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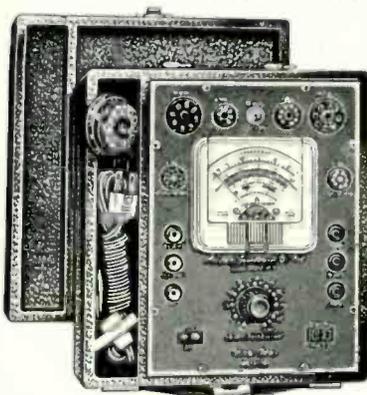
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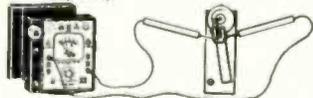
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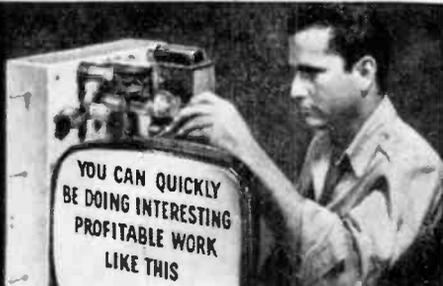
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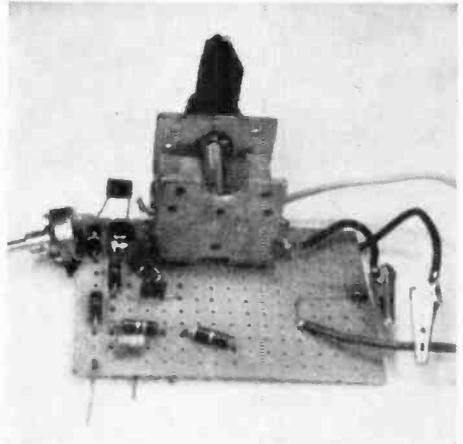
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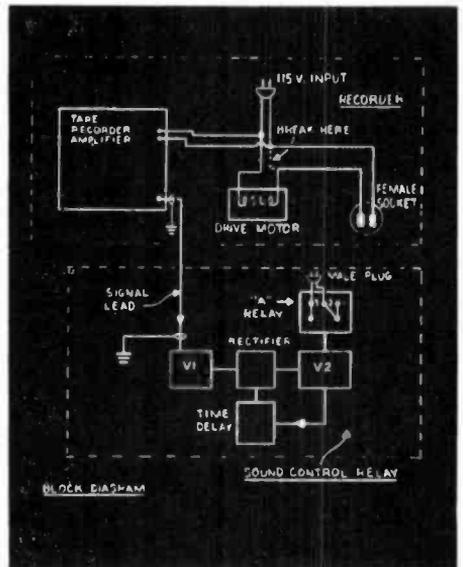
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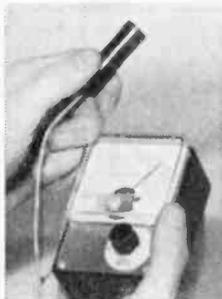
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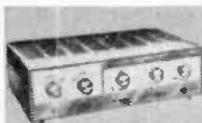
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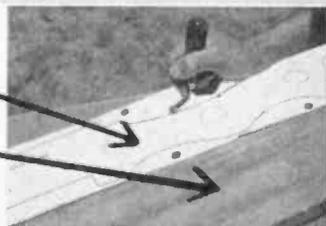
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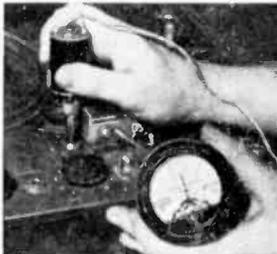
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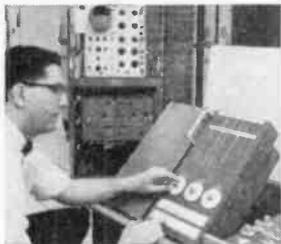
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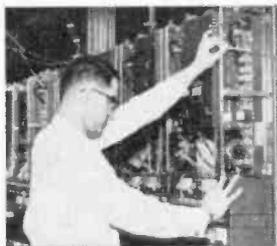
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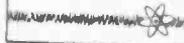
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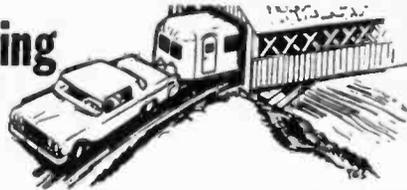
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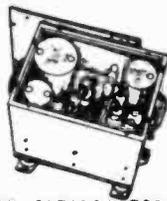


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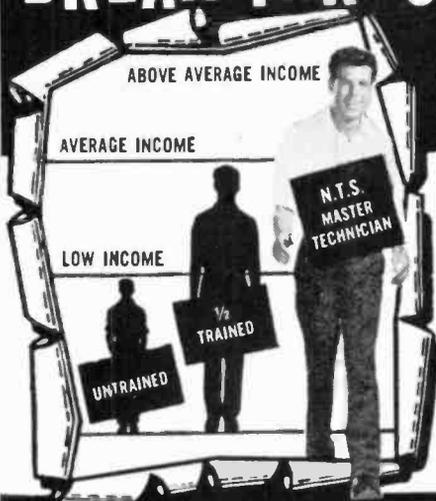
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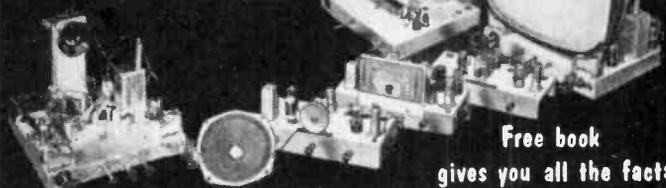
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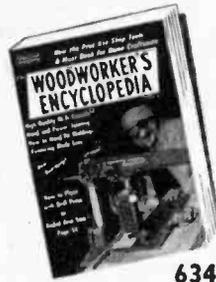
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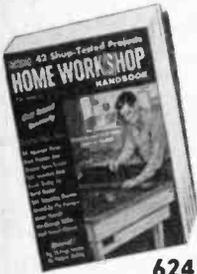
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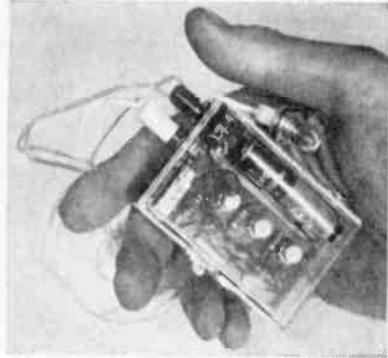
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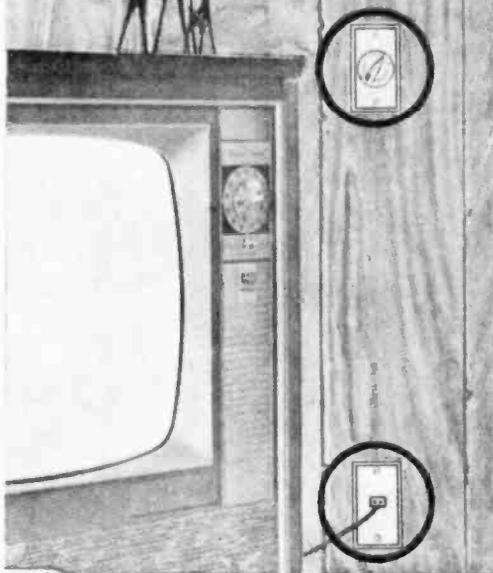
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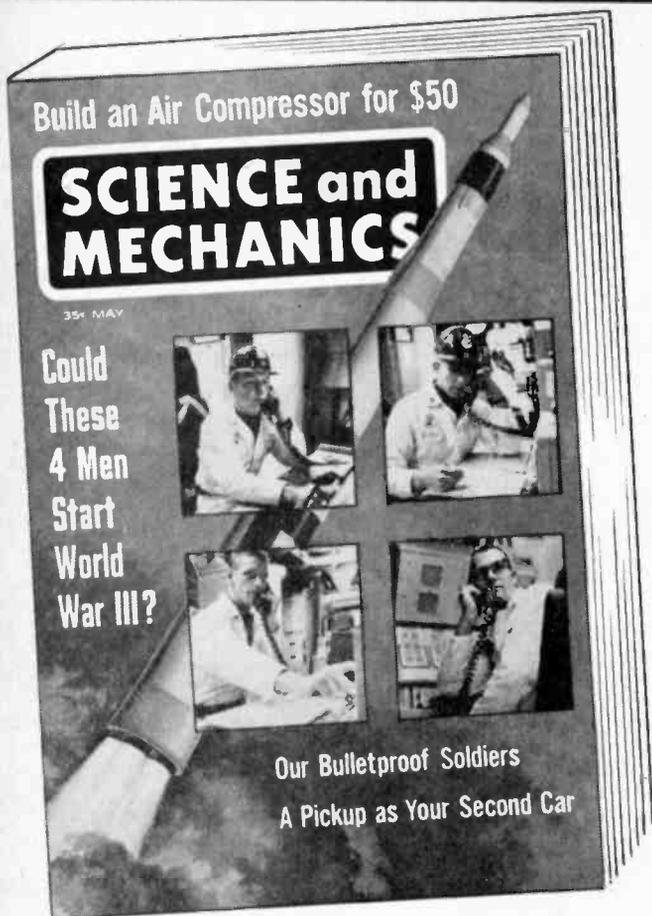
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There's Something Wrong!

AS A JUDGE at a science fair, I had the opportunity to speak to many electronically-oriented boys and girls. One incident last year stands out in my memory.

There was a young man who had prepared an elaborate display on the Esaki diode. His presentation left no doubt whatever that there wasn't a thing about tunnel diodes that this lad didn't know. He knew how they worked, what made them work, how and when they were invented, and how they could be used! By leading the discussion into more general electronic terms, we found out a disturbing fact. This boy *did not know the resistor color code!*

This brings us back to our early days of working in an electronic research laboratory, along with other technicians and a few high-powered electronics engineers. Now some of these engineers had Ph.Ds in electronics, and could E-I the very dickens out of R, but *didn't know how to solder properly!*

It's true that in an age of specialization such as ours, we can't devote too much time to the generalities. After all, the schools consider themselves fortunate to have enough time to devote different courses to the EEs than to the ChEs or CEs! At the same time, industry complains that the schools do not fully train the graduate. Many firms run courses for graduates hired.

The answer to the problem is an obvious one. If industry screams that the schools aren't doing their job, and the schools complain that they haven't sufficient time to turn out specialists, the electronically inclined youth must take the resistor by its leads and prepare himself!

How can you do this? Learn the fundamentals. Even though you may not be directly interested in communications engineering, get a ham license. Build your own equipment. This will teach you many of the shop practices, and several of the design techniques. Set up and construct the *basic* experiments in electronics so that you can see and understand them, rather than simply read about them in the text books.

If all our youngsters will come to the universities prepared with this knowledge, the schools will have to spend less time on teaching the basics. More time can be spent on the advanced details then, and everybody will benefit.

By the way . . . Books like this can assist in your training!

Byron G. Webb

IDENTIFY THAT DX

By C. M. STANBURY

TEN-FIFTY-EIGHT p. m. EST. The tinkle of a music box on 2326 kc received by an east coast DXer. The static was heavy and even though the ensuing transmission was in English, the identification announcements were lost. Despite this, he was able to identify this rare piece of low band DX as Radio South Africa.

How? Via its interval signal, that music box. And by this method almost any rare catch can eventually be identified.

A classic example of the interval signal ("IS" in SWL jargon) is NBC's chimes. Whenever an American hears these, he knows that the station tuned is an affiliate of the National Broadcasting Co. However, with this major exception, IS are rare in United States and Canadian broadcasting. To the south, about one out of every two Latin American broadcast band stations have interval signals, and the practice is even more common in international broadcasting.

On the other hand, things are not quite as simple as they appear. Some stations use their IS only prior to sign-on so that listeners can tune them in accurately. Under these circumstances, the signal will be repeated for several minutes. A few of the larger broad-

casting organizations have two IS—one for tuning and the other for use between programs. Still other stations may use two at all times, for example, chimes plus a piece of music.

Armed with this knowledge you are ready to tackle the unknown in DX. Of course, to use this method, the interval signal must be heard. This involves careful and continuous monitoring of the target stations. (Lazy readers are excused—DX isn't for you.) Once the IS is heard, write down a description immediately so that no detail is lost. Be sure you put down every detail possible.

Some interval signals are considerably more difficult to put on paper than others. A gong followed by four ascending chimes is a cinch but you'll run into IS that are nothing more than pieces of music which you just have to remember. This isn't nearly as hard as it sounds, especially if you have any kind of musical ear. Further, a partial description can sometimes still be written. The IS of the Swiss Broadcasting Corp. is a lullaby suggesting the rocking of the sea (even though the nation is completely land locked!).

All of this would be simplified via a tape recorder but we are assuming the reader is

Q
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AT 550/6005 G.M.T. ON 17th August, 1962

FOR CHIEF ENGINEER
H.W. ...

Figure 2 SAMPLE INTERVAL SIGNAL LOG

COUNTRY	STATION	INTERVAL SIGNAL	NOTES	KC/S
COLOMBIA	La Voz de Bogota	Bar of lively Latin dance music	Immediately preceding ID	5960
DOMINICAN REP.	R. Santo Domingo	Musical selection played slowly upon a harp	Announcements superimposed	5970
EGYPT	R. Free Africa	Slow resounding drum beats forming an intricate pattern.	S/on & S/off	17895
FR. GUIANA	R. Cayenne	Guitar	S/on	6175
GUATEMALA	R. Nacional de Quetzaltenango	Two long drawn out chimes		11700
NETHERLANDS	R. Nederland	Deep voiced bells followed by beep type time signal	Prior to S/on	11730
SOUTH AFRICA	R. South Africa (also commercial service Springbok R.)	Music box	Prior to S/on and briefly during some station breaks	15080
SWEDEN	R. Sweden	7 notes on a music box followed by clock striking	Prior to S/on	11705
SWITZERLAND	Swiss Shortwave Service	Lullaby suggesting rocking of sea	Prior to S/off	6165
(many)	Voice of America	"Columbia the Gem of the Ocean"		6155

NOTES: R.—Radio. Most of these stations use many frequencies. See WHITE'S RADIO LOG for further listings.

an average SWL who has to make do with the equipment available. Finally, while logging a mystery station, be sure to put down all the details necessary for sending a report after you identify it—signal strength, interference (either from static or other stations) and program details to authenticate your reception.

Begins the Hunt: First check the same frequency on the following day at the same time. Your target may show up again and you'll know whether it is the same station by the IS. If it doesn't show for the next couple days, checks should still be made once weekly on the same day of the week that you originally encountered it.

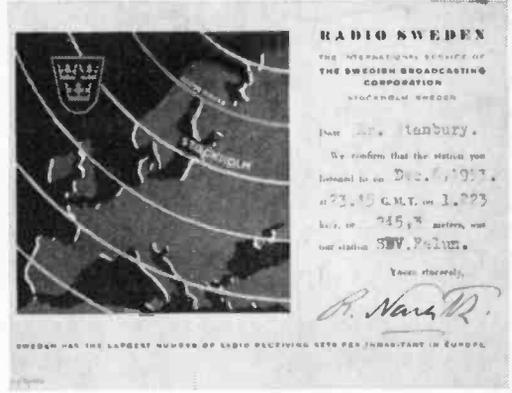
Check the SW broadcast bands immediately above and below the original frequency range. If your station was near the low end of the SW spectrum, the band above is most important. If your mystery station was on 90 meters, the band to check would be 60 meters (see WHITE'S RADIO LOG for a list of the bands). If, while tuning 60, a similar program is heard, stop and listen for the interval signal (and of course the identification too). At

short wave's upper reaches the process is reversed, the DXer works down instead of up.

Finally, one may stumble upon the mystery signal again while tuning for something entirely different. Such a surprise really puts an extra thrill into DXing. How often does it happen? Well that depends directly upon how much and how carefully one listens.

For the beginner, this whole process will probably seem like a tremendous task. But after DXing a while everything becomes considerably easier. Not only do you develop your ear but you build up your store of interval signals. Those of the larger broadcast organizations, such as Radio Moscow and the Voice of America (which has relays in such far away countries as Greece and Ceylon), you will recognize at once.

However, to take full advantage of your DXing hours, a complete reference log of all interval signals must be kept. A basic form, such a log is shown in Fig. 2. It should contain station name, country, complete description of IS, all other pertinent notes—was it used at sign-on, sign-off or in mid-transmis-



sion?, is this the home or foreign service?—and it's a good idea to also include the frequency on which the IS was noted.

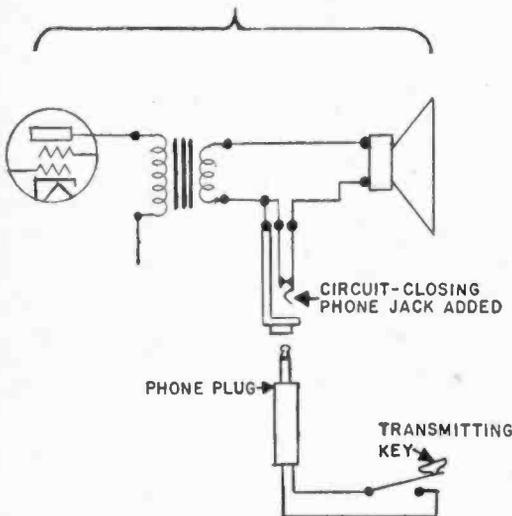
After a healthy list of interval signals has been assembled, it's time to make a cross index. First alphabetically by country which is particularly helpful for those nations having only one broadcast organization. Best for this purpose is a loose leaf note book. At least one page (both sides of the sheet) should be

allocated for each letter of the alphabet. Later, individual pages can be replaced with rearranged sheets or additional pages inserted into the lineup.

Another method, much more complicated but equally useful, is an alphabetical arrangement by IS type. For example: chimes, drums, gongs, musical notes, musical selections, etc. Endless varieties are possible here, depending upon the time each SWL has.

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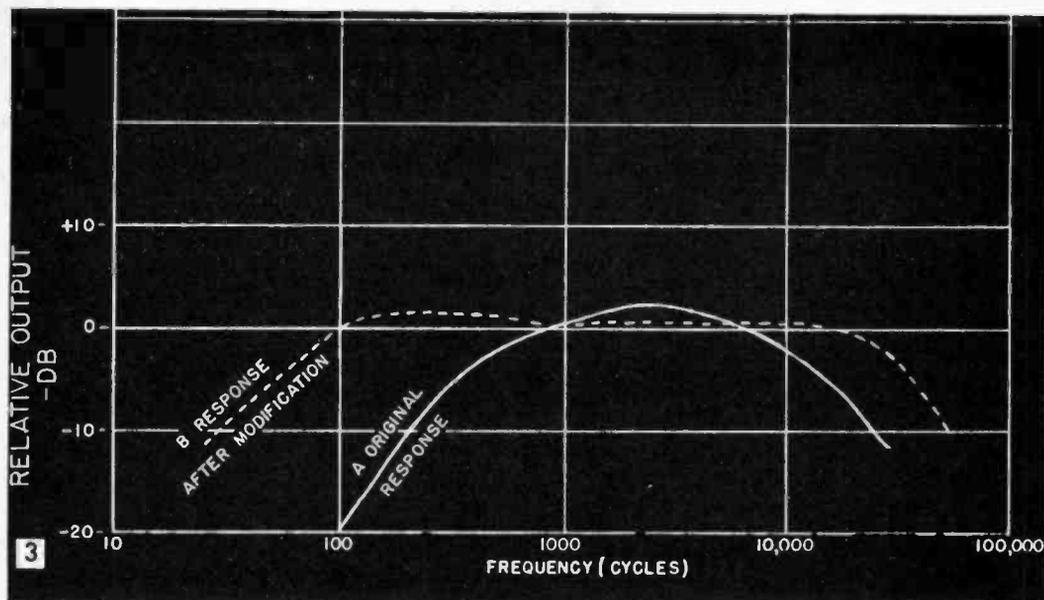


SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

EVERYBODY knows that you can practice receiving the code by listening to code transmissions on a short wave receiver. Did you know that you can practice sending code on the same receiver?

Tuning across the short-wave bands you will hear many steady noises and tones such as radiophoto transmissions, unbroken CW tones, unmodulated carriers, heterodynes and hum. To practice sending code, simply tune in one of these steady tones and break it up into dots and dashes by means of a transmitting key plugged into the voice coil circuit of the speaker, as shown in the diagram on this page. Mount a standard circuit-closing phone jack on the rear of the radio, and wire it as shown.

Some of the tones are quite pleasing to listen to, and you can have group practice by tuning the volume up loud. This trick is not recommended with ac-dc radios having one side of the speaker voice coil connected to the chassis, unless you isolate the speaker from the chassis. The installed jack can also be used for plugging in a series connected extension speaker for listening to short-wave in another room.—ART TRAUFFER.



Tricks for Improving Amplifier Frequency Response

You can improve an audio amplifier inexpensively. Special problems that might arise and a step-by-step treatment for a transistor audio amplifier are shown

By FORREST H. FRANTZ, SR.

THE frequency response of an audio amplifier can be improved. Most inexpensive amplifiers are nearly flat at mid-frequency. The problem boils down to extending the range of response at the low and high frequency ends of the audio spectrum. Figure 3 shows the before and after frequency response of a transistor audio amplifier which received the treatment described here. The improvement is considerable.

Extending low response: Low frequency response may be improved by increasing the size of interstage coupling capacitors and by increasing the size of cathode (or emitter for transistor circuit) bypass capacitors. Figure 1 shows the capacitors in a typical circuit schematic. In general, use .1 mfd. to 1 mfd. coupling capacitors for tube circuits and 10 mfd. to 30 mfd. capacitors for transistor circuits. Use 100 mfd. bypasses for tube cathode or transistor emitter bypass circuits. Voltage ratings of replacement capacitors should be

equal to or greater than those of the original capacitors.

Extending high response: High frequency response may be improved by removing signal bypass capacitors in tube plate (and transistor collector) circuits. Circuit location is shown in the schematic diagram (Fig. 2). These capacitors are usually designed into inexpensive amplifier circuits to give the apparent effect of better low frequency response. Actually all the plate-emitter bypasses simply decrease the highs. Therefore the bass sounds louder in contrast.

Flattening the response curve: Extending frequency response range at the low and high frequency end of the audio spectrum will not necessarily provide flat response. However, the frequency range extension makes it possible to flatten response over a greater range of frequency.

The most accepted technique for flattening the frequency response of an amplifier is the

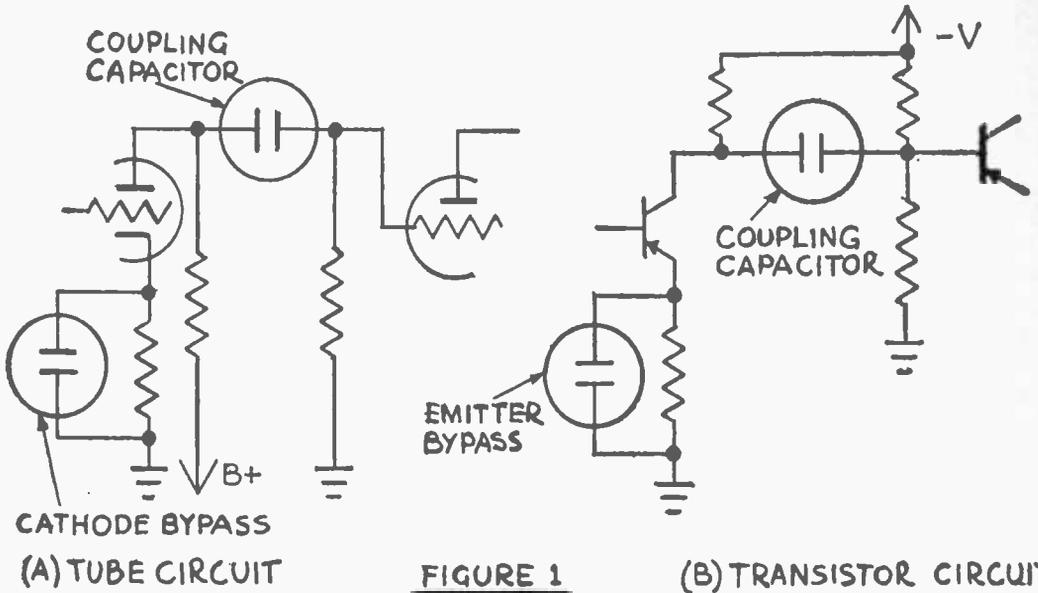


FIGURE 1

incorporation of negative feedback. This technique feeds a small portion of the output signal back into an early amplifier stage in opposite phase to the input signal at that point. A frequency component that ordinarily receives a greater amount of amplification in the basic amplifier receives a greater amount of cancellation in the amplifier provided with feedback.

There are various ways to incorporate negative feedback. The method shown in Fig. 6, where feedback voltage is taken from the output transformer secondary and fed to the emitter of the second stage, is one of the easiest arrangements to use. The beauty of this approach is that you only interchange output transformer secondary connections if necessary to obtain phase reversal. The output transformer in inexpensive amplifiers is the greatest contributor to poor frequency response, and hence should be included in the feedback loop. Note that the cathode or emitter bypass capacitor must be removed at the feedback point if a bypass originally was provided in the circuit.

Special problems: Special problems may arise when you improve the frequency response of an amplifier.

If the amplifier is ac or ac-dc operated, low frequency response extension may show up poor filtering and shielding. In this event you may have to increase the size of power supply filter capacitors, and you may have to shorten grid leads. In some cases the grid lead of the first audio stage will have to be shielded.

If the plate leads of the output audio stage pass too close to input stage (particularly grid) leads, the removal of plate bypass capacitors may cause positive feedback which is manifested as squealing or a tendency to squeal at the higher frequencies. You can eliminate this difficulty if it occurs by shortening and re-dressing leads. This difficulty will rarely be encountered in transistor amplifiers due to the low impedance levels involved.

A typical modification: The ready made Lafayette transistor amplifier PK-522 has attracted a lot of interest in experimenter

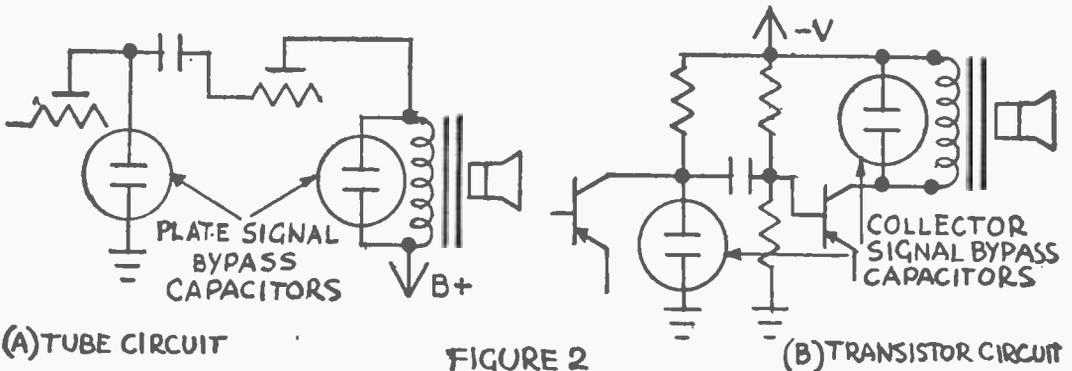
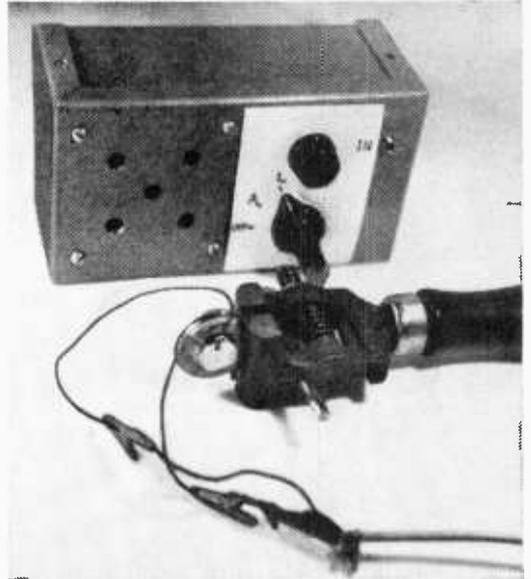


FIGURE 2

Build the Amplagimik

The Amplagimik—a source of audible sound and a utility test amplifier—will be a valuable addition to your shop equipment. A “ready-built” amplifier is the heart of the instrument which you can build for less than \$10

By FORREST H. FRANTZ SR.



You can use the Amplagimik for testing microphones. Lock the microphone in a vise and measure output.

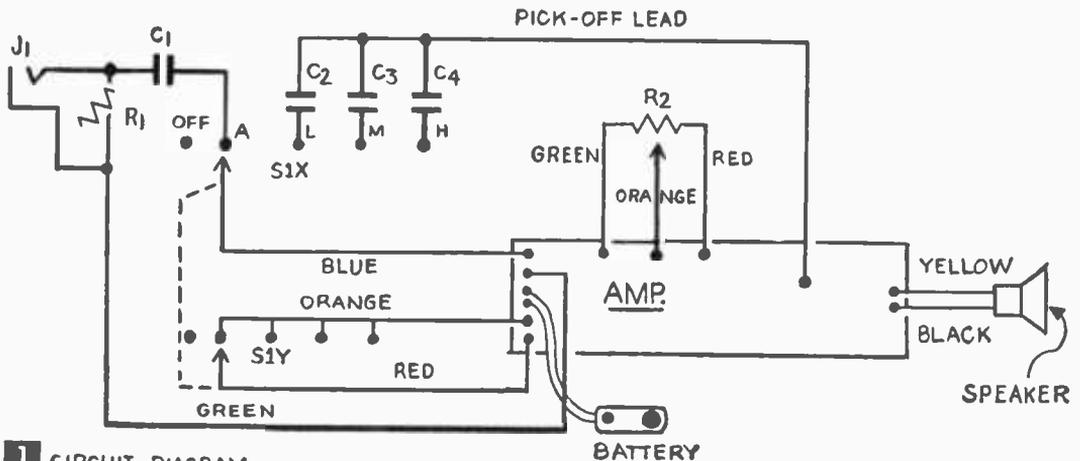
THE Amplagimik (Amplifier and Audible Generating Gadget) can be used as a utility test amplifier, an audio signal tracer, a microphone tester, and an audible tone generator.

How It Works: With the Amplagimik switch set to Position A., Capacitor C1 is connected in series with the amplifier and jack J1 (Fig. 1). In this position the unit functions as an amplifier and R2 is the gain control. It may be used as a utility amplifier for radio tuners or microphones, an audio signal tracer, an ac bridge null amplifier, or for any of the other numerous functions which an audio amplifier can perform.

With the Amplagimik switch in the L, M,

or H position, a low, medium, or high frequency audible tone is generated. Capacitors C2, C3, and C4 are the respective feedback capacitors which turn the amplifier into a sound generator. Vernier frequency control is provided by R2. In this mode of operation the Amplagimik may be used to test microphones or any other test requiring audible sound.

Construction: Lay out and drill the front of the aluminum miniature case as in Fig. 2. Fasten the back with the self-tapping screws provided prior to drilling. This will minimize the chances of messing up the case during the drilling operation. Clean burrs from the edges of the holes and remove chips from the case.



1 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

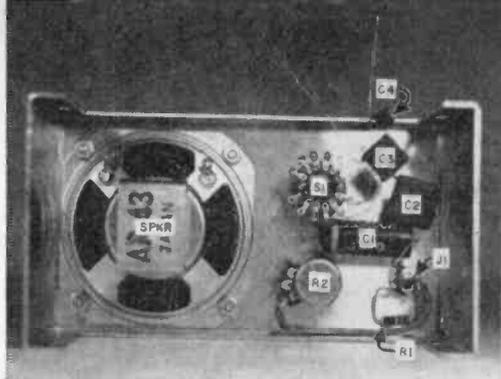


Fig. 3: Begin the wiring after placing the parts as shown in the photograph. Solder all connections.

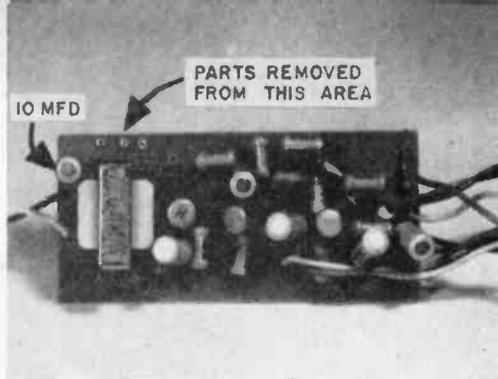


Fig. 4: Modify the circuit board on the amplifier. Carefully remove the unused components (See text).

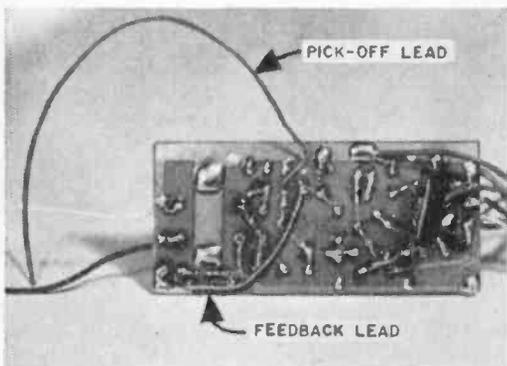


Fig. 5: Adding the pick-off lead and the feedback lead. Dress the feedback lead close to the chassis.

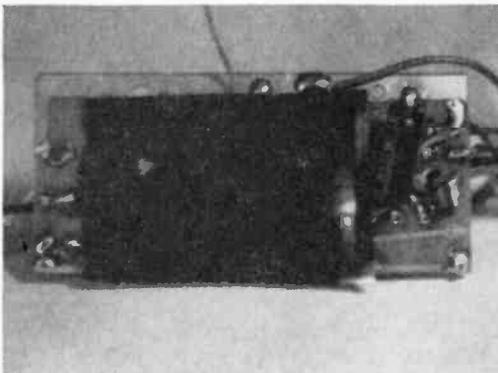
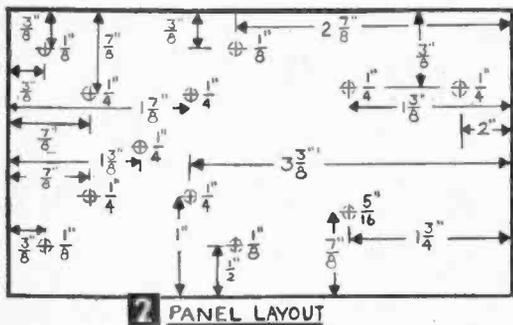
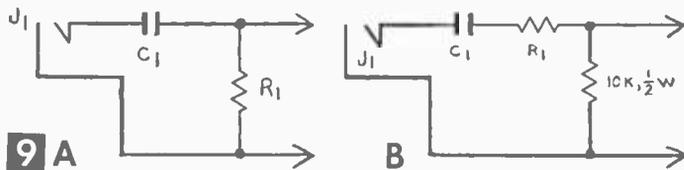
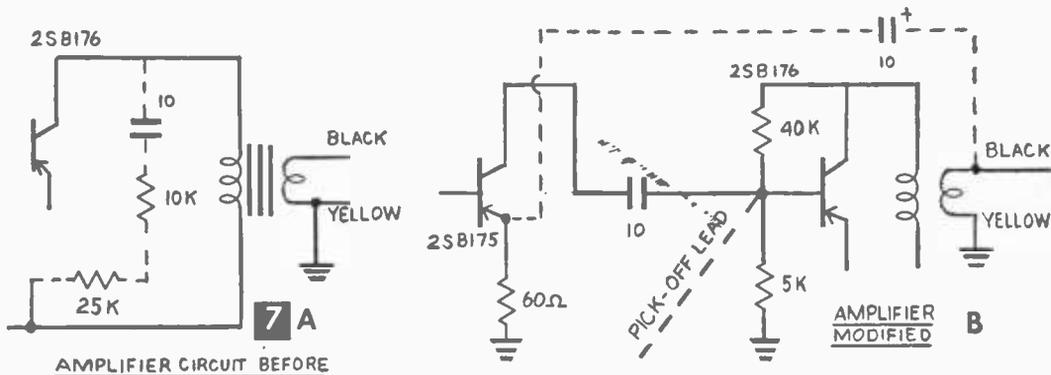


Fig. 6: Tape the entire back of the circuit board to prevent short circuits when it is installed in the box.





Next, mate the front case assembly and the modified amplifier connections. Figs. 1 and 8 give details. The battery should be wedged against the end of the case with a small piece of sponge rubber inserted between the speaker magnet frame and the battery. The amplifier fits over the back of the speaker and the battery. A short piece of wire passing inside the speaker magnet frame must be brought up through the two large holes to the top side of the amplifier. This provides "first order" anchoring for the amplifier. A small piece of sponge rubber fastened to the top of the output transformer with rubber cement will hold the amplifier firmly in place when the back is fastened.

Be sure to position the battery so that the self-tapping screws can't cause battery damage when you fasten the back of the case. The switch plate is a card $2 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. The

markings may be typed or hand lettered. (Fig. 10). Fasten with rubber cement or cellophane tape.

Deviations: The amplifier (A) input circuit shown in Fig. 1 was chosen to suit particular requirements. The arrangement shown in Fig. 9A is more desirable for general purpose use—particularly if there is a dc voltage component in the input signal. The input circuit shown in Fig. 9B is desirable if, in addition, you wish to have a higher input impedance. This arrangement causes a considerable reduction in amplifier gain.

The H position may sound bad on tone generation from a fidelity standpoint. If you find it to be extremely poor, you can increase the capacity of C4. The frequency range will decrease as you increase C4. You can lower the L and M ranges if you wish by making C2 and C3 respectively larger.

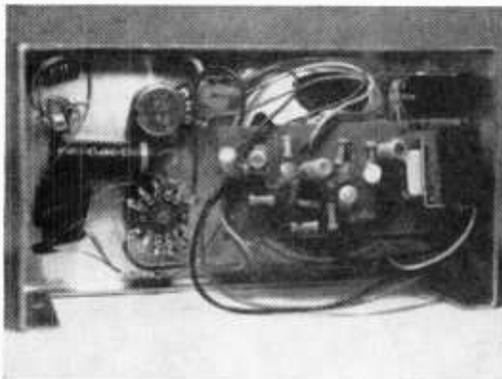


Fig. 8: Match up the case and amplifier connections and mount the amplifier inside the case. Use sponge rubber to secure components such as the battery.

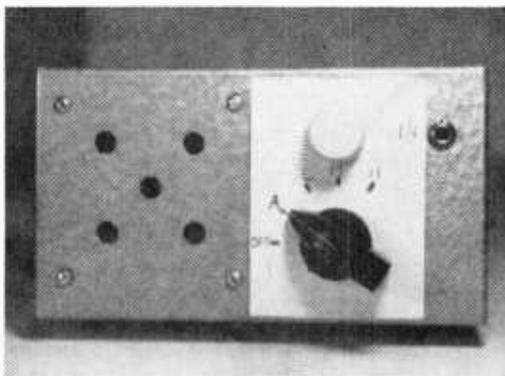


Fig. 10: Make up the switch plate from a piece of card. You can type or hand letter the information. Paste the card down to the panel with rubber cement.

2-in-1 Car Antenna

Use for both CB and broadcast, by adding a \$2 coupler

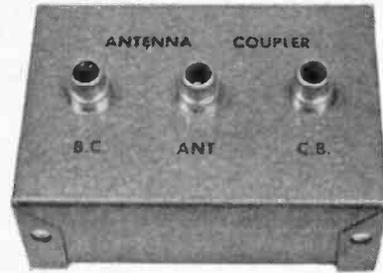
By JOE A. ROLF, K5JOK

DON'T overlook using one of the new compact cowl-mount citizens band antennas just because it means drilling a new fender hole, or discarding the broadcast whip! You can solve this problem with the two-dollar coupler shown in Fig. 1.

The surprisingly simple circuit is shown in Fig. 2. Briefly, here is how it works: Two tuned circuits are used, one consisting of C1 and L1 connected between the antenna and bc receiver, the other, C2 and L2, connected between the antenna and cb unit. C1-L1 resonates in the citizens band and the resultant impedance of the circuit isolates the bc receiver from the antenna at 27 mc. The impedance, however, is low at broadcast frequencies and the bc receiver is connected in normal fashion. Similarly, C2-L2 resonates in the broadcast band and isolates the cb unit from the antenna, while allowing normal operation in the citizens band.

A CU-2117A Bud Minibox is used to house the coupler and can be conveniently hung behind the dash when completed. Internal layout is shown in Fig. 3. The author used phono jacks in his unit, mainly to match connections peculiar to his equipment. Choose connectors compatible with your particular installation. Components are connected directly to the connectors and layout is not especially critical. Keep leads short however, and isolate each tuned circuit from the other as much as possible.

Adjustment is as simple as construction, but should be performed carefully to minimize possible losses. Tune the bc receiver to

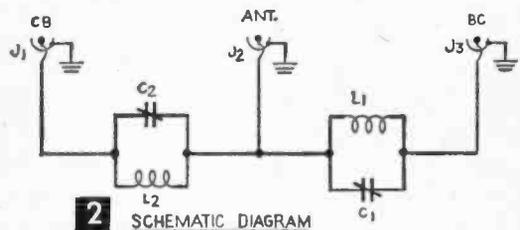
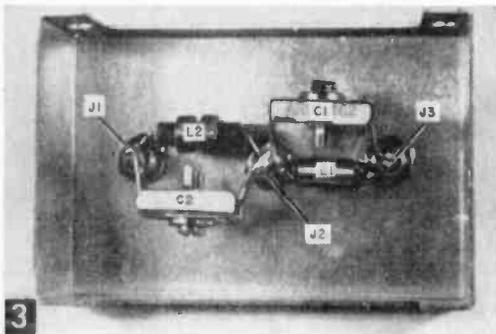


a weak station in the middle of the broadcast band and adjust C2 for maximum volume. If the bc receiver has not been aligned for use with your citizens band antenna, it may be necessary to touch up the antenna trimmer located on the side of the receiver. Adjust C1 with the aid of an S-meter, if your cb unit has one, or a field strength meter. Tune for maximum S-meter reading in the middle of the citizens band, or for best transmitter output on your favorite channel with the field strength meter. In absence of the above aids, C1 can be adjusted roughly by inserting a #47 dial lamp in place of the broadcast receiver and tuning for minimum brilliance. You will note that adjustment of C1 is more critical than that of C2. Always adjust C1 last.

Some losses are involved even when the coupler is properly adjusted, but the author has found that losses are too small to effect either mode of operation. In fact, the fraction of a watt output lost is well worth the advantage of being able to listen to the bc receiver and use the cb unit at the same time with a single antenna.

MATERIALS LIST—2-IN-1 CAR ANTENNA

Desig.	Size and Description
C1	5-80 mmf trimmer capacitor, Arco 462, or equivalent
C2	50-380 mmf trimmer capacitor, Arco 465, or equivalent
L1	1 microhenry RF choke, Miller 4602, or equivalent
L2	1 millihenry choke, Miller 4642, or equivalent
J1, J2, J3	Jacks, select to match existing installation
1	aluminum box, Bud CU2117A or equivalent



Parts locations inside the box reveals ample room for wiring and adjustments. All components mount on the connectors. Use connectors to fit present equipment.

Install a Tach for

Only \$22

By BILL McHUGH



After the kit is assembled, you connect one of the leads to an a-c power line to calibrate the needle setting for your car. A simple screwdriver adjustment completes the job.



Space between the dash and steering column on this import car was limited. But a good fit was made by mounting the housing casting backwards. Kit brackets also make over or under-dash mounting possible.

USUALLY we find tachs on the dash panels of sports cars or big trucks but we're hard to sell on the idea of installing a tachometer in the family sedan.

But a new assemble-it-yourself kit offered by Allied Radio is easy on the pocketbook, and we found it not too tough to assemble. It looks as though it could pay for itself if it helps ward off just one trip to the car hospital.

An electronic tach feeds on pulses from the distributor. Like a doctor's stethoscope, it counts engine heartbeats. With the usual kind of electronic tach found on the console in any well equipped garage, the mechanic reads engine speed while the car is standing still. This is fine for troubleshooting and tuneup, but a tach anchored to the garage tells you little about road performance.

Mount a tach on the dash and a glance at the dial gives you an immediate report on the engine performance, *while you're driving*. And of course, you can use it for tuning too.

The kit (Fig. 2) takes about a full evening to assemble. Instructions in the manual are very complete, include circuit theory, and even tell you how long to cut the wire leads on the parts. A good pair of diagonal wire cutting pliers and a small pencil-type electronic soldering iron are absolutely essential. You'll find it would be impossible to assemble the kit using the larger wand-type soldering irons because the parts are small

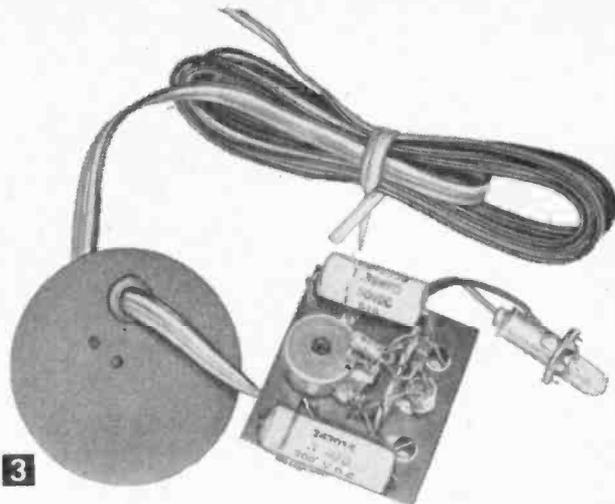
and mount closely together behind the meter case.

Use a Heat Sink when you solder the transistor and diodes. *Heat sink* is electronic jargon for an improvised clip or small long-nose plier with which you grip the wire lead of a small part. The idea is to make a good firm contact between the wire lead and a much larger mass of metal. When your soldering iron touches a nearby joint, heat travels down the wire lead and is absorbed instead of reaching the part itself and burning up the innards.

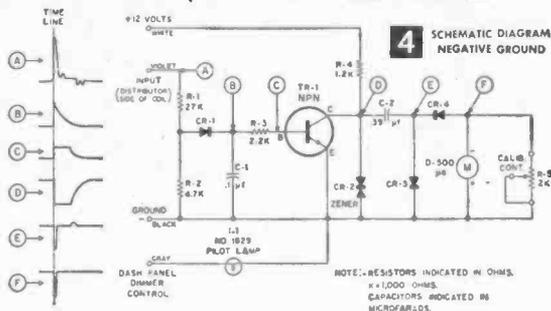
The complete electronic tach circuit mounts on a small plastic chassis board. When you've finished soldering the last part, you fasten the chassis to the meter posts and install a lamp through the back of the meter to illuminate the dial. A four-conductor cable feeds out the back of the assembly to the engine compartment.

Calibration has been engineered for simplicity. With most electronic tach circuits, you have to calibrate with a scope. The reason is that two, four, six, and eight cylinder systems deliver a different number of pulses per second. Variation in parts also dictates calibration. Allied Knight-Kit designers solve the problem by using your 60-cycle power line as a convenient frequency source, along with a special probe in the kit. You connect one of the four tach leads to the a-c line. The other leads run to the car battery and ground. A table indicates the setting on your dial that corresponds to the number of cylinders in your engine. Once you set the calibration control pot, you're ready to install the instrument permanently.

The kit comes in two distinctly different versions, one for 12- or 24-volt positive ground ignition, and the other for 12- or 24-volt negative ground cars. You can tell which kind of wiring is used in your car by checking to see which pole of your battery connects through a ground strap to the main frame. If your car runs on a 6-volt battery, you can use the tach but you'll need an auxiliary 9- or 12-volt bat-



3 Circuit wiring can be done in about three hours. Parts mount on a plastic chassis which fastens to the back of the meter dial. A built-in lamp illuminates the translucent dial.



tery. An unusual kit feature is zener diode regulation which provides 3% accuracy despite temperature or voltage variations.

Using the Tach. Most important of tuning adjustments is setting the carb for the engine's recommended idling speed. You may want to allow an extra loop of cable when you install your tach so that you can temporarily place it where you can see the dial while you work on the engine.

The tach acts as an auxiliary speedometer since engine speed in standard transmission cars is directly proportional to road speed. You can detect clutch slippage if the tachometer increases its reading more than the regular speedometer as you accelerate.

An extra red pointer on the dial can be set at any reference point. To get maximum fuel economy in standard shift cars, set the pointer at an rpm equivalent to 30-40% of maximum engine speed. Always accelerate until the tach needle lines up with the red pointer, shift at this speed and you'll save gas.

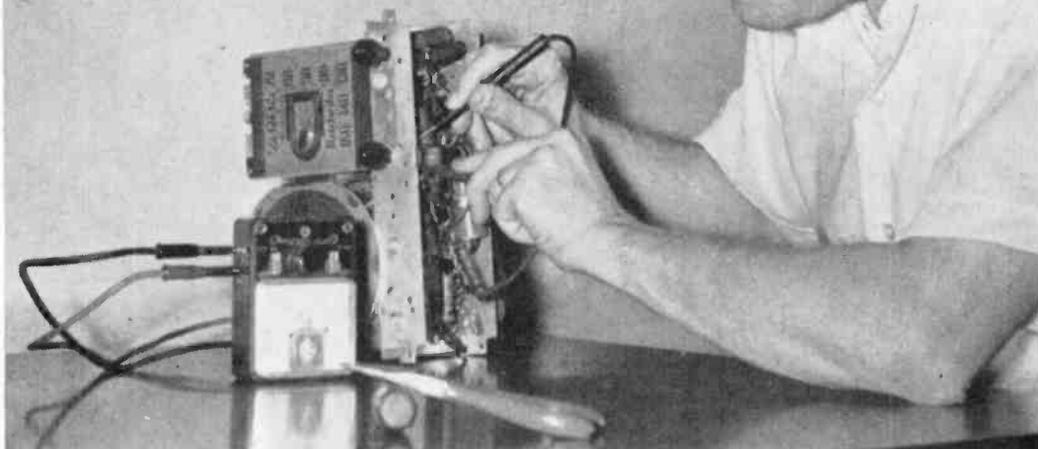
If you want maximum drag starts, determine your rpm value for fully developed horsepower. Then set the pointer at this rpm and accelerate until your engine is up to 110-120% more than max and then shift gears.

MATERIALS LIST—ELECTRONIC TACH

No. Req.	Size and Description
1	Catalog No. 83Y944 Knight Kit for 12- or 24-volt negative ground cars (\$21.95)
	or
1	Catalog No. 83Y980 Knight Kit for 12- or 24-volt positive ground cars (\$21.95)
1	9-volt radio battery with clips (required only on 6-volt cars)
* The above items available Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill. The Tach Kit Manual can be ordered separately (10 cents).	

How to Fix Your Own Radio

By **BERNIE KAMOROFF**



You don't need a big shop or elaborate equipment to make simple radio repairs. A small meter, a tube tester at the corner drug store, a bit of patience and some knowledge is all it takes. This story gives you the knowledge.

SUDDENLY, the sweet music disappears, and the radio goes dead. Naturally, you take a few tentative corrective steps, like slapping it on the side. No help. You hit it on the top. Still doesn't work. Should you try to repair it yourself or call a pro? Hmm . . . There's a big ol' tube-tester down at the corner drug store . . .

The important thing to remember is that you must know where to stop. Don't get in too deeply, or the repair bill to rehash your do-it-yourself attempt will exceed the cost of a new radio! Instead, work calmly, carefully and methodically.

About 80% of all radio troubles are tube troubles. Check the bottom or back of your set for a diagram showing the tube locations, so you can replace the tubes in the correct sockets. If there is none, make a picture of the chassis, using a circle for each tube location. Pull the tubes out gently, one at a time, and make a note of the tube number (usually frosted or etched on the top or side) in the appropriate circle. If you still have any doubts, you can use consecutive numbers and mark both tube and socket with a wax pencil. Many tyros in this game look at a black or silver spot in a tube and say "Hmm . . . burned." Nothing could be further from the

truth. The black or silver mark is caused when the tube is manufactured, and they burn out excess air by flashing the "getter." No, the only way to tell if a tube is good, is to test it on a tester. (By the way, a tube can "light" and still be bad!)

If you use the tester at a local drug store, test the tester first. Make sure that all the knobs on the tester read "O" in their minimum positions. Some of these birds deliberately set the knobs back so you get a lower reading than you should, and you wind up buying tubes you don't really need!

What happens if all the tubes check OK? Are you going to give up now? You don't have to. What you will need is called a VOM meter. Its full name is volt-ohm-milliammeter. These handy-dandies come in a wide range of sizes and types to fit your pocket or purse. Armed with this device, and with the radio disconnected from the wall outlet, follow the next steps. First decide on the symptom, and then localize the trouble. Replace the suspect part and when the radio perks up again, think of the money you've saved and enjoy the music!

No Sound At All:

1. Bad tube—May be in any circuit. Check all tubes for emission, leakage, and shorts.

2. **Bad rectifier**—Check all rectifiers with VOM as follows: Attach one lead from the VOM to the rectifier's anode and one to the cathode. Make note as to whether the needle moves or not. Reverse the leads and follow the same procedure. If the needle moves for both tests, or if it does not move for either test, the rectifier is bad. If the needle moves for one test, but not the other, the rectifier is good.
3. **Open circuited loop antenna**—Check for continuity with the VOM.
4. **Open transformer winding**—Check the power supply transformer and choke for continuity.
5. **No power**—Check line cord (or batteries), and fuses. Check switch on volume control.

Weak Sound Only:

1. **Bad tube**—Check, power supply and audio amplifier tubes.
2. **Bad potentiometer**—Check volume and tone controls for shorts, opens, and correct resistances.
3. **Bad speaker**—Check for continuity; also, check physical condition.
4. **Open circuited loop antenna**—Check continuity.

Distorted Sound:

1. **Bad tube**—Check all.
2. **Bad filter capacitor**—(The filter capacitor is the largest one and usually has more than two leads.) Check for shorts. *Warning:* Be sure to discharge the capacitor before touching it.
3. **Bad audio capacitor**—Check all capacitors in the audio amplifier section..

Static Sound:

1. **Bad tube**—Check all.
2. **Bad speaker connections**—Check wiring to speaker and speaker transformer.
3. **Loose ground connection**—There should be 100% continuity.
4. **Bad audio components**—Check audio bypass capacitor.
5. **Dusty tuner**—Clean dust from tuning capacitor plates.

Buzzing Noise:

1. **Poor dressing**—Check shielded wires and wires with long leads.
2. **Loose ground connection.**
3. **Shorted capacitor**—Check filter and bypass capacitors.
4. **Bad resistor**—Check for shorts and opens in grid circuits.

Hum:

1. **Bad audio amplifier or power supply tube.**
2. **Shorted filter capacitor.**
3. **Poor ground connection.**
4. **Tube leakage**—Check oscillator, mixer, and RF amplifier tubes.

Signal Only Over Part of Dial:

1. **Bad oscillator tube.**
2. **Shorted tuning capacitor.**

If the Fuse Blows:

1. **Bad tube**—Usually shorted power supply tube; check all filaments.
2. **Shorted filter capacitor.**
3. **Shorted rectifier.**
4. **Shorted transformer winding.** (This list does not include alignment problems because, (1), they are rare in a factory-built radio, and (2), they require rather expensive testing equipment.)

INFORMATION: If you are not sure where to begin working on your radio, you ought to obtain some information about your set. The simplest way to get this data is to write direct to the manufacturer. If your set is of recent date, he can probably supply you with the information you need—either free or at a very low charge.

However, if he cannot, there are other ways of securing this information. Supreme Publications (1760 Balsam Rd., Highland Park, Ill.), puts out data books containing specific service instructions, diagrams, etc., covering most popular radio sets since 1926. The books cost from \$2 to \$2.50, and each book deals with a separate year of manufacture.

Another company, Howard W. Sams (1720 E. 38th St., Indianapolis 6, Ind.), publishes the famous "Photofact" folder sets. Each folder contains service data concerning one receiver make and model, including schematics and photos of the chassis, troubleshooting hints, replacement parts, etc. The folders are available singly at \$1.95, in small sets, or in large filed groups. A complete index of all the folders since April, 1946, is available free on request.

Another problem you may encounter, especially when servicing very old radios, is the unavailability of certain parts. Many of the old four, five, and six prong tubes used in the "antique" sets are now obsolete and no longer available from regular tube outlets. There are, however, a number still around, and they are not hard to obtain. Many of the companies that deal in rebuilt, used tubes have the rare ones in stock, and at very low prices. Your local radio shop might also be able to dig up a few old ones for you if you ask. Some of the companies that sell the old tubes are:

Micro Electron Tube Co., Box 55, Park Station, Paterson 3, N.J.

Tru-Vac Electric Co., Harrison Ave., Box 107, Harrison, N. J.

Electronic Market, 3750 E. 10th Court, Hialeah, Fla.

Teltron Electric Co., 428 Harrison Ave., Harrison, N. J.

Video Electric Co., 9-15 6th St., Harrison, N. J.

We sent this report to the Heath Company, where It was reviewed by Al Robertson, amateur radio products manager for Heath.
His comments are in italics...

The Kit Parade

(Heathkit "Marauder" HX-10 Transmitter)

By ROSS R. OLNEY

ELECTRONICS engineer or average hobbyist, almost anyone can build the Heathkit Marauder, but it would help to be an electronics engineer (which I'm not). In fact, in the preliminary instructions it is noted that this is no kit to begin with, no "first attempt" as it were. The manufacturers suggest you warm up on simpler kits first (Heathkits, of course), then swing into the beautiful HX-10.

We had a letter from one delighted HX-10 owner who stated this was the first kit of any type that he had built. However, he was an old-timer and "homebrew" fan so this opening statement still is to be seriously considered.

But first, what is it we're building. The HX-10 Marauder is the transmitter that appears in the dreams of every amateur radio operator. It's a complete, desk top unit with CW, AM, FSK, LSB and USB modes of operation, and with every mode (except AM) operating on a full 180 watts input on all bands. Covering 80, 40, 20, 15, and 10 meter amateur bands, the HX-10 employs heterodyne conversion circuitry and a temperature-compensated VFO for maximum frequency stability.

Heterodyne circuit allows use of single range, low frequency VFO, thus adding to stability.

All modes are front panel switch selected with the function switch, which provides Off (which draws 4 watts due to the ever-burning VFO tubes), Standby, Push-to-talk and VOX, Spot and Manual positions. A spinner type tuning knob and a 10-in. slide rule scale are used for VFO tuning, with a gear ratio of 165-to-1 for excellent reset ability, tuning ease

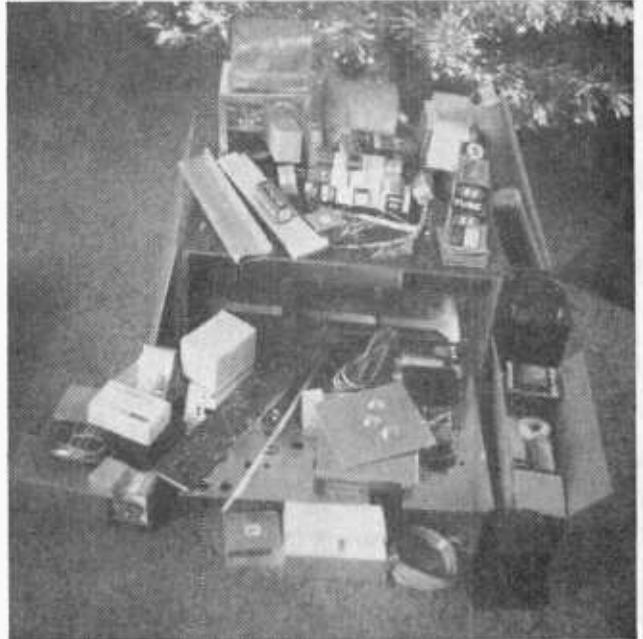


FIG. 1: Resistors, capacitors, tubes, coils, crystals and other things the builder probably won't even recognize until construction begins.

and minimum backlash (with HX-10's spring loaded dial).

Constant operation of VFO filaments does not significantly affect life (mine has been on a year now) and does wonders for warm-up stability.

All VOX controls in the Marauder are front panel mounted for easily adjustable operation to suit conditions. Twenty-one tubes are used, included rectifiers and voltage regulators. Silicon diodes are used in the bias supply for long life and trouble free operation.

All our HX-10 owners seem to prefer the "all-out-front" location of the controls.

If you don't understand some of these things, don't feel bad. Neither did I when I started the HX-10. Anyway, the idea was to see if I could build it cold, without extensive

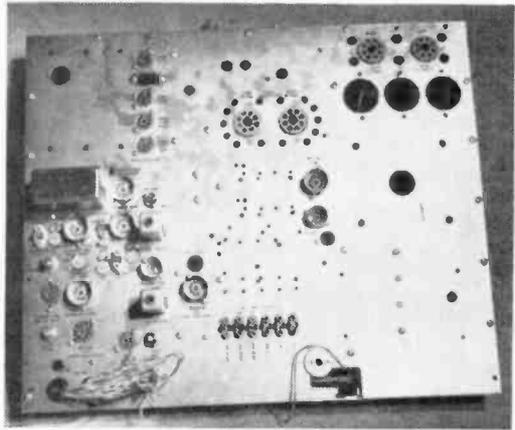
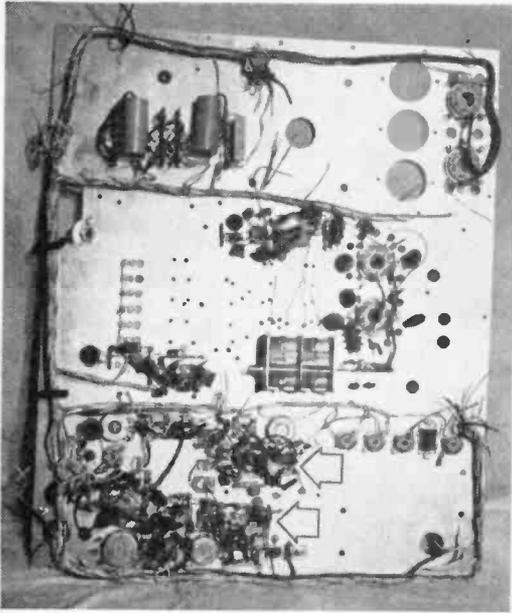


FIG. 3: Above, This is the wired chassis base assembly. The arrow shows the two backward mounted diodes, the only confusion resulting in error in construction.

FIG. 2: Left, Underside of the chassis top plate. The wiring at the arrow was the most complicated encountered, especially after mounting this plate on the base.

electronics experience. Actually, I had built a volt-ohm-meter in the past, but I didn't mention that to the editors of *RADIO-TV-EXPERIMENTER* and it did, in a way qualify me in the "warm-up" clause of the instructions.

If you know what a resistor looks like, have a vague idea what a power transformer does, are able to solder without splashing (and you'll see how important that is later) and know what "heat-sink" means, unpack the carton. Tear off the tape and witness the gee-whiz mess of parts you have (Fig. 2). Hundreds of them . . . thousands of them. Resistors that would put the electronics store to shame, tubes, capacitors, nuts and bolts, and all packed neatly in the 19x11x16-in. cabinet of soft green.

We like to think most customers are impressed by our kit packs and the array of quality parts and that "mess" is an unfair comment.

As with most kits, once you unpack the carton the damage is done. Even if you decided to chicken out, you couldn't get everything back in to return it. Wonder what they pay the genius who packs these things . . . ?

A result of careful planning by a group we call our "kit packing committee" which includes the fellow who sells us the boxes.

But let's take it step by step and see what happened to me, a real neophyte in the complicated electronics game. First thing was to complete the "dog" work, installing the terminal strips and grommets in the chassis base assembly. Duck soup (Fig. 3). Who says I can't qualify for my general ticket?

We stress in a kit of this size, that the builder work at a leisurely pace in a well-lighted,

comfortable area with plenty of table space. By working a few available hours at a time, the construction is the pleasure it's intended to be and there is minimum reason for error.

One thing did bother me at this point and that was finding the parts . . . and this early in the game, too. Perhaps they could be better identified in future kits, or at least better separated according to sack number, box number or something.

We are still working on this area of kit packing, but any solution will involve increased costs and kits are designed to save money by "doing-it-yourself."

Also at this point, I made my first (and only major) mistake, due to a parts substitution. Two 500 ma tubular silicon diodes were called for in the instructions and the part numbers did not match with the two in the kit. In the confusion, I managed to mount them backwards, later causing two surge resistors to burn out. No real harm done, other than to my pride before my wife, who was happily helping.

Always possible despite our best efforts, particularly where so many parts are involved. Defective parts from the supplier becomes somewhat of a problem since you can't 100% inspect resistors, capacitors, etc.

So on to the chassis top plate, where the real wiring began. Clear cut, concise instructions made the job easy. If each wire on each component had been 3 in. long . . . ? But then the transmitter would be 6x6 ft., so I skillfully managed the many solder connections successfully. And it was fun.

But, it is time consuming, which is the only difference between the HX-10 and any other

kit. Each step in any kit assembly project is simple in itself.

Note the pre-formed cable harness, a real help both time and nerve-wise.

Most customers have to strip hookup wire and a lot of long wire runs get messy unless they are laced.

My major mechanical problem, probably no news to experienced kit builders, came when I attached the chassis top plate to the base assembly. I suddenly found myself with a maze of wires and components right where rows of screws were to go. In fairness to Heath, I must admit that they previously specified dotted lines on the top plate as areas to be left free, but in many places I went over the lines because I just couldn't find any other available room. In any case I bent and pried and unsoldered and re-soldered and managed to line up the two parts, after which I re-checked all wiring for shorts. I figured I had it made until the next instruction called for the mounting of a long mode switch right down through the middle of my maze.

This is a little tricky but, with the harness running under the chassis top lip, the use of sheet metal screws (done in some cases) runs the risk of shorting the harness.

The job was really getting challenging. And at this point I wouldn't have quit for the price of the outfit. Others had done it without blowing every fuse in the neighborhood and so could I. I would suggest, however, that Heath either underline or italicize the "dotted line" instructions for clods like me.

With the mode switch, which calls for easy pre-wiring, construction became easier. Regarding all this wiring of the top plate, Heath has simplified the builder's job by not only calling out the value of the parts on the instructions, but also giving the individual colorcode of each part as it is used. It doubtless prevents many simple mistakes and also saves time until the builder has committed the various codes to memory.

They have also specified coffee breaks and resting periods during construction and with this I heartily concur. This is no job that jumps together just because you wave a soldering iron over it. It is a challenging job with a fine piece of equipment as the result, and it deserves your complete concentration (which you cannot give it by working too long at a stretch).

My earlier comment on this subject was premature.

The first of two missing parts panicked me in the wiring of the phone jack. A .01 mfd ceramic disc capacitor from jack to ground. And this does shake you. Either they made a mistake (and they hadn't so far), or you've connected a wrong part to a wrong part. You'll never know, friend, until you plug it in. At this point, to re-trace all steps

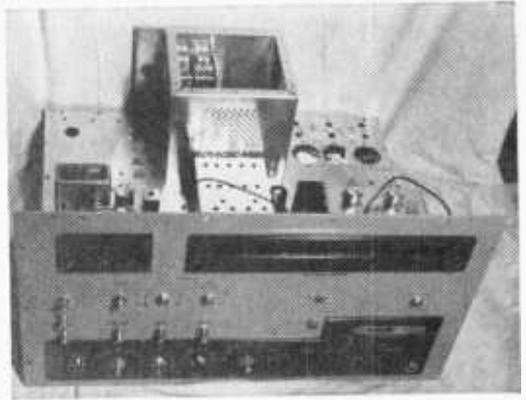


FIG. 4: Beginning to look like a completed unit, the front panel is mounted and switches installed. Meter and dial installed, along with final amp shield.

would take hours. The fact that the part is only worth a few cents doesn't seem to count with all the mental anguish you go through. But circle the instructions at that point and proceed. It's only a bleeder capacitor anyhow and can't affect the coming construction, just so you wire it in later.

This is a wise decision. It is possible that the part is missing, but after a kit has been on the market more than six months, it is most likely an error in construction.

Mechanical work on the top of the chassis was very interesting and a credit to the manufacturer. Each part fit exactly as it was supposed to, and each was easily identified through part numbers and pictures. The front panel went on equally easy, and the whole works began to look like a transmitter (Fig. 4). The VFO (Fig. 5) is built as a separate unit and is a welcome break from horsing around a chassis that is beginning to get heavy. (Total finished weight—85 lbs.) It is attached to the chassis later.

The other missing part, though in this case it could possibly be due to careless unpacking, was the dial cord spring. I found however, in a brilliant burst of inventiveness and at the sacrifice of my new ball point pen, that the little spring around the cartridge works just as well.

This is an example of customer ingenuity of which we take some pride. However, we regret the problem that made it necessary. Maybe the spring will turn up in the vacuum cleaner.

The final amplifier, as well as the intermediate stages, is completely shielded in the HX-10. On top of this cage the blower fan motor is mounted for heat control. I found myself wondering if such a fan would actually keep the solder from melting when I finally worked up the nerve to plug the whole works into the wall, but that was only lack of confidence on my part. Actually Heath thought of that and cautions the builder that

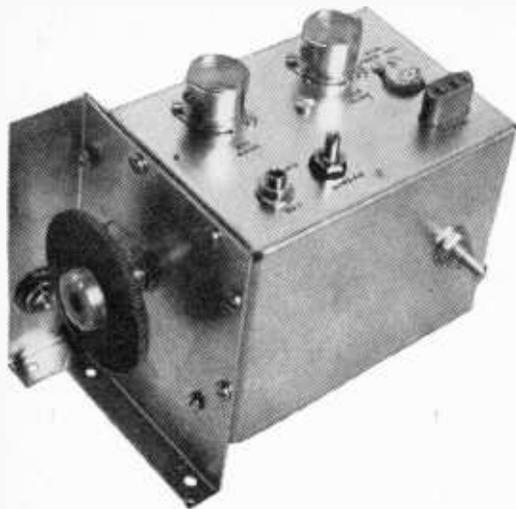


FIG. 5: The VFO is built as a separate unit and then mounted on chassis top plate. It is temperature compensated and always stays "on" regardless of position of function switch. VFO draws only 4 watts.

just because he has installed the line cord does not mean he can sock it in the wall. Besides, it isn't supposed to keep solder from melting . . . it doesn't get that hot.

The gearing was interesting and providing instructions are carefully followed, fit perfectly. No problems. I'll never forget the feeling of superiority that flooded over me as I turned the main VFO tuning knob and witnessed the little dial pointer moving surely back and forth across the dial. This is one of those eagerly awaited moments when you call in the family to witness your triumph.

Kit dial drives that feel "factory-built" are difficult to achieve. The HX-10 is an example of a good solution to the problem but we keep striving for even simpler, velvet drives.

With the end in sight, I plunged happily on almost wishing I could swing into a Heath Linear Amplifier before I cooled off. The final step—installation of shiny chrome knobs—and the instructions casually informed . . . "This completes the assembly of your HEATHKIT HX-10 Transmitter."

But that couldn't be . . . I still had many pages to go! Then it dawned on me as I browsed forward through the manual that the Heath Company didn't have near the confidence in me that I had in myself. That's right . . . the "In Case of Difficulty" section, and before that, the inspection and checking sections.

"Inspection, checking, and alignment sections."

I breathed a sight of relief. Not only did they tell me how to build it, but now they were going to tell me how to make sure I had done it right. An excellent piece of strategy that I am sure corrects many mis-

takes before they can be harmful. I was grateful knowing that, for the moment at least, I could put off the dreadful, throat-clutching moment when she had to be plugged in.

This is the exact intent of the inspection and resistance checks.

So I checked . . . and checked . . . and checked. After all, this is a piece of high-voltage equipment and with guys like me building it, anything can happen.

But I could delay no longer. The instructions insisted it was time. With my family safely in the far end of the house, and with my insurance premiums paid to date, I grasped the plug. With a deep breath, the kind you probably take when they sit you in the chair, I socked it home.

Nothing happened.

Already I knew I was ahead of the game. Particularly since this set has a temperature-compensated VFO and draws four watts with the switch in the OFF position due to the heaters in the VFO tubes being on all the time. I looked and sure enough, they were glowing!

More testing followed with a VTVM recommended, though initially I used a VOM. Then came the real moment of truth. Switching on the set.

At this point, in a rolling cloud of smoke, I discovered my mistake of the first day. You remember, installing the diodes backwards. A silent moment followed in memory of the two surge resistors that had passed on, and my troubles ended.

We are sorry the author did not enjoy the kit building thrill of success on the first try. However, when smoke appears it is not difficult to locate and correct the trouble.

Replacing the resistors was easy, and should not have been necessary at all. (I blamed Heath, though, when my wife asked about the pall in the house.)

All in all, this was one pleasant kit to build, though attention should be paid to Heath's suggestion that you don't go into it absolutely cold. I wouldn't recommend it to the next door auto mechanic, but to anyone interested in hamming, it should be a "challenging cinch." The instructions say 50 to 90 hours and it took me 63 for the initial construction and several more for the checking procedures. And I have a transmitter that I'm really proud of . . . all band and plenty of power.

Too bad there is no comment on alignment and "on-the-air" performance. The HX-10 has the advantage of easy alignment with simple test equipment even though it produces an SSB signal equivalent or superior to any other gear on the market (our humble opinion!).

As soon as my novice ticket comes in, watch for me on the air.

Auto Radio Booster

There have been many gadgets, hookups, and devices made so that a transistor radio can be played in an automobile. This booster has the "push" to make that small transistor radio really talk in a car

By HOMER L. DAVIDSON

GENERALLY the reception in a car is only good on three or four local stations with the transistor radio placed near the windshield. The metal body deadens any distant reception. This auto booster was designed to raise the outside reception from an outside car radio antenna.

Circuit description: The circuit consists of a one tube RF amplifier operating from the auto's own battery. A female antenna jack is used so the outside auto antenna can be unplugged. L1 is a shielded antenna coil tuned with a midget variable capacitor. V1 is a 12 volt filament tube that will operate with a 12 volt plate voltage as the RF amplifier. The battery polarity must be observed when the

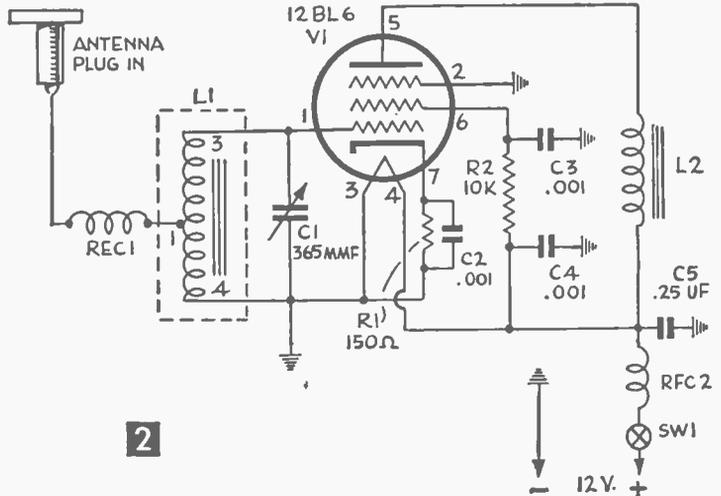


Fig. 1: With the booster installed, you can expect better quality from your transistor radio in the car.

unit is connected. The auto booster is wired for negative ground operation. A 10k-ohm resistor is placed in the leg of pin 6 for dropping the screen grid voltage.

Since the RF booster is a high gain amplifier all precautions must be taken to eliminate car radio ignition interference. The amplifier is constructed inside a metal chassis for shielding and a choke and capacitor bypasses the interference to ground. The tube socket is mounted on a printed board with printed

MATERIALS LIST— AUTO RADIO BOOSTER	
Desig.	Size and Description
C1	365 mfd variable capacitor
C2, C3, C4	.001 mfd capacitor
C5	.25 mfd 200-v paper capacitor
R1	150 ohm, 1/2-w resistor
R2	10k 1/2-w resistor
L1	shielded antenna coil, Miller A121A
L2	ferrite antenna coil
RFC1	100 microhenry choke, Miller 4612
RFC2	10 turns hookup wire, 1/2 in. diameter
V1	12BL6 tube
SW1	SPST toggle switch
Misc.	female antenna jack, tube socket, printed circuit board, 3-ft. ac cord.



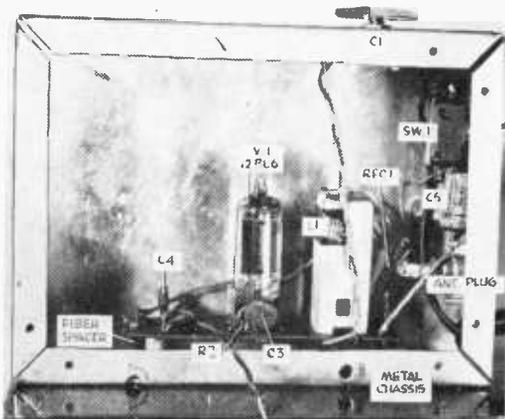
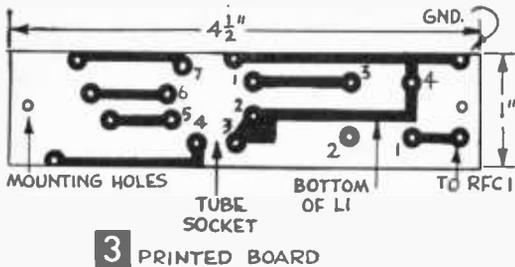


Fig. 4: With the cover removed, we see the location of the major components. Note capacitor C1 protruding.

wiring. Although the unit was constructed on this principle, a perforated board will do as well. In the latter case use ordinary hookup wire to connect the circuit. The printed board is mounted on two small fiber spacers for insulation.

