLEA 1480 M		WJMS 1450		WNX 990	Lewisburg, Tenn.	WLB 1490
Hot Springs, Ark.	KAB 1350 A		WJMS 1450		WYU 960	Lewiston, Idaho	KRLC 1350 M
	KBP 590		WJMS 1450		WYU 960	Lewiston, Maine	KDZE 1300
	KZNG 1470 M		WJMS 1450		WYU 960	Lewiston, N.C.	WCOU 1240 M
Hot Springs, S. Dak.	KOBH 580		WJMS 1450		WYU 960		WLAM 1470 A
Houghton, Mich.	WHDF 1400		WJMS 1450		WYU 960	Lewistown, Mont.	KXLO 1230 M
Houghton Lake, Mich.	WHGR 1290		WJMS 1450		WYU 960	Lewistown, Pa.	WKVA 920 A
	WHOP 1340		WJMS 1450		WYU 960		WRR 1490 N
Houlton, Maine	WHOP 1340		WJMS 1450		WYU 960	Lexington, Ky.	WIP 830
Houma, La.	KCIL 1490 N		WJMS 1450		WYU 960		WBLG 1300 A
Houston, Miss.	WCPC 1320		WJMS 1450		WYU 960	Lexington, Miss.	WXTN 1150
Houston, Tex.	KCOH 1430		WJMS 1450		WYU 960	Lexington, Mo.	KLEX 1570
	KILT 610		WJMS 1450		WYU 960	Lexington, Nebr.	KRVN 1010
	KNUZ 1230		WJMS 1450		WYU 960	Lexington, N.C.	WBUY 1410
	KODA 1010		WJMS 1450		WYU 960	Lexington, Tenn.	WDLX 1490
			WJMS 1450		WYU 960	Lexington, Va.	WREL 1450 N

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
CBS	San Fran., Calif.	740	KDMS	El Dorado, Ark.	1290	KFMO	Flat River, Mo.	1240	KHFH	Fry, Ariz.	1420
KCLL	Paris, Ark.	1460	KDNT	Denton, Tex.	1440	KFNW	Shenandoah, Iowa	1920	KHFM	Pampa, Tex.	1230
KCCO	Lawton, Okla.	1050	KDOT	Tyler, Tex.	1330	KFNV	Ferriday, La.	960	KHIT	Walla Walla, Wash.	1320
KCCR	Pierre, S.Dak.	1590	KDOL	Mojave, Calif.	1340	KFNW	Fargo, N.Dak.	900	KHJ	Los Angeles, Calif.	930
KCCT	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1150	KDOM	Windom, Minn.	1580	KFOR	Lincoln, Nebr.	1240	KHMO	Hannibal, Mo.	1070
KCDI	Kirkland, Wash.		KDON	Sallinas, Calif.	1460	KFOX	Long Beach, Calif.	1400	KHOB	Hobbs, N.Mex.	1390
KCEE	Tucson, Ariz.	790	KDPT	Reno, Nev.	1230	KFPW	Ft. Smith, Ark.	1230	KHOE	Truckee, Calif.	1400
KCEA	Spokane, Wash.	1330	KDDJ	Medford, Ore.	1300	KFQD	Anchorage, Alaska	730	KHOG	Fayetteville, Ark.	1440
KCFH	Guero, Calif.	1690	KDDP	Medford, Ore.	1300	KFRF	Franklin, La.	1390	KHOK	Houliam, Wash.	1560
KCFI	Cedar Falls, Iowa	1250	KDRD	Redwood, Ark.	1490	KFSB	Joplin, Mo., Alaska	600	KHDT	Fairfield, Calif.	1250
KCGM	Columbia, Mo.	1580	KDRS	Paragould, Ark.	1490	KFRD	San Francisco, Calif.	610	KHDW	Denver, Colo.	630
KCHA	Charles City, Iowa	1580	KDSJ	Deadwood, S.Dak.	980	KFRF	Rosenberg, Tex.	980	KHOZ	Harrison, Ark.	900
KCHE	Cherokee, Iowa	1440	KDSN	Denison, Iowa	1580	KFRE	Fresno, Calif.	950	KHQ	Spokane, Wash.	1500
KCHI	Chillicothe, Mo.	1010	KDSX	Denison, Tex.	950	KFRM	Kansas City, Mo.	550	KHSJ	Hemet, Calif.	1320
KCHJ	Delano, Calif.	1010	KDTA	Delta, Colo.	1400	KFRU	Longview, Tex.	1370	KHSL	Chico, Calif.	1290
KCHR	Charleston, Mo.	1350	KDTB	Dubuque, Iowa	1370	KFRU	Columbia, Mo.	1400	KHUB	Fremont, Nebr.	1340
KCHS	Truth or Consequences, N.Mex.	1400	KDTB	Lubbock, Tex.	1340	KFSB	Ft. Smith, Ark.	1310	KHUM	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1580
KCHV	Coachella, Calif.	970	KDUZ	Hutchinson, Minn.	1260	KFSB	Joplin, Mo.	1250	KHVB	Honolulu, Hawaii	1340
KCHY	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1590	KDWB	St. Paul, Minn.	630	KFSC	Denver, Colo.	960	KIAL	Astoria, Ore.	1230
KCID	Caldwell, Idaho	1490	KDWT	Stamford, Tex.	1200	KFSD	San Diego, Calif.	650	KIBE	Palo Alto, Calif.	1220
KCII	Washington, Iowa	1380	KDXE	No. Little Rock, Ark.	1380	KFSG	Los Angeles, Calif.	1150	KIBB	Seward, Alaska	1340
KCIJ	Shreveport, La.	1050	KDXU	St. George, Utah	1450	KFST	Ft. Stockton, Tex.	860	KIBL	Beverly, Tex.	1490
KCIL	Houma, La.	1490	KDYU	Tooele, Utah	990	KFTV	Paris, Tex.	1250	KIBS	Bishop, Calif.	1230
KCIN	Carroll, Iowa	1360	KDZA	Pueblo, Colo.	1230	KFLN	Las Vegas, N.Mex.	1230	KICD	Spencer, Iowa	1240
KCIN	Victorville, Calif.	1590	KEAL	Brownwood, Tex.	1240	KFLN	St. Louis, Mo.	850	KICK	Springfield, Mo.	1340
KCJB	Minot, N.Dak.	910	KEAP	Fresno, Calif.	980	KFVS	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	960	KIKH	Phoenix, Ariz.	1490
KCJH	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1280	KEBE	Jacksonville, Tex.	420	KFWB	Los Angeles, Calif.	980	KIKY	Nome, Alaska	850
KCKG	San Bernardino, Cal.	1350	KEDD	Dodge City, Kans.	1550	KFXD	Nampa, Idaho	580	KID	Idaho Falls, Idaho	590
KCKK	Sonora, Tex.	1240	KEDL	Longview, Wash.	1400	KFXM	San Bernardino, Calif.	590	KIDO	Monterey, Calif.	630
KCKN	Kansas City, Kans.	1340	KEDS	Springfield, Ore.	1050	KFYV	Bonham, Tex.	1420	KIDO	Boise, Idaho	630
KCKY	Coolidge, Ariz.	1150	KEEG	Nacogdoches, Tex.	1230	KFYU	Lubbock, Tex.	790	KIEV	Glendale, Calif.	870
KCLA	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1400	KEAN	El Paso, Tex.	710	KFVR	Lawson, N.Dak.	1500	KIFJ	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1260
KCLE	Cleburne, Wash.	1120	KEEN	San Jose, Calif.	1370	KGAF	Spokane, Wash.	1410	KIFW	Sitka, Alaska	1290
KCLD	Clinton, Ariz.	1400	KEEP	Twin Falls, Idaho	1450	KGAF	Gainesville, Tex.	1580	KIHR	Hugo, Okla.	1340
KCLN	Clinton, Iowa	1390	KEES	Gladewater, Tex.	1430	KGAK	Gallup, N.Mex.	1330	KIHN	Hood River, Ore.	1340
KCLO	Leavenworth, Kans.	1410	KEKO	Kailua, Hawaii	1130	KGAL	Lebanon, Ore.	920	KIJV	Huron, S.Oak.	1340
KCLS	Flagstaff, Ariz.	600	KELO	Centralia, Wash.	1470	KGAS	Carthage, Tex.	1590	KIKI	Honolulu, Hawaii	830
KCLU	Rolla, Mo.	1590	KELA	El Dorado, Ark.	1240	KGAY	Salem, Ore.	1430	KIKK	Pasadena, Tex.	650
KCLV	Clovis, N.Mex.	1240	KELE	El Paso, Tex.	1240	KGB	San Diego, Calif.	1360	KIKO	Miami, Ariz.	1340
KCLW	Hamilton, Tex.	900	KELO	Siu Falls, S.Dak.	1320	KGBS	Los Angeles, Calif.	1020	KIKL	Galveston, Tex.	1440
KCLX	Citrus, Wash.	1290	KELP	El Paso, Tex.	920	KGBT	Hartington, Tex.	1260	KILO	Grand Forks, S.Dak.	1400
KCMC	Texarkana, Tex.	1230	KELY	Ely, Nev.	1230	KGBX	Springfield, Mo.	1450	KILT	Houston, Tex.	610
KCMJ	Palm Sprgs., Calif.	1010	KENA	Mena, Ark.	1450	KGCA	Ruby, N.D.	1480	KIMA	Yakima, Wash.	1460
KCMO	Kansas City, Mo.	810	KENE	Tappanish, Wash.	1490	KGCB	Edmonds, Wash.	630	KIMB	Kimbball, Nebr.	1260
KCMS	Manitou Sprgs., Colo.	1490	KENL	Anchorage, Alaska	550	KGEE	Bakersfield, Calif.	1230	KIMM	Rapid City, S.D.	1150
KCNI	Broken Bow, Nebr.	1280	KENL	Arroyo, Calif.	1240	KGEL	Stark, Colo.	1240	KIMN	Collette, Colo.	990
KCNO	Alturas, Calif.	570	KENN	Portales, N.Mex.	1450	KGEM	Boise, Idaho	1140	KIMN	Dillon, Wyo.	950
KCNY	San Marcos, Tex.	1470	KENN	Farlington, N.M.	1390	KGEN	Tulare, Calif.	1370	KIMP	Hilo, Hawaii	850
KCB	Newton, Iowa	1280	KENO	Las Vegas, Nev.	1460	KGER	Long Beach, Calif.	1390	KIMP	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	960
KCBG	Centerville, Iowa	1400	KENS	San Antonio, Tex.	680	KGEZ	Kalispell, Mont.	600	KIND	Independence, Kans.	1010
KCOB	Houston, Tex.	1430	KENY	Bellingham-Fernalde, Wash.	930	KGFF	Shawnee, Okla.	1450	KINE	Kingsville, Tex.	1330
KCK	Tulare, Calif.	1270	KEOK	Payette, Idaho	1450	KGFJ	Los Angeles, Calif.	1230	KINS	Eureka, Calif.	990
KCOL	Ft. Collins, Colo.	1410	KEOS	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1290	KGFJ	Lawson, N.Mex.	1400	KINS	Pueblo, Colo.	1340
KCON	Conway, Ark.	1230	KEPP	Kennecott, Wash.	610	KGFV	Pierre, S.Dak.	630	KIOA	Des Moines, Iowa	940
KCOR	San Antonio, Tex.	1350	KEPS	Eagle Pass, Tex.	1270	KGGF	Coffeyville, Kans.	690	KIOT	Barstow, Calif.	1310
KCOW	Alliance, Nebr.	1400	KERP	Kermit, Tex.	600	KGGG	Forest Grove, Ore.	1570	KIOP	Bay City, Tex.	1270
KCOW	Santa Maria, Calif.	1400	KERC	Eastland, Tex.	1590	KGGG	Forest Grove, Ore.	1570	KIOW	Hilo, Hawaii	1110
KCPX	Salt Lake City, Utah	1320	KERG	Eugene, Ore.	1280	KGGM	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	610	KIOW	Willits, Calif.	1560
KCR	Sacramento, Calif.	1320	KERN	Bakersfield, Calif.	1410	KGHF	Pueblo, Colo.	1350	KIRL	Wichita, Kans.	1070
KCRB	Chanute, Kans.	1460	KERN	Terre Haute, Ind.	1230	KGHL	Billings, Mont.	1470	KIRL	Scotts, Wash.	1470
KCRC	Enid, Okla.	1390	KERN	Eldorado Springs, Mo.	1580	KGHS	International Falls, Minn.	1230	KIRT	Millville, Mo.	1580
KCRG	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1600	KEST	Boiste, Idaho	790	KGIL	San Fernando, Calif.	1260	KIRX	Kirksville, Mo.	1450
KCRM	Crane, Tex.	1380	KETX	Livingston, Tex.	1440	KGIW	Alamosa, Colo.	1490	KISD	Sloux Falls, S.Dak.	1230
KCRS	Midland, Tex.	550	KEUN	Euclid, La.	1490	KGKB	Tyler, Tex.	1450	KISV	Vancouver, Wash.	910
KCRT	Trinidad, Colo.	1300	KEVE	White Castle, La.	1590	KGKL	San Angelo, Tex.	960	KIST	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1340
KCRV	Caruthersville, Mo.	1370	KEWB	Wink, Tex.	690	KGL	Miami, Fla.	910	KIT	Yakima, Wash.	1280
KCSJ	Pueblo, Colo.	590	KEXX	Portland, Ore.	1100	KGLN	Glenswood Sprgs., Colo.	980	KIT	San Antonio, Tex.	1390
KCSR	Chadron, Nebr.	1450	KEXO	Grand Junction, Colo.	1230	KGLU	Mason City, Iowa	1500	KITN	Olympia, Wash.	1420
KCTA	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1030	KEYD	Oakes, N.Dak.	1220	KGLU	Safford, Ariz.	1480	KITN	Olympia, Wash.	920
KCTI	Gonzales, Tex.	1450	KEYE	Perryton, Tex.	1400	KGMB	Honolulu, Hawaii	590	KIUL	San Bernardino, Calif.	1290
KCTX	Chidress, Tex.	1510	KEYL	Long Prairie, Minn.	1400	KGMC	Englewood, Colo.	1150	KIUN	Pecos, Tex.	1400
KCUB	Tucson, Ariz.	1290	KEYS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1440	KGMO	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	1220	KIUP	Durango, Colo.	930
KCUE	Red Wing, Minn.	1250	KEYW	Wichita, Kan.	1450	KGMS	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1290	KIUP	Crockett, Tex.	1290
KCUL	Fort Worth, Tex.	1240	KEYZ	Williston, N.Dak.	1360	KGNT	Fairbury, Nebr.	1310	KIXL	Dallas, Tex.	1040
KCVL	Colville, Wash.	1270	KEZY	Rapid City, S.Dak.	920	KGNC	Amariillo, Tex.	710	KIXX	Puro, Utah	1400
KCVR	Lodi, Calif.	1570	KEZU	Anaheim, Calif.	1190	KGNO	Dodge City, Kans.	1370	KIZZ	El Paso, Tex.	1150
KCYL	Lampasas, Tex.	1450	KFAB	Omaha, Nebr.	1110	KGNS	Laredo, Tex.	810	KIAM	Madison, S.Dak.	1390
KDAB	Arvada, Colo.	1550	KFAC	Los Angeles, Calif.	1330	KGO	San Francisco, Calif.	1390	KIAM	Atlantic, Iowa	1220
KDAC	Ft. Bragg, Calif.	1230	KFAL	Fulton, Mo.	900	KGON	Oregon City, Ore.	1520	KIAM	Scotts Rosa, Calif.	1490
KDAD	Wend, Colo.	1600	KFAM	St. Cloud, Minn.	1450	KGOS	Brighton, Wyo.	1340	KIAM	Topinka, Mo.	1440
KDAK	Carrington, N.D.	1600	KFAR	Fairbanks, Alaska	660	KGPC	Grafton, N.Dak.	1340	KJBC	Midland, Tex.	1150
KDAL	Duluth, Minn.	610	KFAX	San Francisco, Calif.	1100	KGRH	Henderson, Tex.	1000	KJCF	Festus, Mo.	1400
KDAN	Eureka, Calif.	790	KFBY	Fayetteville, Ark.	1250	KGRN	Ginnell, Iowa	1410	KJCK	Junction City, Kans.	1420
KDAV	Lubbock, Tex.	580	KFBG	Great Falls, Mont.	1310	KGRS	Gresham, Ore.	1230	KJEM	Oklahoma City, Okla.	800
KDAY	Santa Monica, Calif.	1580	KFBH	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1240	KGRT	Las Cruces, N.Mex.	570	KJEW	Beaumont, Tex.	1390
KDB	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1490	KFBK	Sacramento, Calif.	1530	KGST	Fresno, Calif.	760	KJFW	San Antonio, Tex.	1390
KDBC	Mansfield, La.	1360	KFDA	Marion, Tex.	1440	KGUC	Gunnison, Colo.	1490	KJL	Fort Worth, Tex.	870
KDBM	Dillon, Wyo.	1410	KFDF	San Buren, Ark.	1580	KGUD	Santa Barbara, Calif.	990	KJLM	North Platte, Nebr.	970
KDBS	Alexandria, La.	1410	KFDM	Beaumont, Tex.	1360	KGUL	Port Lavaca, Tex.	1560	KJNE	Juneau, Alaska	630
KDD	Dumas, Tex.	800	KFDR	Grand Coulee, Wash.	1360	KGVL	Greenville, Tex.	1400	KJNV	Shreveport, La.	1480
KDEC	Ocorah, Iowa	1240	KFEL	Pueblo, Colo.	670	KGVY	Missoula, Mont.	1290	KJOY	Stockton, Calif.	1280
KDEF	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1150	KFEQ	St. Joseph, Mo.	980	KGWA	Enid, Okla.	960	KJPW	Waynesville, Mo.	1390
KDEN	Denver, Colo.	1340	KFFA	Helena, Ark.	1360	KGYN	Guymon, Okla.	1240	KJRS	Lawrence, Kan.	950
KDEO	El Cajon, Calif.	910	KFFB	Beena, Iowa	1260	KHAI	Honolulu, Hawaii	1090	KJRK	Columbus, Nebr.	900
KDES	Palm Spgs., Calif.	930	KFFC	Wichita, Kan.	1350	KHAK	Hedar Rapids, Iowa	1360	KKAN	Phillipsburg, Kans.	1490
KDET	Center, Tex.	920	KFFD	Los Angeles, Calif.	640	KHAM	Comer, La.	1300	KKAR	Pomona, Calif.	1220
KDEX	Dexter, Mo.	1590	KFFI	Tuene, Iowa	1260	KHAT	Phoenix, Ariz.	1420	KKAS	Silbes, Tex.	1300
KDGO	Durango, Colo.	1240	KFFJ	Fond du Lac, Wis.	1450	KHBC	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KKCN	Ukiah, Calif.	1390
KDHI	Twenty-nine Palms, California	1250	KFFK	Marshalltown, Iowa	1370	KHBM	Monticello, Ark.	1430	KKCY	San Antonio, Wash.	1490
KDHL	Fairbault, Minn.	920	KFFJ	Grand Forks, N.Dak	1270	KHBR	Hillsboro, Tex.	1560	KKHS	San Francisco, Calif.	1550
KDIA	Oakland, Calif.	1310	KFFK	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1270	KHEM	Big Springs, Tex.	1270	KKID	Pendleton, Ore.	1240
KDIO	Ortonville, Minn.	1350	KFFL	Greene, Mo.	1310	KHEN	Henrietta, Okla.	1590	KKIN	Atkin, Minn.	930
KDIX	Dickinson, N.Dak.	1230	KFFM	Bellevue, Wash.	1390	KHFN	Phoenix, Ariz.	1420	KKIP	Pittsburg, Calif.	990
KDJJ	Holbrook, Ariz.	1270	KFFN	Bellevue, Wash.	1390	KHFM	Hillsboro, Tex.	1560	KKIT	Taos, N.Mex.	1340
KDKA	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1020	KFFO	Lawrence, Kans.	950	KHEM	Big Springs, Tex.	1270	KKJG	San Antonio, Wash.	1490
KDKD	Clinton, Mo.	1280	KFFL	Floydada, Tex.	1200	KHEN	Henrietta, Okla.	1590	KKLC	Los Angeles, Calif.	570
KDLA	DelRider, La.	1010	KFFL	Walsenburg, Colo.	1380	KHFN	Phoenix, Ariz.	1420	KKLD	Klamath Falls, Ore.	960
KDLK	Del Rio, Tex.	1230	KFFL	Mountain Home, Ida.	1240	KHBC	Hilo, Hawaii	970			
KDLB	Del Rio, Tex.	1230	KFFW	Klamath Falls, Ore.	1450	KHBM	Monticello, Ark.	1430			
KDLR	Devils Lake, N.Dak.	1240	KFFM	San Diego, Calif.	540	KHBR	Hillsboro, Tex.	1560			
KDLS	Penny, Iowa	1310	KFFM	Tulsa, Okla.	1050	KHEM	Big Springs, Tex.	1270			
KDMA	Montevideo, Minn.	1450	KFFM	Denver, Colo.	1390	KHEN	Henrietta, Okla.	1590			
KDMD	Carthage, Mo.	1490				KHEY	El Paso, Tex.	690			