The A lead wire, female antenna jack and toggle switch are mounted on the right side of the aluminum chassis. Mount C5 and RFC2 as close to the toggle switch as possible. The variable tuning capacitor is mounted on top of the chassis for easy operation. All of the small parts, shielded RF coil, and tube socket are placed on the printed circuit board. A perforated board was used for the front of the metal chassis and L2 is wired or secured to this board. The flat ferrite coil can be wired to the board by wrapping a couple of turns of plastic tape over the coil so the wire will not bite into it.

The cabinet is complete providing a lip, or shelf to hold the small transistor to the radio booster. This metal shelf sticks out about two inches with rounded edges. The edges are rounded to prevent scratches or torn clothes. There are several ways of mounting the booster to the car. Extend the bottom metal plate three inches and bolt to the metal under-dash with metal screws. Rubber feet can be secured to the bottom and the unit left sitting atop the car dashboard. Another method is to bolt the unit through the back

into the car dummy radio plate.

Testing the unit: Check the wiring of the unit several times before placing the booster in the car. Leave the front perforated board loose while checking the unit. Use regular flat ac line cord for the A lead to the radio fuse and hook it to the car ignition switch. Be sure the negative or ground lead goes to a good chassis ground.

The booster unit should be secured permanently in place. Switch the unit on and the heaters of V1 will light. Plug the outside antenna into the female jack. Hold the perforated board in place and set a small transistor radio in front of it. Tune the variable capacitor and the stations will pour in. If nothing happens, check the polarity of the A lead. Use an ohmmeter to check if the switch is operating. Check the plate and screen for positive voltages.

The transistor radio is operated in the usual manner and is held to the perforated board with an elastic band. Tune in a station around 1000 kc and tune the variable capacitor for maximum volume. Note that the variable capacitor will tune at maximum volume close to the same frequency as the transistor radio. The transistor radio may be moved to the right or left of L2 and supply the gain received from this small booster. Next check for car radio noise. In most new automobiles, ignition noise is very low. It is best to place a capacitor on the generator post. Do not mount it to the red tagged lead. Place a distributor suppressor in the center lead of the distributor cap. Mount as close to the distributor as possible. If noise still persists add a capacitor to the hot or A lead going into the side of the distributor. Sometimes noise is picked up by a bad ground on the antenna itself. Loosen up the antenna and scrape off any residue so the metal lip will bite into the fender of the car.

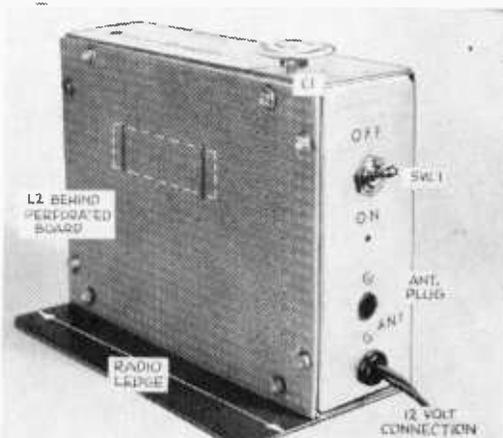


Fig. 5: The side view shows the on-off switch and the antenna jack. The line cord connects to the battery.

Sound Control Your Recorder

Why let tape go to waste? Add this device to your recorder and it will only move the tape when there is a sound to record . . .

By JAMES A. McROBERTS

TAPE recording of intermittent sound presents several problems, which have different solutions. For example, the tape may be run continuously. This solution gobbles up a large volume of tape which requires playback and editing with waste of the unused portions, and splicing.

The incoming sound may be monitored by an operator. This is a tedious, monotonous task for a nature lover seeking recordings of young birds hatching or a detective listening to sounds from "bugged" premises. He is apt to become drowsy—half asleep—in the course of time. His reaction time to pull the tape transport lever to forward in order to start the tape may be several seconds if he is fatigued by a long wait. The reaction time will be at least a second, under the most favorable conditions. Much of the valuable sound may be lost, which the detective overlooked, or didn't hear too well in his excitement to start the tape moving to record. If he always remembered correctly, there would be little need for recording. Any commotion in a bird's nest may precede sound valuable to the naturalist, and he too will miss some of his sound if unduly delayed.

An automatic relay actuated by the sound to be recorded is a preferable solution to the problem. Such a tape transport relay may also be very valuable in recording conferences or any activities where there are long quiet periods. A tape recorded in this way will be much less fatiguing to listen to on playback. Great tape savings may also be effected.

This relay takes the place of the human monitor and acts far faster than even he can when fully alert. Less than a second of reaction time is lost so very little of the desired sound is missed. Furthermore, the operator is not chained to the machine; he merely supplies it with tape occasionally.

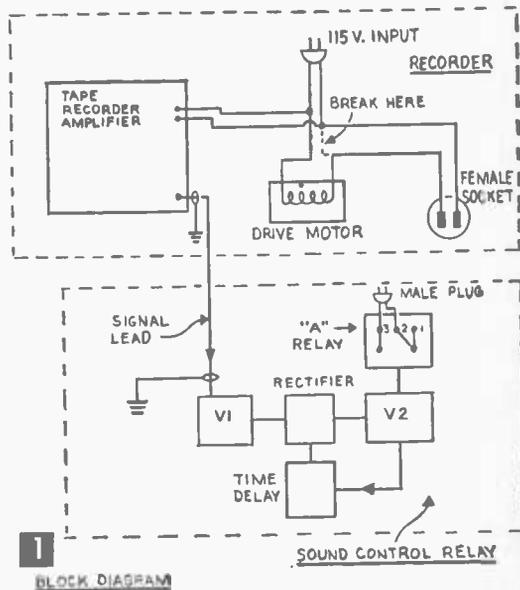
Circuit Description: The block diagram (Fig. 1) is an overall picture of how the device works and is supplemented by the actual circuit schematic diagrams Fig. 2 and is pictured in Figs. 3, 4, and 5.

Most tape recorders have provision for monitoring while recording with earphones.

Even though these may be described as auxiliary outputs for listening during playback, almost all are connected across the output transformer while recording. The high impedance input of the first tube (V1) of the relay does not load the output circuit of the recorder appreciably—it is better than 1 megohm (the impedance of P1 and C7 in series). Even when connected to a low impedance output, the device will function well since this type of impedance mismatch is of little consequence. (There is usually ample signal for this sort of duty.)

Potentiometer P1 serves to vary the input to V1 thereby acting as a threshold control. Sound below a certain level (intensity) will not actuate the following relay tube section V2, which is the other half of the single 6SN7GT.

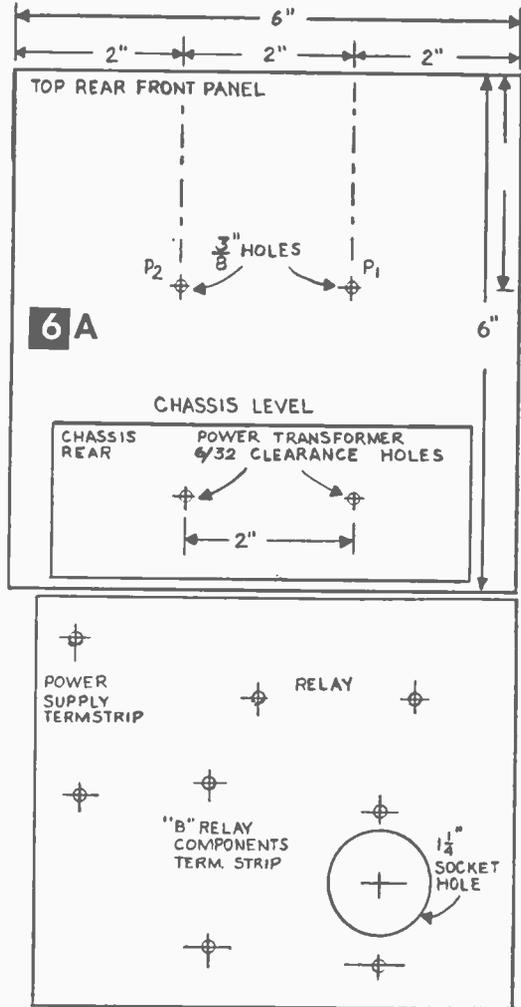
Amplified sound is fed to the grid of V2 through coupling capacitor C6 and is an ac signal. Shunt connected crystal diode D1 rectifies this signal forming a positive going voltage. Whenever the positive bias developed across R3 and P2 (the grid resistors of V2)



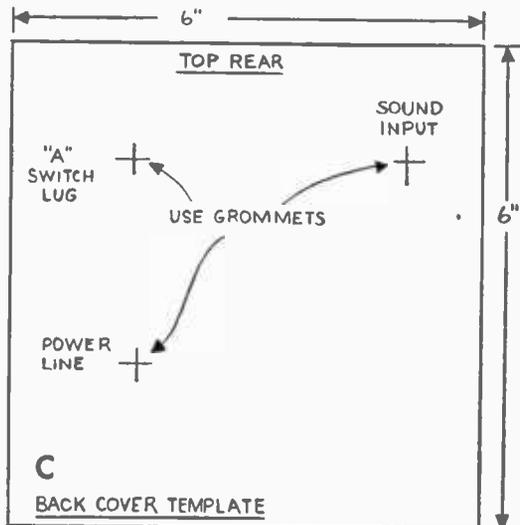
is sufficiently positive, the plate current increase of V2 will cause the relay to pull in. The mechanical relay snaps to the energized position closing the "A" circuit contacts 2 and 3. These act as a switch in the motor circuit of the tape recorder to start the motor. With the tape transport lever on forward, the tape will move when the motor starts, making a recording. The amplifier of the tape recorder is arranged to function normally whether the motor relay is on or off. The device is actually recording in one spot until the tape is set in motion. Less than a half second is required to get up to normal speed and some recording starts even before this speed is reached.

The time constants of the grid resistor R3 and the shunt capacitor C5 are short. They have been made deliberately so. The relay must close quickly on sound at a level above that determined by the setting of P1. Without some alteration of the circuit, the relay would open very quickly—as soon as the positive charge on C5 had leaked off to the drop-out point of the tube and relay. Sound may drop to a very low level during lulls in the conversation, between bird calls, or other sound of interest. An auxiliary time delay has been incorporated into this circuit which is adjustable by potentiometer P2 from less than a second to about 35 seconds. A longer delay can be had by increasing P2 from its given value of 1 megohm, to 2.5 megohms.

The delay is due to the insertion of a time constant capacitor C3 by means of the "B" contacts of the relay. This capacitor is connected to the cathode of the second tube sec-



B ALL HOLES FOR $\frac{3}{32}$ " CLEARANCE EXCEPT SOCKET HOLE $1\frac{1}{4}$ "



MATERIALS LIST—SOUND CONTROL YOUR RECORDER

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	6x6x6" utility cabinet with built in chassis, ICA #3823
1	octal socket, Amphenol 77M1P8
1	6SN7 GT tube
1	50 ma selenium rectifier
1	pri 117 v; sec. 6.3 v, 0.6 amp. 125 v, 15 ma power transformer, Stancor PS 8415
1	1N34 crystal diode
1	fused attachment plug EI Menco type EI-32
2	1-ampere fuse 3AG-1A
2	1 lug terminal strip
2	2 lug terminal strip
2	1 megohm potentiometer, linear taper
2	20/20 mfd 150-v capacitors, dual section electrolytic
3	0.01 mfd 400-v capacitors, fixed paper
1	5000 ohm coil DPDT contact relay, Potter & Brumfield LM 11
1	plug, phono (or to match tape recorder monitor jack)
1	0.001 mfd capacitor ceramic disc
2	plugs, male attachment with rubber body
1	100k ohms $\frac{1}{2}$ -w resistor
1	4.7k ohm 1-w resistor
1	270k $\frac{1}{2}$ -w resistor
1	100 ohm 1-w resistor
1	1k ohm 1-w resistor
9 ft.	line cord use 5 ft. for relay line cord and remainder for "A" relay connections
3 ft.	shielded cable for sound input
2	dial knobs (one with scale)
3	rubber grommets

tion V2 during the off time of the relay and is charged to cathode potential. When the relay is energized, this capacitor's positive terminal is effectively connected to the grid of the tube. The charge on this capacitor (C3) leaks down to the positive grid potential through grid resistor R3 and the potentiometer P2. (P2 varies the time constant or rate of leak of this charge.) Since P2 is variable, it can be adjusted manually to fix the delay time.

With some sound coming in the charge on C3 and the remaining shunt capacity in the grid circuit will remain positive. When the sound stops, the charge on C3 will leak off and the relay will eventually open. Any sound sufficient to trigger the relay repeats the cycle. In practice, no interruption in the recording will occur if the sound is reasonably constant in volume.

Construction: Figures 3, 4 and 5 show location of the principal parts. The entire unit is assembled on a built-in chassis welded to the front panel of a metal utility box. Figure 6 has been provided for location of holes. Spacings are not critical and components may be used as templates in laying out the holes to be drilled.

Holes for all parts on the chassis and the two potentiometers on the panel should be drilled prior to attempting to mount parts. Drill the 1¼ in. hole for the socket opening last, or the chassis may be bent by drill pressure. Do not mount the relay until all other work has been accomplished—a slip of the soldering iron or other tool may ruin a new relay. Mount the selenium rectifier as one of the last jobs. Solder splashes between its plates will spoil it. Mask the tube socket with a piece of Scotch tape to prevent solder and wires from falling into its openings.

Soldering to the leads of the diode detector D1 and the relay coil lugs should be performed quickly with a hot iron. These parts can be damaged by overheating. Preferably, grasp the lead with a pair of pliers to act as a heat sink.

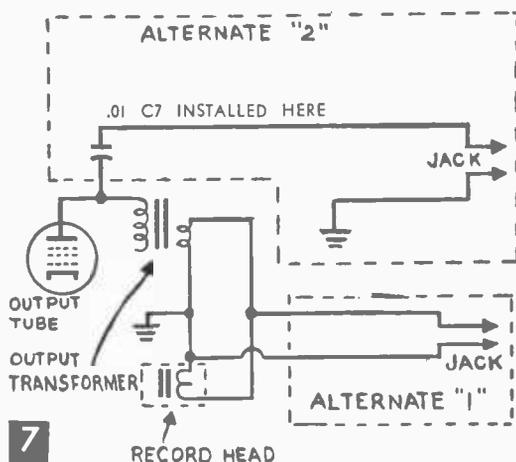
The two leads from the "A" contacts of the relay terminate in a male plug, with a foot or so of electric line cord between. A shielded cable runs from the potentiometer P1 and the blocking capacitor C7 to a plug suitable for connection to the monitor jack or external speaker on the tape recorder sound output. Get the right plug to fit the jack on your machine. If your recorder does not have such an output, connect shielded wire from the secondary of the output transformer to coaxial jack and hook a mating plug on the shielded wire from the sound input to the relay. Figure 7 shows two such circuits.

To match the attachment plug from the relay "A" contacts, unsolder one side of the power line running to the tape transport motor and

hook a length of power line cord to the disconnected terminal and the terminal remaining connected to act as a switch leg. Outside the tape recorder, terminate this line in a female plug. By these two plugs and their mates, the tape recorder and the automatic relay can be separated from each other. A male plug with a shorting wire connected between its two contacts can close the tape recorder's motor circuit by insertion into the switch leg female receptacle. This plug restores the tape recorder to normal condition for use without the automatic relay described. For convenience, a 3-way cube tap is a handy accessory. Very often there is a scarcity of outlets and inability to find one for the relay power line and the tape recorder power line is a problem.

A switch has not been provided to turn the relay unit on or off. Pull out the power plug. If a switch is desired, the user can install one on the front panel or on the rear of potentiometer P1. Wire into the circuit between either transformer lead and the matching conductor of the ac power cord.

Operation and Testing: After careful wiring and inspection, the device should be ready



to operate. Plug in the power cord. Attach the relay switch leg to the lead from the opened motor circuit. Insert the signal cable into the output monitor jack. Allow about 30 seconds for warm up. Plug a microphone into tape recorder if not already inserted. Turn on tape recorder and allow it to warm up—do this simultaneously with the relay. Switch to record and put the tape transport control on forward as for normal recording. Advance the recording level control (volume control) on the recorder while speaking into the microphone as for normal recording. Adjust for proper output with level indicator.

As the level control is advanced the automatic relay unit will start the motor if the

will require a plug to fit into another outlet or a cube tap. The use of a solenoid will help to avoid the wearing of a flat on the recorders rubber drive wheels.

Relay Adjustment: The relay in the automatic tape transport ought not to require adjustment. It should be left alone until other remedies and troubleshooting definitely indicate the need for such attention. Then give ministrations to this relatively delicate component sparingly and gently.

Correct armature tension is important. Correct tension may be ascertained by gently moving the armature by hand (power off to the relay unit as a whole). The armature spring should just move. The spring may have moved in shipment and in mounting—it may be coiled or uncoiled slightly. Try twisting—gently—to see if the movement of the armature produces movement of the spring. Otherwise, loosen the sealing wax and adjust the spring tension by the adjusting screw, and—important!—reseal. (Use a dab of Duco or rubber cement to reseal if sealing wax is not at hand.)

Do not tamper with the screw adjustment on top of the armature.

Do not bend the contacts to the “A” and “B” fixed arms unless they are definitely out of shape due to abuse such as might occur in shipment. If such work is required, see that both up and down contacts touch the movable contacts simultaneously as the armature is moved by hand. Some light should be visible between the armature and the coil pole-piece as the relay is viewed from the side. (The armature is open, and its contacts are resting against the normally open fixed contacts during this inspection.)

Two cases require an adjustment of the armature spring tension.

1. If the armature pulls in and remains pulled in without any signal input, too little tension is present as the cause. Try loosening the spring by turning it gently in the support lug—it may have shifted slightly in shipment. Otherwise unseal and adjust as previously mentioned, increasing the tension by small amounts. Be careful not to shift the position of the armature in its pivots, or the spring's relative position.

2. If the armature buzzes but will not latch closed with normal sound (be sure there is enough delay on P2 and that P1 is turned a sufficient amount clockwise.) The tension in the spring is too great. Reverse the procedure under (1) preceding to lessen the tension.

Testing P2 Action: The relay armature can be pushed gently closed by hand. The relay will remain latched if the delay setting of P2 is enough and in proportion to that setting. This also checks the connection of C3 into the circuit.

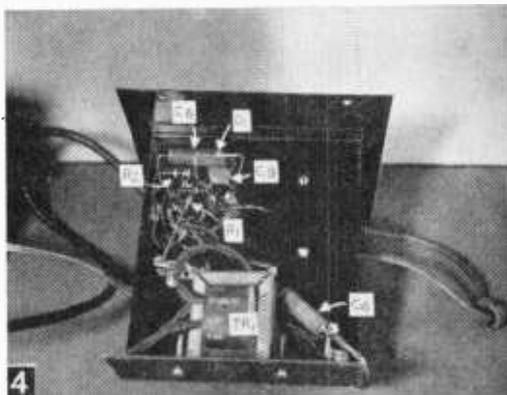


Fig. 4: Underneath the chassis inside the finished sound relay. Dress diode D1 to avoid short circuits.

Overall Quick Check: Remove the sound input plug from the monitor jack. Touch its inner conductor. The relay should start the motor. (P1 and P2 must be fully clockwise.)

Conclusion: The unit may be triggered from another sound source by connecting the sound input of the automatic relay to the output of an audio amplifier whose input is the sound to be used as a trigger. This is done just as with a tape recorder output.

Do not leave the tape between the rollers of the drive assembly (capstan and roller) any more than necessary or flats will be worn. Of course, the machine must be left in this condition for operation with the relay. The tape recorder is set up exactly as for recording with amplifier on, and tape transport on forward. The relay merely starts its motor to move the tape.

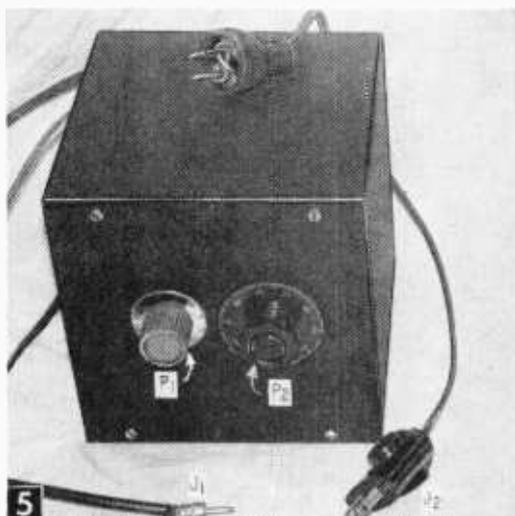
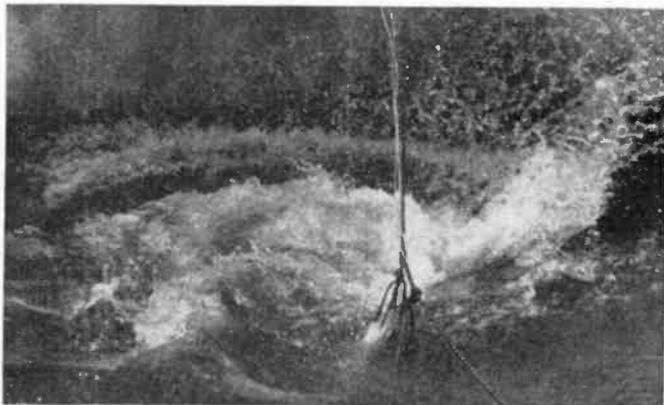
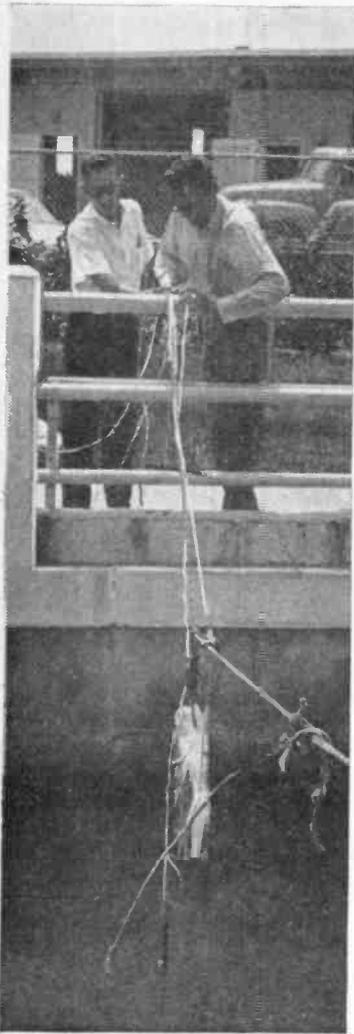


Fig. 5: Front view of the completed unit. Only two wires are used, one for signal and one for power. P1 controls the sensitivity of the unit, P2 the time delay.



These are pictures taken in a shark channel test at the Miami Seaquarium. A fish is hung out over the channel, lowered, and the sharks collect. The second shot shows a shark circling in for the kill. In the final picture, just as Hicks pushes the button, one shark leaves—fast. Even though he was ready to chomp, he left without taking a single bite. Sharks, the Hicks have found, when hit with the repeller's electronic waves, open their jaws and release what they're about to devour.

Electronic SHARK SHOCKER

SHOCKED sharks skitter away or die if they're attacked by the low frequency impulses of a transistorized shark repeller, now being tested for the U. S. Armed Forces. Working on the principle of the electric eel, the device upsets the shark's hunting mechanism. When it's turned on, the sharks make an immediate left turn (no one knows why the turn must be to the left) and take off. If the shark doesn't flee, prolonged exposure to the signal kills him. Inventors John and Robert Hicks, 6240 Coral Lake Drive, Miami, have already annihilated seven tiger sharks this way.

The artificial electric eel is a waterproof three-pound box which straps to a raft, space capsule, scuba diver's air tank or to a downed

airman's leg. Its flexible antenna can be built into the wearer's clothing or, as in the scuba unit, the antenna folds flush with the diver's tank. Operating on special batteries, the transmitter will work for eight hours in continuous operation. Used judiciously, however, the power can last a day or more. There is only one control—an on-off switch; a dead-man mechanism automatically activates the repeller on contact with water, in case the wearer has lost consciousness. In open water tests, the repeller is effective at ranges up to 50 feet in diameter.

Seven years and \$145,000 in the developing, the repeller has several models, one weighing eight ounces. The scuba outfit is the only one currently in production.—D. J. CIPNICK.

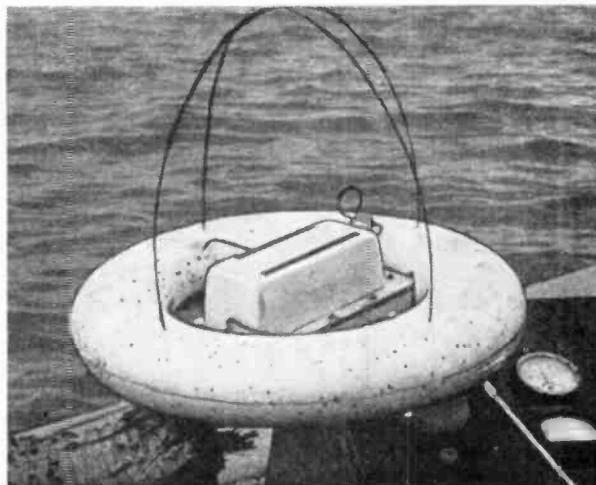


Sitting safely in his little raft at the Seaquarium, John Hicks watches smugly while 50 sharks try to get at him. Whenever one approaches, Hicks pushes the repeller button, and the shark flees in a foamy fury. Without the repeller sharks would have destroyed raft and Hicks in a few minutes.



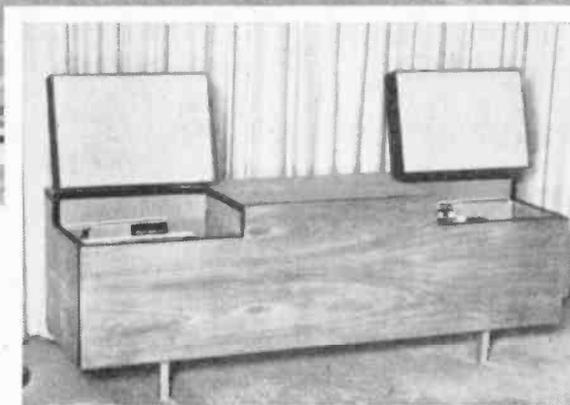
The product on model in position on a scuba tank. The on-off switch is at the bottom. Future models will have even more compact antennae. Units also carry lights which indicate if batteries have full charge.

This life ring has a repeller attached to it for rescues in shark-infested waters.





1
This five-foot console houses a complete stereo hi-fi system. It is small enough to fit in any living room. Cost, including speakers, is about \$50.



Stereo Console

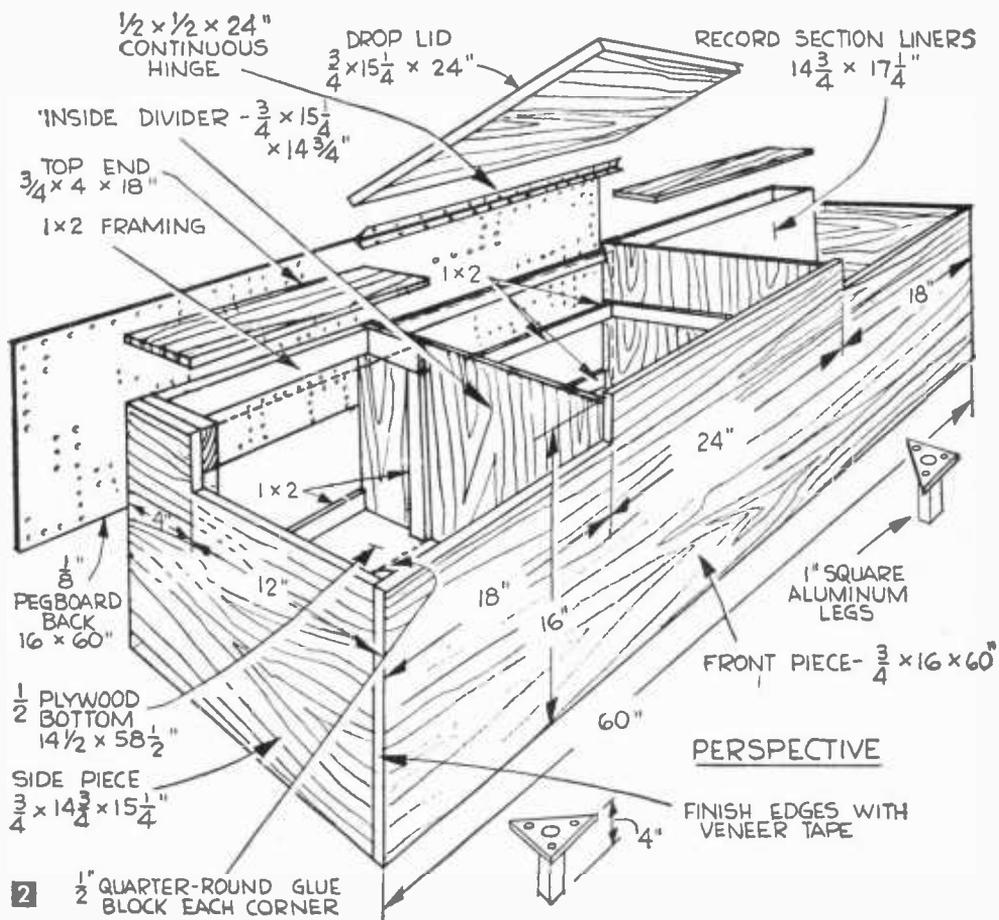
New picture-thin
speaker enclosures
cut cost,
simplify construction

By BOB SRODON

LIMITED space in the living room of an apartment or ranch house need no longer keep you from enjoying fine stereo sound. This hi-fi cabinet takes less than 10 cu. ft. of room, yet it includes two speaker systems, an amplifier, FM tuner and full size turntable. And there is enough storage space for 100 record albums.

A circular saw is just about the only power tool needed to build this project. You could get along without that if you bought the wood pre-cut from a dealer that stocks cabinet wood. (Editor's Note: Author Srodon built the unit shown in the photos though he lives in an apartment and has no workshop space. He had the panels cut and checked for fit at a cabinet shop. Assembly was finished in the living room only with glue, clamps, hammer, a hand drill, and hand saw.)

The console is a bargain when you compare cost with most designs. You can build the complete unit including both speakers for less than \$50, a fraction of the cost of manufactured cabinets. One important money saving



feature is the use of two unusual new hi-fi speaker systems which swing upward on hinges as in Fig. 1A.

The speakers (\$15.85 each, see Materials List) are supplied assembled in fine cabinet wood housings. Manufactured by Utah Electronics Corp., these speaker enclosures are intended for wall mounting, but they operate perfectly mounted in this cabinet design. The speaker enclosures (Fig. 3) measure 12 in. high, 18 in. long, and only 3 in. deep. Yet they produce a full tonal response from 70-80 cycles up to 16,500 cps, at the rated 8 watt output.

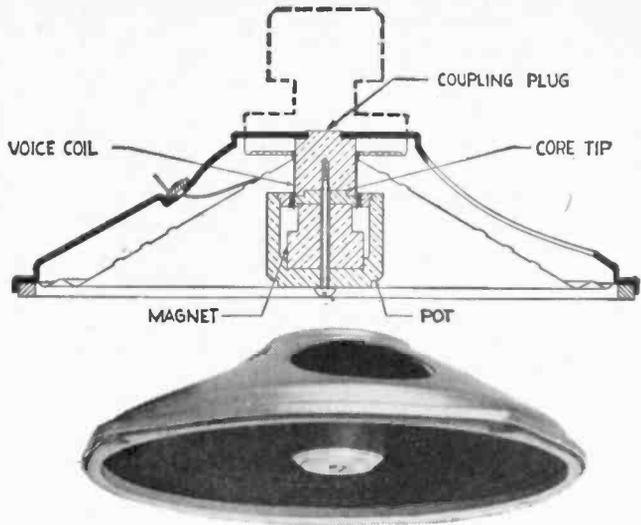
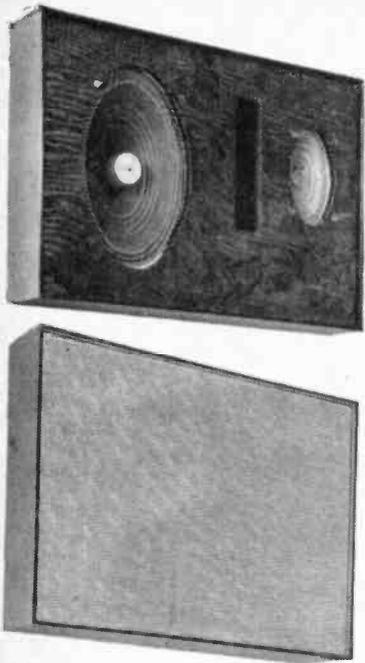
Each speaker enclosure houses a 6x9-in. woofer mid-range speaker, a 3x5-in. cone tweeter with 2,000 cps electrical crossover, as well as a tuned bass reflex port (Fig. 3). Using these speakers, or their equal, means that the toughest part of a home hi-fi project, the speaker mounting, can take advantage of factory engineering and assembly.

Begin Construction by cutting the walnut-veneer core stock to size. You must have a

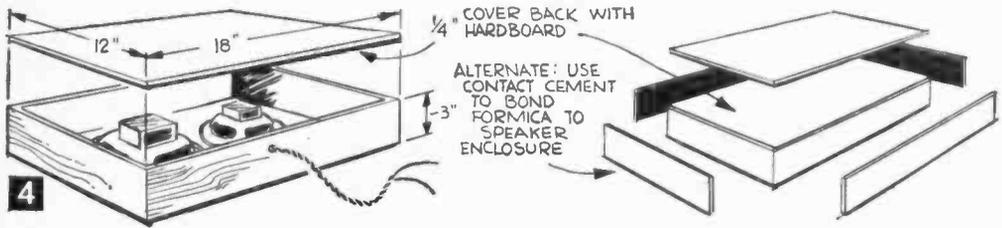
fine-toothed table saw blade, 10 to 15 teeth per inch, to avoid splitting the veneer. Protect the finished surfaces with cardboard or paper while the project is in process.

Butt joints throughout simplify construction. Though this may be your first furniture project, you should be able to get perfect corners with no difficulty. Glue the side pieces to the cabinet front, with *Elmer's* (or equal) woodworkers glue. Use 1/2-in. quarter-round glue blocks on each inside corner. Also glue and block the inside divider pieces in the same way. Then clamp the back corners of the unit and cut 1x2-in. framing lumber to fit the back. These 1x2-in. pieces give the cabinet additional strength and also help to keep it lined up square while the glue sets.

Install the divider section tops next. Use 1x2-in. wood strips inside the divider sections (Fig. 2) glued and screwed in place. Fit additional vertical 1x2-in. strips vertically to form a fastening surface for the 1/8-in. tempered hardboard used to line the rear of the record compartment.



3 Dotted line indicates structure of standard speaker. New thin-speaker design uses magnet inverted within cone. Sound quality is equivalent. Enclosures can be ordered in mahogany, blonde, or walnut finish. Impedance is 8 ohms.



Now Plan the Equipment compartment. The unit shown in the photos was equipped with new models of *Knight-Kit* transistor components. A 40-watt amplifier, FM multiplex tuner, and a full size turntable fit neatly into the space. The tuner and amplifier backs rest on the cabinet bottom. Draw outlines of your equipment full size on a sheet of tracing paper, and transfer to the 3/4-in. walnut wood core equipment mounting board.

Use a keyhole or sabre saw to cut the equipment wells. Fas-

MATERIALS LIST—COMPACT STEREO CONSOLE

Amt. Req.	Size and Description	Use
1 pc.	3/4 x 16 x 60" walnut veneer wood core	front
2 pcs.	3/4 x 15 1/4 x 15 1/4" walnut veneer wood core	side pieces
1 pc.	3/4 x 15 1/4 x 24" walnut veneer wood core	drop lid
2 pcs.	3/4 x 4 x 18" walnut veneer wood core	top ends
2 pcs.	3/4 x 15 1/4 x 15 1/2" walnut veneer wood core	inside dividers
2 pcs.	1 x 2" x 8" lumber	framing members
1 pc.	1/2" x 10" quarter round	corner strengtheners
1 pc.	1/8 x 16 x 58 1/2" pegboard	back
1	1/2 x 16 x 60" plywood	bottom
1	1/8 x 14 3/4 x 22 1/2" tempered Hardboard	center liner
2	1/8 x 14 3/4 x 17 1/4" tempered Hardboard	record section liner
1	3/4 x 15" x 24" walnut veneer wood core	equipment mounting board
1	24 x 36" plastic laminate	speaker covering
2 ea.	"Utah" Picture Thin two-way speaker systems. Available Allied Radio, 100 N. Western, Chicago 80, Ill. Cat. No. 57DX503, \$15.85. Size 12 x 18 x 3".	stereo speakers
1	1/2 x 1/2 x 24" brass-plated continuous hinge with screws	drop lid hinge
2	1/2 x 1/2 x 18" brass-plated continuous hinges with screws	speaker hinges
4	1 x 1 x 4" steel or aluminum legs	speaker hinges
2	1 x 6" drop lid supports	drop lid
2	1/4 x 12 x 18" tempered Hardboard	speaker backs
48	#7 x 3/4" wood screws	inside liner and back fasteners
48	#7 x 2" wood screws	cabinet fasteners
1	3/4" x 8' roll walnut veneer tape	finishing edges
1	Knight model KN-1000 turntable and pickup arm	
1	Knight model KN-400-B transistor 40 watt amplifier	
1	Knight model KN-250-M transistor FM-Multiplex Tuner (Knight equipment available at Allied Radio, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.)	

ten 1x2-in. strips to the inside of the equipment section to form supports for the equipment mounting board. Be sure there is enough clearance for the maximum height of the components, as well as for proper seating of the drop lid top. Cut and trim the 1/2-in. plywood bottom panel, to fit, and fasten to the bottom framing members with 1 1/2-in. finishing nails and glue.

The Speaker Cabinets will require back covers made of 1/4-in. tempered hardboard cut to fit the 12x18-in. dimensions. Before you glue the backs in place, wire the speaker leads and extend through the cabinet. The speaker backs may be painted, or you can cover with a plastic laminate as in Fig. 3. For good edges, plastic laminate must be cut to size with a sharp razor knife and the edges finished with a fine file. To fasten the laminate to the cabinets, use contact bond adhesive, such as *Weldwood*.

Fasten the 1/2 x 1/2 x 18-in. brass plated continuous hinges to the backs of the speaker cabinets and position each unit carefully on the cabinet. A proper fit of the speakers depends on the accuracy of the hinge position. After the speakers are hinged in position, trim the center drop lid to fit, attach the 24-in. hinge to it, and fit to the cabinet.

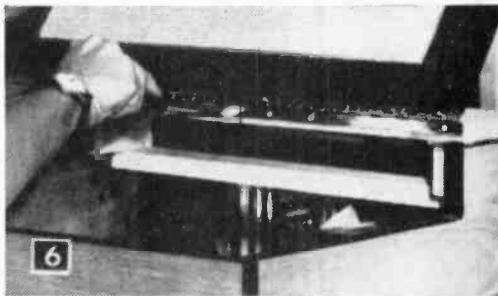
Mount your hi-fi equipment on the 3/4-in. board, position, and fasten the completed assembly. Wire in the ground, antenna, and speaker connections. Then fasten the 1/8-in. tempered hardboard cabinet liners into place with 3/4-in. x #7 *fh* wood screws. Fasten the 1/8-in. pegboard back in the same way.

You can treat the exposed edges of the walnut veneer core wood either by finishing with matching 3/4-in. wood veneer tape, or by sanding the edges and painting with black lacquer.

Final finishing is the last step, and the most important for a professional looking job.



Turntable, transistorized Knight-Kit stereo FM tuner, and 40-watt amplifier fit in center section. Chassis rest on cabinet bottom; are framed with quarter round.

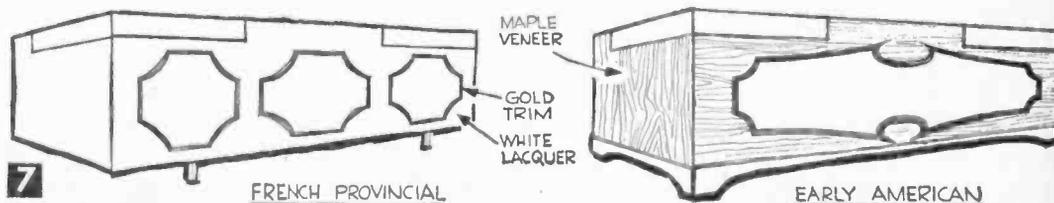


The hinges must be set in just the right spot so the speakers will fit. Trim and fit center drop lid last.

Sand all exposed wood areas with a 4/0 finishing paper until smooth. Fill nicks or scratches with appropriately colored plastic wood.

A natural linseed oil finish was applied to our walnut cabinet (Fig. 1). There are many linseed oil finishes on the market that will do the job. But be sure to follow the manufacturer's recommendations exactly. If a tougher surface is wanted, use several coats of clear lacquer instead, sanding with No. 00 sandpaper and steel wool between coats.

Customize the cabinet by adding appropriate moldings and trim as in Fig. 7.



Transistorized Amplifier

By HAROLD P. STRAND



FIG. 1: Conceal the microphone under a lampshade and run the wire behind the lamp. Connect the wire to your amplifier and you can "listen in."

THIS one-evening project is easy to assemble and can provide many hours of fun and relaxation. It can, as you will see, serve a very practical purpose in the home and shop as well.

The Amplifier Is Assembled on a perforated phenolic board. Flea clips are used to facilitate connections. Follow the pictorial diagrams (Figs. 4 and 5) for approximate parts locations and mount the major components, such as transistor sockets, transformer and solder lug. Proceed with the wiring, following the schematic diagram (Fig. 3) and the pictorial diagrams (Figs. 4 and 5). Be sure to allow ample slack for the wires to the components that will mount on the chassis box.

Figure 6 shows the hole-cutting pattern to be followed for the box itself. All components mount on one side, for ease of access.

Use thin fiber washers or shoulder washers to insulate the magnetic phone jack from the box. Cement the washers to the box with ordinary household cement.

Mount the two brackets to the circuit board and carefully install the board into the box, first guiding the extended lead switches and jacks to their proper locations. When they have been made fast, attach the board to the sides of the box by means of the mounting brackets. The battery holder is then fastened to the bottom inside of the box, and the battery is installed.

Using the Unit. The amplifier provides for either high or low impedance inputs. Plug a phonograph into the appropriate input jack, and connect a magnetic earphone to the output. Start the phonograph and turn the switch of the amplifier on, with the volume turned down. Slowly rotate the volume control, and you will hear the music, though nobody else will! You can check the amplifier circuits of various types of radios, simply by connecting the input of this little helper to the center tap of the radio volume control! (If you hear the radio on the earphone, but not through the radio's speaker, you have amplifier troubles in the radio!) Other uses will surely suggest themselves to you, but here are a few applications that you can play with. Connect a musical instrument pickup to the low-level input, and you can practice your electric guitar to your heart's content without disturbing any of the family or neighbors.

In the electronic lab, the unit finds additional uses. If you are checking any audio signal source, such as a tape player, FM or AM tuner, or phonograph, all you need is the suspect instrument and this amplifier. No need to lug the entire hi-fi system into the lab!

You'll have fun building this project, for it is a simple one. It will reward you with many more hours of fun and practical use at home.

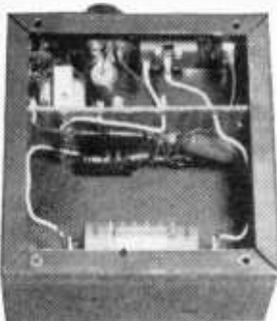
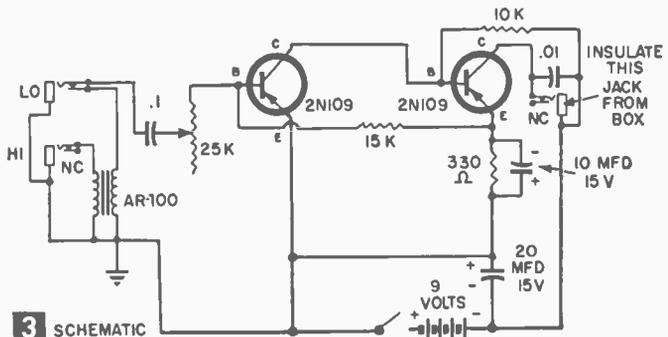
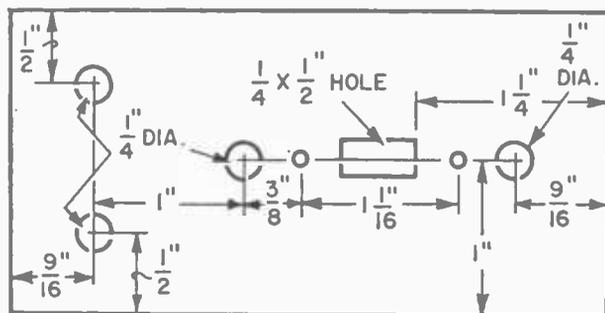
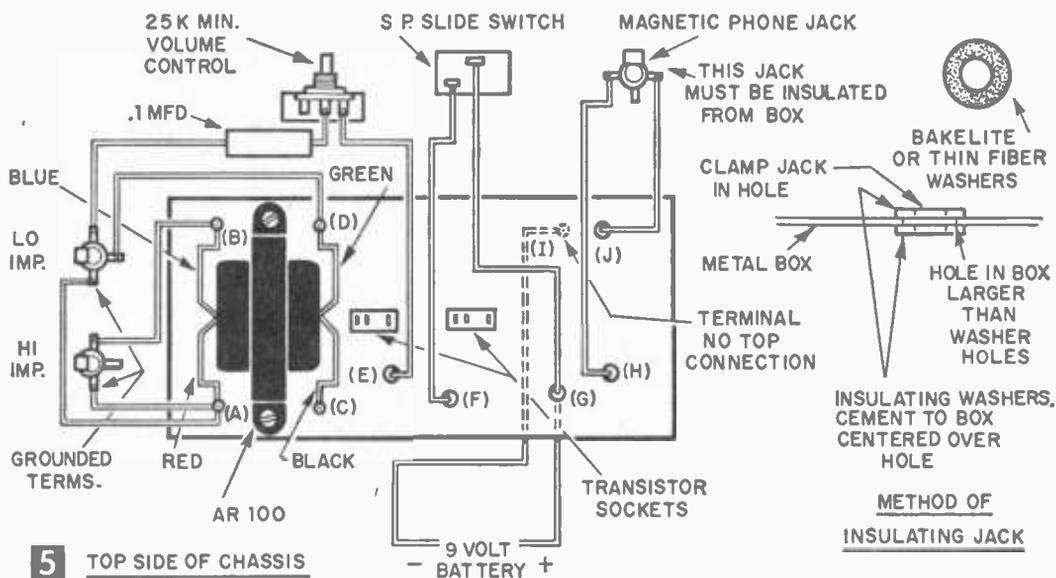
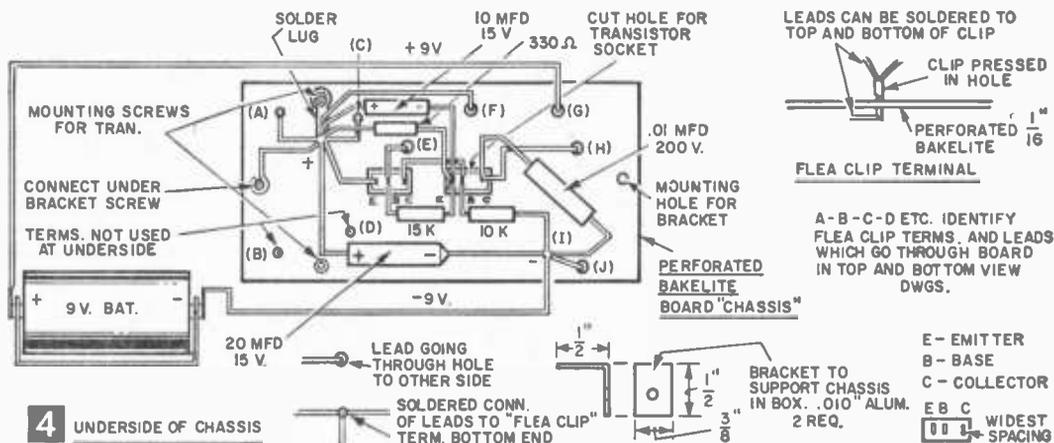


FIG. 2: With cover removed, you can see the placement of component parts. While placement is not critical, avoid short circuits.





Materials List—Transistorized Amplifier

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	4x4x2" metal utility cabinet
2	2N109 transistors R.C.A.
1	Argonne transistor transformer, #AR-100
2	transistor sockets #MS-275
1	20 mfd. 15 v CF-123 miniature electrolytic capacitor
1	10 mfd. 15 v CF-122 miniature electrolytic capacitor
1	.01 mfd. 200 volt paper capacitor
1	.1 mfd. 200 volt disc ceramic capacitor
1	330 ohm. 1/2-w carbon resistor
1	15,000 ohm 1/2-w carbon resistor
1	10,000 ohm 1/2-w carbon resistor
1	slide switch, single pole, single throw
3	miniature jacks and plugs MS-370
1	25,000 ohm volume control, VC-24
1	miniature knob MS-185
1	9-v battery, Eveready #226
1	battery holder to suit
1	perforated phenolic board MS-305
1	pkg flea clips MS-263
1	lapel microphone PA-9
1	earphone MS-260

* All parts available from Lafayette Radio Electronics Co., 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.

Junior Op-Orator

Whoever said "Many Hands Make Light Work" did not mean to include youngsters in your electronics lab...

By WILLIAM J. RYAN

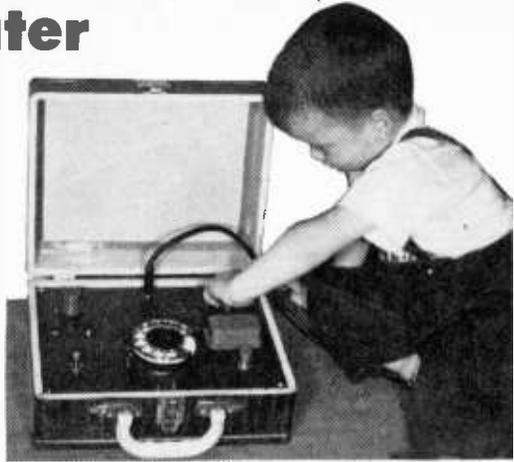
ASK any ham what a junior op is, and he'll tell you, depending on his own family relations that it's either a small child, or a pesky younger brother. Take a look around your ham shack, or workshop. Actually, the very same dials, meters, lights, switches and buzzers that so fascinate you, also fascinate your own Junior Op. It seems that none of the "Hands off" signs, or the verbal warnings will help. Even an occasional warning of the bottom is sometimes weighed by the Junior Op as a modest price to pay for play.

This device is a compromise. You give him this to play with, and he leaves your toys alone! It has many distinct advantages. It is inexpensive, it is easy to build, and in addition to being decidedly interesting to any tyro technician, it is educational.

The unit contains a telephone dial to spin, a knob to twirl, a public (?) address system, switches to press, lights to flash, and a buzzer to buzz. Operating from an ordinary lantern battery, it is also quite safe.

House the unit in an old record player box, or construct one from plywood. The dimensions are not critical. Cut a plywood panel to fit the top of the box, and mount the components on this. Drill the necessary holes for the speaker, and mount the speaker beneath these holes. The public address system is simply a carbon microphone modulated PM speaker. Rewire the switch circuit to open the circuit when the switch is not depressed. This will save a good deal of battery replacement.

Mount an octal tube socket on the face of the unit, and plug in an old metal tube. Metal tubes can withstand far more abuse from little hands than glass. Be sure too, that the



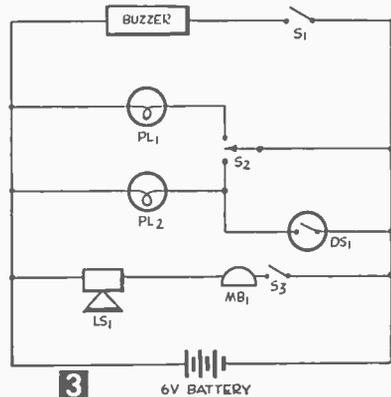
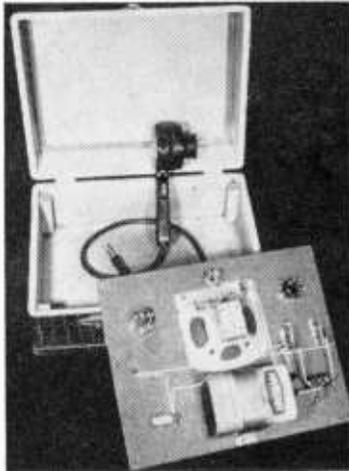
Give a kid his own electronic equipment to play with and the chances are he'll leave yours alone. There's enough action here to keep any youngster happy.

MATERIALS LIST—JUNIOR OP-ORATOR

Desig.	Size and Description
S1	SPST switch, momentary contact, push button (Allied Radio #34B161)
S2	SPDT switch, momentary contact, center off (Allied Radio #34B388)
MB1, S3	modified surplus T-17 carbon microphone
LS1	3.2 ohm PM speaker
PL1, PL2	#46 or #47 pilot lamps and holders
DS1	surplus telephone dial (Olson Electronics)
	6-v lantern battery, record player case, plywood panel to fit.

switches used to activate light and buzzer circuits are of the momentary contact type to avoid useless battery drain. If you also wire the bulb in series with the dial contacts, the light will flash when the dial is turned.

Finish the job by attaching the panel tightly to the case with wood screws. Make sure that a handle is provided for easy portability. Kids love to lug these things around!



There's no complexity to the wiring. Make sure that all components are tightly attached to the panel for safety!

Chairside Hearing Aid

Many people who are hard of hearing spend lots of time indoors in fixed positions . . . At desks, work tables, or just sitting: AC operation eliminates the problem of battery drain and replacement

By HAROLD P. STRAND

FIG. 1: Plugged into an ac receptacle, this hearing aid drains no batteries while being used. Ideal for the hard-of hearing while in fixed positions in chairs, at desks, or confined to bed.



THOSE who are hard of hearing and wear a hearing aid will find this of great value. It is to be used when in a fixed location such as the living room, joining in conversation or listening to the TV or radio. It can also be used effectively while listening to the programs in bed. It saves batteries used in portable hearing aids which run down quickly.

We use a built-in battery much larger than a hearing aid type which should last for two

or three months. It can be plugged into the 115-volt line and use no battery power at all. This is done by a miniature dc supply which converts the 115-volt ac power to a low dc current for operating the circuit. Since the circuit requires only about 2 ma, either system needs very little current. The power supply is well filtered so there is no hum or other objectionable noise. Two transistors are used in a very stable and effective circuit with a crystal microphone. A small ear phone, simi-

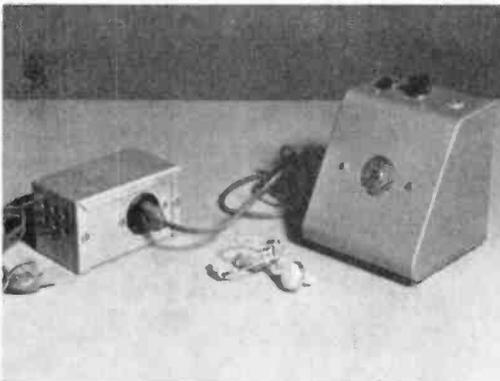


FIG. 2: The complete equipment. The small power pack can be placed on the floor near an outlet. A built-in battery pack permits the user to disconnect from the supply. While not miniature, it is portable on batteries.

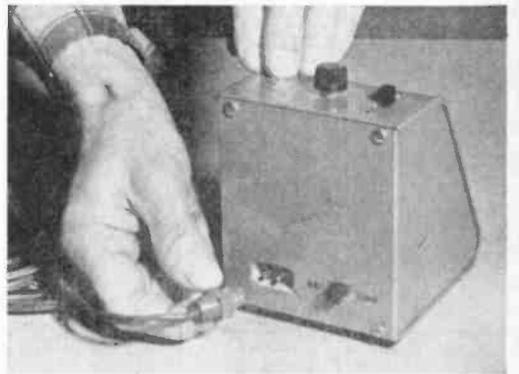
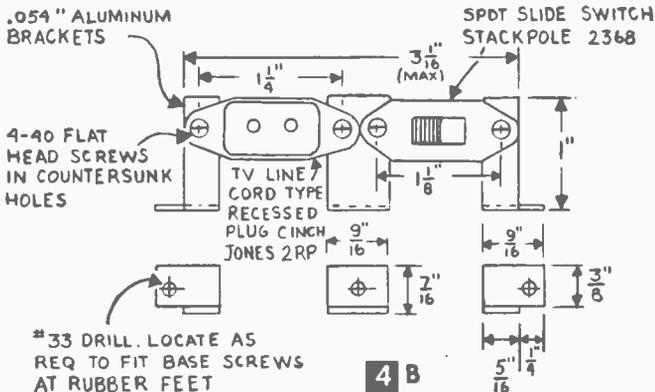
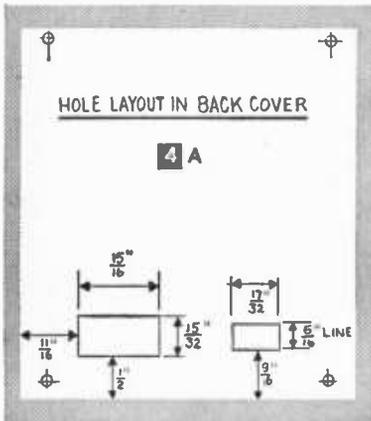


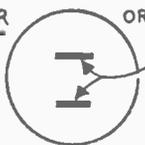
FIG. 3: A recessed TV plug connects the unit to the power supply. The slide switch permits the user to select modes. You can choose ac line operation by sliding the switch right, or battery (built-in) by sliding switch left.

lar to a hearing aid type, transmits the sound to the ear. If the use is not too extensive or continuous, battery power will be found the most convenient, as you can pick up the unit and carry it around the house with you. When you want to listen to long TV programs or you plan to stay in one place (as in the case of

an invalid) use the 115-volt power and there will be no battery drain at all. A small step-down transformer together with a 2-ampere fuse is placed in a 2¼ x 4 x 2¼-in. metal box with a line cord. The box is placed on the floor near the outlet and since it is small, can be left there ready for use. To employ the



4 C TRANSFORMER BOX DETAILS

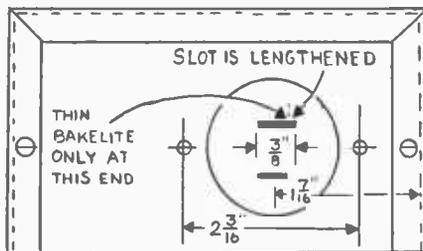


ORIGINAL RECEPTACLE SLOTS

INSTALL IN BOX IN PLACE OF AMPHENOL RECEPTACLE 7468

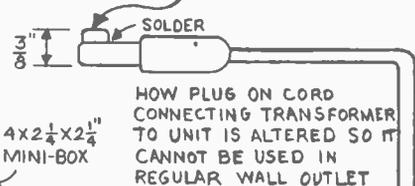


INSTALL ON CORD IN PLACE OF ORIGINAL ONE

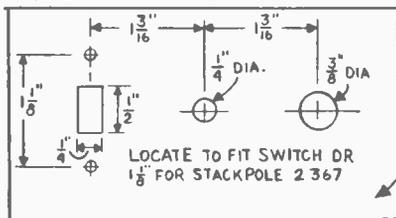


PIECE OF BRASS SOLDERED TO THIS EDGE OF 1 PRONG

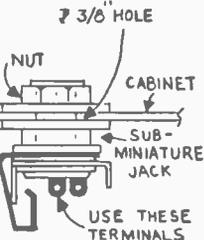
HUBBEL RECEPTACLE AND PLUG CAN BE SUBSTITUTED FOR ALTERED UNITS ABOVE



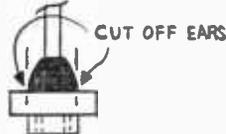
4 D HOLE LAYOUT IN TOP OF CABINET



1/2" O.D. 7/32" I.D. THIN FIBER WASHERS

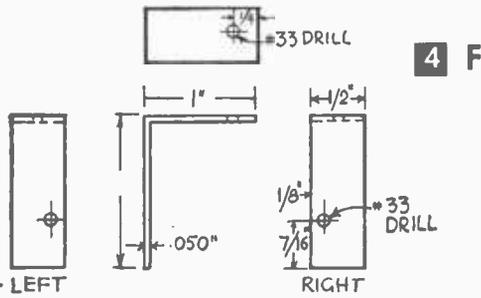


SLOPING FRONT SIDE



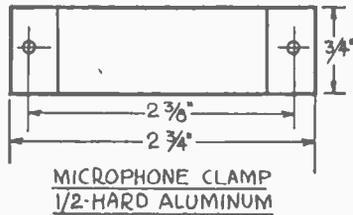
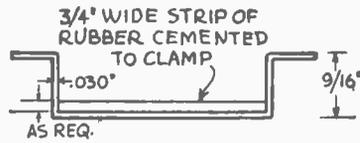
4 D METHOD OF INSULATING JACK FROM CABINET. PLIOBOND-CEMENT FIBRE OR BAKELITE WASHERS CENTERED OVER 3/8" HOLE IN CABINET

TO RECEPTACLE ON BACK OF UNIT

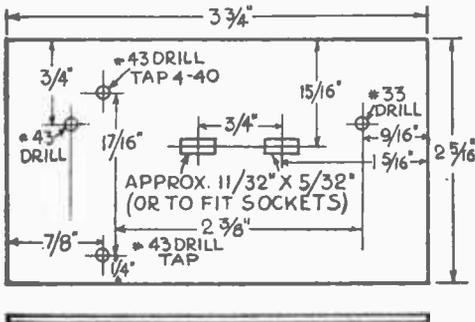


CHASSIS BRACKETS 2-REQ.
1/2-HARD ALUMINUM

4 F

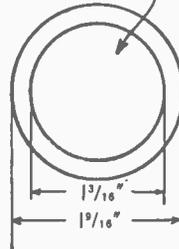


MICROPHONE CLAMP
1/2-HARD ALUMINUM

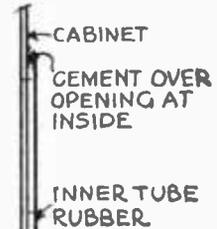


PERFORATED BAKELITE CHASSIS
FLEA CLIPS PRESSED IN HOLES AS REQUIRED

CUT OUT SMOOTH
OPENING



RUBBER MOUNTING RING
FOR MICROPHONE

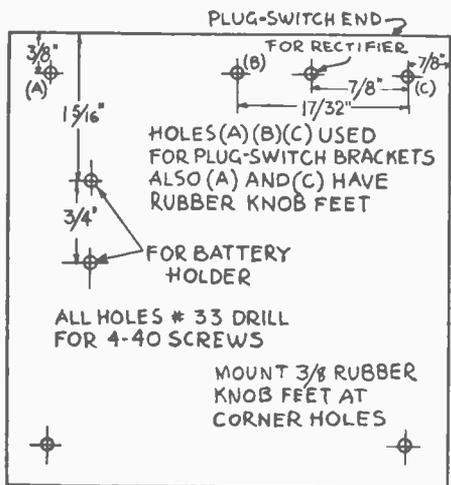


ceptacle which are mounted on brackets, to make sure they will match.

The transistor chassis consists of a piece of perforated Bakelite board which is supported on two aluminum angle brackets to the front of the box. The same screws and nuts are used for the microphone clamp. An input transformer matches the high impedance of the crystal microphone to the low impedance of the transistor circuit. Miniature sockets are used for the transistors which are secured in rectangular holes cut in the Bakelite board. Flea clips provide suitable terminals for wires and leads which join in soldered connections. Use subminiature #28 high temperature wire (Alpha #407-A) for all the chassis wiring. The 0.1 capacitor, connecting one side of the transformer secondary to the arm of the volume control, is located at the top of the chassis. All the other capacitors and resistors are located at the under side, making connections with solder to the projecting ends of the clips and socket terminals. Leads going to the top switch, the rectifier section and battery terminals are #24 plastic covered stranded wire.

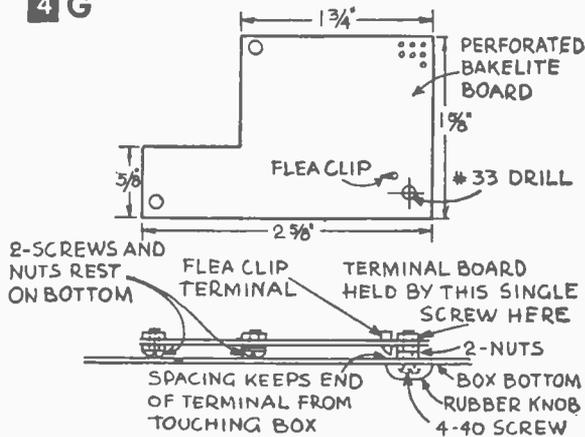
The unusual circuit (Fig. 12) provides surprising gain without distortion and uses two RCA 2N109 transistors. Make all connections correctly and avoid unnecessary solder which

might run down between some of the closely spaced terminals to cause a short. Watch the polarity of the electrolytic capacitors carefully to make sure they are correctly installed with respect to their plus and minus ends. Also, take care to see that the transistors are properly connected. The socket pin that is widest spaced from the others is the collector. The one in the center is the base and the other is the emitter. Be sure to get the polarity of the voltage from the battery and that from the power supply correct. Reversed polarity will not allow the circuit to operate at all and the transistors may be ruined. To mount the mike, cement a disk of rubber inner tube, with a 1 1/16 in. inside diameter with Pliobond cement at the back of the cabinet opening. Cement a piece of soft rubber 1/8 in. thick 3/4 in. wide to the back of the supporting strap. Remove the swivel found at the back of the microphone. Apply cement to the facing side of the rubber ring. The chassis, which was pre-wired, is placed against the cabinet and then the strap is mounted. This holds the microphone in and the screws and nuts used to hold the assembly in place. The dimensions of the supporting strap may have to be adjusted to get a secure fastening of both the chassis brackets and the microphone. The mike should be centered in the opening. After the



HOLE LAYOUT IN BOTTOM OF BOX

4 G



TERMINAL BOARD FOR FILTER CAPACITORS

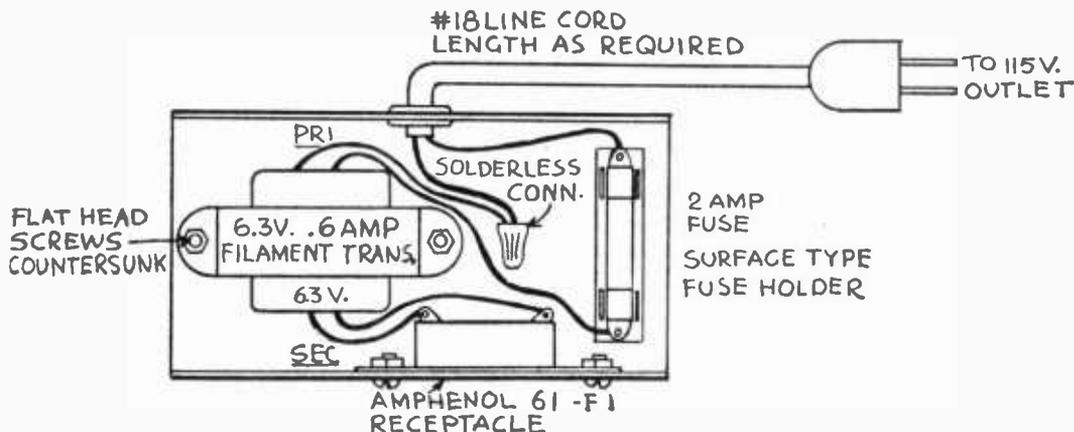
chassis is in place, make the connections to the jack, volume control and the switch at the top of the cabinet.

Leads are carried down to the power supply and the battery for connections at the bottom of the box. Use a piece of the Bakelite perforated board with flea clips for mounting the filter capacitors. Drill a hole in this piece to secure one corner with a nut to one of the screws used for the rubber feet. Use two extra nuts on the screw to give about $\frac{3}{16}$ in. spacing from the metal box bottom. Support the other end of the piece away from the box the same distance by using screws and nuts as detailed in the drawings. This prevents the lower ends of the flea clips from shorting to the box.

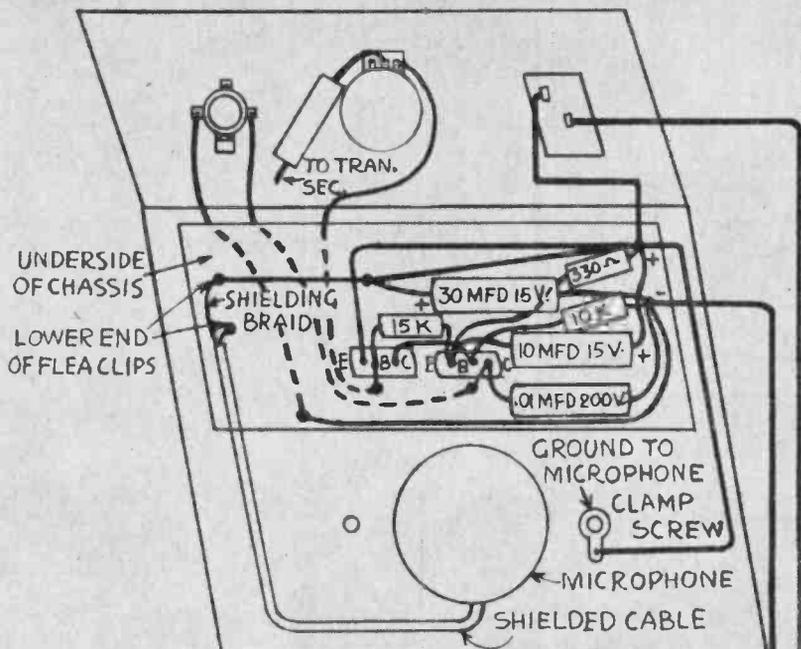
Use a half-wave rectifier of about 65 ma as the first stage in rectification from ac to dc. The filtering consists of an 820 ohm resistor with a 20 and 50 mfd. capacitor connected as

shown in the wiring diagram. Mount the rectifier to the cabinet bottom with a small bracket, screw and nut. Support the battery in a spring clip formed from a piece of thin, hard brass and attach it to the cabinet. Provide supports for the recessed line receptacle and the SPDT slide switch with three bracket pieces. Secure the cabinet bottom to these with screws and nuts. The ears of these two parts have their holes countersunk so that flat head screws can be used, which clamp them with nuts to the brackets.

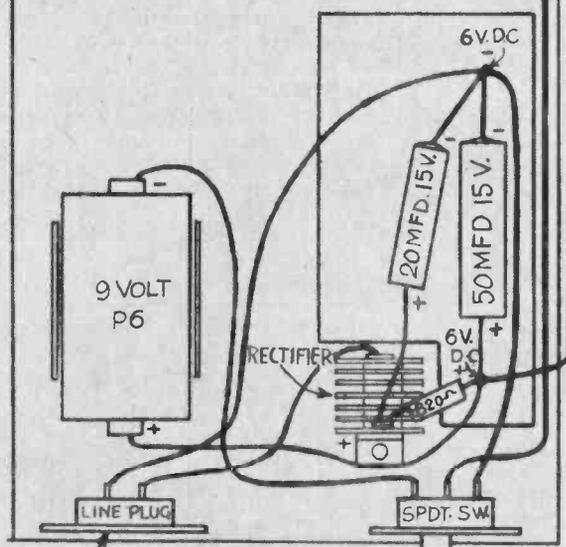
Figure 5 shows a view from the power supply end. The wires which run alongside of the capacitor are neatly bundled together and held with two narrow bands of adhesive tape. The terminals of the back slide switch and the recessed receptacle are easily accessible for connections. The polarity of the rectifier is important. The plus end is marked and this should connect to the plus end of the 20 mfd.



9 WIRING INSIDE BOX



PICTORIAL DIAGRAM



10

6.3V. AC ENTERS HERE FROM TRANSFORMER ON FLOOR

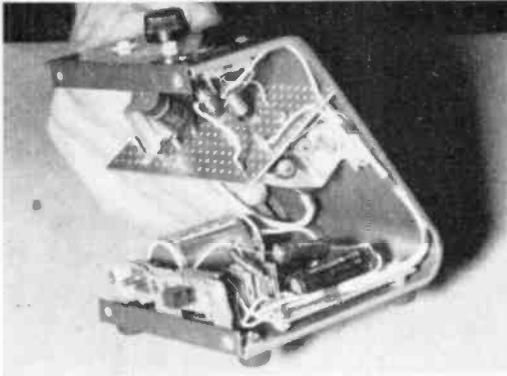


FIG. 5: Inside the unit from the rear. Note the mounting of the dry rectifier and the capacitors in the filter system.

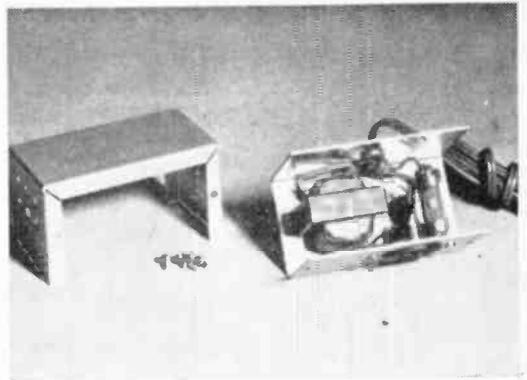


FIG. 6: Looking into the power supply box we see the transformer, line fuse and the modified receptacle.

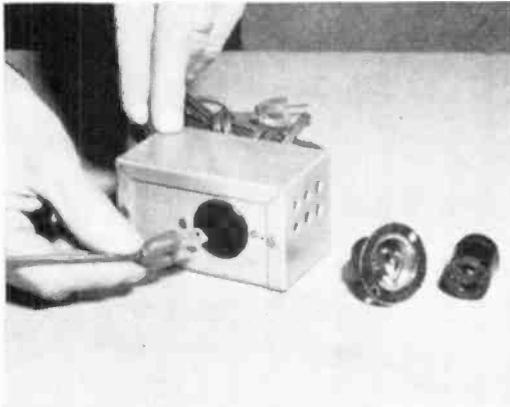


FIG. 7: The plug on the cord from the hearing aid to the supply is widened by soldering a piece of brass to one leg. This prevents you from connecting to a live outlet.

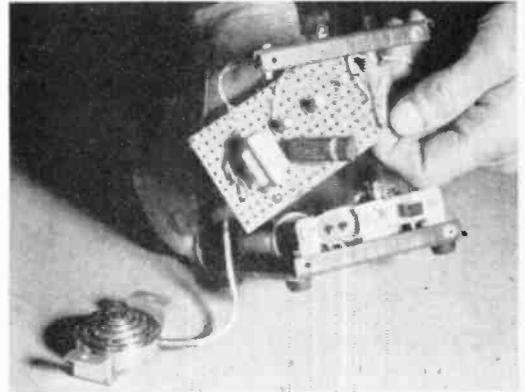
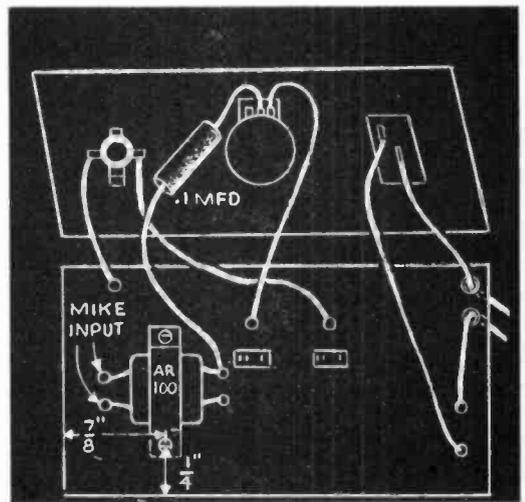


FIG. 8: With the case opened and the chassis removed, we see parts on the perforated Bakelite board. Note that all parts mount on case to facilitate opening.

capacitor and to one end of the 820 ohm resistor, as shown in the diagram.

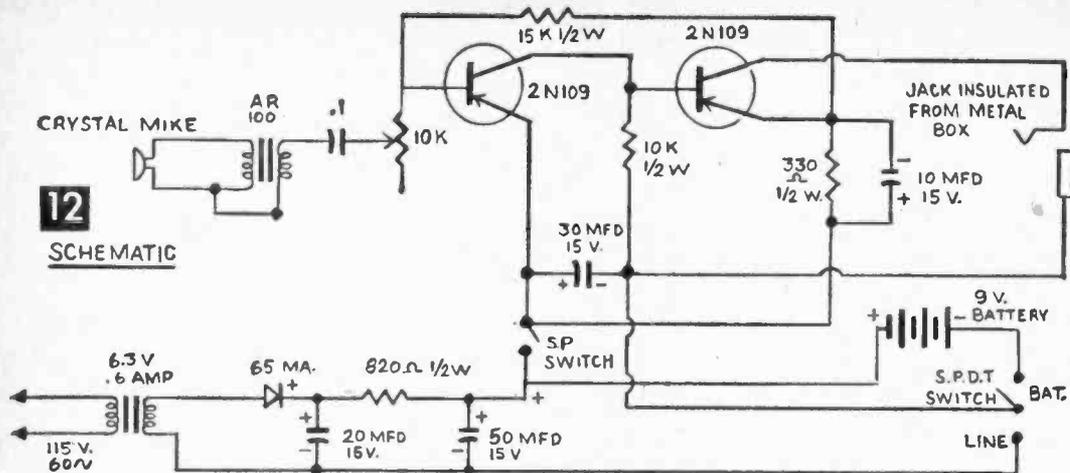
Figure 6 is a view of the open transformer box to show the placement of the parts. If there is a wall receptacle near the chair where the unit will be mostly used, you can use a short line cord and leave the box plugged in, placed on the floor near the receptacle. Otherwise, use a standard length of 6 ft. to reach the wall receptacle, as shown. Drill holes in the box for ventilation though in normal use there should be little temperature rise at the transformer.

In Fig. 7, the altered plug on the connecting cord is shown which will prevent its use in a standard wall receptacle. Solder a small strip of brass to the side of one of the prongs. Lengthen the wider of the two slots in the Amphenol receptacle with a small, thin file so the extra width prong will fit. Installing the receptacle with the wider slot at the top, you can file the slot at the right side with only about $\frac{1}{16}$ in. of Bakelite to encounter.



11 TOP SIDE OF CHASSIS

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SCHEMATIC



Another method is to use one of the special receptacles and matching plugs, such as a Hubbell 2-wire, miniature twist-lock type #7468 receptacle with mounting flange and #7462 plug cap to fit. To use this method it is necessary to cut off the original molded-on plug which comes with the line cord and attach the new one. Mount the receptacle in the box in the approximate location shown for the Amphenol receptacle, making a hole to suit the receptacle body and drilling holes for the mounting screws to suit.

Construction of the equipment described will present no difficulties to the experienced

electronic technician. The electrical experimenter who is used to working with small parts and electronic wiring will be able to complete the job satisfactorily if care is taken to follow the plans carefully. The total cost for parts and materials for building this unit operating from a battery only will be around \$15. To operate it on either battery or line power, the additional parts will cost about \$5. These parts include the filament transformer, receptacle, fuse and fuse holder and metal box with two line cords, as well as the rectifier and filtering components which will not be required for battery operation only.

MATERIALS LIST—CHAIRSIDE HEARING AID

Amt. Req.	Size and Description		
1	crystal microphone Argonne AR-53	1	male battery clip-on connector
1	subminiature Jack, MS-282	1	female battery clip-on connector
1	subminiature plug, MS-281 (optional, plug may come on ear phone)	1	dynamic ear phone MS-260
1	10k miniature potentiometer less switch VC-34	1	6.3-v at .6 amp sec. filament transformer Thordarson 21F21
1	1/8" shaft miniature Bakelite knob MS-185	1	2 1/4 x 4 x 2 1/4" aluminum mini-box, Bud or Premier MC-361
1	TV type recessed line socket TS-106	1	61-F1 receptacle with mounting plate, Amphenol
1	TV type line cord TS-105	1	line cord with attached plug
1	input transformer AR-100	1	3/8" hole rubber grommet
2	transistor sockets MS-275	1	3AG fuse, surface fuse mount, lug terminals, Littlefuse 357001
2	2N109 transistors, RCA	1	2A 3AG glass fuse
1 pkg.	flea clips MS-263	4	3/8" rubber feet
1	perforated Bakelite board MS-305		The above materials can be supplied by Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.
1	30 mfd 15-v miniature electrolytic capacitor CF-124		Also required
1	20 mfd 15-v miniature electrolytic capacitor CF-123	1	aluminum sloping front utility box, gray hammertone finish Bud AC1610A
1	50 mfd 15-v miniature electrolytic capacitor CF-125	1	SPST slide switch 1/8" mounting centers
1	10 mfd 15-v miniature electrolytic capacitor CF-122	1	SPDT slide switch 1/8" mounting centers
1	0.1 mfd 200-v paper capacitor, Sprague 2EP-P10 or equiv.		
1	330 ohm 1/2-w resistor		
1	15k ohm 1/2-w resistor		
1	10k ohm 1/2-w resistor		
1	820 ohm 1/2-w resistor		
1	65 ma 1/2 wave rectifier RE-50 or equiv. with plates about 1 1/16 x 1 1/16"		
1	9-v transistor battery Burgess P6		Misc. aluminum for brackets, rubber from an old inner tube, 2 thin Bakelite or fiber washers for phone jack, #28 sub-miniature Alpha hook-up wire, #24 plastic covered stranded hook-up wire, screws, and nuts.

Electronic Photo Timer

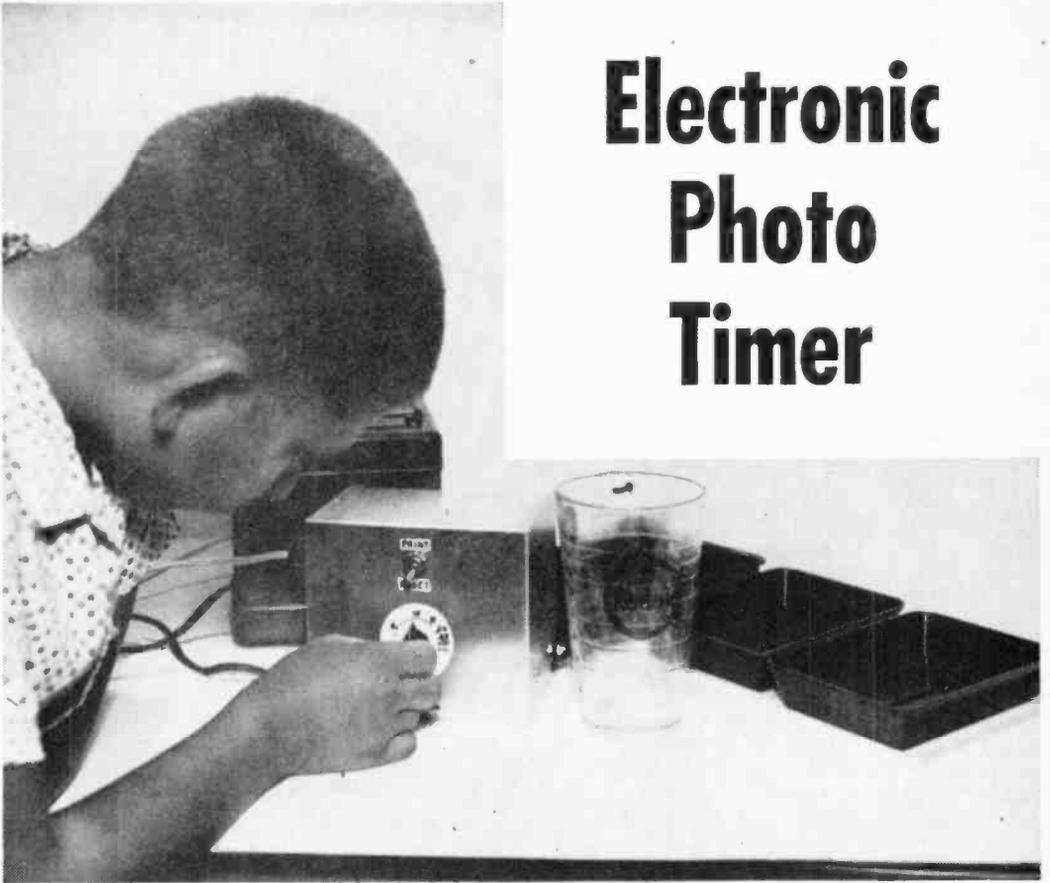


Fig. 1: The completed electronic photo timer can be operated with a contact printer in the photography lab.

By CHARLES GREEN W3IKH

ARE you one of the many photo enthusiasts who develop and print their own pictures by rule of thumb? Here is an easily constructed photo timer that will enable you to accurately control exposures on enlargers and contact printers. Once you have found the right setting for a particular print, the electronic photo timer will enable you to repeat the timed intervals as often as you wish.

The electronic photo timer is built on a perforated chassis board mounted in a metal cabinet. All controls are on the front panel. The timed power outlet for a contact printer or enlarger is mounted on the side panel.

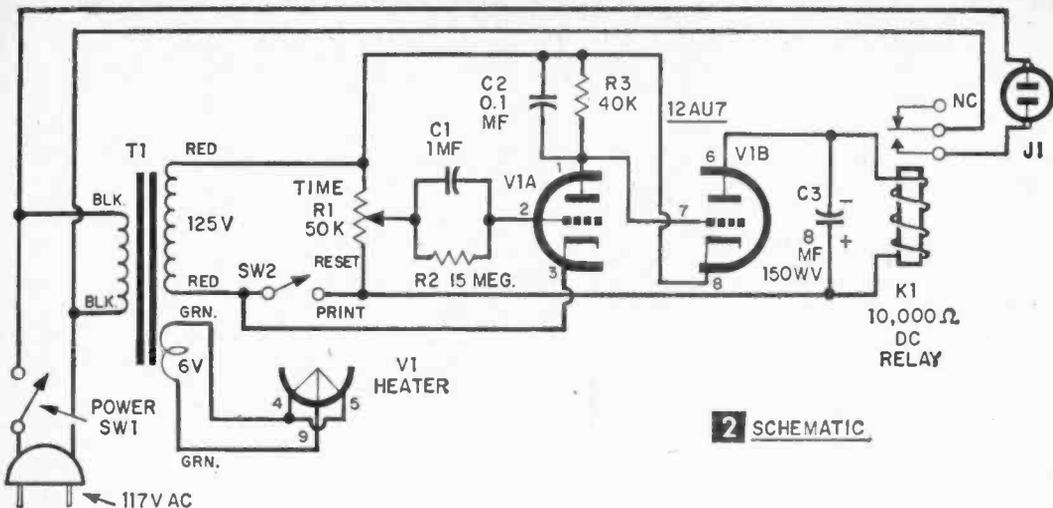
The timer is calibrated from 1 second to 15 seconds in 1 second graduations and from 15 seconds to 40 seconds in 5 second graduations. The desired time interval is easily adjusted by rotating the control mounted in the center of the front panel. The toggle switch on the top center of the front panel, is used to start the timing action. The slide switch on the lower center of the front panel is the ac

power off-on control.

How It Works: The schematic diagram (Fig. 2) shows that the timing switch (SW2) is normally in the RESET position. This allows C1 to charge negatively by means of the rectifying action between the grid and cathode of VIA. The capacitor's negative charge has no effect on the tube's current flow, as it is connected (through R1) to the plate circuit.

When the timing switch is thrown to the PRINT position, it connects R1 to the cathode of VIA. This places the capacitor's (C) negative charge between grid and cathode of VIA. This cuts off the plate current flowing through R3.

The grid and cathode of VIB are connected across R3. The lack of plate current flow of VIA through R3 therefore causes the plate current of VIB to operate at maximum current, as there is now no bias voltage for VIB. (The bias voltage for VIB is furnished by the plate current flow of VIA through R3). This causes the relay K1 to close and ac power is then connected to J1 (The timed power



2 SCHEMATIC

outlet for the contact printer or enlarger.)

After a definite time period (depending on the setting of R1) C1 is discharged through R2, removing the negative voltage on the grid of V1A and causing its plate current to flow again through R3. The bias voltage across R3 now causes the plate current of V1B to be reduced and relay K1 opens. The ac power to J1 is disconnected, ending the timing cycle.

The switch SW-2 is then thrown to the RESET position allowing C1 to recharge for the next timing cycle.

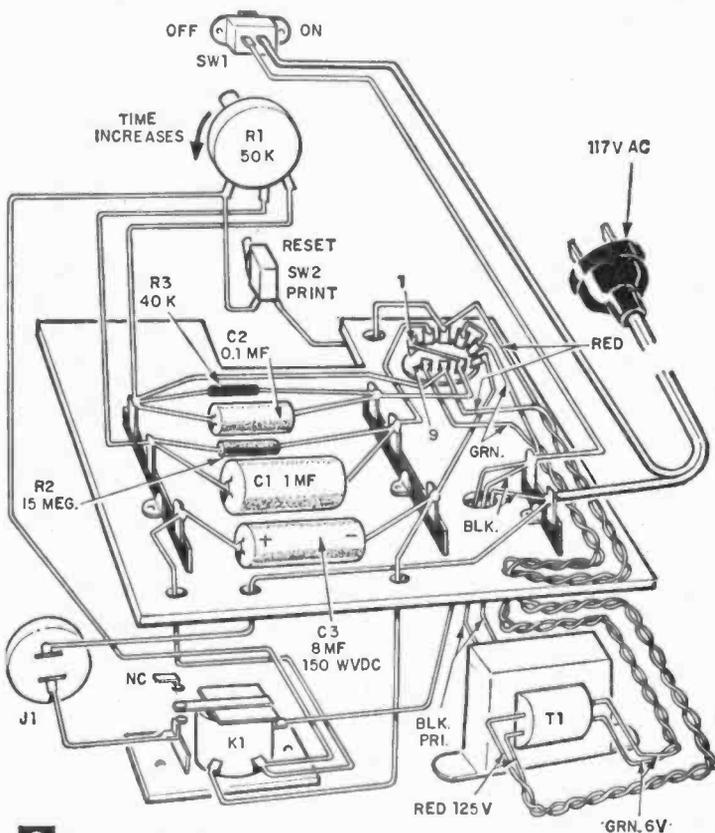
Construction: The chassis board (1/8 in. perforated hardboard) is cut as shown in the assembly drawing, (Fig. 5) the mounting brackets (1/8 in. aluminum) are made and used to fasten the chassis board in the metal cabinet.

Install the tube socket, relay and power transformer on the chassis board. Then make a 2-in. dial of white plastic or cardboard and mount it on the front panel by using a flat metal washer between the panel and the timing control hex nut. Insert a shakeproof washer between the timing control and the inside front panel. This will prevent movement of the potentiometer and alteration of the timing calibration.

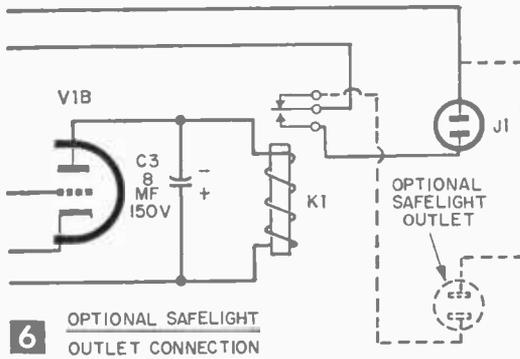
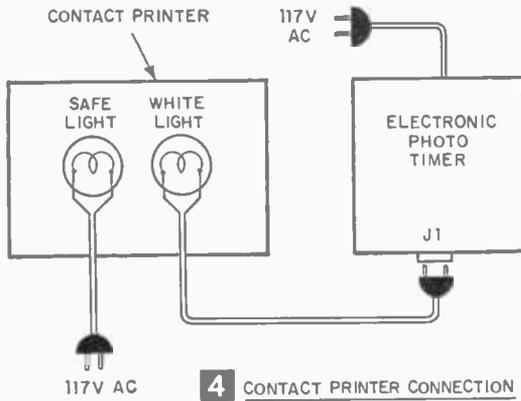
Mount the toggle switch (SW2) and the power switch (SW1) on the front

panel. The ac outlet socket for the photo printer or enlarger is then installed on the top of the cabinet.

Install the terminal lug strips and the capacitors and resistors. Wire the circuit as shown in the wiring diagram (Fig. 3). Install a rubber grommet where the ac line enters the cabinet, and tie a knot in the line to pre-



3 WIRING DIAGRAM CHASSIS BOARD (BOTTOM VIEW)



vent accidental pulling from the cabinet.

Testing and Calibration: Connect a contact photo printer or small lamp to J1. Set the toggle switch to RESET and the slide switch to ON. Allow several minutes for the 12AU7A to warm up, then set the time control to approximately half scale. Throw the toggle switch to PRINT position. The table lamp or printer should light and stay lit for a definite period of time. After the lamp goes out, return the toggle switch to RESET. This test shows that the timing circuit is working.

To calibrate the time dial, a watch or clock with a sweep second hand is needed.

Set the time control counter-clockwise to the end of its rotation. By using the second hand on your watch, find the position on the time dial that corresponds to a one-second time interval. This is done by moving the time control to an arbitrary point on the dial, throwing the toggle switch to PRINT and noting the time the lamp is lit. Throw the switch to RESET and readjust the control as necessary. Note: There will be a small time delay between throwing the toggle switch to PRINT and the actual lighting of the lamp. This is normal and is caused by the time constant (charging time) of capacitor C3.

Mark the dial directly below the pointer knob with black ink or ball point pen to indicate the one second time interval. Now find

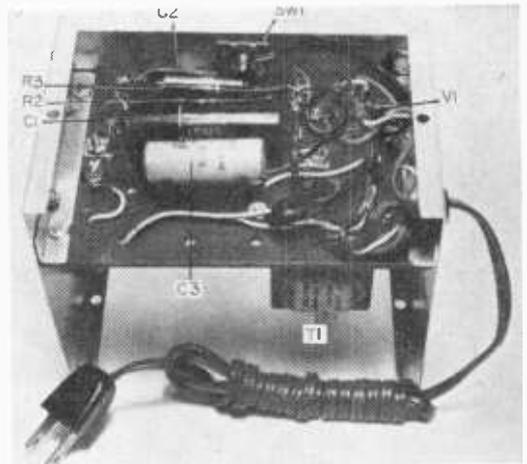
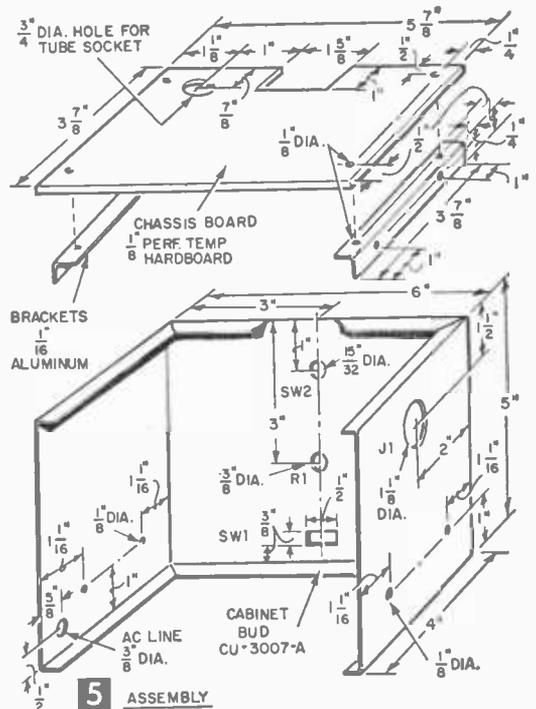


Fig. 7: In this under-chassis view, we see the location of the principle parts. Parts placement is not critical.

the other time intervals the same way. Calibrate the dial in one second points up to 15 seconds and 5-second points to 40 seconds.

If you want a longer time calibration than 40 seconds, increase the capacity of C1 by paralleling it with another paper capacitor. The exact value will be determined by experiment.

Operation: The photo contact printer or enlarger is connected to the timed ac outlet (J1) on the side of the cabinet. Set the time control to the desired exposure. Throw the toggle

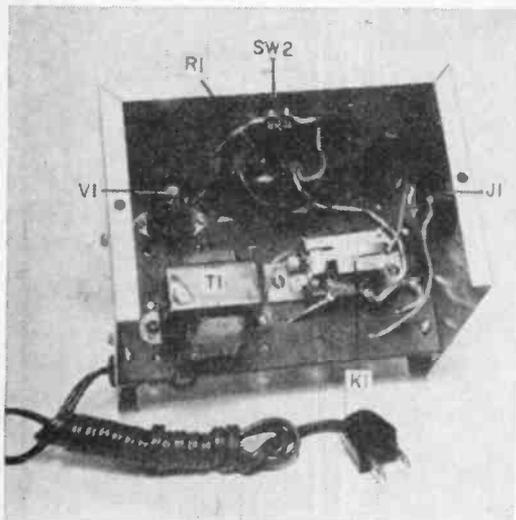


Fig. 8: On top of the chassis, we see the positions of the tube, relay, transformer and locations of the controls.

switch to PRINT. After the time cycle, move the toggle switch back to RESET.

Normally, contact printers come with two lamps. One is a small red or yellow safelight, which is used to position the negative for printing. The other lamp is a white light, which is used to expose the print.

Rewire your contact printer as shown in the contact printer connection drawing (Fig. 4). The white light is connected to the elec-

MATERIALS LIST—ELECTRONIC PHOTO TIMER

Desig.	Size and Description
R1	50,000 ohms 3-w wirewound potentiometer Clarostat A58 or equiv.
R2	15 megohm 1/2-w carbon resistor
R3	40,000-ohm w carbon resistor
C1	1 mfd 200-v paper capacitor
C2	0.1 mfd 200-v paper capacitor
C3	8 mfd 150-v electrolytic capacitor
T1	125-v 15 ma, 6-v 0.6 amp sec. Thordarson 26R37 or equiv.
SW1	SPST slide switch
SW2	SPST toggle switch
K1	SPDT 10,000 ohm dc relay, Potter & Brumfield LB-5
V1	12AU7A tube
Cabinet	4x5x6" aluminum minibox, BUD Cu-3007-A
Tube socket	9-pin, top mounting. Amphenol 59-406 or equiv.
2 ea.	3-terminal tie strips
1 ea.	2-terminal tie strips
Misc.	perforated hardboard (chassis board), ac line cord, pointer knob, wire, etc.

tronic photo timer, while the safelight is connected directly to the ac line. This makes easier operation of the contact printer.

If you are using an enlarger and desire to turn off the darkroom safelight while exposing the print, an additional ac outlet can be added to the electronic photo timer. This outlet can be connected as shown in the optional safelight connection drawing (Fig. 6) and mounted on the side of the cabinet. The darkroom safelight is connected to this outlet and will be automatically turned off during the print exposure time interval.

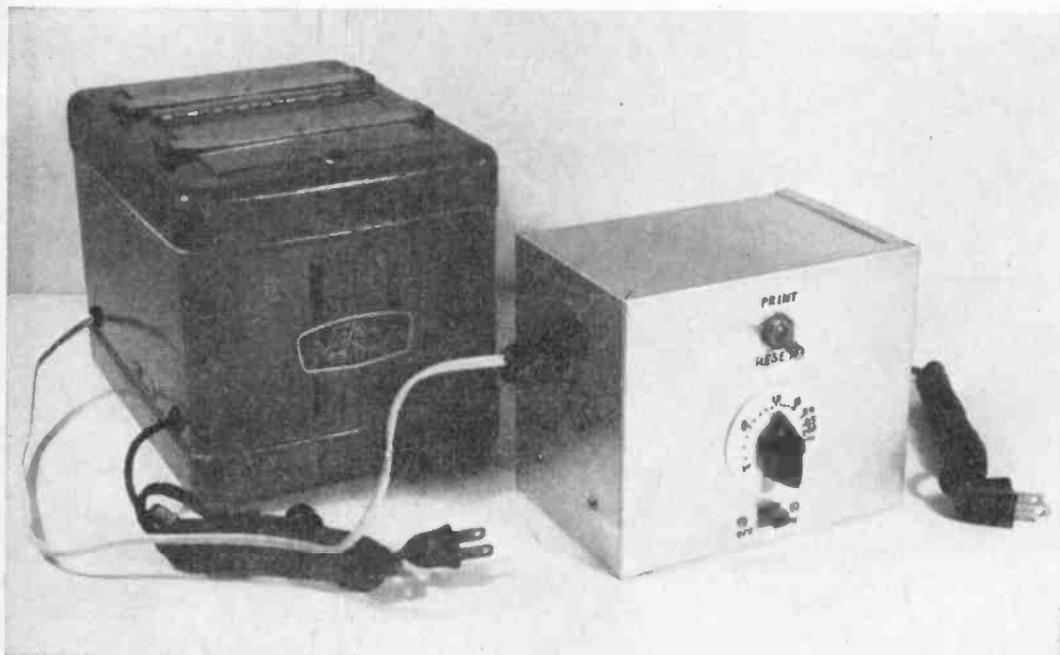
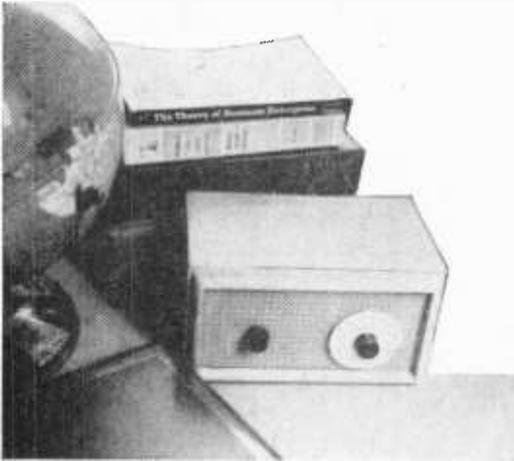


Fig. 9: The completed unit with a contact printer plugged in. Notice the white plastic dial scale that you calibrate.

A 6-Transistor BC Radio

The Sweet Tone



This 6-transistor radio has unusually good tone and can drive a hi-fi speaker. It contains two ready-made circuit modules which minimize construction time and costs less than \$15

By FORREST H. FRANTZ SR.

THIS compact 6-transistor radio was designed to provide better fidelity than that available from ordinary small broadcast radios with limited frequency response and small speakers. The radio was built into a $3\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ in. package which also contains the battery power supply. Terminals on the rear of the radio permit connection to a large high quality loudspeaker that can be located remotely from the radio. The radio can be placed on a coffee table, on a bedside table, a desk, or elsewhere convenient to the person who'll be doing the tuning. The loudspeaker can be positioned for best room coverage and at a point where the size of a quality speaker is not objectionable. The author built the Sweet Tone for his study. The radio is on a low table in front of a couch, and the speaker is located on a side chest on the other side of the room.

The Sweet Tone employs a ready-made 3-transistor tuner (the Lafayette PK-633) and a ready-made 3-transistor amplifier (the Lafayette PK-522.)

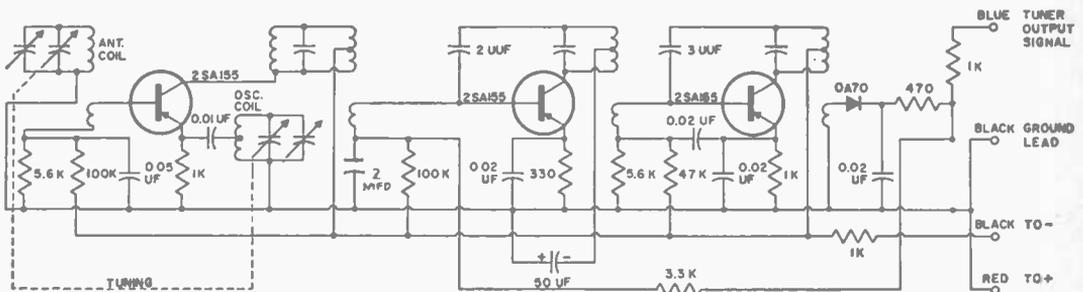
Construction: Modify the tuner as follows:
 (1) Remove the .02 mfd. capacitor as indicated in Fig. 1.

(2) Remove the 30 mfd. capacitor as shown in Fig. 1 and replace with a 2-mfd, 6-volt capacitor mounted under the board as shown

MATERIALS LIST—SWEET-TONE RECEIVER

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	3-transistor subminiature AM broadcast tuner (Lafayette PK-633)
1	2mfd, 6-v ultraminiature capacitor (Lafayette CF-100)
2	miniature knob (Lafayette MS-185)
2	$3\frac{1}{32} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ " perforated Bakelite board (Lafayette MS-305)
2	5 way binding posts (Lafayette MS-566)
See Fig. 3 before you cut:	
2	$\frac{7}{16} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ " wood cabinet sides
2	$\frac{7}{16} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{16}$ " wood cabinet sides
Miniature parallel cable for connection to speaker (Lafayette WR-157 is 25 ft. roll)	

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



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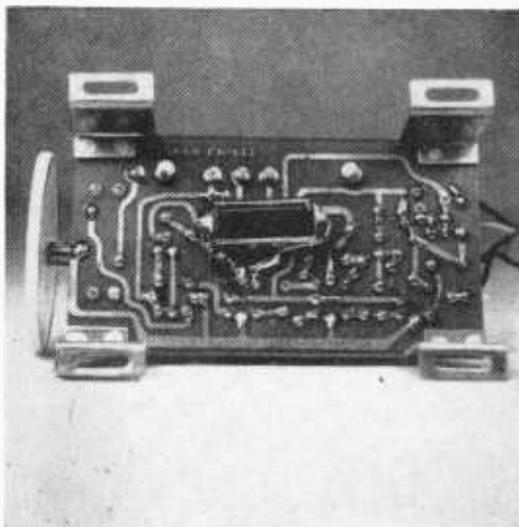
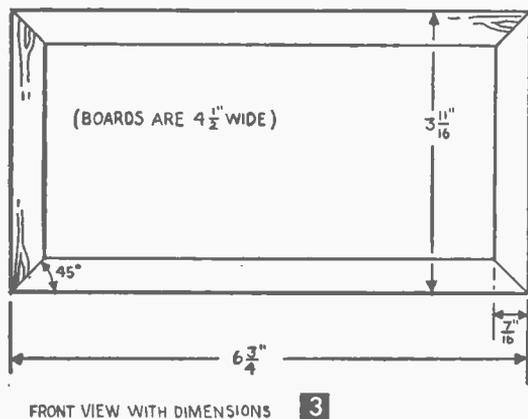


FIG. 2: Remove the 30 mfd. AVC bypass capacitor shown here and replace with a 2 mfd. capacitor for better fidelity.

in Fig. 2. These changes to the tuner flatten its frequency response and improve overall fidelity.

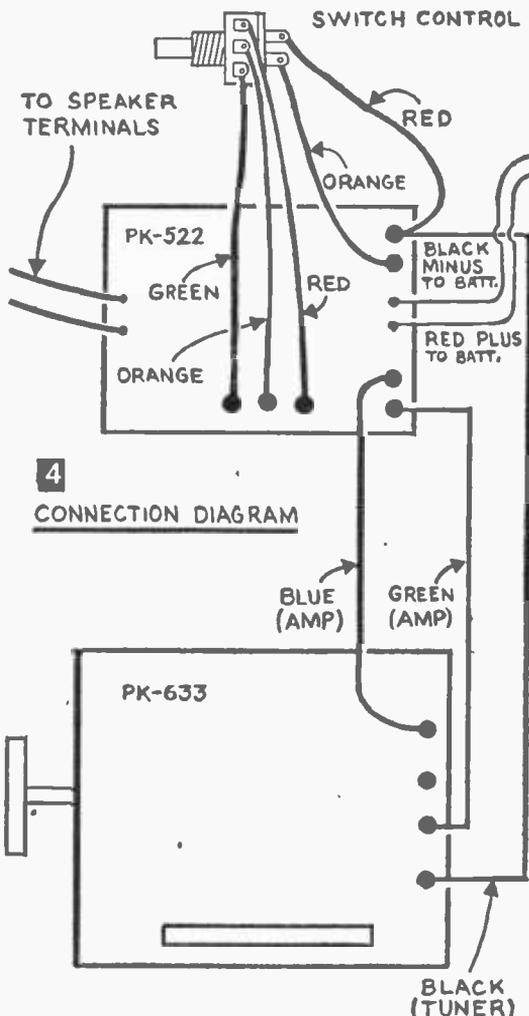
Cut the wooden sides for the cabinet as shown in Fig. 3. The wood available for this was a trim board with a contoured edge, but a board with a square edge would be equally attractive.

Connect six No. 1, size C flashlight cells in series and fasten together in the general relative positions shown in Fig. 5. The cells are connected with bare hook-up wire soldered directly to the cells. The soldering iron should be up to soldering heat before being applied to the cells to minimize cell deterioration. The Burgess cells used have tinned ends and solder easily. The No. 1 cells were chosen because they will have a long life and are considerably more compact than the more common No. 2 cell. Fasten



FRONT VIEW WITH DIMENSIONS

3



REMOVE ALL TUNER LEADS EXCEPT BLACK (RIGHT ABOVE) AND MAKE CONNECTIONS AS SHOWN

the cells together with rubber bands.

Lay the battery, amplifier, and tuner on the cabinet base as shown in Fig. 5 and interconnect them as shown in Fig. 4. The volume control shaft should be cut to a length of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. prior to being connected in the circuit. The output transformer leads should be extended about 3 in. When wiring is completed, fasten the tuner to the cabinet base with short wood screws. Place a piece of sponge rubber under the amplifier and fasten the amplifier on the cabinet base with short nails or screws. Glue a retainer block on the cabinet base to hold the battery so that the rear cell is in line with the back of the base. Place the block so that the front corner is in line with the front edge of the tuner. Use Fig. 5

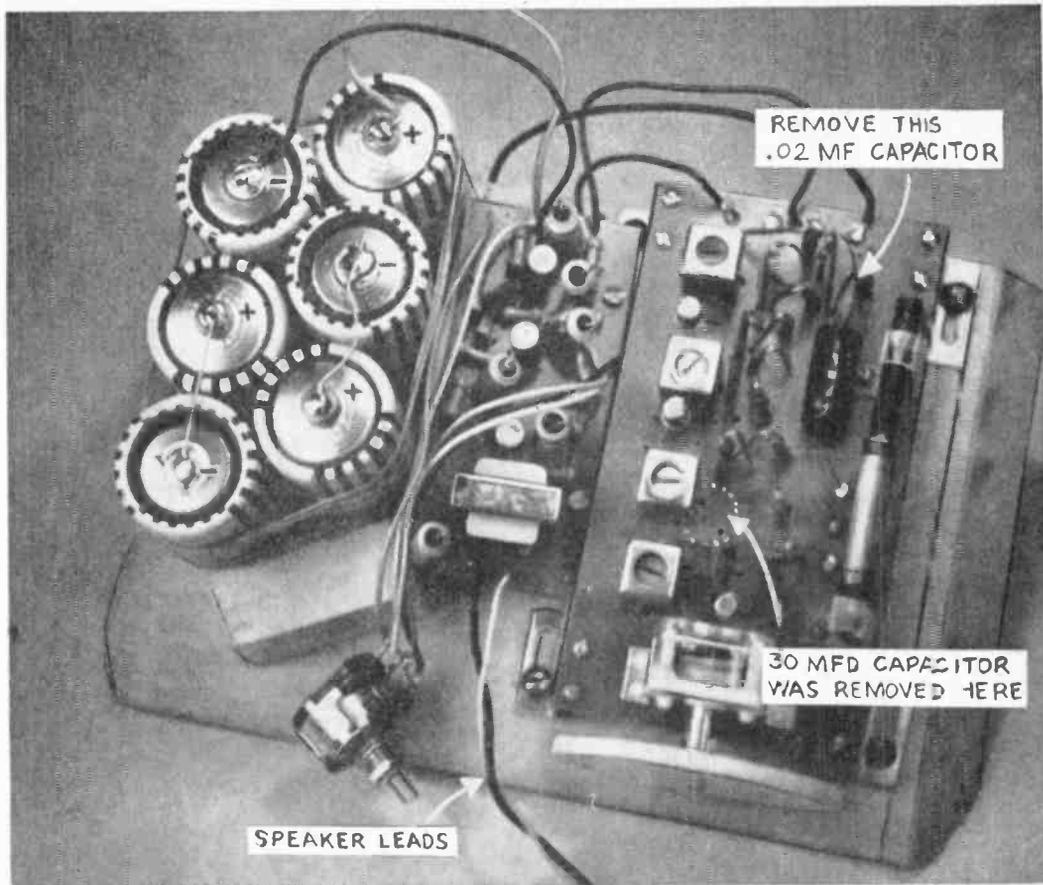


FIG. 5: Batteries, amplifier, and tuner are mounted on base. Wiring is complete except for speaker terminal connections.

for guidance in positioning the components.

Now check for operation by temporarily connecting a loudspeaker to the output leads. If the set doesn't operate, recheck the wiring. When all is well, disconnect the speaker, and assemble the cabinet. Tack a piece of perforated board to the back of the cabinet base. Use this to get the cabinet square during assembly.

Glue and nail (use short brads) the sides to the cabinet base. Glue a $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. block, and fasten to the top of the cabinet. The block retains the battery in the vertical direction but permits the battery to be pulled out of the back when the rear perforated board is removed.

When the glue on the cabinet has set, remove the perforated back. Fill the edges and brad holes with plastic wood, sand, and stain or paint as desired. Figures 6 and 7 show the project at this stage of completion.

Cut the front panel from a piece of perforated board to the opening dimensions on your cabinet. In the process of cabinet construction, individual cabinet dimensions may

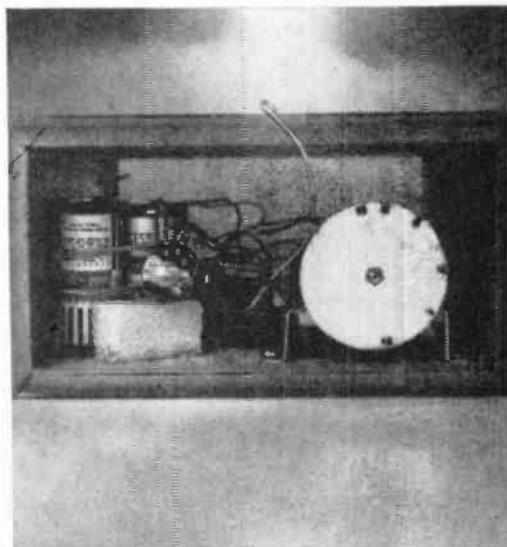


FIG. 6: Assemble cabinet on base. Note block which holds batteries.

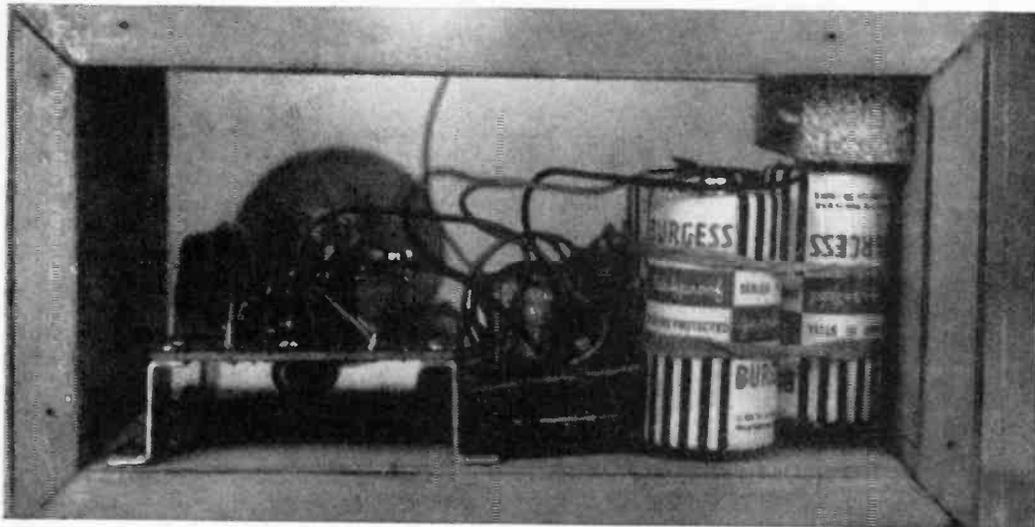


FIG. 7: Rear view. Cabinet is assembled to base, Panel not installed.

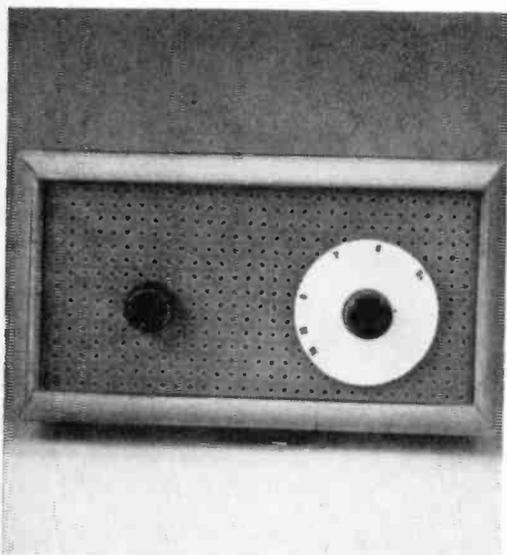


FIG. 8: Front view of completed receiver. Left knob controls power on-off and volume. Right knob controls station selector.

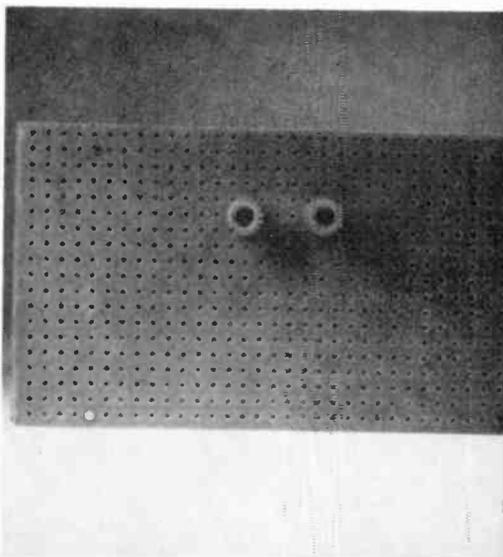


FIG. 9: Rear view of the completed unit. Output terminals are for connection of the remote loudspeaker of high fidelity type.

differ slightly from those cited here. Strive for a tight fit. Place the board in the front of the cabinet and locate the center for the tuning capacitor hole. Locate the volume control switch hole on the same horizontal line and at an equal distance from the opposite side of the board. Drill a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. hole for the volume control and a $\frac{3}{8}$ in. hole for the variable capacitor. Remove the front screw which holds the tuning dial on the tuning capacitor shaft, and remove the tuning dial. Fasten the volume control on the front panel, and push the panel into place in the

cabinet. If the fit isn't tight enough to hold the panel in place, apply a small amount of glue to the top edge of the panel. Push the panel against the front edge of the tuner and the battery retainer block.

Fasten the tuner dial and the volume control knob. Glue a small knob on the front of the tuner dial. The front of the receiver will look like Fig. 8 at this point.

Drill two $\frac{1}{8}$ in. holes in the back piece of perforated board for the output terminals (Fig. 9), fasten the terminals, and connect the output leads to the soldering lugs.

Experimenter's Chassis

Versatile, reusable chassis for experiments and circuit development

By W. F. GEPHART

WHEN working with experimental circuits the need for an experimenter's chassis becomes obvious. After experience with two home made and one commercial experimental chassis, the author decided to summarize his experience and design a chassis to meet these needs.

The following seemed to be important factors in considering design aspects:

The unit should be able to handle any type of tube or transistor available now or in the future. It should be compact, without being crowded, yet be able to handle several stages if necessary. Connections should be quick and easy to make and be secure. In multiple stage work, there should be an option of making certain leads (ground, filaments, etc.) common if desired. The chassis should be able to handle panel parts and mounted parts (transformers, relays, etc.). The unit should be durable and long-lasting and low in cost.

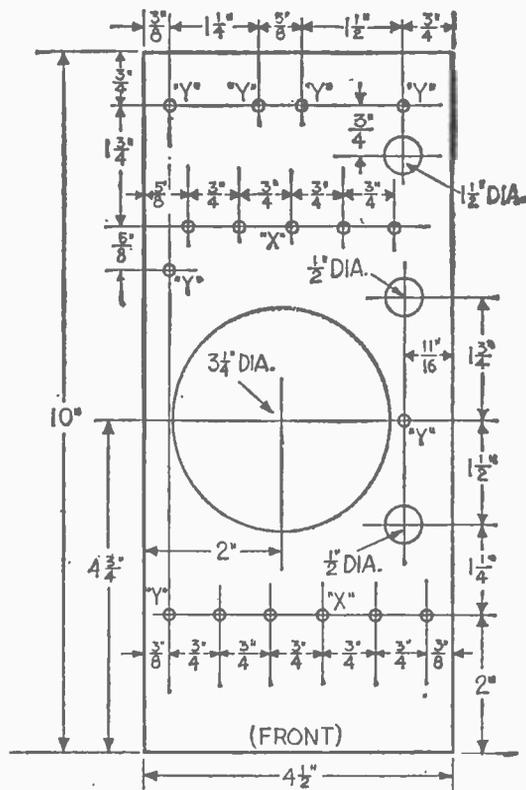
The unit shown here meets these conditions. The basic chassis takes various inserts to handle different tubes or transistors, and permits adaptation to future designs. Connections are made by Fahnestock clips, both as connection points and to tube socket pins. To be compact, yet permit multiple stage work, each basic unit only handles one tube or power transistor (or two low-powered transistors), yet any number of basic units can be plugged together for multiple stage work. When units are plugged together, switches give the option of making ground, B plus and/or filament leads common between units.

While each basic unit has a panel for mounting switches and potentiometers, space is not allocated for chassis-mounted parts. Instead, a special mounting adapter was made that fits above the basic unit to take transformers or relays when required. This saves having waste chassis space when not needed.

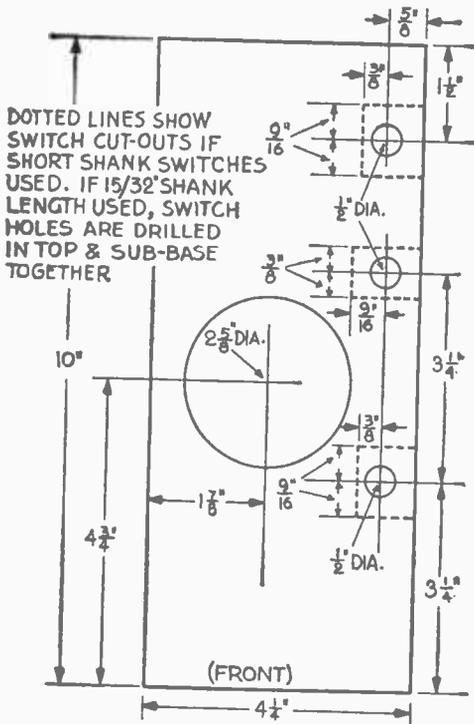
By using high quality clips, connections do not load with solder, can be made quickly, and will last indefinitely. Each basic unit costs about six dollars and each tube-transistor

insert will run from about 60¢ to \$1.20, depending on the socket and number of clips required. Basic units or inserts can be added in the future, in any reasonable number. Since each basic unit is only 4½ in. wide, a four-stage chassis would only be 18 in. wide, and a six-stage only 27 in. wide.

The parts list gives the material required for each basic unit. Since the drilling for the plugs and jacks in the side pieces is critical (so units will plug together properly),



ALL HOLES $\frac{8}{64}$ " UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE
FIGURE 1: HARDBOARD TOP



ALL OTHER HOLES IN TOP & SUB-BASE TOGETHER
FIGURE 2 : PLYWOOD SUB-BASE

it is best to cut and drill side pieces together for the ultimate number required, and save the extras. For example, if you plan to build two basic units now, but feel that you might want two more later, cut and drill side pieces for all four units. The cost of the extra side pieces is trivial.

The following steps assume that more than one basic unit is being made, and reference to clamping pieces together refers to similar pieces for the multiple units.

First cut the hardboard top (Fig. 1), side pieces (Fig. 3), plywood sub-base (Fig. 2), and white pine end pieces to the size shown. Next, cut the notches for the switches in the plywood (required if switches with shanks of less than $1\frac{1}{32}$ in. are used; switches shown in parts list have $1\frac{1}{32}$ -in. shanks).

Clamp the plywood sub-bases together, with ends and sides aligned, and drill a $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. hole through all pieces at the center of the large insert hole. Separate the pieces, and cut the insert hole in each.

Next, nail the front and back pine supports to the ends of the plywood sub-base. Set the sub-bases and ends on a flat surface, and check the hardboard side pieces to be sure they are flush with the top of the plywood. Clamp all side pieces together, and drill four $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. holes at points indicated. Before removing the clamps, mark the top and front edges with nail polish, to help keep the pieces

in proper alignment during assembly.

Remove the clamps, and enlarge the holes in half of the side pieces to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and fasten them to the plywood and end pieces, properly aligned, using brads and glue. Use a side piece with $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. holes on the right side (looking from the front), and a piece with $\frac{1}{4}$ in. holes on the left side.

Clamp the hardboard tops together, and drill all holes except the switch holes. Remove the clamps, hold the top in place on the plywood, and drill the holes marked "X". Temporarily fasten the top to the plywood with $\frac{5}{8}$ x6-32 screws and nuts in these holes, and then drill $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. holes through the plywood at holes marked "Y". Drill $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. holes through both hardboard and plywood for the switches.

Remove the top and apply decals and lines for common-connected terminals (Ground and B plus) as shown. These lines can be painted on, or put on with $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. colored graph tape, such as *Chart-Pak* available at drafting supply houses. It is best to then spray the panel with lacquer or varnish to

MATERIALS LIST—EXPERIMENTER'S DEVELOPMENTAL CHASSIS

Amt. req.	Size and Description
For Each Basic Unit	
1	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 10" hardboard (top)
2	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 10" hardboard (sides)
1	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4 x $4\frac{1}{2}$ " hardboard (panel)
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$ x 10" plywood (sub-base)
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$ " white pine (ends) (Use tempered hardboard, two sides smooth)
17	#10 Fahnestock clips (Cat. #41 H 705)
4	G-C 33-034 banana plugs (Cat. #41 H 400)
4	G-C 33-192 banana jacks (Cat. #41 H 470)
9	soldering lugs
2	SPST toggle switch C-H 8280-K16 (Cat. #34 B 500)
1	DPST toggle C-H 8360-K7 (Cat. #34 B 502)
8	$\frac{1}{2}$ " x #6 rh woodscrews
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ " x #8 rh woodscrews
9	$\frac{5}{16}$ " x 6-32 machine screws and nuts
For Each Transformer-Relay Adapter	
1	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ " $4\frac{1}{2}$ hardboard
4	8-32 brass thread rod. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long
8	8-32 brass nuts
For Each Low-Power Transistor Insert	
1	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter disk hardboard
2	transistor sockets, Elco 3304 (Cat. #41 H 093)
8	#10 Fahnestock clips (Cat. #41 H 705)
4	$\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2-56 machines screws and nuts
8	$\frac{1}{4}$ " x 6-32 machines screws and nuts
For Each Octal-Transistor Adapter	
1	$1\frac{1}{4}$ " dia. disk plastic, metal, etc.
2	transistor sockets, Elco 3304 (Cat. #41 H 093)
4	$\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2-56 machine screws and nuts
1	$1\frac{3}{4}$ " x 6-32 machine screw and nut
1	Octal tube base with all eight pins
For Each Power Transistor Insert	
1	$2\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ " piece 18-20 gauge aluminum with $\frac{1}{2}$ " flange on end
1	$\frac{1}{8}$ thick $3\frac{1}{4}$ " dia. disc hardboard
3	#10 Fahnestock clips (Cat. #41 H 705)
3	soldering lugs
3	miniature alligator clips, Miller #30 (Cat. #41 H 142)
3	$\frac{1}{4}$ " x 6-32 machine screws and nuts
For Each Tube Insert	
1	$\frac{1}{8}$ thick $3\frac{1}{4}$ " dia. disk hardboard
1	tube socket as desired, with mounting screws and nuts
1	#10 Fahnestock clip. 1— $\frac{1}{4}$ x 6-32 screw and nut for each tube pin
Catalog numbers refer to Allied Radio, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.	

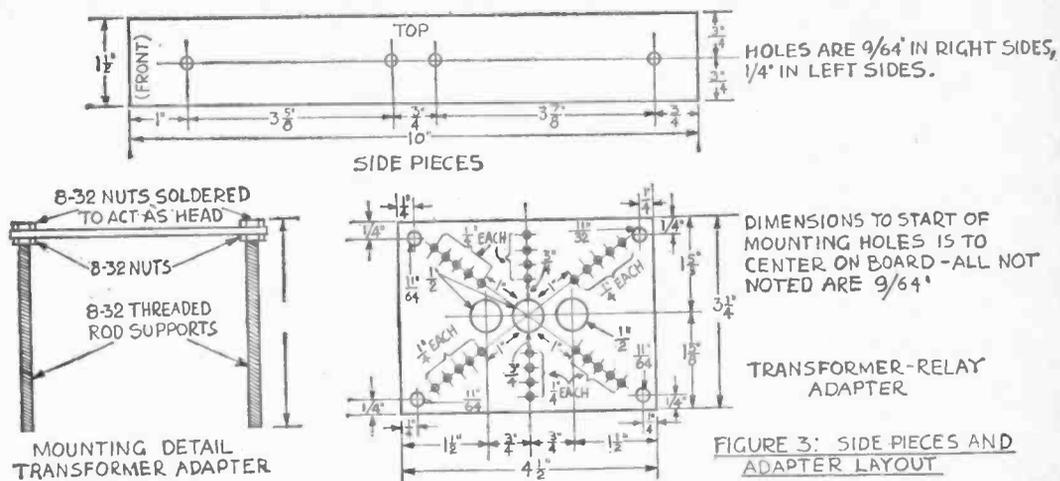
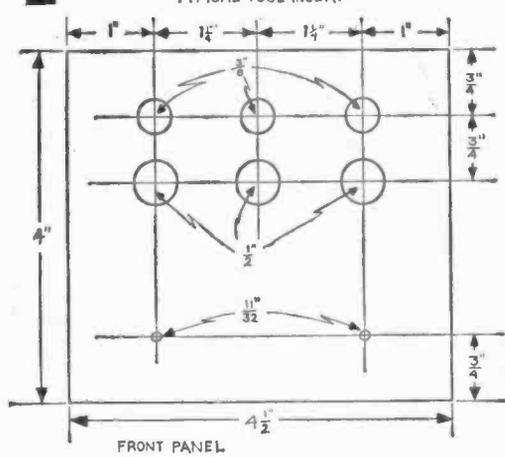
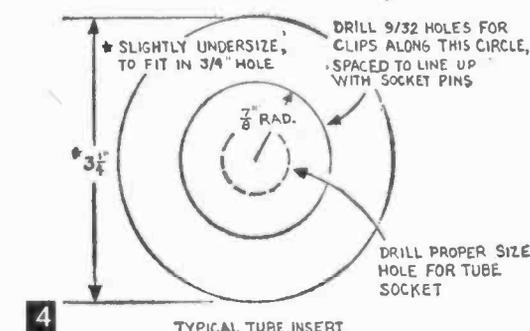


FIGURE 3: SIDE PIECES AND ADAPTER LAYOUT



between the nut and underside of the plywood. Then, using an awl or nail, start screw holes in the plywood for the other clips, and attach them, using 1/2 x #6 RH woodscrews. Mount the switches, with the double pole switch in the center hole.

Mount four banana plugs (with solder lugs on the inside) on the right-hand side piece, and four banana jacks (with lugs on the inside) on the left-hand side piece. Cut and drill the front panel (Fig. 4), and fasten to the front support with two 1/2 x #8 RH woodscrews. The top three holes are for

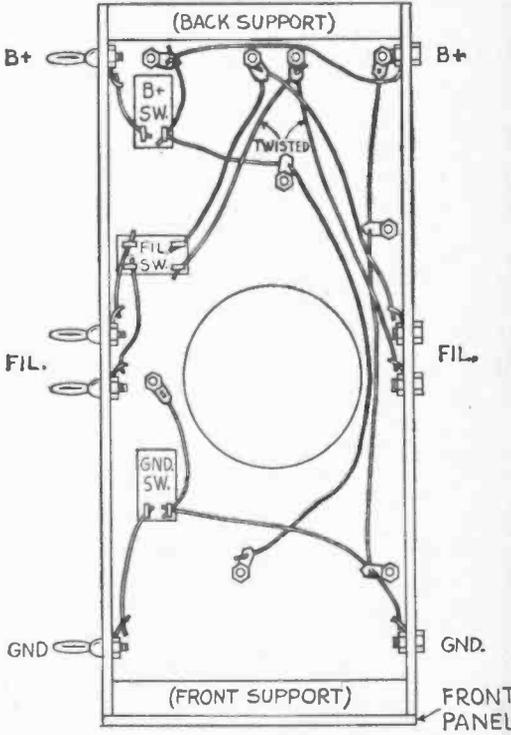


FIGURE 5: PICTORIAL WIRING

protect the decals and lines. Next, cut and drill at least one transformer-relay adapter plate (Fig. 3). Lay it on the hardboard top, with one long side flush with the front, and mark the position of the four 1 1/16-in. corner holes on the hardboard top. Drill four 3/16-in. holes at these points to hold the adapter supports. Place the hardboard top back on the sub-base, and fasten in place by mounting clips in the "X" and "Y" holes. Use 5/8 x 6-32 screws and nuts, and include a solder lug

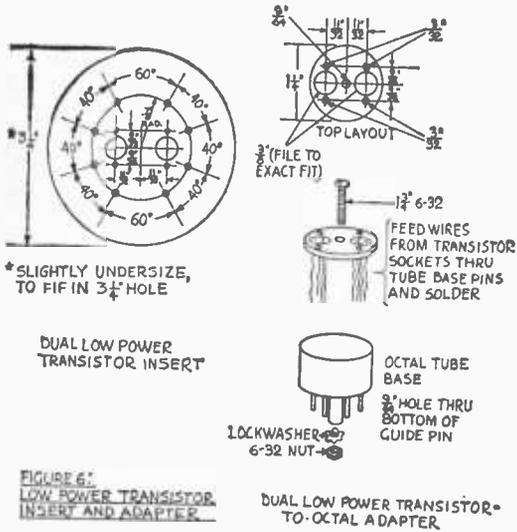


FIGURE 6: LOW POWER TRANSISTOR INSERT AND ADAPTER

rotary switches and potentiometers, and the bottom three are for toggle switches, push buttons, and pilot lights.

The basic units should be wired underneath as shown in Fig. 5. Route all wiring around the insert hole, and be sure the filament wiring is consistent, the right hand clip always connected to the front jack and plug. This permits proper polarity on dc filaments when using several basic units with common heaters.

All inserts are slightly less than 3 1/4 in. diameter, to fit snugly in the insert holes in the top, and all have clip mounting holes on the top, and all have clip mounting holes on a 7/8-in. radius. They can be made of hardboard, Bakelite, plastic or any other insulating material that is not more than 1/8 in. thick. With the exception of the dual low-power transistor insert (Fig. 6), tube sockets are mounted in the center of the insert, with the clips arranged around the socket in line with the tube socket pins. For octal and other large sockets, it is best to use 1/16 in. stiff, hard plastic so retainer ring sockets can be used, to save the space required for mounting screws.

Since fewer parts are usually involved in transistor circuits, two sockets can be mounted on one insert (Fig. 6). For power transistors, where some sort of heat sink is usually desirable, a special insert (Fig. 7) is used. The holes in the aluminum plate will accommodate a number of different power transistors, and space is available for other configurations. In this case, leads and alligator clips are attached to the Fahnestock clips, and fastened to the transistor terminals after mounting.

Another means of using low-powered transistors is the adapter shown in Fig. 6. A base from an old octal tube has two transistor sockets mounted in it, and adapts the

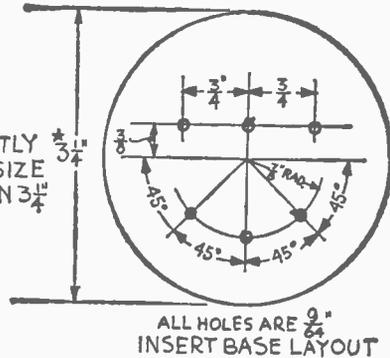
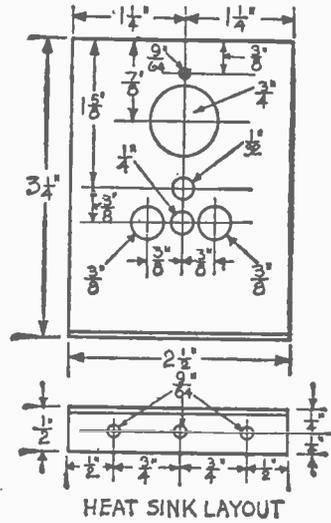


FIGURE 7: POWER TRANSISTOR INSERT

regular octal tube insert for transistor use. It saves making a special transistor insert, and saves a few Fahnestock clips. The four-pin transistor sockets will handle most low-powered transistors.

The transformer-relay adapter (Fig. 3) is supported by four 3 1/2 in. sections of 8-32 threaded brass rod, and two 8-32 nuts, one being soldered to the top to form a head. Regular 8-32 screws are not available in this length, and at least 3 1/2 in. is required to clear panel-mounted items.

In using the adapter, the component is fastened in at least one hole, and leads are run through one or more of the large holes. Panel-mounted items are wired to the chassis before the adapter is put in place. There is room under the adapter to connect the wires from the component to the proper clips when the adapter is in place.

In using the chassis, many items can be connected between clips (including tube socket clips), and short lengths of wires can be used to make connections between related clips. Soldering may be required for panel-

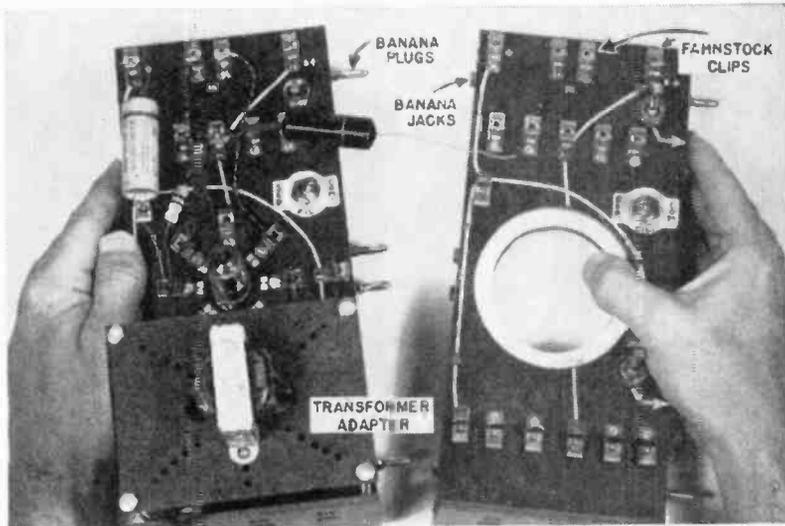


Fig. 8: With one stage complete on the left chassis, a second chassis is plugged in for development of next stage.



Fig. 9: The basic unit shown with some accessories. These fit the large center hole and permit breadboarding circuits.

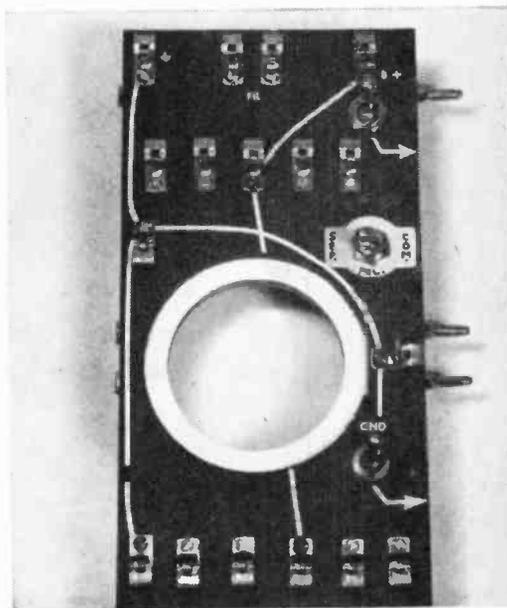


Fig. 10: Basic unit seen from the top with no insert. Lines indicate commonly-connected clips. Note plug and jack positions.

mounted items, but this can be avoided if a wire with an alligator clip on one end (to attach to potentiometer or switch lugs) is used.

When multiple chassis units are used, the switches permit interconnecting Ground, B plus, and filament leads if desired, so that only one set of leads and connections has to be made to the power supply. However, connections must be made between the tube insert filament clips and the regular filament clips on each basic unit.

Two cautions about using multiple units. First, when unplugging basic units, pry them apart *carefully* at the center (between the filament lead plugs), using a screw driver.

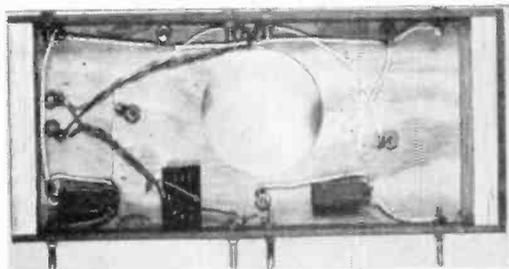


Fig. 11: Underside of basic chassis shows how wiring is dressed around center hole and filament leads are twisted for anti-hum.

A Mixer for Two RF Signals

By JAMES A. FRED

DURING the past few years many oscillator circuits have been published. The circuits have varied in complexity from the simple one-tube types to the multi-tube and transistorized versions. Very little has been said about how to use these circuits, how to check them to see if they are operating as intended or whether or not they are on the frequencies they were designed for. One of the best ways to check the frequency of an experimental oscillator is by beating its output against the output of a known frequency oscillator. As two frequencies are beat together many new frequencies are generated. The strongest of the new frequencies will be the sum of the two frequencies and the difference between the two frequencies. We are interested only in the difference frequencies. The difference frequency will decrease as the frequency of the unknown signal approaches the frequency of the known signal. When the two frequencies are the same we will have a null point or "zero beat."

Usually whenever it was necessary to determine the frequency of a new oscillator circuit the author would haywire together a diode, some resistors and capacitors and try to listen for a zero beat. This was inconvenient and unsatisfactory so a mixer was built for two RF signals. This mixer has proven to be so useful and convenient that every electronic experimenter, radio amateur, and school electronic shop should have a similar

device. Basically, two twin triodes are connected so that the two signals are mixed in the first stage and then the difference frequency is amplified and terminated at the headphone jack. The user can listen to the beat note. As the unknown oscillator is tuned, the frequency will go lower and lower and lower until a point is reached where the tone disappears. At this point the two oscillators are on the same frequency. If a visual indication is desired an ac VTVM or an oscilloscope can be used. When the audible note falls below 30 cycles, the meter needle will swing back and forth violently. When the needle drops to zero you will have zero beat.

The mixer is housed in an aluminum box 4x5x6 in. in size. In order to give the appearance of a cabinet rather than a box, we have turned it up on its side to present the 5x6 surface to the viewer. The U shaped side has been cut into three pieces and two are used to form a top and bottom. This leaves the back open for removal of the tubes and ventilation. You can also plug in the cables from the known and unknown frequency oscillators. As you can see from the photograph (Fig. 1) this cabinet arrangement makes a very attractive looking instrument.

An L-shaped chassis can be bent up from a piece of aluminum or galvanized sheet metal. A lip is bent up at the long side of the L for fastening to the front of the aluminum box. Mount the gain control, pilot light, and

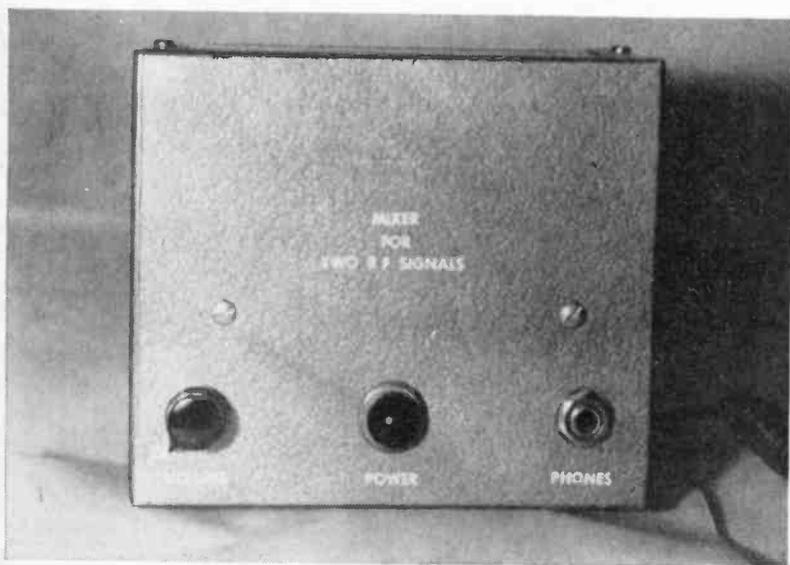
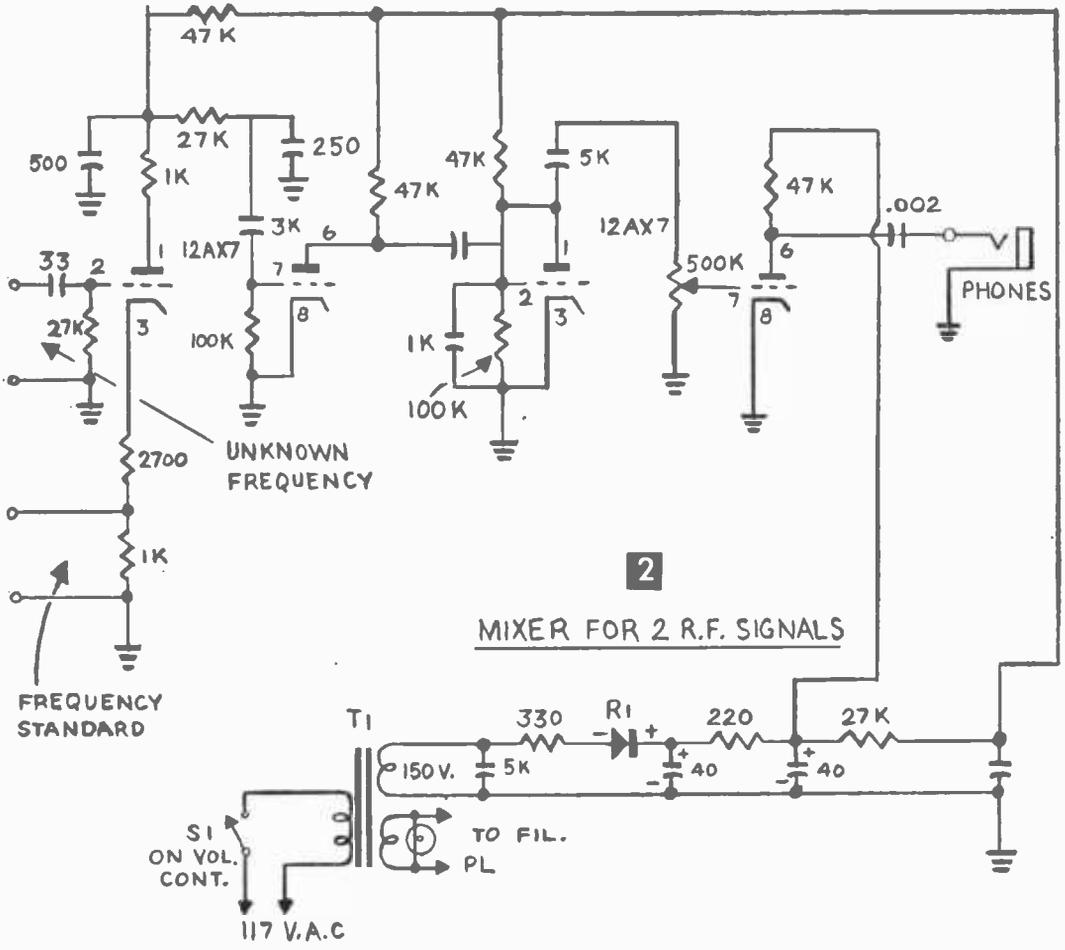


FIG. 1: The front panel for the mixer is finished with decals for a professional appearance. Use care during drilling, punching, to avoid scratches.



headphone jack on the front of the box before mounting the chassis. Mount the input connectors and the line cord on the back apron of the chassis. Mount the tube sockets, transformer, capacitor and do the bulk of the wiring before mounting the chassis to the front panel. The wiring isn't too particular but you should remember to shield the leads to and from the volume control. Then do the interconnecting wiring between the chassis and front panel. After the wiring is completed plug in the line cord and check the pilot light and filament voltages. Then insert the tubes in the sockets. The transformer used was salvaged from a defunct TV booster, but the one specified in the parts list will provide very good results. If the voltages all check out, put the tubes in the sockets, plug in a pair of headphones, and you are in business. Turn up the volume and you should hear a slight rushing sound. Touch the center of each input connector and listen for a loud buzz. If you have wired everything correctly you will get the buzz. If you haven't then all will be silent.

MATERIALS LIST—MIXER FOR TWO RF SIGNALS

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
4	47k 1/2-w carbon resistor
2	27k 1/2-w carbon resistor
2	1k 1/2-w carbon resistor
1	2700 ohm 1/2-w carbon resistor
2	100k 1/2-w carbon resistor
1	330 ohm 2-w carbon resistor
1	220 ohm 2-w carbon resistor
1	27k 2-w carbon resistor
1	500k potentiometer with switch
1	33 mmf capacitor
1	500 mmf capacitor
1	3000 mmf capacitor
1	250 mmf capacitor
3	5000 mmf capacitor
1	100 mmf capacitor
1	.002 mfd capacitor
1	40x40 mfd 200-v electrolytic capacitor
1	30 mfd 200-v electrolytic capacitor
2	9-pin tube sockets
2	12AX7 tubes
1	90 ma selenium rectifier
1	pilot lamp and socket
1	115 v pri., 150 v, 6.3 v sec. Thordarson 22R12 or equal
1	4x5x6" aluminum box

The schematic diagram shows that the signal from the frequency standard is applied to the cathode of the input section of the 12AX7

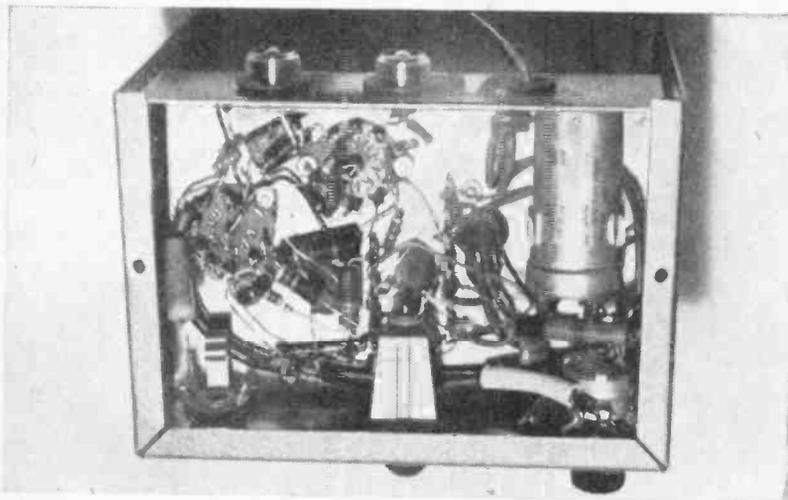


FIG. 3: Parts placement under the chassis is not critical, but leads to and from the volume control should all be kept short.

tube. This is done for two reasons: the first being that this signal is usually much stronger than the unknown signal. Secondly as this is a low impedance circuit it will load it to some degree. The unknown frequency signal will probably be a weaker signal and is therefore applied to the higher impedance grid circuit. The two signals are mixed and several new frequencies are generated. These frequencies are the sum of the two frequencies and the difference between the two frequencies. The sum frequency will usually be a high RF frequency which will not be accepted by the succeeding circuits, while the difference frequency will be a much lower frequency. If our two signals are nearly equal in frequency the difference frequency will be in the audible range and we will hear it in the headphones. For instance, if our standard

frequency was 1 megacycle or (1,000,000 cycles) and our unknown frequency was 1,000,900 cycles, then the difference frequency would be 900 cycles which is easily heard. Now as we tune the unknown frequency oscillator until its frequency is 1 megacycle, the audible note will drop in frequency until it reaches zero beat and can no longer be heard. We would then know that the unknown frequency was identical to the standard frequency. We can likewise mix any two signals and if we had a cycle counter or audio frequency meter we could measure the frequency difference directly. For the average experimenter, listening to the audible tones will usually suffice. If you are used to working with RF oscillators you will find this signal mixer for two RF signals a valuable addition to your electronic workshop.



FIG. 4: Microphone connectors are shown for input and output terminals. Use any coaxial connector.

Getting Started in Radio Control

Controlling a free-flying airplane model from the ground is an unequalled thrill. You launch your plane, control it in flight, and when the engine stops, bring the plane to Earth safely at your feet

By JOHN T. MACKEN and K. KENNETH SMALLEY

Micro Miniature Controls Div. Otation Electronics, Inc.