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KLAK	Lakewood, Colo.	1600	KMYC	Marysville, Calif.	1410	KOSE	Osecola, Ark.	860	KRFO	Owatonna, Minn.	1390
KLAM	Cardova, Alaska	1450	KMYT	Clayton, Mo.	1320	KOSI	Aurora, Colo.	1430	KRFS	Superior, Nebr.	1600
KLAN	Lemoore, Calif.	1320	KNAF	Fredericksburg, Tex.	910	KOSTA	Texarkana, Ark.	790	KRGI	Grand Island, Neb.	1430
KLAS	Las Vegas, Nev.	1230	KNAK	Salt Lake City, Utah	1280	KOTA	Rapid City, S.Dak.	1280	KRGV	Weslaco, Tex.	1290
KLBN	La Grande, Oreg.	1450	KNAL	Victoria, Tex.	1410	KOTE	Fergus Falls, Minn.	1250	KRMD	Duncan, Okla.	1350
KLBS	Los Banos, Calif.	1330	KNBA	Vallejo, Calif.	1190	KOTN	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1490	KRIB	Mason City, Iowa	1490
KLCB	Libby, Mont.	1230	KNBF	San Francisco, Calif.	680	KOTS	Denning, N.M.	1220	KRJC	Beaumont, Tex.	1450
KLCN	Blithville, Ark.	1280	KNBE	San Antonio, Tex.	1050	KOV	Independence, Iowa	1230	KRIG	Odessa, Tex.	1410
KLCO	Poteau, Okla.	910	KNBX	Kirkland, Wash.	1050	KOVC	Vall City, N.Dak.	1490	KRIJ	Rayville, La.	990
KLEA	Lovington, N.Mex.	630	KNBY	Newport, Ark.	1280	KOVE	Lander, Wyo.	1330	KRIO	McAllen, Tex.	910
KLEB	Ottumwa, Iowa	1490	KNCX	Concordia, Kas.	1390	KOVO	Provo, Utah	960	KRIZ	Phoenix, Ariz.	1230
KLEI	Kailua, Hawaii	1410	KNCM	Moberly, Mo.	1230	KDWB	Laramie, Wyo.	1290	KRKC	King City, Calif.	1570
KLEM	Lehans, Utah	1050	KNCD	Garden City, Kans.	1050	KOWL	Bljuj, Calif.	1490	KRKO	Los Angeles, Calif.	1150
KLEN	Killeen, Tex.	1480	KNCY	Nebraska City, Nebr.	1600	KOWN	Escondido, Calif.	1450	KRKO	Everett, Wash.	1380
KLEO	Wichita, Kans.	1480	KNDZ	Hettinger, N.Dak.	1490	KOYN	Oxnard, Calif.	910	KRLA	Pasadena, Calif.	1110
KLER	Orofino, Idaho	950	KNDE	Atztec, N.Mex.	1270	KOYL	Odessa, Tex.	1310	KRLC	Leviston, Idaho	1350
KLEX	Lexington, Mo.	1570	KNDI	Honolulu, Hawaii	1570	KOYN	Billings, Mont.	910	KRLN	Canon City, Colo.	1400
KLFD	Litchfield, Minn.	1410	KNDY	Marysville, Kans.	1270	KOZE	Lewiston, Idaho	1300	KRLW	Walnut Ridge, Ark.	1320
KLGA	Golden Meadow, La.	1600	KNEA	Jonesboro, Ark.	970	KOZI	Chelan, Wash.	1220	KRMD	Shreveport, La.	1340
KLGG	Algonia, Iowa	1600	KNEB	Stetsbluff, Nebr.	960	KOZY	Grand Rapids, Minn.	1490	KRMG	Tulsa, Okla.	740
KLGN	Logan, Utah	1390	KNEC	McAlester, Okla.	1150	KPAZ	Port Arthur, Tex.	1250	KRML	Carmel, Calif.	1410
KLGR	Redford Falls, Minn.	1490	KNEL	Brady, Tex.	1490	KPAK	Minden, La.	1240	KRMO	Monett, Mo.	990
KLHS	Lordsburg, N.M.	950	KNEH	Nevada, Mo.	1240	KPAK	Palm Springs, Calif.	1450	KRMS	Osage Beach, Mo.	1150
KLIB	Liberal, Kans.	1470	KNEI	Palmdale, Tex.	790	KPAM	Portland, Oreg.	1490	KRNR	San Bernardino, Calif.	1240
KLIC	Monroe, La.	1230	KNEW	Spokane, Wash.	1540	KPAN	Horeford, Tex.	1490	KRNS	Roseburg, Oreg.	1490
KLID	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	1340	KNEX	McPherson, Kans.	1540	KPAP	Redding, Calif.	1270	KRNS	Burns, Oreg.	1230
KLIF	Dallas, Tex.	1190	KNEZ	Lompoc, Calif.	960	KPAS	Banning, Calif.	1490	KRNT	Des Moines, Iowa	1350
KLIK	Jefferson City, Mo.	950	KNGS	Hanford, Calif.	620	KPAY	Chico, Calif.	1060	KRNY	Kearney, Nebr.	1460
KLIL	Estherville, Iowa	1340	KNIA	Knoxville, Iowa	1320	KPBA	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1590	KROC	Rochester, Minn.	1340
KLIN	Lincoln, Neb.	1400	KNIM	Maryville, Mo.	1580	KPBM	Carlsbad, N.Mex.	740	KROD	El Paso, Tex.	600
KLIP	Fowler, Calif.	1220	KNIN	Wichita Falls, Tex.	1280	KPDT	Portland, Ore.	1580	KROE	Sheridan, Wyo.	930
KLIP	Portland, Oreg.	1290	KNIT	Abilene, Tex.	1200	KPDM	Pampa, Tex.	800	KROP	Brawley, Calif.	1300
KLIR	Denver, Colo.	990	KNND	Cottage Grove, Oreg.	1480	KPEG	Spokane, Wash.	1380	KROS	Crocket, Iowa	1340
KLIX	Twin Falls, Idaho	1310	KNOC	Clatskanie, La.	1450	KPEL	Lafayette, La.	1420	KROX	Crookston, Minn.	1260
KLIZ	Brainerd, Minn.	1380	KNOE	Monroe, La.	1300	KPEP	San Angelo, Tex.	1420	KROY	Sacramento, Calif.	1240
KLKC	Parsons, Kans.	1540	KNOG	Nogales, Ariz.	1340	KPER	Gilroy, Calif.	1290	KRPL	Moscow, Idaho	1400
KLLA	Lessville, La.	1460	KNOK	Nogales, Ariz.	1340	KPET	Lamesa, Tex.	690	KRRR	Ruidoso, N.Mex.	1310
KLLL	Lubbock, Neb.	1490	KNOR	Norman, Okla.	970	KPFC	Portland, Ore.	1340	KRRY	Sherman, Tex.	940
KLMO	Longmont, Colo.	1050	KNOT	Prescott, Ariz.	1450	KPHO	Phoenix, Ariz.	910	KRSD	Rapid City, S.Dak.	1340
KLMR	Lamar, Colo.	920	KNOW	Austin, Tex.	1490	KPIG	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1450	KRSI	St. Louis Park, Minn.	950
KLMS	Lincoln, Nebr.	1480	KNPD	Grand Forks, N.Dak.	1310	KPIK	Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	1580	KRSL	Russell, Kans.	990
KLMX	Clayton, N.Mex.	1430	KNPT	Portland, Ore.	1310	KPIN	Casa Grande, Ariz.	1260	KFSN	Los Alamos, N.Mex.	1490
KLO	Ogden, Utah	1450	KNJU	New Ulm, Minn.	1230	KPIR	Eugene, Wash.	1340	KFTY	Roswell, N.Mex.	1230
KLOA	Ridgecrest, Calif.	1240	KNKZ	Houston, Tex.	1270	KPKW	Pasco, Wash.	1050	KRTN	Raton, N.Mex.	1490
KLOE	Goodland, Kan.	1490	KNWC	Sioux Falls, S.D.	1230	KPLA	Plainsville, Tex.	1470	KRTR	Thermopolis, Wyo.	1490
KLOH	Pipestone, Minn.	1050	KNWS	Waterloo, Iowa	1090	KPLC	Lake Charles, La.	1470	KRUC	Conrad, Tex.	1400
KLOK	San Jose, Calif.	1170	KNX	Los Angeles, Calif.	1070	KPLK	Dallas, Oreg.	1460	KBUS	Ruston, La.	1490
KLDO	Corvallis, Oreg.	1350	KOAA	Denver, Colo.	850	KPLT	Paris, Tex.	1290	KRUC	Glendale, Ariz.	1360
KLOQ	Yakima, Wash.	1390	KOAL	Prize, Utah	1280	KPLY	Crescent City, Calif.	1240	KRVX	Ashland, Oreg.	1350
KLOS	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1450	KOAM	Pittsburg, Kans.	860	KPNC	Bakersfield, Calif.	1560	KRVN	Lexington, Nebr.	1010
KLOU	Lake Charles, La.	1580	KOAB	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	770	KPMG	Port Neches, Tex.	1150	KRXB	Rexburg, Idaho	1230
KLOE	Goodland, Kan.	1490	KOBE	Las Cruces, N.Mex.	1450	KPMG	Pocahontas, Ark.	1420	KRYS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1360
KLPA	Lake Providence, La.	1050	KOBH	Hot Springs, S.Dak.	580	KPOD	Crescent City, Calif.	1310	KRZY	Farmington, N.M.	1280
KLPM	Minot, N.Dak.	1390	KOCA	Kilgore, Tex.	1240	KPOF	Denver, Colo.	910	KSCA	Manhattan, Kans.	580
KLPR	Okla. City, Okla.	1140	KOKO	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1340	KPOJ	Portland, Oreg.	1330	KSAM	Salina, Kans.	1150
KLPW	Union, Mo.	1220	KODA	Dodge, Tex.	1030	KPOK	Scottsdale, Ariz.	1440	KSAN	San Francisco, Calif.	1450
KLRA	Little Rock, Ark.	1010	KODE	Joplin, Mo.	1240	KPOL	Los Angeles, Calif.	1540	KSBY	San Francisco, Calif.	1010
KLRS	Mountain Grove, Mo.	1360	KODI	Cody, Wyo.	960	KPWA	Quincy, Wash.	1260	KSCB	Lubbock, Tex.	1380
KLRL	Little Falls, Minn.	1010	KODL	The Dalles, Oreg.	1440	KPPC	Pasadena, Calif.	1240	KSCJ	Sioux City, Iowa	1360
KLTR	Blackwell, Okla.	1560	KODY	North Platte, Nebr.	1240	KPPW	Wenatchee, Wash.	560	KSCA	Santa Cruz, Calif.	1080
KLTZ	Glasgow, Mont.	1240	KOEL	Oelwein, Iowa	950	KPRB	Redmond, Oreg.	1240	KSD	St. Louis, Mo.	550
KLUB	Salt Lake City, Utah	1270	KOFA	Fuma, Ariz.	1240	KPRK	Houston, Tex.	950	KSDN	Aberdeen, S.Dak.	930
KLUE	Longview, Tex.	1280	KOFE	Fowler, Wash.	1150	KPRK	Livingston, Mont.	1340	KSDO	San Diego, Calif.	1130
KLUK	Evanston, Wyo.	1240	KOFI	Kallispell, Mont.	930	KPRR	Port Roberts, Calif.	1440	KSEW	Watertown, S.Dak.	1480
KLUV	Haynesville, La.	1480	KOFI	Ottawa, Kans.	1220	KPRS	Kansas City, Mo.	1590	KSEI	Conrad, Calif.	1490
KLVW	Pasadena, Tex.	1230	KOGA	San Mateo, Calif.	1050	KPSC	Fallurris, Tex.	1260	KSEI	Pocatello, Idaho	930
KLVT	Leveland, Tex.	1230	KOGA	Ogallala, Nebr.	930	KPST	Preston, Idaho	1340	KSEJ	Pittsburg, Kans.	1340
KLWN	Lawrence, Kans.	1320	KOGT	Orange, Tex.	1600	KPTL	Carson City, Nev.	1300	KSEK	Lubbock, Tex.	950
KLWT	Lebanon, Mo.	1230	KOH	reno, Nev.	630	KPUG	Bellingham, Wash.	1170	KSEM	Moses Lake, Wash.	1470
KLYD	Bakersfield, Calif.	1350	KOH	Honolulu, Hawaii	1170	KQAG	Austin, Tex.	970	KSEK	Shelby, Mont.	1150
KLYV	Hamilton, Mont.	980	KOHL	Hermiston, Oreg.	1570	KQAF	Spokane, Wash.	1280	KSEK	Salmon, Okla.	1500
KLYK	Spokane, Wash.	1230	KOIM	Omaha, Nebr.	1290	KQBI	Bismarck, N.D.	1350	KSET	El Paso, Tex.	1340
KLYR	Clarksburg, Ark.	1360	KOIN	Portland, Oreg.	910	KQDY	Minot, N.Dak.	1320	KSEY	Siika, Alaska	1400
KLZ	Denver, Colo.	580	KOJM	Havre, Mont.	670	KQEN	Roseburg, Oreg.	1250	KSFA	Nacogdoches, Tex.	860
KMA	Shenandoah, Iowa	960	KOKA	Shreveport, La.	980	KQEO	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	920	KSFE	Needles, Calif.	1340
KMAC	San Antonio, Tex.	630	KOKA	Austin, Tex.	1380	KQEK	Lakewood, Oreg.	1230	KSFD	San Francisco, Calif.	560
KMAE	McKinney, Tex.	1600	KOKL	Kelso, Okla.	1240	KQMS	Redding, Calif.	1400	KSGM	Chester, Ill.	980
KMAK	Fresno, Calif.	1340	KOKX	Warrensburg, Mo.	1450	KQTE	Missoula, Mont.	1340	KSHB	Creston, Iowa	1520
KMAN	Manhattan, Kans.	1350	KOKY	Keokuk, Iowa	1310	KQTY	Everett, Wash.	1230	KSID	Sidney, Nebr.	1340
KMAQ	Maquoket, Iowa	1320	KOLD	Seattle, Wash.	1400	KQV	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1410	KSKG	Crowley, La.	1490
KMAR	Winnboro, La.	1570	KOLE	Tucson, Ariz.	1450	KRAC	Alamoogordo, N.M.	1270	KSLI	Silver City, N.Mex.	1340
KMBC	Kansas City, Mo.	980	KOLE	Port Arthur, Tex.	1340	KRAD	E. Grand Forks, Minn.	1590	KSLM	Sikeston, Mo.	1400
KMBL	Junction, Tex.	1450	KOLR	Renov, N.Dak.	1150	KRAE	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1480	KSLR	Wichita, Kans.	900
KMBO	Tucson, Ariz.	940	KOLR	Stirling, Colo.	1490	KRAI	Grand Rapids, Minn.	1570	KSLI	Sedalia, Mo.	1050
KMBY	Montez, Calif.	1240	KOLS	Pryor, Okla.	1570	KRAK	Stockton, Calif.	1400	KSLV	Monte Vista, Colo.	1240
KMCD	Fairfield, Iowa	1570	KOLY	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	1320	KRAL	Rawlins, Wyo.	1240	KSMA	Santa Maria, Calif.	1450
KMCF	McMinnville, Oreg.	900	KOLM	Moberly, S.Dak.	1300	KRAM	Las Vegas, Nev.	920	KSMX	Mason City, Iowa	1010
KMCO	Conroe, Tex.	900	KOMA	Okla. City, Okla.	1520	KXAN	Morton, Tex.	1280	KSMN	Salem, Mo.	1340
KMDO	Ft. Scott, Kans.	1600	KOME	Tulsa, Okla.	1300	KRAY	Amarillo, Tex.	1360	KSNB	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1290
KMED	Medford, Oreg.	1440	KOMO	Seattle, Wash.	1000	KRAZ	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1580	KSNY	Snyder, Tex.	1450
KMET	Paradise, Calif.	930	KONW	Omak, Wash.	1000	KRBA	Las Vegas, Nev.	1240	KSO	Des Moines, Iowa	1460
KMFR	Medford, Oreg.	860	KONY	Watsonville, Calif.	1340	KRBC	Abilene, Tex.	1480	KSKK	Arkansas City, Kans.	1280
KMGH	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	730	KONG	Renov, Nev.	1450	KRBI	St. Peter, Minn.	1480	KSD	San Diego, Calif.	1240
KMHT	Marshall, Tex.	1430	KONG	Spanish Fork, Utah	1480	KRBN	Red Lodge, Mont.	1450	KSDP	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1140
KMIL	Cameron, Tex.	1330	KONO	San Antonio, Tex.	860	KRBO	Las Vegas, Nev.	1050	KSPD	Raymondville, Tex.	1240
KMIN	Grants, N.M.	980	KONP	Los Angeles, Wash.	1450	KRCK	Ridgecrest, Calif.	1360	KSPA	Santa Paula, Calif.	1400
KMIS	Portageville, Mo.	1050	KOOD	Honolulu, Hawaii	990	KRCD	Prineville, Oreg.	690	KSPI	Stijwater, Okla.	780
KMJ	Fresno, Calif.	580	KOOK	Billings, Mont.	970	KRDE	Redding, Calif.	1230	KSPD	DiBoll, Tex.	1260
KMLB	Monroe, La.	1450	KOPX	Phoenix, Ariz.	960	KRDU	Diinuba, Calif.	1270			
KMLJ	Grand Island, Nebr.	1740	KODD	Omaha, Nebr.	1420	KRE	Berkeley, Calif.	1400			
KMLS	Sioux City, Iowa	620	KOOS	Coos Bay, Oreg.	1230	KREB	Shreveport, La.	1550			
KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	1360	KOPR	Puerto Rico, P.R.	1070	KRED	Eureka, Calif.	1480			
KMON	Great Falls, Mont.	560	KOPU	Alire, Mont.	550	KREH	Oakdale, La.	900			
KMOP	Tucson, Ariz.	1330	KOPY	Alire, Tex.	1070	KREI	Farmington, Mo.	800			
KMOR	Littleton, Colo.	1510	KORA	Bryan, Tex.	1240	KREJ	Spokane, Wash.	970			
KMDC	St. Louis, Mo.	710	KORB	Mineral Wells, Tex.	1140	KREI	Indio, Calif.	1490			
KMPC	Los Angeles, Calif.	1430	KORD	Pasco, Wash.	910	KREX	Sunnyvale, Wash.	1230			
KMRC	Morgan City, La.	1430	KORE	Eugene, Oreg.	1450						
KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KORK	Las Vegas, Nev.	1340						
KMSL	Ukiah, Calif.	1250	KORL	Honolulu, Hawaii	650						
KMLU	Mulhose, Tex.	1380	KORN	Mitchell, S.Dak.	1490						
KMUR	Murray, Utah	1230	KORT	Grangeville, Idaho	1230						
KMUS	Muskogee, Okla.	1380	KOSA	Desosa, Tex.	1230						
KMWI	Wailuku, Hawaii	550									

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KSPT	Sandpoint, Idaho	1400	KUAM	Agana, Guam	610	KWEB	Rochester, Minn.	1270	KYRO	Potosi, Mo.	1280
KSRA	Salmon, Idaho	960	KUBA	Yuba City, Calif.	1600	KWED	Seguin, Tex.	1580	KYSM	Mankato, Minn.	1230
KSRC	Sacramento, N. Mex.	1290	KUBC	Montrose, Colo.	580	KWEI	Weiser, Idaho	1260	KYSN	Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	1460
KSRO	Santa Fe, Calif.	1350	KUBE	Pendleton, Oreg.	1050	KWEL	Midland, Tex.	1600	KYSS	Missoula, Mont.	910
KSRY	Ontario, Oreg.	1380	KUDE	Oceanside, Calif.	1320	KWEW	Hobbs, N. Mex.	1480	KYTE	Pocatello, Idaho	1290
KSSS	Colorado Springs, Colo.	740	KUDI	Great Falls, Mont.	1450	KWFR	San Angelo, Tex.	1260	KYUM	Yuma, Ariz.	560
KSST	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	1230	KUDL	Kansas City, Mo.	1380	KWFT	Wichita Falls, Tex.	620	KYVA	Gallup, N. Mex.	1340
KSTA	Coleman, Tex.	1000	KUDU	Ventura, Calif.	1500	KWGG	Stockton, Calif.	1230	KYWE	Cleveland, Ohio	1100
KSTB	Breckenridge, Tex.	1430	KUEN	Wenatchee, Wash.	900	KWHL	Brenham, Tex.	1280	KZEE	Weatherford, Tex.	1220
KSTL	St. Louis, Mo.	690	KUEE	Yuma, Ariz.	740	KWHK	Hutchinson, Kans.	1260	KZFY	Tyler, Tex.	690
KSTN	Stockton, Calif.	1600	KUGN	Eugene, Oreg.	590	KWHN	Fort Smith, Ark.	1320	KZIN	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1050
KSTP	St. Paul, Minn.	1420	KUIJ	Hillsboro, Oreg.	1360	KWHO	Salt Lake City, Utah	860	KZIP	Amarillo, Tex.	1310
KSTR	Grand Junction, Colo.	1500	KUJ	Walla Walla, Wash.	1420	KWHW	Altus, Okla.	1450	KZJF	Fort Collins, Colo.	600
KSTT	Davenport, Iowa	620	KUKA	San Antonio, Tex.	1250	KWIC	Salt Lake City, Utah	1570	KZKG	Hot Springs, Ark.	1470
KSTV	Stephenville, Tex.	1510	KUKI	Ukiah, Calif.	480	KWK	Pocatello, Idaho	1240	KZKQ	Prescott, Ariz.	1370
KSUB	Cedar City, Utah	590	KUKO	Post, Tex.	1370	KWLB	Albany, Oreg.	1300	KZL	Farwell, Tex.	1570
KSUD	W. Memphis, Ark.	730	KUKU	Willow Springs, Mo.	690	KWLN	Ashland, Oreg.	580	KZON	Tolleson, Ariz.	1190
KSUE	Susanville, Calif.	1240	KUL	Honolulu, Hawaii	690	KWLP	Merced, Calif.	1580	KZOT	Marianna, Ark.	1460
KSUM	Fairmont, Minn.	1370	KULE	Ephrata, Wash.	730	KWLI	Moses Lake, Wash.	1260	KZOW	Globe, Ariz.	1240
KSUM	Fairmont, Minn.	1370	KULP	El Campo, Tex.	1390	KWIV	Douglas, Wyo.	1050	KZUN	Opportunity, Wash.	630
KSUN	Bisbee, Ariz.	1230	KUMA	Pendleton, Oreg.	1290	KWIZ	Santa Ana, Calif.	1480	KZZN	Littlefield, Tex.	980
KSVC	Richfield, Utah	980	KUNO	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1400	KWJJ	Portland, Oreg.	1080	WAAA	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1440
KSVM	Ogden, Utah	730	KUOA	Siloam Springs, Ark.	1290	KWK	St. Louis, Mo.	1380	WAAB	Worcester, Mass.	1440
KSVP	Artesia, N. Mex.	990	KUDM	Minneapolis, Minn.	1060	KWK	Billene, Tex.	1340	WAAC	Chicago, Ill.	1450
KSWA	Graham, Tex.	1330	KUP	Idaho Falls, Idaho	980	KWKH	Shreveport, La.	1130	WAAG	Adel, Ga.	970
KSWC	Tucson, Ariz.	1330	KUPI	Idaho Falls, Idaho	980	KWKW	Pasadena, Calif.	1300	WAAP	Peoria, Ill.	1350
KSWI	Council Bluffs, Iowa	1550	KURA	Moab, Utah	1450	KWKY	Des Moines, Iowa	1150	WAAT	Trenton, N.J.	1300
KSWO	Lawton, Okla.	1380	KURL	Billings, Mont.	710	KWLC	Decorah, Iowa	1240	WAAX	Gadsden, Ala.	570
KSXX	Salt Lake City, Utah	630	KURV	Edinburg, Tex.	200	KWLD	Liberty, Tex.	1050	WAAY	Huntsville, Ala.	1550
KSYQ	Yreka, Calif.	1490	KURY	Brookings, Oreg.	910	KWLM	Willmar, Minn.	1340	WABA	Agua Dulce, P. Rico	850
KSYL	Alexandria, La.	970	KUSD	Vermillion, S. Dak.	690	KWLN	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1300	WABC	Mobile, Ala.	1480
KSYX	Santa Rosa, N. Mex.	1420	KUSH	Cushing, Okla.	1600	KWMT	F. Dodge, Iowa	540	WABC	New York, N.Y.	770
KTAC	Tacoma, Wash.	1260	KUSJ	St. Joseph, Mo.	1270	KWNA	Winemucca, Nev.	1400	WABF	Fairhope, Ala.	1220
KTAE	Taylor, Tex.	830	KUTA	Blanding, Utah	790	KWNO	Winona, Minn.	1230	WABG	Greenwood, Miss.	960
KTAN	Tucson, Ariz.	580	KUTI	Yakima, Wash.	980	KWNT	Davenport, Iowa	1580	WABI	Bangor, Maine	910
KTAR	Phoenix, Ariz.	620	KUTT	Fargo, N. Dak.	1550	KWOA	Worthington, Minn.	730	WABJ	Adrian, Mich.	1490
KTAT	Frederick, Okla.	1570	KUTY	Palmdale, Calif.	1470	KWOC	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	1320	WABL	Amite, La.	1570
KTBB	Tyler, Tex.	600	KUVR	Holdrege, Nebr.	1380	KWOE	Clinton, Okla.	1320	WABO	Waynesboro, Va. Miss.	990
KTBC	Austin, Tex.	590	KUXL	Golden Valley, Minn.	1310	KWOF	Barleysville, Okla.	1400	WABC	Cleveland, Ohio	1540
KTCD	Malden, Mo.	1470	KUZJ	Bakersfield, Calif.	800	KWOR	Worland, Wyo.	1340	WABT	Winter Park, Fla.	1440
KTCE	Terrytown, Nebr.	690	KVAN	Vancouver, Wash.	1480	KWOS	Jefferson City, Mo.	1240	WABT	Tuskegee, Ala.	580
KTCH	Berryville, Ark.	1480	KVCK	Wolf Point, Nebr.	1450	KWOW	Pomona, Calif.	1600	WABV	Abbeville, S.C.	1590
KTCH	Berryville, Ark.	1480	KVCL	Winnfield, La.	1270	KWPC	Muscataine, Iowa	860	WABW	Annapolis, Md.	810
KTCH	Berryville, Ark.	1480	KVCK	Wolf Point, Nebr.	1450	KWPM	West Plains, Mo.	1450	WABY	Albany, N.C.	1400
KTCS	Fort Smith, Ark.	1410	KVCL	Winnfield, La.	1270	KWPN	Clarendon, Okla.	1270	WABZ	Waco, Tex.	1010
KTDD	Toledo, Oreg.	1230	KVCV	Redding, Calif.	600	KWRB	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1400	WACA	Camden, S.C.	1590
KTEE	Idaho Falls, Idaho	990	KVEC	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	1330	KWRD	Henderson, Tex.	1470	WACB	Kittanning, Pa.	1380
KTEL	Walla Walla, Wash.	1400	KVEG	Las Vegas, Nev.	970	KWRE	Warrenton, Mo.	730	WACE	Chicope, Mass.	730
KTEM	Temple, Tex.	1450	KVEL	Vernal, Utah	1250	KWRF	Warren, Ark.	860	WACK	Newark, N.Y.	1420
KTEP	Terrell, Tex.	1570	KVEN	Ventura, Calif.	1450	KWRO	Coquille, Oreg.	630	WACL	Waycross, Ga.	570
KTFI	Twin Falls, Idaho	1270	KVER	Clovis, N. Mex.	980	KWRT	Boonville, Mo.	1360	WACO	Waco, Tex.	1480
KTFD	Seminole, Tenn.	1250	KVET	Austin, Tex.	1300	KWRV	Waverly, Iowa	1340	WACR	Columbus, Miss.	1050
KTFE	Texarkana, Tex.	1400	KVFC	Cortez, Colo.	740	KWRW	Guthrie, Okla.	1490	WACT	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1420
KTFY	Brownfield, Tex.	1300	KVFD	F. Dodge, Iowa	1400	KWSC	Pullman, Wash.	1250	WADA	Shelby, N.C.	1390
KTHE	Thermopolis, Wyo.	1240	KVGE	Great Bend, Kans.	1590	KWSD	Mt. Shasta, Calif.	620	WADC	Akron, Ohio	1350
KTHS	Little Rock, Ark.	1090	KVI	Seattle, Wash.	570	KWSH	Wewoka-Seminole, Okla.	1260	WADE	Wadesboro, N.C.	1210
KTHT	Houston, Tex.	790	KVIC	Victoria, Tex.	1340	KWSL	Pratt, Kans.	1570	WADK	Newport, R.I.	1540
KTIB	Thibodaux, La.	630	KVIL	Highland Park, Tex.	1150	KWSL	Grand Junction, Colo.	1370	WADD	New York, N.Y.	1280
KTIL	Tillamook, Oreg.	1590	KVIM	New Iberia, La.	1360	KWSL	Grand Junction, Colo.	1370	WADP	Kane, Pa.	960
KTIM	San Rafael, Calif.	1510	KVIN	Vinita, Okla.	1450	KWST	Waco, Calif.	1050	WADS	Ansonia, Conn.	690
KTIP	Porterville, Calif.	1450	KVIN	Vinita, Okla.	1450	KWTC	Barstow, Calif.	1230	WAEB	Allentown, Pa.	790
KTIS	Minneapolis, Minn.	900	KVPI	Reiding, Calif.	540	KWTO	Springfield, Mo.	560	WAE	Alentown, Pa.	600
KTIX	Seattle, Wash.	1590	KVLB	Cleveland, Ark.	1410	KWTX	Waco, Tex.	1230	WAE	Mayaguez, P.Rico	900
KTJN	Hobart, Okla.	1420	KVLG	Little Rock, Ark.	1050	KWVN	Concord, Calif.	1480	WAF	Amsterdam, N.Y.	1570
KTJR	Ketchikan, Alaska	930	KVLF	Alpine, Tex.	1240	KWVR	Enterprise, Oreg.	1340	WAG	Leesburg, Va.	1290
KTKR	Taft, Calif.	1310	KVLG	LaGrange, Tex.	1570	KWVY	Waverly, Iowa	1330	WAGF	Dothan, Ala.	1320
KTKT	Tucson, Ariz.	990	KVLH	Pauls Valley, Okla.	1470	KWVZ	Waterloo, Iowa	1330	WAGG	Franklin, Tenn.	950
KTLD	Tullulah, La.	1360	KVLL	Livingston, Tex.	1220	KWY	Farmington, N. Mex.	960	WAGM	Presque Isle, Maine	950
KTLE	Min. Home, Ark.	1280	KVLL	Livingston, Tex.	1220	KWYN	Wynne, Ark.	1400	WAGN	Menominee, Mich.	340
KTLO	Tahlequah, Okla.	1490	KVLM	Magnolia, Ark.	630	KWYO	Sheridan, Wyo.	1210	WAGR	Lumberton, N.C.	1380
KTLU	Rusk, Tex.	1580	KVMC	Colorado City, Tex.	1320	KWYR	Winner, S. Dak.	1460	WAGS	Bishopville, S.C.	1530
KTLV	Texas City, Tex.	920	KVML	Sonora, Calif.	1450	KXA	Seattle, Wash.	770	WAGT	Forest City, N.C.	1340
KTMC	McAlester, Okla.	1400	KVNA	Flagstaff, Ariz.	690	KXAR	Hopk, Ark.	1490	WAGV	Forest City, N.C.	1340
KTMS	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1250	KVNC	Winslow, Ariz.	1010	KXBN	Waterloo, Iowa	1540	WAIK	Galesburg, Ill.	1590
KTNM	Tucuman, N. Mex.	1400	KVNI	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	610	KXEN	St. Louis, Mo.	1010	WAIL	Baton Rouge, La.	1460
KTNT	Tacoma, Wash.	1400	KVNU	Logan, Utah	1240	KXEO	Mexico, Mo.	1340	WAIM	Anderson, S.C.	1230
KTOD	Jonesboro, La.	920	KVOB	Bastrop, La.	1340	KXGI	Ft. Madison, Iowa	1360	WAIN	Columbia, Ky.	1270
KTOD	Sinton, Tex.	1590	KVOC	Casper, Wyo.	1230	KXGN	Glendive, Mont.	1400	WAIP	Prichard, Ala.	1220
KTOE	Mankato, Minn.	1420	KVOE	Emporia, Kans.	1400	KXIG	Fargo, N.D.	790	WAIR	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1340
KTOH	Lihue, Hawaii	1490	KVOG	Ogden, Utah	1490	KXIC	Idaho City, Iowa	800	WAIF	Chicago, Ill.	820
KTKO	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1000	KVOL	Lafayette, La.	800	KXID	Dhar, Tex.	1410	WAJF	Deatur, Ala.	1490
KTON	Belton, Tex.	940	KVOM	Morrilton, Ark.	1440	KXIV	Phoenix, Ariz.	1400	WAKR	Morgantown, W. Va.	1440
KTOP	Topeka, Kans.	1280	KVON	Napa, Calif.	1170	KXJ	Forrest City, Ark.	950	WAKE	Atlanta, Ga.	1340
KTOW	Sand Spring, Okla.	1340	KVOD	Tulsa, Okla.	1400	KXLB	Portland, Oreg.	750	WAKN	Aiken, S.C.	990
KTPA	Prescott, Ark.	1370	KVOP	Plainview, Tex.	1240	KXLE	Eilensburg, Wash.	1240	WAKO	Lawrenceville, Ill.	1400
KTRB	Modesto, Calif.	860	KVOR	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1300	KXLF	Butte, Mont.	1370	WAKR	Akron, Ohio	1590
KTRC	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1400	KVOU	Uvalde, Tex.	1400	KXLJ	Helena, Mont.	1370	WAKY	Louisville, Ky.	790
KTRF	Lufkin, Tex.	1420	KVOV	Riverton, Wyo.	1450	KXLM	Missoula, Mont.	1450	WALA	Mobile, Ala.	1410
KTRF	Thief River Falls, Minn.	1230	KVOX	Moorhead, Minn.	1400	KXLO	Lewiston, Mont.	1130	WALD	Waterboro, S.C.	1220
KTRH	Houston, Tex.	740	KVOY	Yuma, Ariz.	1400	KXLR	Little Rock, Ark.	1250	WALE	Fall River, Mass.	1400
KTRI	Sioux City, Iowa	1470	KVYZ	Laredo, Tex.	1490	KXLV	Clayton, Mo.	920	WALG	Albany, Ga.	1590
KTRM	Beaumont, Tex.	990	KVPI	Ville Platte, La.	1050	KXLY	Spokane, Wash.	1320	WALK	Patchogue, N.Y.	1370
KTRN	Wichita Falls, Tex.	1290	KVRC	Arkadelphia, Ark.	1240	KXO	El Centro, Calif.	1270	WALL	Middletown, N.Y.	1340
KTRY	Bastrop, La.	730	KVRE	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1460	KXOA	Sacramento, Calif.	630	WALM	Albion, Mich.	1260
KTSA	San Antonio, Tex.	1340	KVRH	Salida, Colo.	1340	KXOL	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1360	WALO	Humaco, P.R.	1240
KTSL	Burnett, Tex.	590	KVRS	Rock Springs, Wyo.	1360	KXOX	Sweetwater, Tex.	1240	WALT	Tempa, Fla.	1110
KTSM	El Paso, Tex.	1380	KVSA	McGehee, Ark.	1260	KXRA	Alexandria, Minn.	1490	WALY	Herkimer, N.Y.	1420
KTST	Trenton, Mo.	1600	KVSH	Valentine, Nebr.	940	KXRB	Russellville, Ark.	1490	WAMD	Aberdeen, Md.	970
KTTR	Rolla, Mo.	1490	KVSO	Ardmore, Okla.	1240	KXRD	Aberdeen, Wash.	1320	WAME	Miami, Fla.	1280
KTTS	Springfield, Mo.	1400	KVWC	Vernon, Tex.	1490	KXRX	San Jose, Calif.	1500	WAMI	Opp, Ala.	1280
KTUC	Tucson, Ariz.	1400	KVW	Show Low, Ariz.	1050	KXSL	Bozeman, Mont.	1450	WAML	Laurel, Miss.	1340
KTUL	Tulsa, Okla.	1430	KVWO	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1370	KXXX	Colby, Kans.	790	WAMO	Homestead, Pa.	860
KTUR	Turlock, Calif.	1390	KWAG	Bakersfield, Calif.	490	KXYZ	Houston, Tex.	1320	WAMP	Venice, Fla.	1320
KTUX	Pueblo, Colo.	1480	KWAD	Wadena, Minn.	920	KYA	San Francisco, Calif.	1260	WAMS	Wilmington, Del.	1380
KTW	Seattle, Wash.	1250	KWAK	Stuttgart, Ark.	1240	KYCA	Prescott, Ariz.	1490	WAW	Washington, Ind.	1580
KTWL	Golden, Colo.	1470	KWAL	Wallace, Idaho	620	KYCN	Wheatland, Wyo.	1340	WAWM	Amory, Miss.	1580
KTWO	Casper, Wyo.	1470	KWAM	Memphis, Tenn.	990	KYES	Roseburg, Oreg.	950	WAWN	Waynesburg, Pa.	1580
KTXX	Jasper, Tex.	1340	KWAT	Watertown, S. Dak.	950	KYND	Tempe, Ariz.	740	WAND	Canton, Ohio	900
KTXL	San Angelo, Tex.	1340	KWBA	Baytown, Tex.	1360	KYNE	Tempe, Ariz.	1580	WANE	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1450
KTXD	Sherman, Tex.	1500	KWBB	Wichita, Kans.	1410	KYNO	Coos Bay, Oreg.	1420	WANN	Annapolis, Md.	1190
KTYM	Inglewood, Calif.	1460	KWBE	Beatrice, Nebr.	1550	KYNO	Fresno, Calif.	1300	WANP	Anderson, S.C.	980
			KWBG	Boone, Iowa	1590	KYNT	Yankton, S. Dak.	1450	WANR	Richmond, Va.	1390
			KWBW	Hutchinson, Kans.	1450	KYOK	Houston, Tex.	1390	WANT	Albany, Ky.	1380
			KWCB	Searcy, Ark.	1380	KYOR	Blythe, Calif.	1450	WAX	Atlanta, Ga.	1380
			KWCL	Oak Grove, La.	1280	KYOS	Merced, Calif.	1480	WAV	Vincennes, Ind.	1450
			KWCO	Chickasha, Okla.	1560	KYOU	Greeley, Colo.	1560	WAPA	San Juan, P.R.	680

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WAPC	Riverhead, N.Y.	1570	WBGN	Bowling Green, Ky.	1340	WCEC	Rocky Mount, N.C.	810	WCVS	Springfield, Ill.	1450
WAPD	Jacksonville, Fla.	690	WBGR	Jesup, Ga.	1370	WCED	DuBols, Pa.	1420	WCVC	Ripon, Ill.	1600
WAPF	McComb, Miss.	980	WBHG	Fitzgerald, Ga.	1240	WCEF	Parksville, W.Va.	1050	WCYN	Bristol, Va.	690
WAPG	Arcadia, Fla.	1480	WBHC	Hampton, S.C.	1270	WCEH	Hawkinsville, Ga.	610	WCYB	Cynthiana, Ky.	1400
WAPH	Birmingham, Ala.	1070	WBHF	Bartlesville, Ga.	1450	WCEN	Cambridge, Md.	1240	WDAD	Indiana, Pa.	1450
WAPI	Appleton, Wis.	1570	WBHP	Birmingham, Ala.	1550	WCEN	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	1150	WDAM	Tampa, Fla.	1250
WAPL	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1150	WBIA	Augusta, Ga.	1230	WCER	Charlotte, Mich.	1390	WDAS	Kansas City, Mo.	610
WAPX	Montgomery, Ala.	1600	WBIS	Islip, N.Y.	1570	WCFB	Chicago, Ill.	1000	WDAK	Columbus, Ga.	540
WAQE	Towson, Md.	1570	WBIE	Marietta, Ga.	1050	WCFD	Sarlesville, Va.	1350	WDBI	Herdland, Miss.	1350
WARA	Attleboro, Mass.	1320	WBIG	Greensboro, N.C.	1470	WCFE	Dallas, N.C.	1470	WDBJ	Ronokov, Va.	1590
WARB	Covington, La.	730	WBIL	Leesburg, Fla.	1410	WCFV	Clifton Forge, Va.	1230	WDBL	Darlington, S.C.	1330
WARD	Johnstown, Pa.	1490	WBIP	Booneville, Miss.	1400	WCGA	Calhoun, Ga.	900	WDAS	Philadelphia, Pa.	1480
WARE	Ware, Mass.	1250	WBIR	Bellefonte, Pa.	1440	WCGC	Belmont, N.C.	1270	WDAX	McRae, Ga.	1410
WARF	Jasper, Ala.	1480	WBIS	Bristol, Conn.	1340	WCGD	Chicago Hghts., Ill.	1600	WDAY	Fargo, N. Dak.	970
WARI	Abbeville, Ala.	1480	WBIZ	Bedford, Ind.	1340	WCHA	Chambersburg, Pa.	800	WDBY	Escanaba, Mich.	680
WARK	Hagerstown, Md.	1490	WBKX	Eau Claire, Wis.	1400	WCHI	Chillicothe, Ohio	1440	WDBZ	Delray Beach, Fla.	1420
WARL	Arlington, Va.	780	WBKH	Hattiesburg, Miss.	950	WCHB	Brookhaven, Miss.	1470	WDBL	Springfield, Tenn.	960
WARM	Sranton, Pa.	590	WBKN	Newton, Miss.	1410	WCHK	Canton, Ga.	1290	WDBM	Statesville, N.C.	550
WARO	Pf. Pierce, Fla.	1330	WBKV	West Bend, Wis.	1470	WCHD	Washington Court House, Ohio	1250	WDBO	Orlando, Fla.	580
WARU	Paru, Ind.	1600	WBKW	Elizabethtown, N.C.	1440	WCHL	Chapel Hill, N.C.	1350	WDBQ	Dubuque, Iowa	1490
WASA	Havre de Grace, Md.	1450	WBLE	Batesville, Miss.	1330	WCHM	Winston-Salem, N.C.	970	WDCB	Dade City, Fla.	1350
WASK	Lafayette, Ind.	1450	WBLG	Lexington, Ky.	1300	WCHP	Tusculum, Ala.	1410	WDCR	Hanover, N.H.	1340
WATA	Boone, N.C.	1450	WBLJ	Dalton, Ga.	1230	WCHS	Charleston, W.Va.	580	WDCG	Greenville, Miss.	900
WATC	Gaylord, Mich.	900	WBLD	Evergreen, Ala.	1470	WCHV	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDCI	Groesestown, Va.	1420
WATE	Knoxville, Tenn.	620	WBLE	Batesburg, S.C.	1430	WCHW	Carbondale, Ill.	1020	WDEB	Ellisworth, Me.	1350
WATH	Athens, Ohio	900	WBLY	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCIN	Cincinnati, Ohio	1480	WDEC	Pensacola, Fla.	610
WATK	Antigo, Wis.	1350	WBMT	Springfield, Ohio	1480	WCJG	Columbia, Miss.	1450	WDEM	Hamden, Conn.	1220
WATL	Albany, Ga.	1340	WBNA	Beaufort, N.C.	1430	WCKB	Dunn, N.C.	780	WDEF	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1370
WATN	Watertown, N.Y.	1240	WBNC	McMinville, Tenn.	1320	WCKM	Winnbrook, S.C.	1250	WDEG	Sweetwater, Tenn.	800
WATO	Oak Ridge, Tenn.	1290	WBND	Baltimore, Md.	750	WCKN	Miami, Fla.	610	WDEH	Waterbury, Vt.	1150
WATP	Marion, S.C.	1430	WBNE	West Point, Ga.	1310	WCKY	Cincinnati, Ohio	1530	WDEW	Westfield, Mass.	1570
WATR	Waterbury, Conn.	1320	WBNI	Macon, Ga.	1240	WCLA	Claxton, Ga.	1470	WDGY	Minneapolis, Minn.	1130
WATS	Sayre, Pa.	960	WBNT	Black Mountain, N.C.	1350	WCLB	Camilla, Ga.	1270	WDIA	Memphis, Tenn.	1070
WATT	Cadillac, Mich.	1240	WBNU	Boonville, Ind.	1050	WCLC	Jamesstown, Tenn.	1260	WDIG	Dothan, Ala.	1450
WATY	Birmingham, Ala.	900	WBON	Beacon, N.Y.	1260	WCLE	Cleveland, Miss.	1490	WDIX	Orangeburg, S.C.	1150
WATZ	Alpena, Mich.	1450	WBOS	Columbus, Ohio	1460	WCLF	Cleveland, Miss.	1570	WDIS	McRae, N.C.	1430
WAUB	Auburn, N.Y.	1590	WBOT	Dneida, Tenn.	1310	WCLG	Morgantown, W.Va.	1310	WDKD	Kingstree, S.C.	1310
WAUC	Wauchula, Fla.	1310	WBXX	New York, N.Y.	1380	WCLN	Corning, N.Y.	1450	WDKN	Dickson, Tenn.	1260
WAUD	Auburn, Ala.	1230	WBXX	Buffalo, N.Y.	1400	WCLD	Janesville, Wis.	1230	WDLA	Walton, N.Y.	1270
WAUG	Augusta, Ga.	1050	WBXX	Galax, Va.	1360	WCLS	Columbus, Ga.	1580	WDLB	Marshfield, Wis.	1450
WAUX	Waukesha, Wis.	1510	WBXX	Salisbury, Md.	1550	WCLT	Newark, Ohio	1430	WDLR	Port Jervis, N.Y.	1490
WAVC	Boaz, Ala.	1300	WBXX	Virginia Beach, Va.	1530	WCLW	Manfield, Ohio	1570	WDLF	Delaware, Ohio	1550
WAVE	Louisville, Ky.	970	WBXX	New Orleans, La.	800	WCLM	Clarksville, Miss.	1230	WDLG	E. Moline, Ill.	960
WAVI	Dayton, Ohio	1210	WBXX	Pensacola, Fla.	980	WCLN	Clarksville, Miss.	1460	WDLH	Hamlet, S.C.	380
WAVL	Apollon, Pa.	910	WBXX	Brookline, Mass.	1600	WCLM	Wilmington, Pa.	1230	WDLI	Panama City, Fla.	1460
WAYN	Stillwater, Minn.	1220	WBXX	Terre Haute, Ind.	1390	WCLM	Brunswick, Maine	900	WDMF	Buford, Ga.	1460
WAYO	Avondale Estates, Ga.	1420	WBXX	Clarkburg, W.Va.	1230	WCLM	Ashland, Ky.	1340	WDMG	Douglas, Ga.	860
WAYP	Avon Park, Fla.	1390	WBXX	Lock Haven, Pa.	1430	WCLM	Areebo, P.R.	1250	WDMJ	Marquette, Mich.	1320
WAYU	Albany, Ga.	1350	WBXX	Brmington, Ala.	960	WCLM	Pine City, Minn.	1350	WDMK	Durham, N.C.	620
WAYV	Portsmouth, Va.	1350	WBXX	Bradenton, Fla.	1340	WCLM	Elkhart, Ind.	1050	WDMN	Elkins, Va.	1240
WAYW	New Haven, Conn.	1300	WBXX	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1370	WCLM	Hartford, Tenn.	1410	WDNG	Antston, Ala.	1450
WAYX	West Allis, Wis.	1590	WBXX	Lynchburg, Va.	1050	WCLM	Ottawa, Ill.	1410	WDNT	Dayton, Tenn.	1280
WAYK	Kendallville, Ind.	1570	WBXX	Fitchburg, Mass.	1340	WCLM	Connersville, Ind.	1580	WDBB	Canton, Miss.	1370
WAYZ	Zarephath, N.J.	1380	WBXX	Marshall, N.C.	1430	WCLM	Elizabeth City, N.C.	1240	WDBD	Prestonsburg, Ky.	1310
WAXE	Vero Beach, Fla.	1370	WBXX	Big Rapids, Mich.	1430	WCLM	Weldon, N.C.	1400	WDBE	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1310
WAXU	Gettysburg, Ky.	1580	WBXX	Waynesboro, Ga.	1310	WCLM	Huilton, Fla.	1230	WDBF	Dunkirk, N.Y.	1410
WAXX	Chillicothe Falls, Wis.	1490	WBXX	Bardonia, Ky.	1520	WCLM	Newport, N.H.	1010	WDBG	Marine City, Mich.	1590
WAYB	Waynesboro, Va.	1490	WBXX	Boonville, N.Y.	900	WCLM	Bloomsburg, Pa.	1410	WDDK	Cleveland, Ohio	1250
WAYD	Dundalk, Md.	860	WBXX	Berwick, Pa.	1280	WCLM	Centralla, Ill.	1210	WDDL	Athens, Ga.	1470
WAYN	Rockingham, N.C.	900	WBXX	Warburton, Conn.	1590	WCLM	Crestview, Fla.	1018	WDDN	Wheaton, Md.	1540
WAYP	Orange Park, Fla.	550	WBXX	Bennettsville, S.C.	1350	WCLM	Middletown, Conn.	1170	WDDR	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	910
WAYR	Charlotte, N.C.	610	WBXX	Blackshear, Ga.	1350	WCLM	Pensacola, Fla.	1370	WDDS	Dneida, N.Y.	730
WAYX	Waycross, Ga.	1380	WBXX	West Bedford, Mass.	1420	WCLM	Meridian, Miss.	910	WDDT	Burlington, Va.	1400
WAYZ	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBXX	Charlotte, N.C.	1110	WCLM	Greenville, N.C.	1400	WDDU	Wilmington, N.C.	1410
WAZA	Bainbridge, Ga.	1360	WBXX	Batavia, N.Y.	1490	WCLM	Newnan, Ga.	1400	WDDW	Dowagiac, Mich.	1480
WAZE	Clearwater, Fla.	860	WBXX	Williamson, W.Va.	1400	WCLM	Coatesville, Pa.	1420	WDDX	Quoinda, Ill.	1580
WAZF	Yazoo City, Miss.	1230	WBXX	Danville, Va.	1050	WCLM	Columbus, Ohio	1230	WDRD	Hartford, Conn.	1360
WAZL	Hazelton, Pa.	1490	WBXX	Danville, Va.	1050	WCLM	Cornelia, Ga.	1450	WDSG	Dillon, S.C.	800
WAZM	Lafayette, Ind.	1410	WBXX	Bennington, Vt.	1370	WCLM	Copost, Mass.	1150	WDSG	Dyersburg, Tenn.	1450
WAZN	West Lafayette, Ind.	920	WBXX	Linton, Ind.	1600	WCLM	Lebanon, Tenn.	900	WDSK	Cleveland, Miss.	1410
WBAB	Babyon, Ala.	1440	WBXX	Bridgeport, Ala.	1480	WCLM	Columbus, S.C.	1400	WDSL	Sumter, S.C.	710
WBAC	Cleveland, Tenn.	1340	WBXX	Buckhannon, W.Va.	1460	WCLM	Lewiston, Maine	1170	WDSP	DeFuniak Springs, Fla.	1280
WBAG	Burlington, N.C.	1150	WBXX	Trenton, N.J.	1260	WCLM	Montgomery, Ala.	1170	WDSR	Lake City, Fla.	1340
WBAL	Baltimore, Md.	1090	WBXX	Butte, Pa.	1050	WCLM	Columbia, Pa.	1580	WDSU	New Orleans, La.	1280
WBAM	Montgomery, Ala.	740	WBXX	Doylston, Pa.	1570	WCLM	Clearfield, Pa.	900	WDTI	Danville, Va.	970
WBAP	Ft. Worth, Tex.	570	WBXX	Lexington, N.C.	1440	WCLM	Portsmouth, Tenn.	1320	WDUJ	Waverly, Ga.	1240
WBAR	Barberton, Ohio	1480	WBXX	Fredonia, N.Y.	1570	WCLM	Etowah, Tenn.	800	WDUX	Waupaca, Wis.	800
WBAT	Marion, Ind.	820	WBXX	Barbourville, Ky.	950	WCLM	Cumberland, Ky.	1280	WDUZ	Green Bay, Wis.	1400
WBAX	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	740	WBXX	Beaver Falls, Pa.	1230	WCLM	Cincinnati, Ohio	1230	WDVA	Oanville, Va.	1250
WBAY	Green Bay, Wis.	1360	WBXX	Galera, Ala.	1370	WCLM	Tarboro, N.C.	760	WDVH	Gainesville, Fla.	980
WBZA	Kingston, N.Y.	1550	WBXX	Savannah, Ga.	1450	WCLM	Alma, Ga.	1400	WDVL	Vineand, N.J.	1270
WBBC	Pittsfield, Ill.	1580	WBXX	Yonkers, N.Y.	1360	WCLM	Ermingham, Ill.	1090	WDVD	Dawson, Ga.	990
WBBD	Burlington, N.C.	950	WBXX	Canton, Ill.	1030	WCLM	Waltham, Mass.	1330	WDVE	Wentworth, Ill.	1400
WBBI	Abingdon, Va.	1230	WBXX	Boston, Mass.	1030	WCLM	Cherwell, S.C.	1420	WDXB	Chatanooga, Tenn.	1470
WBCK	Blakely, Ga.	1260	WBXX	Springfield, Mass.	990	WCLM	Scottsboro, Ala.	1050	WDXE	Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	1300
WBCL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBXX	Torrington, Conn.	990	WCLM	Morrisstown, Tenn.	1150	WDXL	Jackson, Tenn.	1310
WBDM	Chicago, Ill.	780	WBXX	Northfield, Minn.	770	WCLM	Oneota, Ala.	1570	WDXM	Clarksville, Tenn.	540
WBDR	Forest City, N.C.	780	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Clare, Mich.	990	WDXR	Clarkuch, Ky.	1560
WBDS	Augusta, S.C.	1340	WBXX	Baltimore, Md.	600	WCLM	Johnstown, Pa.	1230	WDYB	Brawley, Cal.	790
WBEE	E. St. Louis, Ill.	1490	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Corinth, Miss.	1450	WDYL	Ashtand, Va.	1430
WBET	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Corinth, Miss.	1450	WDZ	Deatur, Ill.	1050
WBFB	Youngstown, Ohio	1240	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Birmingham, Ala.	1260	WEAB	Greer, S.C.	800
WBFX	Portsmouth, N.H.	1380	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Washington, N.J.	1580	WEAG	Alcoa, Tenn.	1470
WBYY	Wood River, Ill.	590	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Chicago, Ill.	1240	WEAN	Arlington, Va.	1390
WBZA	Ponca City, Okla.	1230	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Mason, Ga.	900	WEAM	Providence, R.I.	790
WBBC	Bayonet Point, Ala.	1150	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Portland, Maine	1390	WEAP	Brewton, Ala.	790
WBCC	Levittown, Pa.	1490	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Columbia, Mo.	1570	WEAS	College Park, Ga.	1570
WBCH	Hastings, Mich.	1220	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Hillsdale, Mich.	1340	WEAT	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	850
WBCL	Williamsburg, Va.	930	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Amsterdam, N.Y.	1490	WEAV	Plattsburg, N.Y.	960
WBCK	Battle Creek, Mich.	930	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Berkeley Springs, W.Va.	1010	WEAW	Evanson, Ill.	1390
WBDM	Bay City, Mich.	1440	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Andalusia, Ala.	920	WEBC	Baltimore, Md.	1360
WBDR	Christiansburg, Va.	1260	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	New Brunswick, N.J.	1550	WECD	Duluth, Minn.	1560
WBDU	Union, S.C.	1460	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Corbin, Ky.	680	WECE	Brewton, Ala.	790
WBEC	Pittsfield, Mass.	1490	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	New Castle, Ind.	1450	WEBO	Dwego, N.Y.	1350
WBEE	Harvey, Ill.	1570	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Manitowoc, Wis.	980	WEBS	Harrisburg, Ill.	1280
WBEG	Elizabethton, Tenn.	1240	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	1150	WEBR	Buffalo, N.Y.	970
WBEL	South Beloit, Ill.	1380	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Cumberland, Md.	1230	WEBS	Millon, Fla.	1390
WBEN	Buffalo, N.Y.	930	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Culpeper, Va.	1490	WECL	Eau Claire, Wis.	1050
WBET	Brookton, Mass.	980	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Conneville, Pa.	1340	WEDO	Chicago, Ill.	1240
WBFA	Beaufort, S.C.	1430	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Nurysburg, N.C.	1340	WEDD	McKeesport, Pa.	810
WBVE	Beaver Dam, Wis.	1490	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM	Kodlak, Alaska	960			
WBXC	Chillicothe, Ohio	1490	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM					
WBFC	Fremont, Mich.	1490	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM					
WBFD	Bedford, Pa.	1310	WBXX	Camden, N.J.	1310	WCLM					
WBGC	Chilpey, Fla.	1240	WBXX	Camden, N.J.							