YOU do not have to have any technical knowledge of electronics to be successful in radio control modeling. The ability to follow simple instructions and the skills of the average do-it-yourself hobbyist are all that are necessary. New model airplane kits and miniature radio equipment are reasonably priced, and take the guesswork out of radio control today.

Everything can be obtained at your local hobby shop or from hobby mail order houses.

Note that each component you buy for this project—the receiver, the transmitter, the escapement, the switch, the engine and the model airplane kit—will have instructions for its use. Follow these instructions to the letter, unless exceptions are noted in this article.

Building the Airplane: Fig. 1 shows all the parts of the *Schoolboy* Kit. This kit is well engineered, with all wood parts die cut, requiring only that you carefully push out the pieces from the blanks. Follow the exact assembly sequence shown on the kit plans.

Complete your fuselage up to the point as shown in Fig. 4 on the airplane plan.

Install the Engine, Radio, Escapement,

and Rudder Linkage:

The engine is not used with its built-in gas tank. Install a *Perfect*

#1 external tank in the fuselage behind the engine. Remove the engine tank by taking off back plate and install the special mounting plate included with the engine.

The tank filler and overflow tubes are extended to the outside of the fuselage through holes in the fuselage side with neoprene tubing (Fig. 3). Extend the tank engine feed tube through the firewall with neoprene tubing and connect it to the engine fuel intake nipple. Brace the tank with scrap balsa and cement it in position.

At this time it is advisable to coat the entire tank compartment with several coats of clear *Aerogloss* for fuel proofing.

Escapement: Drill holes through laminated plywood-balsa tail piece (F-6 and F-6A) $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at location marked on F-6A. Make rudder and elevator torque rods as shown on side view of fuselage plan to exact length. Bind $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wire to ends of balsa torque rods with thread and cement well.

To obtain clearance for escapement, center section of bulkhead (F-4) escapement mount must be cut out. The torque rods can be inserted through bulkhead (F-4) and the wire ends extended through F-6A at the rear of the fuselage. The forward wire ends of the torque rods should be inserted in appropriate holes in the escapement and the escapement can be bolted to bulkhead (F-4) as shown in Fig. 4. Now the brass rudder yoke and elevator arm, which come with the escapement, can be soldered to the wire torque rod ends (Fig. 4). Clean all metal parts with emery paper before soldering. The top and bottom of the fuselage should now be covered as shown on the *Schoolboy* kit plans.

Check torque rods to make sure there is no binding—torque rods

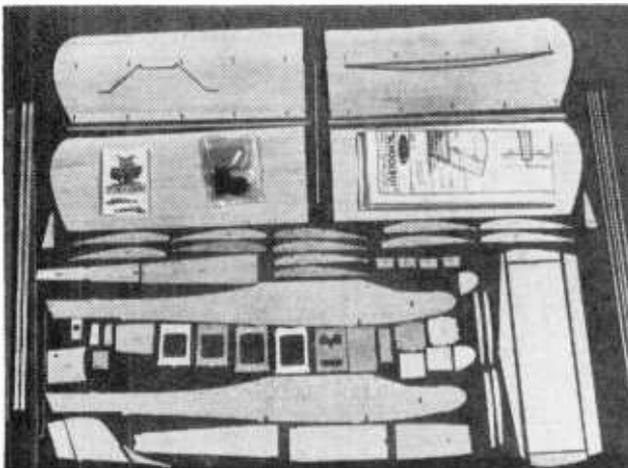
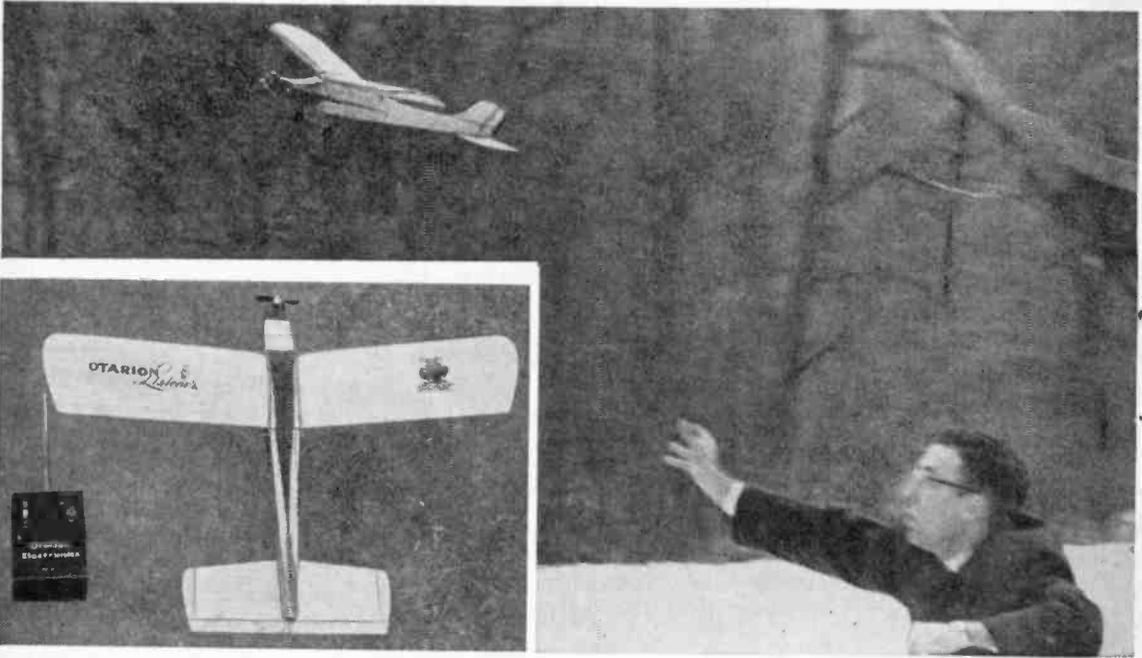


FIG. 1: The *Schoolboy* model kit, before assembly. The plane is complete except for dope, glue, radio, engine, tank and tubing.



must be completely free of friction.

Radio Installation: Cement foam rubber (included in kit) to radio mounting slide, using *Pliobond* or *Weldwood* contact cement. Cement radio to foam rubber, using same cement (do not use *Ambroid* or epoxy cement).

The *Otarion* #2705 toggle switch can be installed as shown on the *Schoolboy* plan in Fig. 6 at this time.

The radio control system is now ready to be wired.

Use a soldering iron of about 25 to 40 watts (and rosin core solder *only* should be used). Each connection should be wrapped around its terminal before soldering.

Tape the two E-91 batteries together with opposite polarity terminals side by side and clean the end contacts with sandpaper. Solder a short jumper wire between one pair of adjacent (+) and (-) terminals. Solder the red (+) lead from the receiver to the remaining (+) battery terminal. The receiver and batteries can temporarily be placed in the airplane to obtain the correct wire lead lengths. Solder the remaining (-) battery

contact to a piece of black wire and the other end of this wire should be soldered to one of the pigtail terminals extending from the rear of the switch as shown in the wiring diagram. Cut off the other pigtail terminal as it is not used.

Solder the black wire from the receiver to the switch soldering terminal immediately adjacent to the mounting bolt. (A small hole is provided for this purpose.) Make sure that enough slack is left in the wiring so that the receiver and mounting slide can be removed from the airplane for battery replacement. Solder another piece of black wire to the same switch soldering terminal and run it to the top escapement terminal and solder. Solder the white wire from the receiver to the adjacent escapement terminal. The bottom escapement terminal is left bare and is not used. Run the brown antenna lead along the side of the fuselage and anchor it through a small hole in the top of the rudder. If necessary, a piece of scrap wire can be soldered to the antenna lead to make it reach the rudder. All wiring is now complete. Use a

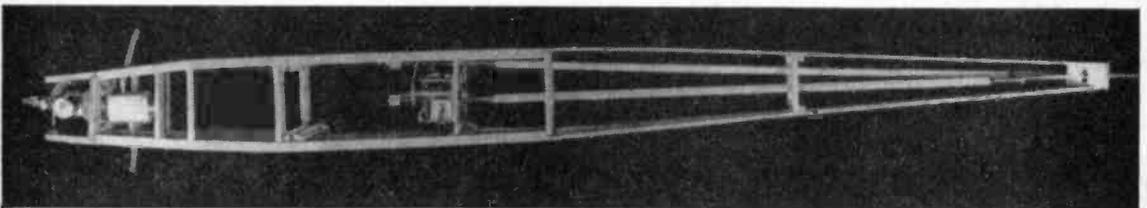


FIG. 2: The assembled fuselage with all formers, bulkheads, engine, tank, escapement and torque rods installed. Top and bottom removed for photo.

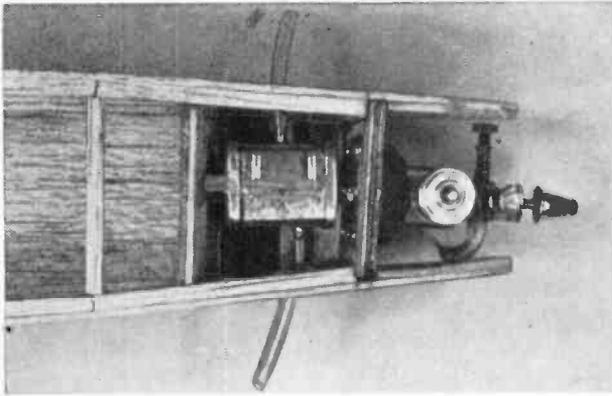
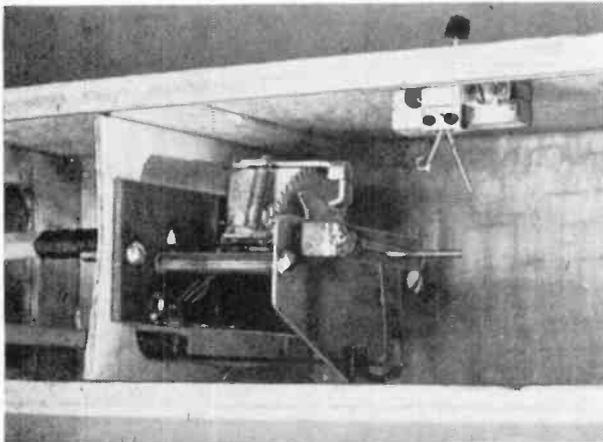


FIG. 3: Engine overflow and filler tubes extend out through sides of fuselage. Gas feed line comes under engine and connects to right side at fuel intake nipple.

small drop of cement to hold the wires in place. Fig. 6 shows the completely wired radio installation. As the batteries last a long time in this circuit, it is worthwhile to solder them in.

Install the escapement rubber. Use $\frac{3}{16}$ in. rubber available at any hobby shop rather than the $\frac{1}{4}$ in. rubber supplied with the kit. A long piece of solder is a handy tool to install the rubber from the rear of the airplane. Be careful that the escapement rubber does not accidentally become wound around the torque rods. Make a rubber loop by tying a square knot in the rubber. Wind approximately 150 turns into the rubber in a clockwise direction from the rear of the airplane. The escapement is now in a neutral position and the torque rods can be bent as shown on the *Schoolboy* plans and in Fig. 5. Install the wire yokes on the rudder and elevator as shown on the plans and Fig. 5. Install the elevator spring stop on the stabilizer at this time. Now test radio control installation.



Radio Testing: Turn the airplane switch on. The receiver is now operating and waiting for a signal from the transmitter. Turn the transmitter switch on and extend the antenna. If you are standing close to the airplane, the light on the receiver will probably light and the escapement will operate. This will occur without pushing the transmitter key and is a good sign that shows that everything is operating properly, although you are so close to the airplane that the transmitter is overloading the receiver. (Called "swamping.") If you place your hand on the transmitter antenna and move away from the airplane, the light bulb will go out and the escapement will return to neutral. Now press the transmitter key and hold it down. The rudder will move to the right. A little practice with keying and you will be able to obtain any control position very easily without concentrating on the transmitter key or taking your eyes off the airplane model.

Some batteries have a cap at the negative terminal that is held to the zinc battery case only by the cardboard wrapping. This can cause an intermittent connection. If this type of battery is used, the leads must be soldered directly to the zinc case. The negative end cap can be removed by carefully cutting around the negative end of the cardboard wrapping with a sharp knife or razor blade.

Never leave the escapement rubber wound when the airplane is not in use. If left wound, it deteriorates rapidly.

Discard batteries when they reach 2.4 volts. This voltage is measured right at the battery terminals with the receiver receiving a signal, the light bulb lit and escapement energized.

If no voltmeter is available, the approximate battery condition can be determined by noting how many turns can be put into the escapement rubber with new batteries before the escapement will no longer operate. As the batteries deteriorate, the number of turns will decrease.

Before the airplane is flown, one more check must be made for distance and tuning. Have an assistant operate the transmitter. Carry the fuselage, minus the wings, approximately 100 or 200 yards away. Have your assistant turn on the transmitter and press the key. With the receiver turned on, the light bulb should light, possibly only dimly. Now partially slide the receiver from the airplane and using a non-metallic screwdriver or tuning wand, slightly rotate the slug in the receiver tuning coil clockwise. The bulb will probably get dimmer. Rotate the slug in the opposite direction. The bulb will first get

FIG. 4: Front of the escapement. Top torque rod is the rudder yoke and left side is up elevator. Note Otarian switch. It is held in place by cementing to balsa facing.

MATERIALS LIST— GETTING STARTED IN RADIO CONTROL

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	Model OT 31 transmitter, Otarion, \$39.95
1	Model O-21 receiver, Otarion, \$24.95
1	Model 2705 switch, Otarion, \$1.98
1	escapement, Babcock Mark II, \$8.95
1	airplane kit, Schoolboy by Top Flite, \$3.50
2	#E-91 batteries, Eveready or equal @ 50¢
1	engine, .010 Cox, \$7.95
1	gas tank, Perfect #1 39¢
Misc. cement, dope, thinner.	

(Note: Otarion Inc., South Post Rd., Ossining, N. Y.
Top Flite Models, 2635 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.
Babcock Models, Newport Beach, Calif.
L. M. Cox Mfg., Co., 730 Poinsettia, P.O. Box 476,
Santa Ana, Calif.)

brighter and then dimmer again. The receiver is now in tune and should not have to be touched again. Before every day's flying, the radio installation should be given a distance check of about 100 to 200 yards. Press the transmitter buttons to get right, left and up as a safety precaution and to be sure everything is working.

Flying Your Airplane: To start the engine, read over the instructions supplied with your engine several times. Obtain the following accessories from your hobby shop:

1. .010 glow plug starting clip with wires.
2. 1½ volt starting battery (large doorbell battery is just fine).
3. Gas tank filler bulb or pump.
4. Red Can-Thimble Drome Racing Fuel (no other type or kind of fuel that we have tried is satisfactory for this tiny engine).

Fill the gas tank with fuel until it runs out overflow.

Close the engine needle valve all the way, open needle valve five turns counter-clockwise.

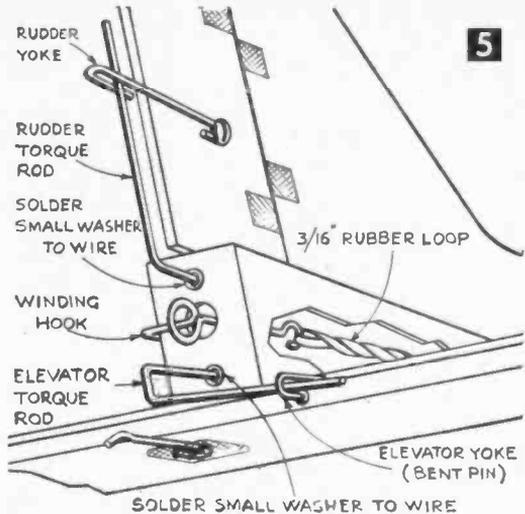
Hold finger over air intake and turn motor over until fuel line is full. Connect the plug clip and batteries to engine.

Turn engine over by hand until top of piston is up as far as it goes. Prime into exhaust port with racing fuel.

Hook starter spring over propeller and wind propeller about three turns, then release sharply. Engine will spin over in counter-clockwise direction.

Engine may start. If it does, adjust engine needle valve for top speed.

If engine starts, runs fast, then stops, open needle valve a turn, prime engine and try



again. If engine just pops, it may be flooded. Crank several times and/or turn needle ½ turn clockwise.

Engine will start after several cranks. Adjust needle valve for top speed, remove glow plug battery clip. Engine will continue to run. You are ready to fly.

Have a friend take your plane about 30 ft. from you, nose pointed into the wind. Turn on the switch in the airplane. Turn on the switch in the transmitter.

If everything is working, have your helper run with aircraft, then release plane without throwing hard. Aircraft should rise and continue to rise. Plane will turn in the direction you send. If you hold either right or left, plane will go into a spiral and lose altitude. This is the way you bring your plane down under power.

Now that you have started in Radio Control, there are many other R/C systems that you may want to try—proportional, multi and many more. Rudder and up elevator only, as in the *Schoolboy*, will give you many pleasant hours, but the sky's the limit. Good luck!

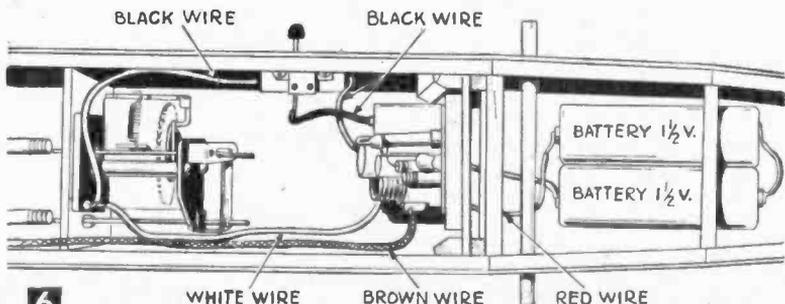




FIG. 1: Items in foreground are all that are needed to convert the flashgun into a more dependable, economical B-C unit; 22.5-volt "B" battery, small piece of friction tape, plastic pill bottle, rubber bands, 250 mfd 25-volt capacitor, small bolt, two nuts, and sleeving.

Souped-Up Pro Flashgun— A Bargain for Better Pix

By CLARENCE JONES

FOR less than \$10 you can have a professional flashgun with souped-up firepower, halting those embarrassing duds and bringing improved lighting into your pictures—a little like having your cake and eating it, too.

In the past few years, American camera bugs have clustered like moths to miniature flashguns. Therefore the market is flooded right now with used, professional-type trade-ins. Camera stores are selling them cheap.

But you won't see a professional photographer making the switch to miniatures. Why? Because the little folding-fan guns are fragile, and most are very limited in what they can do. But they're selling well because they're small enough to put in your pocket and they almost never misfire.

The secret of their dependability is their battery-capacitor (B-C) power units.

Electric current from a flashgun ignites a tiny wire filament inside the bulb. The white-hot filament, in turn, ignites a primer coated

on the filament support wires. The primer then ignites the wire foil that produces most of the light from the bulb. It takes about three amps to heat the filament white-hot in one-thousandth of a second, as it was designed to do.

Fresh "C" and "D" size flashlight batteries can deliver about 5 amps. Penlite cells produce about 3½ amps.—just over the minimum.

A few shots or a few months on the shelf and the batteries may drop below the 3-amp. minimum. Then the entire chain reaction is delayed by a slow-heating filament. Or the filament may not get hot enough to trigger the primer and the bulb doesn't fire.

A B-C unit uses one of the new miniature batteries that supplies 15 or 22.5 volts in a package smaller than a standard "C" cell.

Hooking one of the batteries to a 250 mfd capacitor lets the battery pump just the right amount of current into the capacitor. Then the charge is stored, waiting for the shutter to trip.

When the shutter opens and completes the circuit, — a full charge leaps across the filament, causing the entire chain reaction within the bulb to come off exactly on schedule.

Poorly lighted pictures are often the result of bulbs that got off to a slow start and didn't reach their peak until the shutter was closing.

The capacitor in a B-C unit unloads its charge instantly and the battery immediately begins building up a new charge. With a fresh battery, charging of the capacitor is almost instantaneous. As the battery gets weaker, charging time increases. After about a year of steady use, the battery may take longer to charge the capacitor than it takes to change bulbs and wind film for the next shot. Then it's time for a new battery.

One of the professional guns can be converted to B-C firepower with a 250-mfd 25-volt capacitor (available from Allied Radio Corp., #19L270 for \$1); a plastic pill vial, a small stove bolt and two nuts; a patch of friction tape, and two rubber bands (Fig. 1).

Don't pay more than \$10 for a used trade-in. Camera stores don't trade customers new

equipment for old without taking in some cash. The best folding units cost about \$11.

The Heiland flashgun being converted in the accompanying pictures cost the author \$6. It was in a cardboard box full of used flash equipment. The price tag said \$12.95, but the camera store was glad to get \$6.

A professional-type unit will have a cylindrical battery case for size "D" or "C" flashlight batteries; a bracket from which the flashgun can be quickly released for off-camera lighting; a removable external cord connecting the flashgun to the camera synchroni-



FIG. 2: First, drill three small holes in the bottom of the vial. The one in the center should be the same diameter as your stove bolt. The other two are drilled close to the edge of the bottle on opposite sides, large enough for lead wires on the capacitor.

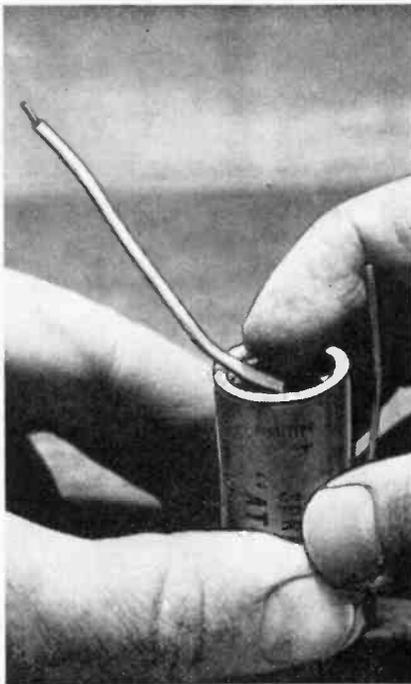


FIG. 3: Dress negative lead wire of capacitor closely up the side of capacitor, toward positive end. Put a sleeving on the positive lead. If you have no sleeving, slide the insulation from a piece of bell wire and use it. Cover positive end of capacitor with friction tape. Install the stove bolt with the head inside the bottle.

PARTS LIST

No. Req.	Size and Description
1	25-wv, 250 mfd capacitor (Allied Radio Corp., #19L270, \$1.02)
1	7-dram plastic pill vial
1	22.5-volt "B" photoflash battery
1	1/4-in. stove bolt, about 1/16 or smaller
2	nuts to fit above bolt
1	3-in. strip of insulation from common bell wire
2	small rubber bands

zation fitting, and a household-type female outlet for plugging in extension flash.

Taking the flash off the camera and holding it higher than your subject's head eliminates the harsh, pasty skin tones that are the mark of amateur flash pictures. Overhead artificial lighting and sunlight have accustomed our eyes to regard

the shadows from elevated lighting as natural, on-camera flash lighting unnatural.

The most expensive folding flashguns have a feature for swiveling the unit so the light will bounce off the ceiling. With the flash of the camera, pointing it at the ceiling provides the same effect.

The extension outlet on a professional gun provides a way to add back or side lighting to flash pictures. The B-C unit described here will provide enough juice for firing a bulb at the camera and igniting another simultaneously at the end of a 50-ft. extension cord.



FIG. 4: Slide the capacitor into the vial with the positive end toward the stove bolt. Dress the wires so the negative lead runs up the side of the capacitor and out one of the holes in the vial. The insulated positive lead runs out the hole on the opposite side.



FIG. 5: Now crimp the negative wire to the stove bolt and tighten the nuts to insure a good connection, but be very careful not to crack the plastic. The stove bolt should be short enough so that the second nut can be threaded only partially. This recess holds the negative pole of the battery.

Off-camera flash leaves just one hand to aim the camera and trip the shutter. It may seem awkward at first, but aiming the flash can provide even lighting for both foreground and background in your pictures. With a little practice, you'll scowl at on-camera flash



FIG. 6: Place the negative pole of a 22.5-volt battery in the recess. Then run the insulated lead wire from the positive end of the capacitor up along the side of the battery. Leave the tip bare and wedge it tightly under the positive battery pole strip.



FIG. 7: Secure the lead wire against the battery with two rubber bands. The wire is stiff enough to hold the battery firmly in place. Slip the completed unit into the battery case and it's now ready to be fired.

poppers, as beginners.

Converting one of the professional flash-guns takes about 15 minutes. For "C" size battery guns, use a 7-dram plastic pill vial. A taller vial with a larger diameter is needed for a "D" size unit.

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.

Which Way Is Forward?

Get the most from your TV or FM antenna

By FRED BLECHMAN, K6UGT

ARE you getting the proper performance from your TV or FM antenna? FM stereo multiplex and color TV reception especially require a good signal at the receiver for proper operation, so the many factors which can attenuate a signal on its way to the receiver deserve special consideration. Here are some hints that can help you insure that your antenna installation is doing the job it was designed to do.

Aiming the antenna: A surprising number of antennas are pointed in the wrong direction—usually backwards! Since the front-to-back ratio of many simple antennas is not very high, you can easily have your antenna backwards and still get a usable (though reduced) signal.

Which way is forward? The following rules-of-thumb usually apply:

(1) The shorter elements are the “directors,” and should be aimed toward the station. The “reflector” elements are behind the “driven element,” to which the “twinlead” attaches. See Fig. 2.

(2) If “vee” shaped elements are used, the open end of the vee should point to the station.

(3) On antennas with an array of elements forming a screen or a fan, the small elements are forward, and the screen acts as a reflector and also shields the pick-up elements from signals at the rear, thus minimizing ghosts and co-channel interference.

(4) For a particular channel or frequency, you may find that the cleanest signal is actually obtained when the antenna is aimed to one side of the station, due to local topography.

(5) In many localities the TV stations are located in one spot, but the FM stations are scattered. In this case, a turnstile-type FM antenna gives essentially equal pick-up from all directions. With directional antennas, the use of an antenna rotator might be a necessity, especially in fringe areas.

Twinlead tactics: (1) Make sure the twinlead is properly attached to the antenna terminals, both at the antenna and at the re-

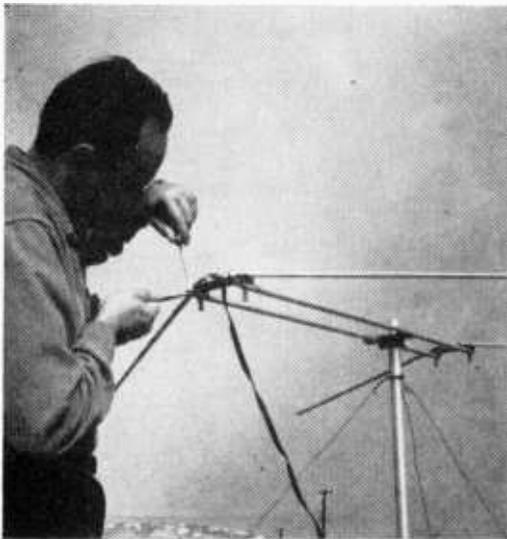
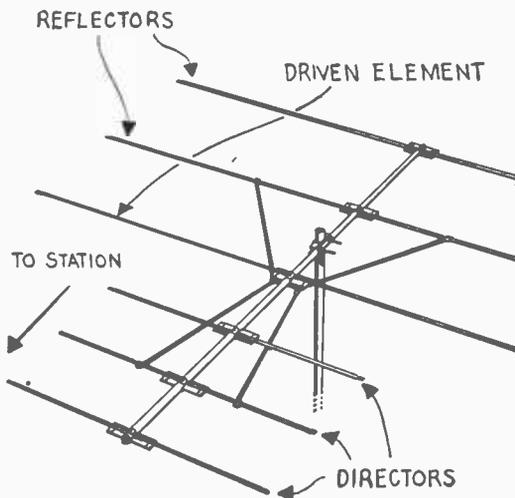


FIG. 1: Even the simplest of antenna configurations may require periodic cleaning and adjustment to obtain peak performance. A better picture is the reward.



2

FIG. 3: The open end of the double vee should face toward the transmitting station, like the open mouth of a funnel.

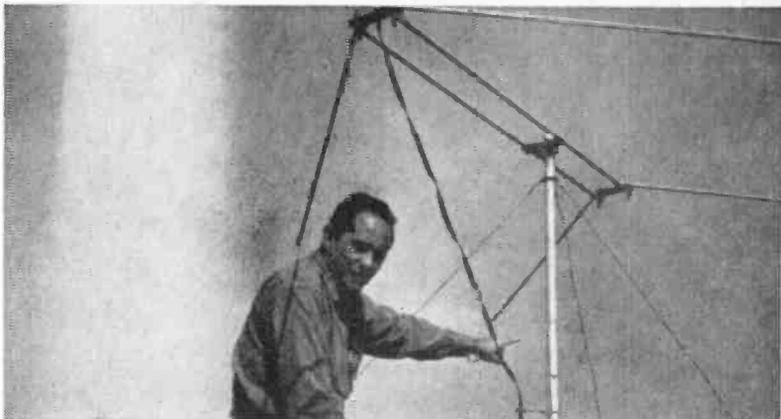


FIG. 4: An antenna rotator is controlled from inside the house and permits you to point the antenna where it's needed.

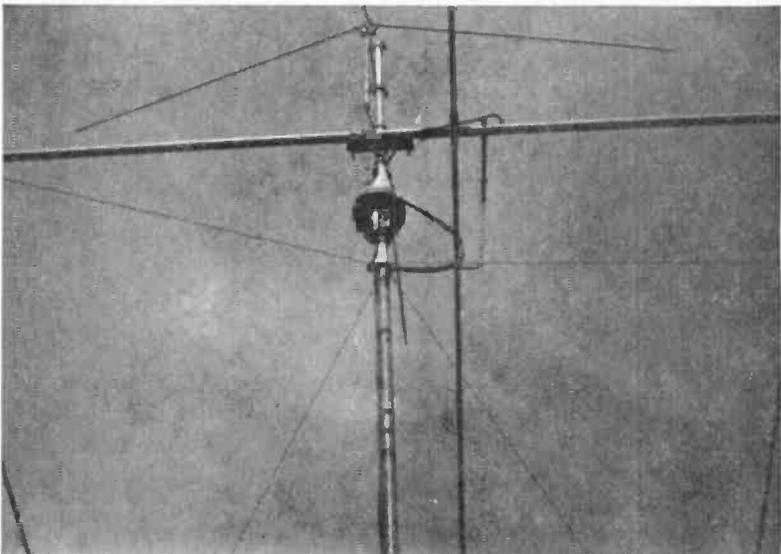
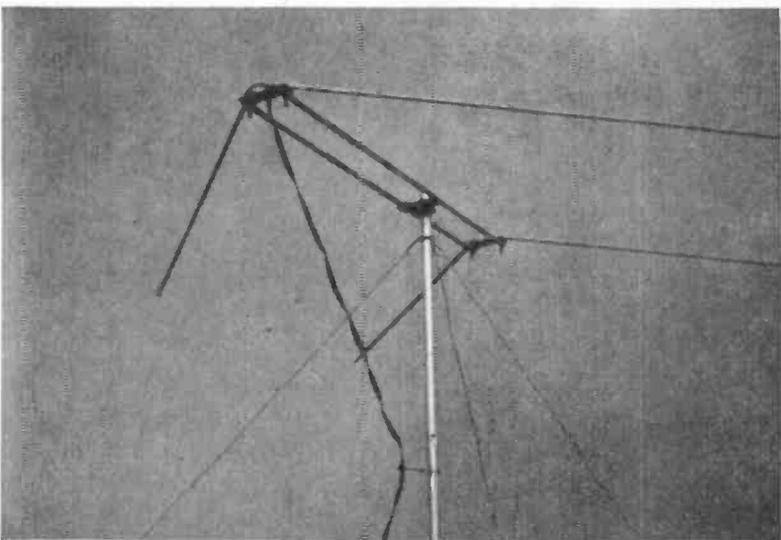


FIG. 5: Note that in the above installation, the mast is supported with guy wires and the twin-lead is twisted to prevent whipping. Whipping often causes trouble.



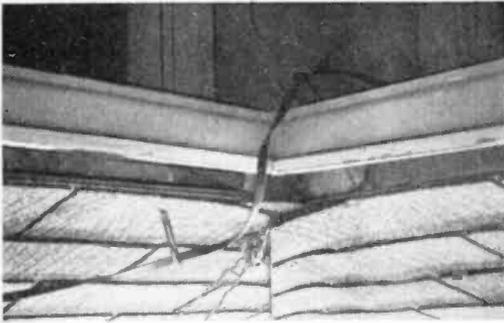


FIG. 6: Route the twinlead away from rain gutters and metallic masses. Use screw and nail standoffs.

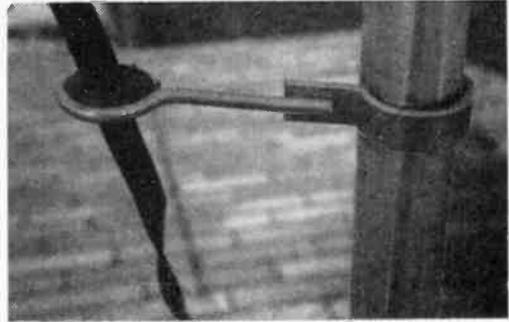


FIG. 7: Don't tape the twinlead to the mast. It's a sure way to lose some signal. Standoff shown snaps on.

ceiver. Corrosion, broken wires and loose connections cause a loss in signal strength at the receiver.

(2) Do not splice additional needed length to the twinlead; instead use a longer length of unspliced twinlead. A splice usually creates a "bump" in the signal path.

(3) Do not use a longer length of twinlead than required. The excess lead results in unnecessary signal loss, and if the excess wire is coiled to save space, additional losses occur.

(4) Do not route twinlead near any metal rain-gutters, pipes, vents, etc., since the signal will leak off the twinlead and the balance of the currents in the parallel wires of the twinlead may be destroyed. Use standoffs to route the twinlead around such obstructions.

(5) Twist the twinlead at least one turn in each three feet of length. This discourages spurious signal pickup, and helps prevent the wire from whipping in windy weather, which could cause picture flutter. Don't twist the twinlead too tightly or you will overstress the wire.

(6) Do not tape the twinlead to the antenna mast! Use mast standoffs to guide the twinlead parallel to the mast, but not in contact.

(7) Never paint the twinlead. If the paint has a metal base, the signals may be coupled

to the paint and attenuated or passed to ground.

(8) Replace the twinlead every three to five years, or sooner if the insulation starts cracking: this may also be time to replace the antenna itself.

Antenna antics: (1) Keep the antenna as far as practical from obstructions, especially metal. This is particularly important in attic installations, where heating and cooling ductwork may seriously affect antenna efficiency, create ghosts, and disrupt reception in some directions.

(2) Replace the antenna every three to five years, especially in corrosive and fringe areas.

(3) The normal cure for a weak TV signal is to turn up the contrast to compensate. This is like driving a car at 90 mph, and shortens the life of the receiver. It's much wiser, and easier on the eyeballs as well as the receiver, to insure yourself that your antenna installation is providing the best practical signal. This may mean getting a better antenna if the one you have is marginal.

With a little attention to the above considerations, you'll know that your antenna system is operating at peak efficiency, thus allowing the receiver a fighting chance to do its best.

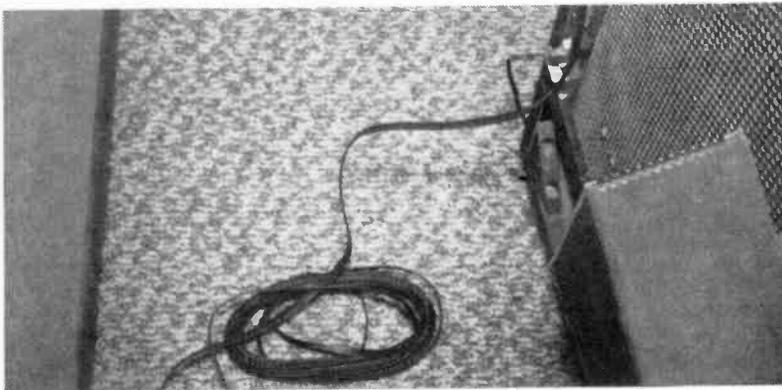
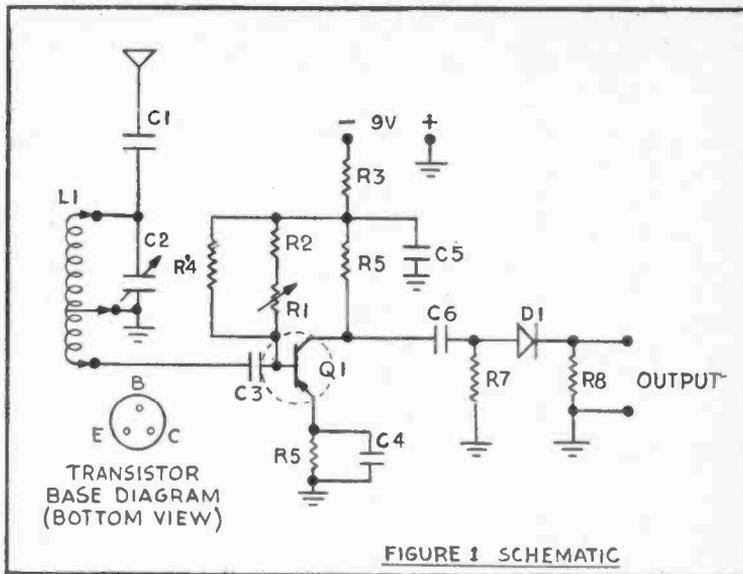


FIG. 8: It may seem wasteful to cut all that lovely twinlead, but that coil behind the TV set is robbing your signal.

One- Transistor Experimental Tuner

By WALTER TEMCOR



Our experimental one-transistor tuner picks up short wave broadcasts. With a broadcast coil it is red hot. Parts cost about \$5

WANT to experiment with transistor tuners? Here's a good starter. It's a superb performer on broadcast and will pick up short wave. Performance on short wave is limited, but it will get the high-powered Voice of America broadcasts, and on occasion you may pick up Moscow or London. The tuner is presented as a bread-board project that makes experimentation easy and keeps the cost down. The circuit is shown in Fig. 1. The unit is assembled on a miniature perforated board. Figures 2 and 3 show top and bottom views. The clip leads connect to the coil, not shown. The two home-made short wave coils are shown in Fig. 4. The broadcast coil is a store-bought type. You can use any kind of amplifier that you have available in place of the amplifier shown in Fig. 5.

Construction: Use Figs. 1, 2, and 3 for guidance in construction. Most of the connections are made with the component pigtailed on the bottom of the perforated board. Note that the frame of tuning capacitor C2 connects to ground. The ground symbol in Fig. 1 refers to common connection to the ground bus and is used to maintain simplicity in the diagram.

R1 is held in place by its connection in the circuit. This is a sensitivity control, and you simply adjust it for best performance. The setting may vary slightly with frequency, but in general it won't have to be readjusted very often.

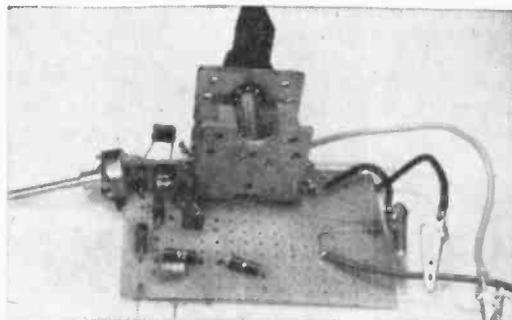


Fig. 2: Top view of the tuner. Note that the potentiometer is supported to the mounting board only by its connections.

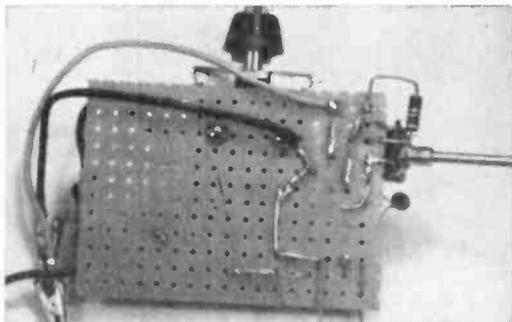


Fig. 3: The under-chassis view shows the clip leads for coil connections. Using clip leads facilitates coil changing.

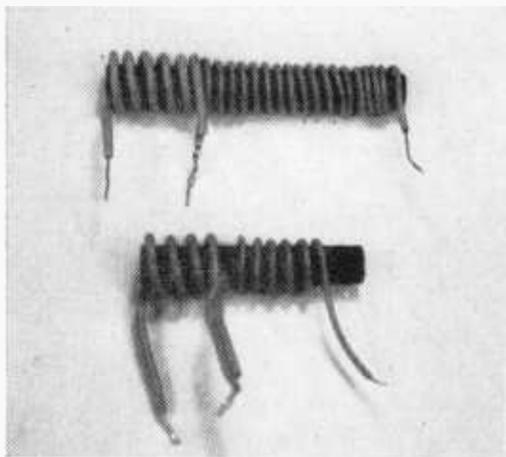


Fig. 4: The coils, wound on ferrite with insulated wire.

The coils are constructed on pieces of ferrite rod. Use Fig. 4 and the data in the parts list for guidance. To break the ferrite rod clean, measure off the required length, scribe the break point with a shallow hack saw cut on one side, and break the rod at this point, using both hands with one thumb held opposite the saw mark. The length of the ferrite cores is not critical.

You may want to add battery and amplifier input lead extensions to the basic tuner board. The author made these connections directly to the amplifier and picked up battery power from the amplifier which uses a 9-volt battery. It should be emphasized that any audio amplifier may be used. You can even use the audio amplifier from a table model radio.

Comments: The transistor is a 99 cent-er. The tuning circuit and biasing arrangement is conventional. The tuning circuit consisting of L1 and C2 receives the signal from the antenna through C1. The coil connected to the clip leads and the setting of C2 determine the frequency which the tuner will receive. The signal passes through C3 to the base of Q1. C3 isolates the dc bias on the base of Q1 from the tuning circuit ground. Base bias is provided via the resistor combination of R1, R2, and R4. R2 limits the bias to safe ranges, regardless of R1 setting. R5 provides collector bias and is part of the Q1 load. R6 stabilizes Q1 and C4 provides a bypass path for RF. R1 and C5 decouple the tuner from the auxiliary amplifier if you pull power from it, as the author did.

The signal at the collector of Q1 is RF. This signal is fed through C6 to the detector diode D1 and the associated resistors R7 and R8. The diode output is audio. The usual bypass capacitor across the output, is omitted because amplifier input capacitance generally provides the required bypassing like for free.

The antenna requirement is 3 to 10 ft. for

broadcast and about 50 ft. for short wave. You'll also need a ground for short wave.

The amount of experimentation that can be performed is unlimited. You can try various feedback schemes to improve sensitivity. You can experiment with the effects of the value of the collector load resistor R5 if you wish, and you can even try a coil as a load. The setting of R1 for best performance will vary somewhat with the value of R5.

You can change different types of transistors (stick to pnp) to determine effects on performance. You can try lower battery voltages. Again, the setting of R1 will be different.

Experiment with the coils, too. You can decrease turns at top and bottom of the coils, or move turns closer together. You can try the circuit without the cores in the coils, and you can experiment with permeability tuning by moving the cores in and out of the coils.

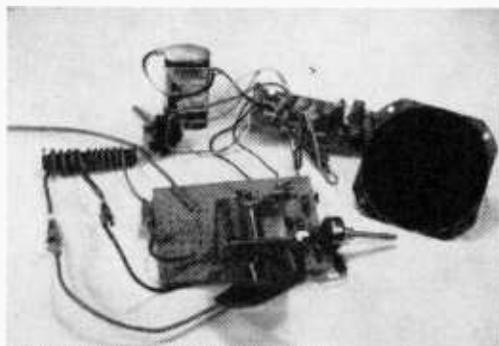


Fig. 5: The finished unit looks unfinished, but is actually shown hooked up with an amplifier and speaker. Battery serves both.

MATERIALS LIST—ONE-TRANSISTOR EXPERIMENTAL TUNER

Desig.	Size and Description
R3, R6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -w carbon resistors (10% Tolerance)
R5	1 k
R8	2.7 k
R7	4.7 k
R2	10 k
R4	47 k
R1	220 k
C1, C6	1 megohm miniature potentiometer (Lafayette VC-38)
C3, C4, C5	100 mmf 75-v miniature ceramic capacitor
C2	.01 mfd 75-v miniature ceramic capacitor
Q1	365 mmf variable capacitor (Lafayette MS-214)
D1	T2163 transistor (Philco)
L1	1N60 germanium diode (Raytheon)
B1	$2\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{3}{8}$ miniature perforated board
	pointer knob (Lafayette KN-40)
	minipator clips (Mueller 30), 3 required
	(A) broadcast (Lafayette C0-89)
	(B) 2—7 mc—23 turns (tapped at 6th turn) of #22 insulated hook-up wire on $2\frac{7}{8}$ " length of .33" diameter ferrite rod.
	(C) 5.5—15 mc—10 turns (tapped at 4th turn) of #22 insulated hook-up wire on 2" length of .33" diameter ferrite rod.
	(Lafayette MS-332 is .33 dia. x $7\frac{1}{2}$ " long ferrite rod)
	9-v battery (Lafayette BA-2)
	Amplifier shown in the figures is PK-522 with VC-27 volume control and switch and SK-66 loudspeaker
	Parts for this project were obtained from: Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

"Bleep- Bloop- Blaat- Plunk"

By JOHN D. LENK

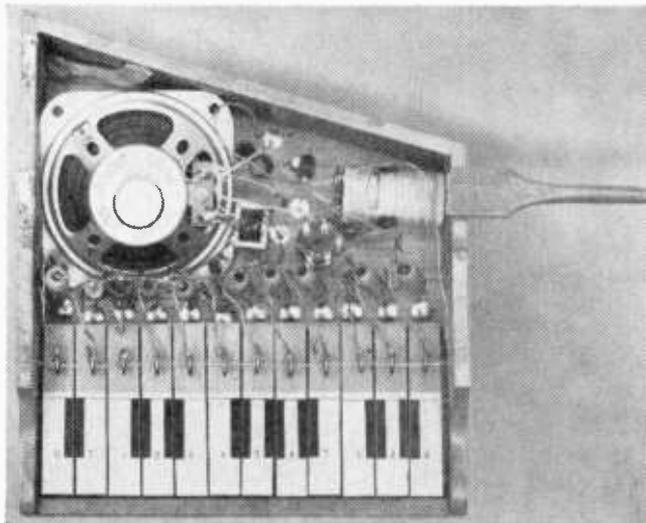


FIG. 1. With the lid removed, the wiring is clearly seen. Notice that the wire loops between the keys and the capacitors provide additional flexibility and prevent the wire from breaking under use.

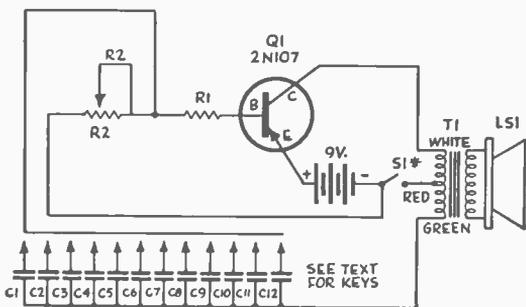
A one-evening project that will keep the kids occupied for months after, is a toy electronic organ

WHILE scarcely intended for music lovers, this toy organ has several engaging features. For one thing, it is inexpensive and easy to construct. It employs battery power, making it perfectly safe for children.

If you happen to have one of these toy pianos around, you can make use of a toy which may no longer have any fascination for the children. If you don't have one now, you're not out over \$2 for the piano. Should you want to use the parts for something else, you can easily restore the instrument. Al-

though it is not intended as a true musical instrument, this transistor organ will prove to be an amusing and durable toy for the entire family.

It may be necessary to modify the construction data somewhat, since there are a variety of toy pianos on the market. No particular difficulty should be encountered however, if the exact circuitry is used, and construction is essentially like that shown in the illustrations. The only item that will require any special treatment is the selection of capacitor values. The capacitors determine the tones



2 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

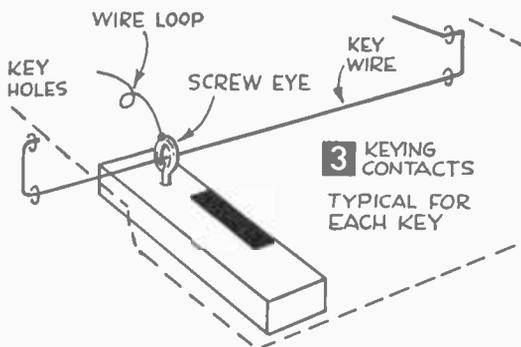
MATERIALS LIST—TOY ORGAN

Desig.	Size and Description
C1	.033 mfd capacitor
C2	.022 mfd capacitor
C3	.02 mfd capacitor
C4	.01 mfd capacitor
C5	.008 mfd capacitor
C6	.006 mfd capacitor
C7	.004 mfd capacitor
C8	.003 mfd capacitor
C9	.0025 mfd capacitor
C10	.002 mfd capacitor
C11	.0015 mfd capacitor
C12	.001 mfd capacitor
LS1	3-in. loudspeaker (Quam 3A05 or equal)
Q1	2N107 transistor (G.E. or equal)
R1	10-ohm resistor, 1/2-w, carbon
R2	500,000-ohm potentiometer, with switch
T1	500-ohm center-tap primary/ 3.2-ohm secondary matching transformer
	Battery #217 Eveready or equal, 9-v

or notes produced by the corresponding keys. Since run of the mill capacitors are not usually of close tolerance, it may be necessary to connect capacitors in series and parallel until the correct value is obtained.

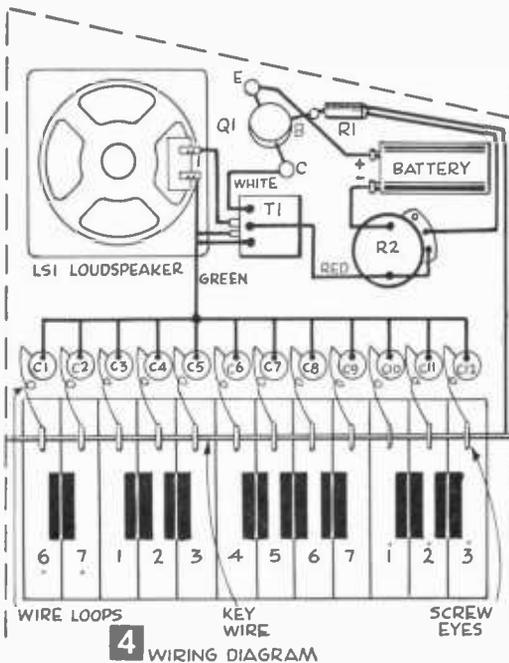
The first step in construction is to remove the chimes or "noise maker," and the piano top. In the unit shown, the top was split into two sections; the back section being hinged to simulate a grand piano. The other half of the top is glued to the sides, and is provided with a front piece which extends down over the keys. Raise the hinged top, then remove the top by extracting the nails or screws which secure the hinges to the sides. Although it is not necessary to take off the hinged top, removal makes things easier to handle. Using a flat screwdriver or similar tool, carefully pry the top (which holds the chimes) from the sides. It is also possible that the top may be held in place with both nails and glue. Once the top is removed, remove the chimes by loosening the two screws which hold them in place. The screws may be left to cover up the holes. However, for a more decorative effect, glue dressmakers jewels over the empty holes.

Next, remove the staples which hold the wooden hammers to the keys. The hammers



are of no consequence, and get in the way. Place a picture screw in each of the keys. Turn the screws in so that they are approximately the same height and are aligned with the keys (Fig. 3). Drill two holes in each side of the piano as shown in the sketch. Pass the hook-up wire through the holes and the picture screws. Draw the wire tight and secure it by wrapping the ends. Connect and solder the wire loops to each of the picture screws. Secure the capacitors to the bottom of the piano. Solder the top leads of the capacitors together, and the bottom leads to the corresponding wire loops. Make certain that the wire loops have one full loop as shown in Fig. 3.

Mount the remaining parts as shown in the pictorial and schematic wiring diagrams, Figs. 2 and 4. The loudspeaker, transistor and resistor R1 are all mounted with screws or



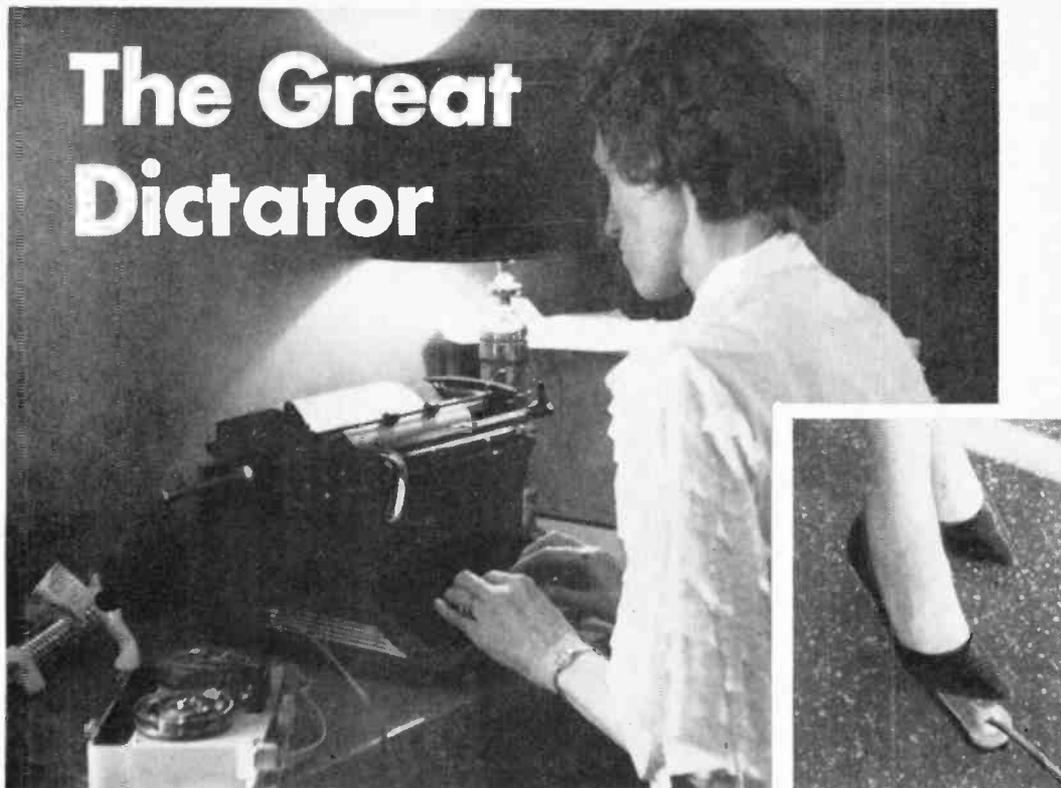
thumbtacks. Potentiometer R2 requires a hole for its shaft. The battery and transformer T1 are held in place with conventional brackets. If the piano has a one piece top, it will be necessary to cut holes for the loudspeaker. With a hinged top, the loudspeaker should be tilted.

Once the parts are mounted, connect and solder them as shown in the diagram (Fig. 2). Use any suitable hook-up wire. The organ is now ready for a trial. Do not replace the top until the organ is functioning satisfactorily. Rotate the potentiometer shaft which closes switch S1. Depress the extreme right hand key. Adjust the potentiometer until a high pitched tone is audible. In turn, depress each of the keys from right to left noting that the tone or note drops in frequency with each key. As we stated before, the exact capacitor values may not be as shown in the parts list. The values shown in the parts list were chosen to approximate an octave and a half or 12 consecutive notes. In addition, these 12 notes can be set in any range by means of potentiometer R2. By selecting the capacitor values and resetting R2, the 12 consecutive notes can be made to cover any desired scale. If your piano has more or less (often they have only eight) keys, the corresponding number of capacitors must be used.

The organ should now be ready to play simple tunes. It should be noted that by depressing two keys simultaneously, an intermediate tone will be produced.

Remember one point, this is a toy for children—not a substitute for an expensive quality instrument.

The Great Dictator



Portable tape recorders are just fine when it comes to dictating. The trouble begins to brew, however, when the typist must take her hands from the keyboard to operate the machine . . .

By FORREST H. FRANTZ SR.

THOSE little portables look fine when you read your letters into 'em! Madam secretary even looks forward to transcribing from the tape. Then she has to stop the machine so the hands can catch up, and this means pressing a stop button on the recorder. By the time she has done so, the tape has advanced further than she can remember, so she has to rewind a bit, and the trouble starts. You can eliminate this problem by constructing the foot switch and making the simple modifications shown here. The total cost for the entire unit, including the tape recorder is about \$18. What's more, the recorder can continue to function as it did before the modification was made!

The recorder used as a base for this project weighs two and one-half pounds and measures 6 x 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. It contains a four-transistor amplifier and features dual track recording. The latter feature permits recording

of about twenty minutes of dictation on a 300-ft. length of tape. Playback may be through the loudspeaker or through an earphone. The placement of the remote switch in a recorder which differs from this model may be different, but otherwise the modification of most battery-operated recorders up to \$30 price range is about the same. The foot switch is the same, of course, regardless of the tape recorder used.

Recorder Modification: The required tape recorder modification is the installation and connection of a closed circuit jack in series with the motor battery lead. The jack is mounted on the top panel of the recorder as shown in Fig. 1. Locate a position for the jack hole which will not interfere with other parts.

Remove the screws holding the recorder in its case and the knurled screw which holds the battery compartment cover. Remove the



FIG. 1: Locate the jack for the foot switch on the front panel. Place it so the foot switch cord will not interfere with normal tape recorder operation.

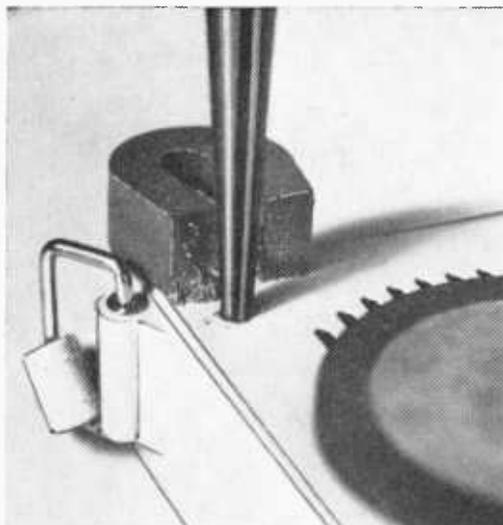


FIG. 2: A small magnet, placed near the hole while drilling and reaming, will prevent chips from causing short circuits when the conversion is completed.

MATERIALS LIST—GREAT DICTATOR

Desig.	Size and Description
Jack	subminiature phone jack MS-282
Plug	subminiature phone plug MS-281
Switch	normally open momentary contact switch Grayhill 30-1
Recorder	RK-125AL portable or equivalent
Door stop	parallel lamp cord
5'	All parts available from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

recorder from the case. Mark off the center position for the jack hole. Place a small piece of wood $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick in the case under the jack position and return the recorder to the case. The small piece of wood will prevent damage to the case when you drill through the top of the recorder. Place a magnet near the spot where the hole is to be drilled (Fig. 2), and drill a $\frac{3}{32}$ in. hole. The magnet will catch metal chips that might otherwise get

into the recording head area. Be careful to keep the magnet away from the recording head. Enlarge the $\frac{3}{32}$ in. hole with a $\frac{3}{16}$ in. drill, then enlarge this hole to the required diameter with a taper reamer as shown in Fig. 2.

An insulating shoulder washer must be used to insulate the jack from the metal recorder base. The diameter of the jack hole required is the diameter of the shoulder on the particular insulating washer which you use. The shoulder washer on hand had a $\frac{5}{16}$ in. shoulder diameter. You can use plain insulating washers if you don't have a shoulder washer. In this case, you'll have to enlarge the hole to slightly larger than $\frac{5}{16}$ in., and do a careful centering job to be sure that you have the jack insulated from the metal recorder base.

Remove the metal scraps which have fallen

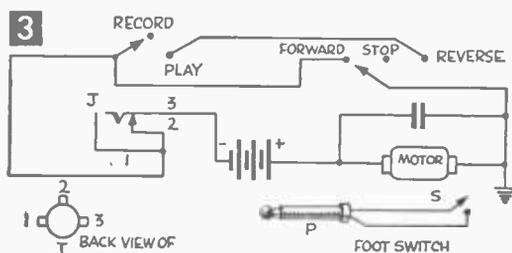
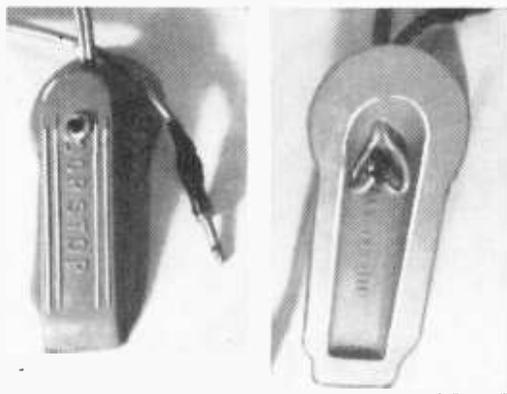


FIG. 4: Left, A rubber door stop is drilled and counter bored to receive the miniature switch. Notice that the plastic plug body is not used; the plug is taped. Right, Underneath wiring is brought through another hole in the rear of the door stop.



into the case with the magnet and a brush as you complete each drilling and the reaming operation. Use a brush and your fingers to remove metal scraps from the speaker magnet and frame. Place the insulating shoulder washer on the jack (shoulder up) and insert the combination in the hole. Place a flat insulating washer over the jack bushing on the top of the recorder and fasten the hex nut.

Unsolder the negative 1.5-volt battery lead at the battery holder. Strip enough insulation off this lead to permit connection to the jack shell and circuit closing contact terminals. Connect a 10-in. length of hook-up wire from the jack tip contact terminal to the negative terminal on the battery holder. The circuit arrangement is shown in Fig. 3. Without a plug in the jack, the recorder operates as though no change had been made. When the foot switch plug is inserted, the battery to motor circuit is broken and the foot switch must be depressed to complete the motor drive circuit.

Check again to be sure that all of the metal scraps from the drilling and reaming operations have been removed from the inside of the case. Replace the 1.5-volt battery holder and recorder in the case. Fasten the screws. This completes the recorder modification.

Foot Switch Construction: The foot switch consists of a normally off momentary contact switch mounted on a rubber door stop. Use Fig. 4 for guidance in construction.

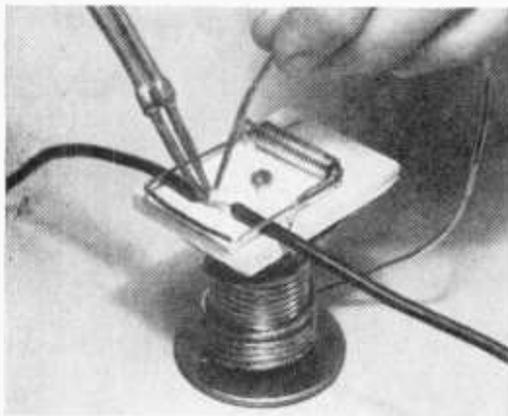
Drill a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. hole on the top face of the

door stop and countersink the underside with a pocket knife till you can push the switch through far enough to fasten the hex nut on the switch bushing on the top side. Be careful not to overdo this countersinking operation. The door stop is made of relatively soft rubber, and unless you exercise some care you may go too far with the countersinking.

Before you mount the switch, drill a $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. hole for the cord on the back side of the door stop. Connect a 5-ft. length of parallel lamp cord to the switch. Connect the other end of the cord to the miniature plug. Don't attempt to use the plug shell, because the lamp cord is too large for it. Simply solder the leads to the plug terminals and cover with enough tape to protect the connections and to form a "handle." This completes construction of the foot switch.

Use: To use the recorder with the foot switch, set the "Play-Record" switch on the recorder to the desired function. Set the "Forward-Stop-Rewind" switch to forward, and set the volume control to the normal level. Depress the foot switch to make the tape advance; release the foot switch to stop the tape.

Caution: The Forward-Stop-Rewind switch should be set to stop when the recorder is normally not in use. The foot switch simply turns the motor off. The amplifier is connected to the 9-volt battery whether the foot switch is depressed or released when the "Rewind-Stop-Forward" switch is left in the forward position.



Mousetrap Third Hand

• Need an additional hand to hold small wires and parts while you solder them? To make certain an extra hand is always available when needed, mount the spring mechanism of a mousetrap on the top of your spool of solder as shown. Screw-fasten the mechanism to a tight-fitting cork inserted into the center of the spool.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.

Telephone Receiving Plate for Radios

• You can use this receiving plate with a desk telephone instead of an outdoor antenna for your radio to pick up radio signals. This highly efficient device is based upon the principle of electro-



static coupling; that is, the radio receiving plate and telephone base act as a capacitor which transfers radio signals picked up by the exterior telephone lines to the lead-in and thence to the antenna input of the radio receiver. Make the radio receiving plate by cementing a disc of tinfoil, to which a length of lead-in wire has been attached, between two discs of insulating material, such as heavy cardboard. Place the assembled disc under the base of a desk telephone and connect to the antenna input of the radio receiver. This antenna will pull in distant stations with amazing strength.—J.A.C.

"... Reading You 5 X 9, OM..."



FIG. 1. This preselector will add 20 db of signal at 28 mc, and nearly 30 db at 14 mc. It's a must for the HAM or SWL with a lower-cost receiver!

You can increase the performance of any 10-15-20-meter receiver with this low-cost Nuvistor Preselector

By JOE A. ROLF, K5JOK

A LOW- or medium-priced short wave receiver comes with built-in problems. When the band gets a little sticky, the stations seem to pour in one on top of the other. You sit there with the earphones glued to your head and you try vainly to separate the stations . . . can't be done. At times like

this, even a good bandspread doesn't seem to help too much. The other big problem comes with the old saying "if you can't hear 'em, you can't work 'em." There's nothing quite as frustrating as having a local ham come back to your "CQ-DX" to advise you that some REAL DX is trying to raise you, and that

MATERIALS LIST—PRESELECTOR

Desig.	Size and Description		
C1	7 to 102 mmf midget variable capacitor, E. F. Johnson #157-6, or equivalent	R2	82 ohm, 1/2 watt resistor
C2	4.5 to 25 mmf NPO trimmer, Centralab #822AZ, or equivalent	R3	22 ohm, 2 watt resistor
C3	7 to 102 mmf midget variable capacitor, E. F. Johnson #157-6 or equivalent	R4	2200 ohm, 1 watt resistor
C4	.01 mf 600 v disk ceramic capacitor	S1	3P3T rotary switch, Centralab 1407 switch, P-270 index or equivalent.
C5	180 mmf 600 v disk or mica capacitor	Sil	500 ma, 140 v silicon diode, International Rectifier SD-500 or equivalent
C6	60 mf 150 v electrolytic capacitor, Cornell Dubilier BR 60-150 or equivalent	T1	power transformer, 117 vac primary, 125 vac at 15 ma, 6.3 vac at .6 amp secondary. Stancor PS-8415, or equivalent.
J1	coax chassis receptacle, 83-1R Amphenol, or equivalent	Misc:	
J2	coax chassis receptacle, 83-1R Amphenol, or equivalent	1	6CW4 Nuvistor
L1, L2	L1-10 T L2-2 T This coil is made from 1 piece of B&W, or equivalent, coil stock. B&W #3011. Break coil 2 turns from one end, bend out 1/4 turn for connection to coil mounting terminal strip.	1	Nuvistor socket
L3	1 mh RF choke, National R-50, or equivalent	1	dial, National MCN, or equivalent
R1	680k, 1/2 watt resistor	2	knobs, for function and regeneration controls
		1	cabinet, Bud AU-1029 utility cabinet, or equivalent
		1	ac power cord, 6'
		4	2 lug terminal strips
		1	1 lug terminal strip
		1	1/16, 2 3/4 x 8" aluminum sheet
		1	1/16, 1 1/4 x 2" Bakelite sheet
		3'	RG/174 miniature coax, or equivalent

you didn't even hear his call.

Add this preselector, which uses a new Nuvistor, and your \$50 receiver will act like one costing three times that much! The total outlay for parts is less than \$30.

The terrific increase in receiver sensitivity and gain (20 db increase in signal strength at 28 mc), plus greatly improved image rejection, is made possible by the use of an RCA 6CW4 Nuvistor in a regenerative RF amplifier circuit. The Nuvistor's high gain, low noise characteristics, plus regeneration, permits maximum gain with virtually no increase in noise level. Adjustable regeneration permits peaking for maximum selectivity and image rejection.

The circuit, shown in Fig. 3, is a conventional triode tuned-grid RF amplifier with a neutralizing network consisting of capacitors C2 and C3. Panel mount C3 to control the neutralization of the circuit over its entire 13 to 32 mc range. The output circuit is broad-tuned for simplicity and is peaked for maximum output with the receiver antenna trimmer. A power supply is included, making the preamplifier completely self-contained.

The function switch, S1, not only turns the preselector on, but also switches the circuit in and out of the receiver antenna input. In position 1, the preselector is off and the antenna is connected directly to the receiver for use on the lower frequency bands where most receivers perform satisfactorily without preamplification. In position 2, the amplifier is on, but not connected into the receiver. This is a standby position which permits instant use of the preamplifier when needed. Position 3 connects the preselector to the receiver and is the normal operating position.

Mount the complete unit in a 4x5x6 in. aluminum utility cabinet (Bud AU-1029). Mount the tuning, regeneration, and function controls to the front panel, along with the power

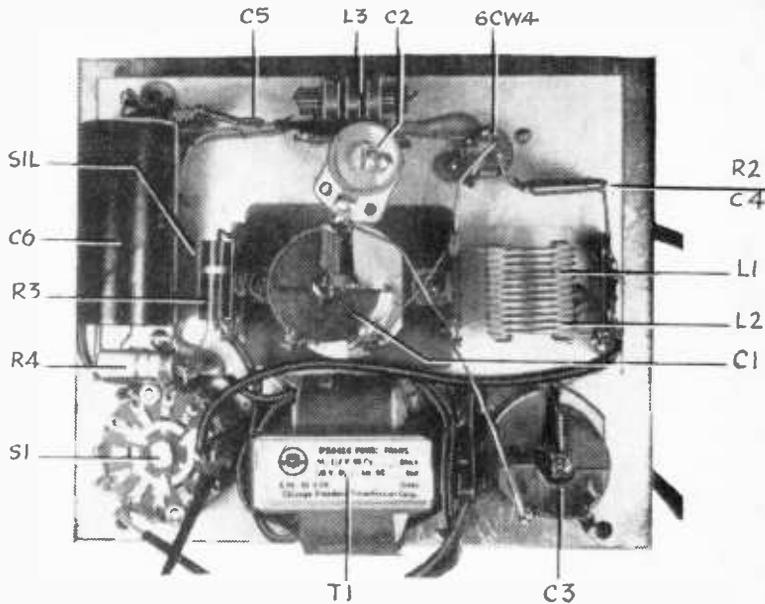
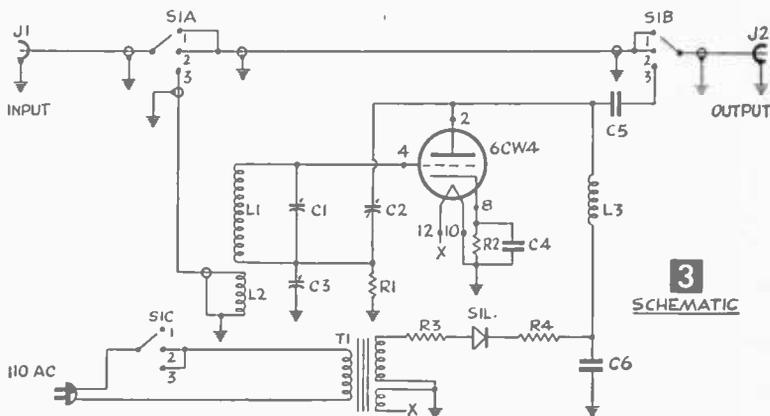


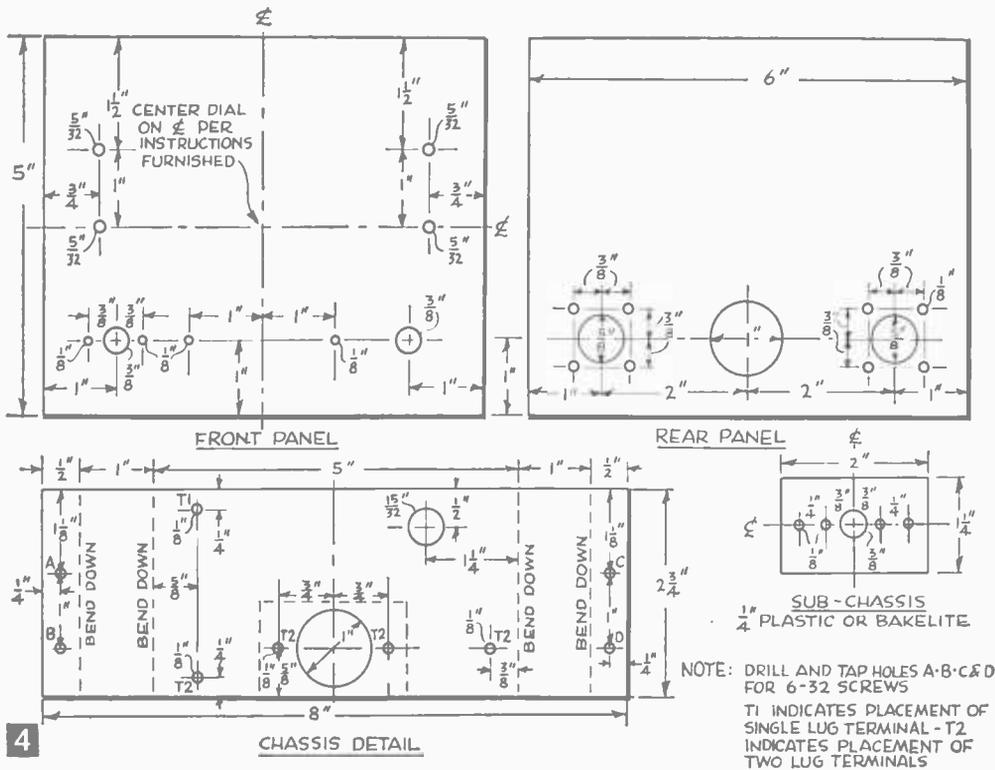
FIG. 2: Looking inside the preselector, you see placement of component parts.



transformer. Mount input and output connectors on the rear panel. The remaining components are dish-mounted on a 5x2 3/4 in. U-shaped chassis of 1/16 in. aluminum which is secured to the front panel with 6-32 screws. Insert the 6CW4 tube in its socket between the chassis and the front panel. Mate the shaft of C1 to the insulated coupling of the dial. Figure 2 illustrates rear panel construction of the finished amplifier.

Mount the tuning capacitor on a separate Bakelite plate which mounts to the chassis. This facilitates capacitor shift alignment with the dial coupling for minimum backlash. See Fig. 4 for complete construction and drilling details.

Make the layout and placement of parts as close as possible to that shown in Fig. 2, otherwise there is the possibility that difficulty will be experienced in neutralizing the completed unit. Mount small components to terminal



4



FIG. 5. The rear view shows the power cord and the two coaxial connectors. One goes to the antenna, the other to the receiver.

strips placed according to directions given in Fig. 4. Make the antenna coupling and tuning coils, L1 and L2, from a 12 turn length of 3011 B & W coil stock according to instructions given in the parts list, and support them on two terminal strips.

All antenna leads should be RG/174 miniature coax, or similar shielded cable. Cut the input and output leads from S1 long enough (7 to 8 in.) to permit connection to the antenna jacks, J1 and J2, after the front panel has been mounted.

With the front panel in place and connec-

tions made to the antenna jacks, connect the antenna and receiver to their respective terminals and turn the preselector to the on position. Leave the rear panel off until final adjustment of the preselector has been made.

Set the tuning capacitor, C1, and regeneration capacitor, C3, to minimum capacity and tune the receiver from 25 to 35 mc. A rough carrier will be heard, indicating that the circuit is oscillating. If absent, adjust C2 in small increments until the carrier is heard. Next, adjust C2 until the circuit drops out of oscillation when the capacity of C3 is increased slightly. The circuit is now properly adjusted for operation and the back panel can be secured.

The preselector tuning range will be from about 13 to 35 mc. Any dial calibration, however, will be relative since the setting of C3 will vary the tuning control setting slightly. The best procedure is to set the tuning capacitor for maximum signal with the regeneration control set at its most sensitive position, which will be just before oscillation. This setting is also the preamplifier's most selective point, and it will be necessary to touch up the tuning if the receiver is moved more than a few kilocycles away from the original setting. With less regeneration, the circuit tunes broad enough to cover several hundred kilocycles without realignment. Some practice will be necessary in adjusting the regeneration to obtain maximum performance.



Don't Build This Transistorized Audio Voltmeter!

That's right! *Don't* build it. Unless you need one of the most versatile little instruments that ever graced a work bench. It only costs about \$15 in parts and a few hours of labor

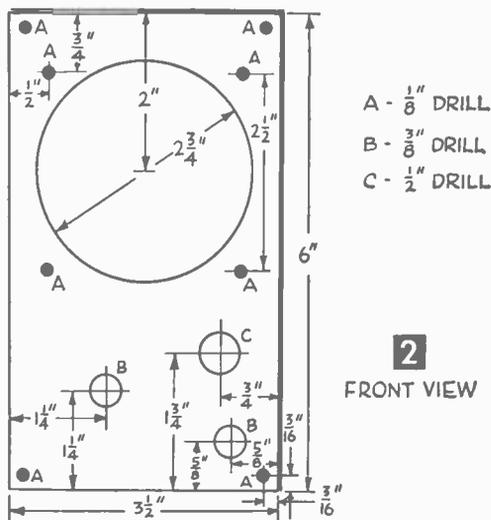
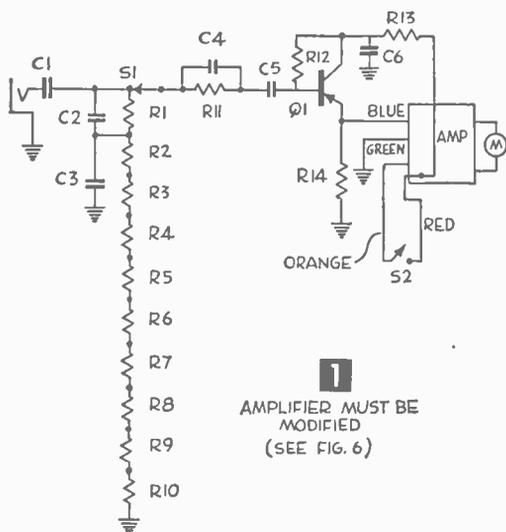
By FORREST H. FRANTZ SR.

AN AUDIO voltmeter is one of the more necessary instruments in an experimenter's instrument bank. It can be used to make gain, frequency response, and routine ac measurements. It can be used as a signal tracer and as an ac bridge amplifier. To be of maximum utility, the audio voltmeter should have a high impedance input (at least $\frac{1}{2}$ megohm), good frequency response (plus or minus 2 db from 20 to 20,000 cycles), 10 db range steps, and a low full-scale range of .01 volt or less. This transistorized voltmeter comes very close to meeting these requirements.

Construction: The layout for the front panel is shown in Fig. 2. A hole saw or a fly cutter will make the job of cutting the large meter hole easier. Back the panel with a piece of wood during drilling operations.

Cut the range switch shaft to a length of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Place the part of the shaft to be discarded in the vise during the sawing operation.

Mount J1, S1, S2, and M. Connect C1, C2, C3, and R1 through R10 (Fig. 3). The resistance values required are unusual, and precision to 2% or better is desirable. To meet these requirements and to keep the instru-



ment cost down, select from ordinary carbon 10% resistors. Use a bridge or the ohmmeter scale of a VTVM to make the selection. Most of the required values can be selected from standard multiples of 22 and 68. If necessary, you can resort to series or parallel combinations of resistors to obtain the required values.

The values of R1 and R2 are inconsistent with the other voltage divider resistance values because they were chosen to compensate for circuit loading. The values of C2 and C3 are also inconsistent with theory for frequency compensation of the divider, but this

MATERIALS LIST—TRANSISTORIZED AUDIO VOLTMETER

Desig.	Size and Description
R1 through R10	selected 1/2-w carbon resistors—see text
R13, R16	1K, 1/2-w, 10% carbon resistor
R17	4.7K, 1/2-w, 10% carbon resistor
R14	6.8K, 1/2-w, 10% carbon resistor
R11	680K, 1/2-w, 10% carbon resistor
R12	2.7M, 1/2-w, 10% carbon resistor
R15	100 ohm flange mounting rheostat (Clarostat series 39—specify resistance)
C2, C3	20 mmf miniature ceramic capacitor (Lafayette CF0179)
C4	40 mmf (Two 20 mmf in parallel—see C2, C3)
C1	.1 mfd, 600 v paper capacitor (Aerovox P8292ZN2B)
C5, C6	10 mfd, 10 v miniature electrolytic capacitor (remove from amplifier)
C7, C8	100 mfd, 6 v miniature electrolytic capacitor, (Lafayette CF-106)
D1, D2, D3, D4	germanium diode (Lafayette SP-148)
S1	12-position single circuit switch (Mallory 32112J)
S2	toggle switch (Lafayette SW-84)
Q1	2N1379 transistor (Texas Instruments)
M	meter, 0-1 ma (Lafayette TM-60)
J1	phone jack (Lafayette MS-441)
B	9-volt battery (Lafayette BA-2)
AMP	3-transistor amplifier (Lafayette PK-522)
	2 7/16 x 3 3/8 in. miniature perforated board (Lafayette MS-304)
	6 1/4 x 3 3/4 x 2 in. bakelite case (Lafayette MS-216)
	panel for above (Lafayette MS-217)
	1 1/4 in. pointer knob (Lafayette KN-41)

Parts available from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

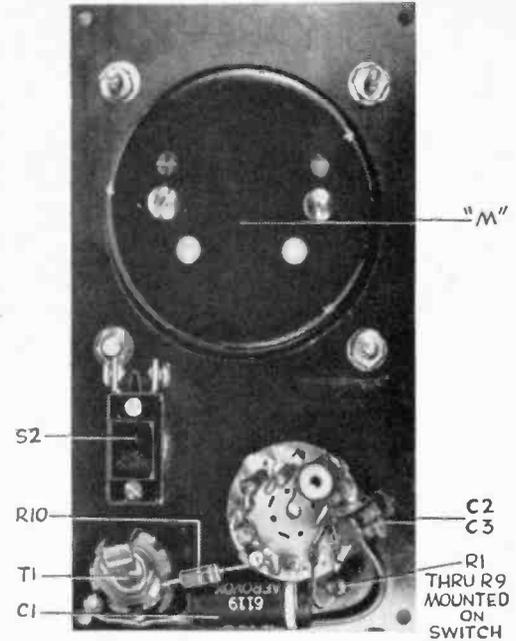
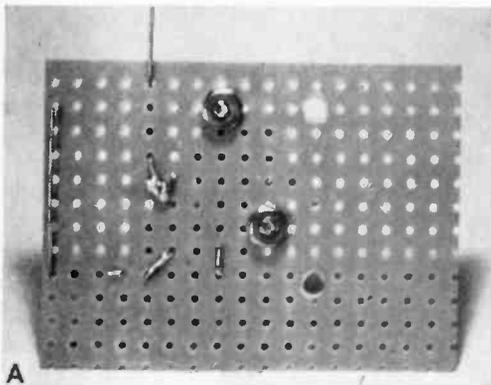


FIG. 3: During the early stages of construction, we see the resistors, R1 through R9, mounted on the terminals of the switch.

simple arrangement is better than no compensation at all. It is admittedly a compromise which provides reasonably good compensation on all except the highest voltage ranges. The low frequency response falls off on the 100- and 300-volt ranges. On the .01 to 10 volt ranges, frequency response is plus or minus 2 db from about 25 to 25,000 cycles for the overall instrument.

Next construct the emitter follower circuit and feedback control board. The board is purchased cut to the correct size. Use Fig. 4A to locate positions for 1/8 in. holes for feedback control (R15) mounting. Then mount and wire R15, R11 through R14, C4 through C6,

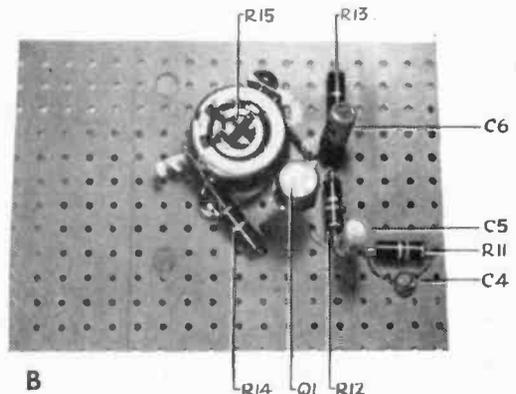


FIG. 4A, 4B: The mounting board, front and rear views. Notice the 1/8-in. holes for feedback control.

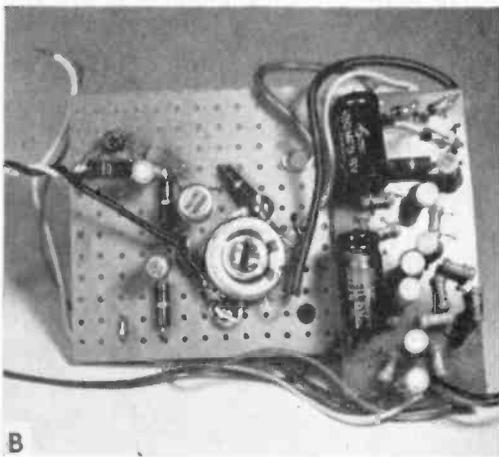
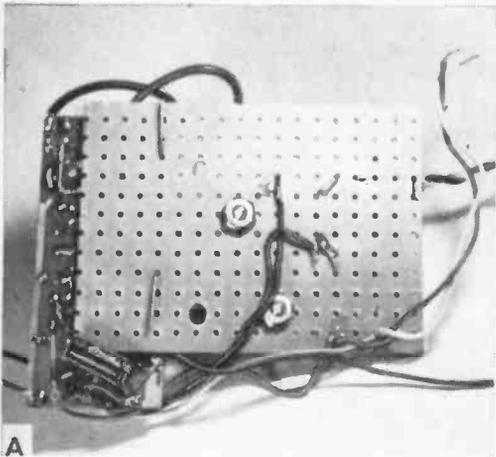


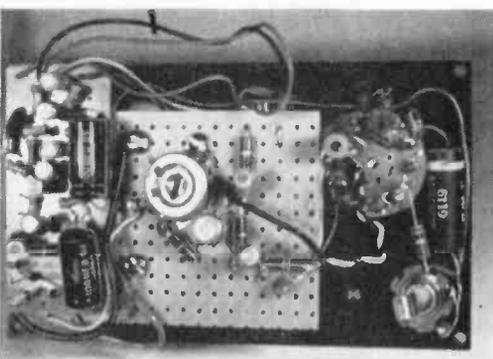
FIG. 7 A-B: Top and bottom views of circuit board with amplifier unit in place after modification.

Note that the case of R15 and the frame of S1 are grounded.

The front panel plate for S1 is a $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. piece of filing card. The angle between switch S1 index marks is 30° . Fasten the card with rubber cement.

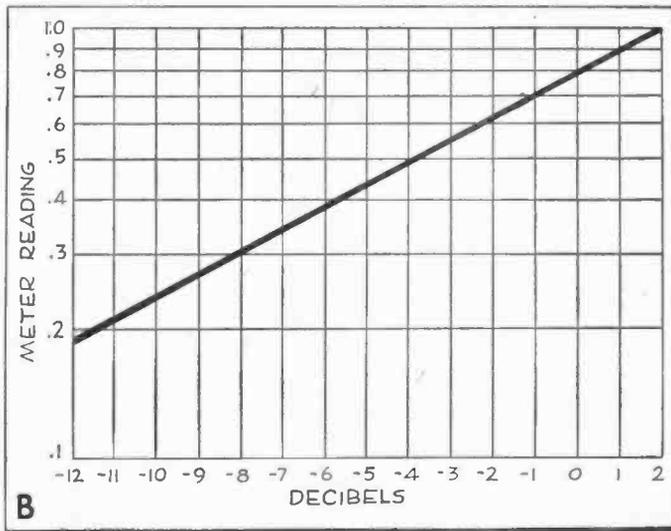
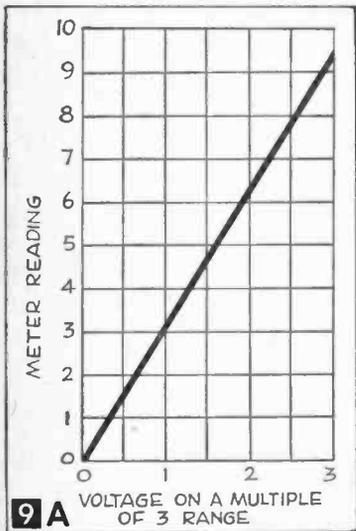
You can prepare a multiple of three scale and a db scale for the meter if you wish, or you can use the graphs of Fig. 9 for conversions. You can add db markings on the switch plate, too, if you wish. The 1-volt range is 0 db. Each switch step up is 10 db greater, and each switch step down is 10 db less. Thus, the 300 volt range is plus 50 db and the .01 volt range is minus 40 db.

Line the inside of the case with aluminum foil fastened with rubber cement. Provide a piece of stranded wire connected to instrument ground which contacts the foil under one of the corner screws. Use electrical tape if necessary to prevent instrument components from shorting against the foil when the



instrument is slipped into the case.

The input lead should be shielded. The center conductor connects to the phone jack tip and the shield connects to the phone jack outer shell. Provide minigator or alligator clips at the other end for connection to circuits under measurement or test.



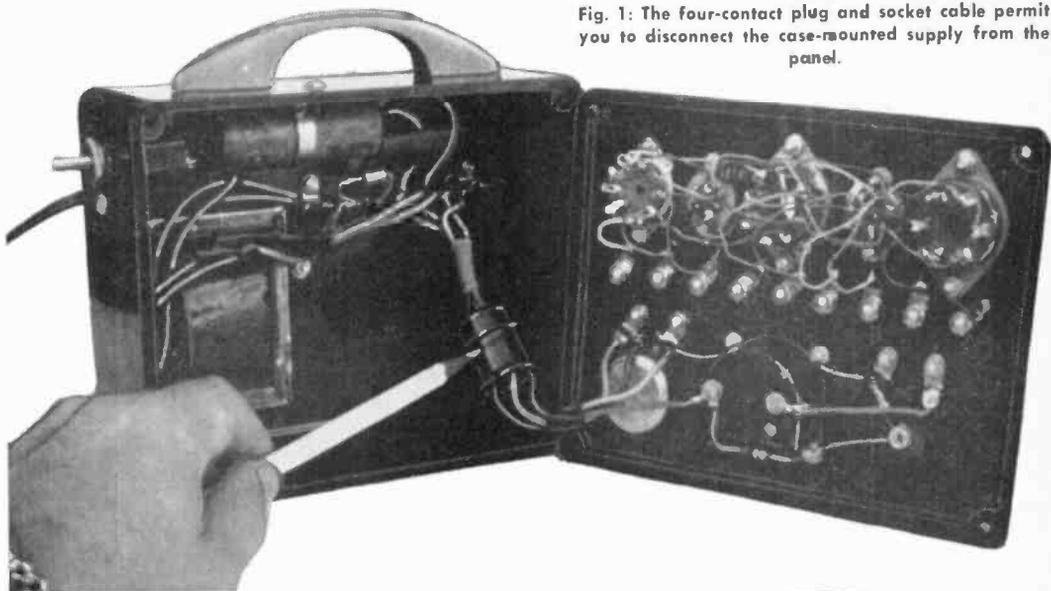


Fig. 1: The four-contact plug and socket cable permit you to disconnect the case-mounted supply from the panel.

Pert Tester

By FRED BLECHMAN

ACCORDING to the dictionary, the word "pert" is derived from the Latin "expertus," meaning "ready." The PERT tester certainly fulfills this description; it is "ready" to test almost any common electron tube or transistor, and has been specifically designed to test the elusive electron-ray indicator tubes. In fact, as used here, PERT stands

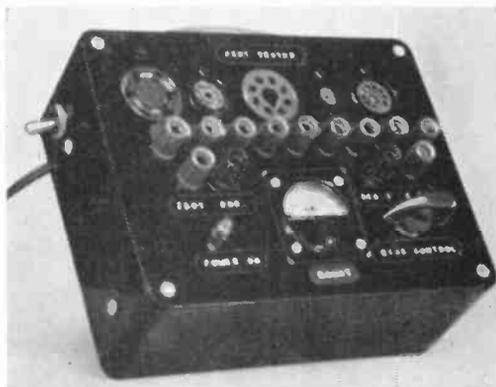
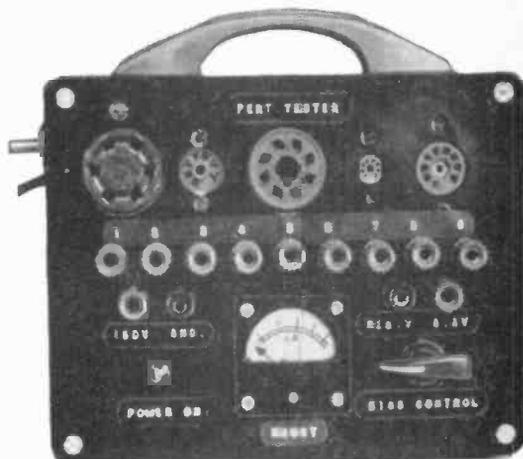


Fig. 2: The PERT tester uses 13 binding posts and five tube sockets to program test electron ray tubes.

for Programmed Electron Ray Tube. Five-way binding post terminations for all tube socket and built-in power connections, allow a circuit to be "programmed" with jumpers and external resistors or capacitors.

Electron-ray tubes actually light up in the PERT tester, and the deflection of the lighted portion is varied to insure proper operation of the control element. Most other vacuum tubes may be tested for shorts, filament continuity, cathode emission and grid control. Transistors can be checked for shorts, opens and general operation. PERT may also be used as a powered breadboard, since common voltages are internally supplied.

General Description: The self-contained power supply furnishes 150 volts at up to 10 milliamperes, 6.3 volts ac to 500 milliamperes, and a controllable negative voltage of up to 10 volts. This is all assembled in the case of the tester (Fig. 1). The voltages are carried through a four-conductor cable and connector,

to the front panel, where the tube sockets, meter, potentiometer, pilot light and binding post terminals are located (Fig. 2).

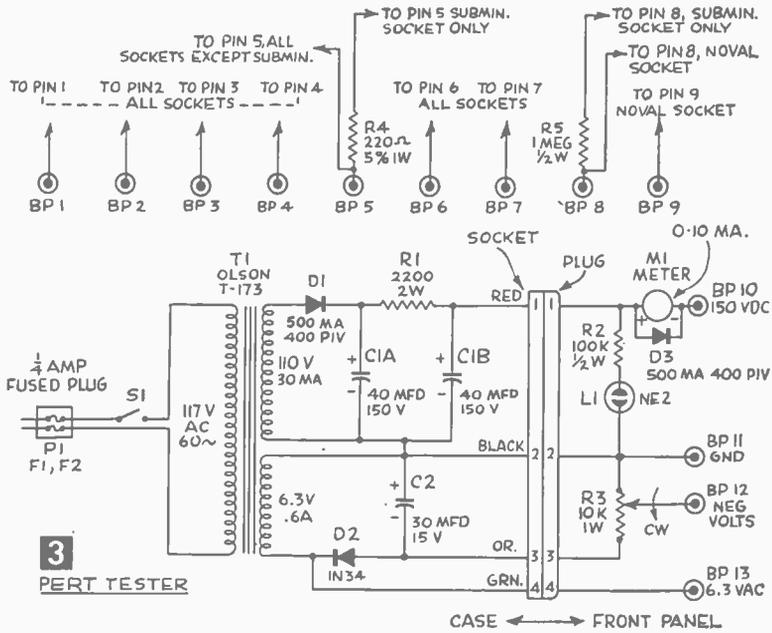
The five tube sockets on the front panel are 6-pin, 7-pin miniature, 8-pin octal, 8-pin subminiature, and 9-pin noval, which will accommodate all electron-ray tubes and just about any other common tube. Each pin of these sockets is wired to the same-numbered binding post on the panel. Using clip-lead jumpers, any of the voltages may be fed to any pin of the sockets. External resistors, capacitors, etc., as required, may be connected between binding posts. A meter has been included as an "extra." It is not required for electron-ray tube testing, but it is required for testing other tubes and transistors and is handy when using the tester for breadboard experiments.

Assembly of the PERT tester involves more mechanical labor than electrical wiring. The components indicated in the materials list are all readily available; substitutes for these components may be used freely, since none are critical.

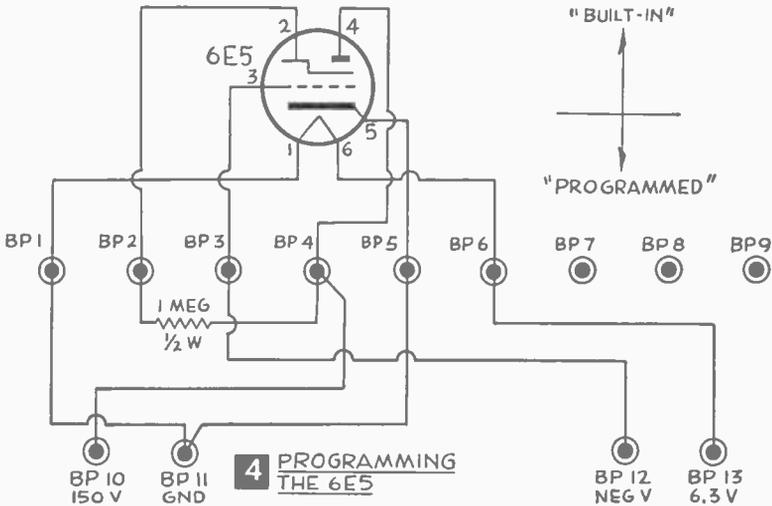
Do not exceed voltage rating of capacitors and peak inverse voltage ratings of diodes. The wiring placement and routing is not at all critical.

Binding posts do not have to be insulated from the panel, since Bakelite is sturdy, easily cut, and does not require painting; the Bakelite case and panel are less expensive than an aluminum box of the same size.

Holes for the binding posts, terminal strip, handle, pilot light, etc., can easily be made with a small portable electric drill. To make the larger openings for the meter and sockets, drill a starting hole within the area to be cut out, and then use a Tyler *Spyral* coping saw blade, which can be held in a regular coping



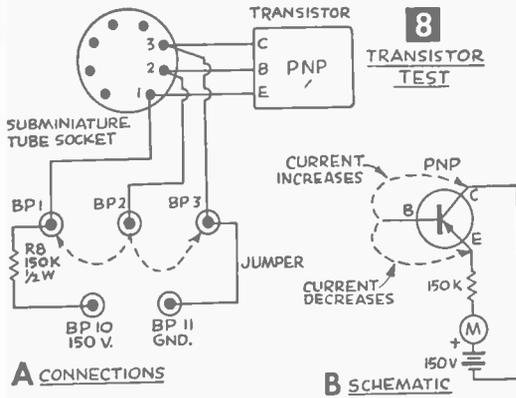
3 PERT TESTER



4 PROGRAMMING THE 6E5

saw frame. These blades, life-savers for making large or odd-shaped holes in wood, plastic or metal, cut in any direction. They are available at most hardware stores or may be ordered directly from Tyler Manufacturing Co., 516 5th Ave., New York 36, N. Y.

Build the power supply portion into the case as in Fig. 1. Position the transformer so that it will not interfere with the sockets, meter or binding posts which will be above it on the front panel. Use a single solder-terminal strip to mount and connect the power supply components. Any 4-pin connector, or two 2-pin connectors, can be used to connect the leads from the power supply to the front panel. This connector is not absolutely neces-



control clockwise) the meter reading should drop, indicating that the grid is trying to cut-off the tube. Indeed, for many tubes, the bias control may completely stop current flow through the tube. This one test checks filament continuity, cathode emission and grid operation simultaneously.

In the cast of multi-section tubes, each section should be tested separately.

To check for internal tube shorts, all you need is a resistor (see Fig. 5). Connect a 47K ohm 1/2 watt resistor (R7) from the 150-volt binding post to BP 1. Touch a lead from the Ground binding post to BP 2 through BP 9 in turn. Then connect the resistor to BP 2 binding post and repeat, then BP 3, etc., until all the combinations between pins have been tried. The meter should deflect only when the filament or internally connected elements (shown in the tube manual schematic) are brought out to the binding posts under test. If it deflects any other time, this is evidence of a short (even a high resistance short) between the elements under test.

Tubes requiring more than 600 milliamperes or 12 volts for filament operation cannot be checked by the PERT tester. Some

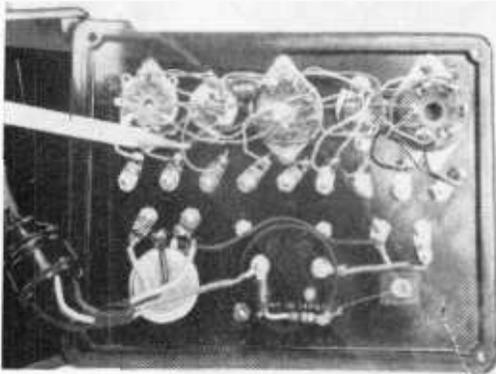


Fig. 9: Back view of the front panel. The resistors shown protect a DM70 from overload during test.

common low-voltage-filament tubes are listed in Table B with the necessary filament voltage dropping resistor indicated. The formula for determining the required resistor for any filament rating under 6.3 volts is also shown in Table B.

Transistor Testing (Fig. 8): The general operation of virtually any signal or low-power transistor can be verified with the tester and a resistor. Connect a 150-K-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor (R8) from the 150 volt binding post to BP 1. Jump ground binding post to BP 3. Insert the leads of the transistor into the subminiature tube socket as follows: emitter to pin 1; base to pin 2; collector to pin 3. (This is for a PNP transistor; for an NPN transistor, reverse collector and emitter). Be sure to count counterclockwise for the pin connections, since you are looking at the front of the tube socket.

Turn on the switch, and the meter should read about 1 milliampere. Now jump BP 2 to BP 3; the meter reading should increase. Move the jumper from BP 2 to BP 1; this time the reading should go down. In the case of an NPN transistor, the opposite is true. The important thing is not how much the meter moves, or even which way, but that it *does* move, and in a different direction as the base is connected to emitter and collector.

If the meter does not read at all, the transistor is open. If the reading does not change when the base is connected, the transistor is shorted!

Other Uses. The PERT Tester is really an experimenter's delight, since it has so many commonly-required elements built-in. The 150 volts dc can be used to 30 milliamperes if the 10 milliampere meter is bypassed.

You may decide to bring the meter terminals to separate binding posts, so the meter can be used by itself. The negative voltage will supply as much as 7 volts at 7 ma, and can be used for powering transistor circuits, using pins 1, 2, and 3 of the subminiature tube socket to mount the transistor. The binding posts BP 1 through BP 9 are not connected together internally, but dead-end at the tube sockets, so they may be used as breadboard terminals.

The 150 volts dc and 6.3 volts ac can be used for powering experimental and "out-board" tube circuits, with the convenience of the tube sockets, and binding posts for connecting the required resistors, capacitors, etc.

In fact, since the front panel is independently connected to the power supply, you can make several front-panel arrangements which plug-in to the basic power supply!

The convenience and versatility of the PERT tester far exceeds the modest cost of the components. Here's a unit you'll find yourself reaching for to handle those odd jobs with a minimum of clipleads, clutter and confusion.

This compact low-cost vibrator power supply employs solid state rectifiers. It converts 6 volts dc to 200 volts dc for vacuum tube equipment operation in the car or lab

Vibrator Power Supply

By WALTER TEMCOR

WANT to operate vacuum tube electronic equipment from an automobile battery? Tube filaments aren't a problem—the battery can carry them directly. B-plus is another thing. The usual approach is a vibrator power supply. This power supply is different, though, in that it uses solid state rectifiers. It will provide 200 volts dc at 30 milliamperes. It's compact—overall dimensions are $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ in., and the cost of parts is low—under \$10. Construction is straightforward and can be completed in a few hours. The unit is enclosed in a metal case and is provided with filters to permit interference-free operation with the auto engine running.

Chassis Preparation: Drill and cut the chassis according to the layout of Fig. 3A. The $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter vibrator socket hole is cut most easily with a hole saw, a fly cutter, or a chassis punch. If none of these are available, drill small holes (about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. dia.) around the inside of the circumference and

finish the job of cleaning out the hole with a hack saw or cold chisel and a round file.

The transformer cut-out is started by drilling a $\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter hole at the two inside corners. Make the lengthwise cuts from the edge of the chassis into these holes with a pair of tin snips. Use a cold chisel or a hack saw to cut the third side. Clean up with a file.

The binding post holes with the "see text" note in Fig. 3A are $\frac{3}{16}$ in. diameter for the binding posts specified on the parts list. If you use other binding posts, you may require a different diameter. The binding posts must be insulated from the chassis. If you use binding posts that aren't insulated, you'll have to provide shoulder washers.

Assembly and Wiring: Mount the parts on the chassis. Use Figs. 1 and 2 for guidance. There's a small vibrator shell grounding spring which fastens under one of the tube socket screws on the top of the chassis partial-

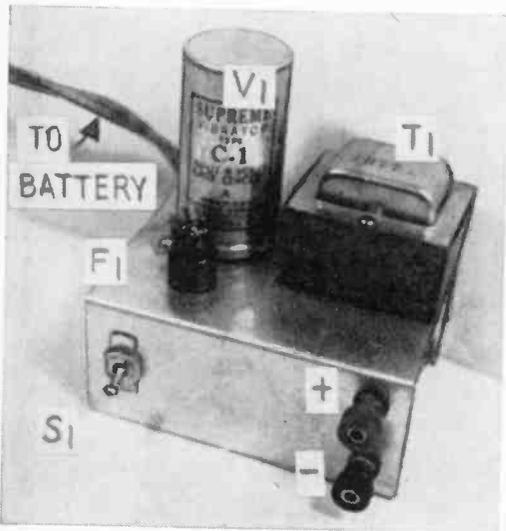


Fig. 1: All parts mount on a small open-end chassis with the on-off switch and the output on one side.

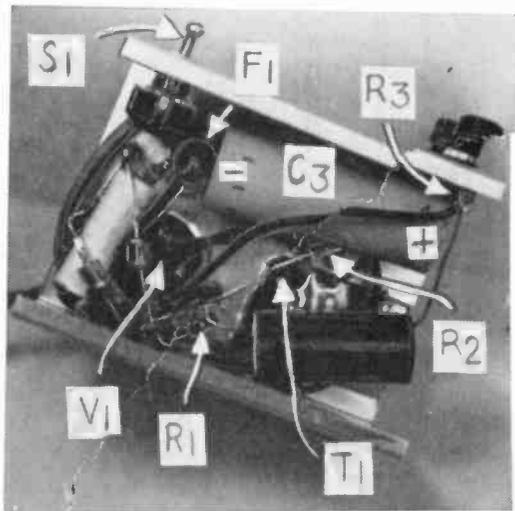
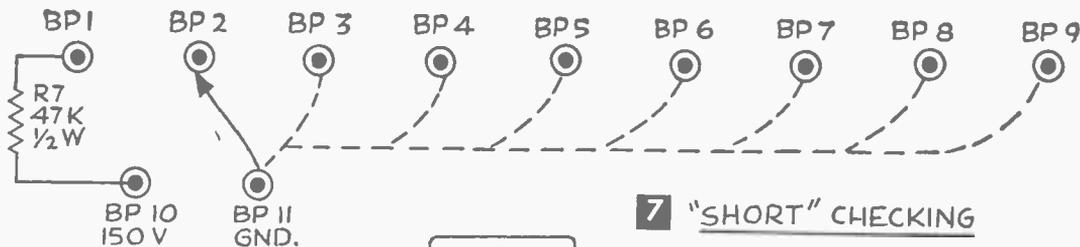


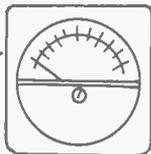
Fig. 2: The under chassis view shows the location of all parts. Be careful to observe proper polarity on the electrolytic capacitors and diodes to avoid damage.



7 "SHORT" CHECKING

AFTER GROUNDING BP2 THRU BP9, MOVE R7 TO BP2. GROUND B3 THRU B9. MOVE R7 TO BP3, ETC.

ANY READING ON METER INDICATES FILAMENT, INTERNAL CONNECTION OR SHORT



MATERIALS LIST—PERT TESTER

Desig.	Size and Description
R1	2200 ohm, 2-w resistor (Allied #1MM070)
R2	100K ohm, 1/2-w resistor (Allied #1MM000)
R3	10K ohm, 1-w potentiometer (Allied #30M306)
R4	220 ohm 5% 1-w resistor (Allied #2MM065)
R5	1 megohm 1/2-w resistor (Allied #1MM000)
R6	33K 1/2-w resistor (Allied #1MM000)
R7	47K ohm 1/2-w resistor (Allied #1MM000)
R8	150K ohm 1/2-w resistor (Allied #1MM000)
C1A, B	40 x 40 mfd, 150 v tubular electrolytic capacitor (Allied #13L442)
C2	30 mfd, 15 v electrolytic capacitor (Allied #10L520)
D1, D3	500 ma, 400 v PIV silicon diode (Allied #1N2070A)
D2	1N34 diode
M1	0-10 ma, 1 1/8-in. square meter (Allied #66F025) (Arrow Sales Corp., P. O. Box 3007, North Hollywood, Calif.)
T1	110 v at 30 ma., 6.3 volt at .6 a. power transformer (Allied #64G078)
S1	SPST switch (Allied #34B175)
P1	fused plug (Allied #52N648)
F1, F2	fuses, 1/4 amp, 3 AG (Allied #52B231)
L1	NE-2 neon lamp (Allied #52E370)
BP1-BP13	5-way binding posts (Allied #558287)
Case	2 1/4 x 5 1/4 x 6 3/4" Bakelite
Panel	to fit above case
	6-pin tube socket (Allied #40H026)
	7-pin miniature tube socket (Allied #22H567)
	8-pin octal socket (Allied #22H579)
	8-pin subminiature socket
	9-pin noval socket
	4-contact socket (Allied #40H524)
	4-contact plug (Allied #40H504)
	line cord (Allied #50N925)
	carrying handle
	miscellaneous hardware, wire, etc.

* Parts available from the following: Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.; Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.; Olson Electronics Co., 260 S. Forge St., Akron 8, Ohio.

If the tube is good, and the "programming" correct, the tube will glow if the tester has been wired correctly! By turning the bias control knob, the shadow angle or bar length will change, indicating proper grid control, and thus completing the functional check of the tube.

In the case of the 1629, which is designed for a twelve-volt filament, the green glow will be weak but easily visible. In the case of the DM70, an internal 220 ohm resistor has been built into the tester to drop the 6.3 filament voltage to the 1.4 volts allowable for the DM70; also, the built-in 1 megohm resistor to pin 8 of the subminiature socket limits the DM70 tube current to a safe value.

The meter readings are not significant when testing electron-ray tubes but do point out the small power consumption of these tubes.

Other Vacuum Tubes (Fig. 6): For testing vacuum tubes other than electron-ray tubes, use the meter and a tube manual. Connect a 33K ohm 1/2 watt resistor (R6) to the 150-volt binding post. This will be the plate load resistor. Jump the free end of this resistor to the binding post that goes to the plate pin of the tube socket, as shown by the tube schematic diagram in the tube manual. If the tube has a screen grid, jump this to the plate binding post. Jump the cathode binding post and one filament binding post to the ground post.

Connect the grid binding post (if the tube has a grid) to the negative voltage binding post. Connect the other filament through a resistor if necessary (see Table B) to the 6.3 v ac binding post. (If the tube has a filament rated at less than 6.3 volts, the resistor of Table B is required).

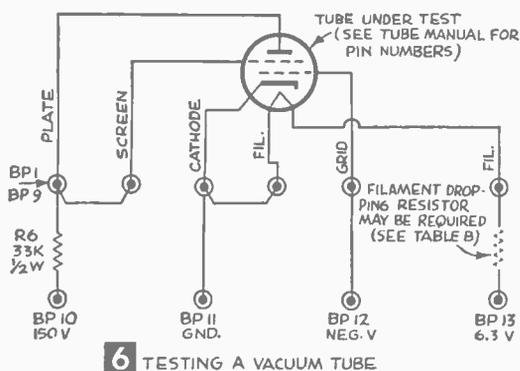
Insert the tube in the proper socket, turn on the switch and wait for filament warmup. The meter will deflect upward from 2 to a milliamperes with the bias control fully counter-clockwise (zero bias). As the negative voltage on the grid is increased (bias

Table B

FILAMENT DROPPING RESISTORS			
Tube Types	Fil. Volts (Volts)	Fil. Current (Amps)	Resistor (Ohms)
1R5, 1S5, 1T4, 1U4, 1U5	1.4	.050	100 1/2 Watt
3A4, 3A5	2.8	.100	39 1/2 Watt
3S4, 3V4	2.8	.050	72 1/2 Watt
5R4, 5V4, 5X4, 5Y3, 5Y4, 5Z3, 5Z4—Do Not Test!			
To Calculate Dropping Resistor:			
$R_{SERIES} = \frac{6.3 - E_{FIL}}{I_{FIL}}$ (Use Next Highest Standard Value)			
R_{SERIES} = Resistance To Be Added (Ohms)			
E_{FIL} = Desired Filament Voltage (Volts)			
I_{FIL} = Desired Filament Current (Amperes)			
Minimum Resistor Watt Rating = $(I_{FIL}) (6.3 - E_{FIL})$			



Fig. 5: Testing a 6E5. Note the pilot lamp, meter reading, and shadow angle of 6E5 indicator tube.



6 TESTING A VACUUM TUBE

sary, but allows complete separation of the two parts of the tester, and also allows the use of alternate front panels.

Wire the sockets next by jumping pin 1 of each socket together, and running a wire from the closest socket to binding post 1 (BP 1). Repeat for pins 2, 3, 4, etc. The author used standard color-coded wire; that is, brown for pins 1, red for pins 2, orange for pins 3, etc., to help in wiring and trouble-shooting.

Wire a 220 ohm resistor (R4) directly from BP 5 to subminiature socket pin 5, and a 1 megohm resistor (R5) from BP 8 to subminiature socket pin 8 (Fig. 3). These resistors insure against damaging a DM70 tuning indicator tube during test by neglecting to connect these resistors externally. The remaining front panel wiring is straight forward and does not require special instruction.

Circuit Description: A small power transformer (T1) is connected to the ac line by SPS switch S1, and protected from

"downstream" shorts by a fused plug (P1), containing a 1/4 ampere fuse for each side of the power line. The isolated 110 volt output is rectified by silicon power diode D1, and filtered by electrolytic capacitors C1A and C1B, and resistor R1. Neon bulb L1, in series with current limiting resistor R2, indicates that the unit is on and that high voltage is available at the 150-volt binding post (BP 10).

Feed the 6.3-volt output directly to the ground (BP 11) and 6.3 vac (BP 13) binding posts, for filament operation. The 6.3 volt output of the transformer is also rectified, negative with respect to ground, by diode D2, and filtered by high capacity, low voltage electrolytic capacitor C2. The output of this network is applied across potentiometer R3, with the wiper connected to the Neg. volts binding post (BP 12). As the wiper is moved further from ground, more of the negative voltage appears at BP 12.

Place a silicon diode (D3) across the meter terminals in the forward direction. This diode will not conduct unless the meter is subjected to severe overload (such as inadvertent touching of 150-volt and ground clip leads), at which time the diode bypasses the excessive current to protect the meter movement.

Tester Operation

1. Electron-Ray Tubes (Fig. 4): Testing an electron-ray tube with PERT is easier to do than to describe. Connect jumper cords, which may consist of wires with the ends trimmed or alligator clip leads, between the binding posts indicated in Table A for the tube under test. Most tuning indicator tubes in use today are shown. External resistors indicated in Table A are connected between binding posts (see Fig. 4). The tube is then inserted into its mating socket on the panel.

When you turn on S1, the pilot light should glow. As soon as the filament of the tube being tested warms up, the characteristic green or blue glow will be apparent. If no glow is evident after a reasonable time, check the jumper and external resistor connections.

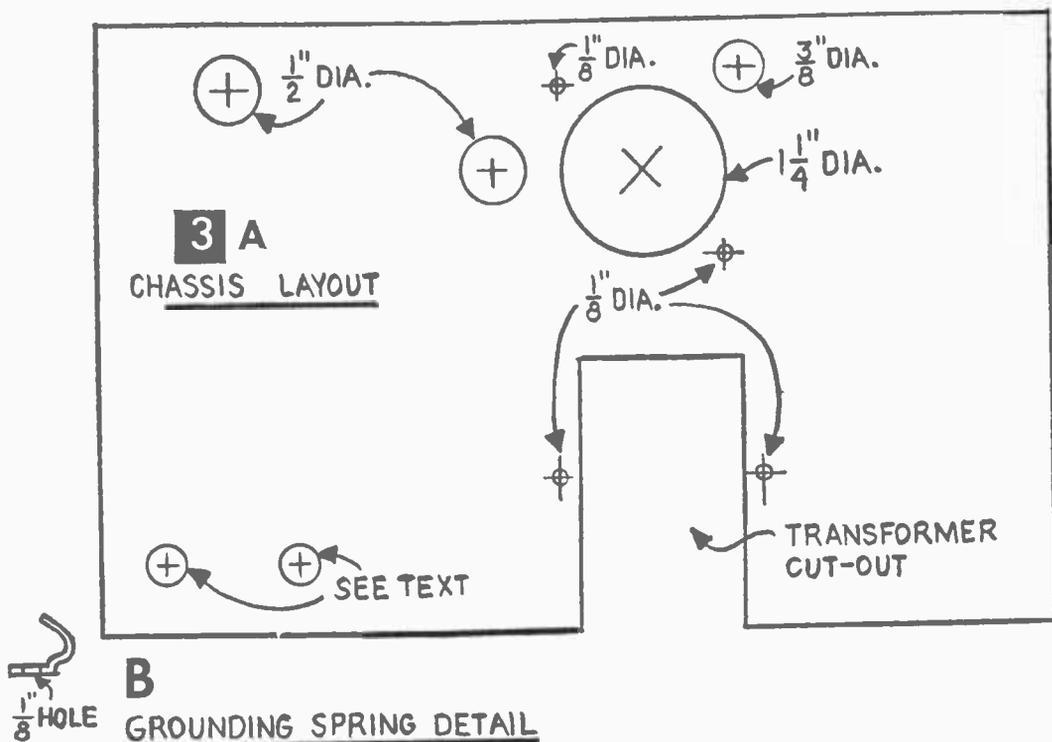
PERT TESTER PROGRAMMING						
Tube Type	External Resistors	BP10 150V.	BP11 GND.	BP12 NEG V.	BP13 6.3 VAC	Remarks
DM70/1M3	Built-In	8	5	1	4	Exclam. Pt.
6E5, 6U5, 6AB5/8N5	1 Meg. 2-4	4	1, 5	3	6	Magic-Eyes
6ME5	1 Meg. 2-5	5	3, 7	1	4	Miniat. 6E5
1629	1 Meg. 3-4	4	7, 8	5	2	12V. 6E5
6AL7	3300 1W 8-1	3	1, 2	4, 5, 6	7	4 Squares
EM34/6CD7	1 Meg. 5-6 1 Meg. 3-5	5	7, 6	4	2	Double Shadow
EM80/6BR5 EM81/8DA5	470K 7-9	9	2, 4	1	5	Long-Eye
EM84/6FG8	470K 6-7 Jump 7-9	6	3, 4	1	5	Bar Type

ly visible in Fig. 1. Make this grounding spring by bending a General Cement No. H503-F cable clamp. This spring provides the desired ground connection for the vibrator shell, and holds the vibrator in place on bumpy roads in a mobile installation. If you don't have the cable clamp mentioned a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick piece of metal cut $\frac{3}{8} \times 1$ in. long with a $\frac{1}{8}$ in. hole centered $\frac{3}{16}$ in. from one end will do the job. In either case, bend to the shape shown in Fig. 3B.

The components can be mounted most quickly in the following order: 1. Vibrator socket, tie-down strips, and vibrator clamp; 2. Fuse extractor post; 3. Binding posts; 4. Transformer. (The remaining components

low. A dc voltmeter connected across the binding posts should indicate about 225 to 250 volts under no-load conditions if everything is OK. If you do not get this indication, or if your fuse blows, recheck the wiring. In most cases incorrect operation results from incorrect wiring rather than from faulty components.

Characteristics: The original model of the power supply provided 245 volts under no load conditions. It took 15 seconds after the switch was turned off for the output voltage to drop to 50 volts. The bleeder resistor R3 causes C3 to discharge when input power is interrupted. Otherwise C3 would hold its charge for a long time. If R3 had a lower re-



fasten later as you wire.) Be sure that the binding posts are insulated from the chassis.

Connect the negative 6-volt input lead to one fuse post terminal (should be #12 or #14 wire) and connect a lead from the other fuse post to terminal #1 on the vibrator socket. Connect the transformer leads, the diodes (watch the polarity!), the resistors, and the capacitors (watch polarity!). Solder the connections. Connect switch S1 last and fasten it on the chassis. Use #12 or #14 wire for the positive battery lead.

Insert the vibrator and the fuse. Connect to a 6-volt battery or a battery eliminator to check operation. The vibrator should hum smoothly and the hum should be relatively

sistance C3 would discharge faster, but there would be less output current available.

Under a 30 ma load the output voltage was about 205 volts on the original model. The capacitors discharged to a few volts in less than a second after the switch was turned off with the load connected. Under a 35 ma load the output voltage drops to about 175 volts.

Variations: The ripple voltage under a current drain of 20 ma is about 0.2-volt RMS. This is sufficiently low ripple for most applications. If better filtering is required for a critical application, replace the 8 mfd. capacitor (C2) with a 40 mfd., 450-volt capacitor.

If this power supply is to be used for mobile operation with the automobile engine

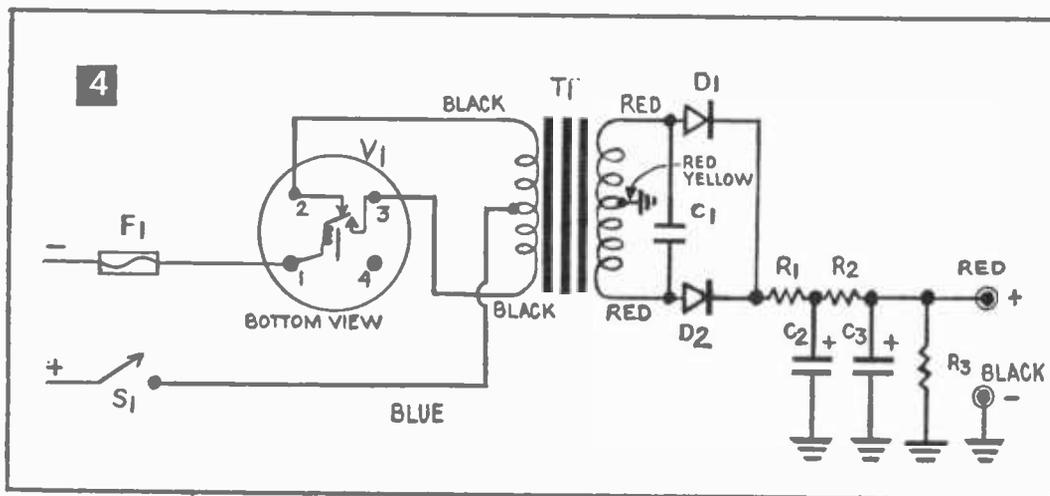
running, it should be housed in a metal case. You'll also have to ground one of the 6-volt input leads. Determine the polarity of the ground on your automobile electrical system. You can check for a metal braid connection from battery to auto chassis. If plus is grounded, ground the 6-volt plus lead on your power supply. If minus is grounded on your car, ground the 6-volt minus lead on the power supply.

If your car is equipped with an auto radio, it will be equipped with noise suppression devices. If it isn't, you'll have to do some work on the car if you wish to use this power supply with radio equipment. That's a whole subject in itself beyond the scope of this article.

Even when an automobile has had noise

MATERIALS LIST—VIBRATOR POWER SUPPLY

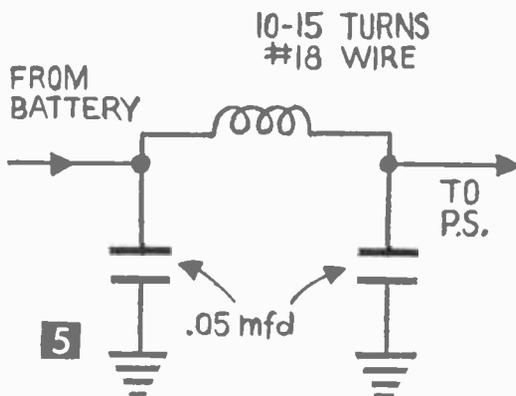
Desig.	Size and Description
R1, R2	100 ohm, 1/2-w carbon resistor, 10%
R3	100 K, 1-w carbon resistor, 10%
C1	.01 mfd, 1600-v tubular capacitor (Lafayette C-527)
C2	8 mfd, 450-v tubular electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette C-113)
C3	40 mfd, 450-v tubular electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette C-131)
D1, D2	silicon rectifier (Lafayette SP-196)
V1	4 prong 6-v vibrator (Lafayette MS-14)
T1	vibrator power transformer (Lafayette TR-77)
S1	SPST toggle switch (Lafayette SW-21)
F1	4 amp fuse (Lafayette EL-231) fuse extractor post (Lafayette EL-370)
	4 prong socket (Lafayette CM-91)
	two tie down strips, 2 lug (2 req. Lafayette MS-232)
	5-way binding posts (2 req. Lafayette PJ-21, specify 1 red and 1 black)
	Two 3/4 x 4 1/2 in. aluminum open end chassis (Premier ACH-1352)
	Parts for this project may be obtained from: Lafayette Radio Co., 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.



suppression treatment, you may have to add a 6-volt line filter in the vibrator power supply. Figure 5 shows the circuit of a filter which will tend to keep noise from entering into the auto electrical system. The filter should be close to the point where the above ground 6-volt lead enters the power supply.

How It Works: The dc battery voltage is converted to pulsating dc by the vibrator. When battery voltage is applied, current passes through the plus lead through the transformer primary into pin 2 of the vibrator, through the electromagnet coil, back to the battery. This causes the armature to be attracted. Current flow to pin 2 of the vibrator is interrupted, and current flow through pin 3 is initiated. When the current flow through the electromagnet is interrupted a spring acts on the armature to return it to its rest position, and the cycle is repeated. Thus, a pulsating current is applied to the transformer.

The transformer converts the pulsating dc current to ac and steps the voltage up in the secondary. Diodes D1 and D2 are connected



in a full-wave rectifier circuit and convert the transformer secondary voltage into pulsating dc again. R1, C2, R2, and C3 filter the pulsating dc and reduce the ripple voltage to the value cited earlier. C1 is a buffer capacitor which reduces vibrator switching transients. R3 is a bleeder resistor which is provided as a safety measure.

Anti-Snooper Alarm

If a marauder is quiet as a mouse, he won't get past this one! It uses a mouse-trap to trigger a bell!

By WILLIAM L. ROPER

RUSSELL HALL, a 13-year-old Chino, Calif., boy, invented this simple device when he was 12. It has proved very successful in safeguarding his electronic gadgets from his two younger brothers. It is easy to make.

When a snooper brushes against a black silk thread stretched across the room or in front of a work-bench, it will start a bell ringing. The unexpected noise usually sends the would-be marauder scampering.

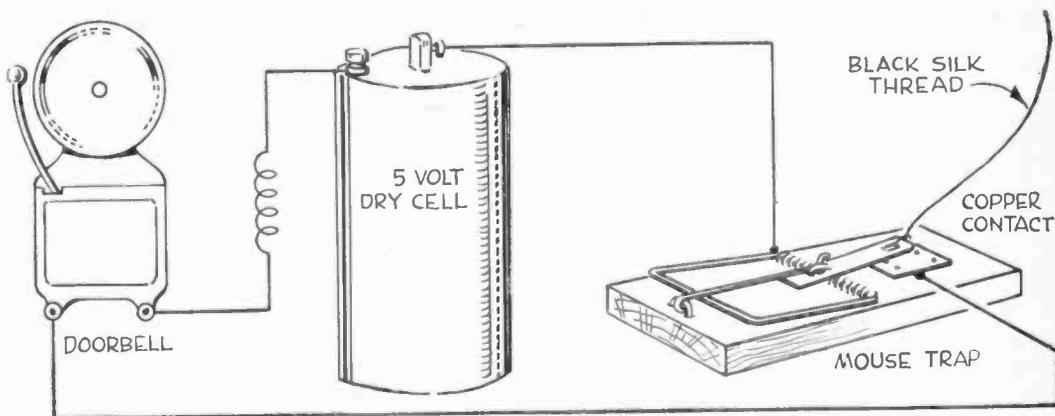
All you need to construct your own alarm are: a door bell, a dry cell of sufficient voltage to ring the bell (a 5-volt dry cell will do it), an ordinary mouse-trap, a small piece of copper about the size of a penny, a 6-foot length of black silk thread, and about 12 ft. of insulated door bell wire. The drawing explains the circuit.

The piece of copper is fastened with a thumb tack or small nail to the upper surface of the mouse-trap, so that when the trap is sprung, the wire of the trap completes the circuit. Only a slight tug at the silk thread is needed to trip the trap, completing the circuit

and setting off the alarm. The thread, which is invisible at night and barely visible during daylight hours, can be stretched across a window or doorway, and the bell placed several feet away, or even next door, if you have enough connecting wire.



Russ Hall, 13, of Chino, Calif., with anti-snooper alarm. "It keeps my two younger brothers out of my electronics lab" he says.





Tune in a station with the knob at the left. The other knob is your volume control and on-off switch. Holes allow sounds from speaker to come out.

Globe Radio

Housed in an attractive dime store case, this radio is a handsome desk accessory

By HOMER L. DAVIDSON

LESS than \$12 and a little work will reward you with a novel radio. The set uses an interesting circuit quirk that you'll want to know about, whether you plan to build or not.

How It Works: The RF coil is a Vari-loopstick with a micrometer adjustment screw. This coil was modified by winding 50 turns of No. 36 enameled wire over the original winding and to keep the coil intact, two layers of Scotch tape were applied. A 365 mfd variable capacitor is used to tune through the broadcast band. Fasten a hank of antenna wire to C2 and lay it around the room, clip it to the bed springs, or fasten it to a metal window screen. If a long outside antenna is used distant stations can also be picked up.

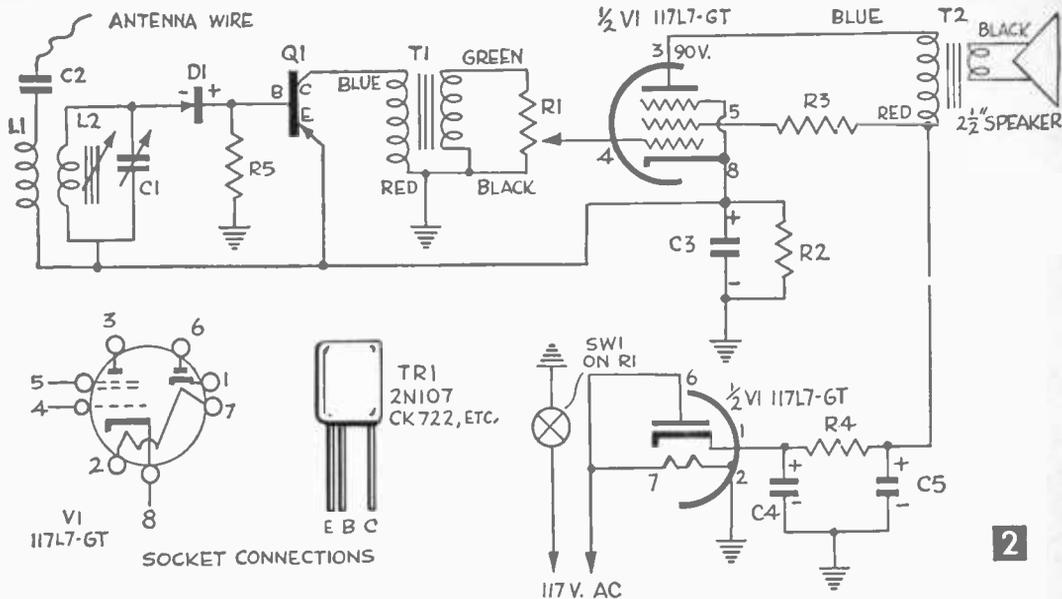
A fixed detector rectifies the RF signal and

couples it directly to the base connection of the transistor amplifier. The audio transistor amplifies the signal and then it is transformer-coupled to the output tube. In the transistor stage a novel circuit is employed to develop B-voltage for operation of the transistor. This voltage is tapped from the cathode circuit of the 117L7GT output stage. It is about 4½ volts dc. Since this voltage is positive it can not be connected to the collector circuit as in conventional tubes. The emitter circuit therefore, is connected to the cathode circuit of the last output stage and the collector circuit is grounded through the primary of T1. In turn this makes the collector 4½ volts negative with respect to the emitter. Most transistors operate with a negative potential on the collector terminal. A Raytheon CK-722 transistor can be substituted instead of the

2N107, or any low priced audio transistor can be used in this stage of amplification.

A volume control is incorporated in the final input circuit to control local station volume. The 117L7GT vacuum tube is used to amplify the audio signal. The output of the 117L7GT tube has sufficient volume to drive the 2½ in. PM speaker and also has a half-wave rectifier in one envelope. A three or four in. speaker can be employed in this receiver if a larger housing is used.

A half-wave rectifier converts the line voltage to dc voltage. The dc filter network consists of a 50 x 30 mfd. 150-volt electrolytic capacitor and an 1800 ohm 1 watt resistor. There is no hum noticeable in this type of filtering network. Take a piece of ¼ x 2½ x 3½ in. plastic and drill all holes for mounting



MATERIALS LIST—GLOBE RADIO

Desig.	Size and Description
C1	365 mfd single gang variable capacitor
C2	.01 mfd 400-v paper capacitor
C3	50 mfd 50-v electrolytic capacitor
C4-5	50 x 30 mfd 150-v electrolytic capacitor
R1	500K potentiometer with spst switch
R2	150 ohm 1/2-w carbon resistor
R3-R4	1.8K 1-w carbon resistor
R5	100K 1/2-w carbon resistor
T1	A4723 transformer (Stancor)
T2	A3822 transformer (Stancor)
L1	50 turns No. 36 enameled wire over L2. Hold in place with Scotch tape
L2	Vari-Loopstick
D1	1N64 fixed crystal
Q1	2N107, CK722, or similar transistor
V1	117L7GT tube
	Miscellaneous tube sockets, plastic chassis, globe, speaker

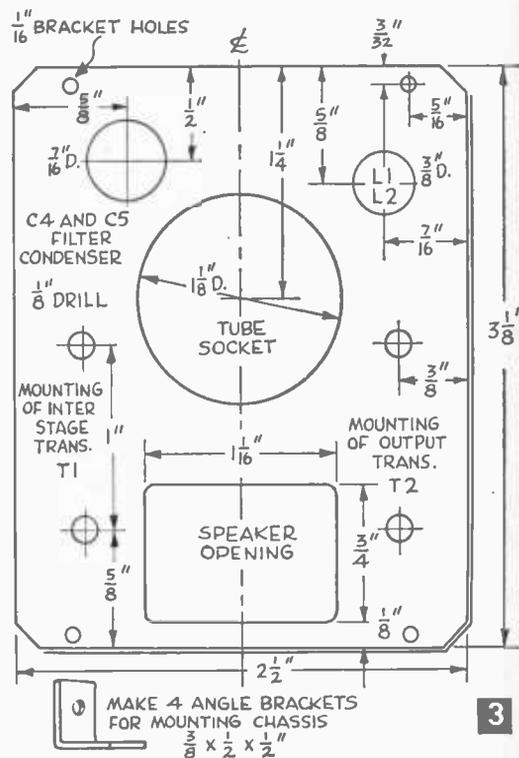
the various parts. Mount all parts on the plastic base except the tuning capacitor and volume control.

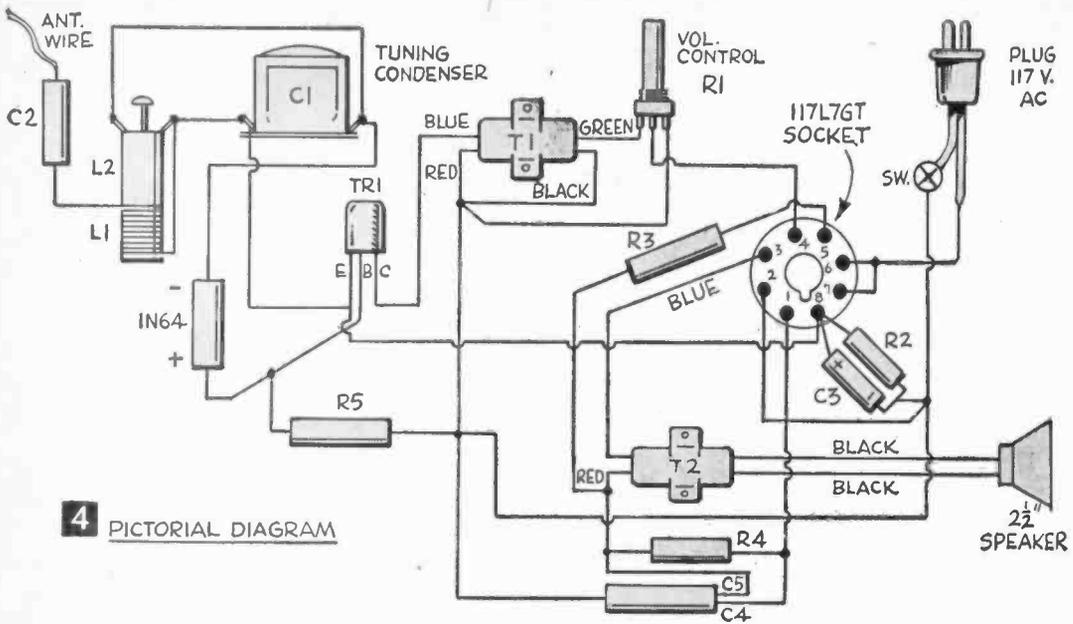
Wire the components circuit (see Fig. 2). The small transistor and fixed crystal are soldered directly to the circuit and extreme care must be exercised so that too much heat will not damage these units. There are no critical wiring problems or methods used except to make all leads short and direct as possible. A pictorial diagram is shown in Fig. 4.

Be sure and check the small radio wiring diagram (Figs. 2 and 4) before firing up the unit. Do not mount the radio chassis into the globe before testing it. Turn the volume control and switch on. Watch for the 117L7GT tube to light up and turn the variable tuning capacitor until stations are heard. Tune in a local broadcast station with the volume

control full on. Now lower the volume to normal. Adjust the ferrite coil for louder volume on the weaker stations. The stations should tune in all over the broadcast band.

Testing: If there is no sound from the small speaker touch the point of a screw driver to pin 4 of the output stage. A hum should be



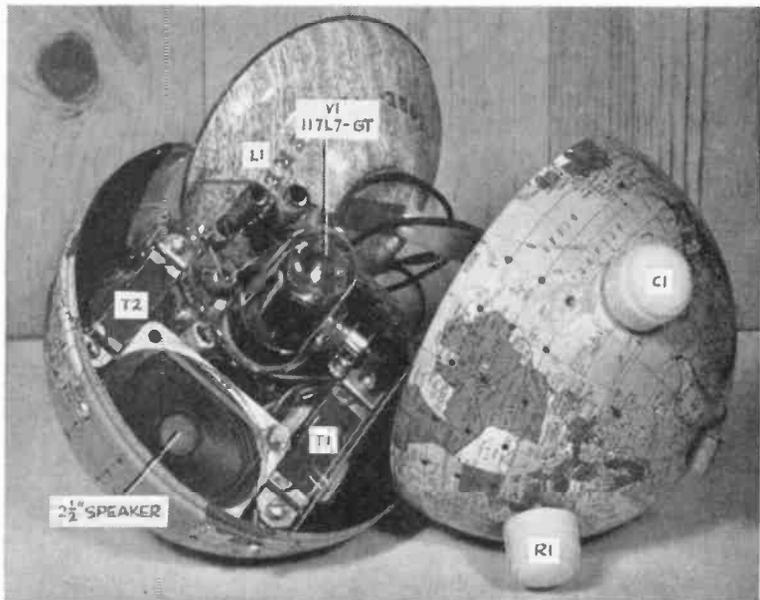


heard. If not, check the voltage from pin 1 of the rectifier section. About 120 volts should be noted at this point. Check the voltage on the plate of the output tube. The trouble can be found by using the voltage and resistance check method. If a hum is heard on pin 4 proceed to the base of the transistor. A louder hum will be heard if working properly. The volume control must be full on. A positive $4\frac{1}{2}$ volts will be found on the emitter of the 1st audio stage. When clipping the antenna wire to a metal object a definite click or scratching noise is heard.

After the radio is working properly, mount the plastic radio chassis into the small globe. (Fig. 5). Use small angle brackets on each corner to hold the chassis to the contour of the globe. Bend the brackets down along the slanting sides. A large rubber grommet is placed around the volume control and variable capacitor where they protrude. These rubber grommets isolate the chassis from the operator. Use masking tape over the transformers if they tend to touch the metal sides.

If the chassis is placed in the center of the globe, every part is isolated from the globe container.

For the speaker opening, a few alternate small and larger holes were drilled to let the music out of the container. Place a couple of attractive white knobs on the controls and the project is finished. The world globe was purchased at a dime store for 59 cents. If a plastic one is available, use this.

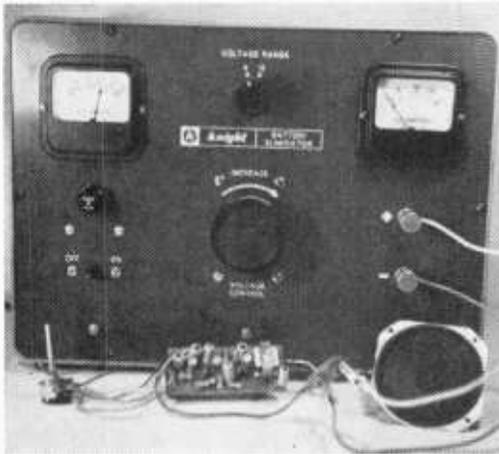


The radio is built on a plastic sheet which, when complete, fits into a dime-store globe.

Want to eliminate some of the hum from your battery eliminator? Try this handy

Filter Tip

By FORREST H. FRANTZ SR.



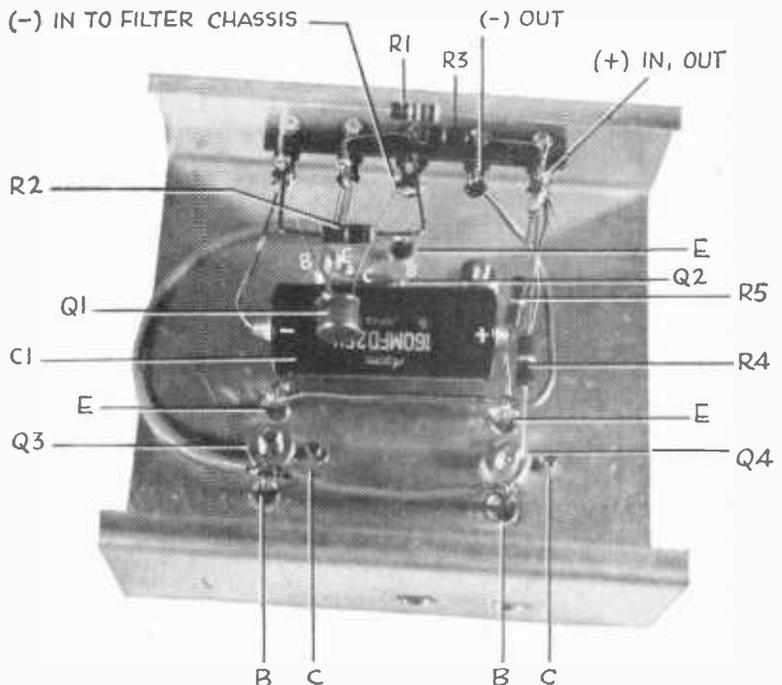
WHEN you get down to servicing an automobile radio, you run into the problem of where to get the voltage to power the thing. After lugging the battery from the car to the workbench a few times, you soon learn that a battery eliminator can save much work and many steps.

You'll find, however, that the ripple voltage present in most battery eliminators introduces an annoying hum during test. While the automobile radio has built-in filtering and noise suppression, the transistorized radio does not. As a result, you can't hear the signal for the noise. If you can reduce the ripple by a factor of 100, the battery eliminator can be made to serve better for car radios, and very well indeed for testing the little transistor jobs, as well as numerous other demanding applications.

Examine the circuit (Fig. 5). It is a three-stage cascade current amplifier which permits you to use small capacity, large resistance (low cost) filter-

ing of the small dc current input required by the amplifier. Without the amplifier, resistance-capacitance filtering would be impossible, as a resistance of even one ohm would produce a voltage drop of 10 volts in a 10 ampere circuit.

The input filter and voltage divider C1, R1, and R2 reduce the input dc voltage to nine-tenths of the applied value. However, the ac ripple is reduced to about one-half percent of the applied ripple. The input current requirement of transistor Q1 is small, even under heavy current demand conditions on the transistorized filter. Q1 functions as an emitter follower and provides the filtered and amplified current for Q2. Q2, in turn, ampli-



Looking at the bottom of the wired chassis, the locations of the various components is clearly seen. Notice the long transistor leads and the wide spacing of components to permit easier and more rapid cooling below the main deck.

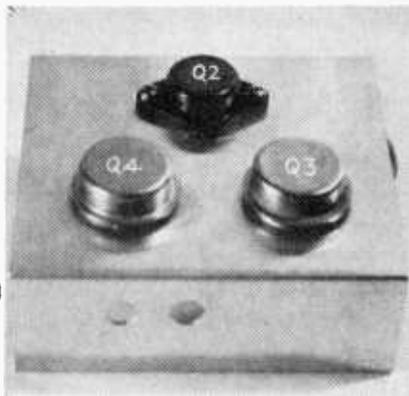
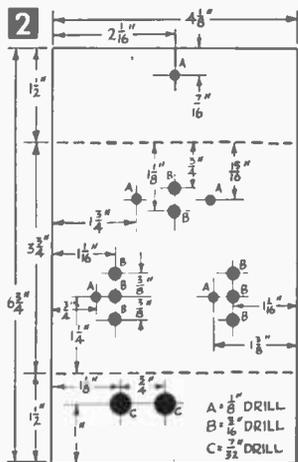
fies the filtered current to meet the higher current demand imposed by the output stage, which consists of Q3 and Q4 connected in parallel. R3, R4 and R5 serve as current returns under no-load conditions.

The filter requires no additional controls or front panel modifications. It will handle up to four amperes continuous and to eight amperes intermittent without additional heat-sinking. You can increase the current handling of this unit by bolting a $\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ -in. piece of metal to the top edge of the filter chassis.

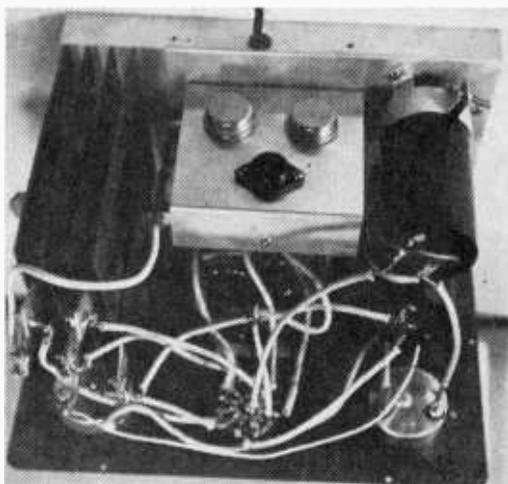
Drill and punch the chassis as shown in Fig. 2. Remove all burrs and chips. Mount the components as in Figs. 1 and 3. Follow the schematic diagram (Fig. 5) to complete the wiring of the filter.

Mount the filter chassis in the battery eliminator, using insulating shoulder washers, and be sure to use insulating tape liberally wherever a possible short circuit might occur. The completed installation is shown in Fig. 4.

The battery eliminator wiring must be al-



Top view shows the power transistors, Q2, Q3, and Q4 are mounted. No extra controls are required in normal use.



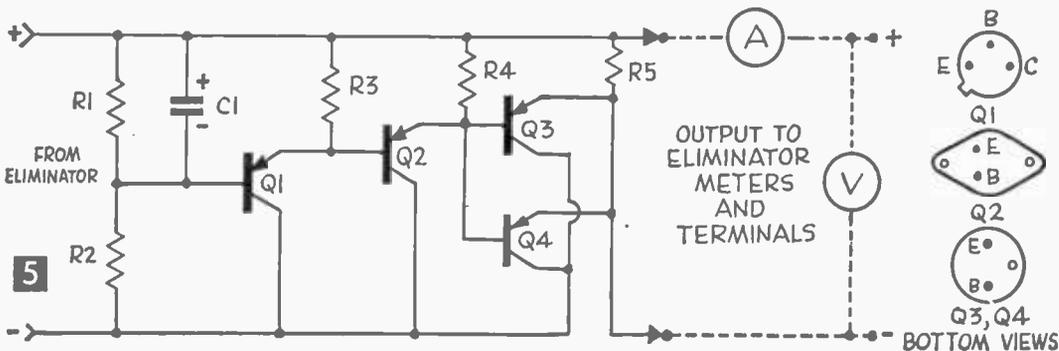
The filter installed in a battery eliminator.

MATERIALS LIST—FILTER TIP

Desig.	Size and Description
R1	47K $\frac{1}{2}$ -w carbon resistor
R2	4700 $\frac{1}{2}$ -w carbon resistor
R3	6800 $\frac{1}{2}$ -w carbon resistor
R4	1K $\frac{1}{2}$ -w carbon resistor
R5	270 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -w carbon resistor
C1	160 mfd, 25-v miniature electrolytic capacitor
Q1	2N1379 transistor (Texas Instruments)
Q2	SP-243 transistor (Lafayette Radio)
Q3, Q4	SP-244 transistor (Lafayette Radio)
Chassis	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$ in. Aluminum. (Premier ACH-1354) five-lug soldering strip

tered to connect the eliminator output to the filter input. The meters and eliminator terminals must be properly wired to the filter output.

The filter was tested at six volts, eight amperes and at twelve volts, five amperes for half-hour periods without additional heat-sinking.



Basic Bugging Outfit



If it is necessary for two people to listen to one telephone conversation, the bugging outfit provides both legal pickup and amplification for the listener's ear.

ORIGINALLY, the basic amplifier described here was intended to "bug" your own telephone without tapping the wires. Loudspeaker operation permits several persons to hear both sides of the con-



Miniature transistor pocket amplifier has many interesting applications

By JAMES A. McROBERTS

versation. And the amplification greatly assists understanding of weak sound from a distant telephone. In most states induction pickup bugging your own phone is entirely legal; however, check the local law. Any recording may require a high pitched 'beep' to inform the distant talker that a record is being made of his conversation.

Modification of the basic pickup amplifier enables it to do many other things while remaining un-

impaired as a phone pickup amplifier. An input jack and tip jack output allows various accessories to be connected. Details of these changes follow discussion of the various services this unit can perform now.

Telephone Pickup. For its original purpose, install a miniature plug on the end of the induction pickup cable. Shield is soldered to the outer sleeve lug of the plug to mate with body or ground portion of the input jack on the amplifier.

Speaker is equipped with phone tips for insertion into the tip jacks. A miniature earphone (6 ohm impedance) can be substituted for the speaker if desired. Then the speaker can be used for group listening as in a business conference. The earphone enables the user to take advantage of the gain of the amplifier if the distant sound is too weak for private listening, and to do so without disturbing others nearby. Figure 4 shows the device ready to work with earphone output and phone pickup. Complete instructions for attachment of the pickup comes with that component.

Microphone Bug. Even more useful is the microphone input. A Shure MC-11 mike with shielded cable is equipped with a plug for the

FIG. 1: House the amplifier in a small convenient box, such as a plastic meter case. Mounting the battery outboard as shown, permits easy changing when necessary. Speaker plugs in jacks.

FIG. 2: For use with the telephone, use a mating plug on the input cord and connect the earphone to the output jacks. Place pickup under phone and you have a second earpiece for a third party.

input. A variety of outputs are possible, viz., speaker, earphone, tape recorder. The earphone or speaker can be plugged in as with phone pickup duty. So too for a tape recorder if it has a low impedance input for connection to a radio or TV. If the tape recorder input is only high impedance, a matching transformer to the output (3.2 to 6 ohms) is required.

Figure 6 shows still another useful accessory. Fifty feet of phono wire is spooled onto its shipping reel and is equipped with a plug on one end and a jack on the other. The entire 50 ft. can be unrolled or as much as you please. The mike, pickup, or other input device (1000 ohm impedance or near thereto) plugs into the jack while the plug mates with the jack on the amplifier. This enables distant placement of the microphone. A second spool of another 50 ft. may be added if some loss of volume is tolerable. Now some uses will be described in more detail:

1. Hearing Aid. The short mike cable version (Fig. 5) with an earphone makes a very powerful and light-weight hearing aid. It is useful for the hard of hearing and also for those with normal hearing. A case in point is the detective, (and sometimes crooks too). A rubber tube may be fitted over the microphone to allow pickup in only a rather narrow beam—the mike "shield" (Fig. 5). One can pick up conversation at quite a distance with such a gimmick while materially reducing other sound and noise to either side of the shield's restricted cone of acceptance.