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WEDR	Mobile, Ala.	1550	WFFG	Marathon, Fla.	1300	WGGG	Walhalla, S.C.	1460	WHLP	Centerville, Tenn.	1570
WEEB	Southern Pines, N.C.	990	WFGM	Fitchburg, Mass.	960	WGHG	Grayson, Ky.	1370	WHLS	Port Huron, Mich.	1450
WEEC	Rocky Mount, N.C.	1390	WFGN	Gaffney, S.C.	1570	WGOK	Mobile, Ala.	900	WHLT	Huntington, Ind.	1300
WEEF	Seneca, N.Y.	1300	WFGP	Bristol, Va.	980	WGOL	Goldsboro, N.C.	1300	WHMA	Annisston, Ala.	1390
WEEI	Boston, Mass.	590	WFHK	Fell City, Ala.	430	WGOD	Valdosta, Ga.	1050	WHMC	Walden, Md.	1350
WEEJ	Fairfax, Va.	1490	WFHS	W. R. Rids, Wis.	1320	WGPA	Bethlehem, Pa.	1100	WHMI	Howell, Mich.	1350
WEEK	Lafayette, Tenn.	1460	WFJG	Sumter, S.C.	1290	WGPC	Alabaster, Ga.	1450	WHMP	Northampton, Mass.	1400
WEEW	Warrenton, Va.	1570	WFIL	Philadelphia, Pa.	560	WGR	Buffalo, N.Y.	550	WHNC	Henderson, N.C.	890
WEET	Richmond, Va.	1320	WFIN	Findlay, Ohio	1330	WGRA	Calro, Ga.	790	WHNY	McComb, Miss.	1250
WEUU	Reading, Pa.	850	WFIS	Fountain Inn, S.C.	1600	WGRC	Green Cove Springs, Fla.	1580	WHOD	Des Moines, Iowa	1040
WEWV	Washington, N.C.	1320	WFIV	Fairfield, Ill.	1390	WGRR	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1410	WHOA	San Juan, P.R.	870
WEEX	Easton, Pa.	1230	WFKN	Franklin, Ky.	1220	WGRT	Agua del, P.R.	1410	WHOC	Philadelphia, Miss.	1050
WEFZ	Chester, Pa.	1430	WFNY	Fayetteville, N.C.	970	WGSB	Goneva, Ill.	1480	WHOT	Campbell, Ohio	1370
WEGC	Concord, N.C.	1410	WFLA	Tampa, Fla.	920	WGSM	Greenwood, Miss.	1240	WHOK	Lancaster, Ohio	1320
WEGP	Presque Isle, Maine	1390	WFLB	Fayetteville, N.C.	1490	WGRO	Lake City, Fla.	960	WHOL	Allentown, Pa.	600
WEHH	Elmira Heights, Horseheads, N. Y.	1590	WFLI	Lookout Mtn., Tenn.	1070	WGRR	Greenville, Pa.	1240	WHOM	New York, N.Y.	1400
WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFLN	Philadelphia, Pa.	900	WGRV	Greenville, Tenn.	1340	WHOO	Orlando, Fla.	990
WEIM	Fitchburg, Mass.	1280	WFLR	Dundee, N.Y.	1570	WGRY	Gary, Ind.	1370	WHOP	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1230
WEIR	Wexton, W. Va.	1430	WFLS	Fredericksburg, Va.	1350	WGSA	Ephrata, Pa.	1310	WHOS	Deatur, Ala.	800
WEIS	Center, Ala.	990	WFLW	Monticello, Ky.	1360	WGSB	Goneva, Ill.	1480	WHOT	Campbell, Ohio	1370
WEJL	Seranton, Pa.	630	WFLX	Goldsboro, N.C.	730	WGSR	Millen, Ga.	1570	WHOU	Houlton, Maine	1350
WEKR	Fayetteville, Tenn.	1240	WFMD	Frederick, Md.	930	WGST	Atlanta, Ga.	920	WHOW	Clinton, Ill.	1520
WEKY	Richmond, Ky.	1340	WFMM	Cullman, Ala.	1460	WGSV	Guntersville, Ala.	1270	WHPW	Harrisburg, Pa.	580
WEKZ	Monroe, Wis.	1260	WFMY	Youngstown, Ohio	1390	WGSW	Greenwood, S.C.	1350	WHPE	High Point, N.C.	1070
WELB	Elba, Ala.	1350	WFND	Fairmont, N.C.	890	WGTA	Summerville, Ga.	950	WHRT	Hartselle, Ala.	860
WELC	Welch, W. Va.	1130	WFND	Madisonville, Ky.	730	WGTC	Greenville, N.C.	1590	WHRY	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1600
WELD	Fisher, W. Va.	690	WFNY	Fayetteville, N.C.	1490	WGTM	Kennapolis, N.C.	870	WHSC	Carlisle, Ohio	450
WELS	S. Daytona, Fla.	1590	WFOB	Fostoria, Ohio	1430	WGTM	Wilson, N.C.	590	WHSM	Hayward, Wis.	910
WELI	New Haven, Conn.	960	WFOJ	Marietta, Ga.	1230	WGTM	Georgetown, S.C.	1400	WHSH	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1230
WELK	Charlottesville, Va.	1010	WFOR	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1400	WGTO	Cypress Gardens, Fla.	540	WHTC	Holland, Mich.	1450
WELL	Battle Creek, Mich.	1400	WFOX	Milwaukee, Wis.	860	WGUN	Oceatur, Ga.	1010	WHTG	Eatonown, N.J.	1410
WELM	Elmira, N.Y.	1410	WFOY	St. Augustine, Fla.	1240	WGUS	North Augusta, S.C.	1380	WHUB	Cookeville, Tenn.	1400
WELN	Tupelo, Miss.	580	WFOZ	Frederick, Md.	1480	WGUY	Bangor, Maine	1250	WHUC	Hudson, Ohio	1570
WELP	Easton, S.C.	1390	WFGA	Atlantic City, N.J.	1450	WGVN	Greenville, Miss.	1260	WHUM	Houlton, Pa.	1240
WELR	Ronoke, Ala.	1360	WFFP	Fort Valley, Ga.	1150	WGVW	Greenville, Miss.	1260	WHUN	Huntington, Pa.	150
WELS	Kinston, N.C.	1010	WFFR	Hammond, La.	1400	WGW	Selma, Ala.	1340	WHUT	Anderson, Ind.	1470
WELY	Ely, Minn.	1450	WFR	Franklin, Pa.	1430	WGW	Asheboro, N.C.	1260	WHV	Wausau, Wis.	1230
WELZ	Belzoni, Miss.	1460	WFRB	Frostburg, Md.	740	WGY	Schenectady, N.Y.	810	WHVH	Henderson, N.C.	1450
WEM	Erwin, Tenn.	1420	WFRD	Reidsville, N.C.	1600	WGYV	Greenville, Ala.	1380	WHVR	Hanover, Pa.	1280
WEMB	Easton, Tenn.	1460	WFRJ	Frederick, Md.	1570	WHY	Madison, Wis.	970	WHVW	Randall, Ct.	1080
WENJ	Laconia, N.H.	1490	WFRN	Coudersport, Pa.	1000	WHAB	Bates, Ga.	850	WHVW	Randall, Va.	910
WEMP	Milwaukee, Wis.	1250	WFRD	Frenont, Ohio	900	WHAI	Greenfield, Mass.	1240	WHYL	Springfield, Mass.	960
WENA	Bayamon, P.R.	1560	WFRX	West Frankfort, Ill.	1300	WHAK	Rogers City, Mich.	960	WHYN	Carlisle, Mass.	560
WENC	Whiteville, N.C.	1220	WFSC	Franklin, N.C.	1050	WHAL	Shelbyville, Tenn.	1400	WIAC	San Juan, P.R.	740
WEND	Edenboro, Pa.	1580	WFST	Caribou, Maine	960	WHAM	Rochester, N.Y.	1180	WIAM	Williamston, N.C.	900
WENE	Endicott, N.Y.	1430	WFTC	Kinston, N.C.	960	WHAN	Haines City, Fla.	930	WIBA	Madison, Wis.	1310
WENK	Union City, Tenn.	1320	WFTL	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1400	WHAP	Hopeville, Va.	1340	WIBB	Macon, Ga.	1300
WENN	Birmingham, Ala.	1430	WFTL	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1400	WHAR	Charleston, W. Va.	1050	WIBC	Indianapolis, Ind.	1070
WENT	Madison, Tenn.	1430	WFTM	Maysville, Ky.	1240	WHAS	Louisville, Ky.	840	WIBG	Philadelphia, Pa.	990
WENT	Gloversville, N.Y.	1340	WFTN	Front Royal, Va.	1450	WHAT	Philadelphia, Pa.	1340	WIBM	Jackson, Mich.	1450
WENY	Elmira, N.Y.	1230	WFTW	Ft. Walton Beach, Fla.	1260	WHAV	Haverhill, Mass.	1490	WIBR	Baton Rouge, La.	1300
WEOK	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	1390	WFUL	Fulton, Ky.	1270	WHAW	Weston, W. Va.	980	WIBU	Poynette, Wis.	1240
WEDL	Elyria, Ohio	930	WFUN	Huntsville, Ala.	1450	WHAY	New Britain, Conn.	910	WIBV	Bellefonte, Pa.	1260
WEPG	S. Pittsburg, Tenn.	1340	WFUN	Huntsville, Ala.	1450	WHAZ	Troy, N.Y.	1330	WIBW	Topeka, Kans.	580
WEPM	Martinsburg, W. Va.	1340	WFV	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1570	WHB	Kansas City, Mo.	1400	WIBC	Bridgeport, Conn.	600
WERA	Plainfield, N.J.	1590	WFVA	Fredericksburg, Va.	1230	WHBB	Selma, Ala.	1490	WICE	Providence, R.I.	1290
WERD	Atlanta, Ga.	860	WVFG	Fuquay Sprngs., N.C.	1460	WHBC	Canton, Ohio	1480	WICH	Norwich, Conn.	1310
WERE	Cleveland, Ohio	1300	WFWL	Camden, Tenn.	1220	WHBF	Rock Island, Ill.	1270	WICR	Seranton, Pa.	1400
WERH	Hamilton, Ohio	970	WFY	Alma, Mich.	1280	WHBG	Harrisonburg, Va.	1360	WICS	Sallsbury, Md.	1320
WERI	Westerly, R.I.	1210	WFYI	London, Ky.	1520	WHBI	Newark, N.J.	1280	WICU	Erie, Pa.	1400
WERJ	Easton, Wis.	950	WGAA	Cadastown, Ga.	1340	WHBL	Sheboygan, Wis.	1330	WICV	N.Y.	1390
WERO	Canonsburg, Pa.	540	WGAC	Augusta, Ga.	580	WHBN	Harrdsburg, Ky.	1420	WID	Biddeford, Maine	1400
WERT	Van Wert, Ohio	1220	WGAD	Gadsden, Ala.	1350	WHBO	Memphis, Tenn.	1050	WIDU	Fayetteville, N.C.	1600
WESA	Charleroi, Pa.	940	WGAF	Valdosta, Ga.	910	WHBT	Harriman, Tenn.	1600	WIEL	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1400
WESB	Bradford, Pa.	1490	WGAJ	Elizabeth City, N.C.	560	WHBU	Anderson, Ind.	1240	WIFM	Elkin, N.C.	1540
WESC	Greenville, S.C.	660	WGAL	Lancaster, Pa.	580	WHBY	Appleton, Wis.	1230	WIGL	Superior, Wis.	970
WESN	N. Augusta, S.C.	1550	WGAN	Grand Portage, Maine	560	WHCC	Waynesville, N.C.	1400	WIGM	Medford, Wis.	970
WESP	Southbridge, Mass.	950	WGAP	Maryville, Tenn.	1400	WHCU	Sparta, Ill.	1230	WIIN	Atlanta, Ga.	970
WEST	Tasleey, Va.	1330	WGAR	Cleveland, Ohio	1220	WHCV	Thaca, N.Y.	870	WIKB	Waukegan, Mich.	1230
WEST	Easton, Pa.	1400	WGAS	S. Gastonia, N.C.	1420	WHDC	Houghton, Mich.	1400	WIKG	Bogalusa, La.	1490
WESX	Salem, Mass.	1230	WGAT	Gate City, Va.	1050	WHDD	Boston, Mass.	850	WIKY	Newport, Vt.	1490
WESY	Leland, Miss.	1580	WGAU	Athens, Ga.	1340	WHDL	Olean, N.Y.	1450	WIKV	Evansville, Ind.	820
WETB	Johnson City, Tenn.	790	WGAU	Gardner, Mass.	1340	WHDM	McKenzie, Tenn.	1440	WIL	St. Louis, Mo.	1430
WETC	Wendell-Zeblun, N.C.	540	WGBA	Columbus, Ga.	1270	WHDN	Portsmouth, N.H.	750	WILA	Danville, Va.	1580
WETD	Gasden, Ala.	930	WGBB	Freeport, N.Y.	1240	WHDR	Rochester, N.Y.	1460	WILD	Boston, Mass.	1000
WETE	Ocean City, Md.	1590	WGBF	Evansville, Ind.	1280	WHDS	Westerly, N.Y.	1460	WILE	Elkton, Ohio	1270
WETU	Wetumpka, Ala.	1250	WGBG	Greensboro, N.C.	1400	WHDT	Syracuse, N.Y.	620	WILL	Williamtown, Conn.	1400
WETZ	New Martinsville, West Virginia	1330	WGBI	Seranton, Pa.	910	WHDU	Stuart, Va.	1270	WILK	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	980
WEUC	Ponce, P.R.	1420	WGBS	Goldsboro, N.C.	1150	WHDP	Foley, Ala.	310	WILM	Urbana, Ill.	580
WEUP	Huntsville, Ala.	1600	WGBS	Miami, Fla.	710	WHDR	Memphis, Tenn.	1430	WILM	Wilmington, Del.	1450
WEVA	Emporia, Va.	860	WGBL	Cherter, S.C.	1490	WHEW	Riveria Beach, Fla.	1600	WILF	Frankfort, Ind.	1570
WEVD	New York, N.Y.	1330	WGBM	Culpeper, Miss.	1240	WHEY	Millington, Tenn.	1220	WILS	Lansing, Mich.	1320
WEVE	Eveleth, Minn.	1340	WGEA	Gedea, Ala.	1150	WHFB	Benton Harbor, Mich.	1060	WILZ	St. Petersburg Beach, Fla.	1500
WEW	St. Louis, Mo.	770	WGEE	Indianapolis, Ind.	1590	WHFC	Citrus, Ill.	1450	WIMA	Lima, Ohio	1150
WEWO	Laurinburg, N.C.	1080	WGEN	Quincy, Ill.	1440	WHGD	Harrisburg, Pa.	1400	WIMO	Winder, Ga.	1300
WEXL	Royal Oak, Mich.	1340	WGES	Chicago, Ill.	1320	WHGR	Houghton L., Mich.	1290	WIMS	Michigan City, Ind.	1420
WEXE	Sanford, N.C.	1220	WGET	Gettysburg, Pa.	1490	WHHH	Warren, Ohio	1440	WINA	Charlottesville, Va.	1400
WEZB	Birmingham, Ala.	1420	WGEZ	Beloit, Wis.	1490	WHHT	Lucedale, Miss.	1440	WINC	Wichester, Va.	1400
WEZE	Boston, Mass.	1260	WGFA	Watsaka, Ill.	1360	WHHV	Hillsville, Va.	1440	WING	Wichester, Va.	580
WEZJ	Williamsburg, Ky.	1440	WGFS	Covington, Ga.	1430	WHHM	Hempstead, Tenn.	1340	WINF	Manchester, Conn.	1230
WEZL	Richmond, Va.	1590	WGGA	Gainesville, Ga.	350	WHIE	Griffin, Ga.	1320	WING	Dartmouth, Ohio	1420
WEZM	Elizabethtown, Pa.	1600	WGGG	Gainesville, Va.	1230	WHIP	Portsmouth, Va.	1400	WINK	Fort Myers, Fla.	1240
WEZY	Cocoa, Fla.	1350	WGGH	Marion, Ill.	1150	WHIR	W. Va.	1110	WINN	Louisville, Ky.	1240
WFAA	Dallas, Tex.	570, 820	WGGI	Salisbury, N.Y.	1590	WHIS	Medford, Mass.	1430	WINR	Wilmington, N.Y.	680
WFAB	Milam, Tex.	950	WGGJ	Newport News, Va.	1310	WHIM	E. Providence, R.I.	1110	WINS	New York, N.Y.	1010
WFAG	Fayetteville, N.C.	1290	WGHC	Clayton, Ga.	1570	WHIN	Gallatin, Tenn.	1010	WINT	Winter Haven, Fla.	1360
WFAL	Alliance, Ohio	1310	WGHN	Skowegan, Maine	1370	WHIO	Dayton, Ohio	1290	WINT	Rockville, Md.	1600
WFAP	Fayetteville, N.C.	1290	WHGN	Gr. Haven, Mich.	1230	WHIP	Moorestown, N.C.	1290	WIRP	Putnam, Conn.	1350
WFAR	Farrall, Pa.	1470	WHIO	Kinston, N.Y.	920	WHIR	Danville, Ky.	1230	WIRZ	Miami, Fla.	940
WFAS	White Plains, N.Y.	1230	WHIS	Bruswick, Ga.	1440	WHIS	Bluefield, W. Va.	1440	WIOI	New Boston, Ohio	1010
WFAU	Augusta, Me.	1340	WHIT	W. Va.	1400	WHIZ	Zanesville, Ohio	1240	WION	Ionia, Mich.	1430
WFAX	Falls Church, Va.	1220	WHIT	New Bern, N.C.	1450	WHJB	Greensburg, Pa.	820	WIOW	Tawas City, Mich.	1480
WFBG	Greenville, S.C.	1330	WHIT	Orlando, Fla.	1600	WHJC	Blacksburg, W. Va.	1420	WIPC	Lake Wales, Fla.	1280
WFBG	Altoona, Pa.	1290	WHIZ	Zanesville, Ohio	1240	WHJK	Cleveland, Ohio	1420	WIPR	San Juan, P.R.	940
WFBP	Syracuse, N.Y.	1390	WHIZ	Greensburg, Pa.	820	WHKE	Hendersonville, N.C.	1290	WIPS	Ticonderoga, N.Y.	1250
WFBM	Indianapolis, Ind.	1260	WHIZ	Greensburg, Pa.	820	WHKL	South Boston, Va.	1400	WIRA	Fort Pierce, Fla.	1400
WFBT	Baltimore, Md.	1300	WHIZ	Greensburg, Pa.	820	WHLL	Hempstead, N.Y.	1100	WIRB	Enterprise, Ala.	600
WFBT	Fountain City, Tenn.	1430	WHIZ	Greensburg, Pa.	820	WHLM	Bloombsburg, Pa.	550	WIRH	Hickory, N.C.	630
WFD	Film, Mich.	910	WHIZ	Greensburg, Pa.	820	WHLN	Hartan, Ky.	1410	WIRE	Indianapolis, Ind.	1430
WFDI	Manchester, Ga.	1370	WHIZ	Greensburg, Pa.	820	WHLO	Akron, Ohio	640	WIRJ	Humboldt, Tenn.	740
WFEE	Manchester, N.Y.	1370	WHIZ	Greensburg, Pa.	820						
WFEB	Sylacauga, Ala.	1340	WHIZ	Greensburg, Pa.	820						
WFEC	Miami, Fla.	1200	WHIZ	Greensburg, Pa.	820						
WFFF	Columbia, Miss.	1600	WHIZ	Greensburg, Pa.	820						

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WIRK	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	1290	WJW	Cleveland, Ohio	850	WKKW	Wheeling, W. Va.	1400	WNAQ	Monroe, N.C.	1060
WIRL	Peoria, Ill.	1290	WJWL	Georgetown, Del.	850	WKSJ	Rocky Mount, Va.	1290	WNAQ	Chicago, Ill.	1070
WIRO	Ironton, Ohio	1230	WJWS	South Hill, Va.	1370	WKKL	Coney, N.H.	1450	WNAS	Springfield, Mass.	1450
WIRV	Irvine, Ky.	1550	WJXN	Clarkson, Miss.	1450	WKKV	Knoxville, Tenn.	900	WNAK	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1480
WIRY	Plattsburg, N.Y.	1340	WJZM	Jacksville, Tenn.	1400	WKKY	Sarasota, Fla.	930	WNAW	Springfield, Ill.	970
WIS	Columbia, S.C.	560	WKAB	Mobile, Ala.	840	WKY	Oklahoma City, Okla.	930	WNMA	Macon, Ga.	940
WIS	Isabella, P.R.	1390	WKAL	Macon, Ill.	1510	WKYB	Paducah, Ky.	570	WNBA	Ambridge, Pa.	1460
WIS	Asheville, N.C.	1310	WKAM	Rome, N.Y.	1450	WKYR	Rio Piedras, P.R.	630	WNBC	Macon, Miss.	1400
WISL	Indianapolis, Ind.	1310	WKAN	Charleston, W. Va.	1460	WKYS	Keyser, W. Va.	1270	WNBD	Peoria, Ill.	1470
WISL	Shamokin, Pa.	1480	WKAN	Kankakee, Ill.	1320	WKZ	Louisville, Ky.	990	WNBG	Richmond, Va.	1380
WISM	Madison, Wis.	1480	WKAP	Allentown, Pa.	1320	WKZO	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1510	WNBH	Joplin, Mo.	1450
WISN	Milwaukee, Wis.	1150	WKAQ	San Juan, P.R.	580	WLAC	Nashville, Tenn.	800	WNBJ	Chicago, Ill.	1110
WISO	Ponce, P.R.	1260	WKAR	East Lansing, Mich.	870	WLAD	Danbury, Conn.	800	WNBL	Morehead City, N.C.	790
WISP	Kinston, N.C.	1230	WKAT	Miami Beach, Fla.	1360	WLAF	LaFollette, Tenn.	1450	WNBM	Miami Beach, Fla.	790
WISR	Butler, Pa.	620	WKAT	Glasgow, Ky.	1490	WLAG	La Grange, Ga.	1240	WNBN	Petoskey, Mich.	1340
WIST	Charlotte, N.C.	1240	WKAT	Charleston, W. Va.	950	WLAK	Lakeland, Fla.	1430	WNBO	Auburn, N.Y.	1340
WISV	Virouqua, Wis.	1360	WKBC	N. Wilkesboro, N.C.	1410	WLAL	Lewiston, Maine	1470	WNBR	Jacksonville, Fla.	1460
WITA	San Juan, P.R.	1140	WKBL	La Crosse, Wis.	1400	WLAP	Lancaster, Pa.	630	WNBS	Uniontown, Pa.	590
WITE	Brazil, Ind.	1380	WKBI	St. Marys, Pa.	1600	WLAR	Lexington, Ky.	1410	WNCA	New York, N.Y.	570
WITT	Baltimore, Md.	1230	WKBJ	Milan, Tenn.	1220	WLAR	Rome, Ga.	1450	WNCH	Church Hill, Tenn.	1290
WITL	Lewisburg, Pa.	1010	WKBK	Keene, N.H.	1250	WLAT	Athens, Tenn.	1330	WNCP	Columbia, Tenn.	1280
WITZ	Danville, Ill.	980	WKBL	Covington, Tenn.	570	WLAT	Conway, S.C.	1600	WNCR	Oneda, N.Y.	1600
WIZ	Jacksonville, Fla.	980	WKBN	Youngstown, Ohio	1230	WLAW	Laurel, Miss.	1340	WNCD	Harvard, Ill.	1620
WIVI	Christiansburg, V.I.	970	WKBR	Manchester, N.H.	1490	WLAW	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1460	WNDD	Fajardo, P.R.	1490
WIVK	Knoxville, Tenn.	860	WKBR	Manchester, N.H.	1490	WLAW	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1460	WNDE	Mount Airy, N.C.	1580
WIVV	Vieques, P.R.	1370	WKBV	Richmond, Ind.	1520	WLAW	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1460	WNEN	Hammond, Ind.	1490
WIVY	Jacksonville, Fla.	1050	WKBW	Buffalo, N. Y.	1520	WLBY	Muscle Shoals, Ala.	1450	WNEM	Eau Gallie, Fla.	920
WIXK	New Richmond, Wis.	1590	WKBX	Kissimmee, Fla.	1220	WLBY	Gainesville, Ga.	1580	WNEM	Chase City, Va.	980
WIXN	Dixon, Ill.	1460	WKBY	Muskegon, Mich.	850	WLBB	Carrollton, Ga.	1100	WNEM	Tallahassee, Fla.	1330
WIZ	Springfield, Ohio	1340	WKCT	Bowling Green, Ky.	930	WLBC	Marion, Ind.	1340	WNEM	Miami Beach, Fla.	1490
WIZR	Johnstown, N.Y.	930	WKDA	Nashville, Tenn.	1420	WLBE	Leesburg, Fla.	790	WNEM	Marion, Va.	1010
WIZZ	Streator, Ill.	1250	WKDA	Nashville, Tenn.	1420	WLBE	Laurens, S.C.	860	WNEM	Baltimore, Md.	940
WJAB	Westbrook, Me.	1440	WKDK	Newberry, S.C.	1240	WLBI	Denham Springs, La.	1220	WNEM	Boston, Mass.	1510
WJAC	Johnstown, Pa.	1400	WKDL	Clarksdale, Miss.	1600	WLBI	Bowling Green, Ky.	1410	WNEM	Wilmington, N.C.	1360
WJAG	Norfolk, Nebr.	780	WKDN	Camden, N.J.	800	WLBI	DeKalb, Ill.	1360	WNEM	Daytona Beach, Fla.	1450
WJAK	Jackson, Tenn.	1460	WKDX	Huntingt. N.C.	1400	WLBI	Stevens Point, Wis.	930	WNEM	Hibbing, Minn.	1240
WJAM	Marion, Ala.	980	WKEE	Hamlet, W. Va.	800	WLBN	Lebanon, Ky.	1590	WNEM	Daytona Beach, Fla.	1450
WJAN	Ishepaw, Mich.	970	WKEL	Kewanee, Ill.	1450	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	High Point, N.C.	1330
WJAR	Providence, R.I.	920	WKEL	Grafton, Va.	1450	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Terre Haute, Ind.	1200
WJAS	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1320	WKEU	Giffin, Ga.	1340	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Noultrie, Ga.	1400
WJAT	Swainsboro, Ga.	800	WKEU	Covington, Va.	1370	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Beverly, Mass.	1050
WJAX	Jacksonville, Fla.	930	WKFD	Wickford, R.I.	1370	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Walbridge, Ga.	930
WJAY	Hullins, S.C.	1280	WKEG	Knoxville, Tenn.	1340	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Bowling Green, Ohio	730
WJAZ	Albany, Ga.	960	WKHM	Jackson, Mich.	970	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Meadville, Pa.	1490
WJBB	Halesville, Ind.	1230	WKIC	Hazard, Ky.	1380	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Montgomery, Ala.	800
WJBC	Bloomington, Ill.	1350	WKID	Dover, Del.	1450	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Atlantic City, N.J.	1140
WJBD	Salem, Ill.	1500	WKIG	Glenview, Ill.	1580	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Miami, Fla.	1140
WJBK	Detroit, Mich.	1260	WKIK	Leonardtown, Md.	1370	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Key West, Fla.	560
WJBL	Holland, Mich.	1480	WKIN	Kingsport, Tenn.	1450	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Milwaukee, Wis.	1290
WJBM	Jerseyville, Ill.	1150	WKIP	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	740	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Mpls.-St. Paul, Minn.	1400
WJBO	Baton Rouge, La.	1490	WKIP	Orlando, Fla.	740	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Iron Mountain, Mich.	1450
WJBS	Deland, Fla.	1470	WKIX	Raleigh, N.C.	850	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Natchez, Miss.	1240
WJET	Wheatling, W. Va.	1230	WKIZ	Key West, Fla.	710	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	940
WJBW	New Orleans, La.	1390	WKJG	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1380	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Cordele, Ga.	1490
WJCO	Seymour, Ind.	960	WKKD	Aurora, Ill.	860	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Flintville, Ky.	1230
WJCM	Sebring, Fla.	1300	WKKE	Cocoa, Fla.	1570	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Wilmington, N.C.	1360
WJCV	Johnson City, Tenn.	910	WKKS	Vanceburg, Ky.	1450	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Wilmington, N.C.	1360
WJDA	Quincy, Mass.	630	WKLA	Ludington, Mich.	1300	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Sylacauga, Ala.	1290
WJDB	Thomasville, Ala.	620	WKLD	St. Albans, W. Va.	1370	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Dublin, Ga.	1330
WJDC	Jackson, Mo.	1470	WKLE	Washington, Ga.	1370	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Melbourne, Fla.	1240
WJDE	Salisbury, Md.	1470	WKLF	Clanton, Ala.	990	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Marshall, N.C.	1460
WJEF	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1230	WKLG	Sparta, Wis.	1230	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Westport, Conn.	1260
WJEG	Gallipolis, Ohio	990	WKLM	Cloquet, Minn.	980	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Fairmont, W. Va.	920
WJEL	Hagerstown, Md.	1240	WKLM	Wilmington, N.C.	1230	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Beverly, Mass.	730
WJEM	Valdosta, Ga.	1150	WKLO	Louisville, Ky.	1080	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	McMinnville, Tenn.	1230
WJER	Dover, Ohio	1450	WKLO	Louisville, Ky.	1080	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Meriden, Conn.	1470
WJES	Johnstown, S.C.	1570	WKLP	Ladysburg, Va.	1440	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Gretna, Va.	730
WJET	Erie, Pa.	1400	WKLY	Hartwell, Ga.	980	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	New Adams, Mass.	1230
WJHB	Talladega, Ala.	1580	WKLZ	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1470	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Morgantown, N.C.	1430
WJHO	Opelika, Ala.	1400	WKMC	Roaring Spgs., Pa.	1370	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Monroeville, Wis.	1360
WJIG	Tullahoma, Tenn.	740	WKMF	Flint, Mich.	1400	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Columbus, Ohio	920
WJIL	Jacksonville, Ill.	1550	WKMH	Dearborn, Mich.	1310	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Olean, N.Y.	1360
WJIM	Lansing, Mich.	1240	WKMI	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1360	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Manit, P.R.	1500
WJIY	Savannah, Ga.	900	WKML	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1360	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Martletza, Ga.	1050
WJJC	Commerce, Ga.	1270	WKMN	Kings Mt., N.C.	1370	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Marionetta, Ohio	1490
WJJD	Chicago, Ill.	1160	WKNT	Kings Mt., N.C.	1370	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1450
WJJE	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1440	WKNB	New Britain, Conn.	840	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Nounsfield, W. Va.	1370
WJJM	Lewisburg, Tenn.	1490	WKNE	Keene, N.H.	1290	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Woodsboro, Md.	1490
WJLB	Detroit, Mich.	1400	WKNX	Saginaw, Mich.	1210	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Hamilton, Ohio	1450
WJLD	Homewood, Ala.	1400	WKNY	Kinston, N.Y.	1490	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Metropolis, Ill.	920
WJLK	Asbury Park, N.J.	1310	WKOA	Hopkingsville, Ky.	1480	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Montgomery, W. Va.	1340
WJLS	Beckley, W. Va.	1400	WKOB	Waynesburg, Pa.	1240	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Ocala, Fla.	900
WJMA	Orange, Va.	1340	WKOP	Binghamton, N.Y.	1370	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Morehead, Pa.	1330
WJMB	Brookhaven, Miss.	1340	WKOD	Dea, Fla.	1370	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Berlin, N.H.	1230
WJMC	Rice Lake, Wis.	1240	WKOW	Madison, Wis.	1070	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Ravenswood, W. Va.	1360
WJMJ	Philadelphia, Pa.	1540	WKOX	Framingham, Mass.	1190	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Meridian, Miss.	1340
WJMO	Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	1490	WKDY	Bluefield, W. Va.	1240	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Hammonton, N.J.	1580
WJMR	New Orleans, La.	990	WKDZ	Kecio, Miss.	1350	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Mobile, Ala.	960
WJMS	Ironton, Ohio	1230	WKDZ	Kecio, Miss.	1350	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Abbeville, Miss.	1240
WJMW	Athens, Ala.	730	WKPA	New Kingston, Pa.	1420	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Lapeer, Mich.	1230
WJNX	Fluence, S.C.	970	WKPR	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1420	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Hancock, Mich.	920
WJNC	Jacksonville, N.C.	1240	WKPT	Kingsport, Tenn.	1400	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	St. Albans, N.C.	1270
WJND	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	1230	WKRC	Cincinnati, Ohio	550	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Chicago Heights, Ill.	1470
WJOB	Hammond, Ind.	1250	WKRG	Mobile, Ala.	710	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Memphis, Tenn.	680
WJOE	Ward Ridge, Fla.	1570	WKRK	Murphy, N.C.	1340	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Williamsport, Pa.	1450
WJOF	Fluence, Ala.	1340	WKRM	Hombia, Tenn.	1490	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Greenville, S.C.	1490
WJOL	Joliet, Ill.	1340	WKRD	Calra, Pa.	920	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Monro, Mass.	1490
WJON	St. Cloud, Minn.	1240	WKRS	Waukegan, Ill.	1220	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Lebanon, Pa.	1490
WJOT	Lake City, S.C.	1260	WKRT	Cortland, N.Y.	920	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Marion, Ind.	860
WJOY	Burlington, Vt.	1230	WKRW	Cartersville, Ga.	1490	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Marion, Ohio	1490
WJPA	Washington, Pa.	1450	WKRZ	Oil City, Pa.	1340	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Aurora, Ill.	1280
WJPH	Ishepaw, Mich.	1240	WKSB	Milford, Del.	930	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Pratt, Mich.	1570
WJPI	Harris, Ill.	1340	WKSC	Kershaw, S.C.	1300	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Lansing, Mich.	1340
WJPG	Green Bay, Wis.	1440	WKSK	Waynesboro, N.C.	1420	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Massena, N.Y.	1010
WJPR	Greenville, Miss.	1330	WKSP	Pulaski, Tenn.	1280	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Columbia, S.C.	1320
WJPS	Evansville, Ind.	1330	WKST	New Castle, Pa.	1280	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Sylva, N.C.	1480
WJQS	Jackson, Miss.	1400	WKTC	Charlotte, N.C.	1310	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Morganfield, Ky.	1550
WJRD	Detroit, Mich.	760	WKTD	Thomasville, Ga.	730	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Decatur, Ala.	1400
WJRI	Tusculooza, Ala.	1150	WKTI	Farmington, Maine	1380	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Manchester, Tenn.	1320
WJRL	Lenoir, N.C.	1340	WKTL	Shelbyton, Va.	950	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Mt. Sterling, Ky.	1150
WJRM	Rockford, Ill.	1340	WKTO	St. Albans, N.C.	1450	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	600
WJRN	Troy, N.C.	1390	WKTX	Atlantic Beach, Fla.	600	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM		
WJSB	Crestview, Fla.	1050	WKTY	LaCrosse, Wis.	580	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM		
WJSD	Jonesboro, Tenn.	1590	WKUL	Cullman, Ala.	1340	WLBN	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WNEM		
WJUN	Jamesstown, N.Y.	1240	WKVA	Lewistown							