In this model, the shield was made from the mouthpiece of a war surplus microphone. A piece of foam rubber was cut circular in shape to fit the narrow opening of the flared mouthpiece. A cap from the junkbox of aluminum slipped over the same end outside the rubber cylinder to make it more rigid. The microphone is pressed into this cup-like

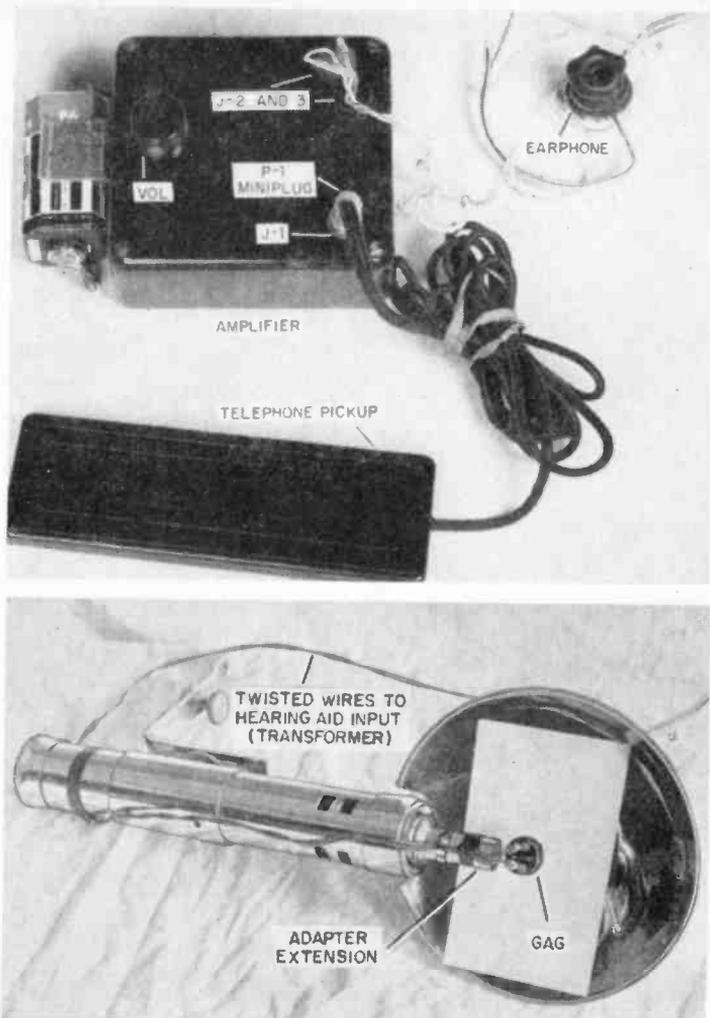


FIG. 3: You can mount a microphone facing into any parabolic reflector, such as a flash gun. Also lamp shades, or auto headlamp reflectors from old cars. Result is a very highly directional effect for long distance use.

shield and held there by friction. When that use is finished, the mike is removed from the shield which goes into one of the detective's voluminous pockets—they carry almost anything! The mike is now free for another job and the shield is handy if needed.

A different type of microphone was once placed at the focus of a photo flash reflector to pick up sound across a rather wide street (Fig. 7). A parabolic reflector such as an auto headlamp reflector of the prewar style has been used similarly with a mounting on a camera tripod equipped with a pan head. The mike is at the focus of the reflector in both cases. Point the open face of the reflector at source of sound.

2. As a "bug," the device can provide fun at parties in addition to its obvious use to

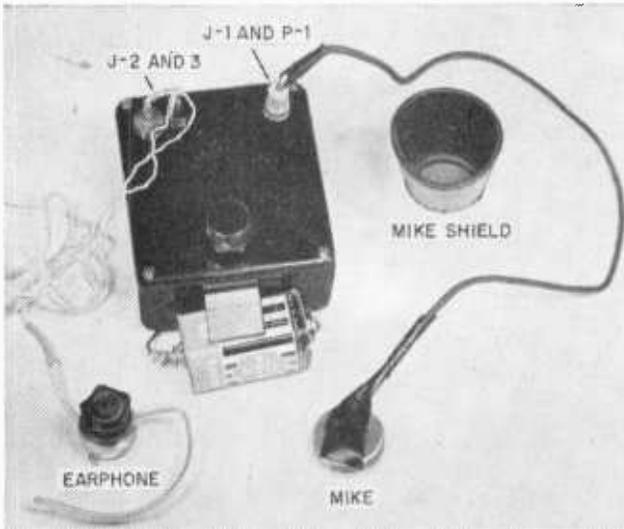


FIG. 4: Mount the microphone unit to a surplus telephone shield, and plug in. While the directional effects are not as good over great distances as the reflector, side noise is cut down considerably.

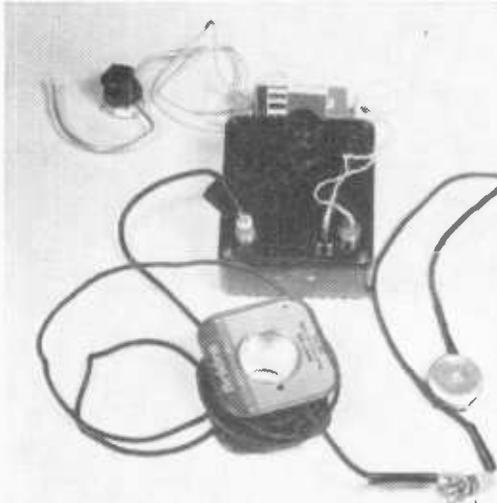


FIG. 5: Connect a plug to one end of a 25-ft. length of phono card and a plug to the other end. Keep the spool with your amplifier for use when long runs are needed between the mike and amplifier units.

invade somebody's privacy. In these types of service, the microphone cable is unrolled and the microphone placed where it is easy to pick up the wanted sound and avoid extraneous sound and noise.

One such application is at a bird's nest. The microphone may be left there and the amplifier connected at will. One may connect the output to the input of a tape recorder through a matching transformer (3.2 ohms to the input impedance specified by the recorder manufacturer.) Similarly, the hearing aid and all the other applications can be

fed into a recorder with a matching transformer. The output of the recorder may be monitored with a headset or an earphone. Details of this monitoring will come with the instructions for the machine or may be secured from its maker.

Mind Reading Act. Amateur and professional magicians employ a somewhat similar system which may be set up at your next gala party. The magician has a 'brain wave' on his stand on the stage. He connects a headset or earphone into it. Actually, he plugs into the output of such an amplifier as the 'bug' described here. An assistant talks to a spectator in the audience at a definite seat. Needless to say, the magician reads the mind of his assistant, or the unwitting stooge

at the designated seat. A similar arrangement is to let the mike remain hidden near a comfortable chair and eavesdrop. For this work the microphone cable is unrolled from its spool as required. Now if a very long run of wiring is necessary, one should use a low impedance line and a matching transformer. The input impedance of this amplifier is 1000 ohms. Twisted or parallel electric light wire may be used for such a low impedance run of wire. Do not run close to electric lines or excessive hum will be developed. Lightly twisted enamel wire may be used if it is desired to make the wiring inconspicuous. Do not overtwist else a short circuit may be made due to scraping off the wire's insulating enamel.

3. Random pickup services such as a remote baby sitter is still another use to which this unit can be put. Here the microphone cable may be tacked in place along a wall taking care not to short the inner conductor to the shield. Keep away from light and phone wires. On long runs, less hum and similar interference may be developed if the outer shield of the microphone, the microphone cable, or one of the battery leads is

MATERIALS LIST—BASIC BUG OUTFIT

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	transistorized amplifier
1	miniature jack, #MS-282
2	tip jacks, #PJ-23
1	battery #BA-2
1	matching transformer #TR-120
1	volume control with switch #VC-28
1	loud speaker to suit requirements
	assorted cabinet, hardware, etc., as required

All materials available from Lafayette Radio Electronics, Co., 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.

grounded.

As a baby sitter, a larger speaker should be used. A 6 in. size is preferable. Even the slightest whimper of Junior in his crib can be heard if the volume is turned up sufficiently. And battery life is long when there is little sound being amplified. We can add the burglar alarm feature of the device as a finishing touch to the baby sitting angle. Here the unit may be turned on from time to time, or left on. For continuous operation, in any of these duties the large standard dry cells may be hooked in series instead of the smaller battery only intended for portable operation. Use 6-1½-volt batteries. Connect the final + and - as for the smaller battery. Here one can bring out longer leads. Or put on a pair of battery plugs onto the leads from the big battery supply so the unit can be disconnected for a hunting or fishing trip as a sort of night alarm for unusual loud noise, using the small battery.

4. A low power musical instrument amplifier is still a further use for this tiny amplifier. It has ample power for small amateur performances with a guitar, violin, harmonica, zither, etc., but is not suitable for large gatherings in public halls etc.

Here employ a larger PM speaker (6-9 in.) in a baffle box. Use a contact microphone suitable to the instrument. Ground one side of the microphone by a jumper to the grounded side of the input plug.

With these specific uses described, we turn to the modifications of the basic amplifier. For specific problems the reader can choose his own input with an appropriate matching transformer, and use his own output with a similar matching transformer to properly match impedances.

5. As an electrical equipment detective use the telephone pickup and either speaker or earphone output. A low impedance matching headset can also be used for the output; it will block nearby noises.

Any irregularity in an electrical motor may be discovered by putting the pickup near the motor and exploring. An ac induction motor should give a smooth uniform hum sound in the earphone (speaker). A dc commutator type will yield a steady whine from the commutator-brush makes and breaks. After listening to a few good motors, the commercial or home repairman can quickly spot a defective unit. And he can obtain an idea of the trouble too. By passing a subnormal current through the motor, he can troubleshoot it after gaining some experience with use of the instrument. A few turns of a shorted motor

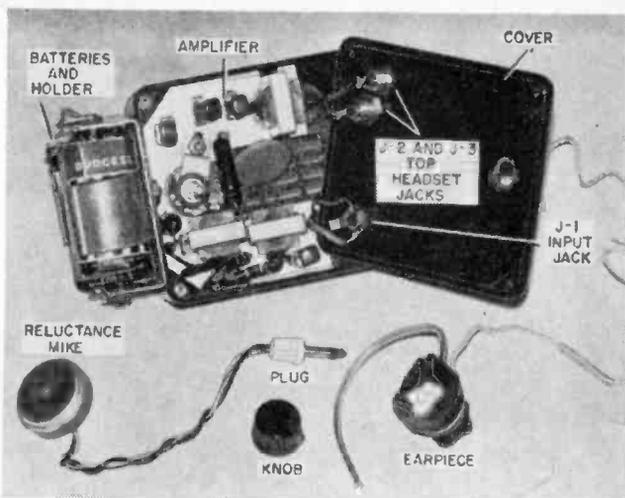
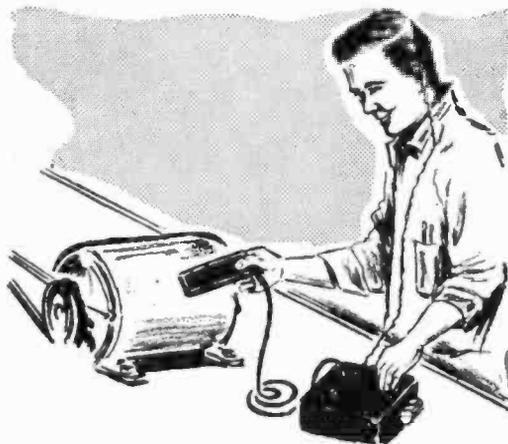


FIG. 6: The parts placement is easy to see. When the amplifier is completely installed, the cover fits over the case so the volume control shaft is run through its matching hole. Then replace the knob.



An electric motor generates a spark, which is in essence, a radio signal. The pickup acts as a probe permitting you to hear the sound of the motor. In a short time, you learn the sound of a healthy motor, and after some practice, can even detect symptoms!

coil can be detected with this instrument otherwise found only with difficulty. (Fig. 7)

Faulty operation of a fluorescent light or starter can be traced with the phone pickup. Reliable indication is given long before the symptom becomes evident visually. Similarly, buried ac wiring can be found if not encased in metal such as a conduit or BX.

While the illustrations show the Lafayette KT-95 kit, any transistorized amplifier can be made to serve equally as well.

The basic modifications required in this project do not affect the amplifier circuit at all. Rather, they concern themselves with making sure the input and output plugs mate and that the cabinet is big enough to house the amplifier, its battery and the speaker.

Build the "loner"

You can enjoy a negative high ion concentration by building this simple device. Then decide for yourself the possible benefits.

The method of ion generation used in this project is based on an idea proposed by General Electric. Rays from a sterilizer lamp are bounced off an aluminum shield. These lamps, ordinarily used in electric dryers and deodorizers are available at many appliance repair shops.

This bulb must be used in series with a 40-watt light bulb. If you install the bulb as shown, the heat from the light bulb will cause a chimney effect through the shield, and diffuse the ions more effectively. In any case, as the sterilizer lamp uses ultra-violet rays, it is a good idea not to look directly

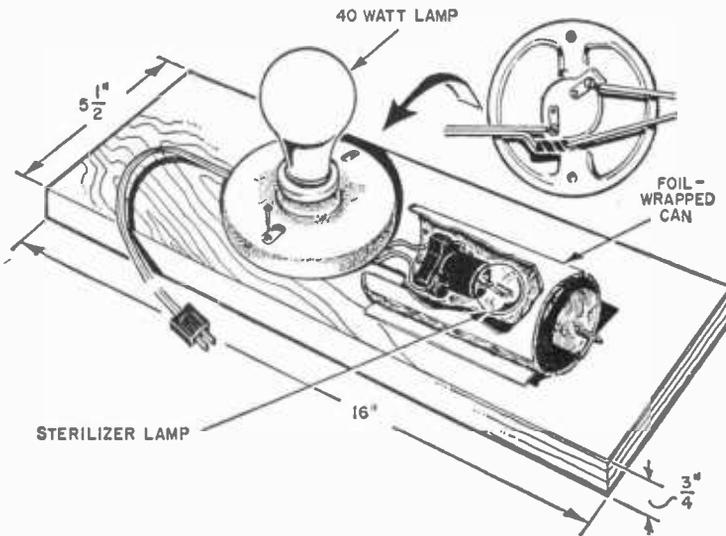
into the blue light from this lamp. The shield of aluminum also acts as a light shield.

Use insulated sockets for the lamps. Mount the 40-watt bulb socket on a 1 x 6 in. board, one ft. long. The socket for the sterilizer lamp is supported on two six-in. lengths of No. 14 solid copper wire, of the type used in house wiring.

Make the Beer Can Column by cutting both ends from a beer can. Crinkle two sheets of aluminum foil, 4 x 5 in. Smooth them slightly and place them inside the can, dressing them to the contours of the can. The exterior of the can can then be painted, wrapped, or treated as you see fit.

Mount the unit on a smooth wall in an area where good air circulation will be assured. For convenience, you might want to add an in-line cord switch to turn the unit on and off. A snap-on light shield will prevent a glare from the 40-watt bulb.

Try the system on your friends, by inviting them to your home, but not revealing the purpose of the device. Notice their mood upon entering the room, and again, after they've been in it for a while. Some of the reactions may startle you! You can explain the experiment afterward, when they begin to ask why the effects they feel have taken place at all.
—JACK ALLISON.



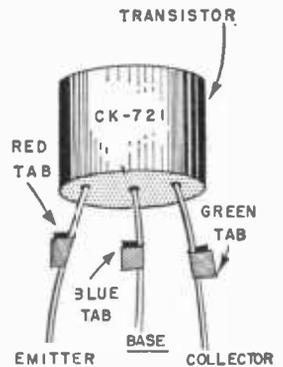
Tape Tube Handle

• Pulling miniature and sub-miniature tubes from their sockets in crowded electronics hookups will be much easier if you provide each tube with a handle. Use a strip of masking or *Mystik* tape looped over the top of the tube and secured around the bottom with another strip of tape. Don't use tape on tubes that heat up excessively, because of the possible danger of fire due to tape igniting. *Never* use plastic tape for this purpose as it ignites easily.

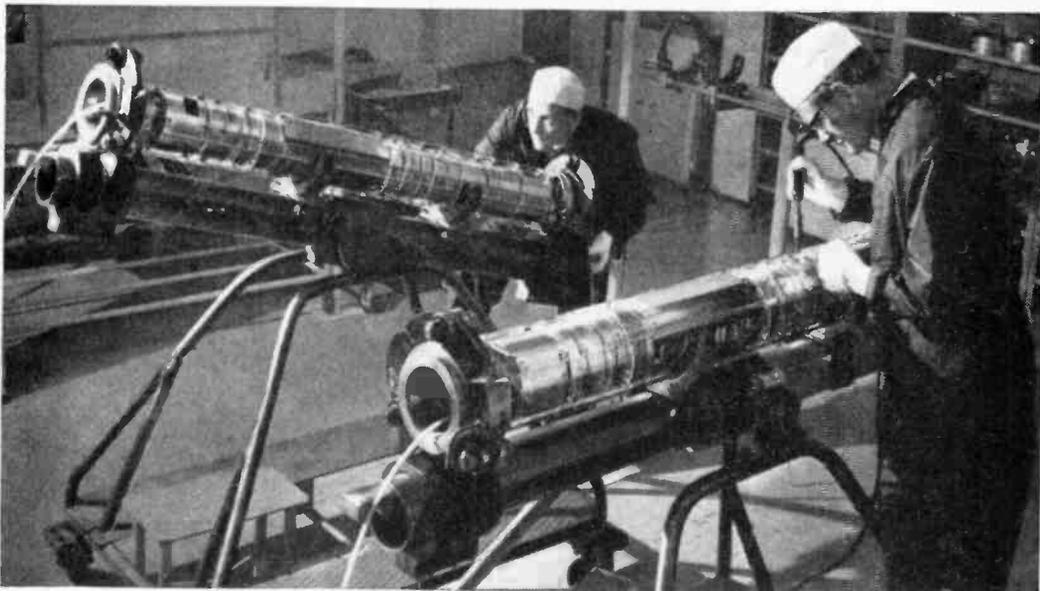


Color-Code Transistor Leads

• Accidentally connecting the leads of a transistor to the wrong terminals in a circuit may ruin it. Prevent this costly mistake by color-coding each wire lead with a small tab of colored plastic gift-wrapping tape. Use red (hot) tape for the emitter, blue for the base, and green (cold) for the collector.—J. A. C.



Underwater Artillery Shoots Phone Conversations



DRESSED in surgeon's garb to assure complete cleanliness, technicians make final adjustments on new submarine telephone repeaters that "shoot" conversations across the bed of the Pacific Ocean. Built by a British affiliate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., these gold plated "guns" am-

plify signals as they become weaker in traveling along COMPAC, a transpacific cable that will lie on the bed of the ocean between Australia and Canada. The cable will be capable of carrying up to 80 two-way telephone calls simultaneously and will supplement the interference-prone radio links presently in use.

Bat Radar Helps Blind "See"

A "BAT RADAR" device which, when fully developed, may allow a blind man to throw away his cane has been produced by Lockheed Missiles & Space Co. scientists. In its present, preliminary form, the instrument enables a blindfolded person to detect and make his way around such objects as filing cabinets, cars, trees, and other people. He can walk toward a wall, locate an open door and pass through it without seeing or touching the doorway. With certain refinements, scientists are convinced that the instrument will "see" much smaller objects in a wide vertical range. As with a bat's radar system, the device emits supersonic sounds which bounce off objects ahead and return to be converted into electrical energy which is transmitted to the operator's earphones. Space age technology can easily reduce the size once a practical use is developed.



Three-Transistor AM Broadcast Tuner

By ART TRAUFFER

FOR those who want a fully assembled and wired AM tuner, the Lafayette PK-633 three-transistor AM tuner chassis (Fig. 1) fills the bill nicely. This little tuner is sensitive, selective, and it pulls in stations with surprising clarity. When mounted in a homemade wood box, and used with high-impedance magnetic or crystal earphones (Fig. 2), this tuner is fine for late evening listening, for use as a child's private radio, or for use in hospitals, etc. It also makes a good AM tuner for your hi-fi outfit (Fig. 3).

Figure 4 shows how to make the simple wood box to house the tuner chassis and 9-volt battery. The writer's box measures $2\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$ in. and was put together with wood glue and small wire nails, using $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

thick hardwood with the exception of the top and front panel which is $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. composition board. The outside of the box was sanded smooth, and the corners and edges were rounded off. The wood was given two coats of gray enamel. If you can find a plastic box about this size, use it, but do not use a metal box as it will shield the ferrite antenna coil and reduce the efficiency of the tuner.

Figure 5 shows how the tuner is mounted and wired in the wood box. A $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. diameter hole in the front panel passes the variable capacitor shaft. Four round-head wood screws $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long, with washers, hold the chassis in the box. Cut a rectangular opening and drill two holes for mounting the slide switch. The two phone-tip jacks are mounted

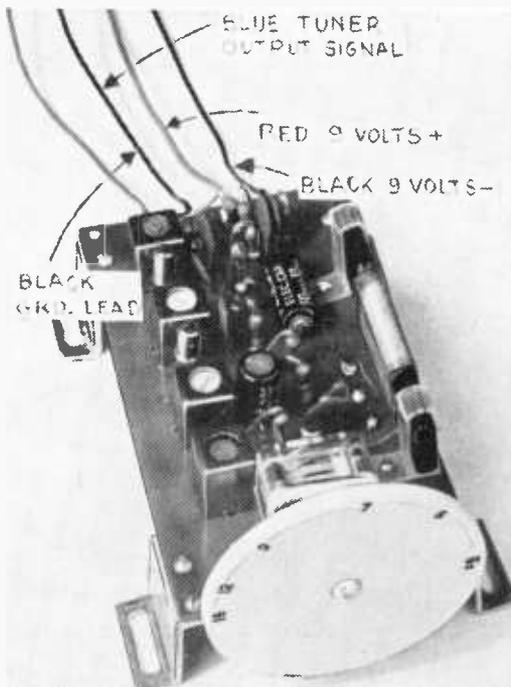


Fig. 1: The Lafayette PK-633 subminiature AM broadcast tuner is the heart of the unit. You only need box and phones.

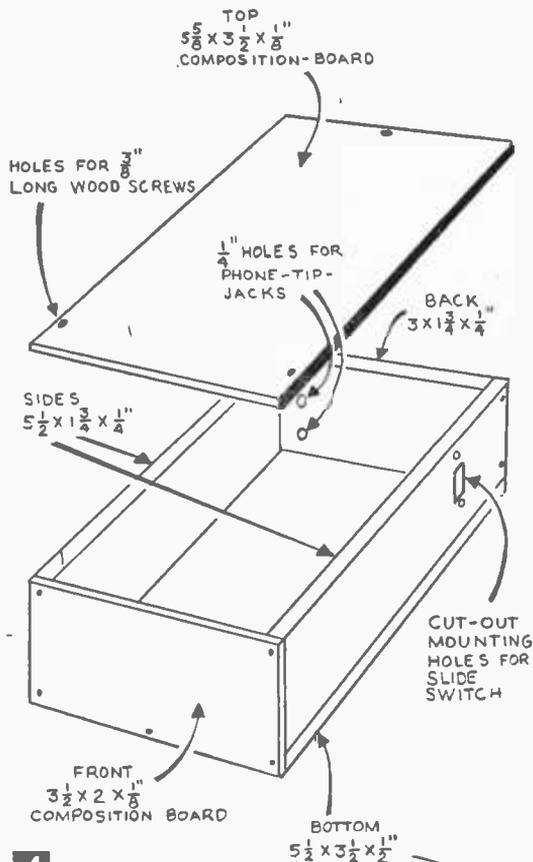


Fig. 2: The unit can be used either with earphones directly, or with any amplifier to drive a good-sized loudspeaker system.

in $\frac{1}{4}$ in. holes in the rear panel. The nine-volt transistor battery is clamped securely by means of a $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. brass angle bracket screw-fastened to the bottom of the box, as shown. Solder the blue and the black AF output leads to the two phone-tip jacks. The red lead (+) on a snap-on battery connector is soldered to the red (+) battery lead on the chassis, and the black (-) lead on the connector is soldered to one lug on the slide switch. The black (-) battery lead on the chassis is soldered to the remaining lug on the slide switch.

A vernier drive, making friction contact with the edge of the tuning dial is a convenience for fine tuning. The simple assembly is shown in Figs. 5 and 6. A banana plug serves as a bearing sleeve for the vernier shaft. Obtain a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. length of metal or plastic rod the right diameter to fit snugly in the banana jack. Push a soft rubber grommet with tapering sides, firmly onto the rod as shown. A Lafayette MS-185 miniature knob goes on the business end of the rod. The banana jack bearing is mounted in a $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. diameter hole, in the correct position in relation to the edge of the tuning dial, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

The box lid is secured with three or four



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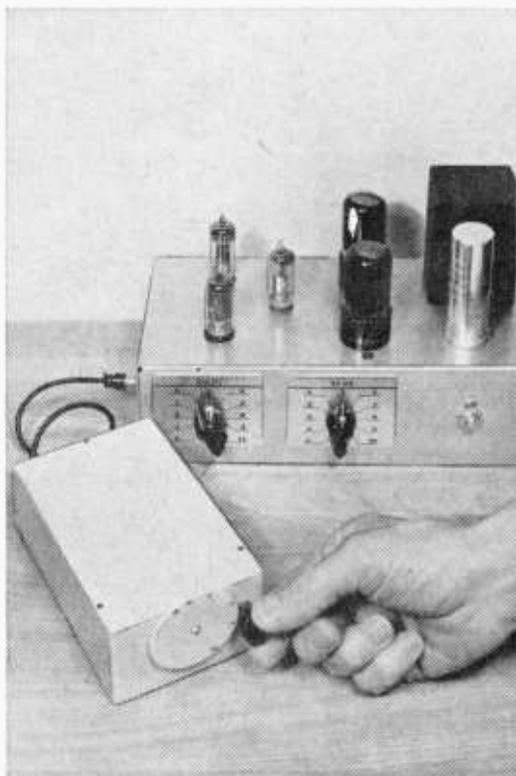


Fig. 3: Shown here with an amplifier, the unit delivers AM radio reception. Note the home-made vernier tuning device.

MATERIALS LIST—THREE-TRANSISTOR AM BROADCAST TUNER

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	3-transistor AM tuner chassis, PK-633 Lafayette Radio (\$7.95)
2	phone-tip jacks
1	SPST slide switch
2	6-32 flathead machine screws $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long (for mounting slide switch)
1	9-v battery for transistor radios
1	snap-on battery connector with pig-tail leads (to fit above battery)
1	$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " metal angle bracket $\frac{1}{16}$ " thick (for holding battery)
5	$\frac{1}{4}$ " long rh wood screws (for mounting battery bracket and tuner chassis in box)
4	small washers to fit above wood screws
Vernier Drive for Tuning Dial	
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ " OD metal tube about $\frac{5}{8}$ " long banana jack having outside threads and two lock-nuts to fit
1	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " long metal or plastic rod (should fit bore in above jack)
1	soft rubber grommet with tapering sides (grommet should make snug fit on above rod)
1	MS-185 miniature knob Lafayette Radio (fits above rod)
Wood Box Material	
	(all stock $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick except front panel and top)
1	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ " (bottom)
2	$1\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ " (sides)
1	$1\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ " (back)
1	$\frac{1}{8} \times 2 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ " composition board (front panel)
1	$\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$ " composition board (top)
3 or 4	$\frac{3}{8}$ " long round head wood screws (for holding top to box)
	Small wire nails, wood glue, sandpaper, enamel, etc.

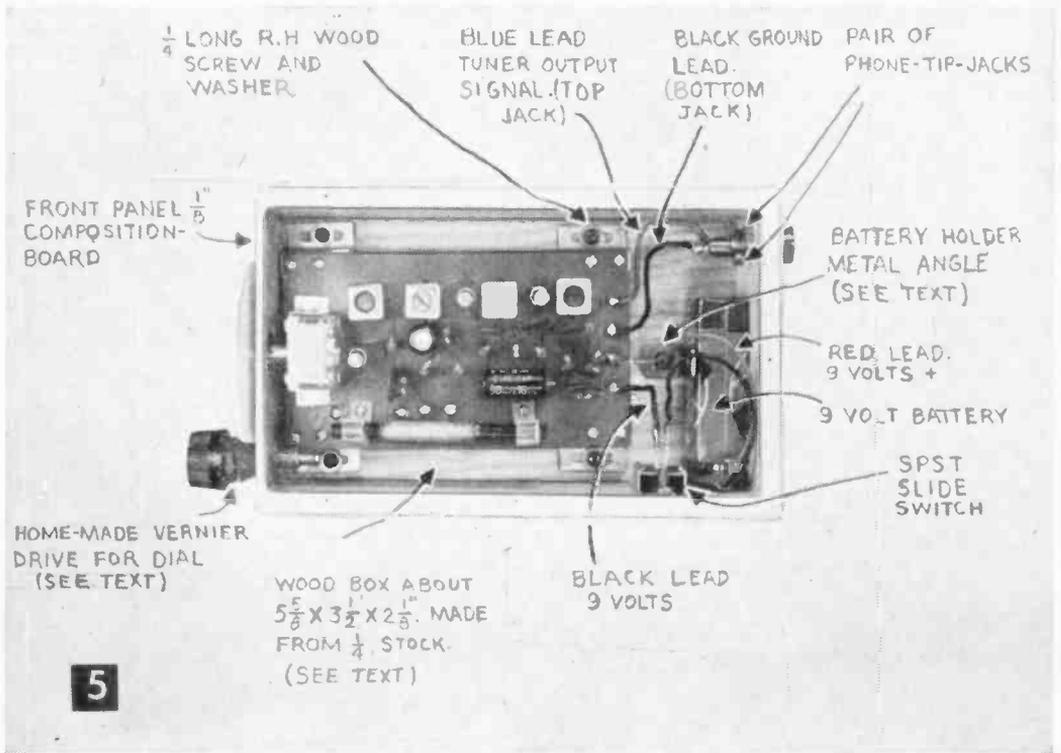
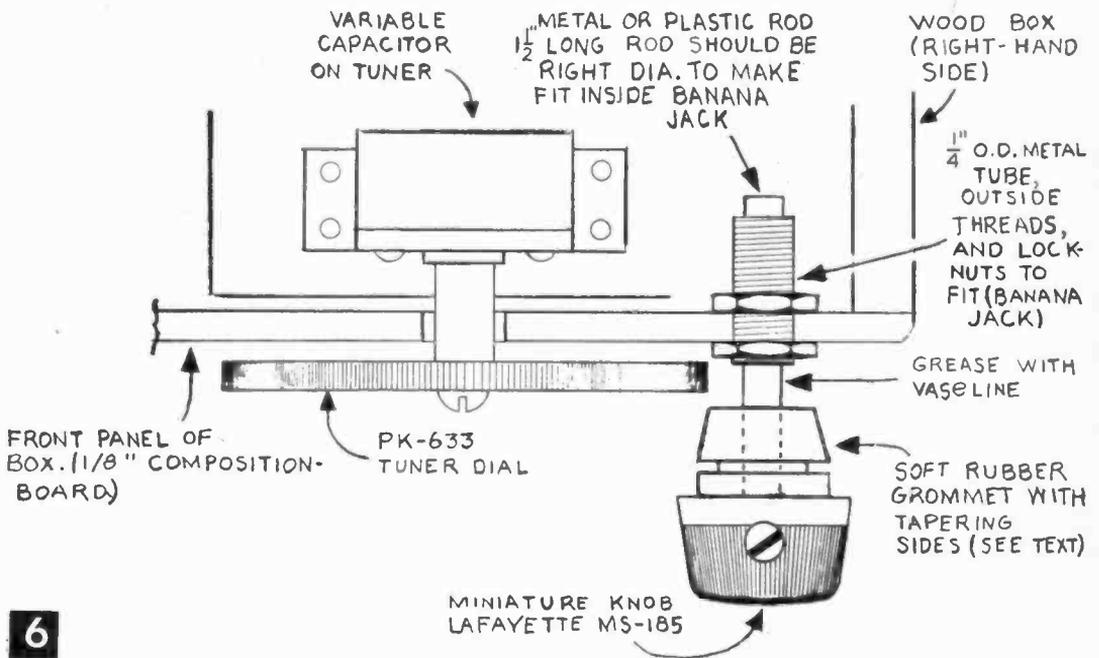


Fig. 6: The friction-type vernier dial is fabricated by the builder. This diagram, supplemented by the text, shows how.



round head wood screws $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. If desired, mount three or four small rubber tack bumpers to the bottom of the box. If you

mount three bumpers in a tripod arrangement (two in front and one in rear) the box will always stand solidly on uneven surfaces.



Fig. 1: The directional wire is mounted at Los Angeles and swings over the globe. Here we take a bearing on Hawaii and we can read the approximate distance in miles.

Beam-Aimer or Girdle The Globe!

By FRED BLECHMAN, K6UGT

IF YOU are a ham or SWL DX hound, you know that your best transmission and reception path is a Great Circle line of bearing to the station you're working. But just what is that bearing? Most maps give you an entirely erroneous bearing between any two points on the earth, and most Great Circle bearing charts are centered nowhere near your home town, so they also give you a false reading!

Use an inexpensive world globe, a short piece of piano wire, a couple of simple calculations and a small hole punch, and you can make your own custom Beam-Aimer. This will tell you the correct bearing and approximate distance to any spot on earth from your home town. Swing your beam antenna to the bearing shown and you know you'll be working maximum signal path.

The photos show the author's Beam-Aimer centered on Los Angeles; it could just as well be centered anywhere on earth. To make

your own Beam-Aimer, you'll need a world globe. This doesn't have to be an expensive or particularly large one, just so long as it is reasonably well made. Locate your home town as closely as you can, and punch a small hole at this point with an ice-pick or awl.

Now for some simple calculation. Determine (as closely as you can from the markings on the globe) your latitude and longitude. The latitude is the number of degrees north or south of the equator; longitude is the number of degrees east or west of Greenwich, England (0° longitude). Fig. 2 shows you how to find the point on the globe opposite your home town in latitude. This turns out to be exactly the same number of degrees on the opposite side of the equator. What could be simpler?

To find the point on the globe opposite your home town in longitude, look at Fig. 3. All you do is subtract home town longitude from 180° ; the difference is the number of degrees

of longitude of the opposite point in the other hemisphere.

Let's illustrate a typical case, shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Say your town is located at 35 degrees North latitude and 120° west longitude on the globe. To find the opposite point in latitude, just locate the same number of degrees south latitude, below the equator. To determine opposite longitude, subtract 120 from 180; the difference is 60, the number of degrees of longitude east of Greenwich. Simple, especially since you can almost estimate the opposite point just by eye.

Once you have properly located the opposite point, punch another small hole there. Obtain some piano wire about $\frac{1}{16}$ in. diameter (not at all critical) and gently form it into a semi-circle equal to the globe diameter. Leave about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. of wire on each end to act as pivot points when the wire is snapped into the holes in the globe. Bend these ends at about a 90° angle, toward the center of the arc.

Now comes the moment of truth. Snap the wire ends into the holes and swivel the wire. If you have been careful in your calculation,

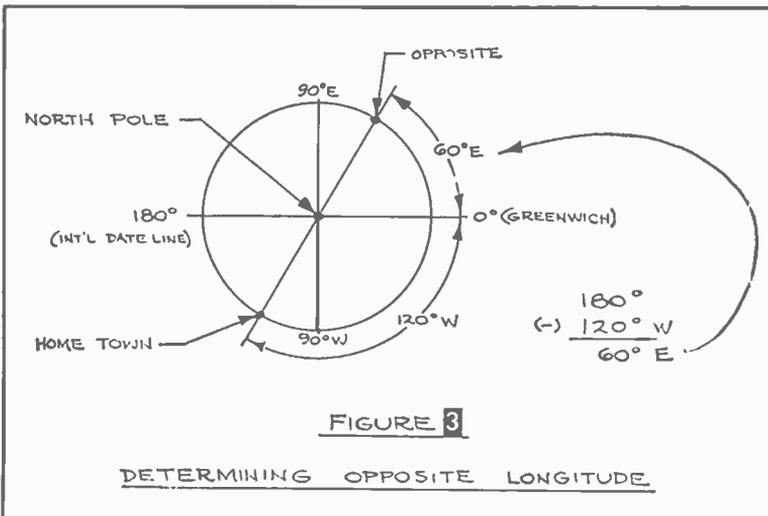
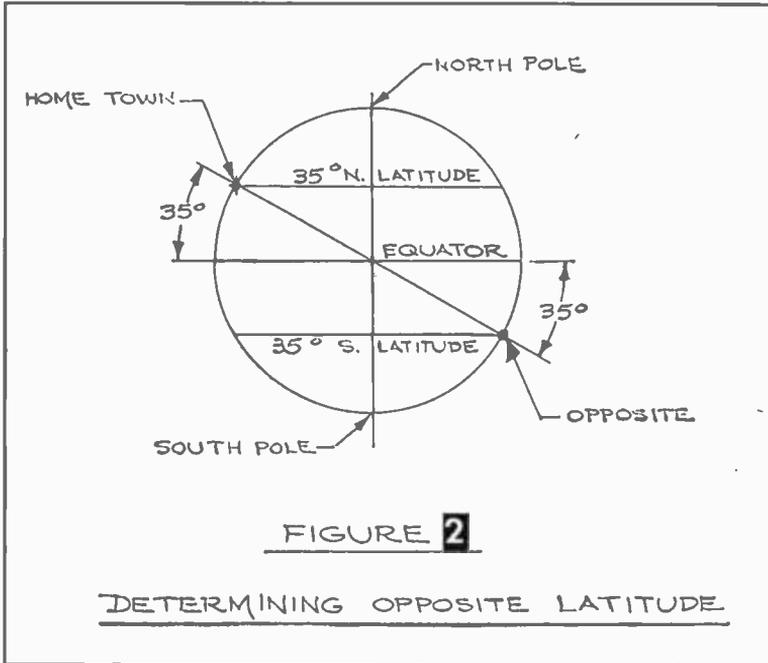




Fig. 4: A closer view shows how the wire is first blacked and then marked in 1000 mile increments to scale in white.

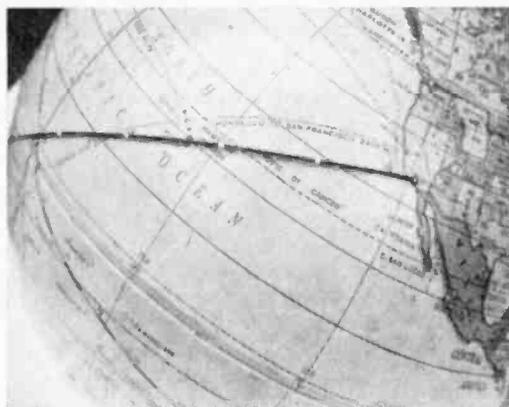


Fig. 5: If you don't carefully calculate the opposite position, here's what might happen. Author goofed two times.

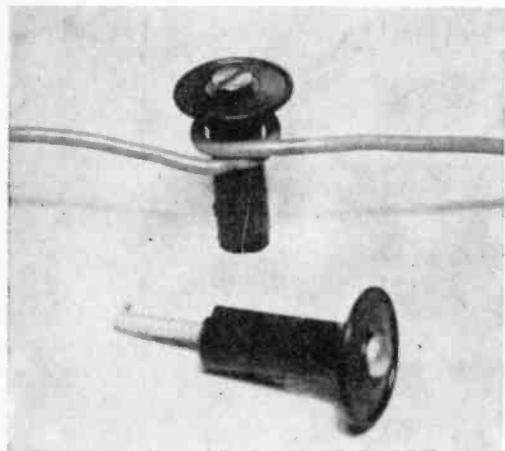
measurements and workmanship, and your globe is accurately marked, you will successfully have girdled the globe. If the wire won't fit in the holes, jams when swiveled, or is too sloppy, either adjust the wire or try a new opposite hole.

The author, until realizing the ease of calculating the opposite point, made two improperly located "eyeball" holes; the calculated hole was right on target.

Marking increments of distance on the wire is another easy matter if you take advantage of the markings on the globe. It just so hap-

pens that 15° of longitude at the equator is equal to 1000 nautical miles. Using this measurement, blacken the piano wire with a felt marking pen and put a dot of white ink or paint every 1000 miles.

To determine bearings closely, you could put a compass rose of headings under the hometown pivot, but that could be considered "gilding the lily with a rose." Just swing the wire on the globe to the location of the station you're working. You'll like the Beam-Aimer . . . try it and we're sure you'll find it a worthwhile project.

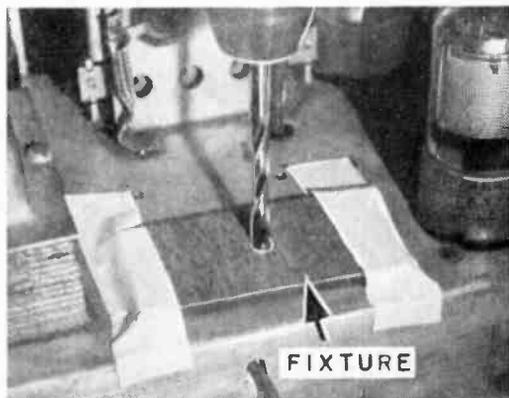


Film Spools As Wire Stand-Offs

• Those plastic spools that 120 film comes wound around can be made into low-loss, no-cost stand-off insulators for wires such as radio lead-in. Cut the spool in half, drill a hole through the inside and insert a long wood-screw. Wrap one turn of the wire around the insulator near the flange as shown.

Joltless Chassis Drilling

• When drilling a hole in a radio or TV chassis, a hammer and center punch are often used to make an indentation that will keep the drill bit from "walking" out of position. This, however, gives the set a jolt that's likely to jar something loose. To prevent this, pre-drill a hole in a small piece of hardboard and tape hardboard to the chassis over the spot



where the hole is to be drilled. Using this drilling fixture, there's no need for a center-punched indentation to start the drill.—J.A.C.

This attic FM or TV antenna rotator will provide top notch performance with low cost, and put that wasted crawl space to use

Attic Antenna System

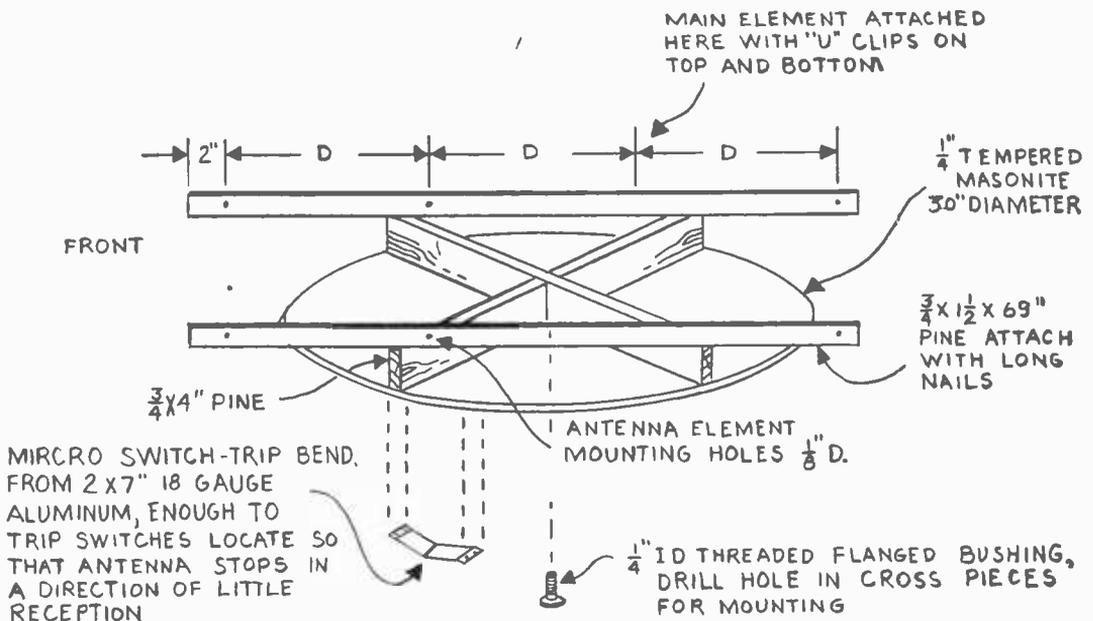
By ALTON B. OTIS JR.

THE philosophy behind the construction is simply that if antenna and rotator are to be protected from the elements, what is the use of weatherproofing and ruggedizing? With most of the parts already in the junk box or available from a local surplus store, the cost of the unit should not exceed \$7.

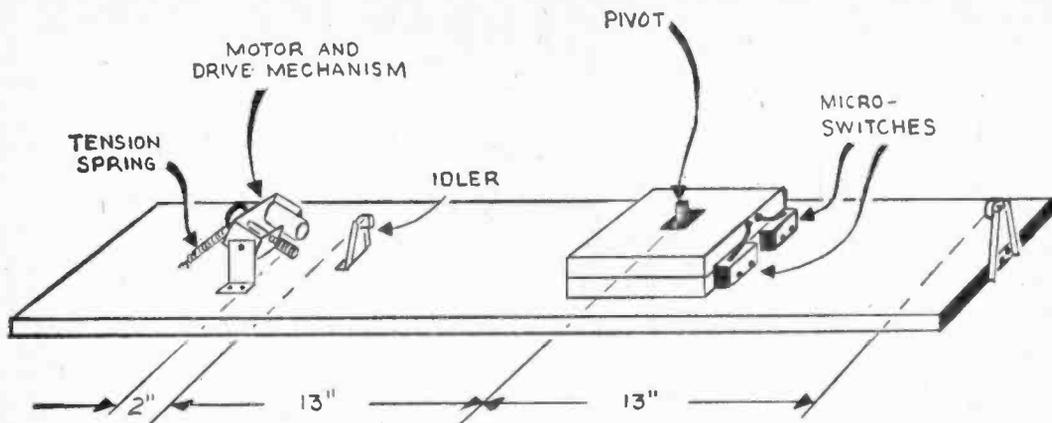
Construction: The only "critical" component is the motor used to drive the rotator. In the author's unit this was a miniature 28-volt dc fan motor from a piece of surplus gear. Any dc reversible motor of approximately the same voltage rating will do. The only changes will be the positioning of mounting holes and power supply requirements. It is advisable to check the motor and power supply combination before installation to insure that the system will supply enough torque to drive the antenna with the drag of the lead wires.

Before starting construction, check your attic to make sure the space requirements

are available. There should be clearance with a radius of 45 in. for the antenna dimensions given. Check the rafter spacing to determine the length of the rotator base. The base is cut 8x30 in. (or longer if necessary) out of 3/4-in. pine or plywood. The drive system is mounted 4 in. from one end and the pivot 15 in. from the contact point of the drive shaft. (This will be determined by the actual motor and drive set-up used.) The pivot is made by cutting out two 3/4x5x5 in. pieces of plywood, screwing one to the base (its center aligned with the pivot center) and screwing another on the top. A 3/8-in. hole is drilled at the pivot center perpendicular to the surface of the pivot board, and a 1/4-in. id threaded or knurled bushing is force fitted or screwed into the hole. The bushing should be as long as possible to provide stability. The rotor disk is cut 30 in. in diameter from 1/4 in. tempered hardboard and is braced with two 4x30 in. white pine cross pieces. Before



1 ROTOR BOARD



2 MOUNTING BASE

these are attached, drill a $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. center hole and a $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. id flanged threaded bushing (1 in. or longer) and install it from the bottom with a large washer under the flange and fastening nut. Drill a $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. hole into the center of the cross pieces and chip out the bottom to provide clearance for the washer and nut. Force fit the cross pieces over the bushing and nail or screw into place. To obtain extra support, two idler wheels are

fashioned (as shown in Fig. 1) of 16-gauge sheet aluminum, aluminum spacers, and rubber grommets. Place washers between the disk and the pivot board until the disk is just touching the idler wheels.

The antenna cross bars are 70 in. long pieces of 2-in. strapping and are installed as shown with ten-penny nails. Make the motor bracket of 18- to 16-gauge aluminum as shown in Fig. 3. The antenna itself (Fig. 4) is made of No. 8 aluminum ground wire available from any local parts supplier. The antenna dimensions given are for 100 mc on the FM band. If you want to cut the antenna to some other frequency the formulas will provide the correct dimensions (Fig. 4).

To prevent more than 360° rotation, two micro-switches are installed on the back of the pivot block as shown in Fig. 5. The switches are tripped by an aluminum cam fastened to the underside of the rotor disk (Fig. 1). Wire the switches and motor to a three conductor cable which goes to the control box. Install the antenna and allow

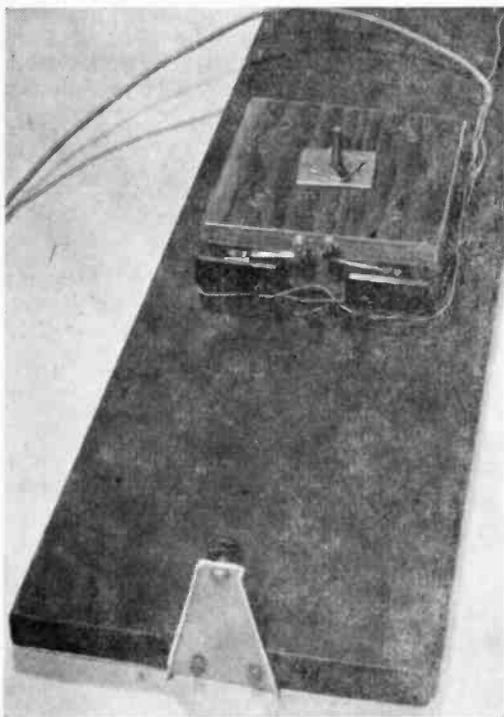


Fig. 3: Masking tape on motor shaft provides firm contact between shaft and idler. Old phonograph motor is used here.

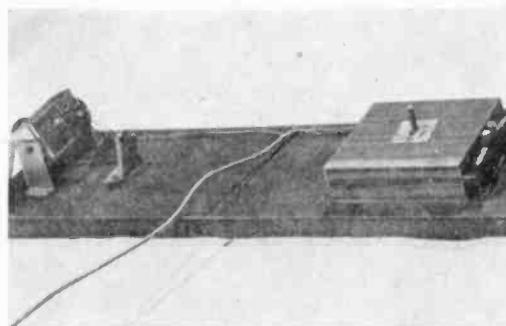
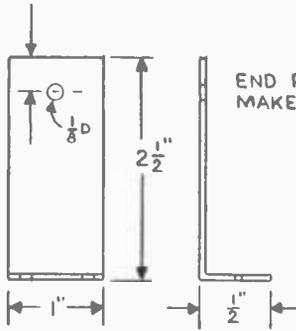


Fig. 4: On rotor base, adjust tension spring to provide firm contact but not stall the motor. Idler wheels are adjusted to provide smooth operation. Use washers on rotor.

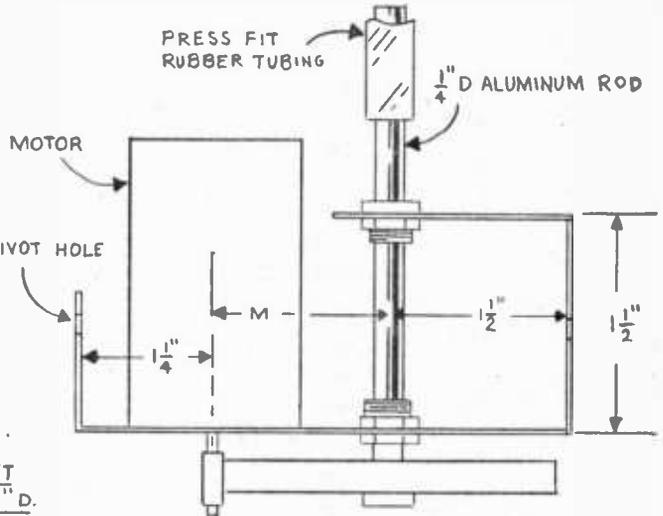


END PIVOTS
MAKE 2

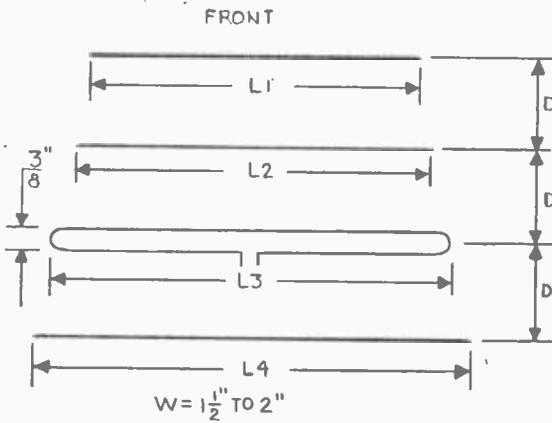
WRAP MASKING TAPE
AROUND MOTOR SHAFT
TO PREVENT IDLER
SLIPPAGE

MOUNTING BRACKET
1 1/2" WIDE

M WILL DEPEND UPON THE
MOTOR-IDLER COMBINATION.
THE IDLER IS A STANDARD
PHONO IDLER WHEEL



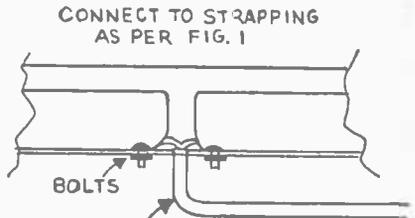
5 MOTOR MOUNTING BRACKET
ALL MOUNTING HOLES 1/8" D.



FOR 100 MCS.
L1 = 51.5"
L2 = 53.0"
L3 = 55.5"
L4 = 58.0"
D = 22.5"

FOR ANY FREQUENCY (F IN MEGACYCLES)
L3 = $\frac{5590}{F}$ INCHES
L1 = 0.94 L3
L2 = 0.95 L3
L4 = 1.05 L3

THE LEADS FROM THE
MAIN ELEMENT (L3) ARE
ATTACHED AS BELOW



300-OHM LEAD
IN, ALLOW SUFFICIENT SLACK
TO PREVENT MOTOR DRAG.

6

ANTENNA

enough lead length to the rotor disk from the external fastening point to prevent excessive drag. Bring both the antenna lead and control cable together either through a wall or around the molding to the place where

it is to be used. The external features of the control box are left entirely to the builder's imagination. The author used a 4x5x6-in. aluminum box with the switch and indicator installed on top. The components used in the

MATERIALS LIST—ATTIC ANTENNA SYSTEM

Desig.	Size and Description
C1	250 mfd, 25-v electrolytic capacitor
M1	dc fan motor—15- to 25-v operation (Burstein-Applebee Co., Kansas City, Mo. No. 18A161 or surplus. (The B-A type given is for 12vdc)
NE1	NE2H Bulb
R1	33k 1-w resistor
S1	4 PDT lever switch (Radio Shack No. 27KA5L600 with inside contacts bent inward to allow a center off position)
S2, S3	SPDT micro-switches (Radio Shack No. 25K95L158 or war surplus)
T1	12-15-vac filament transformer (Stancor No. P-8130 or surplus)

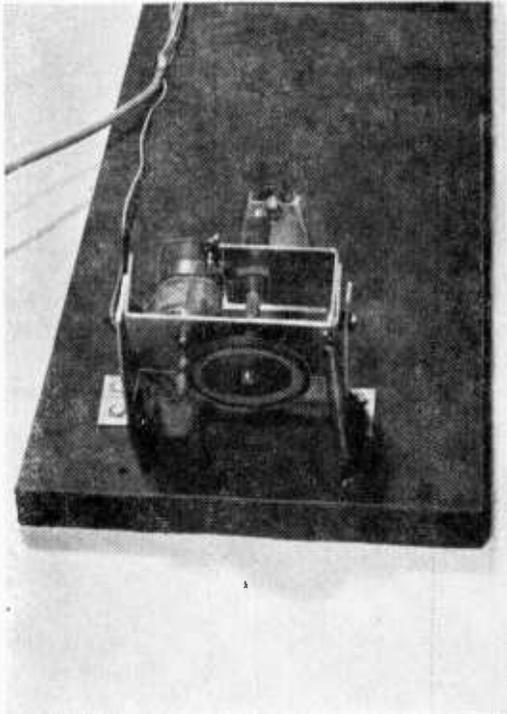
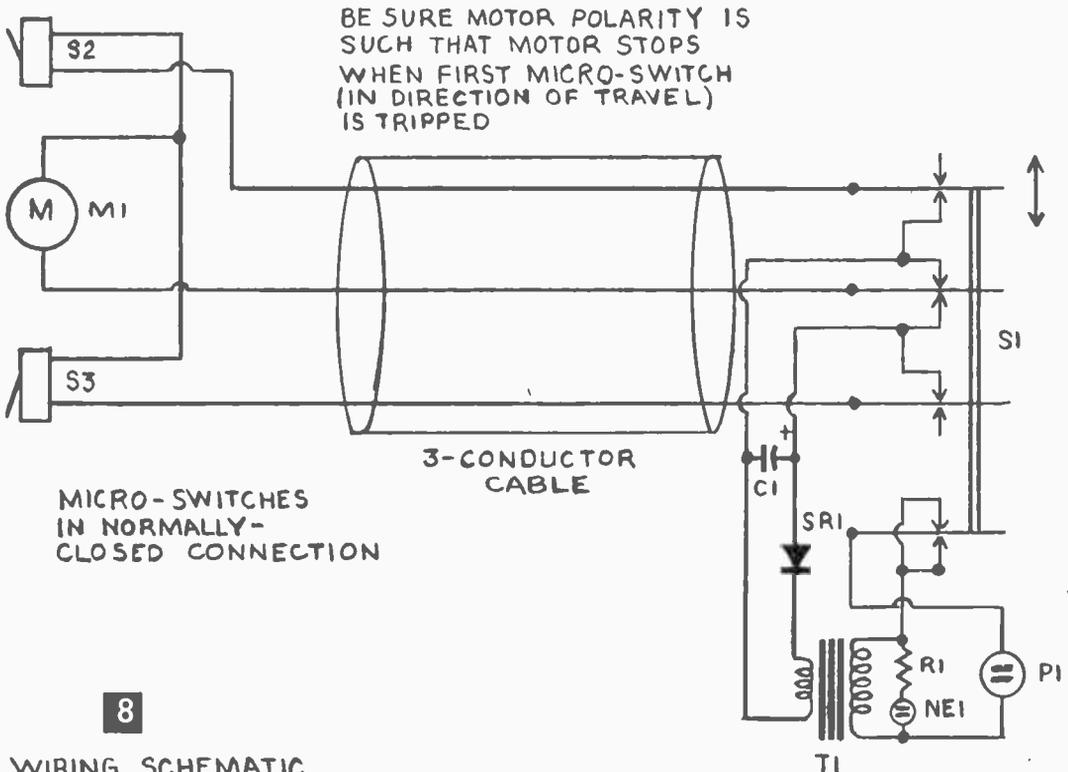


Fig. 10: On rear end of rotor base microswitches are adjusted to stop disk positively and prevent any overshoot.

circuit are noncritical and are available from any war surplus dealer, or from your local parts supplier.

While a 12- to 15-volt transformer is specified, one supplying as high as 25 volts can be used with a dropping resistor following the rectifier or by using a lower drive ratio in the driving unit to gain the added power.

Performance: The rotor has proved extremely reliable with no breakdowns and smooth quiet operation. The antenna is very directional and more than triples the signal received over a simple folded dipole from most stations. The project is simple and provides a low cost way of improving FM or TV reception. It uses that wasted attic space as well.





Courtesy Paul Kassay Jr.

Fig. 1: Control room at WADV (106.7 mc), Buffalo, N. Y. This new station will QSL (verify all reception reports). They broadcast entirely in stereo for the DX hounds.

FM DX: the Summer Sport

By C. M. STANBURY II

AFTER May 1 most broadcast band DXers reluctantly desert the dials. Long hours of daylight and tremendously increased static make distant reception just plain miserable. There is a solution—try the summer broadcast band. Switch to FM territory (88 thru 108 mc and DX American via static-free VHF. To begin, one needs an FM set. The DXer may simply hitch a pair of headphones to a “naked” tuner and he’s in business. Of course the better your receiver, the more powerful the tuner, the better your DX results. Just what constitutes FM DX? How does the DXer measure his accomplishments? In order to answer these questions, the listener must know what makes distant VHF reception possible. First, there is tropospheric ducting, usually referred to simply as “trop.” Here, the troposphere and ground act as a wave guide carrying signals around the

Earth’s curvature up to a distance of about 600 miles. Trop occurs with high pressure weather systems, usually in late spring, summer and early fall. It is best during evening but on really good nights will reach a peak between midnight and 2 a.m. Reception can extend to the boundaries of the high pressure area and a look at the newspaper’s daily weather map will give you an idea of what to expect in the way of trop DX.

The second major mode of distant reception is sporadic E-layer “skip.” On occasions, extremely high ionization occurs in the Ionosphere about 100 miles up (the Ionosphere is that region of gasses which reflects short wave signals back to and around the curvature of the Earth). When this abnormal amount of ionization occurs, the sporadic E-layer appears and reflection can be extended all the way up to 108 mc thus provid-

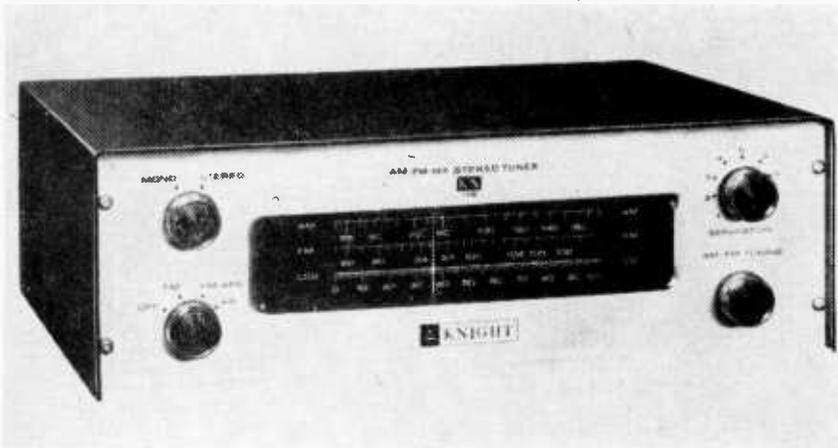


Fig. 2: An FM-AM-STEREO tuner, such as the Knight model KN-170, requires only an antenna and headphones to pull DX.

Courtesy Allied Radio Corp.

ing FM reception to between 600 and 1500 miles. Skip can occur at any time, though spring and summer have the edge.

In addition to trop and skip, there are other forms of VHF-DX. A meteor shower can produce conditions similar to skip except that reception comes in short bursts, making stations extremely difficult to identify. Extensive areas of fog produce trop-like conditions and sometimes when two extremely different weather systems meet, signals will travel along the front. Obviously, both transmitter and receiver must be located along this line.

Trop DX: To the beginner (one who has yet to experience his first skip opening), this would seem to be better DX. However, many experienced FM-DXers consider 500-mile trop superior to 1000-mile skip. While the latter does not often occur, when skip does appear it usually puts in strong signals. Signals can be heard with the simplest antenna-receiver combinations. For distant trop, high-gain directional antennas are required. You also need a receiver that can separate weak signals from adjacent channel interference. With trop, stations nearer and in the same direction are always stronger and block out the more distant targets. When there is skip, nearer stations (excluding locals and semi-locals) seldom come through.

In judging DX, there is another important factor—power. FM frequencies can actually be divided into two distinct bands. All channels below 92 *mc* are assigned to educational stations operated by universities, colleges and even public school systems with powers as low as 10 watts. Many such transmitters broadcast only in school hours and only during the school year and are silent during the best part of the DX season. Above 92 *mc* is allocated to commercial stations, although some are operated by nonprofit organizations, and powers go as high as 300 *kw* depending upon region and antenna height.

An interesting sidelight is that when skip does reach the FM band at all, it invariably affects the lower frequencies first. In other words, it may only appear on the lower power educational portion. But to receive a 10-watter via skip does require a pretty fair antenna. Incidentally, an all channel VHF-TV Yagi should provide good FM-DX results, especially if equipped with a rotor.

Special targets: Because FM stations broadcast to a smaller audience and many channels are still available in most areas, the DXer finds more special stations and programs. Some broadcasters feature nothing but jazz while other programs consist of the world's folk music, most of which is seldom heard on AM. Other transmissions include drama, literature or off beat political commentary.

On the other hand, FM broadcasting is really still in its pioneer era, comparable with AM in the 1920s. Many stations are falling by the way side, but as fast as they do, others come along to take their place. Recently, WJZZ in Bridgeport, Conn. (connected with jazz musician Dave Brubeck), was taken over by AM-er WICC whose programs they now relay. At approximately the same time, WBUD-FM, Trenton, N. J., came on the air with independent programming (as one listener puts it "music that swings"). In one sense, WBUD-FM compensates for the loss of WJZZ, and regardless of your program tastes, QSLs from these "early" FM calls will, in a few years be collectors items.

Possibly the very "wildest" form of distant FM reception is stereo DX. While stereo signals travel like their monaural brethren, the stereo sub-carrier which activates the two channel mechanism has *at best* only one tenth the power of the regular carrier.

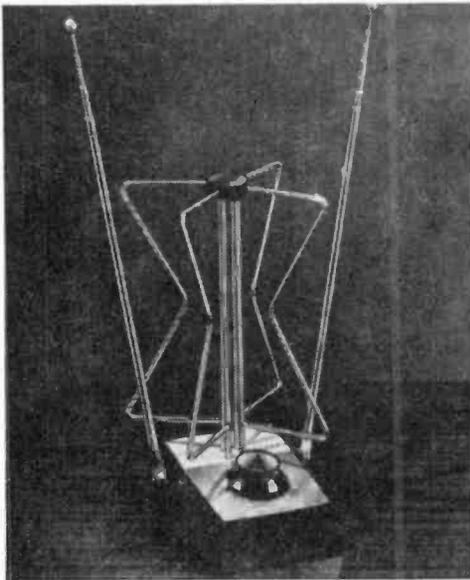
No question about it, the DXer who can bag stereo signals at a distance of 75 miles or more may consider himself a champion.

Hi-Fi Receiver

Purely experimental, is this new all-transistorized receiver. It is equipped to receive AM, FM, FM stereo, and is also a complete pre-amplifier and amplifier that provides dual 100-watt music power output!

Among other features, this unit has a timer clock control, push-button triple speaker selector, dual tuning meters and a self-contained motorized fan to cool the output transistors and power supply.

For more information, write to Sherwood Electronic Laboratories, Dept. RTE, 4300 N. California Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.



12" 3-Way Speaker

This budget-priced three way speaker system has a heavy, die cast frame and fiberglass coil form to reduce distortion. The bass cone is decoupled by a mechanical crossover from the mid-range cone. Each unit acts independently.

The compression-type tweeter provides a uniform distribution for excellent treble reproduction, vital for proper balance in stereo systems. A high-frequency level control permits simple adjustment of tweeter volume to suit room acoustics.

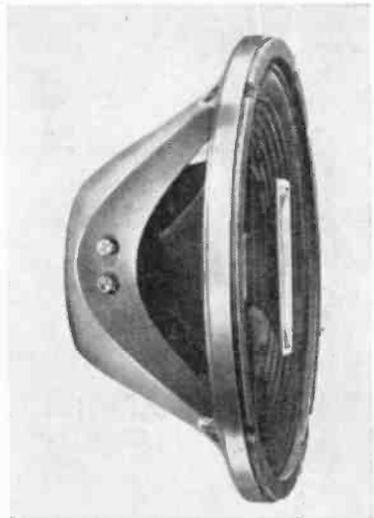
The unit costs \$26.95, from Allied Radio Corp., Dept. RTE, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.

TV-FM Indoor Antenna

More than just an attractive "hunk of metal," this antenna is scientifically designed to tune to the different channels selected.

On the high band, the antenna functions as two colinear half-wave dipoles. On the low band, performance is enhanced by the long elements which are effectively 96 in. tip-to-tip.

Called the Canaveral, it sells for \$9.95 from Channel Master Corp., Dept. RTE, Ellenville, N. Y.





New Tape Deck

Called the Knight KN-4400 Tape Deck, this unit is packed with exciting features! Two speeds, four-track stereo or mono record and playback facilities, and dual v-u meters for precise level and balance control are just a few.

A single sliding lever selects the mode of operation, and built-in digital counter helps in editing and cueing. The deck can be mounted horizontally or vertically.

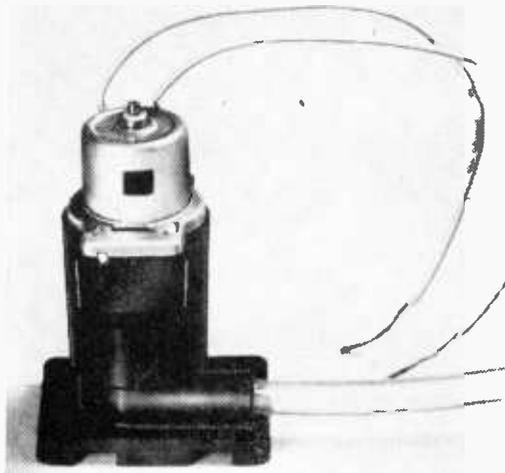
The KN-4400 is priced at \$179.95 from Allied Radio Corp., Dept. RTE, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.

Miniature Hobby Pump

A tiny electric motor and water pump combination for hobby work and laboratory experiments has just been announced. The device can be used by hobbyists in operating miniature waterfalls, fountains, HO gauge railroad backdrops and in the photo lab as an agitator for developer and hypo chemicals.

The unit is self-priming and pumps a continuous flow of water at the rate of 1 pint per minute at a 12-in. head. This can be increased to a 24-in. head with two D-cells in series. It pumps in either direction.

Costs \$2.25 from Edmund Scientific Co., Dept. RTE, Barrington, N. J.



New Mobile Transceiver

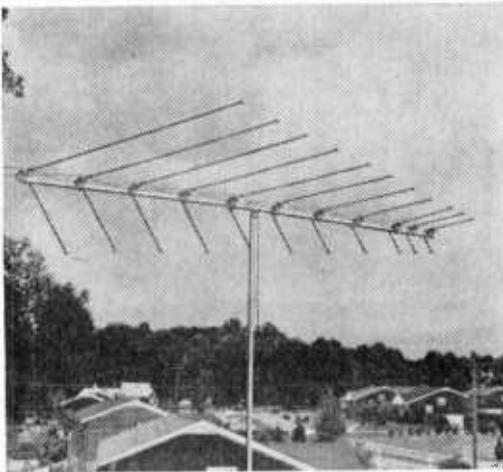
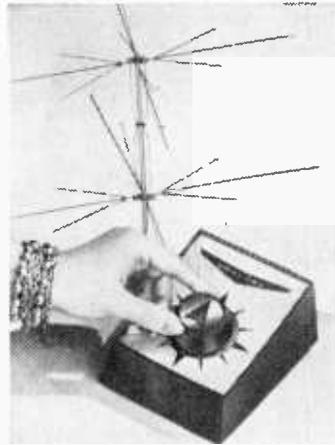
Citizens band operators will enjoy 23-channel operation at the flick of a channel selector switch. The unit is ideally suited for cars, boats, and other vehicles. The transceiver features modern panel styling and a vast array of accessories which includes a transistorized S-meter with illuminated dial, a rear deck speaker kit with an ac power supply which, when plugged in with the antenna, allows the unit to double as a base station. For more info, contact Browning Laboratories, Dept. RTE, 100 Union Ave., Laconia, N. H.



Fixed Directional Antenna

Called the "Golden Omni-Ray," this antenna provides the directional quality of a rotating beam type, but the antenna doesn't move! The reception pattern is a perfect figure eight, with deep nulls at the sides. Front-to-side interference rejection ratio is 10:1. The control switch permits rotation of the pattern in $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ increments.

Prices start at \$26.95. Channel Master Corp., Dept. RTE, Ellenville, N. Y.



New TV Antenna

Called the Log-Periodic V antenna (LPV) this antenna eliminates the need to compromise the antenna size and the frequency of the received signal. Indeed, the manufacturer claims that the new antenna is like having a Yagi antenna tuned to each individual channel and the FM bands, too!

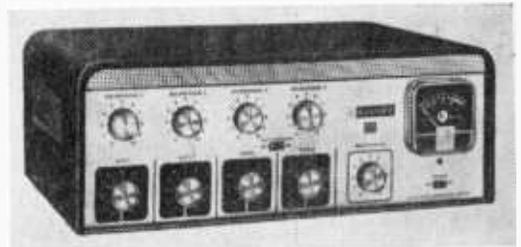
The new antenna looks like the skeleton of a flat fish with all the bones tilted forward. The elements each act in concert with the others, and the directional quality is such that the entire antenna is much like a funnel whose open end is pointed at the TV transmitting antenna.

For more information, contact JFD Electronics Co., Dept. RTE, 6101 16th Ave., Brooklyn, 4, N. Y.

P.A. Problem Pacifier

A professional quality 50-watt public address system, known as the Knight KN-3050 is being offered. The amplifier will meet requirements for high fidelity audio in halls, schools, churches and auditoriums.

Among the new features are balance controls for output tubes and hum, boost and cut-type tone controls, and an anti-feedback control. In addition to four mixed microphone inputs, the unit has a socket for a low impedance mike transformer and an output jack for simultaneous recording. A master gain control rides herd on the separate channel controls and the unit has separate bass



and treble controls as well.

The KN-3050 sells for \$129.50 at Allied Radio Corp., Dept. RTE, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.

LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS



C-B Transceiver

Select any six of the 23 operating channels from the front panel switch, and you are ready to operate with a full five watts. The receiver boasts six crystal-controlled positions, and is also tuneable over the 23 channels. The Nuvistor amplifier provides a sensitivity of 1 microvolt and the 3-stage IF provides razor-sharp selectivity.

The S-meter provides illuminated RF power or S-meter readings, and a spotting switch gives you positive channel location. Called the HE-90WX, it's available for \$94.50 from Lafayette Radio, Dept. RTE, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

Six and Two Meter Converters

Operating into any shortwave receiver that tunes 7-11 *mc/sec.*, these converters provide the user with six or two meter amateur reception. With the converter switch in the off position, the converter is completely out of the circuit, and the receiver operates normally.

Operating range for the HE-56 is 50-54 *mc/sec.* and the HE-71 is 144-148 *mc/sec.* The HE-56 is \$29.95, the HE-71 is \$31.95. Both available from Lafayette Radio, Dept. RTE, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

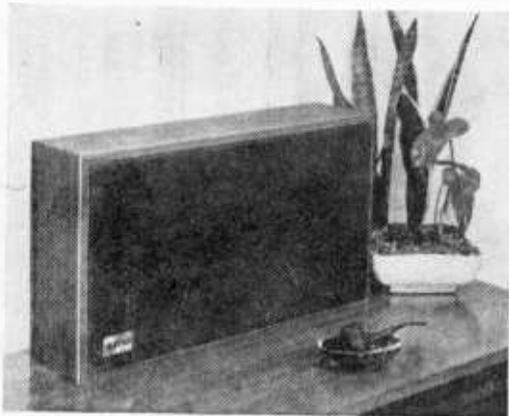


3-Way Speaker System

You can mount this speaker system on a wall, put it on a shelf, and it requires absolutely no floor space. Three speakers are employed, with carefully designed crossover and balancing networks.

The ducted port enclosure is finished in a hand-rubbed, oiled solid walnut. A brilliance control for the tweeter is included. The rated impedance is 8 ohms and the power handling capacity is 25 watts with a 10-watt minimum requirement.

Called the HFS-6, it's available in kit form for \$52.50 or wired and tested at \$62.50 from EICO, Dept. RTE, 33-00 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N. Y.



Free Literature!

1. **John Meshna Jr.** offers a catalog of surplus goodies from assemblies to Zener diodes. You can buy complex units that set the government back thousands, at a fraction of the cost!

2. **National Radio Institute** has pamphlets that describe three new courses in marine communications, aircraft communications and guidance, and mobile communications. The pamphlets themselves are well-illustrated and educational.

3. **Progressive Edu-Kits** will send along a group of three pamphlets that deal with television trouble-shooting, radio trouble-shooting and high fidelity. These are very complete and easy to understand. Should answer many of your questions.

4. **Lafayette Radio Electronics** has a complete catalog that's far too detailed to describe here. The best bet is to circle No. 4 and see it for yourself!

5. **Atlas Sound** will send you a bulletin that describes a unique assortment of microphone stands and accessories, including explosion-proof loudspeakers!

6. **Roanwell Corp.** has a one-page circular that describes its new line of stereo headsets. This is the outfit that makes the headsets used for terminal communications by astronauts. These are high fidelity phones, not redesigned miniature loudspeakers.

7. **EICO** has a "plus" deal here! You'll get a complete catalog of their new electronic kits, PLUS a four-page lesson in electronic construction, PLUS a four-page course leading to a novice class amateur license, PLUS a chart of schematic symbols, and final-

ly, for one last plus, a booklet explaining the reason for stereo!

8. **Adler Electronics** offers a folder which discusses educational television. Goes into detail of how it's used, microwave systems, translators, and closed circuits. There's a good science fair project here!

9. **Adjustable Caster Co.** has lots of information on what is called "furniture sag." Ever wonder why hi-fi cabinet doors won't stay closed? Before you try to level your turntable, you'd better level the shelf it sits on! Circle No. 9!

10. **Philmore Manufacturing Co.** will send you catalog sheets describing their line of UHF-TV converters, CB walkie-talkies, speaker-mikes code oscillators, and educational kits.