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.			
WNIA	Central City, Ky.	1380	WOL	Washington, D.C.	1450	WPRW	Manassas, Va.	1460	WRRR	Rockford, Ill.	1330
WNIC	Vanleice, Ky.	730	WOLF	Syracuse, N.Y.	1450	WPRY	Perry, Fla.	1460	WRRZ	Cilinton, N.C.	880
WNTE	Manistee, Mich.	1340	WOLFS	Florence, S.C.	1230	WPTF	Raleigh, N.C.	680	WRSR	Saratoga Sprgs., N.Y.	1280
WNTE	Leitchfield, Ky.	1580	WOM	Owensboro, Ky.	1490	WPTP	Albany, N.Y.	1540	WRSC	Slate College, Pa.	1390
WNTH	Moultrie, Ga.	1300	WOMP	Bellaire, Ohio	1290	WPTS	Pittsburg, Pa.	1540	WRSL	Stanford, Ky.	1520
WNTR	Norristown, Tenn.	1300	WONT	Manitowoc, Wis.	1240	WPTW	Pluqua, Ohio	1570	WRSW	Warsaw, Ind.	1480
WNTR	Norristown, N.J.	1250	WONA	Winona, Miss.	1570	WPTX	Lexington Pk., Md.	1920	WRTA	Altoona, Pa.	1460
WNTR	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	860	WONE	Pleasantville, N.J.	1400	WPUA	Gainesville, Fla.	1390	WRTE	Chatham, Ill.	1240
WNUS	Muskegon, Mich.	1090	WONN	Dayton, Ohio	980	WPUV	Urbana, Va.	1580	WRUF	Rumford, Maine	790
WNUU	Greenville, S.C.	1260	WONN	Lakeland, Fla.	1280	WPUV	Colonial Hgts., Va.	1290	WRUN	Utica, N.Y.	1150
WNVA	Martinsville, Va.	1450	WONW	Defiance, Ohio	1280	WPLA	Painesville, Ohio	1460	WRUS	Russellville, Ky.	610
WNVB	Millville, N.J.	1450	WOO	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1300	WPLY	Benson, N.C.	1580	WRVA	Richmond, Va.	1140
WNVC	Millersburg, Ga.	1450	WOOF	Dothan, Ala.	560	WQAM	Miami, Fla.	560	WRVK	Mt. Vernon, Ky.	1460
WNVD	Myrtle Beach, S.C.	1450	WOOK	Washington, D.C.	1340	WQBC	Vicksburg, Miss.	1420	WRVM	Rochester, N.Y.	1480
WNVN	Mayodan, N.C.	1420	WOOW	Deland, Fla.	1310	WQBY	Calais, Maine	1230	WRWJ	Augusta, Ga.	1480
WNVR	Ft. Myers, Fla.	1410	WOOP	Greenville, N.C.	1340	WQIC	Meridian, Miss.	1490	WRWV	Cleveland, Ga.	1570
WNAB	Bridgeport, Conn.	1450	WORI	Oak Park, Ill.	1490	WQIK	Jacksonville, Fla.	1390	WRWV	Salma, Ala.	1570
WNAC	Boston, Mass.	690	WORA	Bristol, Tenn.	1490	WQIR	Superior, Wis.	920	WRXO	Waynesboro, Va.	1430
WNAD	Norman, Okla.	640	WOR	New York, N.Y.	710	WQMR	Silver Spring, Md.	1050	WRXP	Roxboro, N.C.	1250
WNAE	Warren, Pa.	1400	WORA	Mayaguez, P.R.	760	WQOK	Greenville, S.C.	1441	WRYP	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1220
WNAG	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1400	WORC	Worcester, Mass.	1310	WQSN	Charleston, S.C.	1451	WSAC	Fort Knox, Ky.	1470
WNAN	Nashville, Tenn.	1360	WORS	Spokane, S.C.	910	WQSR	Solvay, N.Y.	1320	WSAF	Sarasota, Fla.	1360
WNAN	Naticoke, Pa.	730	WORG	Orangeburg, S.C.	1580	WQTE	Monroe, Mich.	1360	WSAI	Cincinnati, Ohio	1340
WNAN	Neenah, Wis.	1280	WORL	York, Pa.	1350	WQTY	Arlington, Fla.	1220	WSAJ	Grove City, Pa.	1230
WNAR	Norristown, Pa.	1110	WORS	Boston, Mass.	950	WQVA	Moline, Ill.	790	WSAL	Logansport, Ind.	1400
WNAT	Natchez, Miss.	1450	WORS	Savannah, Tenn.	1010	WQAT	Atlanta, Ga.	1390	WSAM	Saginaw, Mich.	1470
WNAU	New Albany, Miss.	170	WORT	New Smyrna Beach, Fla.	1550	WQXQ	Ormond Bch., Fla.	1380	WSAN	Allentown, Pa.	1470
WNAV	Annapolis, Md.	1390	WORX	Madison, Ind.	1270	WQXR	New York, N.Y.	1560	WSAR	Fall River, Mass.	1480
WNBK	Yankton, S.Dak.	660	WOSC	Fulton, N.Y.	1300	WRAL	Palm Beach, Fla.	1340	WSAT	North River, N.C.	1280
WNBK	New York, N.Y.	660	WOSH	Oshkosh, Wis.	1490	WRAB	Arab, Ala.	1330	WSAU	Wausau, Wis.	630
WNBK	Binghamton, N.Y.	1290	WOSU	Columbus, Ohio	820	WRAC	Racine, Wis.	1460	WSAV	Savannah, Ga.	1370
WNBH	New Bedford, Mass.	1340	WOTR	York, Pa.	1370	WRAD	Radford, Va.	1460	WSAZ	Huntington, W.Va.	930
WNBK	Newburyport, Mass.	1470	WOTW	Watertown, N.Y.	1410	WRAG	Carrollton, Ala.	590	WSB	Atlanta, Ga.	750
WNBK	Murray, Ky.	1340	WOTW	Nashua, N.H.	900	WRAN	Anna, Ill.	1440	WSBA	York, Pa.	910
WNBK	Westboro, Pa.	1490	WOUB	Athens, Ohio	1340	WRAP	Williamsport, Pa.	1400	WSBB	New Smyrna Beach, Fla.	1290
WNCB	Saranac Lake, N.Y.	1240	WOVE	Weich, W.Va.	1340	WRAL	Raleigh, N.C.	1240	WSBC	Chicago, Ill.	1240
WNCB	Stier City, N.C.	1570	WOW	Omaha, Nebr.	590	WRAM	Monmouth, Ill.	1330	WSBS	Gt. Barrington, Mass.	860
WNCB	Barnesboro, Pa.	950	WOWE	Allegan, Mich.	1570	WRAN	Dover, N.J.	1510	WSBT	South Bend, Ind.	960
WNCB	N. Charleston, S.C.	910	WOWI	New Albany, Ind.	1570	WRAP	Reading, Pa.	1340	WSBU	Panama City Beach, Fla.	1290
WNCB	Ashland, Ohio	1340	WOWF	Florence, Ala.	1240	WRAY	Reading, Pa.	1250	WSBR	Saranton, Pa.	1340
WNCB	Daytona Beach, Fla.	1150	WOWG	Wayne, Ind.	1190	WRBB	Tarpon Springs, Fla.	1470	WSDB	Homesdale, Fla.	1450
WNCB	Syracuse, N.Y.	1260	WOWW	Naugatuck, Conn.	860	WRBC	Jackson, Miss.	1300	WSDB	Sturgis, S.D.	1340
WNCB	South Bend, Ind.	1490	WOXY	Clewiston, Fla.	5000	WRBL	Columbus, Ga.	980	WSDB	Horseshoe, Fla.	1340
WNEB	Worcester, Mass.	1230	WOXF	Oxford, N.C.	1340	WRB	Wilmington, D.C.	980	WSDB	Springfield, Ill.	1400
WNEG	Tacoma, Ga.	630	WOZK	Ozark, Ala.	1340	WRB	Wilmington, D.C.	980	WSDB	Baldwinville, N.Y.	1050
WNER	Live Oak, Fla.	1250	WPAB	Port Jervis, N.Y.	1580	WRD	Dalton, Ga.	1450	WSDB	Glen Falls, N.Y.	1410
WNES	Central City, Ky.	1050	WPAD	Paducah, Ky.	1450	WRCS	Ahoklee, N.C.	970	WSDB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930
WNEW	New York, N.Y.	1140	WPAG	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1050	WRCV	Philadelphia, Pa.	1060	WSDB	Quitman, Ga.	1490
WNGX	Macon, Ga.	1400	WPAL	Charlotte, S.C.	730	WRDB	Reedsburg, Wis.	1400	WSDB	Somerset, Ky.	1260
WNGX	Nashville, Ga.	1600	WPAM	Portsville, Pa.	1450	WRD	Augusta, Maine	1400	WSDB	Westfield, Mass.	1360
WNGX	Mayfield, Ky.	1320	WPAP	Fernandina Beach, Fla.	1570	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Thomaston, Ga.	1290
WNHC	New Haven, Conn.	1340	WPAQ	Mount Airy, N.C.	1470	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Savannah, Ga.	1400
WNIA	Chickatowaga, N.Y.	1230	WPAP	Parkersburg, W.Va.	1450	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Elberton, Ga.	1400
WNIA	Arcadio, P.R.	1230	WPAT	Petersburg, N.J.	930	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Birmingham, Ala.	1410
WNIL	Niles, Mich.	1290	WPAT	Paterson, N.J.	1240	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Owego, N.Y.	790
WNIR	Newark, N.J.	1430	WPAX	Thomasville, Ga.	1400	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Saginaw, Mich.	570
WNIR	Newark, N.J.	1430	WPAY	Portsmouth, Ohio	1240	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNLC	New London, Conn.	1510	WPAY	Portsmouth, Ohio	1240	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNLC	Norwalk, Conn.	1350	WPAY	Pottsville, Pa.	1370	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Evanston, Ill.	1590	WPBC	Minneapolis, Minn.	1370	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Newton, N.C.	1230	WPBC	Canton, N.Y.	980	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Newark, N.J.	890	WPBC	Paterson, N.J.	1430	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	New Orleans, La.	1060	WPBC	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	1590	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Naples, Fla.	1270	WPBC	Potsdam, N.Y.	1470	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Chattanooga, S.C.	1230	WPBC	Jacksonville, Fla.	600	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1260	WPBC	Portage, Wis.	1350	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Newport, Ky.	740	WPBC	Clarksville, W.Va.	750	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Norfolk, Va.	1230	WPBC	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1550	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	High Point, N.C.	1590	WPBC	Louisville, Ky.	1420	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	York, Pa.	1250	WPBC	Montrose, Pa.	1250	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Knoxville, Tenn.	990	WPBC	Philadelphia, Pa.	950	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	New Orleans, La.	1450	WPBC	Peoria, Ill.	1020	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1280	WPBC	Taunton, Mass.	1570	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Lansdale, Pa.	1440	WPBC	Greensboro, N.C.	920	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Grundy, Pa.	1250	WPBC	Pensacola, Fla.	790	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Newark, Del.	860	WPBC	Paris, Ky.	1100	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Woodssocket, R.I.	1390	WPBC	Eastman, Ga.	1580	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Norfolk, Va.	990	WPBC	Park Falls, Wis.	1450	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Laurel, Miss.	1260	WPBC	Perry, Ga.	980	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Valparaiso-Neville, Fla.	1340	WPBC	Bradbury Hgts., Md.	1580	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Newark, N.J.	970	WPBC	Portland, Ind.	1440	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Tazewell, Tenn.	1250	WPBC	Phillipsburg, Pa.	1260	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Ft. Walton Beach, Fla.	950	WPBC	Sharon, Pa.	1280	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Talladega, Ala.	1230	WPBC	Piedmont, Ala.	1280	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Norton, Va.	1350	WPBC	Alexandria, Va.	730	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Pensacola, Fla.	1230	WPBC	St. Petersburg, Fla.	680	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Portsmouth, Ohio	1260	WPBC	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	New York, N.Y.	1260	WPBC	Pikeville, Ky.	1240	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	San Antonio, Tex.	1200	WPBC	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Owosso, Mich.	1080	WPBC	Princeton, Ky.	1580	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Oak Hill, W.Va.	860	WPBC	Plant City, Fla.	910	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Jacksonville, Fla.	1360	WPBC	Greenville, Mich.	1380	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Rhineland, Wis.	1260	WPBC	Rockmart, Ga.	1220	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Davenport, Iowa	1420	WPBC	Plymouth, Mass.	1390	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Yarmouth, Mass.	1460	WPBC	Atlanta, Ga.	1590	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	North Ferron, Ind.	900	WPBC	Plymouth, Wis.	1420	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Bassett, Va.	1490	WPBC	Pennsylvaniana, Pa.	1540	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	East Liverpool, Ohio	900	WPBC	Madison, Wis.	1010	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Toledo, Ohio	1470	WPBC	Paseaugula, Miss.	1580	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Bellevue, Ohio	1390	WPBC	Plymouth, N.C.	1470	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Shelby, N.C.	730	WPBC	Brevard, N.C.	1240	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Ames, Iowa	640	WPBC	Phenix City, Ala.	1460	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Saline, Mich.	1290	WPBC	Pompano Beach, Fla.	1470	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Columbia, S.C.	1470	WPBC	Pontiac, Mich.	1410	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Winter Garden, Fla.	1600	WPBC	Hartford, Conn.	1410	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Charleston, S.C.	1340	WPBC	Portland, Maine	1490	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Meridian, Miss.	1450	WPBC	New York, N.Y.	1330	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Jackson, Miss.	1340	WPBC	Potsville, Pa.	1360	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Albany, N.Y.	1460	WPBC	McKeesport, Pa.	1360	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Centrus, Ga.	1340	WPBC	Mayaguez, P.R.	990	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Breckton, Mass.	1410	WPBC	Lynchburg, Ill.	990	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Millwaukee, Wis.	920	WPBC	Prarie Du Chien, Wis.	980	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
WNMP	Alton, Ill.	1570	WPBC	Burlington, Vt.	1220	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
			WPBC	Providence, R.I.	630	WRD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSDB	Wesley, N.C.	1290
			WPBC	Ponce, P.R.	910	WRD					

C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location
KCOM	Omaha, Nebr.	KJAZ	Alameda, Calif.	KSFV	San Fernando, Calif.	WAMC	Albany, N.Y.
KCPA	FM Dallas, Tex.	KJEM	FM Okla. City, Okla.	KSFX	San Francisco, Calif.	WAMF	Amherst, Mass.
KPCS	Tacoma, Wash.	KJLM	San Diego, Calif.	KSHE	Crestwood, Mo.	WAMU	FM Washington, D.C.
KCPX	FM Salt Lake City, Utah	KJML	Sacramento, Calif.	KSMS	Colorado Springs, Colo.	WAPI	FM Birmingham, Ala.
KGRA	FM Sacramento, Calif.	KJPD	Fresno, Calif.	KSJO	FM San Jose, Calif. (s)	WAPS	Akron, Ohio
KCRW	Santa Monica, Calif.	KLJR	FM New Orleans, La.	KSJT	FM Salt Lake City, Utah	WATL	FM Annapolis, Md. (s)
KCSM	San Francisco, Calif.	KJSB	Houston, Tex.	KSLA	Seattle, Wash. (s)	WARD	FM Johnston, Pa.
KCUF	Redwood City, Calif.	KLAC	FM Los Angeles, Calif.	KSLS	St. Louis, Mo.	WARK	FM Hagerstown, Md.
KCUI	Pella, Ia.	KLAY	FM Tacoma, Wash.	KSLS	Tyler, Tex.	WARR	FM Arlington, Va.
KCUR	FM Kansas City, Mo.	KLCN	FM Blytheville, Ark.	KSMA	FM Santa Maria, Calif.	WARRN	FM Fort Pierce, Fla.
KCVN	Stockton, Calif.	KLFM	Beverly Hills, Calif.	KSO	FM Des Moines, Iowa	WASA	FM Havre De Grace, Md.
KCYR	FM Lodi, Calif.	KLIR	FM Denver, Colo.	KSPC	Claremont, Calif.	WASH	Washington, D.C.
KDB	FM Santa Barbara, Calif.	KLIZ	FM Brainerd, Minn.	KSPI	FM Stillwater, Okla.	WATR	FM Waterbury, Conn.
KDD	FM Duluth, Minn.	KLOA	FM Fresno, Calif.	KSN	John, Mo.	WAWU	FM Augsburg, Pa.
KDEF	FM Albuquerque, N. Mex.	KLON	Long Beach, Calif.	KSRF	Santa Monica, Calif.	WAUX	FM Waukesha, Wis.
KDEN	FM Denver, Colo.	KLRO	San Diego, Calif.	KSTE	Emporia, Kans.	WAVI	FM Dayton, Ohio
KDFC	San Francisco, Calif.	KLSN	Seattle, Wash. (s)	KSTL	FM St. Louis, Mo.	WAVQ	Atlanta, Ga.
KOKA	FM Pittsburgh, Pa.	KLUB	FM Salt Lake City, Utah	KSTN	FM Stockton, Calif.	WAVU	FM Albertville, Ala.
KDMC	Corpus Christi, Tex.	KLYD	FM Bakersfield, Calif.	KSUI	Iowa City, Iowa	WAVV	FM Portsmouth, Va.
KDMI	Des Moines, Iowa	KLYN	FM Lynden, Wash.	KSWI	FM Omaha, Nebr.	WAWZ	FM Zephrah, N.J.
KDNT	FM Johnston, Tex.	KMAK	FM Fresno, Calif.	KSYN	John, Mo.	WAWM	FM Wausau, Minn. (s)
KDPS	Des Moines, Iowa	KMAX	Sierra Madre, Calif.	KTAL	Texarkana, Tex.	WAYZ	FM Waynesboro, Pa.
KDOU	Riverside, Calif.	KMCP	Portland, Oreg.	KTAP	Tucson, Ariz.	WAZL	FM Hazelton, N.C.
KDVR	Sioux City, Ia.	KMCS	Seattle, Wash.	KTAR	FM Phoenix, Ariz.	WAZZ	Pittsburgh, Pa.
KDWC	West Covina, Calif.	KMER	Fresno, Calif.	KTBC	FM Austin, Tex.	WBAA	FM W. Lafayette, Ind.
KEAR	San Francisco, Calif.	KMFM	Tularosa, N. Mex.	KTEC	Cedar Falls, Iowa	WBAB	FM Babylon, N.Y.
KEAX	National City, Calif.	KMHT	Marshall, Tex.	KTEC	Oreoch, Oreg.	WBAN	New York, N.Y.
KEBJ	Phoenix, Ariz.	KMLZ	FM Denver, Colo.	KUDM	FM Deming, N.M.	WBAP	FM Fort Worth, Tex.
KEBR	Sacramento, Calif.	KMLA	Los Angeles, Calif. (s)	KTIN	San Rafael, Calif.	WBAY	FM Green Bay, Wis.
KEBS	San Diego, Calif.	KMLB	FM Monroe, La.	KTIS	FM Minneapolis, Minn.	WBBS	FM Burlington, N.C.
KEED	FM Springfield-Eugene, Oregon	KMMK	Little Rock, Ark.	KTJO	FM Ottawa, Kans.	WBBC	Jackson, Mich.
KEEN	FM San Jose, Calif.	KMOX	FM St. Louis, Mo.	KTNT	FM Tacoma, Wash.	WBDF	FM Rochester, N.Y.
KEEZ	San Antonio, Tex.	KMUW	Wichita, Kans.	KTOD	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	WBDM	FM Chicago, Ill.
KEFC	Wash. Okla.	KMYC	FM Marysville, Calif.	KTOP	FM Topeka, Kans.	WBDO	FM Forest City, N.C.
KEFM	FM Oklahoma City, Okla.	KMZ	FM Santa Barbara, Calif. (s)	KTOY	Tacoma, Wash.	WBDR	FM Erie, Pa.
KEFW	Honolulu, Hawaii	KNBC	FM San Francisco, Calif.	KTUB	FM Toledo, Calif.	WBBS	FM East St. Louis, Ill.
KELE	Phoenix, Ariz.	KNDI	FM Aztec, N. Mex.	KTRH	FM Houston, Tex.	WBBS	Crawfordsville, Ohio
KELT	Hartlingen, Tex.	KNDX	Yakima, Wash.	KTRS	Kansas City, Mo.	WBBS	FM Youngstown, Ohio
KEMO	St. Louis, Mo.	KNEB	FM Scottsbluff, Nebr.	KTTS	FM Springfield, Mo.	WBBC	FM Levittown-Fairless Hills, Pa.
KERN	FM Bakersfield, Calif.	KNER	Dallas, Tex.	KTRW	Tacoma, Wash.	WBBC	FM Williamsburg, Va.
KETO	FM Seattle, Wash.	KNEV	Reno, Nev.	KTXT	FM Lubbock, Tex.	WBBC	FM Bay City, Mich.
KEX	FM Portland, Oreg.	KNEW	FM Scottsbluff, Nebr.	KTYV	FM Inglewood, Calif.	WBBC	FM Buffalo, N.Y.
KEYM	Santa Maria, Calif.	KNF	FM Midland, Texas	KUDL	FM Dallas, Tex.	WBEN	FM Buffalo, N.Y.
KEZE	Anaheim, Calif.	KNFP	LaSierra, Calif.	KUDU	FM Ventura-Oxnard, Calif.	WBET	FM Brockton, Mass.
KFAB	FM Omaha, Nebr.	KNIK	FM Anchorage, Alaska	KUER	Salt Lake City, Utah	WBEX	FM Chillicothe, Ohio
KFAC	FM Los Angeles, Calif.	KNOB	Long Beach, Calif.	KUFM	El Cajon, Calif.	WBZ	Chicago, Ill.
KFAM	FM St. Cloud, Minn.	KNOP	St. Paul, Minn.	KUGN	FM Eugene, Oreg.	WBFB	New York, N.Y.
KFBK	FM Sacramento, Calif.	KNX	FM Los Angeles, Calif.	KUHF	Houston, Tex.	WBFO	Buffalo, N.Y.
KFCA	Phoenix, Ariz.	KOA	FM Denver, Colo.	KUMD	FM Duluth, Minn.	WBFW	FM New York, N.Y.
KFGD	FM Boone, Iowa	KOAT	FM Tulsa, Okla.	KUOA	FM Sioux Springs, Ark.	WBGU	Bowling Green, Ohio
KFH	FM Wichita, Kans.	KOGM	FM Tulsa, Okla.	KUOH	Honolulu, Hawaii	WBIE	FM Marietta, Ga.
KFIL	Santa Ana, Calif.	KOGO	San Diego, Calif.	KUOW	Seattle, Wash.	WBIR	FM Knoxville, Tenn.
KFJC	Mountainview, Calif.	KOIN	FM Portland, Oreg.	KUPD	FM Tempe, Ariz.	WBIV	Wethersfield, N.Y.
KFJZ	Fort Worth, Tex.	KOKH	Oklahoma City, Okla.	KUSC	Los Angeles, Calif.	WBIC	Baltimore, Md.
KFMB	FM Bakersfield, Calif.	KOL	FM Seattle, Wash.	KUTE	FM Austin, Tex.	WBKV	FM West Bend, Wis.
KFMC	Portland, Oreg.	KONG	FM Isalika, Calif. (s)	KUTE	Glendale, Calif.	WBK	FM Beckley, W. Va.
KFMH	Colorado Springs, Colo.	KOPH	FM Phoenix, Ariz.	KVCC	San Bernardino, Calif.	WBKY	Lexington, Ky.
KFMK	Houston, Tex. (s)	KOSE	FM Osceola, Ark.	KVEC	FM San Luis Obispo, Calif.	WBLY	FM Springfield, Ohio
KFML	FM Denver, Colo.	KOST	Dallas, Tex.	KVEN	FM Ventura, Calif.	WBMI	Meridan, Conn.
KFMM	Tucson, Ariz.	KOSU	FM Stillwater, Okla.	KVFN	Sae Hernando, Calif.	WBNS	FM Columbus, Ohio (s)
KFMM	Ablene, Tex.	KOTN	FM Pine Bluff, Ark.	KVIL	Highland Pk., Tex.	WBOS	Cleveland, Ohio
KFMP	Port Arthur, Tex.	KOY	FM Phoenix, Ariz.	KVOP	FM El Paso, Tex.	WBOS	FM Brunswick, Maine
KFNP	Linda, Calif.	KOZE	FM Lewiston, Oreg. (s)	KVOR	FM Honolulu, Hawaii	WBOS	FM Brookline, Mass.
KFMU	Los Angeles, Calif. (s)	KPA	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	KVOP	FM Plainville, Tex.	WBRR	FM Mt. Clemens, Mich.
KFMV	Minneapolis, Minn.	KPAS	Pasadena, Calif.	KVSC	Logan, Utah	WBRC	Birmingham, Ala.
KFMW	San Bernardino, Calif.	KPCN	Atherton, Calif. (s)	KVTT	Dallas, Tex.	WBRE	FM Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
KFMX	San Diego, Calif.	KPFA	Berkeley, Calif.	KWAR	Waverly, Iowa	WBSS	FM New Bedford, Mass.
KFMY	Eugene, Oreg. (s)	KPFK	Berkeley, Calif.	KWAX	Eugene, Oreg.	WBST	Muncie, Ind.
KFNB	Oklahoma City, Okla.	KPFK	Los Angeles, Calif.	KWFM	Minneapolis, Minn.	WBUR	Boston, Mass.
KFOA	FM Long Beach, Calif.	KPGM	San Altos, Calif.	KWG	FM Stockton, Calif.	WBUT	FM Butler, Pa.
KFRC	FM San Francisco, Calif.	KPLR	FM St. Louis, Mo.	KWGS	Tulsa, Okla.	WBVA	FM Lexington, N.C.
KFUO	FM Clayton, Mo.	KPOL	FM Honolulu, Hawaii	KWIX	St. Louis, Mo.	WBVA	Woodbridge, Va.
KGAF	FM Gainesville, Tex.	KPOJ	FM Portland, Oreg.	KWIZ	FM Santa Ana, Calif.	WBVP	FM Beaver Falls, Pa.
KGB	FM San Diego, Calif.	KPOL	FM Los Angeles, Calif.	KWJB	FM Globe, Ariz.	WBWC	Berea, Ohio
KGBN	FM Caldwell, Idaho	KPPS	FM Parsons, Kans.	KWKF	FM Fort Worth, La.	WCAC	Anderson, S.C.
KGF	Edmonds, Wash.	KPR	San Diego, Calif. (s)	KWME	Walnut Creek, Calif.	WCAC	Pittsburgh, Pa.
KGGK	Garden Grove, Calif.	KPRN	Seattle, Wash.	KWMO	Ogessa, Tex.	WCAN	FM Philadelphia, Pa.
KGLA	Los Angeles, Calif.	KPSD	Dallas, Tex.	KWDA	FM Worthington, Minn.	WCBC	FM Anderson, Ind.
KGMJ	Portland, Oreg.	KPSR	Palm Springs, Calif.	KWDC	FM Poplar Bluff, Mo.	WCBC	Columbus, Ohio
KGMI	Bellingham, Wash.	KQAL	FM Omaha, Nebr. (s)	KWPC	FM Mustangine, Iowa	WCBS	FM Baltimore, Md.
KGNC	FM Amarillo, Tex.	KQBY	FM San Francisco, Calif.	KWPM	FM West Plains, Mo.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
KGD	FM San Francisco, Calif.	KQFM	FM Portland, Oreg.	KXK	FM Fort Worth, Tex.	WCBS	FM New York, N.Y.
KGDU	FM Santa Barbara, Calif.	KQIP	Ogessa, Tex.	KXJK	FM Forrest City, Ark.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
KHBL	Plainville, Tex.	KQRO	Dallas, Tex.	KXLU	Los Angeles, Calif.	WCBS	FM New York, N.Y.
KHBR	FM Hillsboro, Tex.	KQUE	Houston, Tex.	KXQR	Fresno, Calif.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
KHCB	Houston, Tex.	KQXR	Bakersfield, Calif.	KXQR	Sacramento, Calif.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
KHFI	Austin, Tex.	KRAK	FM Stockton, Calif.	KXTR	Kansas City, Mo.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
KHF	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	KRAM	FM Las Vegas, Nev.	KXYZ	FM Houston, Tex.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
KHGM	Houston, Tex.	KRHO	Houston, Tex.	KYF	FM Fort Worth, Tex.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
KHIP	San Francisco, Calif.	KRCC	Colorado Springs, Colo.	KYEW	Pmenix, Ariz.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
KHIQ	Sacramento, Calif.	KRCW	Santa Barbara, Calif.	KYFM	Oklahoma City, Okla.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
KHJ	FM Los Angeles, Calif.	KRE	FM Berkeley, Calif.	KYSM	FM Mankato, Minn.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
KHMS	El Paso, Tex.	KREM	FM Spokane, Wash.	KYW	FM Cleveland, Ohio	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
KHOF	Los Angeles, Calif.	KREX	FM Grand Junction, Colo.	KZAM	Seattle, Wash.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
KHOL	FM Kearney-Holdredge, Nebraska	KRFM	Fresno, Calif.	KZC	Coruz, Colo.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KRM	Los Angeles, Calif.	KZON	FM Oklahoma City, Okla.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KRIC	FM Beaumont, Tex.	KZON	FM Opportunity, Wash.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KRKD	FM Los Angeles, Calif.	WAAB	FM Worcester, Mass.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KRKH	FM Lubbock, Tex.	WAAM	FM Parkersburg, W. Va.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KRKY	Denver, Colo.	WABC	FM New York, N.Y.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KRLD	FM Dallas, Tex.	WABE	Atlanta, Ga.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KRMD	FM Shreveport, La.	WABF	FM Hartford, Conn.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KRNW	Boulder, Colo.	WABQ	Cleveland, Ohio	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KRON	FM San Francisco, Calif.	WABX	Detroit, Mich.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KROS	FM Clinton, Iowa	WABZ	FM Albaterra, N.C.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		*KROW	Santa Barbara, Calif.	WABZ	FM Cincinnati, Ohio	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KROY	FM Sacramento, Calif.	WAER	Syracuse, N.Y.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KRPM	San Jose, Calif.	WAER	Syracuse, N.Y.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KRRR	San Jose, Calif.	WAFB	FM Tallahassee, Fla.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KRSN	FM Los Alamitos, N. Mex.	WAIC	San Juan, P.R.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KRYM	Eugene, Oreg.	WAIR	FM Winston-Salem, N.C.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KSBB	FM Salinas, Calif.	WAIV	Indianapolis, Ind.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KSDB	FM Manhattan, Kans.	WAJC	Indianapolis, Ind.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KSDS	San Diego, Calif.	WAJM	Montgomery, Ala.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KSEA	San Diego, Calif.	WAJP	Joliet, Ill.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KSEF	FM Dallas, Okla.	WALR	FM Morgantown, W. Va.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KSFM	Dallas, Tex. (s)	WAKR	FM Akron, Ohio	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.
		KSFR	San Francisco, Calif.	WALK	FM Patchogue, N.Y.	WCBS	FM Hartford, Conn.