11. **Eagle Electric** will send a complete assortment of catalog sheets describing radio and TV tube protectors, fuses, light winkers, switches and outlets, etc. Circle No. 11.

12. **Radio Shack Co.** has its new 1963 catalog ready, and it's bulging with goodies for the electronics hobbyist. Included is its exclusive line of "Realistic" equipment. If you can't find what you want here, you can't find it!

13. **Nationwide Tube Co.** has a price list of radio and TV tubes that can save you lots of money, or are you still paying drug-store prices?

14. **Olson Electronics** has a catalog that comes out regularly. Lots of new and surplus items to select from. Circle No. 14, and we'll get your name on the

mailing list.

15. **Conar Electronics** would like to send you its new catalog of kits. An assortment of everything from television kits to pocket stoves. Lots of variety and modestly priced too.

16. **SONY Corp.** will send you a set of beautifully printed brochures that describe the new line of imported electronic goodies. Featured is the smallest television set we've ever seen!

17. **Stereosonics** has a brochure describing its wireless remote control unit for your hi-fi, stereo system. They also have a wired remote, and a unique monitor that indicates phase or balance. Needs no power to operate, either!

18. **Arkay Kits, Inc.,** would like to send you its brochure of electronic kits and full info on a new TV kit. The information includes a schematic diagram. The kits in this line are truly educational, for they are used in many electronic schools.

19. **Chicago Miniature Lamp Works** will send you a complete catalog of the teentsy-weenies. Compared to some of these, a No. 47 pilot lamp looks like a 100-watt house light!

20. **Gulton Industries** has a vast assortment of literature on everything from rechargeable batteries to ultrasonic tools and data processing and display equipment. Circle No. 20 for more info.

21. **Mathew Stuart, Inc.,** will be happy to send you literature describing five different portable hi-fi tape recorders. They also have a hot little intercom. The

sound-to-size ratio of these units is amazing!

22. **Switchcraft** will send out a 12-page catalog covering the latest in audio accessories. These are the little things that make hi-fi easier. Contains molded cables and junctions to mike mixers.
23. **Harmon-Kardon** has an assortment of literature that describes their complete line. It comes complete with technical reports from the lab, so obviously they have nothing to hide! The equipment is beautiful and sounds as good as it looks.
24. **Sarkes-Tarzian** has a booklet entitled "The Care and Feeding of Tape Recorders." Sixteen pages, jam-packed with info for the home recordist. Also includes a table of recording times for various tapes.
25. **Dow-Key Co.** has a goodly assortment of literature covering their products. These are coaxial relays and switches, connectors and preamps. The hams and CB'ers will want this one.
26. **W. F. Palmer Labs** has a booklet which explains what the new transistor ignition systems are all about. After reading it, if you decide that this is for you, they also have kits to build your own!
27. **ALCO Electronic Sales** has a 16-page catalog of new and surplus bargains in the electronics field. Circle No. 27 and we'll get your name added to the regular mailing list.
28. **Century Electronics** has a booklet on TV and radio servicing. Along with the booklet, they'll send along a receiving tube price list, an order blank, and an unusual through-the-mail diagnosis request form, which entitles you to an analysis of your sick set for a buck!
29. **The Heath Co.** has a new 100-page catalog of their 1963 kit line waiting for you! If you'd like to see the latest in highly-styled, highly versatile electron-
- ic gear for a wide variety of purposes, circle No. 29, and we'll see that a copy is sent to you with no obligation.
30. **Saxton Products** has some unusual delayed action switches for the home or car, something brand new in miniaturized amplifiers, a new light-dimming switch, and a circular of their other products, including assorted wire and cables.
31. **Shure Brothers, Inc.**, provides a complete catalog of their hi-fi, stereo tone arms, cartridges and pre-amps.
32. **Altec Lansing Corp.** will send you a beautifully printed brochure describing their high fidelity products. They'll also include a list of studio-type microphones and two-way speaker components which permit you to build your own high quality, high fidelity speaker systems.
33. **American Concertone Co.** makes tape recorders. They make little tape recorders for the business man, and they make great big tape recorders for professional studio use. There's a lot that you can learn about tape recorders from the information they'll send you if you circle No. 33.
34. **World Radio Laboratories** has been catering to the ham for many years. They have a couple of flyers for you to look over, that cover their new transmitter and an assortment of other necessary products that deserve space in any ham shack!
35. **Kodak** enters the recording tape business with a classy product that they want to tell you about. If you are a serious home recordist, you'll want this technical bulletin and descriptive literature.
36. **The Astatic, Corp.** has a handful of catalog sheets describing some of their many quality microphones. These are suitable for tape recording, the ham-
- shack, or the professional studio.
37. **National Kits** has a four-pager for you, describing the new National line. If you're interested in kit-building but don't like the tariff, here's something you should see.
38. **Acoustic Research** is a name well-known to the audiophiles. Here's a booklet describing their acoustic suspension loudspeakers and a fact sheet on the new AR turntable.
39. **Allied Radio Corp.** continues to put out a catalog that is so jammed with information that it is used as a reference book by many people employed in the electronics industry. The surprising thing is that it's free. If you really want one, circle No. 39 and we'll ask them to send one out to you.
40. **Hallcrafters Corp.** has for some time been building the nicest amateur and commercial radio equipment! Now they'll send you lots of info on this gear, as well as on their new citizens band equipment, and the active Hallcrafters-sponsored C-B REACT teams.
41. **Antenna Specialists Co.** will send you some literature on all sorts of antennas for citizens band and ham use as well as commercial installations. They also have a generator that provides for power in the field.
42. **Akro-Mills** will send out a small booklet describing the handy cabinet line they make. These cabinets, with the see-through drawers, will help you convert your home or shop from clutter to convenience.
43. **Electro-Voice** has a complete catalog of their loudspeakers, enclosures, systems and microphones. The cabinets are particularly attractive, available in fine wood finishes, or unfinished for the do-it-yourselfer.
44. **The SONY Superscope Co.** will send you a complete catalog and an assortment of literature covering the entire line of super-

scope tape recorders. Also included is a list of ways that you can use a tape machine. Some of these were new to us!

45. The Sherwood Co. has a complete assortment of high-fidelity components and cabinets that are described in a colorful brochure. The cabinets are novel, in that you practically design them yourself by selecting mod-

ules from the wide assortment offered.

46. Argos Products Co. has a wide variety of speaker systems and enclosures. They've also got a very unusual method for mounting these enclosures on a wall. To find out more, circle No. 46.

47. Edmund Scientific will send their new 1963 catalog which

features unusual scientific, optical and mathematical values. War surplus equipment, including many hard-to-get items are also included. Circle No. 47.

48. PACO Kits will fill your mailbox with loads of information on new kits for everybody. Covers the very latest in hi-fi and stereo, as well as a complete line of electronic testing equipment.

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3S4	6E28	61X	13DE7
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5A38	6E18	7A7	17C5
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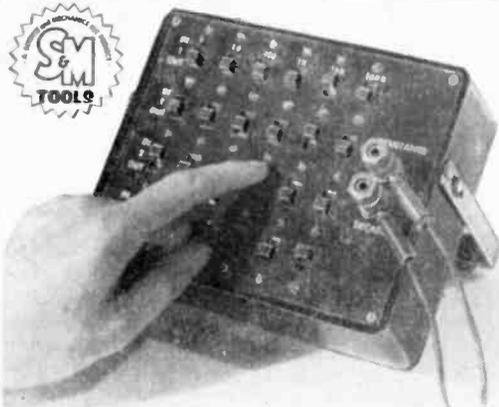
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- Basic Navigation
- Build a Hydro-Kart
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- Aquaplane and Skies
- What's New In Boating
- Burning Issue Is Fuel
- Powered Paddleboard

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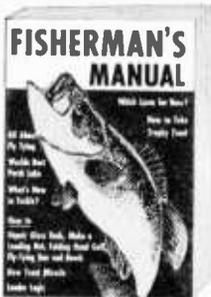
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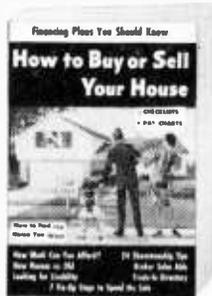
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WHITE'S RADIO LOG

An up-to-date broadcasting directory
AM, FM, TV, and short wave stations

Vol. 40

No. 2

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U. S. and Canadian AM Stations by Frequency

U.S. stations listed alphabetically by states within groups, Canadian stations precede U.S.

Abbreviations: Kc., frequency in kilocycles; W.P., watt power; d—operates daytime only. Wave length is given in meters

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
540—555.5			WQTE Monroe, Mich.	500d		KDAV Lubbock, Tex.	500d		CHNC New Carlisle, Que.	500d	
CBT Grand Falls, N.F.	1000d		WBCB Duluth, Minn.	5000		WLES Lawrenceville, Va.	500d		CJAT Trail, B.C.	1000	
CBK Regina, Sask.	5000d		KWTO Springfield, Mo.	5000		WCHS Charleston, W.Va.	500d		CKKL Thompson, Man.	1000	
KVIP Redding, Calif.	5000d		KMON Great Falls, Mont.	5000		WKTY LaCrosse, Wis.	500d		CKTB St. Catharines, Ont.	1000d	
KFMB San Diego, Calif.	5000		WGAI Elizabeth City, N.C.	1000					CKYL Peace River, Alta.	1000d	
WGTO Cypress Gardens, Fla.	5000d		WFL Philadelphia, Pa.	5000		590—508.2			WSGN Birmingham, Ala.	5000	
WDAK Columbus, Ga.	5000		WIS Columbia, S.C.	5000		CFAR FlinFlon, Man.	1000		KFAR Fairbanks, Alaska	5000	
KBRV Soda Springs, Idaho	500d		WHBQ Memphis, Tenn.	5000		CKRS Jonquere, Que.	5000		KAVL Lancaster, Calif.	1000	
KWMT Ft. Dodge, Iowa	5000d		KFDM Beaumont, Tex.	5000		CFTK Terrace, B.C.	1000		CFRC San Francisco, Calif.	5000	
KNDE Monroe, La.	5000		KPD Wenatchee, Wash.	5000		VOCM St. Johns, N.F.	1000d		WCKR Miami, Fla.	5000	
WDMV Pocomoke City, Md.	500d		WJLS Beckley, W.Va.	5000		KHAR Anchorage, Alaska	5000		WDEB Pensacola, Fla.	500d	
WBIC Islip, N.Y.	250d					WRAG Carrollton, La.	1000d		WESB Hawkinsville, Ga.	500d	
WETC Wendell-Zebulon, N.C.	250d		570—526.0			KBHS Hot Springs, Ark.	5000d		WRUS Russellville, Ky.	500d	
WARD Canonsburg, Pa.	250d		CKEK Cranbrook, B.C.	1000		KFHM San Bernardino, Cal.	1000d		KDAL Duluth, Minn.	5000	
WYNN Florence, S.C.	250d		CKCQ Quesnel, B.C.	1000		KTHO Tahoe Valley, Calif.	1000d		WDAF Kansas City, Mo.	5000	
WDXN Clarksville, Tenn.	1000d		CFDB Corner Brook, N.F.	1000		KCSJ Pueblo, Colo.	1000		KOJM Havre, Mont.	1000	
WRIC Richlands, Va.	1000d		CJEM Edmundston, N.B.	5000		WDLF Panama City, Fla.	1000		WGIR Manchester, N.H.	5000	
			CFWH Whitehorse, Y.T.	1000		WPLD Atlanta, Ga.	5000		KGGM Albuquerque, N.Mex.	5000	
			WAXX Gadsden, Ala.	5000		KGMB Honolulu, Hawaii	5000		WAYS Charlotte, N.C.	5000	
			KCNO Alturas, Calif.	5000		KID Idaho Falls, Idaho	5000		WTVN Columbus, Ohio	5000	
			KLAC Los Angeles, Calif.	5000		WBBY Wood River, Ill.	5000d		WIP Philadelphia, Pa.	5000	
			WGMS Washington, D.C.	5000		WLLK Lexington, Ky.	5000		KILT Houston, Tex.	5000	
550—545.1			WACL Waycross, Ga.	5000		WEEI Boston, Mass.	5000		KVNU Logan, Utah	5000	
CFNB Fredericton, N.B.	5000d		WKYB Paducah, Ky.	1000		WKZO Kalamazoo, Mich.	5000		WLSL Roanoke, Va.	5000	
CFBR Sudbury, Ont.	1000d		WVAX Yankton, S.Dak.	1000		KGLE Glendive, Mont.	500d		WHRP Winchester, Va.	500d	
CHLN Three Rivers, Que.	1000d		WFAA Dallas, Tex.	5000d		WOWE Omaha, Nebr.	5000		KEPR Kenewick, Wash.	5000	
CKPG Prince George, B.C.	250		KGRT Las Cruces, N.Mex.	5000d		WR0W Albany, N.Y.	5000				
KENI Anchorage, Alaska	5000		WMCA New York, N.Y.	5000		KUGN Eugene, Oreg.	5000		620—483.6		
KDY Phoenix, Ariz.	5000		WSYR Syracuse, N.Y.	5000		WARM Seranton, Pa.	5000		CFCL Timmins, Ont.	1000d	
KAFY Bakersfield, Calif.	1000		WWNC Asheville, N.C.	5000		WMBB Uniontown, Pa.	1000		CKCK Regina, Sask.	5000	
KRAI Craig, Colo.	1000		WLLR Raleigh, N.C.	5000		KTBC Austin, Tex.	5000		KTAR Phoenix, Ariz.	5000	
WAYR Orange Park, Fla.	1000d		WKBN Youngstown, Ohio	5000		KSUB Cedar City, Utah	1000		KNGS Hanford, Calif.	1000	
WGGA Gainesville, Ga.	5000		WNAX Yankton, S.Dak.	5000		WLVA Lynchburg, Va.	5000		KWSD Mt. Shasta, Calif.	1000d	
KNVI Wailuku, Hawaii	5000		WFAA Dallas, Tex.	5000		KHQ Spokane, Wash.	5000		KSTR Grand Junction, Colo.	5000d	
KFRM Concordia, Kansas	5000d		WBAP Ft. Worth, Tex.	5000				WSUN St. Petersburg, Fla.	5000		
WGBI Columbus, Miss.	1000		KLUB Salt Lake City, Utah	5000		600—499.7		WTRP LaGrange, Ga.	1000d		
KSD St. Louis, Mo.	5000		KVI Seattle, Wash.	5000		CFCE Montreal, Que.	5000		KWAL Wallace, Idaho	1000	
KOPR Butte, Mont.	1000		WMAM Marinette, Wis.	5000		CFCH North Bay, Ont.	1000d		KMNS Sioux City, Iowa	1000	
WGR Buffalo, N.Y.	5000					CFQC Saskatoon, Sask.	5000		WMTT Louisville, Ky.	500d	
WDBM Statesville, N.C.	5000		580—516.9			CJOR Vancouver, B.C.	1000d		WLBZ Bangor, Maine	5000	
KFYR Bismarck, N.Dak.	5000		CJFX Antigonish, N.S.	5000		CKCL Truro, N.S.	5000		WJDX Jackson, Miss.	5000	
WKRC Cincinnati, Ohio	5000		CFRA Ottawa, Ont.	5000		WRB Brantford, Ont.	5000		WNUJ Newark, N.J.	5000	
KDQC Corvallis, Oreg.	5000		CKEY Toronto, Ont.	5000		WFLB Flagstaff, Ariz.	1000		WHEN Syracuse, N.Y.	5000	
WHLM Bloomsburg, Pa.	5000		CKUA Edmonton, Alta.	1000d		KVCV Redding, Calif.	1000		WDNC Durham, N.C.	5000	
WPAB Ponce, P.R.	5000		CKY Winnipeg, Man.	5000		KOGO San Diego, Calif.	5000		KGW Portland, Oreg.	5000	
WXTR Pawtucket, R.I.	1000		CHLC Hauterive, Que.	5000		KXIZ Ft. Collins, Colo.	1000d		WHJB Greensburg, Pa.	1000	
KCRS Midland, Tex.	5000		WABT Tuskegee, Ala.	500d		WICC Bridgeport, Conn.	5000		WCAY Cayce, S.C.	500d	
KTSA San Antonio, Tex.	5000		KUBC Kenton, Ohio	5000		WPDQ Jacksonville, Fla.	5000		WATE Knoxville, Tenn.	5000	
WDEE Waterbury, Vt.	5000		WDBO Orlando, Fla.	5000		WQMG Cedar Rapids, Iowa	5000		WVUT Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000	
WSEA Harrisonburg, Va.	5000		WGAC Augusta, Ga.	5000		WQOM New Orleans, La.	1000d		WCAX Burlington, Vt.	5000	
KARI Blaine, Wash.	5000		KFXD Nampa, Idaho	5000		WFST Caribou, Maine	5000d		WNNR Beckley, W.Va.	1000	
WSAU Wausau, Wis.	5000		WILL Urbana, Ill.	5000d		WCAO Baltimore, Md.	5000		WTMJ Milwaukee, Wis.	5000	
			KSAC Manhattan, Kans.	5000		WLST Escanaba, Mich.	1000d				
560—535.4			WBIB Topeka, Kans.	5000		WTAC Flint, Mich.	1000		630—475.9		
CJDC Dawson Creek, B.C.	1000		WALO Alexandria, La.	5000		KGEZ KallsPELL, Mont.	2000		CFCO Chatham, Ont.	1000	
CHCM Marystown, Nfld., Can.	1kw		WTAG Worcester, Mass.	5000		WVCP Murphy, N.C.	5000		CKAR Huntsville, Ont.	1000	
CJKL Kirkland Lake, Ont.	5000		WELB Toledo, Miss.	1000		WSJS Winston-Salem, N.C.	5000		CHLT Sherbrooke, Que.	5000	
CFOS Owen Sound, Ont.	5000		KANA Anaconda, Mont.	1000		KSJB Jamestown, N.D.	5000		CFDY Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1000d	
CKCN Seven Isles, Que.	5000		WAGR Lambert, N.C.	500		WFRM Coudersport, Pa.	1000d		CJET Smith Falls, Ont.	1000	
WDOF Ootham, Ala.	5000		KWIN Ashland, Oreg.	1000		WAEI Mayaguez, P.R.	1000		CKRC Winnep, Man.	5000	
KYUM Yuma, Ariz.	1000		WHP Harrisonburg, Pa.	5000		WREC Memphis, Tenn.	5000		KCRO Kelowna, B.C.	1000	
KSFO San Fran., Calif.	5000		WKQJ San Juan, P.R.	5000		KROD El Paso, Tex.	5000		WAYU Albertville, Ala.	1000d	
KLZ Denver, Colo.	5000		KBH Hot Springs, S.Dak.	500d		KERB Kermit, Tex.	1000d		CHED Edmonton, Alta.	1000d	
WQAM Miami, Fla.	5000		WRKK Rockwood, Tenn.	1000d		KRTB Tyler, Tex.	1000		WJND Thomasville, Ala.	1000d	
WIND Chicago, Ill.	5000							KJBO Juneau, Alaska	1000		
WMIK Middleboro, Ky.	5000										
WGAN Portland, Maine	5000										
WFRB Frostburg, Md.	1000d										
WHYN Springfield, Mass.	1000										

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
KVMA	Magnolia, Ark.	1000d	WTPR	Paris, Tenn.	2500	KDAN	Eureka, Calif.	5000d	WKBU	Muskogee, Mich.	1000
KIDD	Monterey, Calif.	1000	KGNC	Amarillo, Tex.	1000d	KABC	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	KFUD	St. Louis, Mo.	5000d
KWHL	Denver, Colo.	5000	KURV	Edinburg, Tex.	250	WLBE	Leesburg, Fla.	5000	WKIX	Raleigh, N.C.	10000
WSAV	Washington, D.C.	5000	KIRO	Seattle, Wash.	50000d	WFUN	Miami Beach, Fla.	5000	WJW	Cleveland, Ohio	10000
WNEG	Toccoa, Ga.	5000	WDSM	Superior, Wis.	5000	WPFA	Pensacola, Fla.	1000d	WJAC	Johnstown, Pa.	10000
KIDO	Boise, Idaho	5000	720—416.4			WQXI	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	WEUU	Reading, Pa.	10000
WLAP	Lexington, Ky.	5000	WGN	Chicago, Ill.	50000	WGTA	Calif., Ga.	1000d	WABA	Aquafilla, P.R.	5000
KTIB	Thibodaux, La.	500d	730—410.7			KEST	Boise, Idaho	5000	WRAP	Norfolk, Va.	5000
WJMS	Ironwood, Mich.	1000	CJNR	Blind River, Ont.	1000	WRMS	Beardstown, Ill.	5000	KTAC	Tacoma, Wash.	1000
KWV	St. Paul, Minn.	5000	CFAC	Cambridge, Ont.	5000	KXXX	Colby, Kans.	5000d	860—348.6		
KGWV	Belgrade, Mont.	5000	CKDM	Yonkers, N.Y.	5000	WAKY	Louisville, Ky.	5000	CHAK	Inuvik, N.W.T.	1000
KOH	Reno, Nev.	5000	CKLG	No. Vancouver, B.C.	10000	WRUM	Rumford, Me.	1000d	CJBC	Toronto, Ont.	5000
KLEA	Livingston, N.Mex.	5000	WJMW	Athens, Ala.	1000	WSJC	Magee, Miss.	1000d	WHRT	Hartsville, Ala.	250d
WIRC	Hickory, N.C.	1000d	KFQD	Anchorage, Alaska	10000	KGHL	Billings, Mont.	5000	WAMI	Opp, Ala.	1000
WMFD	Wilmington, N.C.	1000	KSUD	W. Memphis, Ark.	250d	WNNW	Watertown, N.Y.	5000	KIFN	Phoenix, Ariz.	1000d
KWRO	Cocquille, Oreg.	5000d	WITG	Thomasville, Ga.	1000d	WLSV	Wellsville, N.Y.	1000d	KOSE	Okeechobee, Fla.	1000d
WEJL	Seranton, Pa.	500d	KLOE	Goodland, Kans.	1000d	WTNC	Thomasville, N.C.	1000d	KWRF	Warren, Ark.	250d
WPRO	Providence, R.I.	5000	WTRC	Madisonville, Ky.	500d	KWIL	Albany, Oreg.	1000	KTRB	Modesto, Calif.	1000
KGFX	Pierre, S.Dak.	250	WTBY	Aspen, Colo.	250d	WAEB	Allentown, Pa.	500	WOWW	Naugatuck, Conn.	250d
KMAC	San Antonio, Tex.	5000	KTRY	Bastrop, La.	250d	WPIC	Sharon, Pa.	1000d	WAZE	Clearwater, Fla.	500d
KSXZ	Salt Lake City, Utah	1000d	WABW	Covington, La.	250d	WEAN	Providence, R.I.	5000	WKCO	Cocoa, Fla.	1000
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KZUN	Opportunity, Wash.	500d	WACE	Chicopee, Mass.	5000d	WETB	Johnson City, Tenn.	1000d	WDMG	Douglas, Ga.	5000d
640—468.5			WKRE	Warrenton, Mo.	1000d	WMC	Memphis, Tenn.	5000	WRRJ	Marion, Ind.	250d
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WESC	Greenville, S.C.	10000d	KPCN	Grand Prairie, Tex.	5000	CFOB	St. Francis, Ont.	1000	WTEL	Philadelphia, Pa.	1000d
KSJK	Dallas, Texas	1000	KSVN	Ogden, Utah	1000d	CLK	W. William, Ont.	1000	WLBG	Laurens, S.C.	1000
670—447.5			WPIK	Alexandria, Va.	5000d	CJQB	Belleville, Ont.	1000	WIVK	Knoxville, Tenn.	1000d
WMAQ	Chicago, Ill.	50000	WMNA	Gretna, Va.	1000d	CKLW	Windsor, Ont.	50000	WMTS	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1000d
680—440.9			KULE	Ephrata, Wash.	1000d	CHRC	Quebec, Que.	10000	KFST	St. Stockton, Tenn.	250d
CHFA	Edmonton, Alta.	5000d	WXMT	Merrill, Wis.	1000d	CJAD	Montreal, Que.	10000	KPAN	Herford, Tex.	250d
CHLO	St. Thomas, Ont.	1000	740—405.2			VOWR	St. John's, N.F.	1000	KSFA	Macodoc, Tex.	1000d
CJOB	Winnipeg, Man.	10000	BXA	Edmonton, Alta.	50000	WHOS	Deatour, Ala.	1000d	KWNO	San Antonio, Tex.	5000
CKGB	Timmins, Ont.	10000	CBT	Toronto, Ont.	50000	WMGY	Montgomery, Ala.	1000d	KWHO	Salt Lake City, Utah	1000d
KNBR	San Fran., Calif.	50000	WBAM	Montgomery, Ala.	50000	KINY	Juneau, Alaska	5000	WEVA	Emporia, Va.	1000d
WFTN	St. Petersburg, Fla.	1000d	KUEQ	Phoenix, Ariz.	1000d	KAGH	Crossett, Ark.	250d	WOAY	Oak Hill, W.Va.	10000d
WCTF	Cortland, Ky.	1000d	KBIG	Avalon, Calif.	10000d	KVOM	Morrilton, Ark.	250d	WFOJ	Milwaukee, Wis.	250d
WCBM	Baltimore, Md.	10000	KBSS	San Francisco, Calif.	50000	KUZZ	Bakersfield, Calif.	250d	870—344.6		
WNAC	Boston, Mass.	50000	KSSS	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1000	KDAD	Weed, Calif.	1000d	KIEN	Glendale, Calif.	250d
WDBC	Escanaba, Mich.	10000	WFSG	Boca Raton, Fla.	1000d	KBRN	Brighton, Conn.	5000	KAIM	Kalmuk, Hawaii	5000
KFEQ	St. Joseph, Mo.	5000	WKMK	Blountstown, Fla.	1000d	WLAD	Danbury, Conn.	250d	WWL	New Orleans, La.	50000
WNR	Blinhampton, N.Y.	5000	WKIS	Orlando, Fla.	5000	WSUJ	Suwanee, Fla.	1000d	WKAR	E. Lansing, Mich.	5000d
WRVM	Rochester, N.Y.	2500	KYME	Boise, Idaho	500d	WJAT	Swainsboro, Ga.	10000	WHCU	Ithaca, N.Y.	1000d
WPT	Raleigh, N.C.	5000	WVLN	Olemiss, Miss.	250d	KXIC	Iowa City, Iowa	10000	WGTL	Kannapolis, N.C.	1000d
WSR	Butte, Pa.	250d	KBOE	Oskaloosa, Iowa	5000	WBOK	New Orleans, La.	1000d	WHOA	San Juan, P.R.	5000
WAPA	San Juan, P.Rico	10000	WNOP	Newport, Ky.	1000d	WCCM	Lawrence, Mass.	1000d	KJIM	Ft. Worth, Tex.	250d
WMP	Memphis, Tenn.	10000	WTFD	Cambridge, Mass.	250d	WVAL	Sauk Rapids, Minn.	5000	WFO	Farmville, Va.	1000d
KENS	San Antonio, Tex.	50000	KPB	Carlsbad, N.Mex.	1000d	KREI	Farmington, Mo.	1000d	880—340.7		
KOMW	Onak, Wash.	1000d	WGS	Huntington, N.Y.	5000d	KDBM	Dillon, Mont.	1000d	WCBS	New York, N.Y.	50000
WGAW	Charleston, W.Va.	10000	WMBL	Morehead City, N.C.	1000d	WKDN	Camden, N.J.	1000d	WRRZ	Clinton, N.C.	1000d
690—434.5			WPAQ	Mount Airy, N.C.	10000d	KJEN	Ohio City, Okla.	250d	WRFO	Worthington, Ohio	5000d
CBF	Vancouver, B.C.	10000	KRMG	Tulsa, Okla.	50000	WCHA	Chambersburg, Pa.	1000d	890—336.9		
CBU	Montreal, Que.	50000	WVCH	Chester, Pa.	1000d	WDSC	Dillon, S.C.	1000d	WLS	Chicago, Ill.	50000
WYOK	Birmingham, Ala.	50000d	WIAG	San Juan, P.Rico	10000	WEAB	Greer, S.C.	250d	WHNC	Henderson, N.C.	1000d
KVNA	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1000	WIRJ	Humbolt, Tenn.	250d	WDEH	Sweetwater, Tenn.	1000d	KBYE	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1000d
KEYT	Tucson, Ariz.	250d	WJIG	Tullahoma, Tenn.	250d	KBUH	Brigham City, Utah	250d	900—333.1		
KBBA	Benton, Ark.	5000	KTRH	Houston, Tex.	50000	WVSV	Greer, Va.	5000d	CKTS	Sherbrooke, Que.	1000
KAPI	Pueblo, Colo.	5000	KCMC	Texarkana, Tex.	1000	WKEE	Huntington, W.Va.	1000d	CHML	Hamilton, Ont.	5000
WABS	Ansonia, Conn.	5000	WBCI	Williamsburg, Va.	500d	WDXU	Waupaca, Wis.	1000d	CHNO	Sudbury, Ont.	10000
WAFE	Jacksonville, Fla.	2500d	750—399.8			810—370.2		CJBR	Rimouski, Que.	10000	
KULA	Honolulu, Hawaii	10000	WSB	Atlanta, Ga.	50000	KGO	San Francisco, Calif.	50000	CJIL	St. Jerome, Que.	1000
KBLI	Blackfoot, Idaho	1000d	WBMD	Baltimore, Md.	10000	WGO	Indianapolis, Ind.	250d	CJVI	Victoria, B.C.	10000
KGGF	Coffeyville, Kans.	10000	KMMJ	Grand Island, Neb.	10000d	WBAW	Annapolis, Md.	250d	CKBI	Prince Albert, Sask.	10000
WTX	New Orleans, La.	5000	WHBB	Portsmouth, N.H.	1000d	KCMO	Kansas City, Mo.	5000	WTV	Fort Worth, Ala.	1000d
KTRC	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000	KSED	Durant, Okla.	250d	WYBC	N. Wilkesboro, N.C.	5000	WGOK	Mobile, Ala.	1000d
KSTI	St. Louis, Mo.	1000d	KXL	Portland, Oreg.	50000	WCEC	Rocky Mount, N.C.	1000d	WZDK	Ozark, Ala.	1000d
KMYR	Terraville, Nebr.	5000	WPDX	Clarksburg, W.Va.	1000d	WEDO	McKeesport, Pa.	1000d	KPRB	Fairbanks, Alaska	1000d
KRCO	Prineville, Oreg.	1000d	760—394.5			WKVM	San Juan, P.R.	25000	KBOZ	Harrison, Ark.	1000d
WXUR	Medla, Pa.	500	KGU	Honolulu, Hawaii	10000	820—365.6		KHBF	Fresno, Calif.	1000d	
KUSD	Vermillion, S.Dak.	1000d	KJR	Detroit, Mich.	50000	WAIT	Chicago, Ill.	5000d	KGRB	Wheeler, Kan.	250d
KHEY	El Paso, Tex.	1000d	WCPS	Tarboro, N.C.	1000d	WDSU	Columbus, Ohio	5000d	WJWL	Georgetown, Del.	5000d
KPET	Lamesa, Tex.	250	WORA	Mayaguez, P.R.	5000	WFAA	Dallas, Tex.	5000	WSWN	Belle Glade, Fla.	1000d
KZEY	Tyler, Tex.	250d	770—389.4			WBP	Ft. Worth, Tex.	50000	WMOP	Ocala, Fla.	1000d
WCYB	Bristol, Va.	10000d	KUD	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000d	830—361.2		WCGA	Calhoun, Ga.	1000d	
WINT	Warsaw, Va.	250d	WCAL	Northfield, Minn.	5000d	KIKI	Honolulu, Hawaii	250	WCYR	Macon, Ga.	250d
WELO	Fisher, W.Va.	500d	WEW	St. Louis, Mo.	1000d	WCCO	Minneapolis, Minn.	50000	WEAS	Savannah, Ga.	5000d
700—428.3			KOB	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	50000	KBOA	Kennett, Mo.	1000d	KTEE	Idaho Falls, Ida.	1000d
WLW	Cincinnati, Ohio	50000	WABC	New York, N.Y.	10000	WNVC	New York, N.Y.	1000	KSR	Wichita, Kan.	250d
710—422.3			KXA	Seattle, Wash.	1000d	840—356.9		WKYW	Louisville, Ky.	1000d	
CJSP	Leamington, Ont.	1000d	780—384.4			WTUF	Mobile, Ala.	1000d	WLSI	Pikeville, Ky.	5000d
CFRG	Gravelbourg, Sask.	5000d	WBBM	Chicago, Ill.	50000	WRYM	New Britain, Conn.	1000d	KREH	Oakdale, La.	250d
CKMT	Ville Marie, Que.	10000	WJAG	Norfolk, Neb.	1000d	WHAS	Louisville, Ky.	50000	WCME	Brunswick, Maine	1000d
WKRG	Mobile, Ala.	5000	WCKB	Dunn, N.C.	1000d	WSPD	Stroudsburg, Pa.	250d	WATC	Gaylord, Mich.	1000d
KMPC	Los Angeles, Calif.	50000	WBBO	Forest City, N.C.	1000d	850—352.7		KTIS	Minneapolis, Minn.	1000d	
KBTR	Denver, Colo.	5000	KSPI	Stillwater, Okla.	250d	CKVL	Verdun, Que.	50000	WDDT	Greenville, Miss.	1000d
WGBS	Miami, Fla.	50000	WAVA	Arlington, Va.	1000d	CKRD	Red Deer, Alta.	10000	KRAL	Fulton, Mo.	1000d
WRDM	Rome, Ga.	10000	790—379.5			CJJC	Langley Prairie, B.C.	10000	KJSK	Columbus, Nebr.	1000d
KEEL	Shreveport, La.	50000	CFCW	Camrose, Alta.	10k	CJJC	Langley Prairie, B.C.	10000	WOTW	Nashua, N.H.	1000d
WHB	Kansas City, Mo.	10000	CKMR	Newcastle, N.B.	1000	CJJC	Langley Prairie, B.C.	10000	WBRY	Boonville, N.Y.	1000d
KNT	New York, N.Y.	5000	CBH	Halifax, N.S.	100						

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
KMCO	Conros, Tex.	5000	WETO	Gadsden, Ala.	10000	CHNS	Hallfax, N.S.	10000	WRIP	Rossville, Ga.	5000
FLFD	Floydada, Tex.	2500	KTKN	Kenai, Alaska	10000	CKWS	Kingston, Ont.	5000	KUPI	Idaho Falls, Idaho	10000
KCLW	Hamilton, Tex.	5000	KAPR	Douglas, Ariz.	10000	WBRC	Birmingham, Ala.	5000	KSGM	Chester, Ill.	500
WODY	Basin, Tex.	5000	KFGT	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1000	WMOZ	Mobile, Ala.	1000	WITY	Danville, Ill.	1000
WAFB	Staunton, Va.	10000	KHJ	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	WCVQ	Kodiak, Alaska	250	KREB	Shreveport, La.	50000
WUEN	Wenatchee, Wash.	10000	KNLP	Paradise, Calif.	5000	KOOL	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000	WCAP	Lowell, Mass.	10000
KATK	Antigo, Wis.	2500	KIUR	Durango, Colo.	5000	KAVR	Apple Valley, Calif.	50000	WDMC	Otsego, Mich.	500
910-329.5			WKSJ	Milford, Del.	5000	KNEZ	Lompoc, Calif.	500	WFBC	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000
CJDU	Drumheller, Alta.	5000	WHAN	Haines City, Fla.	1000	KABI	Oakland, Calif.	5000	WFLI	New York, Conn.	5000
CKLY	Lindsay, Ont.	1000	WJAX	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000	WGRD	Lake City, Fla.	5000	KMBC	Kansas City, Mo.	5000
CFJC	Kamloops, B.C.	10000	WKXJ	St. Johns, Fla.	5000	WJCM	Sebring, Fla.	10000	KLYQ	Hamilton, Mont.	10000
CHRL	Roberval, Que.	1000	WNGR	Bainbridge, Ga.	5000	WJAZ	Albany, Ga.	5000	KLVF	Fallon, Nev.	50000
WDVC	Dadeville, Ala.	5000	WGTA	Summerville, Ga.	5000	WRFC	Athens, Ga.	5000	KICA	Clovis, N. Mex.	1000
KPHO	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000	KSEI	Pocatello, Idaho	5000	KSRA	Salmon, Idaho	10000	KMIN	Grants, N. Mex.	1000
KLCN	Kiddeville, Ark.	50000	WTAD	Quincy, Ill.	1000	WDLM	E. Moline, Ill.	1000	WTRY	Troy, N.Y.	5000
KAMH	Camden, Ark.	1000	WKCT	Bowling Green, Ky.	1000	WBSB	South Bend, Ind.	1000	WKLW	Win.-Salem, N.C.	50000
KDED	El Cajon, Calif.	1000	WFMO	Frederick, Md.	5000	WPRP	Prestonsburg, Ky.	5000	WONE	Dayton, Ohio	5000
KDEB	Dakland, Calif.	1000	WREB	Holyoke, Mass.	5000	KROF	Abbeville, La.	10000	WILK	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5000
KDKR	Oxnard, Calif.	10000	WBCK	Battle Creek, Mich.	5000	KMAA	Shenandoah, Iowa	5000	WAZS	Summerville, S.C.	5000
KPDF	Nr. Denver, Colo.	5000	KKIN	Altkin, Minn.	10000	WFGM	Fitchburg, Mass.	1000	WRBI	Winnboro, S.C.	5000
WHAY	New Britain, Conn.	5000	WLSJ	Jackson, Miss.	5000	WHAK	Rogers City, Mich.	5000	KDSJ	Deadwood, S.Dak.	1000
WPLA	Plant City, Fla.	10000	WKOC	Popebluff, Mo.	1000	KLTF	Little Falls, Minn.	5000	WSIX	Nashville, Tenn.	5000
WGAF	Valdosta, Ga.	5000	KOFI	Kalispell, Mont.	50000	WAGG	Grape Arrows, Miss.	1000	KSCC	Richfield, Utah	5000
KBGN	Caldwell, Ida.	10000	KDGA	Ogallala, Nebr.	5000	KFVS	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	5000	WFHB	Bristol, Va.	5000
WAID	Lawrenceville, Ill.	5000	WNNH	Rochester, N.H.	50000	KNEB	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	1000	WMEK	Chase City, Va.	5000
WSUI	Iowa City, Iowa	5000	WPAT	Paterson, N.J.	5000	KWYK	Farlington, N.Mex.	1000	KUTI	Yakima, Wash.	5000
WBCS	Baton Rouge, La.	1000	WBEY	Buffalo, N.Y.	10000	WEAV	Plattsburg, N.Y.	5000	WHAW	Weston, W.Va.	10000
WABI	Bangor, Maine	5000	WIZR	Wilmington, N.Y.	5000	WAAK	Dallas, N.C.	10000	WCUB	Manitowoc, Wis.	10000
WDFD	Flint, Mich.	5000	WSOC	Charlotte, N.C.	5000	WFTC	Kinston, N.C.	5000	WPRE	Prairie du Chien, Wis.	1000
WCDC	Meridian, Miss.	5000	WTOY	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1000	WSTW	Wooster, Ohio	1000	990-302.8		
KOYN	Billings, Mont.	10000	KAGI	Grants Pass, Oreg.	5000	KGWA	End, Okla.	1000	CBW	Winnipeg, Man.	50000
KYSS	Missoula, Mont.	10000	WCNR	Bloomsburg, Pa.	10000	KLAD	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	5000	CBY	Corner Brook, Nfld.	10000
KBIM	Roswell, N.Mex.	50000	KSDN	Aberdeen, S.D.	1000	WHYL	Carlsile, Pa.	5000	WEIS	Center, Ala.	250
WLAS	Jacksonville, N.C.	50000	WSKY	Warrenton, Tenn.	5000	WADP	Kane, Pa.	10000	WWWF	Fayette, Ala.	10000
KCJB	Minot, N.Dak.	1000	KDET	Center, Tex.	10000	WATS	Sayre, Pa.	1000	WTCB	Floaton, Ala.	5000
WFBC	Middleton, Ohio	1000	KITE	San Antonio, Tex.	5000	WBEU	Beaufort, S.C.	1000	KTKT	Tucson, Ariz.	10000
KGFB	Miami, Okla.	1000	KENY	Bellingham, Ferndale, Wash.	10000	WBMC	McMinnville, Tenn.	5000	KKIS	Ittsburg, Calif.	5000
KURY	Brookings, Oreg.	10000	WSAZ	Huntington, W.Va.	5000	KIMP	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	5000	WCAZ	Santa Barbara, Calif.	10000
WAVL	Apollo, Pa.	10000	KROE	Sheridan, Wyo.	10000	KOVO	Provo, Utah	5000	KLIB	Denver, Colo.	10000
WGBI	Seranton, Pa.	1000	WLBL	Auburndale, Wis.	5000	WDBJ	Roanoke, Va.	5000	WBZY	Torrington, Conn.	10000
WSBA	York, Pa.	5000	940-319.0			KALE	Richland, Wash.	1000	WFAB	Miami, Fla.	5000
WPRP	Ponce, P.R.	5000	CBM	Montreal, Que.	50000	WTCH	Shawano, Wis.	1000	WHOO	Orlando, Fla.	10000
WNGC	North Charleston, S.C.	5000	CJGX	Yorkton, Sask.	10000	970-309.1		WDWD	Dawson, Ga.	10000	
WDBD	Spartanburg, S.C.	50000	CJJB	Vernon, B.C.	1000	CKCH	Hull, Que.	5000	WGML	Hinesville, Ga.	2500
WJCV	Johnson City, Tenn.	5000	KOBY	Tucson, Ariz.	250	WERH	Hamilton, Ala.	5000	KTRG	Honolulu, Hawaii	10000
WEPG	S. Pittsburgh, Tenn.	5000	KFRE	Fresno, Calif.	5000	WTFB	Troy, Ala.	5000	WITZ	Jasper, Ind.	1000
KNAF	Fredericksburg, Tex.	10000	WINZ	Miami, Fla.	50000	KNEA	Jonesboro, Ark.	10000	KAYL	Storm Lake, Iowa	2500
KRIO	McAllen, Tex.	5000	WMAC	Macon, Ga.	50000	KBIS	San Angelo, Tex.	5000	KRSL	Russell, Kans.	2500
KRRV	Sherman, Tex.	1000	KAHU	Walupah, Hawaii	50000	KCHV	Coachella, Calif.	5000	WJMR	New Orleans, La.	2500
KALL	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	WMIX	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	5000	KBEE	Modesto, Calif.	1000	KRIH	Rayville, La.	2500
WRRJ	White River Junction, Vermont	10000	KIOA	Des Moines, Iowa	10000	KFEL	Pueblo, Colo.	10000	WCRM	Clare, Mich.	2500
WRNL	Richmond, Va.	5000	WYLD	New Orleans, La.	1000	WFLA	Tampa, Fla.	5000	WABO	Waynesboro, Miss.	2500
WHYE	Roanoke, Va.	10000	WJOR	South Haven, Mich.	1000	WIIA	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	KRMD	Monett, Mo.	2500
KORD	Pasco, Wash.	10000	KSWM	Aurora, Mo.	5000	WVOP	Valdalla, Ga.	5000	KSPV	Artesia, Mex.	1000
KIXI	Seattle, Wash.	1000	KVSH	Valentine, Nebr.	5000	KRBC	Hilo, Hawaii	1000	WEEB	Southern Pines, N.C.	5000
KIXV	Vancouver, Wash.	1000	KNTV	Fort Valley, N.C.	1000	KRBT	Ruidoso, N.Mex.	1000	WJEH	Gallipolis, Ohio	1000
WHSN	Hayward, Wis.	5000	KGRL	Bend, Oreg.	1000	WMAY	Springfield, Ill.	1000	WITG	Massillon, Ohio	2500
WDDR	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	10000	WESA	Charlottesville, Pa.	2500	WAVE	Louisville, Ky.	5000	KRKT	Albany, Oreg.	2500
920-325.9			WGRP	Greenville, Pa.	10000	KSYL	Alexandria, La.	1000	WIBG	Philadelphia, Pa.	50000
CFRY	Portage La Prairie, Man.	10000	WIPR	San Juan, P.R.	10000	WCSH	Portland, Maine	5000	WVSC	Somersel, Pa.	2500
CJCH	Hallifax, N.S.	10000	KIXZ	Amarillo, Tex.	10000	WAND	Aberdeen, Md.	5000	WPRM	Waynesburg, P.R.	10000
CJCV	Woodstock, N.B.	10000	KTON	Baton, Tex.	5000	WESD	Sakersville, Miss.	5000	WLVW	Providence, R.I.	50000
CKCY	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	10000	KATV	Yonkers, N.Y.	1000	WJAN	Ishpeming, Mich.	5000	WAKN	Aiken, S.C.	10000
CKNX	Wingham, Ont.	2500	WNRG	Grundy, Va.	5000	WKHM	Jackson, Mich.	10000	WNOX	Knoxville, Tenn.	10000
WCTA	Adulasia, Ala.	5000	950-315.6			KQAK	Austin, Minn.	5000	KWAM	Memphis, Tenn.	10000
WWWR	Russellville, Ala.	10000	CKNB	Campbellton, N.B.	10000	KDDK	Billings, Mont.	5000	KTRM	Beaumont, Tex.	1000
KARK	Little Rock, Ark.	5000	CKBB	Barrie, Ont.	10000	KILT	No. Platte, Nebr.	5000	KAML	Kenedy, Tex.	1000
KDES	Palm Springs, Calif.	10000	WRMA	Montgomery, Ala.	10000	KVEG	Las Vegas, Nev.	5000	WKNL	Wichita Falls, Tex.	1000
KVEC	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1000	KKJK	Forrest City, Ark.	5000	WJZZ	Newark, N.J.	5000	KDYI	Tooele, Utah	1000
KVSC	Ord, Junction, Colo.	5000	KKFK	Ft. Smith, Ark.	1000	WCHN	Northwick, N.Y.	5000	WNRV	Narrows, Va.	1000
KLMR	Lamar, Colo.	1000	WRAH	Haystack, Calif.	10000	WRCS	Ashoke, N.C.	1000	WANT	Richmond, Va.	10000
WNEG	Eau Gallie, Fla.	1000	KIMN	Denver, Colo.	5000	WWIT	Canton, N.C.	10000	WKLJ	Sparta, Wis.	250
WGST	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	WNUF	Ft. Walton Sch., Fla.	10000	WDAY	Fargo, N.Dak.	5000	1000-299.8		
WVOH	Hazelhurst, Ga.	5000	WLOF	Orlando, Fla.	5000	WRED	Ashtabula, Ohio	10000	CKBW	Bridgewater, N.S.	10000
WGNU	Granite City, Ill.	5000	WGTA	Summerville, Ga.	5000	WATH	Athens, Ohio	5000	WCFL	Chicago, Ill.	50000
WMDK	Metropolis, Ill.	10000	WGOV	Valdosta, Ga.	5000	KAKC	Krusa, Okla.	5000	KTDK	Okl. City, Okla.	5000
WBAW	W. Lafayette, Ind.	5000	KBOI	Boise, Idaho	5000	KOIT	Portland, Oreg.	5000	KSTA	Coleman, Tex.	2500
KFNH	Council Bluffs, Ia.	5000	KLER	Gretno, Idaho	1000	WWSW	Pittsburg, Mo.	5000	KGRI	Henderson, Tex.	2500
WTCW	Whitesburg, Ky.	1000	WAAF	Chicago, Ill.	10000	WJMX	Florence, S.C.	5000	WHWB	Rutland, Vt.	10000
WBOX	Bozulus, La.	10000	WXLW	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000	KASE	Austin, Tex.	10000	WBNB	Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands	10000
KTDC	Jonesboro, La.	10000	KOEL	Owelsin, Iowa	1000	KNOK	Ft. Worth, Tex.	10000	KOMO	Seattle, Wash.	50000
WPTX	Lexington Pk., Md.	5000	KJRG	Newton, Kans.	5000	WIVI	Christiansted, V.I.	10000	1010-296.9		
WMPL	Hancock, Mich.	10000	WBLV	Barbourville, Ky.	10000	WYBP	Waynesboro, Va.	5000	CBX	Calgary, Alta.	50000
KDHL	Faribault, Minn.	1000	WAGM	Presque Isle, Maine	5000	KREM	Spokane, Wash.	5000	CFRB	Toronto, Ont.	50000
KWAD	Wadena, Minn.	1000	WORL	London, Mass.	5000	WVVO	Pineville, W.Va.	10000	CKAC	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000
KRAN	Las Vegas, Nev.	1000	KLER	Gretno, Mich.	5000	WHA	Madison, Wis.	5000	KVNC	Winslow, Ariz.	1000
KOLO	Reno, Nev.	1000	KRSI	St. Louis Park, Minn.	10000	WGLS	Superior, Wis.	5000	KLRA	Little Rock, Ark.	10000
KQEO	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1000	WBKH	Hattiesburg, Miss.	5000	980-305.9		KCHJ	Delano, Calif.	5000	
WTTM	Trenton, N.J.	1000	KLJK	Jefferson City, Mo.	5000	CKNW	New Westminster, Brit. Columbia	10000	KCHJ	Palm Springs, Calif.	1000
WKRT	Cortland, N.Y.	1000	WBLR	Moncks Corner, N.C.	5000	CFPL	London, Ont.	5000	KSAY	San Fran., Calif.	10000
WGHQ	Kingston, N.Y.	5000	CLHS	Lordsburg, N. Mex.	10000	CKGM	Montreal, Que.	10000	WCZO	Crestview, Fla.	10000
WIRD	Lake Placid, N.Y.	5000	WBBF	Rochester, N.Y.	1000	CBV	Quebec, Que.	5000	WRZU	Jacksonville Beach, Fla.	10000
WBBB	Burling, N.C.	5000	WQST	Winston, N.C.	5000	CHEX	Peterboro, Ont.	5000	WINQ	Tampa, Fla.	50000
WNNI	Columbus, Ohio	5000	WNET	Greensboro, N.C.	5000	CKRM	Regina, Sask.	10000	WGUN	Decatur, Ga.	50000
KGAL	Lebanon, Oreg.	1000	KYES	Roseburg, Oreg.	10000	WKLF	Clanton, Ala.	10000	KATN	Baise, Idaho	10000
WKVA	Leawinstown, Pa.	1000	WNCC	Barnesboro, Pa.	5000	WLLB	Big Delta, Alaska	1000	WCSI	Columbus, Ind.	5000
WJAR	Providence, R.I.	5000	WPEN	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000	KINS	Eureka, Calif.	5000	KSMN	Mason City, Iowa	10000
WTND	Orangeburg, S.C.	10000	WSPA	Spartanburg, S.C.	5000	KEAP	Fresno, Calif.	5000	KIND	Independence, Kans.	2500
KEZU	Rapid City, S.Dak.	10000	KWAT	Watertown, S.Dak.	10000	KCTY	Salina, Calif.	10000	KOLA	DeRidder, La.	10000
WLIV	Livinston, Tenn.	10000	WAGG	Franklin, Tenn.	10000	WGLN	GreenwoodSprgs., Colo				

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WSSO	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1000	KRDD	Colo. Springs, Colo.	250	WONE	Elkins, N. Va.	1000	WGDJ	Edenton, N.C.	1000d
WSSY	Starville, Miss.	250	KDGD	Del Rio, Colo.	1000	WOMT	Manitowoc, Wis.	1000d	WDDK	Cleveland, Ohio	5000
WAZF	Yazoo City, Miss.	250	KSLV	Monte Vista, Colo.	1000	WIBU	Poyntette, Wis.	1000d	WNPT	Portsmouth, Ohio	5000
KODE	Joplin, Mo.	1000	KCRT	Trinidad, Colo.	250	WGBT	Rhineland, Wis.	1000	KWSH	Wewoka-Seminole, Okla.	1000
KLWT	Lebanon, Mo.	1000	WWCO	Waterbury, Conn.	1000	WJMC	Rice Lake, Wis.	1000	KMCM	McMinnville, Ore.	1000
KNCM	Moherly, Mo.	1000	WBGC	Chupley, Fla.	250	KFCB	Cheney, Wyo.	1000	WYCN	Erle, Pa.	1000
KBMN	Bozeman, Mont.	1000d	WLCO	Eustis, Fla.	250	KLUK	Evansville, Wyo.	1000	WFBP	Phillipsburg, Pa.	5000d
KXLD	Lewiston, Mont.	1000	WINK	Fort Myers, Fla.	250	KASL	Newcastle, Wyo.	1000	WISO	Ponca, P.R.	1000
KLBB	Libby, Mont.	1000	WMMB	Hartsville, Fla.	1000	KALB	Raevs, Wyo.	1000	WUUU	Greenville, S.C.	5000d
KTNC	Fall City, Nebr.	100	WFBY	St. Augustine, Fla.	1000	KTHE	The Thermopolis, Wyo.	1000	WJOT	Lake City, S.C.	1000d
KHAS	Hastings, Nebr.	250	WBUN	Fitzgerald, Ga.	250	1250—239.9			KWYR	Winnier, S.Dak.	5000d
KELY	Ely, Nev.	250	WDBH	Gainesville, Ga.	1000	CHWO	Oakville, Ont.	1000	WNOD	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1000d
KLAS	Las Vegas, Nev.	250	WLAG	LaGrange, Ga.	1000	CKBL	Matane, Que.	5000	WGMH	Church Hill, Tenn.	1000d
KDOT	Reno, Nev.	250	WBML	Macon, Ga.	1000	CKOM	Saskatoon, Sask.	1000d	WDLN	Dickson, Tenn.	1000d
WMOU	Clarin, N.H.	1000d	WWNS	Statesboro, Ga.	1000	WZOB	Ft. Payne, Ala.	1000d	WCKN	Jamasset, Tenn.	1000d
WTSV	Claremont, N.H.	1000	WPAX	Thomasville, Ga.	1000	WETU	Wetumpka, Ala.	5000d	KPSD	Falfurrias, Tex.	500d
WMC	Wilford, N.J.	1000	WTTA	Thomas, Ga.	250	KAKA	Wickenburg, Ariz.	500d	KWFR	San Angelo, Tex.	1000d
KALB	Alamogordo, N.Mex.	250	KVEI	Kailua, Hawaii	250	KWCX	Willcox, Ariz.	1000d	KTUE	Tulla, Tex.	1000d
KOTS	Deming, N.Mex.	250	KLNI	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	250	KFAJ	Fayetteville, Ark.	1000d	KTAE	Taylor, Tex.	1000d
KYVA	Gallup, N.Mex.	250	KFLT	Mountain Home, Idaho	250	KAJI	Little Rock, Ark.	1000d	WCHV	Charlottesville, Va.	5000
KFUN	Las Vegas, N.Mex.	250	KWIK	Pocatello, Idaho	250	KHOT	Madera, Calif.	500d	WBCR	Christiansburg, Va.	1000d
KRSY	Roswell, N.Mex.	250	WCRW	Chicago, Ill.	1000d	KTMS	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1000d	KWFO	Moses Lake, Wash.	1000d
WNIA	Cheektowaga, N.Y.	250	WEDC	Chicago, Ill.	1000d	KDHI	Twenty-Nine Palms, Calif.	1000d	WVYW	Grafton, W.Va.	500d
WENY	Elmira, N.Y.	1000	WBSB	Chicago, Ill.	1000	KMSL	Ukiah, Calif.	500d	WBSB	Black River Falls, Wis.	1000d
WQIC	Hudson, N.Y.	250	WBSQ	Chicago, Ill.	250	KICM	Golden, Colo.	1000d	WEKZ	Monroe, Wis.	1000d
WLFH	Little Falls, N.Y.	250	WTAX	Springfield, Ill.	1000	WNER	Live Oak, Fla.	1000d	KPOW	Powell, Wyo.	5000
WFA5	White Plains, N.Y.	1000	WSDR	Sterling, Ill.	5000d	WRIM	Pahokee, Fla.	500d	1270—236.1		
WSKY	Asheville, N.C.	1000	WHBU	Anderson, Ind.	1000d	WDAE	Tampa, Fla.	5000	WTJ	Medicine Hat, Alta.	1000d
WFAI	Fayetteville, N.C.	1000d	KDEC	Decorah, Iowa	250	WLYB	Albany, Ga.	1000d	CHWK	Chillicothe, B.C.	1000d
WFMR	High Point, N.C.	1000d	KWLC	Decorah, Iowa	250	WYZT	Streator, Ill.	500d	CJCB	Sydney, N.S.	5000
WISQ	Kinston, N.C.	1000d	KBIZ	Ottumwa, Iowa	1000	WGL	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1000	CFGT	St. Joseph d'Alma, Quebec	1000
WNNK	Newton, N.C.	250	KBID	Spencer, Iowa	1000	WBR	Princeton, Ind.	500d	WGSV	Guntersville, Ala.	1000d
WCBT	Roanoke, N.C.	250	KIFD	Gard City, Kans.	1000	KFCU	Cedar Falls, Iowa	5000	WSIM	Pritchard, Ala.	1000d
KDIX	Dickinson, N.Dak.	250	KAKE	Wichita, Kans.	250	WREN	Topeka, Kans.	5000	KBYR	Anchorage, Alaska	1000
WCPO	Cincinnati, Ohio	250	WINN	Louisville, Ky.	250	WNLV	Nicholasville, Ky.	500	KADL	Pine Bluff, Ark.	5000d
WCOL	Columbus, Ohio	250	WFTM	Maysville, Ky.	1000	WGUY	Bangor, Maine	5000d	KOCU	Tulare, Calif.	5000d
WIRO	Ironton, Ohio	250	WPKE	Pikeville, Ky.	1000d	WABC	Baltimore, Md.	1000d	WNOG	Naples, Fla.	500d
WTOL	Toledo, Ohio	1000d	WSFC	Somerset, Ky.	1000	WBCB	Bay City, Mich.	1000d	WHYI	Orlando, Fla.	5000d
KADA	N. Ada, Okla.	250	KASO	Minden, La.	250	KOTE	Fergus Falls, Minn.	1000d	WTAL	Tallahassee, Fla.	5000
WBZZ	Broken Arrow, Okla.	250	KANE	New Iberia, La.	1000	KCUC	Red Wing, Minn.	1000d	WKRW	Charlottesville, Ga.	5000
KIAL	Astoria, Oreg.	250	WCLO	Clarksburg, Md.	1000	WHNY	McComb, Miss.	5000	WGBA	Columbus, Ga.	5000d
KRNS	Burns, Oreg.	250	WCEM	Cambridge, Md.	1000	KBTC	Houston, Mo.	500d	WJBC	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000
KOOS	Coos Bay, Oreg.	250	WWEJ	Hagerstown, Md.	1000	WKBR	Manchester, N.H.	5000	KNHI	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000
KGRO	Gresham, Oreg.	1000	WHAI	Greenfield, Mass.	1000	WMTS	Morris, N.J.	1000d	KTFI	Twin Falls, Idaho	5000
KYJC	Medford, Oreg.	1000	WOCB	W. Yarmouth, Mass.	1000	WIPS	Ticonderoga, N.Y.	1000d	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1000d
KGIK	Keokuk, Oreg.	250	WATT	Cadillac, Mich.	250	WFAG	Farmville, N.C.	500d	WHBF	Rock Island, Ill.	5000
KTDO	Toledo, Oreg.	250	WBCY	Chesapeake, Mich.	1000	WBRM	Marion, N.C.	1000d	WCMR	Elkhart, Ind.	5000
WBVP	Beaver Falls, Pa.	1000	WJPD	Johnstown, Mich.	1000d	WCHO	Washington Court House, Ohio	500d	WWCA	Gary, Ind.	1000
WEEX	Easton, Pa.	250	WJIM	Lansing, Mich.	1000d	KQEN	Roseburg, Oreg.	5000d	WORX	Madison, Ind.	1000d
WKBD	Harrisburg, Pa.	1000	WVFG	Hibbing, Minn.	1000	WLEM	Emporium, Pa.	1000d	KSCB	Liberal, Kans.	1000d
WCRO	Johnstown, Pa.	1000	WJON	St. Cloud, Minn.	1000	WPEL	Philadelphia, Pa.	1000d	WFUL	Fulton, Ky.	1000d
WBTP	Lock Haven, Pa.	250	WMPA	Aberdeen, Miss.	250	WRYT	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5000	KVCL	Winfield, La.	1000d
WTVT	Titusville, Pa.	500d	WGRM	Greenwood, Miss.	250	WNOW	York, Pa.	1000d	WSPR	Springfield, Mass.	5000
WNRK	Newton, Pa.	1000	WGCM	Gulport, Miss.	250	WTMA	Charleston, S.C.	5000	WXYZ	Detroit, Mich.	5000
WERI	Westerly, R.I.	1000	WMS	Natchez, Miss.	250	WCKM	Winnboro, S.C.	5000	KWEB	Rochester, Minn.	5000
WAIM	Anderson, S.C.	1000	KFMO	Ft. River, Mo.	250	WKBL	Covington, Tenn.	1000d	WYOM	Ioka, Miss.	1000d
WNOK	Columbia, S.C.	1000d	KWOS	Jefferson City, Mo.	1000d	WNTT	Tazewell, Tenn.	500d	WVSN	Louisville, Miss.	1000d
WOLS	Florence, S.C.	1000	KODE	Joplin, Mo.	1000d	KFTY	Paris, Tex.	500d	KUSM	St. Joseph, Mo.	1000d
KISD	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1000d	KNEM	Nevada, Mo.	250	KUKA	San Antonio, Tex.	500d	WTBS	Sparks, Nev.	1000d
WAKI	McMinnville, Tenn.	1000	KBMY	Billings, Mont.	1000	KTFD	Seminole, Tex.	1000d	KWBN	Dover, N.H.	5000
KSIX	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1000	KLTZ	Glasgow, Mont.	250	KANN	Oden, Utah	1000d	KRAC	Alamogordo, N.Mex.	1000d
KDLK	Del Rio, Tex.	1000	KBLI	Helena, Mont.	250	KVEL	Vernal, Utah	5000d	WHLN	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	5000d
KNUZ	Houston, Tex.	1000	KOD	North Platte, Nebr.	1000	WDVA	Danville, Va.	5000	WDLA	Walton, N.Y.	1000d
KERV	Kerrville, Tex.	250	KELK	Elko, Nev.	1000	WYSR	Franklin, Va.	1000d	WCGC	Greenville, N.C.	5000d
KLVT	Levelland, Tex.	250	KSNJ	Bridgeport, N.J.	250	WPC	Port Arthur, Tex.	500d	KFMW	Smithfield, N.C.	5000d
KEEE	Nadogoches, Tex.	1000	WASV	Carlsbad, N.Mex.	250	KTW	Seattle, Wash.	1000	KBOM	Mandan, N.Dak.	1000
KOSA	Odesa, Tex.	250	KCLV	Clovis, N.Mex.	1000	WEMP	Milwaukee, Wis.	5000	WILE	Cambridge, Ohio	1000d
KHHH	Hempstead, Tex.	1000	WGBB	Freeport, N.Y.	1000	CFRN	Edmonton, Alta.	5000d	KWPR	Claremore, Okla.	5000d
KSEY	Seymour, Tex.	1000	WQVA	Waxahatchee, N.Y.	500d	DYBU	Cebu, P.I.	1000	KAJO	Grants Pass, Oreg.	5000d
KBST	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	1000	WJTM	Jamestown, N.Y.	500d	WCRT	Birmingham, Ala.	5000d	WLBK	Lebanon, Pa.	1000
KWTX	Waco, Tex.	1000d	WVOS	Liberty, N.Y.	250	KPIN	Casa Grande, Ariz.	1000d	WBHC	Hampton, S.C.	1000
KMUR	Murray, Utah	250	WNBZ	Saranac Lake, N.Y.	1000	WCKB	Nashville, Ark.	5000d	KNWC	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1000d
KQAL	Price, Utah	250	WSNY	Schenectady, N.Y.	1000d	WGL	Wilmington, Del.	1000d	WNEW	Newport, Tenn.	5000
WJOY	Joynton, Vt.	1000d	WATN	Waterstown, N.Y.	250	KIOX	Bay City, Tex.	1000	KIEM	Big Spring, Tex.	1000d
WBBI	Abingdon, Va.	1000d	WPNF	Brevard, N.C.	250	KEPS	Eagle Pass, Tex.	1000d	KFJZ	Fort Worth, Tex.	5000
WCFV	Clifton Forge, Va.	1000	WIST	Charlotte, N.C.	1000	WTID	Newport News, Va.	1000d	WHED	Stuart, Va.	1000d
WFVA	Fredricksburg, Va.	1000	WCNC	Elizabeth City, N.C.	1000d	KVLC	Clville, Wash.	1000d	KBAM	Longview, Wash.	5000d
WNOR	Norfolk, Va.	1000	WJNC	Jacksonville, N.C.	1000d	WKYR	Keyser, W.Va.	5000	WRJC	Mauston, Wis.	5000d
KWYZ	Everett, Wash.	1000	WRAL	Raleigh, N.C.	1000	WAME	Miami, Fla.	1000d	1280—234.2		
KLYK	Spokane, Wash.	250	KDLR	Devils Lake, N.Dak.	250	WWPF	Palatka, Fla.	1000	CHN	Hamilton, Ont.	5000
KREW	Sunnyside, Wash.	1000	WBBW	Yountstown, Ohio	1000	WHAB	Baxley, Ga.	5000d	CJMS	Montreal, Que.	1000
WLDG	Logan, W. Va.	1000	WHIZ	Zanesville, Ohio	250	WBBK	Blakely, Ga.	1000d	CKCV	Quebec, Que.	1000
WTAP	Parkersburg, W. Va.	1000	KVSO	Armored, Okla.	250	WJH	East Point, Ga.	5000d	CJSL	Estevan, Sask.	1000
WHBY	Appleton, Wis.	250	KBEI	Elk City, Okla.	250	KIFI	Idaho Falls, Idaho	5000	WPID	Piedmont, Ala.	1000d
WCLO	Janesville, Wis.	1000	KOKL	Okmulgee, Okla.	1000d	KWEI	Idler, Ida.	1000d	WNPT	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5000
WHVF	Wausau, Wis.	1000d	KFLY	Corvallis, Oreg.	1000d	KWBI	Beville, Ill.	1000	KHEP	Phoenix, Ariz.	1000d
KVOC	Casper, Wyo.	1000	KKID	Pendleton, Oreg.	250	KFGG	Boone, Iowa	1000d	KNBY	Newport, Ark.	1000d
1240—241.8			KPRB	Redmond, Oreg.	1000	KWHK	Hutchinson, Kans.	1000	KCGH	Arroyo Grande, Calif.	1000
CFLM	La Tuque, Que.	1000	WRTA	Altoona, Pa.	1000	WXOK	Baton Rouge, La.	1000d	KJH	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	1000
CFNW	Norman Wells, Northwest Terr.	100	WRUM	Reading, Pa.	250	WEZE	Boston, Mass.	5000	KJOY	Stockton, Calif.	1000
CFPR	Prince Rupert, B.C.	250	WUOM	Reading, Pa.	250	WALM	Aidson, Mich.	1000	KTLN	Denver, Colo.	5000d
CJAY	Port Albert, B.C.	250	WBAX	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1000	WJBL	Holland, Mich.	5000d	WSUX	Sunford, Del.	1000d
CJCS	Stratford, Ont.	250	WALO	Humacao, P.R.	1000	WJBY	Beville, Minn.	1000d	WDSP	DeFuniak Springs, Fla.	5000d
CJRW	Summerside, P.E.I.	250	WWON	WoonsCKET, R.I.	1000	KDUZ	Hutchinson, Minn.	1000d	WQIK	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000d
CKBS	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	250	WKOK	Newberry, S.C.	250	WVGM	Greenville, Miss.	5000d	WIPC	Lake Wales, Fla.	1000
CKCQ	L Williams Lake, B.C.	250	WDXY	Sumter, S.C.	250	WNSL	Laurel, Miss.	5000d	WYND	Sarasota, Fla.	5000
CKLS	LaSarre, Que.	250	WBEJ	Elizabethton, Tenn.	1000	KGBX	Springfield, Mo.	5000	WIBB	Macon, Ga.	5000
WEBJ	Brewton, Ala.	250	WEKR	Knoxville, Tenn.	1000	KIMB	Kimball, Nebr.	1000d	WMRO	Aurora, Ill.	1000d
KWAK	Eufaula, Ala.	250	KSBL	Knoxville, Tenn.	1000	WBUD	Trenton, N.J.	1000	WGBF	Evansville, Ind.	5000
WOWL	Florence, Ala.	1000	WKDA	Nashville, Tenn.	1000	WBNR	Beacon, N.Y.	1000d	WHITE'S RADIO LOG	159	

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.			
KCOB	Newton, Iowa	1000	KWCB	Searcy, Ark.	1000d	WEEL	Fairfax, Va.	1000	KINE	Kingsville, Tex.	1000d			
KSDK	Arkansas City, Kans.	1000	KRWY	Brawley, Calif.	1000	WGH	Newport News, Va.	5000	KVKM	Monahans, Tex.	5000			
WCPM	Cumberland, Ky.	1000d	KYNO	Fresno, Calif.	5000	KARY	Prosser, Wash.	1000d	KDOK	Tyler, Tex.	1000d			
WDSU	New Orleans, La.	5000	KWVK	Pasadena, Calif.	1000	WIBA	Madison, Wis.	5000	WBTM	Danville, Va.	5000			
KWCL	Oak Grove, La.	5000d	KWDR	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1000	1320-227.1								
WEIM	Fitchburg, Mass.	5000	WAVZ	New Haven, Conn.	1000	CHQM	Vancouver, B.C.	10000	WOLD	Luray, Va.	1000d			
WFYC	Alma, Mich.	1000d	WRKT	Cocoa Beach, Fla.	500d	CCEK	New Glasgow, N.S.	5000	WESR	Tasley, Va.	1000d			
WTCN	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000	WFFF	Marathon, Fla.	500d	CJSD	Sorel, P.Q.	1000	KFKF	Bellevue, Wash.	5000d			
WYDX	Moorhead, Minn.	1000d	WSOL	Tampa, Fla.	5000d	CKKW	Kilchener, Ont.	1000	KCFA	Spokane, Wash.	5000d			
KDKD	Clinton, Mo.	1000	WNTM	Moultrie, Ga.	500d	WAGF	Dothan, Ala.	1000	WETZ	New Martinsville, W.Va.	1000d			
KYRO	Potosi, Mo.	500d	WNEA	Newman, Ga.	1000	WENN	Birmingham, Ala.	5000d	WHLB	Sheboygan, Wis.	1000			
KCNI	Broken Bow, Nebr.	1000d	WIMD	Winder, Ga.	500	BLU	Yuma, Ariz.	500d	KDVE	Lander, Wyo.	5000			
KTOO	Henderson, Nev.	5000d	WIOE	Lexington, Ind.	1000d	WKHN	Fort Smith, Ark.	5000	1340-223.7					
KRZE	Farmington, N.Mex.	5000d	WTOZ	Leviston, Idaho	5000	KRLW	Walnut Ridge, Ark.	1000d	CFGB	Goose Bay, Nfld.	1000			
WADD	New York, N.Y.	5000	WHLT	Huntington, Ind.	500d	KHJ	Hemet, Calif.	500d	CJAF	Cabano, Que.	250			
WRCC	Rochester, N.Y.	5000d	WMFT	Terre Haute, Ind.	500d	KLAN	Lemoore, Calif.	1000d	CFSL	Weyburn, Sask.	1000			
WSAT	Salisbury, N.C.	1000	KGDL	Mason City, Iowa	5000	KUDE	Oceanside, Calif.	500	CFYK	Yellow Knife, N.W.T.	250			
WYAL	Scotland Neck, N.C.	1000d	WBLG	Lexington, Ky.	1000	KCRS	Sacramento, Calif.	5000	CHAD	Amos, Que.	250			
WONW	Defiance, Ohio	1000d	WBR	Baton Rouge, La.	1000d	KAVI	Rocky Ford, Colo.	1000d	CLS	Yarmouth, N.S.	250			
WLMJ	Jackson, Ohio	1000d	KANB	Shreveport, La.	1000d	WATR	Waterbury, Conn.	5000	CHRD	Drummondville, Que.	250			
KLCD	Poteau, Okla.	1000d	WJBR	Baltimore, Md.	5000	WGMA	Hollywood, Fla.	1000d	CJQC	Quebec, Que.	250			
KERG	Eugene, Oreg.	5000	WDBA	Quincy, Mass.	1000d	WZDK	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000	CKAR-1	Parry Sound, Ont.	250			
WBXR	Berwick, Pa.	500d	WDDG	Grand Rapids, Mich.	5000	WAMR	Venice, Fla.	5000	CKOX	Woodstock, Ont.	250			
WHVR	Hanover, Pa.	5000	WRBC	Jackson, Miss.	5000	WKAN	Kankakee, Ill.	1000	WKUL	Cullman, Ala.	1000			
WKST	New Castle, Pa.	1000	KMMO	Marshall, Mo.	1000d	KNIA	Knoxville, Iowa	5000	WBGW	Selma, Ala.	250			
WCMN	Arcadio, P.R.	5000	KPTL	McCook, Nebr.	1000d	KMAQ	Maquoketa, Iowa	5000	WFB	Sylva, N.C.	250			
WJAY	Anderson, S.C.	5000d	WAAT	Trenton, N.J.	1000d	KLWN	Lawrence, Kans.	500d	KIBH	Seward, Alaska	250			
WMCP	Columbia, Tenn.	1000d	WOSC	Fulton, N.Y.	1000d	WBRT	Bardonia, Ky.	1000d	KIKO	Miami, Ariz.	250			
WDNT	Dayton, Tenn.	1000d	WEEE	Rensselaer, N.Y.	5000d	WNGD	Mayfield, Ky.	1000d	KKIT	Taos, N.M.	250			
KNIT	Abilene, Tex.	500d	WGOL	Goldsboro, N.C.	1000d	KHAL	Home, La.	1000d	KNQG	Nogales, Ariz.	250			
KWHI	Brenham, Tex.	1000d	WLNC	Laurensburg, N.C.	500	WICO	Salisbury, Md.	1000d	KPGE	Page, Ariz.	250			
KLIE	Longview, Tex.	1000d	WSPY	Mt. Airy, N.C.	5000	WARA	Attleboro, Mass.	1000	KENT	Prescott, Ariz.	250			
KRAN	Porton, Tex.	500d	WVTV	Cleveland, Ohio	5000	WILS	Lansing, Mich.	1000	KABH	Bath, Ark.	1000			
KVWG	Marshall, Tex.	500d	WVWG	Wilmington, Ohio	5000	WDMJ	Marquette, Mich.	1000	KABT	Hot Springs, Ark.	500			
KNAK	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	KOME	Tulsa, Okla.	5000	WFLY	Plymouth, Miss.	5000d	KBRB	Springdale, Ark.	250			
WKDE	Altavista, Va.	500d	KDDV	Medford, Oreg.	5000d	KCLT	Clayton, Mo.	5000	KENL	Arcata, Calif.	250			
WYVE	Wytheville, Va.	1000d	KACI	The Dalles, Oreg.	1000d	WVHG	Hornell, N.Y.	5000d	KMAK	Fresno, Calif.	1000			
KUDY	Spokane, Wash.	5000d	WCHC	Clarion, Pa.	500d	WQSR	Solvay, N.Y.	500d	KDDL	Mojave, Calif.	1000			
KIT	Yakima, Wash.	5000	WHTH	Hazleton, Pa.	1000d	WAGY	Forest City, N.C.	1000	KSFE	Needles, Calif.	250			
WRRR	Richwood, W.Va.	1000d	WTLT	Mayaguez, P.R.	1000	WCDG	Greensboro, N.C.	5000	KATY	San Luis Obispo, California	1000			
WNAM	Nearham, Wis.	5000	WLOW	Waukegan, Ill.	5000d	WKRK	Murphy, N.C.	5000d	KIST	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1000			
1290-232.4														
CFAM	Altona, Man.	1000d	WKSC	Kershaw, S.C.	5000	WEEW	Washington, N.C.	500d	KOMY	Watsonville, Calif.	1000			
CKSL	London, Ont.	5000	WQIZ	St. George, S.C.	5000	KODY	Minot, N.Dak.	1000d	KDEN	Denver, Colo.	250			
WTHG	Jackson, Ala.	1000d	KOLY	Morrille, S.Dak.	1000d	WHOK	Lancaster, Ohio	1000d	KWSL	Grand Junction, Colo.	250			
WSHF	Sheffield, Ala.	1000d	WMTN	Morristown, Tenn.	5000d	KWDE	Clinton, Okla.	1000d	KVRH	Salida, Colo.	250			
WMLS	Sylacauga, Ala.	1000d	WMAK	Nashville, Tenn.	5000	KATR	Eugene, Oreg.	1000d	WVFC	New Haven, Conn.	1000			
KEDS	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1000	KVET	Austin, Tex.	1000	WKAP	Allentown, Pa.	5000	WOO	Washington, D.C.	250			
KUCB	Tucson, Ariz.	1000	KTFY	Brofield, Tex.	1000d	WGET	Gettysburg, Pa.	1000	WSLC	Clermont, Fla.	250			
KDMS	El Dorado, Ark.	5000d	KGNS	Laredo, Tex.	5000	WIAS	Scranton, Pa.	1000	WTAN	Clearwater, Fla.	250			
KUDA	Siloam Springs, Ark.	5000d	KKAS	Silsbee, Tex.	500d	WISR	Rio Piedras, P.R.	5000	WRDD	Daytona Bch., Fla.	1000			
KHSL	Chico, Calif.	5000	KSTU	Logan, Utah	1000	WIOC	Columbia, S.C.	1000	WDRS	Lake City, Fla.	1000			
KPER	Gilroy, Calif.	5000d	KOL	Seattle, Wash.	5000	KELO	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	5000d	WTYS	Marionetta, Fla.	1000			
KMEN	San Bernardino, California	5000	WCLG	Morgantown, W.Va.	1000d	WKIN	Kingsport, Tenn.	5000d	WQXT	Palmer Beach, Fla.	250			
KACL	Santa Barbara, Calif.	5000d	WCLC	St. Albans, W.Va.	1000d	WMSR	Manchester, Tenn.	5000d	WNMS	Valparaiso-Niceville, Fla.	250			
WCCC	Harford, Conn.	5000	1310-228.9											
WTUX	Wilmington, Del.	1000d	CKDY	Ottawa, Ont.	5000d	KXZY	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	WAKE	Atlanta, Ga.	1000			
WTCM	Ocala, Fla.	5000	CFGM	Richmond Hill, Ont.	1000d	KDMS	Lynchburg, Va.	1000d	WBAU	Athens, Ga.	1000			
WSCM	Panama City Beach, Florida	500d	WHEP	Foley, Ala.	1000d	WEET	Richmond, Va.	1000d	WBQQ	Augusta, Ga.	1000			
WIRK	W. Palm Bch., Fla.	5000	CHGB	St. Anne-de-la-Pocatiere, Quebec	5000d	WKHT	Walla Walla, Wash.	1000d	WGAA	Cedartown, Ga.	1000			
WDEC	Americus, Ga.	1000d	WJAM	Marion, Ala.	5000d	WQMN	Superior, Wis.	1000d	WBBT	Lyons, Ga.	1000			
WJFK	Camden, Ga.	1000d	KBUZ	Mesa, Ariz.	5000	WFHR	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	5000	WTFI	Tifton, Ga.	1000			
WJFK	Camden, Ga.	1000d	KBOT	Malvern, Ark.	1000d	1330-225.4								
WTOC	Savannah, Ga.	5000	KIOT	Hot Springs, Ark.	1000d	WROS	Scottsboro, Ala.	1000d	WSDY	Decatur, Ill.	1000			
KSNB	Pocatello, Idaho	1000d	KPOD	Crescent City, Calif.	1000d	KMOP	Tucson, Ariz.	500d	WJPF	Herrin, Ill.	250			
WIRL	Peoria, Ill.	5000	KDIA	Oakland, Calif.	1000d	KVEE	Conway, Ark.	5000	WJL	Joliet, Ill.	5000			
KPRT	Pratt, Kansas	5000	KTKR	Taft, Calif.	1000d	KLPC	Lompoc, Calif.	1kd	WBIV	Bedford, Ind.	1000			
WCEB	Benton, Ky.	5000d	KFKA	Greely, Colo.	1000	KFAC	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	WTRC	Elkhart, Ind.	1000			
WJEF	Jennings, La.	1000d	WICH	Norwell, Conn.	5000	KLBS	Los Banos, Calif.	5000d	WLBC	Muncie, Ind.	1000			
WJEF	Houghton Lake, Mich.	5000	WDDO	Deland, Fla.	5000d	KHED	Redding, Calif.	5000d	KROS	Clinton, Iowa	250			
WNIL	Niles, Mich.	5000	WUIC	Wauchula, Fla.	5000	WARR	Pt. Piers, Fla.	1000	KLIL	Estherville, Iowa	1000			
WOLA	Saline, Mich.	5000	WBRW	Waynesboro, Ga.	1000d	WBYE	Millton, Fla.	5000d	CKCN	Kansas City, Kans.	1000d			
KBMO	Benson, Minn.	5000	WBMK	West Point, Ga.	1000	WMBN	Meriden, Conn.	5000d	KSEK	Keosauqua, Kans.	250			
WBLE	Batesville, Miss.	1000d	KNUI	Makawao, Hawaii	1000	WMLT	Dublin, Ga.	5000d	WCM1	Ashland, Ky.	250			
KALM	Thayer, Mo.	1000d	KLIX	Twin Falls, Idaho	5000	WEAW	Evansville, Ind.	5000d	WGBN	Bowling Green, Ky.	250			
KGVO	Missoula, Mont.	5000	WISH	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000	WRAM	Monmouth, Ill.	1000d	WNBS	Murray, Ky.	1000d			
KOKI	Omaha, Nebr.	5000	KDLS	Perry, Iowa	5000	WRBR	Rockford, Ill.	5000	WEKY	Richmond, Ky.	250			
KWNE	Keene, N.H.	1000d	WTTL	Madisonville, Ky.	5000	WPS	Evansville, Ind.	5000	KVQB	Bastrop, La.	250			
KSRC	Socorro, N.M.	1000d	KIKS	Sulphur, La.	1000d	KWWL	Waterloo, Iowa	5000	KRMD	Shreveport, La.	250			
WGLI	Babylon, N.Y.	1000	KUZN	W. Monroe, La.	1000d	KFHW	Wichita, Kans.	5000	WFAU	Worcester, Mass.	1000			
WNBF	Binghamton, N.Y.	5000	WLOB	Portland, Maine	1000d	WYGO	Corbin, Ky.	5000d	WHOU	Houlton, Maine	1000			
WHKY	Hickory, N.C.	5000	WORC	Worcester, Mass.	5000	WMOR	Morehead, Ky.	1000d	WGAW	Gardner, Mass.	1000			
WEYE	Sanford, N.C.	5000	WKMH	Dearborn, Mich.	5000	KVOL	Lafayette, La.	1000	WNBH	New Bedford, Mass.	1000			
WOMP	Bellaire, Ohio	1000d	WCCW	Traverse City, Mich.	1000d	WASA	Havre de Grace, Md.	1000d	WBRK	Pittsfield, Mass.	1000			
WQLO	Dayton, Ohio	5000	KRBI	St. Peter, Minn.	1000d	WVPS	Waltham, Mass.	5000	WLEW	Bad Axe, Mich.	250			
KUMA	Pendleton, Oreg.	5000	WXXT	Hettingersburg, Miss.	1000d	WTRX	Flint, Mich.	5000	WLAY	Grand Rap., Mich.	1000			
KLIQ	Portland, Oreg.	5000d	KFSB	Joplin, Mo.	5000	WJLR	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000	WCSR	Windsor, Mich.	1000			
WFBG	Altosna, Pa.	5000	KFBB	Great Falls, Mont.	5000	WJRP	Greenville, Miss.	1000	WAGN	Monroe, Mich.	250			
WICE	Providence, R.I.	5000	KGMT	Fairbury, Nebr.	500d	WDAL	Meridian, Miss.	1000d	WMBN	Potosky, Mich.	1000			
WFIG	Sumter, S.C.	1000	WJLK	Asbury Park, N.J.	250	KUKU	Willow Springs, Mo.	1000d	WEXL	Royal Oak, Mich.	250			
WATD	Oak Ridge, Tenn.	5kw	WCAM	Camden, N.J.	250d	KGAR	Gallup, N.Mex.	5000	KDLM	Detroit Lakes, Minn.	1000			
KVIV	Crook, Tex.	1000d	KARA	Albuquerque, N.M.	1000d	WBYD	New York, N.Y.	5000	WEVE	Evelath, Minn.	1000			
KRGV	Weslaco, Tex.	5000	WIPR	Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	5000d	WPOV	New York, N.Y.	5000	KROC	Rochester, Minn.	1000			
KTRN	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000	WTLB	Utile, N.Y.	5000	WBOB	Owego, N.Y.	1000d	KWLN	Wilmington, Minn.	1000			
WPVA	Colonial Hts., Va.	5000d	WISE	Ashville, N.C.	1000	WHAZ	Troy, N.Y.	1000	WJMB	Brookhaven, Miss.	250			
WAGE	Leesburg, Va.	1000d	WTKC	Charlotte, N.C.	1000	WUSM	Havelock, N.C.	1000d	WAML	Laurel, Miss.	250			
KIWS	Rocky Mount, Va.	1000d	WTKI	Durham, N.C.	1000	WHOT	Campbell, Ohio	500	KXED	Mexico, Mo.	1000d			
WYOW	Lozano, W.Va.	5000	KNOX	Grand Forks, N.Dak.	5000	WFIN	Findlay, Ohio	1000d	KLID	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	1000d			
WPKY	Port Angeles, Wash.	1000d	KNPT	Nearham, Wis.	5000d	WKDV	Wellston, Ohio	500d	KSMO	Salem, Mo.	250			
WMLI	Milwaukee, Wis.	1000d	WBFJ	Bedford, Pa.	5000d	WELB	Weymouth, O.	5000d	KICK	Springfield, Mo.	250			
WCOW	Sparks, Wis.	5000d	WWSA	Ephrata, Pa.	5000d	KPOJ	Portland, Pa.	500	KPRK	Livonia, Mont.	250			
KOWB	Laramie, Wyo.	5000	WDKE	Kingstree, S.C.	5000d	WBLF	Belleville, Pa.							