C.L. Location
 WCSC-FM Charleston, S.C.
 WCSI-FM Columbus, Ind.
 WCSQ Central Square, N.Y.
 WCTA-FM Andalusia, Ala.
 WCTC-FM New Brunswick, N.J.
 WCTM Eaton, Ohio
 WCTW-FM New Castle, Ind.
 WCUV-FM Akron, Ohio
 WCUW-FM Cumberland, Md.
 WCUY-FM Cleveland Hts., Ohio
 WCCM Williamsburg, Va.
 WDC Lancaster, Pa.
 WDAE-FM Tampa, Fla.
 WDAS-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WDBI-FM Roanoke, Va.
 WDBO-FM Orlando, Fla.
 WDBQ-FM Dubuque, Iowa
 WDDC Hamden, Conn.
 WDDS-FM Syracuse, N.Y.
 WDEL-FM Wilmington, Del.
 WDET-FM Detroit, Mich.
 WDFL State College, Pa.
 WDGO Cleveland, Ohio
 WDHA-FM Dover, N.J.(s)
 WDHF Chicago, Ill.
 WDLA-FM Memphis, Tenn.
 WDJK Atlanta, Ga.
 WDJR Oil City, Pa.
 WDTN-FM Statesville, N.C.
 WDNF-FM Durham, N.C.
 WDOC-FM Prestonsburg, Ky.
 WDDD-FM Chattanooga, Tenn.
 WDDK-FM Cleveland, Ohio
 WDOV-FM Dover, Del.
 WDRG-FM Hartford, Conn.
 WDSO-FM Dillon, S.C.
 WDSU-FM New Orleans, La.
 WDTM Detroit, Mich.(s)
 WDRR Detroit, Mich.
 WDBB Granville, Ohio
 WDUW-FM Gainesville, Ga.
 WDUZ Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WDUZ-FM Buffalo, Wis.
 WDSW-FM Champain, Ill.
 WEAV-FM Plattsburgh, N.Y.
 WEAW-FM Evanston, Ill.
 WEBH Chicago, Ill.
 WEBH-FM Harrisburg, Ill.
 WEEB-FM Buffalo, N.Y.
 WEEV Elmira, N.Y.
 WEDI Springfield, Mass.
 WEED-FM Rocky Mount, N.C.
 WEEI-FM Boston, Mass.
 WEEP-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WEEZ-FM Easton, Pa.
 WEA Waukegan, Ill.
 WEFM Chicago, Ill.(s)
 WEGO-FM Concord, N.C.
 WEHS Chicago, Ill.
 WEIV Ithaca, N.Y.
 WEKZ-FM Monroe, Wis.
 WELF Glen Ellyn, Ill.
 WELG Elmira, N.Y.
 WEMC Harrisonburg, Va.
 WEMP-FM Milwaukee, Wis.
 WENR-FM Chicago, Ill.
 WEOL-FM Elyria, Ohio
 WEP-M FM Martinsburg, W.Va.
 WEPS Elgin, Ill.
 WERB Goldsboro, N.C.
 WERC-FM Erie, Pa.
 WERE-FM Cleveland, Ohio
 WERI-FM Westerly, R.I.
 WERS Boston, Mass.
 WESC-FM Greenville, S.C.
 WESF-FM Easton, Pa.
 WETA South Bend, Ind.
 WEVC Evansville, Ind.
 WEVD-FM New York, N.Y.
 WEWO-FM Laurinburg, N.C.
 WFAA-FM Dallas, Tex.
 WFAH-FM Alliance, Ohio
 WFAN Washington, D.C.
 WFAS-FM White Plains, N.Y.
 WFAU-FM Augusta, Maine
 WFAW Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 WFBC-FM Greenville, S.C.
 WFBE Flint, Mich.
 WFBG-FM Altoona, Pa.
 WFBM-FM Indianapolis, Ind.
 WFBZ-FM Winston-Salem, N.C.
 WFCI Franklin, Ind.
 WFCJ Miamisburg, Ohio
 WFCR Amherst, Mass.
 WFDZ-FM Baltimore, Md.
 WFGM-FM Cincinnati, Ohio
 WFHA-FM Red Bank, N.J.
 WFHR-FM Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
 WFID Rio Piedras, P.R.
 WFIL-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WFIN-FM Findlay, Ohio
 WFU Bloomington, Ind.
 WFLA-FM Tampa, Fla.
 WFLM Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
 WFLN-FM Philadelphia, Pa.(s)
 WFLQ Farmville, Va.
 WFLY Troy, N.Y.
 WFMA Rocky Mount, N.C.
 WFNB Nashville, Tenn.
 WFMD-FM Frederick, Md.
 WFME Detroit, Mich.
 WFMC Chicago, Ill.
 WFMG Gallatin, Tenn.
 WFMF-FM Cullman, Ala.
 WFMI Montgomery, Ala.

C.L. Location
 WFML Washington, Ind.
 WFMM-FM Baltimore, Md.
 WFMC Chicago, Ill.
 WFMS Indianapolis, Ind.
 WFMT Chicago, Ill.
 WFMT-FM East Orange, N.J.
 WFNW-FM Madisonville, Ky.
 WFNX Statesville, N.C.
 WFNZ Allentown, Pa.
 WFNC-FM Fayetteville, N.C.
 WFNQ Hartford, Conn.
 WFNS-FM Burlington, N.C.
 WFQB-FM Columbus, Ohio
 WFLH Hamilton, Ohio
 WFOSS South Norfolk, Va.
 WFPK Louisville, Ky.
 WFLP Louisville, Ky.
 WFLM San Juan, P.R.
 WFRD-FM Fremont, Ohio
 WFST-FM Caribou, Maine
 WFSU-FM Tallahassee, Fla.
 WFUL-FM Fulton, Ky.
 WFUR-FM Grand Rapids, Mich.
 WFUV New York, N.Y.
 WFVA-FM Fredericksburg, Va.
 WGAL-FM Lancaster, Pa.
 WGAR-FM Cleveland, Ohio
 WGAU-FM Atlanta, Ga.
 WGAY Silver Spring, Md.
 WGBH-FM Cambridge, Mass.
 WGBI-FM Scranton, Pa.
 WGBS-FM Miami, Fla.
 WGCBB-FM Red Lion, Pa.
 WGS Goshen, Ind.
 WGAU-FM Altoona, Pa.
 WGFMS Schenectady, N.Y.(s)
 WGGC Glasgow, Ky.
 WGGM Taylorville, Ill.
 WGH-FM Newport News, Va.
 WGHF Newton, Conn.
 WGHJ Lawrence, Mass.
 WGIW-FM Atlanta, Ga.
 WGLM Richmond, Ind.
 WGNM-FM Washington, D.C.
 WGNB St. Petersburg, Fla.
 WGNCFM Gastonia, N.C.
 WGPFA-FM Bethlehem, Ga.
 WGPC-FM Detroit, Mich.
 WGPS Greensboro, N.C.
 WGR-FM Buffalo, N.Y.
 WGRE Greencastle, Ind.
 WGRV-FM Greenville, Tenn.
 WGTB-FM Washington, D.C.
 WGTFS-FM Takoma Park, Md.
 WGUC Cincinnati, Ohio
 WGYE Gary, Ind.
 WGRW-FM Asheboro, N.C.
 WGYA Interlochen, Mich.
 WHA-FM Madison, Wis.
 WHAD Delafield, Wis.
 WHAF-FM Greenfield, Mass.
 WHAT-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WHAV-FM Haverhill, Mass.
 WHBC-FM Canton, Ohio
 WHBF-FM Rock Island, Ill.
 WHCI Hartford City, Ind.
 WHCN Hartford, Conn.
 WHCU-FM Ithaca, N.Y.
 WHDI-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WHDL-FM Allegheny, N.Y.
 WHEN-FM Syracuse, N.Y.
 WHFB-FM Benton Harbor, Mich.
 WHFI West Paterson, N.J.
 WHFM Rochester, N.Y.
 WHFS Bethesda, Md.(s)
 WHH Highland, Wis.
 WHHS Haverston, Pa.
 WHIM-FM Providence, R.I.
 WHIO-FM Dayton, Ohio
 WHK-FM Cleveland, Ohio
 WHKP-FM Hendersonville, N.C.
 WHK W Charleston, W.Va.
 WHKY-FM Hickory, N.C.
 WHLA Holmen, Wis.
 WHLD-FM Niagara Falls, N.Y.
 WHLI-FM Hempstead, N.Y.
 WHLM-FM Bloomsburg, Pa.
 WHMA-FM Marietta, Ga.
 WHNC-FM Henderson, N.C.
 WHO-FM Des Moines, Iowa
 WHOH Hamilton, Ohio
 WHOK-FM Lancaster, Ohio
 WHOM-FM New York, N.Y.
 WHOD-FM Orlando, Fla.
 WHOS-FM Decatur, Ala.
 WHPS-FM Harrisburg, Pa.
 WHPE-FM High Point, N.C.
 WHPR Highland Park, Mich.
 WHPS High Point, N.C.
 WHRB-FM Cambridge, Mass.
 WHRM Wausau, Wis.
 WHSA Highland Park, Wis.
 WHSR-FM Harrisburg, Pa.
 WHTE-FM Eatontown, N.J.
 WHUS Storrs, Conn.
 WHWC Colfax, Wis.
 WHYL-FM Carlisle, Pa.
 WHYF-FM Springfield, Mass.
 WHYI Philadelphia, Pa.
 WIAL Eau Claire, Wis.
 WIAN Indianapolis, Ind.
 WIBA-FM Madison, Wis.
 WIBC-FM Indianapolis, Ind.
 WIBC-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WIBC-FM Macon, Ga.
 WIGL Glenfield, Pa.
 WIFM-FM Elkin, N.C.
 WIKY-FM Evansville, Ind.
 WIL-FM St. Louis, Mo.

C.L. Location
 WILL-FM Urbana, Ill.
 WIMA-FM Lima, Ohio
 WINA-FM Charlottesville, Va.
 WINE-FM Kenmore, N.Y.
 WINF-FM New Haven, Conn.
 WINZ-FM Miami, Fla.
 WIP-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WIPR-FM San Juan, P.R.
 WIRA-FM Ft. Pierce, Fla.
 WIRQ Rochester, N.Y.
 WISH-FM Indianapolis, Ind.
 WISK Bedford, Mass.
 WISN-FM Milwaukee, Wis.
 WISZ-FM Madison, Wis.
 WITA-FM San Juan, P.R.
 WITB-FM Baltimore, Md.
 WITZ-FM Jasper, Ind.
 WIUS Christiansburg, Va.
 WJAC-FM Johnstown, Pa.
 WJAS-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WJBF-FM Jacksonville, Fla.
 WJBC-FM Bloomington, Ill.
 WJBI-FM Detroit, Mich.
 WJBL-FM Holland, Mich.
 WJBO-FM Baton Rouge, La.
 WJBR Wilmington, Del.(s)
 WJCD-FM Jackson, Miss.
 WJDF-FM Jackson, Miss.
 WJEF-FM Grand Rapids, Mich.
 WJEL-FM Hagerstown, Md.
 WJGG Houghton, Mich.
 WJHL-FM Johnson City, Tenn.
 WJIM-FM Lansing, Mich.
 WJIV Cherry Hill, N.Y.
 WJJD-FM Chicago, Ill.
 WJLK-FM Asbury Park, N.J.
 WJLN Birmingham, Ala.
 WJMC-FM Rice Lake, Wis.
 WJOF Athens, Ala.
 WJOL-FM Joliet, Ill.
 WJRF-FM Detroit, Mich.
 WJTN-FM Jamestown, N.K.
 WJW-FM Cleveland, Ohio
 WJWR Palmyra, Pa.
 WJZZ Bridgeport, Conn.
 WKQA-FM San Juan, P.R.
 WKAR-FM E. Lansing, Mich.
 WKAT-FM Miami, Fla.
 WKAY-FM Glasgow, Ky.
 WKAZ-FM Charleston, W.Va.
 WKBC-FM Winston-Salem, N.C.
 WKBN-FM Youngstown, Ohio
 WKBR-FM Manchester, N.H.
 WKBY-FM Richmond, Ind.
 WKCO Berlin, N.H.
 WKCR-FM New York, N.Y.
 WKCS Knoxville, Tenn.
 WKDN-FM Camden, N.J.
 WKEE-FM Huntington, W.Va.
 WKFM Chicago, Ill.(s)
 WKIC-FM Hazard, Ky.
 WKIS-FM Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
 WKIS-FM Orlando, Fla.
 WKIX-FM Raleigh, N.C.
 WKJP Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WKLF-FM Clanton, Ala.
 WKLS Marietta, Ga.
 WKNH-FM Keosauqua, Mich.
 WKNA Charleston, W.Va.
 WKOF Hopkinsville, Ky.
 WKOK-FM Sunbury, Pa.
 WKOP-FM Binghamton, N.Y.
 WKOX-FM Framingham, Mass.
 WKPT-FM Kingsport, Tenn.
 WKRC-FM Cincinnati, Ohio
 WKRG-FM Mobile, Ala.
 WKRT-FM Cortland, N.Y.
 WKSD Kewanee, Ill.
 WKSU-FM Kent, Ohio
 WKTM-FM Mayfield, Ky.
 WKWK-FM New York, W.Va.
 WKYB-FM Paducah, Ky.
 WLAD-FM Danbury, Conn.
 WLAF-FM LaGrange, Ga.
 WLAN-FM Lancaster, Pa.
 WLAP-FM Lexington, Ky.
 WLAV-FM Grand Rapids, Mich.
 WLBB-FM Laurens, S.C.
 WLBB-FM Mattoon, Ill.
 WLBR-FM Lebanon, Pa.
 WLDM Oak Park, Mich.
 WLDS-FM Jacksonville, Ill.
 WLEC-FM Sandusky, Ohio
 WLEF-FM Teococ, Fla.
 WLFM-FM Leesville, N.C.
 WLIN Merrill, Wis.
 WLIR Hicksville, N.Y.(s)
 WLLH-FM Lowell, Mass.
 WLNA-FM Peekskill, N.Y.
 WLOA-FM Braddock, Pa.
 WLOB-FM Portland, Maine
 WLOK-FM Lakeside, N.C.
 WLOL-FM Minneapolis, Minn.
 WLOM Chattanooga, Tenn.
 WLOS-FM Asheville, N.C.
 WLOV Cranston, R.I.
 WLRJ Roanoke, Va.
 WLVL Louisville, Ky.
 WLYC-FM Williamsport, Pa.
 WMAL-FM Washington, O.C.
 WMAM-FM Marinette, Wis.
 WMAQ-FM Chicago, Ill.
 WMAS-FM Springfield, Mass.
 WMAX-FM Grand Rapids, Mich.
 WMAZ-FM Macon, Ga.
 WMBD-FM Peoria, Ill.
 WMBI-FM Chicago, Ill.
 WMOB-FM Auburn, N.Y.
 WMBR-FM Jacksonville, Fla.

C.L. Location
 WMCF Memphis, Tenn.
 WMCO New Concord, Ohio
 WMCR Kalamazoo, Mich.
 WMDC Greensboro, N.C.
 WMDE Collins, Ohio
 WMET-FM Miami, Fla.
 WMEV-FM Marion, Va.
 WMFM Madison, Wis.
 WMFP Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
 WMFR-FM High Point, N.C.
 WMGW-FM Meadville, Pa.
 WMHC South Hadley, Mass.
 WMIL-FM Toledo, Ohio
 WMIL-FM Milwaukee, Wis.
 WMIT Marlon, N.C.
 WMIV S. Bristol, N.Y.
 WMIX-FM Mt. Vernon, Ill.
 WMLS-FM Sylacauga, Ala.
 WMLW Milwaukee, Wis.
 WMMA-FM Gretna, Va.
 WMP-FM Memphis, Tenn.
 WMRI-FM Marion, Ind.
 WMRN-FM Marion, Ohio
 WMRO-FM Aurora, Ill.
 WMRT Lansing, Mich.
 WMTH Park Ridge, Ill.
 WMTH Norfolk, Va.
 WNTW-FM Mt. Washington, N.H.
 WMUA Amherst, Mass.
 WMUX Oxford, Ohio
 WMUN Muncie, Ind.
 WMUU-FM Greenville, S.C.
 WMUZ Detroit, Mich.
 WVA-FM Martinsville, Va.
 WMVO-FM Mount Vernon, Ohio
 WMZK Detroit, Mich.
 WNAD-FM Norman, Okla.
 WNAS New Albany, Ind.
 WNAV-FM Annapolis, Md.
 WNBC-FM New York, N.Y.
 WNBH-FM Binghamton, N.Y.
 WNBH-FM New Bedford, Mass.
 WNCN New York, N.Y.
 WNCO-FM Ashland, Ohio
 WNDA Huntsville, Ala.
 WNDB-FM Daytona Beach, Fla.
 WNEH-FM Bay City, Mich.
 WNES-FM Central City, Ky.
 WNEW-FM New York, N.Y.
 WNEZ-FM Macon, Ga.
 WNGO-FM Mayfield, Ky.
 WNHO-FM New Haven, Conn.
 WNIB Chicago, Ill.
 WNIC Dekalb, Ill.
 WNNJ-FM Newton, N.J.
 WNOC-FM Cleveland, Ohio(s)
 WNOK-FM High Point, N.C.
 WNOS-FM High Point, N.C.
 WNOW-FM York, Pa.
 WNSH Highland Park, Ill.
 WNSL-FM Laurel, Miss.
 WNTP-FM Newark, N.J.
 WMTW Winnetka, Ill.
 WNTI Hackettstown, N.J.
 WNUR Evanston, Ill.
 WNWCFM Arlington Hts., Ill.
 WNYC-FM New York, N.Y.
 WNNY New York, N.Y.
 WOAK Royal Oak, Mich.
 WOAY-FM Oak Hill, W.Va.
 WOBN Westerville, Ohio
 WOCB-FM Davenport, Iowa
 WOCB-FM W. Yarmouth, Mass.
 WOHS-FM R.C.O.
 WOIM-FM Ames, Iowa
 WOIO Cincinnati, Ohio
 WOIV De Ruyter, N.Y.
 WOLF-FM Washington, D.C.
 WOMC Royal Oak, Mich.
 WOMI-FM Bensenville, Ill.
 WOPI-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WONO Syracuse, N.Y.
 WOPA-FM Oak Park, Ill.
 WOPI-FM Bristol, Tenn.
 WOR-FM New York, N.Y.
 WORA-FM Mayaguez, P.R.
 WORX-FM Madison, Ind.
 WOSC-FM Fulton, N.Y.
 WOSI-FM Atlantic City, N.J.
 WOSU-FM Columbus, Ohio
 WOTW-FM Nashua, N.H.
 WOUB-FM Athens, Ohio
 WOV-FM Omaha, Nebr.
 WOXR Oxford, Ohio
 WPAC-FM Patohque, N.Y.
 WPAD-FM Paducah, Ky.
 WPAT-FM Paterson, N.J.
 WPAY-FM Portsmouth, Ohio
 WPBC-FM Minneapolis, Minn.
 WPBS Philadelphia, Pa.
 WPCA-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WPEL-FM Monroe, Pa.
 WPEN-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WPFX-FM Pensacola, Fla.
 WPFB-FM Middletown, Ohio(s)
 WPFM Providence, R.I.
 WPGD-FM Brady Hts., Md.
 WPGI Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WPIC-FM Sharon, Pa.
 WPIT-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WPJB-FM Providence, R.I.
 WPKM Tampa, Fla.
 WPLM-FM Plymouth, Mass.
 WPLF-FM Atlanta, Ga.
 WPPA-FM Pottsville, Pa.
 WPRB Princeton, N.J.
 WPRK Winter Park, Fla.
 WPRM San Juan, P.R.
 WPRO-FM Providence, R.I.

C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location
WPRS-FM	Paris, Ill.	WRSW-FM	Warsaw, Ind.	WSVS-FM	Crews, Va.	WVHC	Hempstead, N.Y.
WPRW-FM	Manassas, Va.	WRT-C	Hartford, Conn.	WSWM	East Lansing, Mich.	WVJS-FM	Owensboro, Ky.
WPSR	Evansville, Ind.	WRTI-FM	Philadelphia, Pa.	WSYR-FM	Syracuse, N.Y. (s)	WVKO-FM	Columbus, Ohio
WPTF-FM	Raleigh, N.C.	WRUF-FM	Gainesville, Fla.	WTAD-FM	Quincy, Ill.	WVLN-FM	Olehy, Ill.
WPTH	Fort Wayne, Ind.	WRUN-FM	Utica, N.Y.	WTAG-FM	Worcester, Mass.	WVNI-FM	Mt. Carmel, Ill.
WPTW-FM	Piqua, Ohio	WRVA-FM	Richmond, Va.	WTAR	Norfolk, Va.	WVNI-FM	Newark, N.J.
WPWT	Philadelphia, Pa.	WRVB-FM	Madison, Wis.	WTAX-FM	Springfield, Ill.	WVOT-FM	Wilson, N.C.
WQAL	Philadelphia, Pa.	WRVC	Norfolk, Va.	WTBC-FM	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	WVOX-FM	New Rochelle, N.Y.
WQFM	Milwaukee, Wis.	WRVW	New York, N.Y.	WTBO-FM	Cumberland, Md.	WVSH	Huntington, Ind.
WQMS	Hamilton, Ohio	WRXO-FM	Roxboro, N.C.	WTBS	Cambridge, Mass.	WVST	St. Petersburg, Fla.
WQRS-FM	Detroit, Mich.	WSAB	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	WTOX	St. Peterburg, Fla.	WVTS	Terre Haute, Ind.
WQXI-FM	Atlanta, Ga.	WSAI-FM	Cincinnati, Ohio	WTDJ	Teledo, Ohio	WVWC	Greenfield, Wis.
WQXR-FM	New York, N.Y. (s)	WSAM-FM	Saginaw, Mich.	WTFM	Babylon, N.Y.	WVWC-FM	Washington, D.C.
WQXT-FM	Palm Beach, Fla.	WSB-FM	Atlanta, Ga.	WTHI-FM	Terre Haute, Ind.	WVWC-FM	Sanford, N.C.
WRAJ-FM	Ana, Ill.	WSBF-FM	Glensport, S.C.	WTHS	Miami, Fla.	WVHG-FM	Hornell, N.Y.
WRAK-FM	Williamsport, Pa.	WSCB	Springfield, Mass.	WTIC-FM	Hartford, Conn.	WVHI	Muncie, Ind.
WRAL-FM	Raleigh, N.C.	WSEI	Emingham, Ill.	WTJS-FM	Jackson, Tenn.	WVIL-FM	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
WRAY-FM	Princeton, Ind.	WSEV-FM	Sevierville, Tenn.	WTJU	Charlottesville, Va.	WVJS	Detroit, Mich.
WRBL-FM	Columbus, Ga.	WSFM	Birmingham, Ala.	WTMA-FM	Charleston, S.C.	WVMT	New Orleans, La.
WRBS	Baltimore, Md.	WSHS	Floral Park, N.Y.	WTMJ-FM	Milwaukee, Wis.	WVVO-FM	Lynchburg, Va.
WRCA-FM	Washington, D.C.	WSID	Baltimore, Md.	WTNC-FM	Thomasville, N.C.	WVVO-FM	Buffalo, N.Y.
WRGM	New Orleans, La.	WSIS-FM	New York, N.Y.	WTOA	Tranton, N.J.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRED	Youngstown, Ohio	WSIS-FM	Winston-Salem, N.C.	WTOC-FM	Savannah, Ga.	WVVO-FM	Buffalo, N.Y.
WREO-FM	Ashtabula, Ohio	WSKS	Wabash, Ind.	WTOL-FM	Toledo, Ohio	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WREY-FM	Reidsville, N.C.	WSIX-FM	Nashville, Tenn.	WTOP	Washington, D.C.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRFD-FM	Worthington-Columbus, Ohio	WSLM-FM	Salem, Ind.	WTOS	Wauwatosa, Wis.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRFK	Richmond, Va.	WSLN	Delaware, Ohio	WTRC-FM	Elkhart, Ind.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRFL	Wichester, Va.	WSLU-FM	Roanoke, Va.	WTRT	Toledo, Ohio	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRFM	Woodside, N.Y.	WSMC-FM	Collegegate, Tenn.	WTSB-FM	Lumberton, N.C.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRFS-FM	Alexander City, Ala.	WSMD-FM	Waldorf, Md.	WTSV-FM	Claremont, N.H.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRHS	Park Forest, Ill.	WSNI-FM	Litchfield, Ill.	WTTT-FM	Bloomington, Ind.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRIT-FM	Milwaukee, Wis.	WSNJ-FM	Brigetoe, N.J.	WTUN	Tampa, Fla.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRJN-FM	Racine, Wis.	WSNW-FM	Seneca, S.C.	WTVB-FM	Coldwater, Mich.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRJR	Leiston, Maine	WSOC-FM	Charlotte, N.C.	WTVN-FM	Columbus, Ohio	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRKO-FM	Orleans, Mass.	WSOU	Salem, Ohio	WUCL-FM	Richmond, Ind.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRLB	Long Branch, N.J. (s)	WSOU-FM	Hanson, Ky	WUDJ	Chapel Hill, N.C.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRLX	Hopkinsville, Ky.	WSOY-FM	Decatur, Ill.	WUOA	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRLD-FM	Lanett, Ala.	WSPA-FM	Spartanburg, S.C. (s)	WUOM	Ann Arbor, Mich.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRMP	Detroit, Mich.	WSPD-FM	Toledo, Ohio	WUOT	Knoxville, Tenn.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRNJ	Atlantic City, N.J.	WSPE	Springville, N.Y.	WUPY	Lynn, Mass. (s)	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRNL-FM	Richmond, Va.	WSPY-FM	Stevens Point, Wis.	WUSC-FM	Columbia, S.C.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRNW	Mount Kisco, N.Y.	WSRW-FM	Hillsboro, Ohio	WUST-FM	Bethesda, Md.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRQC-FM	Rochester, N.Y.	WSTC-FM	Stamford, Conn.	WUSV	Scranton, Pa.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WROK-FM	Rockford, Ill.	WSTP-FM	Salisbury, N.C.	WVAM-FM	Altoona, Pa.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WROW-FM	Albany, N.Y.	WSTR-FM	Sturgis, Mich.	WVBR-FM	Ithaca, N.Y.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WROY-FM	Carmi, Ill.	WSTV-FM	Steubenville, Ohio	WVCG-FM	Coral Gables, Fla.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRPI	Troy, N.Y.	WVSA-FM	Harrisonburg, Va.	WVEC-FM	Hampton, Va.	WVVO-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WRPN-FM	Ripon, Wis.						
WRR-FM	Dallas, Tex.						
WRRN	Warren, Pa.						

Canadian FM Stations by Location

Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.
Brampton, Ont.	CHIC-FM	102.1	Kitchener, Ont.	CKLC-FM	99.5	Ottawa, Ont.	CBO-FM	103.3	St. Petersburg	WSUN-TV	38
Brantford, Ont.	CKPK-FM	92.1	Lethbridge, Alta.	CKCR-FM	96.7	Quebec, Que.	CFRA-FM	93.9	Tallahassee	WFSU-TV	*11
Corwall, Ont.	CJSS-FM	104.5	London, Ont.	CHEC-FM	100.9	Rimouski, Que.	CJBR-FM	98.1	Tampa	WFLA-TV	8
Edmonton, Alta.	CFRW-FM	100.3	Montreal, Que.	CFPL-FM	95.9	St. Catharines, Ont.	CJRC-FM	101.5	W. Palm Beach	WEDU	*3
	CKUA-FM	98.1		CBF-FM	95.1		CKTB-FM	97.7	Verdun, Que.	WTVT	13
Ft. William, Ont.	CKPR-FM	94.3		CBM-FM	100.7	Sherbrooke, Que.	CHLT-FM	102.7	Victoria, B.C.	CBU-FM	103.5
Halifax, N.S.	CHNS-FM	96.1	Oshawa, Ont.	CFCF-FM	106.5	Timmins, Ont.	CKGB-FM	94.5	Windsor, Ont.	CKDA-FM	98.5
Kingston, Ont.	CFRC-FM	91.9		CKLB-FM	93.5	Toronto, Ont.	CBC-FM	99.1	Winnipeg, Man.	CKLW-FM	93.9
										CJOB-FM	97.5

U. S. Television Stations

Territories and possessions follow states. Chan., channel number; asterisk (*) indicates educational station.

Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.
ALABAMA											
Andalusia	WDIQ	*2	Texarkana	KATV	7	Denver	KRDO-TV	13	St. Petersburg	WSUN-TV	38
Birmingham	WAPI-TV	13		KCMC-TV	8		KBTU	9	Tallahassee	WFSU-TV	*11
	WBIO	*10	CALIFORNIA								
Decatur	WBRC-TV	6	Bakersfield	KBAK-TV	29		KLZ-TV	7			
Dothan	WMSL-TV	23		KERO-TV	10	Grand Junction	KREX-TV	5			
Florence	WVY	4	Chico	KHSL-TV	12	Montrose	KREY-TV	10			
Huntsville	WAFG-TV	31	El Centro	XEM-TV	3	Pueblo	KCSI-TV	5			
Mobile	WALA-TV	10	Eureka	KIEM-TV	3	Bridgeport	WICC-TV	43			
Montgomery	WKRG-TV	5	Fresno	KVIQ-TV	6	Hartford	WTIC-TV	3			
	WCOV-TV	20		KFRE-TV	30		WHCT	18			
Munford	WSFA-TV	12		KAIL	53	CONNECTICUT					
Seima	WSLA	*8		KID	47	New Britain	WHNB-TV	30			
			Los Angeles	KMJ-TV	24	New Haven	WNHC-TV	7			
ALASKA											
Anchorage	KENI-TV	2		KABC-TV	7	Newbury	WATR-TV	53			
	KTVB	11		KCOP	13	DIST. OF COLUMBIA					
Fairbanks	KFAR-TV	2		KHJ-TV	9	Washington	WETA-TV	28			
	KTVF	11		KNXT	2		WMAL-TV	7			
Juneau	KINY-TV	8		KRCR	4		WYRC-TV	4			
			Oakland	KVIP-TV	7		YTOP-TV	9			
ARIZONA											
Douglas	KCDA	3	Sacramento	KXTV	10		WTTG	5			
Phoenix	KOOL-TV	*8		KCRV-TV	30	FLORIDA					
	KAET	10		KVU	40	Daytona Beach	WESH-TV	2			
	KPHO-TV	5	Salinas	KVIE	*6	Fort Pierce-Vero Beach	WTVI	19			
	KTVK	3	San Diego	KSWB-TV	8	Fort Myers	WINK-TV	11			
	KTAR-TV	12		KFMB-TV	8	Gainesville	WUFT	5			
Tucson	KGUN-TV	9	(Tijuana, Mex.)	KOGO-TV	10	Jacksonville	WFGA-TV	*12			
	KOLD-TV	13	San Francisco	XETV	6		WJXT	*7			
	KVOA-TV	4		KPIX	5		WXXV	4			
	KUAT	*6		WKQD	*9		WCKT	7			
Yuma	KIVA	11		KRON-TV	4	Miami	WCKT	7			
				KEZE-TV	20		WLBW-TV	10			
ARKANSAS											
El Dorado	KTYE	10	San Jose	KNTV	11		WPST-TV	10			
Ft. Smith	KFSB-TV	5	San Luis Obispo	KSBY-TV	8		WTHS-TV	*2			
Hot Springs	KFOY-TV	9	Santa Barbara	KEY-T	3		WTVJ	4			
Little Rock	KARY-TV	4	Stockton	KOVR	13	Orlando	WDBB-TV	6			
	KTHV	11	COLORADO								
			Colorado Springs	KKTV	11	Palm Beach	WLOF-TV	8			
						Panama City	WPTV	5			
						Pensacola	WJDM-TV	7			
							WEAR-TV	3			

Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.
Richardson	KRET-TV *23	VIRGINIA		Tasoma	KNTL-TV 11		
San Angelo	KCTV 8	Bristoi	WCYB-TV 5		KPEC-TV *86		
San Antonio	KUAL-TV 41	Hampton	WVEC-TV 13		KTPS *82		
	KENS-TV 5	Harrisonburg	WSVA-TV 3	Yakima	KITW 13	Marinette	WMB-TV 12
	KLRN *9	Lynchburg	WLVA-TV 13		KIMA-TV 29	Milwaukee	WISN-TV 12
	KONO-TV 12	Norfolk	WHRO-TV 15		KNDO-TV 23		WITI-TV 6
Sweetwater	WOAI-TV 4		WTAR-TV 3	WEST VIRGINIA			WMVS-TV *10
Temple	KPAR-TV 12	Petersburg	WXEX-TV 10	Bluefield	WHIS-TV 6	Wausau	WTMJ-TV 4
Texarkana	KTNV-TV 6	Perfsmouth	WAVY-TV 3	Charleston	WCNS-TV 8		WXIX 18
Tyler	KLTW 7	Richmond	WRVA-TV 12	Clarksburg	WBOY-TV 12		WSAU-TV 7
Waco	KWTX-TV 10		WTVR 6	Fairmont	WJPB-TV 5		
Weslaco	KRGV-TV 5	Roanoke	WDBJ-TV 7	Huntington	WHNT-TV 13		
Wichita Falls	KFDX-TV 3		WLSL-TV 10		WSAZ-TV 3		
	KSYD-TV 6	WASHINGTON		Dak Hill	WOAY-TV 4		
UTAH		Bellingham	KVOS-TV 12	Parkensburg	WTAP-TV 15		
Ogden	KVOG-TV 9	Paseo	KEPR-TV 19	Wheeling	WTRF-TV 7		
	KWCS-TV *18	Richland	KNDD-TV 25				
Provo	KLOR-TV 11	Seattle	KCTS-TV *9	WISCONSIN			
Salt Lake City	KSL-TV 5		KING-TV 5	Green Claire	WEAU-TV 13		
	KPCP-TV 4		KIRO-TV 7	Eau Bay	WBAY-TV 2		
	KUED *7	Spokane	KOMO-TV 4		WFRV 5		
	KUTV 2		KHQ-TV 6		WLUK-TV 7		
VERMONT			KREM-TV 4	La Crosse	WKBT 8		
Burlington	WCAX-TV 3		KXLY-TV 4	Madison	WHA-TV *21		

Canadian Television Stations

Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.
ALBERTA		MANITOBA		ONTARIO		QUEBEC	
Calgary	CHCT-TV 2	Baldy Mountain	CKOS-TV-1 8	Barrie	CKVR-TV 3	Carleton	CHAU-TV 5
	CFCN-TV 4	Brandon	CKX-TV 5	Corwall	CJSS-TV 8		CJAO-TV-1 80
Edmonton	CFRN-TV 3	Winnipeg	CBWT 3	Elk Lake	CFCL-TV-2 2		CHSM-TV 7
Lethbridge	CJLH-TV 7		CBWFT 6	Elliot Lake	CKSO-TV-1 3	Clermont	CFCV-TV-1 75
Lloydminster	CHSA-TV 2	NEW BRUNSWICK		Hamilton	CHCH-TV 11	Escoeur	CJES-TV-1 70
Medicine Hat	CHAT-TV 4	Campbellton	GKAM-TV 12	Kapuskasing	CFCL-TV-1 3	Jonquiere	CKRS-TV 12
Pivot	CHCA-TV 4	Moncton	CRCD-TV 7	Kenora	CBWAT 8	Matane	CKBL-TV 9
Red Deer	CHCA-TV-2 10		CKCW-TV 2	Kingston	CKWS-TV 11	Montreal	CBFT 2
BRITISH COLUMBIA		Saint John	CSAFT 11	Kitchener	CKCO-TV 13		CFCF-TV 12
Burnaby	CHAN-TV 8	Upsalquith Lake	CKAM 12	London	CFPL-TV 10		CFTM-TV 10
Crescent Valley	CHMS-TV 5	NEWFOUNDLAND		North Bay	CKGN-TV 10		CBMT 6
Dawson Creek	CJDC-TV 5	Argentia	CJOX-TV 10	Pembroke	CHOU-TV 5	New Carlisle	CHAU-TV 5
Kamloops	CFCR-TV 4	Corner Brook	CBYT 5	Peterborough	CHEX-TV 12	Quebec	CFCM-TV 4
Kelowna	CHBC-TV 5		CHKE-TV 6	Ottawa	CBOT 9		CKMI-TV 5
	CHGP-TV-1 72	Grand Falls	CJCN-TV 4	Port Arthur	CJOH-TV 13	Rimouski	CJBR-TV 3
	CHIU-TV 5	St. John's	CJON-TV 4	Sault Ste. Marie	CFJC-TV 2	Rouyn	CKRN-TV 4
Lumby	CBUAT-1 9	Stephenville	CFSN-TV 8	Shelburne	CJIC-TV 2	Sherbrooke	CHLT-TV 7
Nelson	CHBC-TV-3 8	NOVA SCOTIA		Sloux Lookout	CHSL-TV 7	Three Rivers	CKTM-TV 13
Oliver	CHBC-TV 13	Antigonish	CFXU-TV 9	Sturgeon Falls	CBFT 9		
Pentleton	CHBC-TV 13	Halifax	CJCH-TV 3	Sudbury	CKSO-TV 5	SASKATCHEWAN	
Prince George	CKPG-TV 3		CBHT 5	Timmins	CFCL-TV 6	East End	CJFB-TV 2
Saddle Mountain	CHHC-TV-1 4	Inverness	CJCB-TV-1 6	Toronto	CBT 4	Moose Jaw	CHAB-TV 2
Salmon Arm	CHBC-TV 5	Liverpool	CBHT-1 12	Windsor	CFTO-TV 9	Prince Albert	CKBI-TV-1 10
Trail	CBUT 2	New Glasgow	CFCY-TV-1 7	Wingham	CKNX-TV 8	Regina	CKCK-TV 2
Vancouver	CHBC-TV 7	Shelburne	CBHT-2 8			Saskatoon	CFQC-TV 8
Vernon	CHBC-TV 7	Sydney	CJCB-TV 11	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND		Swift Current	CFJB-TV 5
Victoria	CHCK-TV 6	Yarmouth	CBHT-3 4	Charlottetown	CFCY-TV 13	Val Marie	CJFB 2
LABRADOR						Wanganui	CKBI-TV-2 7
Goose Bay	CFLA-TV 8					Yarcton	CKOS-TV 8

World-Wide Short-Wave Stations

Most international broadcasting is done within frequency limits agreed upon at international conventions. These frequency ranges are listed here, at the right, expressed both in frequency and by meter bands (wave-length).

Reception in the various bands varies according to the time of day and season of the year. Reception in the 60, 49 and 41 meter bands is best at night during the winter months. Reception in the 31 and 25 M. bands is best at night, but all year. Reception in the 19, 16, 13 and 11 M. bands is best during the day, also at night during the summer in the 16 and 19 M. bands.

Abbr.: AIR—All India Radio; RAI—Radiotelevisione Italiana; RTF—Radiodiffusion Television Francaise; VOA—Voice of America; FFE—Radio Free Europe. * denotes stations beaming evening (U.S. time) broadcasts to the U.S., † morning or afternoon broadcasts.

Kcs.	Call and Location	Kcs.	Call and Location	Kcs.	Call and Location	Kcs.	Call and Location
4630	HGGBI, Quito, Ecu.	4910	HCIMI, Quito, Ecu.	5040	YVMA, Maracaibo, Ven.	6030	Baghdad, Iraq
4785	HJEF, Cali, Col.	4910	Conakry, Guinea	5045	Loma, Togo	6035	Rangoon, Burma
4770	ELWA, Monrovia, Lib.	4915	Acera, Ghana	5050	YVKD, Caracas, Ven.	6035	HRTL, Tegucigalpa, Hond.
4770	YVMW, Punte Fij, Ven.	4920	VLM4, Eribano, Aus.	5075	HJGC, Bogota, Col.	6037	Monte Carlo, Mon.
4775	Libreville, Gabon Rep.	4920	YVKR, Caracas, Ven.	5078	HRM, Tegucigalpa, Hond.	6040	HJLB, Ibague, Col.
4780	YVLA, Valencia, Ven.	4930	HCIRC, Quito, Ecu.	5040	Moscow, U.S.S.R.	6045	YDF, Djakarta, Indon.
4790	YVQV, Puerto La Cruz, Ven.	4935	HJLF, Ibague, Col.	5952	TGNA, Guatemala, Guat.	6045	HOU31, David, Pan.
4795	Rangoon, Burma	4940	Abidjan, Ivory Coast	5954	TIQ, Puerto Limon, C. R.	6050	HCJB, Quito, Ecu.
4805	ZY58, Manaus, Braz.	4940	YVMO, Barquisimeto, Ven.	5960	HJCF, Bogota, Col.	6050	BBC, London, Eng.
4810	YVMG, Maracaibo, Ven.	4945	HJGW, Bogota, Col.	5985	YNWW, Granada, Nic.	6055	HJEX, Cali, Col.
4830	YVOA, San Cristobal, Ven.	4945	Parady, So. Afr.	5981	TGAR, Guatemala, Guat.	6055	JOZ2, Tokyo, Japan
4835	HJKE, Bogota, Col.	4950	Dakar, Mali Fed.	5982	4VB, Port-au-Prince, Haiti	6060	RAI, Cattianissetta, It.
4840	Laurence Marques, Moz.	4950	YVMM, Coro, Ven.	5990	Anderra, Andorra	6065	XEXG, Leon, Mex.
4840	YVOI, Valera, Ven.	4955	C6R2Z, Luanda, Ang.	5990	TGJA, Guatemala, Guat.	6065	Horby, Sweden
4845	HJGF, Bucaramanga, Col.	4960	YVQA, Cumaná, Ven.	5995	Fort-de-France, Mart.	6070	Soňa, Bulgaria
4850	YVMS, Barquisimeto, Ven.	4970	YVVK, Caracas, Ven.	6002	4VEC, Cap Haitien, Haiti	6070	BBC, London, Eng.
4870	Cotonou, Dahomey Rep.	4975	Yaounde, Cameroun	6005	RIAS, Berlin, Ger.	6075	Norden, Ger.
4880	YVKF, Caracas, Ven.	4980	Lagos, Nigeria	6006	TIBG, San Jose, C. R.	6080	OX42, Lima, Peru
4893	Dakar, Mali Fed.	4990	YVMQ, Barquisimeto, Ven.	6010	XECL, Mexico City, Mexico	6085	Unifib, Ger.
4895	PRF6, Manaus, Braz.	5010	HCRXC, Quito, Ecu.	6015	PRAB, Recife, Braz.	6090	VL18, Sydney, Aus.
4898	HJAG, Barranquilla, Col.	5010	St. George, Grenada, B.W.I.	6020	Amman, Jordan	6090	Luxembourg, Lux.
4900	YVKF, Caracas, Ven.	5020	Niamey, Niger Rep.	6020	Kiev, Ukrainian S.S.R.		
4905	HRQN, Puerto Cortes, Hon.	5030	YVKM, Caracas, Ven.	6025	Kuala Lumpur, Malaya		
				6025	Hilversum, Neth.		

Kcs. Call and Location

6090 XECMT, C. El Mante, Mex.
 6095 ZYB7, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 6100 VOA, Munich, Ger.
 6100 Belgrade, Yugo.
 6103 Peking, China
 6105 XEQM, Merida, Mex.
 6105 Tunis, Tunisia
 6110 BBC, London, Eng.
 6115 ZYC7, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 6115 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
 6120 LFX1, Buenos Aires
 6120 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
 6130 Port Moresby, New Guinea
 6130 Madrid/Spain ●
 6135 HRMF, La Ceiba, Hond.
 6135 Papeete, Tahiti
 6135 Singapore, Sing.
 6140 HCOV5, Azoques, Ecua.
 6140 VLW6, Perth, Aus.
 6145 Algiers, Algeria
 6147 PRL9, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 6150 VLR6, Melbourne, Aus.
 6150 BBC, London, Eng.
 6155 4VWA, Cap Haitien, Haiti

6155 VOA, Salonika, Greece
 6160 HJX1, Bogota, Col.
 6160 FEN, Tokyo, Japan
 6165 HER3, Bern, Switz. ●
 6165 XEWW, Mexico City, Mex.

6165 Saigon, Vietnam
 6170 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
 6170 Cayenne, Fr. Guiana
 6175 RTF, Paris, France
 6180 BBC, London, England
 6185 HJCT, Bogota, Col.
 6190 VOA, Munich, Ger.
 6190 HVJ, Vatican City
 6195 HJZ, Cali, Col.
 6195 HRD2, La Ceiba, Hond.
 6195 Pyonyang, N. Korea
 6200 H12R, Pinar, Cuba
 6200 4VHW, Port-au-Prince, Haiti

6208 TGHC, Guatemala, Guat.
 6215 Pyonyang, N. Korea
 6225 Peking, China
 6305 Andorra, Andorra
 6320 CCFE, Havana, Cuba
 6345 Ulan Bator, Mong.
 6373 Lisbon, Port.
 6790 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
 7105 Madrid, Spain
 7110 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
 7110 BBC, London, England
 7115 Rabat, Morocco
 7120 RFE, Bern, Switz.
 7120 BBC, London, England
 7120 BBC, Singapore
 7125 Warsaw, Poland
 7140 Monte Carlo, Monaco
 7145 RFE, Ger.
 7150 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
 7160 RTF, Paris, France
 7160 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
 7165 RFE, Germ.
 7170 Algiers, Alg.
 7180 Baghdad, Iraq
 7185 BBC, London, Eng.
 7200 BBC, London, Eng.
 7200 R. Malaya, Sing.
 7205 Omdurman, Sudan
 7205 VOA, Salonika, Gr.
 7210 BBC, London, Eng.
 7210 Dakar, Mali Fed.
 7210 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
 7220 VLD7, Melbourne, Aus.
 7220 Budapest, Hung.
 7230 BBC, London, Eng.
 7235 Taipei, Taiwan, China
 7235 VOA, Munich, Ger.
 7240 RTF, Paris, France
 7250 BBC, London, Eng.
 7255 Sofia, Bulg.
 7260 Saigon, Vietnam
 7270 Notula, Sweden
 7270 Magadan, U.S.S.R.
 7275 RAI, Rome, It.
 7280 Teheran, Iran
 7280 HVJ, Vat. City
 7285 Ankara, Turk.
 7290 RAI, Rome, It.
 7295 Makassar, Celebes
 7305 RFE, Ger.
 7320 BBC, London, Eng.
 7398 Damascus, U.A.R.
 7505 Peking, China
 7650 YNMS, Leon, Nic.
 7670 Sofia, Bulg.
 7850 Tirana, Alb.
 8002 Beirut, Leb.
 8900 HCJ3, Zaruma, Ecua.
 9009 Tel Aviv, Israel
 9026 COBZ, Havana, Cuba
 9065 Peking, China
 9110 Leopoldville, Congo
 9360 Madrid, Spain ●
 9363 COCB, Havana, Cuba
 9360 Alma Ata, Khab. S.S.R.
 9365 Leopoldville, Congo
 9410 BBC, London, Eng.
 9440 CP38, La Paz, Bol.

Kcs. Call and Location

9458 Peking, China
 9500 XEWW, Mexico City, Mex.

9500 Magadan, U.S.S.R.
 9500 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9505 PRB22, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 9505 Rabat, Mor.
 9505 HOLA, Colong, Pan.
 9510 Peking, China
 9510 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
 9515 RAI, Caltanissetta, It.
 9515 Ankara, Turkey ●
 9520 Colombo, Ceylon
 9520 Copenhagen, Den. ●
 9520 VOA, Salonika, Gr.
 9520 OAX8E, Iquitos, Peru
 9523 Parady, S. Afr.
 9525 BBC, London, Eng.
 9525 JOB9, Tokyo, Japan
 9525 Warsaw, Poland
 9530 COCO, Havana, Cuba
 9530 VOA, Munich, Ger.
 9530 AIR, Delhi, India
 9530 VOA, Courier, Rhodes
 9530 YVMZ, Maracaibo, Ven.
 9535 Lagos, Nigeria
 9535 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 9535 HJX1, Bern, Switz. ●
 9540 ZL2, Wellington, N.Z.
 9540 Warsaw, Poland
 9540 Omdurman, Sudan
 9545 ZYS43, Curitiba, Braz.
 9545 HED5, Bern, Switz.
 9950 Prague, Czech. ●

9550 AIR, Bombay, India
 9550 OAX1Z, Recife, Peru
 9555 CP6, La Paz, Bol.
 9555 BBC, London, Eng.
 9555 XETT, Mexico City, Mex.
 9560 RTF, Paris, France
 9560 Tokyo, Japan
 9563 OAXAR, Lima, Peru
 9565 RAB, Recife, Braz.
 9565 RAI, Lisbon, India
 9565 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
 9570 Bucharest, Rom.
 9575 ZY227, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 9575 Taipei, Formosa
 9575 RAI, Rome, Italy ●

9580 VLR9, Melbourne, Aus.
 9580 BBC, London, Eng.
 9585 ZYR56, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 9585 RTF, Paris, France
 9588 Peking, China
 9590 Djakarta, Indon.
 9590 Hilversum, Neth. ●

9590 Bucharest, Rom. ●
 9595 1023, Tokyo, Japan
 9598 CE80, Santiago, Chile
 9600 BBC, London, Eng.
 9605 Cologne, Ger.
 9607 Athens, Greece
 9610 VLX8, Perth, Aus.
 9610 ZYCB, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 9615 Oslo, Norway ●

9615 OAX8C, Iquitos, Peru
 9615 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
 9620 ZYR98, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 9620 Peking, China
 9620 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
 9620 Saigon, Vietnam
 9625 Brazzaville, Equat. Un.
 9625 BBC, London, Eng.
 9625 OAX8C, Iquitos, Peru
 9625 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9630 CR6RL, Luanda, Ang.
 9630 VLG9, Melbourne, Aus.
 9630 RAI, Rome, Italy
 9630 Komsomol, U.S.S.R.
 9635 ZYR83, Aparecida, Braz.
 9635 VOA, Madrid, Ger.
 9635 Lisbon, Portugal ●
 9640 BBC, London, Eng.
 9640 Cologne, Germany ●
 9640 Accra, Ghana
 9640 HLK5, Seoul, Korea
 9640 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9645 TFC, San Jose, C.R.
 9645 HVJ, Vatican City
 9650 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
 9655 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
 9660 LRX, Buenos Aires, Arg.
 9660 VLQ9, Brisbane, Aus.
 9660 Radio Liberty, Ger.
 9660 Teheran, Iran
 9660 Komsomol, U.S.S.R.
 9665 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9667 Hargelsa, Somalia
 9667 TGNA, Guatemala, Guat. ●
 9670 COCQ, Havana, Cuba
 9670 Prague, Czech. ●

9675 BBC, London, Eng.
 9675 RTF, Paris, France
 9675 JOB9, Tokyo, Japan
 9675 Warsaw, Poland ●
 9680 VLBH9, Melbourne, Aus.
 9680 XEQQ, Mexico City, Mex.
 9680 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
 9680 Parady, S. Afr.
 9685 Algiers, Algeria
 9690 LRA, Buenos Aires, Arg. ●

9690 BBC, London, Eng.
 9690 BBC, Singapore
 9700 Sofia, Bulgaria ●
 9700 Rahat, Morocco
 9705 Kabul, Afghan.

Kcs. Call and Location

9705 Brussels, Belg.
 9705 AIR, Delhi, India
 9705 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 9710 BBC, London, Eng.
 9710 RAI, Rome, It.
 9715 Hilversum, Neth. ●
 9715 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
 9720 Parady, S. Afr.
 9725 Tel Aviv, Israel
 9725 RFE, Port.
 9725 BBC, Singapore
 9730 Brazzaville, Equat. Un.
 9730 Leipzig, E. Ger.
 9730 DZH7, Manila, P.I.
 9735 Peking, China
 9735 BBC, London, Eng.
 9735 Cologne, Germany
 9735 AIR, Madras, India
 9740 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
 9742 LRS1, Buenos Aires, Arg.
 9745 Brussels, Belg.
 9745 HCJB, Quito, Ecua. ●
 9745 Ankara, Turk.
 9745 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9750 BBC, London, Eng.
 9750 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 9750 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
 9755 ZYW23, Goiânia, Braz.
 9755 RTF, Paris, France
 9755 Saigon, Vietnam
 9760 BBC, London, Eng.
 9762 Hanoi, N. Vietnam
 9765 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9770 Brazzaville, Equat. Un.
 9770 BBC, London, Eng.
 9780 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9785 Cairo, U.A.R. ●
 9800 Peking, China
 9800 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9805 Cairo, U.A.R.
 9825 BBC, London, Eng. ●

9833 Budapest, Hung. ●
 9840 Hanoi, N. Vietnam
 9850 AIR, Delhi, India
 9860 Peking, China
 9870 Djakarta, Indon.
 9895 Bengazi, Libya
 9915 BBC, London, Eng.
 9935 Peking, China
 10035 Ulan Bator, Mong.
 10030 Lima Atq, Azakh S.S.R.
 11290 Peking, China
 11570 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11600 Peking, China
 11630 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11650 Peking, China
 11665 Cairo, U.A.R.
 1175 Peking, China
 11875 Karachi, Pakistan ●
 11680 BBC, London, Eng.
 11685 HVJ, Vat. City
 11690 Moscow, U.S.S.R. ●
 11700 RTF, Paris, France
 11705 JOA11, Tokyo, Japan
 11705 Horby, Sweden
 11705 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11710 VLB11, Melbourne, Aus. †
 11710 AIR, Delhi, India
 11710 WBOU, New York, N.Y.
 11715 VOA, Munich, Ger.
 11715 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11717 Athens, Greece
 11730 Brazzaville, Equat. Un.
 11720 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
 11725 Brazzaville, Equat. Un.
 11725 Prague, Czech. ●
 11725 BBC, Singapore
 11730 Hilversum, Neth. ●

11735 Rabat, Morocco
 11735 Moscow, U.S.S.R. ●
 11740 VLB11, Melbourne, Aus.
 11740 CE1174, Santiago, Chile
 11740 Peking, China
 11740 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
 11745 RFE, Germ.
 11750 BBC, London, Eng.
 11750 FEN, Tokyo, Japan
 11755 RFE, Port.
 11755 Hilversum, Neth. ●
 11755 Komsomol, U.S.S.R.
 11760 VLB11, Melbourne, Aus.
 11760 VOA, Munich, Ger.
 11760 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
 11760 Lourenco Marques, Moz.
 11760 Hanoi, Vietnam
 11765 ZYB8, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 11765 Berlin, E. Germany
 11770 Colombo, Ceylon
 11770 BBC, London, Eng.
 11775 ZY228, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 11775 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11780 BBC, London, Eng. ●
 11785 Djakarta, Indon.
 11785 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
 11790 BBC, London, Eng.
 11790 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 11790 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11795 Cologne, Ger. ●
 11795 Djakarta, Indon.
 11805 BBC, London, Eng.
 11802 Warsaw, Poland ●
 11805 RAI, Rome, It.
 11805 VOA, Courier, Rhodes
 11810 VLB11, Melbourne, Aus. †
 11810 RAI, Rome, It.
 11810 Amman, Jordan
 11810 Bucharest, Rom. ●

Kcs. Call and Location

11810 Horby, Sweden ●
 11815 Madrid, Spain
 11820 Peking, China
 11820 BBC, London, Eng.
 11820 XEBR, Hermosillo, Mex.
 11825 ELWA, Monrovia, Lib.
 11830 WRUL, Boston, U.S.A.
 11830 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11835 Algiers, Alg.
 11835 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
 11835 CXA19, Montevideo, Urug.
 11840 Prague, Czech. ●
 11840 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
 11840 Lisbon, Port.
 11840 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
 11840 Hanoi, N. Vietnam
 11845 RTF, Paris, France
 11845 Karachi, Pak.
 11850 Sofia, Bulg.
 11850 AIR, Bombay, India
 11850 Oslo, Norway ●
 11855 Brussels, Belg. ●
 11855 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
 11855 DZH8, Manila, P.I.
 11860 Peking, China
 11860 BBC, London, Eng.
 11860 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11865 PRA8, Recife, Braz.
 11865 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
 11865 HER5, Bern, Switz. ●
 11865 Tunis, Tun.
 11870 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11875 ZYN32, Salvador, Braz.
 11875 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
 11875 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
 11880 BBC, London, Eng.
 11880 XEHM, Mexico City, Mex.
 11885 Peking, China
 11885 Karachi, Pak.
 11885 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
 11890 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11895 Dakar, Mali Fed.
 11895 VOA, Recife, Braz.
 11895 VOA, Mani, P.I.
 11900 Bucharest, Rumania ●
 11900 CXA10, Montevideo, Ur.
 11900 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11905 RAI, Rome, Italy ●
 11905 WDS1, New York, U.S.A.
 11910 BBC, London, Eng.
 11910 Bangkok, Thai.
 11915 HCJB, Quito, Ecua. ●
 11915 Hilversum, Neth.
 11920 RAI, Paris, France
 11920 DXF2, Manila, P.I.
 11920 WLW0, Cincinnati, U.S.A.

11925 ZYR78, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 11925 HLK6, Seoul, Korea †
 11925 Warsaw, Pol.
 11925 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11930 BBC, London, Eng.
 11930 BBC, Singapore
 11935 Radio Liberty, Ger.
 11940 CE1190, Caracas, Chile
 11940 JOB11, Tokyo, Japan
 11945 Peking, China
 11945 BBC, London, Eng.
 11945 Cologne, Germany ●
 11950 Warsaw, Poland
 11950 Jidda, Saudi Arab.
 11950 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11955 BBC, Singapore
 11955 BBC, Singapore
 11960 CE1196, Santiago, Ch.
 11960 Moscow, U.S.S.R. ●
 11965 Radio Liberty, Ger.
 11970 Caracas, Ven.
 11972 Brazzaville, Equat. Un. ●
 11975 Peking, China ●
 11975 Moscow, U.S.S.R. ●
 11985 Moscow, U.S.S.R. ●
 11986 ELWA, Monrovia, Lib. ●
 11990 Prague, Czech. ●
 12000 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 12010 Hanoi, Vietnam
 12015 RAI, Rome, Italy ●
 12020 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 12040 BBC, London, Eng.
 12050 Cairo, U.A.R.
 12095 BBC, London, Eng.
 12095 Hanoi, N. Vietnam
 15030 Peking, China
 15035 Peking, China
 15070 BBC, London, Eng.
 15085 Grenada, Windward Is., BWI

15095 Peking, China
 15100 Lisbon, Port.
 15100 Moscow, USSR
 15105 ZY232, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 15105 RAI, Rome, Italy
 15110 BBC, London, Eng.
 15110 BBC, London, Eng.
 15110 Moscow, USSR ●
 15115 HCJB, Quito, Ecuador ●
 15115 Peking, China
 15120 Colombo, Ceylon
 15120 RAI, Rome, Italy
 15120 Warsaw, Poland †
 15120 HVJ, Vatican City
 15125 ZYN31, Salvador, Brazil
 15125 Prague, Czech. ●
 15125 Seoul, Korea ●
 15125 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 15125 Lisbon, Portugal ●
 15130 RTF, Paris, France

Kcs. Call and Location

15130 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 15130 KCBR, Delano, Calif.
 15130 WBOU, New York, USA
 15130 Moscow, USSR
 15135 PRB23, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 15135 JOB15, Tokyo, Japan
 15135 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15140 Peking, China
 15140 BBC, London, Eng.
 15140 AIR, Delhi, India
 15140 Komsomolsk, USSR
 15145 ZYK33, Recife, Brazil
 15145 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15148 CE1515, Santiago, Chile
 15150 Djakarta, Indonesia
 15150 Lourance Marques, Moz.
 15150 Lisbon, Portugal
 15150 Moscow, USSR
 15153 OAX4T, Lima, Peru
 15155 ZYB9, Sao Paulo, Brazil
 15155 Karachi, Pakistan
 15155 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 15155 WBOU, New York, USA
 15155 Moscow, USSR
 15160 VLA15, Melbourne, Aus.
 15160 RTF, Paris, France
 15160 XEWV, Mexico City, Mex.
 15160 Ankara, Turkey
 15160 Moscow, USSR
 15165 ZYN7, Fortaleza, Braz.
 15165 Copenhagen, Denmark
 15165 Damascus, UAR
 15170 Tromsø, Norway
 15170 OBX4C, Lima, Peru
 15170 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15175 Peking, China
 15175 Oslo, Norway
 15180 BBC, London, Eng.
 15180 AIR, Delhi, India
 15180 Moscow, USSR
 15185 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 15185 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15185 WDSI, New York, USA
 15190 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 15190 Helsinki, Finland †
 15190 Komsomolsk, USSR
 15190 Moscow, USSR
 15195 Prague, Czechoslovakia
 15195 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
 15195 Ankara, Turkey
 15200 Paradys, South Africa
 15200 WDSI, New York, USA
 15200 Moscow, USSR
 15205 XESC, Mexico City, Mex.
 15205 WDSI, New York, USA
 15210 VLB15, Melbourne, Aus.
 15210 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 15210 KCBR, Delano, Calif., USA
 15210 Moscow, USSR
 15215 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15215 VOA, Okinawa, Ryukyu Is.
 15215 Hilversum, Neth. †
 15225 Taipei, Taiwan, China
 15225 Radio Liberty, Germany
 15225 Moscow, USSR
 15230 VLIH15, Melbourne, Aus.
 15230 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
 15230 BBC, London, Eng.
 15235 JOB15, Tokyo, Japan
 15235 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
 15235 Komsomolsk, USSR
 15240 VLA15, Melbourne, Aus.
 15240 Horby, Sweden
 15240 Moscow, USSR
 15240 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
 15245 ZYE21, Belem, Brazil
 15250 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 15250 Bucharest, Rumania
 15250 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 15255 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15257 FEN, Tokyo, Japan
 15260 BBC, London, England
 15265 Colombo, Ceylon
 15270 Moscow, USSR
 15270 Peking, China
 15270 AIR, Bombay, India
 15270 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
 15270 WBOU, New York, (VOA)
 15270 WDSI, New York, USA
 15275 Cologne, Germany
 15275 Karachi, Pakistan
 15275 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 15275 Warsaw, Poland †
 15280 ZL4, Wellington, N.Z.
 15280 Moscow, USSR
 15285 Brussels, Belgium
 15285 Prague, Czechoslovakia
 15285 AIR, Bombay, India
 15285 WBOU, New York, USA

Kcs. Call and Location

15290 LRU, Buenos Aires, Arg.
 15290 Peking, China
 15290 KCBR, Delano, Calif., USA
 15290 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 15295 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
 15295 RTF, Paris, France
 15295 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
 15295 Moscow, USSR
 15300 BBC, London, Eng. †
 15300 DZ9H, Manila, P.I.
 15305 Dacca, Pakistan
 15305 Moscow, USSR
 15310 BBC, London, England
 15310 BBC, Singapore
 15310 KCBR, Delano, Calif., USA
 15315 VLC15, Melbourne, Aus.
 15315 Peking, China
 15315 HEUG, Bern, Switz. †
 15315 Moscow, USSR
 15320 VLC15, Melbourne, Aus.
 15320 AIR, Delhi, India
 15320 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
 15325 ZYR228, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 15325 RAI, Rome, Italy
 15325 JOB15, Tokyo, Japan
 15330 VOA, Munich, Germany
 15330 VOC, Salonika, Greece
 15330 WBOU, New York, USA
 15330 WGED, Schenectady, USA
 15335 Brussels, Belgium †
 15335 ZYU66, Porto Alegre, Braz.
 15335 Karachi, Pakistan
 15335 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 15335 Komsomolsk, USSR
 15340 Radio Liberty, Germany
 15340 Moscow, USSR
 15345 LRA, Buenos Aires, Arg.
 15345 Taipei, Taiwan, China
 15345 Athens, Greece
 15345 Rabat, Morocco
 15345 RTF, Paris, France
 15350 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 15355 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15360 BBC, London, England
 15360 Moscow, USSR
 15365 WLWO, Cincinnati, Ohio
 15370 ZYC9, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 15370 Radio Liberty, Germany
 15375 BCB, London, Eng.
 15375 Cologne, Germany †
 15380 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
 15380 VOA, Okinawa, Ryukyu Is.
 15380 WRUL, Boston, USA
 15385 DZF3, Manila, P.I.
 15385 OX460, Montevideo, Urug.
 15385 Moscow, USSR
 15390 BBC, London, Eng.
 15390 Moscow, USSR
 15395 Radio Liberty, Germany
 15400 RTF, Paris, France
 15400 RAI, Rome, Italy
 15405 Cologne, Germany
 15405 Moscow, USSR
 15407 Paramaribo, Surinam
 15410 Prague, Czechoslovakia
 15410 Radio Liberty, Germany
 15410 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
 15415 AFRS, Munich, Germany
 15415 Budapest, Hungary
 15417 Peking, China
 15417 BBC, London, Eng.
 15420 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 15420 Madrid, Spain
 15420 Moscow, USSR
 15425 VXL15, Perth, Aus.
 15425 Hilversum, Neth.
 15430 Peking, China
 15430 Cairo, UAR
 15430 Moscow, USSR
 15435 BBC, London, Eng.
 15435 BBC, Singapore
 15440 VOA, Munich, Germany
 15440 Moscow, USSR
 15445 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 15445 Hilversum, Neth.
 15447 BBC, London, Eng.
 15450 Komsomolsk, USSR
 15465 Paramaribo, Surinam
 15470 Moscow, USSR
 15475 Cairo, UAR
 15480 Peking, China
 15480 AIR, Delhi, India
 15485 Peking, China
 15555 Peking, China
 15610 Peking, China
 17605 Peking, China
 17675 Peking, China
 17690 Cairo, UAR
 17695 BBC, London, Eng.

Kcs. Call and Location

17700 BBC, London, Eng.
 17700 Moscow, USSR
 17705 AIR, Delhi, India
 17705 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
 17710 VLG17, Melbourne, Aus.
 17710 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 17710 Moscow, USSR
 17715 BBC, London, Eng.
 17715 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
 17720 Peking, China
 17720 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 17720 Radio Liberty, Germany
 17720 Moscow, USSR
 17722 Sao Jose dos Campos, Braz.
 17725 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17725 AIR, Delhi, India
 17730 BBC, London, Eng.
 17730 Radio Liberty, Germany
 17735 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17735 KCBR, Delano, Calif.
 17735 HVJ, Vatican City
 17740 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 17740 BBC, London, Eng.
 17740 Moscow, USSR
 17745 BCB, London, Eng.
 17745 Karachi, Pakistan
 17745 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 17747 Peking, China
 17750 WRUL, Boston, USA
 17750 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
 17750 Moscow, USSR
 17755 Prague, Czechoslovakia
 17755 BCB, London, Eng.
 17760 WGED, Schenectady, USA
 17760 AIR, Delhi, India
 17760 Moscow, USSR
 17765 RTF, Paris, France
 17765 Peking, China
 17770 RAI, Rome, Italy
 17770 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17770 KCBR, Delano, Calif., USA
 17773 Athens, Greece
 17775 Hilversum, Neth.
 17780 WBOU, New York, USA
 17780 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 17780 Moscow, USSR
 17785 HER7, Berne, Switz.
 17785 AIR, Delhi, India
 17788 Taipei, Formosa, China
 17790 BBC, London, Eng.
 17790 Prague, Czechoslovakia
 17790 AIR, Delhi, India
 17795 KGE1, San Fran., USA
 17795 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 17795 Moscow, USSR
 17795 CBRZ, Luanda, Angola
 17800 Helsinki, Finland †
 17800 RAI, Rome, Italy
 17800 Warsaw, Poland †
 17805 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17805 DZ16, Manila, P.I.
 17810 BBC, London, Eng. †
 17810 AIR, Delhi, India
 17810 Hilversum, Neth.
 17810 Moscow, USSR
 17815 Prague, Czechoslovakia
 17815 Cologne, Germany
 17815 KCBR, Delano, Calif.
 17815 Moscow, USSR †
 17815 ZL4, Wellington, N.Z.
 17825 Ankara, Turkey
 17825 JOA17, Tokyo, Japan
 17825 Oslo, Norway
 17825 Moscow, USSR
 17830 AIR, Delhi, India
 17830 WDSI, New York, (VOA)
 17835 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 17835 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17840 VLB17, Melbourne, Aus.
 17840 Horby, Sweden †
 17840 Moscow, USSR
 17840 HVJ, Vatican City
 17845 Brussels, Belgium
 17845 Cologne, Germany
 17845 WRUL, Boston, USA
 17850 RTF, Paris, France
 17850 Moscow, USSR
 17855 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
 17855 JOA17, Tokyo, Japan
 17855 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17860 Brussels, Belgium
 17860 KCBR, Delano, Calif.
 17860 Damascus, UAR
 17865 Radio Liberty, Germany
 17870 BBC, London, Eng.
 17870 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 17875 PRL2, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 17875 Cologne, Germany

Kcs. Call and Location

17875 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17880 Lisbon, Portugal
 17880 Tunis, Tunisia
 17880 Komsomolsk, USSR
 17880 Moscow, USSR
 17885 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17888 Taipei, Formosa, China
 17890 HCJB, Quito, Ecuador
 17890 BBC, London, Eng.
 17895 VLK42, Seoul, Korea
 17892 Voice of Free Africa
 17895 Lisbon, Port.
 17895 Moscow, USSR
 17900 Peking, China
 17920 Cairo, UAR
 18080 BBC, London, Eng.
 21450 Prague, Czechoslovakia
 21450 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
 21460 KCBR, Delano, Calif.
 21460 WRUL, Boston, USA
 21470 BBC, London, Eng.
 21480 Hilversum, Neth.
 21485 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 21485 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 21490 BBC, London, Eng.
 21495 Cologne, Germany
 21495 Lisbon, Port.
 21495 DZ18, Manila, P.I.
 21500 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 21505 WDSI, New York, USA
 21505 Moscow, USSR
 21510 Brussels, Belgium
 21515 HVJ, Vatican City
 21520 HER8, Berne, Switz.
 21525 WBOU, New York, USSR
 21530 BBC, London, Eng.
 21535 ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia
 21540 VLD21, Melbourne, Aus.
 21540 WBOU, New York, USA
 21550 BBC, London, Eng.
 21550 Moscow, USSR
 21560 Rome, Italy
 21565 Hilversum, Neth.
 21570 WBOU New York (VOA)
 21575 Moscow, USSR
 21580 RTF, Paris, France
 21590 Karachi, Pakistan
 21590 WGED, Schenectady, USA
 21600 VLD21, Melbourne, Aus.
 21600 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 21605 AIR, Delhi, India
 21605 HE19, Berne, Switz.
 21610 WLWO Cincinnati (VOA)
 21615 BBC, London, Eng.
 21620 RTF, Paris, France
 21620 AIR, Delhi, India
 21620 Tokyo, Japan
 21625 Moscow, USSR
 21630 BBC, London, Eng.
 21640 BBC, London, Eng.
 21650 Cologne, Germany
 21650 AIR, Delhi, India
 21650 WDSI, New York, USA
 21655 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 21660 BBC, London, Eng.
 21665 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 21670 Oslo, Norway
 21675 BBC, London, Eng.
 21680 VLC21, Melbourne, Aus.
 21685 Dacca, Pakistan
 21685 WDSI, New York, USA
 21700 AIR, Delhi, India
 21700 Lisbon, Port.
 21705 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
 21710 BBC, London, Eng.
 21720 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 21730 Brussels, Belgium
 21735 Cologne, Germany
 21740 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 21740 BBC, London, Eng.
 21740 KCBR, Delano, Calif., USA
 21745 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 25610 Hilversum, Neth.
 25630 KCBR, Delano, Calif., USA
 25650 BBC, London, Eng.
 25670 BBC, London, Eng.
 25720 BBC, London, Eng.
 25735 VLY25, Melbourne, Aus.
 25750 BBC, London, Eng.
 25800 Paradys, S. Afr.
 25840 BBC, London, Eng.
 25880 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
 25900 Oslo, Norway
 25920 BBC, London, Eng.
 26040 WBOU, New York, USA
 25950 WBOU, New York, USA
 26080 BBC, London, Eng.

Canadian Short-Wave—Domestic and International

*Transmitter at Sackville, New Brunswick

Kc. C.L. Location

5970 CBNX St. John's, Nfld.
 5970 CKNA Montreal, Que.*
 5990 CHAY Montreal, Que.*
 6005 CFXC Montreal, Que.
 6010 C1CX Sydney, N.S.
 6030 CFYP Calgary, Alta.
 6060 CKRZ Montreal, Que.*
 6070 CFRX Toronto, Ont.
 6080 CKFX Vancouver, B.C.
 6090 CBFW Montreal, Que.
 6090 CKOB Montreal, Que.*

Kc. C.L. Location

6130 CHNX Halifax, N.S.
 6160 CBUX Vancouver, B.C.
 6160 CHAC Montreal, Que.*
 9520 CBRF Montreal, Que.*
 9585 CKLP Montreal, Que.*
 9610 CBRX Montreal, Que.*
 9610 CHLS Montreal, Que.*
 9630 CBF0 Montreal, Que.*
 9630 CKLO Montreal, Que.*
 9710 CHLR Montreal, Que.*
 9740 CHFO Montreal, Que.*

Kc. C.L. Location

11705 CBFY Montreal, Que.
 11705 CKXA Montreal, Que.*
 11720 CBFL Montreal, Que.*
 11720 CHOL Montreal, Que.*
 11760 CBFA Montreal, Que.*
 11760 CKRA Montreal, Que.*
 11900 CKEX Montreal, Que.*
 11945 CKEX Montreal, Que.*
 15090 CKLX Montreal, Que.*
 15105 CKUS Montreal, Que.*
 15190 CBFZ Montreal, Que.*
 15190 CKFX Montreal, Que.*

Kc. C.L. Location

15235 CKSR Montreal, Que.*
 15275 CKBR Montreal, Que.*
 15320 CKCS Montreal, Que.*
 17710 CHSB Montreal, Que.*
 17735 CHRX Montreal, Que.*
 17820 CKNG Montreal, Que.*
 17845 CHYX Montreal, Que.*
 21600 CKRP Montreal, Que.*
 21710 CHLA Montreal, Que.*

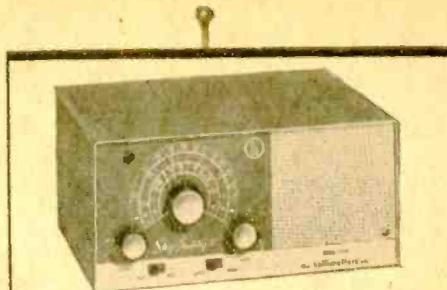
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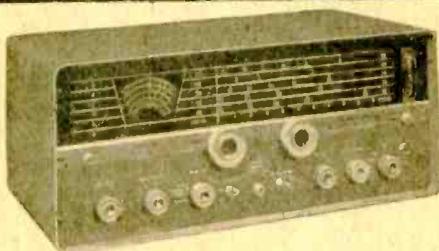
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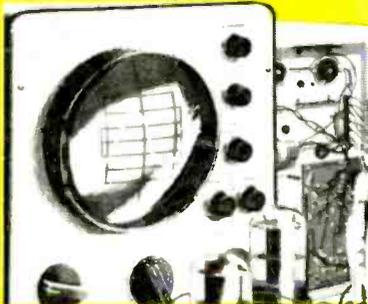
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