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WJCR	Muskegon Hts., Mich.	2500	WKJ	Council Bluffs, Iowa	1000	KPKI	Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	5000	WGTC	Greenville, N.C.	500
WYNZ	Ypsilanti, Mich.	2500	WDXR	Paducah, Ky.	1000	WWIL	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	10000	WNOS	High Point, N.C.	10000
WKBW	Buffalo, N.Y.	5000	KUYF	Joplin, Mo.	250	WVGT	Mount Dora, Fla.	10000	WAKR	Akron, Ohio	5000
WFYI	Minneapolis, N.Y.	5000	WQXR	New York, N.Y.	5000	WCLS	Columbus, Ga.	10000	WSRW	Hillsboro, Ohio	5000
KOMA	Oklahoma City, Okla.	5000	WDCR	Mocksville, N.C.	2500	WPFE	Eastman, Ga.	5000	KHEN	Henryetta, Okla.	5000
KGON	Oregon City, Oreg.	1000	WGLD	Chardon, Ohio	2500	WLBA	Gainesville, Ga.	5000	KTIL	Tillamook, Oreg.	1000
WWWV	Rio Piedras, P.R.	250	WTNS	Coshoto, Ohio	1000	WVIG	Glenville, Ga.	10000	WZUM	Carnegie, Pa.	1000

1530-196.1

KFBK	Sacramento, Calif.	5000	WLVN	Nashville, Tenn.	10000
KWLA	Many, La.	1000	KCAD	Abilene, Tex.	5000
WRPM	Poplarville, Miss.	1000	KHBR	Hillsboro, Tex.	2500
WTHM	Lapeer, Mich.	5000	KGLP	Port Lavaca, Tex.	5000
KMAM	Butler, Mo.	250	KHKH	Hogatum, Wash.	1000
WENG	Englewood, Fla.	1000			
WKGY	Cincinnati, Ohio	1000			
KGBT	El Paso, Tex.	1000			
KGBR	Hartington, Tex.	5000			
KCLR	Ralls, Tex.	1000			
WQVA	Quantico, Va.	250			

1540-195.0

ZNS	Nassau, B.W.I.	1000	WVOW	Waco, Tex.	1000
CHFI	Toronto, Ont.	50kwd	WVW	Wichita, Kan.	5000
KPOL	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WSMI	Litchfield, Ill.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WBNL	Boonville, Ind.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WLAI	LaPorte, Ind.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KXEL	Waterloo, Iowa	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KNEK	McPherson, Kans.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KLKC	Parsons, Kans.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WDDN	Wheaton, Md.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WPTL	Albany, N.Y.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WFM	Elkin, N.C.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WABQ	Baytown, Ohio	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WJMI	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WPTS	Pittsboro, Pa.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WPME	Punkstutawney, Pa.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WADK	Newport, R.I.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KUL	Ft. Worth, Tex.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KGCB	Galveston, Tex.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KBVU	Bellvue, Wash.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WTKM	Hartford, Wash.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000

1550-193.5

CBE	Windsor, Ont.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WBHM	Birmingham, Ala.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WAAY	Huntsville, Ala.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WMOE	Mobile, Ala.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KFIF	Tucson, Ariz.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KFIS	Fresno, Calif.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KKHI	San Fran., Calif.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KDAB	Arvada, Colo.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WRTZ	Coral Gables, Fla.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WORL	New Smyrna Bch., Fla.	250	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WYOU	Tampa, Fla.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WSMA	Smyrna, Ga.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WJAX	Jacksonville, Ill.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WCTW	New Castle, Ind.	250	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KEDD	Dodge City, Kans.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WIRV	Irvine, Ky.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WMSK	Morganfield, Ky.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WYNE	Baton Rouge, La.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KOKA	Shreveport, La.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WSEK	Elkton, N.C.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WSNL	Fremont, Mich.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WSAD	Sanitobia, Miss.	5kwd	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KBLR	Bolivar, Mo.	250	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KGMD	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KKJO	St. Joseph, Mo.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WCCR	Canadaigua, N.Y.	250	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WBAZ	Kingsport, N.Y.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WBVM	Ulen, N.C.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WHTB	Greenville, N.C.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WNHO	Raleigh, N.C.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WTYN	Tryon, N.C.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WPEG	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KUTT	Fargo, N.D.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WDLR	Delaware, Ohio	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KMAD	Madill, Okla.	250	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KRKA	Sapulpa, Okla.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WLOA	Bradock, Pa.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WTTD	Towanda, Pa.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WKFE	Yauco, P.R.	250	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WBSC	Bennetsville, S.C.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WTHB	N. Augusta, S.C.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KVPH	Canyon, Tex.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVLC	Nevada, Tex.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WKYE	Bristol, Tenn.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WYRL	Bristol, Tenn.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WPTN	Cookeville, Tenn.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WPTI	Cookeville, Tenn.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WKPT	Kingsport, Tenn.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WKBA	Vinton, Va.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WBOF	Virginia Beach, Va.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVVA	Charlottesville, Va.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KOQT	Bellingham, Wash.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000

1560-192.3

CFRS	Simcoe, Ont.	2500
KPMC	Bakersfield, Calif.	10000
KIDS	Willows, Calif.	2500
WBYS	Canton, Ill.	2500

1570-191.1

CHUB	Nanaimo, B.C.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
CKLM	Montreal, Canada	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
CFOR	Orillia, Ont.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WCR	London, Ont.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WRWJ	Selma, Ala.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KBRI	Brinkley, Ark.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KBJT	Fordey, Ark.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KRKC	King City, Calif.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KCYR	Lodi, Calif.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KDCE	Riverside, Calif.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KLOV	Loveland, Colo.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVWB	Auburndale, Fla.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WPAP	Fernandina Beach, Fla.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WQK	Okeechobee, Fla.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WJED	Ward Ridge, Fla.	250	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVMS	Ashburn, Ga.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WGHC	Clayton, Ga.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVSD	College Park, Ga.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVGS	Milledge, Ga.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WFKZ	Alton, Ill.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVRL	Freeport, Ill.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WBBE	Harvey, Ill.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVTR	Wabash, Ill.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVLO	Frankfort, Ind.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WAWK	Kendallville, Ind.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WOWI	New Albany, Ind.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KMCD	Fairfield, Iowa	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KJFI	Water City, Iowa	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KNDY	Marysville, Kans.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KWSJ	Pratt, Kans.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVKS	Vanceburg, Ky.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WABL	Amite, La.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KLLA	Leesville, La.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KMAR	Winnsboro, La.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WAGE	Towson, Md.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WPEP	Taunton, Mass.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVBO	Beverly, Mass.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WDEW	Westfield, Mass.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVRP	Flint, Mich.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVFR	Grand Rapids, Mich.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KUXL	Golden Valley, Minn.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVNA	Winona, Miss.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVFX	Lexington, Mo.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVFS	Amsterdam, N.Y.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVLR	Dundee, N.Y.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVBU	Fredonia, N.Y.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVAP	Riverhead, N.Y.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVTK	Taylorville, N.C.	500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVSA	Siler City, N.C.	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVCL	Mansfield, Ohio	10000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVPT	Piqua, Ohio	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KRTT	Frederick, Okla.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KOLS	Provo, Okla.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KGAT	Forest Grove, Oreg.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KOHU	Hermiston, Oreg.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVBU	Doylestown, Pa.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WAKU	Latrobe, Pa.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVGN	Gaffney, S.C.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVJS	Johnston, S.C.	250	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVLS	Loris, S.C.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVLP	Centerville, Tenn.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVLE	Cleveland, Tenn.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVTR	Ripley, Tenn.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KZOL	Farwell, Tex.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KVLG	La Grange, Tex.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
KVTR	Terrell, Tex.	2500	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVIT	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVSW	Pennington Gap, Va.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WYTI	Rocky Mount, Va.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WEER	Warrenton, W. Va.	5000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000
WVPL	Appleton, Wis.	1000	WVWV	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000

1580-189.2

CBJ	Cheloutin, Que.	10000
WVYA	Talladega, Ala.	10000
KYND	Tempe, Ariz.	10000
KABR	1420	10000
KDFD	Van Buren, Ark.	10000
KPON	Anderson, Calif.	10000
WVMP</		

Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.	Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.	Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.	Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.
Goldsboro, N.C.	WFCM 730 WGBR 1180 A WGOL 1300 KCTI 1450 KLOE 780 M	Hamilton, Mont.	KYQL 980	KHAI 1090	Jackson, Tenn.	WDXI 1810 WJAH 1460 WTJS 1390 A	
Gonzales, Tex.	KCTI 1450	Hamilton, Ohio	WMOH 1450	KFPI 1880	Jackson, Wyo.	KSGT 1340 KCCM 1500	
Goodland, Kans.	KLOE 780 M	Hamilton, Ont.	CHIQ 1280	KIKI 830	Jacksonville, Ark.	WJAX 930 N WAPE 890 A	
Goose Bay, Nfld.	CFGB 1340		CHML 900	KGU 760 N	Jacksonville, Fla.	WZOK 1320 A-M WIVY 1050 WBRB 1460 C	
Goshen, Ind.	WKAM 1480	Hamilton, Tex.	CKOC 1150	KHVV 1040	Jacksonville, Ill.	WJIL 1550 WLDJ 1180	
Grafton, N.D.	KGPC 1340	Hamlet, N.C.	CKLW 900	KORL 650 M	Jacksonville, N.C.	WLAS 910 KEBE 1400	
Grafton, W.Va.	WVWV 1280	Hammond, Ind.	WKDX 1400	KNDI 1270	Jamestown, N.Dak.	WZRO 1010 KEYJ 1400 M	
Graham, Tex.	KSWA 1330	Hammond, La.	WKDI 1230	KNOI 1170	Jamestown, N.Y.	KSJB 900 C WXYJ 1340 M	
Granby, Que.	CHEF 1450	Hammondton, N.J.	WFRP 1400	KTRG 950	Jamestown, Tenn.	WCLC 1280 WCLO 1230 M	
Grand Coulee, Wash.	KFRD 1360	Hampton, S.C.	WNJH 1580	KULA 690 A	Janesville, Wis.	WWVB 1360 WARF 1240	
Grand Prairie, Alta.	CFGP 1950	Hampton, Va.	WBHC 1270	KHIR 1340	Jasper, Ind.	WITZ 990	
Grand Falls, Nfld.	CBT 540	Hancock, Mich.	WVEC 490	KXAR 1490	Jasper, Tex.	WJNC 1240 M	
Grand Forks, N.D.	KFTM 1370 KLO 1440 C KNOX 1310 M	Hanford, Calif.	WMPL 920	WHAP 1340	Jefferson City, Mo.	KLKX 950 KWOS 1240 M	
Grand Haven, Mich.	WGHN 1370	Hanford, Calif.	KNKS 620	WHOP 1230 C	Jefferson City, Tenn.	WJFC 1480 WJWV 250	
Grand Island, Nebr.	KMMJ 750 A KFGI 1430	Hannibal, Mo.	KHMO 1070	WKOA 1460	Jena, La.	KCKW 1480 KJEL 1320 A	
Grand Junction, Colo.	KREX 920 C KXEO 1230 A KSTR 620 KWSL 1340	Hanover, N.H.	KWHL 1070	WKOX 1580	Jerome, Idaho	KJRT 1320 A WJBR 1480	
Grand Prairie, Tex.	KPCW 730	Hanover, Pa.	WDCR 1340	WVHG 1320	Jerseyville, Ill.	WJBM 1480	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	WJEF 1230 C WFUR 1570 WGRD 1410 WLAV 1340 A WMAX 1480 M WOOD 1300 M	Hanover, Pa.	WHVR 1280	WLEA 1480 M	Jesup, Ga.	WJGR 1370	
Grand Rapids, Minn.	KOZY 1490 M KORT 1239 WGNU 920 KMIN 990 KAGI 950 M CFGR 1230 CFRG 710 WGOH 1370	Harlan, Ky.	WHLN 1410	KAAB 1340	Johnson City, Tenn.	WJCV 910 C WETS 790 M	
Grangeville, Idaho	KORT 1239	Hartford, Conn.	WHSC 1240	KBHS 1590	Johnston, S.C.	WETB 790 M	
Grants City, Ill.	WGNU 920	Hartford, Conn.	WCMB 1460 M WHP 580 C WKBO 1230 N	KZNG 1470 M	Johnston, N.Y.	WIZR 830	
Grants, N.Mex.	KMIN 990	Harrisburg, Pa.	WWSA 550 N WDRS 1380 C WCCC 1290 M		Johnstown, Pa.	WJAC 850 WARD 1490 C WCRO 1230 M	
Grants Pass, Oreg.	KAGI 950 M	Harrisburg, Va.	WHBG 1360		Joliet, Ill.	WJOL 1340 WJRC 1510 KJLM 1350	
Gravelbourg, Sask.	CFGR 1230	Harrisburg, Va.	WWSA 550 N WDRS 1380 C WCCC 1290 M		Joliet, Que.	WJRC 1510	
Grayson, Ky.	WGOH 1370	Hartford, Wis.	WTPC 1080 N WTKM 1540		Jonesboro, Ark.	KBTM 1230 M KNEA 970	
Gt. Barrington, Mass.	WSBS 960 KVBG 1590 N KMB 1310 C KUD 150 KMON 890 M KARR 1400 N KFKA 1310 KYOU 1450	Hartsville, Ala.	WHRT 860 WHSC 1450 M		Jonesboro, La.	KTCC 920 WJNO 1590	
Gt. Bend, Kans.	KVBG 1590 N	Hartsville, S.C.	WKLY 980		Jonesboro, Tenn.	WJNO 1590	
Gt. Falls, Mont.	KUD 150 KMON 890 M KARR 1400 N KFKA 1310 KYOU 1450	Hartwell, Ga.	WKLY 980		Jonesville, La.	KANY 1480	
Green Bay, Wis.	WBAY 1380 C WJL 1440 M WDUZ 1400 A	Harvard, Ill.	WMCV 1600		Jonquiere, Que.	CKRS 590 KJL 1500	
Greenville, Tenn.	WGRV 1340 WSMG 1450	Harvey, Ill.	WBEE 1570		Joplin, Mo.	KQYX 1560 KFBB 1310 KODE 1250 C	
Greenville, Mass.	WHAI 1240 M	Hastings, Mich.	WBCH 1220		Junction, Tex.	KMBL 1450 KJCK 1420	
Greensboro, N.C.	WBIG 1470 C WGOJ 1320 WEAP 1510 WBBG 1400 A WPET 950 WHJB 820 WGYV 1380 WFLB 1380 WJPR 1330 WDT 900 WGVN 1280 WGRP 840 WGTG 1590 M WOOV 1340	Hastings, Nebr.	KHAS 1280 WBKH 950		June City, Kans.	KJCK 1420 KINY 800 C-A	
Greensburg, Pa.	WHJB 820	Hattiesburg, Miss.	WHBY 400 N WHSY 1230 A WXXX 1310 CHLC 580 WUSM 1330 WHAY 1490 KOJM 610 M		Juneau, Alaska	KJNO 680 A-M-N	
Greenville, Ala.	WGYV 1380	Haverhill, Mass.	WHAV 1490		Kailua, Hawaii	KLEI 960	
Greenville, Mich.	WFLB 1380	Havre de Grace, Md.	KOJM 610 M		Kaimuki, Hawaii	KAIM 870	
Greenville, Miss.	WJPR 1330	Hawkinsville, Ga.	WASA 1330		Kalamazoo, Mich.	WKPR 1420 WKZO 590 C WLKZ 1470 M WKMI 1360	
Greenville, Pa.	WGTG 1590 M	Haynesville, La.	KLUV 1580		Kallisell, Mont.	KGZE 800 M KOF 980	
Greenville, N.C.	WOOV 1340	Hays, Kans.	KAYS 1400		Kamloops, B.C.	CFJC 910	
Greenville, S.C.	WESC 860 WFCB 1330 N WRRB 1480 C-M WUUU 1280 WQOK 1440 C KGYL 1400 WABG 960 A WGRM 1240 N WGRS 1450 N WGSV 1850 WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAJ 1400 M KGRO 1230 WMNA 790 WKEL 1450 M WDE 1320 WRIX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 940 WKRF 1590 WQJ 1460 WROA 1390 WGM 1240 A KGUC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 WJEL 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 WHAG 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCH 820 WDEE 1220 WERH 870	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Independence, Ia.	KUR 960 KOUR 1220	
Greensburg, Pa.	WHJB 820	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Independence, Kans.	KIND 1010 M KANS 1510 M	
Greenville, Ala.	WGYV 1380	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Independence, Mo.	KANS 1510 M	
Greenville, Mich.	WFLB 1380	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Indiana, Pa.	WDB 1450 C	
Greenville, Miss.	WJPR 1330	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGE 1590 WIBC 1070 WIGO 810 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1310 C WKLW 950 M WLT 1360	
Greenville, Pa.	WGTG 1590 M	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGE 1590 WIBC 1070 WIGO 810 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1310 C WKLW 950 M WLT 1360	
Greenville, N.C.	WOOV 1340	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGE 1590 WIBC 1070 WIGO 810 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1310 C WKLW 950 M WLT 1360	
Greenville, S.C.	WESC 860 WFCB 1330 N WRRB 1480 C-M WUUU 1280 WQOK 1440 C KGYL 1400 WABG 960 A WGRM 1240 N WGRS 1450 N WGSV 1850 WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAJ 1400 M KGRO 1230 WMNA 790 WKEL 1450 M WDE 1320 WRIX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 940 WKRF 1590 WQJ 1460 WROA 1390 WGM 1240 A KGUC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 WJEL 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 WHAG 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCH 820 WDEE 1220 WERH 870	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGE 1590 WIBC 1070 WIGO 810 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1310 C WKLW 950 M WLT 1360	
Greenville, S.C.	WESC 860 WFCB 1330 N WRRB 1480 C-M WUUU 1280 WQOK 1440 C KGYL 1400 WABG 960 A WGRM 1240 N WGRS 1450 N WGSV 1850 WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAJ 1400 M KGRO 1230 WMNA 790 WKEL 1450 M WDE 1320 WRIX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 940 WKRF 1590 WQJ 1460 WROA 1390 WGM 1240 A KGUC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 WJEL 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 WHAG 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCH 820 WDEE 1220 WERH 870	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGE 1590 WIBC 1070 WIGO 810 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1310 C WKLW 950 M WLT 1360	
Greenville, S.C.	WESC 860 WFCB 1330 N WRRB 1480 C-M WUUU 1280 WQOK 1440 C KGYL 1400 WABG 960 A WGRM 1240 N WGRS 1450 N WGSV 1850 WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAJ 1400 M KGRO 1230 WMNA 790 WKEL 1450 M WDE 1320 WRIX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 940 WKRF 1590 WQJ 1460 WROA 1390 WGM 1240 A KGUC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 WJEL 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 WHAG 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCH 820 WDEE 1220 WERH 870	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGE 1590 WIBC 1070 WIGO 810 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1310 C WKLW 950 M WLT 1360	
Greenville, S.C.	WESC 860 WFCB 1330 N WRRB 1480 C-M WUUU 1280 WQOK 1440 C KGYL 1400 WABG 960 A WGRM 1240 N WGRS 1450 N WGSV 1850 WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAJ 1400 M KGRO 1230 WMNA 790 WKEL 1450 M WDE 1320 WRIX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 940 WKRF 1590 WQJ 1460 WROA 1390 WGM 1240 A KGUC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 WJEL 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 WHAG 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCH 820 WDEE 1220 WERH 870	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGE 1590 WIBC 1070 WIGO 810 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1310 C WKLW 950 M WLT 1360	
Greenville, S.C.	WESC 860 WFCB 1330 N WRRB 1480 C-M WUUU 1280 WQOK 1440 C KGYL 1400 WABG 960 A WGRM 1240 N WGRS 1450 N WGSV 1850 WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAJ 1400 M KGRO 1230 WMNA 790 WKEL 1450 M WDE 1320 WRIX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 940 WKRF 1590 WQJ 1460 WROA 1390 WGM 1240 A KGUC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 WJEL 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 WHAG 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCH 820 WDEE 1220 WERH 870	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGE 1590 WIBC 1070 WIGO 810 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1310 C WKLW 950 M WLT 1360	
Greenville, S.C.	WESC 860 WFCB 1330 N WRRB 1480 C-M WUUU 1280 WQOK 1440 C KGYL 1400 WABG 960 A WGRM 1240 N WGRS 1450 N WGSV 1850 WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAJ 1400 M KGRO 1230 WMNA 790 WKEL 1450 M WDE 1320 WRIX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 940 WKRF 1590 WQJ 1460 WROA 1390 WGM 1240 A KGUC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 WJEL 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 WHAG 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCH 820 WDEE 1220 WERH 870	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGE 1590 WIBC 1070 WIGO 810 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1310 C WKLW 950 M WLT 1360	
Greenville, S.C.	WESC 860 WFCB 1330 N WRRB 1480 C-M WUUU 1280 WQOK 1440 C KGYL 1400 WABG 960 A WGRM 1240 N WGRS 1450 N WGSV 1850 WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAJ 1400 M KGRO 1230 WMNA 790 WKEL 1450 M WDE 1320 WRIX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 940 WKRF 1590 WQJ 1460 WROA 1390 WGM 1240 A KGUC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 WJEL 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 WHAG 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCH 820 WDEE 1220 WERH 870	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGE 1590 WIBC 1070 WIGO 810 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1310 C WKLW 950 M WLT 1360	
Greenville, S.C.	WESC 860 WFCB 1330 N WRRB 1480 C-M WUUU 1280 WQOK 1440 C KGYL 1400 WABG 960 A WGRM 1240 N WGRS 1450 N WGSV 1850 WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAJ 1400 M KGRO 1230 WMNA 790 WKEL 1450 M WDE 1320 WRIX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 940 WKRF 1590 WQJ 1460 WROA 1390 WGM 1240 A KGUC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 WJEL 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 WHAG 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCH 820 WDEE 1220 WERH 870	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGE 1590 WIBC 1070 WIGO 810 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1310 C WKLW 950 M WLT 1360	
Greenville, S.C.	WESC 860 WFCB 1330 N WRRB 1480 C-M WUUU 1280 WQOK 1440 C KGYL 1400 WABG 960 A WGRM 1240 N WGRS 1450 N WGSV 1850 WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAJ 1400 M KGRO 1230 WMNA 790 WKEL 1450 M WDE 1320 WRIX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 940 WKRF 1590 WQJ 1460 WROA 1390 WGM 1240 A KGUC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 WJEL 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 WHAG 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCH 820 WDEE 1220 WERH 870	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGE 1590 WIBC 1070 WIGO 810 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1310 C WKLW 950 M WLT 1360	
Greenville, S.C.	WESC 860 WFCB 1330 N WRRB 1480 C-M WUUU 1280 WQOK 1440 C KGYL 1400 WABG 960 A WGRM 1240 N WGRS 1450 N WGSV 1850 WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAJ 1400 M KGRO 1230 WMNA 790 WKEL 1450 M WDE 1320 WRIX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 940 WKRF 1590 WQJ 1460 WROA 1390 WGM 1240 A KGUC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 WJEL 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 WHAG 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCH 820 WDEE 1220 WERH 870	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGE 1590 WIBC 1070 WIGO 810 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1310 C WKLW 950 M WLT 1360	
Greenville, S.C.	WESC 860 WFCB 1330 N WRRB 1480 C-M WUUU 1280 WQOK 1440 C KGYL 1400 WABG 960 A WGRM 1240 N WGRS 1450 N WGSV 1850 WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAJ 1400 M KGRO 1230 WMNA 790 WKEL 1450 M WDE 1320 WRIX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 940 WKRF 1590 WQJ 1460 WROA 1390 WGM 1240 A KGUC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 WJEL 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 WHAG 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCH 820 WDEE 1220 WERH 870	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGE 1590 WIBC 1070 WIGO 810 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1310 C WKLW 950 M WLT 1360	
Greenville, S.C.	WESC 860 WFCB 1330 N WRRB 1480 C-M WUUU 1280 WQOK 1440 C KGYL 1400 WABG 960 A WGRM 1240 N WGRS 1450 N WGSV 1850 WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAJ 1400 M KGRO 1230 WMNA 790 WKEL 1450 M WDE 1320 WRIX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 940 WKRF 1590 WQJ 1460 WROA 1390 WGM 1240 A KGUC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 WJEL 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 WHAG 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCH 820 WDEE 1220 WERH 870	Hazard, Ky.	WHSC 1450 M		Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGE 1590 WIBC 1070 WIGO 810 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1310 C WKLW 950 M WLT 1360	
Greenville, S.C.	WESC 860 WFCB 1330 N WRRB 1480 C-M WUUU 1280 WQOK 1440 C KGYL 1400 WABG 960 A WGRM 1240 N WGRS 1450 N WGSV 1850 WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAJ 1						

Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.
Midland, Tex.	KCRS	550	A	Morrilton, Ark.	KVOM	800		New Iberia, La.	KANE	1240		Ocella, Ga.	WSIZ	1380	
	KJBC	1150		Morriss, Minn.	KMRS	1230			KVIM	1360		Odezza, Tex.	KECK	920	
	KWEI	1600		Morristown, N.J.	WNTR	1230		New Kensington, Pa.	WKPA	1150			KOSA	1230	C
Milan, Tenn.	WKBI	1600		Morristown, Tenn.	WCRC	1150	M	New London, Conn.	WLC	1510	M		KOVL	1310	
Miles City, Mont.	KATL	1340	M	Morton, Tex.	WRNT	1300		New Martinsville, W.Va.	WVZ				KRIG	1410	M
Milford, Del.	WKBS	930		Moscov, Idaho	KRAN	1280			WVZ	1330	M	Oelwein, Iowa	KOEL	950	
Milford, Mass.	WMRC	1490		Moses Lake, Wash.	KRPL	1400		Newnan, Ga.	WCOH	1400	M	Ogallala, Nebr.	JOGA	930	
Milledgeville, Ga.	WMVG	1450	M		KSEM	1470			WNEA	1300		Ogden, Utah	KLO	1480	M
Milena, Ga.	WMSR	1570		Moultrie, Ga.	KWIQ	1260	A	New Orleans, La.	WDSU	1280	N		KANN	1250	
Millington, Tenn.	WHEY	1230			WMGA	1400			WJMR	990	M		KSVN	730	
	WGNH	830		Moundville, V. Va.	WMOD	1370			WBOK	800			KVOC	1490	
Millville, N.J.	WMBV	1440		Mountain Grove, Mo.	KLRS	1360			WDEP	1060		Ogdensburg, N.Y.	WSLB	1400	M
Milton, Fla.	WEBS	1330	M	Mountain Home, Ark.	KTLO	1490			WSMB	1350	A	Oil City, Pa.	WKRR	1840	
	WSRA	1490		Mt. Airy, N.C.	WPAQ	740			WNPS	1450		Okcheebee, Fla.	WKOC	1570	
Milton, Pa.	WMLP	1570			WVSD	1300	M		WTIX	690		Okla. City, Okla.	KBYE	890	A
	WARC	1380		Mt. Carmel, Ill.	WVMC	1300			WWL	870	C		KLPR	1140	
Milwaukee, Wis.	WEMP	1230		Mt. Clemens, Mich.	WVBB	1430			WWOM	600			KOCY	1340	
	WFRD	860	M		WVGT	1580		Newport, Ark.	WYLD	940	M		KOMA	1520	
	WRIT	340		Mt. Dora, Fla.	WVST	1430		Newport, Ky.	KNBY	1280			KTOK	1000	A
	WISN	1150	A	Mt. Jackson, Va.	WSIG	790		Newport, N.H.	WCNL	1010			KJEM	800	
	WMIL	1290		Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	WVIP	1310			WCNT	1010			WKY	930	
	WOKY	920	N	Mt. Olive, N.C.	WDJS	1430			WCNP	1310			WKOL	930	
	WTMJ	620	N	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	WVNS	1150			WDAD	1540			WLIS	1420	
Minden, La.	KFSO	1240		Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	WVNS	1150			WLK	1270			WMNS	1360	
Minneapolis, N.Y.	WFPI	520	D	Mt. Shasta, Calif.	KWSD	620			WLKE	1490			WHDL	1450	A
Miners, Wells, Tex.	KORC	1140		Mt. Sterling, Ky.	WMST	1150			WGH	1310			WVLN	740	
Minneapolis, Minn.	WCCO	830	C	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	WNIX	940			WIDT	1270			WVW	1240	M
	WLOR	1330		Mt. Vernon, Ind.	WPCC	1590		New Richmond, Wis.	WIXK	1590			KITN	920	
	WMIN	1400		Mt. Vernon, Ky.	WRVK	1460			WYQX	1460			KRON	1490	
	WDGY	1130		Mt. Vernon, Ohio	WMVO	1300		New Rochelle, N.Y.	WYQX	1460			KFB	1110	N
	WTCN	1280	A	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KAPS	1470			WSB	1230	M		KOIL	1290	
	WPCB	690			KBRC	1430			WORT	1550			KOOD	1420	
	KTIS	900		Muleshoe, Tex.	KNUL	1380			WRT	1550			KMEC	660	M
	KUOM	770		Mullins, S.C.	WJAY	1280			WCOB	1280			WOW	990	C
Minot, N. Dak.	KLPM	1390	M	Muncie, Ind.	WLBC	1340	C	Newton, Iowa	KCB	1360			KOMW	680	
	KQDY	1320		Munfordville, Ky.	WLCC	1150		Newton, Miss.	WBKN	1410			KOMW	1600	
	KQIB	910	C	Munising, Mich.	WMAB	1400		Newton, N.J.	WNJ	1360			WBNT	1310	
	KBBI	1480		Murfreesboro, Tenn.	WMNS	1450		Newton, N.C.	WNNC	1230			WBX	1350	
Mission, Kans.	KIRT	1580			WMNS	850		Newport, R.I.	WVAD	1540			WBRL	1570	
Mission, Tex.	KGVO	1290	C	Murphy, N.C.	WVCP	600			WLK	1270			WCR	1570	
Missoula, Mont.	KGVO	1290	C		WVCP	600			WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	KXLL	1450	N		WVCP	600			WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	KQTE	1340	M		WVCP	600			WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	KYSS	910	M	Murphysboro, Ill.	WVNI	1420			WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Mitchell, S. Dak.	KYSS	910	M	Murray, Ky.	WNBS	1430			WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Moab, Utah	KURA	1450		Murray, Utah	KMUR	1230			WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Moab, Mo.	KNCM	1230		Muscatine, Iowa	KWPC	860			WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Mobile, Ala.	WALA	1410	N	Muskegon, Mich.	WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	WMOE	1550			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	WABB	1480	A		WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	WGOK	900			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	WTUF	840			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	WKRG	710	C		WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	WL1Q	1360			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	WMOZ	960			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Moabridge, S. Dak.	KOLY	1300			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Modesto, N.C.	WSDC	1560	D		WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Modesto, Calif.	KTRB	860			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	KBEE	970	A		WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	KFBI	1360	A		WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Mojava, Calif.	KDOL	1340			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Moline, Ill.	WQUA	1230	A		WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Monahans, Tex.	KVKM	1330	M		WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Moncks Corner, N.C.					WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	WBEB	950			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	KBFA	1330			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	CKCW	1220			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Monet, Mo.	KRCM	900			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Monmouth, Ill.	WRAM	1330			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Monroe, Ga.	WMRE	1490			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Monroe, La.	KMLB	1440	A-N		WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	KLIC	1230	M		WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	KNOE	540			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	WQTE	360			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Monroe, Mich.	WMAF	1060			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Monroe, N.C.	WMAF	1060			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Monroe, Wis.	WEKZ	1260			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Monroeville, Ala.	WMFC	1360			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Mont Laurier, Que.	KCML	610			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Monterey, Calif.	KMID	630			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	KMBY	1240	C		WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Montevideo, Minn.	KDMA	1460			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Monte Vista, Colo.	KSLV	1240			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Montezuma, Ga.	WMNZ	1050			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Montgomery, Ala.	WBAM	740			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	WCDF	1170	C		WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	WAPX	1600	N		WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	WHYY	1440	N		WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	WMGJ	800	M		WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	WRGA	950			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Montgomery, W. Va.	WMON	1340	M		WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Monticello, Ark.	KHBM	1430			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Monticello, Ky.	FWLW	1360			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Montmagny, Que.	KCBM	1490			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Montpelier-Barre, Vt.	WSKI	1240	A		WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
	CBF	690			WLAB	1450	A		WVGH	1310			WCR	1570	
Montreal, Que.	CBM	940													

Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	
Paris, Tenn.	WTPR	710		Plant City, Fla.	WPLA	910		KOLS	1570			Roanoke Rapids, N.C.	WSLS	610	N	
Paris, Tex.	KPLT	1490	A	Plattville, Wis.	WBWV	1590		KDZA	1230			Roaring Sprgs., Pa.	WCBT	1280	M	
Parkersburg, W. Va.	WCEF	1050		Plattsburg, N.Y.	WEAV	960	A-M	KAFI	690							
	WPAR	1450	C	Pleasanton, Tex.	KBOP	1300		KFEL	970							
	WTAP	1230	A-M	Pleasantville, N.J.	WOND	1400		KGHF	1850	A-M						
Park Falls, Wis.	WFPF	1450		Plymouth, Mass.	WPLM	1390		KCSJ	590			Reberval, Que.	CHRL	910		
Parry Sound, Ont.	CKAR	1340		Plymouth, N.C.	WPNC	1470		KTUX	1420			Robinson, Ill.	WTAY	1570		
Parsons, Kans.	KLKC	1540		Plymouth, Wis.	WPWY	1420		WKSR	1460	A		Robstown, Tex.	KROB	500	D	
Pasadena, Calif.	KALI	1430		Pocahontas, Ark.	KPOC	1420		WPAI	1420			Rocheater, Minn.	KWES	1270	N	
	KKPC	1240		Pocatello, Idaho	KSEI	930	N	WKWC	1250			Roehester, N.H.	WVNH	920		
	KKWK	1300			KWIK	1240	M	KOFE	1150			Rochester, N.Y.	WBFB	950	M	
Pasadena, Tex.	KLVL	1420			KSNN	1290		WPMY	1540				WHAM	1180	N	
	KIKK	650		Peemoke City, Md.	WDWM	540		Puyallup, Wash.	KAYE	1450				WHFC	1460	C
Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.	WPMP	1580	A	Pointe Claire, Que.	CFOX	470		Quannah, Tex.	KOLJ	1150				WVRM	580	
	KORD	910		Pomona, Calif.	KWOW	1800		Quantico, Va.	WQVA	1530				WROC	1280	N
Pasco, Wash.	KGRS	940		Pompano Beach, Fla.	KKAR	1220		Quebec, Que.	CHRC	800			Rockford, Ill.	WROK	1440	A
Paso Robles, Calif.	KPRL	1230	M		WLOD	980			CJLH	1060				WJRL	1150	
Patagonia, L.I., N.Y.	WALK	1370			WPOM	1470	A		CJQC	1340				WRRR	1330	
	WPAC	1580		Ponca City, Okla.	WBBZ	1230	M	Quesnel, B.C.	CKCQ	570				WRHI	1340	M
	WPAT	930		Ponce, P.R.	WPRP	910		Quincy, B.C.	CKCQ	570				WYTC	1150	
	WVLY	1470			WEUC	1420		Quincy, Ill.	WCNH	1230	M			WAYN	900	
Pawtucket, R.I.	WTR	550	A		WPAB	550			WGAP	1450				WAYN	900	
Payette, Idaho	KEOR	1450			WLEO	1170			WTAD	930	C			WRKD	1450	A
Peace River, Alta.	CKL	610			WISO	1260		Quincy, Mass.	WJDA	1300				WRK	1450	A
Peartail, Tex.	KVWG	1280			WPON	1460		Quincy, Wash.	KPOR	1370				WPLK	1220	
Peas, Tex.	KIUN	490	M		WPOT	1440		Quitman, Ga.	WSFB	1490						
Peekskill, N.Y.	WLNA	1420			WPBL	1450		Racine, Wis.	WRAC	1450						
Pekin, Ill.	WSIV	1140			WQOC	930			WRJN	1400	A					
Pell City, Ala.	WFHK	1430			WRAD	1240		Radford, Va.	WRJN	1400	A					
Pembroke, Ont.	CHOV	1350			WRAL	1240		Raleigh, N.C.	WKIX	850						
Pendleton, Ore.	KKID	1240			WRAP	1530			WNOH	1550						
	KUBE	1050			WRAP	1530			WPTF	680	N					
	KUMA	1290	A		WRAP	1530			WLEO	570						
Pennington Gap, Va.	WSWV	1570			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WBOP	980			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Pensacola, Fla.	WDBE	610	C		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WBSS	1450			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WVNY	1230	A		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WCOA	1370			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WFA	790			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Pentleton, B.C.	CKOK	800			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Peoria, Ill.	WAAP	1350	N		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WMBD	1470	C		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WIRL	1290			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Perry, Fla.	WFED	1020	M		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Perry, Ga.	WFY	1400			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Perry, Iowa	WGA	980			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Perryton, Tex.	WDLS	1310			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Peru, Ind.	KEYE	1490	M		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Petaluma, Calif.	WARU	1600			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Peterborough, Ont.	KTOB	1490			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	CHEX	980			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	CKPT	1420			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Petersburg, Va.	WSSV	1240	M		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Petoskey, Mich.	WTKW	1340			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Phenix City, Ala.	WPNX	1460	A		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Philadelphia, Miss.	WHOC	1490			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Philadelphia, Pa.	WCAU	1210	C		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WDA8	1480			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WFIL	560	A		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WFLN	900			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WHT	1840			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WIBG	990			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WIP	610			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WJM	1540			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WPN	950	M		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WRCY	1080			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WTEL	860			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Phillipsburg, Pa.	WHB	1260			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Phillipsburg, Kans.	KKAN	1490			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Phoenix, Ariz.	KIFN	860			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KXIV	1400			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KHAT	1480			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KHEP	1280			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KCAC	1010			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KOY	590	A		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KOOL	960	C		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KPHO	910	A		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KUEQ	740			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KRIZ	1230			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KTAR	620	N		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Pleasun, Miss.	WYU	1320			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Pleasant, Ala.	WPID	1280			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Pierre, S.Dak.	KGFX	650			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KCCR	1590			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WLSI	900			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Pikeville, Ky.	WFKE	1240	M		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
Pine Bluff, Ark.	KMA	1400			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KADL	1270			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KOTN	1490	M		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KPBA	1590			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WCMP	1350			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WMLF	1230			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WVVO	970			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KLMH	1050			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	WTTW	930			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KKIS	990			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KOAM	860	N		WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KSEK	1340			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						
	KDKA	1020			WRAP	1530			WRAL	1240						

U. S. AM Stations by Call Letters

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KAAA	Kingman, Ariz.	1230	KBAN	Bowie, Tex.	1410	KCFA	Spokane, Wash.	1330
KAAB	Hot Springs, Ark.	1340	KBAR	Burley, Idaho	1230	KCFM	Cuero, Tex.	1600
KAAJ	Little Rock, Ark.	1090	KBBA	Benton, Ark.	690	KCFJ	Cedar Falls, Iowa	1250
KABC	Los Angeles, Calif.	790	KBBB	Borger, Tex.	1800	KCFM	Columbia, Mo.	1580
KABI	Ketchikan, Alaska	1230	KBBE	Bozons, Utah	1600	KCFM	Charles City, Iowa	1540
KABL	Dakland, Calif.	960	KBBK	Bokyma, Wash.	1390	KCHC	Cherokee, Iowa	1440
KABQ	Albuquerque, N.M.	1350	KBBR	North Bend, Oregon	1340	KCHI	Chillicothe, Mo.	1010
KABR	Aberdeen, S.Dak.	1420	KBBB	Buffalo, Wyo.	1450	KCHJ	Delano, Calif.	1010
KACE	Riverside, Calif.	1570	KBCH	Oceanlake, Oregon	1380	KCHR	Charleston, Mo.	1350
KACI	The Dalles, Oregon	1300	KBCL	Shreveport, La.	1220	KCHS	Truth or Consequences, N.M.	1480
KACT	Andrews, Tex.	1360	KBEA	Minneapolis, Kans.	1480	KCHV	Coachella, Calif.	1590
KACY	Port Huemeau, Calif.	1520	KBEC	Waxahachie, Tex.	1390	KCHY	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1400
KADA	Ada, Okla.	1230	KBEE	Modesto, Calif.	970	KCID	Caldwell, Idaho	1490
KADL	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1270	KBEK	Elk City, Okla.	1240	KCIJ	Shreveport, La.	1450
KADP	Marshall, Tex.	1410	KBEL	Idabel, Okla.	1240	KCKI	Washington, Iowa	1380
KADY	St. Charles, Mo.	1460	KBEN	Carrizo Sprgs., Tex.	1450	KCKJ	Houma, La.	1090
KAFP	Petaluma, Calif.	1490	KBER	San Antonio, Tex.	1150	KCKM	Carroll, Iowa	1380
KAFY	Bakersfield, Calif.	550	KBET	Reno, Nev.	1340	KCKN	Victorville, Calif.	1590
KAGE	Winona, Minn.	1380	KBEV	Portland, Oregon	1010	KCKB	Minot, N.Dak.	1450
KAGH	Crosslet, Ark.	800	KBFS	Belle Fourche, S.Dak.	1450	KCKC	San Bernardino, Cal.	1250
KAGI	Grants Pass, Oregon	1300	KBGN	Caldwell, Idaho	970	KCKG	Sonora, Tex.	1240
KAGO	Klamath Falls, Oregon	1150	KBGO	Waco, Tex.	1580	KCKK	Kansas City, Kans.	1340
KAGR	Yuba City, Calif.	1450	KBHC	Nashville, Ark.	1260	KCKW	Jena, La.	1480
KAGT	Anacortes, Wash.	1340	KBHM	Branson, Mo.	1220	KCKY	Coolidge, Ariz.	150
KAHI	Auburn, Calif.	950	KBHS	Hot Springs, Ark.	590	KCLA	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1400
KAMR	Redding, Calif.	1350	KBIF	Fresno, Calif.	900	KCLF	Clifton, Ariz.	1400
KAMU	Waipahu, Hawaii	920	KBIG	Avalon, Calif.	740	KCLN	Clinton, Iowa	1390
KAMK	Kalmuk, Hawaii	870	KBIN	Midvale, Mex.	970	KCLD	Leavenworth, Kans.	1410
KAMN	Tucson, Ariz.	1490	KBIS	Bakersfield, Calif.	970	KCLR	Rails, Tex.	530
KAJI	Little Rock, Ark.	1250	KBIX	Muskogee, Okla.	1490	KCLS	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1000
KAJD	Grants Pass, Oregon	1270	KBIZ	Ottumwa, Iowa	1240	KCLU	Rolla, Mo.	1450
KAKA	Wickenburg, Ariz.	1250	KBJT	Fordey, Ark.	1570	KCLV	El Paso, Mex.	1240
KAKC	Tulsa, Okla.	970	KBJR	Baker, Oregon	1490	KCLW	Hamilton, Tex.	900
KAKE	Wichita, Kan.	1240	KBKW	Aberdeen, Wash.	1450	KCLX	Coffax, Wash.	1450
KALB	Alexandria, La.	580	KBLA	Okla. Falls, Tex.	1480	KCMC	Texarkana, Tex.	1230
KALC	Richland, Wash.	960	KBLF	Red Bluff, Calif.	1490	KCMJ	Palm Sprgs., Calif.	1010
KALF	Mesa, Ariz.	1510	KBLB	Blackfoot, Idaho	690	KCMO	Kansas City, Mo.	810
KALG	Alamogordo, N.Mex.	1230	KBLI	Bolivar, Mo.	1550	KCMS	Manitou Sprgs., Colo.	1490
KALI	Pasadena, Calif.	1430	KBLT	Big Lake, Tex.	1290	KCNB	Bozeman, Mont.	1230
KALL	Salt Lake City, Utah	910	KBLU	Yuma, Ariz.	1320	KCNA	Alturas, Ariz.	1290
KALM	Thayer, Mo.	1290	KBLV	Gold Beach, Oregon	1220	KCNY	San Marcos, Tex.	1470
KALN	Iota, Kan.	1870	KBML	Benderson, Nev.	1400	KCOB	Newton, Iowa	1280
KALO	Atlanta, Ga.	1490	KBMM	Bozeman, Mont.	1230	KCOG	Centerville, Iowa	1400
KALV	Alva, Okla.	1430	KBMO	Benson, Minn.	1290	KCOH	Houston, Tex.	1240
KAMD	Camden, Ark.	910	KBMW	Breckinridge, Minn.	1450	KCOK	Tulare, Calif.	1270
KAML	Kenedy, Tex.	990	KBMX	Coalinga, Calif.	1470	KCOL	Fort Collins, Colo.	1410
KANO	Rogers, Ark.	1390	KBMY	Billings, Mont.	1240	KCON	Conway, Ark.	1230
KAMP	Ei Centro, Calif.	1430	KBND	Bend, Oregon	1110	KCOR	San Antonio, Tex.	1350
KAMY	McCamey, Tex.	1450	KBNE	Kennett, Mo.	890	KCOW	Alliance, Nebr.	1400
KANA	Anacosta, Mont.	1360	KBNM	Bozeman, Mont.	1230	KCOY	Santa Maria, Calif.	1400
KANB	Shreveport, La.	1490	KBNI	Boise, Idaho	950	KCPX	Salt Lake City, Utah	1320
KAND	Corsicana, Tex.	1340	KBOJ	Malvern, Ark.	1310	KCRS	Sacramento, Calif.	1320
KANE	New Iberia, La.	1240	KBOL	Boulder, Colo.	1490	KCRB	Chanute, Kans.	1460
KANI	Wharton, Tex.	1500	KBOM	Bismarck-Mandan, N. Dak.	1270	KCRC	Mid, Okla.	1600
KANN	Ogden, Utah	1250	KBON	Omaha, Nebr.	1490	KCRG	Grand Rapids, Iowa	1600
KANO	Anoka, Minn.	1470	KBOS	Pleasanton, Tex.	1380	KCRM	Crane, Tex.	1380
KANS	Independence, Mo.	1510	KBOW	Brownsville, Tex.	1600	KCRS	Midland, Tex.	550
KAOH	Duluth, Minn.	1380	KBOW	Butte, Mont.	1490	KCRT	Trinidad, Colo.	1240
KADK	Lake Charles, La.	1400	KBOX	Dallas, Tex.	1480	KCRV	Caruthersville, Mo.	1370
KADL	Carrollton, Mo.	1430	KBOY	Medford, Oregon	730	KCSJ	Pueblo, Colo.	590
KADP	Raymond, Wash.	1340	KBPS	Portland, Oregon	1450	KCSR	Chadron, Nebr.	1450
KAPB	Marksville, La.	1370	KBRC	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	1430	KCSL	St. Louis, Mo.	1430
KAPE	San Antonio, Tex.	1480	KBRJ	Burlingame, Ark.	1570	KCTI	Gonzales, Tex.	1450
KAPF	Pueblo, Colo.	690	KBRK	Brookings, S.Dak.	1460	KCTY	Salinas, Calif.	980
KAPG	Dougherty, Ariz.	1430	KBRM	Brink, Nebr.	1300	KCTX	Childress, Tex.	1510
KAPS	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	1470	KBRN	Brighton, Colo.	800	KCUB	Tucson, Ariz.	1290
KAPT	Salem, Ore.	1220	KBRB	Bremerton, Wash.	1490	KCUE	Red Wing, Minn.	1250
KAPY	Port Angeles, Wash.	1290	KBRD	Leadville, Colo.	1230	KCUL	Fort Worth, Tex.	1240
KARA	Albuquerque, N.M.	1310	KBRB	Springdale, Ark.	1340	KCVL	Colville, Wash.	1570
KARE	Atchison, Kan.	1470	KBRV	Soda Sprgs., Ida.	1460	KCYR	Lodi, Calif.	1400
KARI	Blaine, Wash.	550	KBRX	Q'Neill, Nebr.	1480	KCYL	Lampasas, Tex.	1450
KARJ	Little Rock, Ark.	1080	KBRZ	Frederick, Texas	1460	KDAB	Arvada, Colo.	1550
KARM	Fresno, Calif.	1430	KBSF	Springhill, La.	1480	KDAF	ft. Bragg, Calif.	1230
KARR	Great Falls, Mont.	1400	KBST	Big Spring, Tex.	1490	KDAQ	Weed, Calif.	800
KARS	Belen, N.M.	860	KBTA	Batesville, Ark.	1340	KDAK	Garrington, N.D.	1600
KART	Jerome, Idaho	1400	KBTC	Houston, Mo.	1250	KDAL	Duluth, Minn.	610
KARY	Prosser, Wash.	1310	KBTM	Jonesboro, Ark.	1230	KDAN	Eureka, Calif.	790
KASE	Austin, Tex.	970	KBTN	Neshos, Mo.	1420	KDAP	Lubbock, Tex.	580
KASH	Eugene, Ore.	1600	KBTO	Ei Dorado, Kans.	1350	KDAY	Santa Monica, Calif.	1500
KASJ	Ames, Iowa	1480	KBTR	Denver, Colo.	710	KDB	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1490
KASK	Ontario, Calif.	1510	KBUC	Corona, Calif.	1370	KDBC	Mansfield, La.	1360
KASL	Newcastle, Wyo.	1240	KBUD	Athens, Tex.	1410	KDBM	Dillon, Mont.	800
KASM	Albany, Minn.	1150	KBUH	Brigham City, Utah	800	KDBX	Alexandria, La.	1410
KASD	Minden, La.	1240	KBUN	Bemidji, Minn.	1450	KDD	Dumas, Tex.	1590
KAST	Astoria, Ore.	1370	KBUS	Burlington, Iowa	1480	KDE	Decorah, Iowa	1400
KASY	Auburn, Wash.	1220	KBUS	Mehta, Tex.	1590	KDEF	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1150
KATE	Albert Lea, Minn.	1430	KBUW	Wright, Okla., Tex.	1010	KOEN	Denver, Colo.	1340
KATF	Casper, Wyo.	1400	KBUZ	Mesa, Ariz.	1310	KOED	Ei Cajon, Calif.	910
KATL	Miles City, Mont.	1340	KBVM	Lancaster, Calif.	1380	KDES	Palm Sprgs., Calif.	920
KATN	Boise, Idaho	1010	KBVU	Bellevue, Wash.	1540	KDET	Center, Tex.	930
KATO	Safford, Ariz.	1230	KBWD	Brownwood, Tex.	1380	KDEX	Dexter, Mo.	1590
KATQ	Texarkana, Tex.	940	KBYE	Okla. City, Okla.	890	KDIB	Hibrook, Iowa	1270
KATR	Eugene, Ore.	1320	KBYG	Big Spring, Tex.	1400	KDIO	Fort Worth, Tex.	1250
KATY	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1340	KBYT	Ei Dorado, Kans.	1350	KDII	Hibrook, Iowa	1270
KATZ	St. Louis, Mo.	1480	KBYR	Anchorage, Alaska	1270	KDKA	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1050
KAUS	Austin, Minn.	1480	KBZZ	Salmon, Oregon	1490	KDKD	Clinton, Mo.	1280
KAVE	Corisbad, N.Mex.	1240	KBZJ	LaJunta, Colo.	1400	KDLA	DeRidder, La.	1010
KAVI	Rocky Ford, Colo.	1320	KCAD	Phoenix, Ariz.	1010	KDLK	Del Rio, Tex.	1230
KAVL	Lancaster, Calif.	610	KCAE	Abilene, Tex.	1560	KDLM	Detroit Lakes, Minn.	1340
KAVR	Apple Valley, Calif.	960	KCAF	Redlands, Calif.	1410	KDLR	Devils Lake, N.Dak.	1240
KAWA	Waco, Tex.	1010	KCAL	Helena, Mont.	1340	KDS	Platteville, Wis.	1590
KAWY	York, Neb.	1370	KCAP	Clarksville, Tex.	1350	KDMA	Montevideo, Minn.	1450
KAWT	Douglas, Ariz.	1450	KCAT	Staton, Tex.	1050	KDMO	Carthage, Mo.	1490
KAYC	Beaumont, Tex.	1450	KCBC	Des Moines, Iowa	1390	KDMS	Ei Dorado, Ark.	1290
KAYE	Puyallup, Wash.	1450	KCBD	Lubbock, Tex.	1590	KDNT	Denton, Tex.	1440
KAYG	Lakewood, Wash.	1480	KCBQ	San Diego, Calif.	1170	KDOK	Tyler, Tex.	1390
KAYL	Storm Lake, Iowa	990	KCBS	San Fran., Calif.	740			
KAYO	Seattle, Wash.	1150	KCCJ	Paris, Ark.	1460			
KAYS	Hays, Kans.	1400	KCCO	Lawton, Okla.	1460			
KAYT	Rupert, Idaho	1400	KCCP	Piute, S.Dak.	1590			
KBAJ	San Saba, Tex.	1410	KCCS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1150			
KBAM	Longview, Wash.	1270	KCCI	Kirkland, Wash.	790			
			KCEU	Tucson, Ariz.	1390			
			KCEY	Tulook, Calif.	1980			

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KFLJ	Walsenburg, Colo.	1380	KHAL	Homer, La.	1300	KJRG	Newton, Kans.	950	KMHT	Marshall, Tex.	1450
KFLT	Mountain Home, Ida.	1240	KHAR	Anchorage, Alaska	590	KJKS	Columbus, Nebr.	500	KMIL	Camerton, Tex.	1390
KFLW	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	1450	KHAS	Hastings, Nebr.	1230	KKAL	Denver City, Tex.	1580	KMIN	Grants, N.M.	980
KFLY	Corvallis, Oreg.	1240	KHAT	Phoenix, Ariz.	1480	KKAN	Phillipsburg, Kans.	1490	KMIS	Portageville, Mo.	1050
KFMB	San Diego, Calif.	540	KHBC	Hill, Hawaii	1480	KKAR	Pomona, Calif.	970	KMJJ	Fresno, Calif.	1220
KFMI	Tulsa, Okla.	1350	KHBM	Monticello, Ark.	1430	KKAS	Silsbee, Tex.	1480	KMLB	Monroe, La.	1440
KFMD	Denver, Colo.	1390	KHBR	Hillsboro, Oreg.	1560	KKCM	Jacksonville, Ark.	1500	KMNB	Grand Island, Nebr.	750
KFMD	Flat River, Mo.	1240	KHEM	Big Springs, Tex.	1270	KKEY	Vancouver, Wash.	1150	KMNS	Sioux City, Iowa	620
KFNF	Shenandoah, Iowa	920	KHEN	Henryetta, Okla.	1590	KKHI	San Francisco, Calif.	1550	KMND	Tacoma, Wash.	1360
KFNW	Ferriday, La.	1600	KHEP	Phoenix, Ariz.	1280	KKID	Pendleton, Oreg.	1240	KMON	Great Falls, Mont.	560
KFNW	Fargo, N.Dak.	900	KHER	Santa Maria, Calif.	1600	KKIN	Aitkin, Minn.	930	KMOP	Tucson, Ariz.	1390
KFOR	Lincoln, Nebr.	1240	KHEY	El Paso, Tex.	690	KKIS	Pittsburg, Calif.	990	KMOR	Littleton, Colo.	1510
KFOX	Long Beach, Calif.	1280	KHFH	Fry, Ariz.	1420	KKAT	La Grange, N.Mex.	1240	KMXX	Louis, Hawaii	1120
KFRW	Fl. Smith, Ark.	1250	KHGO	Hotulami, Wash.	1370	KKJO	St. Paul, Minn.	1550	KMPC	Los Angeles, Calif.	710
KFQD	Anchorage, Alaska	780	KHIT	Walla Walla, Wash.	1320	KKOK	Lompoc, Calif.	1410	KMRC	Morgan City, La.	1430
KFRA	Franklin, La.	1390	KHJL	Los Angeles, Calif.	950	KKAC	Los Angeles, Calif.	570	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1290
KFRB	Fairbanks, Alaska	900	KHMO	Hannibal, Mo.	1070	KKAD	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	960	KMSL	Ukiah, Calif.	1250
KFRS	San Francisco, Calif.	610	KHOB	Hobbs, N.Mex.	1390	KKAK	Lakewood, Colo.	1600	KMUL	Muteshoo, Tex.	1290
KFRD	Roseburg, Tex.	980	KHOC	Trucee, Calif.	1400	KKAM	Cordova, Alaska	1450	KMUR	Murray, Utah	1230
KFRE	Fresno, Calif.	940	KHOG	Fayetteville, Ark.	1440	KKAN	Leemore, Calif.	1320	KMUS	Muskogee, Okla.	1380
KFRM	Kansas City, Mo.	550	KHOK	Hotulami, Wash.	1370	KKAS	Las Vegas, Nev.	1230	KMYJ	Wailuku, Hawaii	580
KFRD	Long Beach, Tex.	1370	KHOD	Madera, Calif.	1250	KKLB	Lubbock, Tex.	1340	KMYC	Marysville, Calif.	1410
KFRU	Columbia, Mo.	1400	KHOW	Denver, Colo.	690	KKLM	La Grande, Oreg.	1580	KMYT	Clayton, Mo.	1320
KFSA	Fl. Smith, Ark.	950	KHOZ	Harrison, Ark.	900	KKLS	Los Banos, Calif.	1330	KNAF	Fredericksburg, Tex.	910
KFSB	Joplin, Mo.	1310	KHOS	Spokane, Wash.	590	KKCB	Libby, Mont.	1230	KNAK	Salt Lake City, Utah	1280
KFSC	Denver, Colo.	1220	KHSJ	Hemet, Calif.	1320	KKCN	Blytheville, Ark.	910	KNAL	Victoria, Tex.	1410
KFSD	San Diego, Calif.	600	KHSL	Chico, Calif.	1290	KKCO	Poteau, Okla.	1280	KNBA	Vallejo, Calif.	1190
KFSG	Los Angeles, Calif.	1150	KHTN	Houston, Mo.	1250	KKLE	Livingston, N.Mex.	630	KNBC	San Francisco, Calif.	980
KFSF	Fl. Smith, Ark.	1250	KHUB	Houston, Mo.	1250	KKLF	Laurel, N.Dak.	1240	KNBX	North Platte, Neb.	1240
KFTM	St. Morgan, Colo.	1400	KHUM	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1580	KKLI	Kailua, Hawaii	1240	KNBX	Kirkland, Wash.	1050
KFTV	Paris, Tex.	1250	KHUZ	Borger, Tex.	1490	KKLM	LeMars, Iowa	1410	KNBY	Newport, Ark.	1280
KFTW	Fredericktown, Mo.	1450	KHYH	Honolulu, Hawaii	1040	KKLN	Killeen, Tex.	1050	KNCK	Concordia, Kans.	1390
KFUN	Las Vegas, N.Mex.	1230	KIAL	Astoria, Oreg.	1230	KKLO	Wichita, Kans.	1400	KNCM	Moberly, Mo.	1250
KFUO	St. Louis, Mo.	850	KIBE	Palo Alto, Calif.	1220	KKLR	Drofino, Idaho	950	KNCD	Garden City, Kans.	1030
KFV5	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	960	KIBS	Seward, Alaska	1340	KKLEX	Lexington, Mo.	1470	KNCY	Nabraska City, Nebr.	1600
KFWB	Los Angeles, Calif.	980	KIBL	Beaville, Tex.	1490	KKLF	Litchfield, Minn.	1510	KNDK	Hettinger, N.Dak.	1490
KFXD	Nampa, Idaho	880	KICD	Spokane, Calif.	1350	KKLG	Las Vegas, Nev.	1590	KNEM	El Paso, Tex.	1240
KFXM	San Bernardino, Calif.	1590	KICA	Clovis, N.M.	980	KKGA	Albion, Iowa	1600	KNDI	Honolulu, Hawaii	1270
KFYN	Bonham, Tex.	1420	KICD	Spencer, Iowa	1240	KKGN	Logan, Utah	1390	KNDY	Marysville, Kans.	1570
KFYU	Lubbock, Tex.	790	KICK	Springfield, Mo.	1340	KKGR	Redwood Falls, Minn.	1400	KNEA	Johnsonburg, Ark.	970
KFYR	Bismarck, N.Dak.	850	KICM	Golden, Colo.	1250	KKHS	Lordsburg, N.M.	950	KNEB	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	960
KGA	Spokane, Wash.	1510	KICO	Calcezio, Calif.	1490	KKLB	Liberal, Kans.	1470	KNEC	McAlester, Okla.	1150
KGAF	Gainesville, Tex.	1580	KICY	Nome, Alaska	850	KKLC	Monroe, La.	1230	KNEL	Brady, Tex.	1490
KGAK	Gainesville, Tex.	1380	KID	Idaho Falls, Idaho	980	KKLD	Poser Bluff, Mo.	1340	KNEM	El Paso, Tex.	1240
KGAL	Lebanon, Oreg.	920	KIDD	Idaho Falls, Idaho	980	KKLF	Dallas, Tex.	1450	KNEP	Paestling, Wash.	1450
KGAS	Carthage, Tex.	1590	KIDO	Bolsa, Idaho	630	KKLJ	Jefferson City, Mo.	950	KNEW	Spokane, Wash.	790
KGAY	Salem, Oreg.	1490	KIEV	Glendale, Calif.	870	KKLI	Estherville, Iowa	1340	KNEK	McPherson, Kans.	1540
KGB	San Diego, Calif.	1360	KIFG	Iowa Falls, Ia.	1510	KKLN	Lincoln, Nebr.	960	KNEZ	Lompo, Calif.	960
KGBC	Galveston, Tex.	1540	KIFI	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1280	KKLP	Fowler, Calif.	1220	KNGS	Hanford, Calif.	620
KGBS	Los Angeles, Calif.	1020	KIFN	Phoenix, Ariz.	860	KKLQ	Portland, Oreg.	1290	KNIA	Knoxville, Iowa	1320
KGBT	Hartling, Tex.	1530	KIFW	Sitka, Alaska	1230	KKLR	Denver, Colo.	990	KNIM	Maryville, Mo.	1580
KGBX	Springfield, Mo.	1260	KINH	Hueco, Okla.	1480	KKLW	Twin Falls, Idaho	1340	KNIN	Wichita Falls, Tex.	980
KGCA	Ruby, N.D.	1450	KIRH	Horse River, Oreg.	1340	KKLZ	Brainerd, Minn.	1380	KNIT	Abilene, Tex.	1280
KGCX	Sidney, Mont.	1480	KIUV	Huron, S.Dak.	840	KKKC	Parsons, Kans.	1450	KNDK	Cottage Grove, Oreg.	1400
KGDN	Edmonds, Wash.	630	KIKI	Honolulu, Hawaii	1390	KKLA	Leesville, La.	1550	KNDK	Natchitoches, La.	1450
KGEE	Bakersfield, Calif.	1230	KIKK	Padadena, Tex.	650	KKLL	Lubbock, Tex.	1460	KNOE	Monroe, La.	1390
KGEG	Stirling, Colo.	1230	KIKD	Miami, Ariz.	1340	KKLM	Laramie, Wyo.	1490	KNOG	Nogales, Ariz.	1340
KGEM	Bolsa, Idaho	1140	KIKS	Sulphur, La.	1310	KKMO	Longmont, Colo.	1050	KNOK	Fl. Worth, Tex.	970
KGEN	Tulare, Calif.	1380	KILE	Galveston, Tex.	1410	KKMR	Lamar, Colo.	1220	KNOP	Watte, Nebr.	1410
KGER	Lena Beach, Calif.	1390	KILH	Huerfano, S.Dak.	1440	KKLN	Lawrence, Mo.	1480	KNOR	Norman, Okla.	1400
KGEZ	Kalispell, Mont.	900	KILT	Houston, Tex.	610	KKMX	Clayton, N.Mex.	1450	KNOT	Prescott, Ariz.	1450
KGFF	Shawnee, Okla.	1450	KIMA	Yakima, Wash.	1460	KKOJ	Ogden, Utah	1490	KNOW	Austin, Tex.	1490
KGFL	Los Angeles, Calif.	1230	KIMB	Kimball, Nebr.	1280	KKOA	Ridgecrest, Calif.	1240	KNPT	Grand Forks, N.Dak.	1310
KGFL	Roswell, N.Mex.	1400	KIML	Gillette, Wyo.	1490	KKDE	Goodland, Kans.	730	KNOX	Newport, Ore.	1310
KGFV	Kearney, Nebr.	890	KIMM	Rapid City, S.D.	1150	KKOG	Keiso, Wash.	1490	KNUI	Makawao, Hawaii	1310
KGFY	Pierre, S.Dak.	680	KIMN	Denver, Colo.	950	KKOH	Pipestone, Minn.	1050	KNUN	New Ulm, Minn.	860
KGGC	Coffeyville, Kans.	690	KIMP	Hotulami, Wash.	890	KKOW	Winnipeg, Minn.	1170	KNWJ	Wichita Falls, Tex.	1290
KGGG	Forest Grove, Oreg.	1570	KIMP	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	950	KKOO	Corvallis, Oreg.	1350	KNWC	Sioux Falls, S.D.	1270
KGGM	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	610	KIND	Independence, Kans.	1010	KKOB	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1450	KNWS	Waterloo, Iowa	1090
KGHH	Pueblo, Colo.	1590	KINE	Kingeville, Tex.	1030	KKDU	Lake Charles, La.	1580	KNX	Los Angeles, Calif.	1070
KGHL	Billings, Mont.	730	KING	Seattle, Wash.	1390	KKOW	Levelland, Colo.	1370	KOA	Denver, Colo.	850
KGHM	Brookfield, Mo.	1470	KINS	Winslow, Ariz.	1290	KKPC	Lompoc, Calif.	1350	KOAC	Corvallis, Oreg.	550
KGHS	International Falls, Minn.	1230	KINS	Eureka, Calif.	980	KKPL	Lake Providence, La.	1050	KODL	Price, Utah	1230
KGHT	Hollister, Calif.	1520	KINT	El Paso, Tex.	1350	KKPM	St. Paul, N.Dak.	1510	KODP	Austin, Mo.	980
KGIL	San Fernando, Calif.	1260	KIPU	Union, Okla.	940	KKPR	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1440	KOJ	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	770
KGIW	Alamosa, Colo.	1450	KIOA	Des Moines, Iowa	900	KKPW	Union, Okla.	1220	KOBE	Las Cruces, N.Mex.	1450
KGKB	Tyler, Tex.	1490	KIOT	Barstow, Calif.	1310	KKRA	Little Rock, Ark.	1010	KOBH	Hot Springs, S.Dak.	580
KGKL	San Angelo, Tex.	960	KIOX	Bay City, Tex.	1270	KKRS	Mountain Grove, Mo.	1360	KOKA	Kilgore, Tex.	1240
KGLC	Miami, Okla.	910	KIPA	Hilo, Hawaii	1110	KKTF	Little Falls, Minn.	960	KOCY	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1340
KGLE	Glendale, Mont.	580	KIQS	Willows, Calif.	1560	KKTR	Blackwell, Okla.	1580	KODK	Houston, Tex.	1010
KGLN	Glendon Sprngs., Colo.	980	KIRO	Seattle, Wash.	870	KKUG	Glasgow, Mont.	1370	KODL	Little Rock, Ark.	1440
KGLQ	Mason City, Iowa	1900	KIRP	Prentiss, Miss.	1580	KKUB	San Antonio, Tex.	570	KODY	Cody, Wyo.	1400
KGLU	Safford, Ariz.	1480	KIRX	Kirkville, Mo.	1450	KKUC	Las Vegas, Nev.	1050	KODI	The Dalles, Oreg.	1440
KGMB	Honolulu, Hawaii	590	KISD	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1230	KKUE	Longview, Tex.	1240	KODY	North Platte, Nebr.	1240
KGMC	Empirewood, Colo.	1150	KISN	Vancouver, Wash.	910	KKUV	Evansport, Wyo.	1280	KOEI	Oelwein, Iowa	950
KGMI	Beilingham, Wash.	790	KIST	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1340	KKUV	Hayesville, La.	1580	KOFA	Yuma, Ariz.	1240
KGMO	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	1290	KITY	Yakima, Wash.	1280	KKVL	Padadena, Tex.	1480	KOFU	Pullman, Wash.	1150
KGNS	Sacramento, Calif.	1360	KITE	San Antonio, Tex.	930	KKVT	Levelland, Tex.	1290	KOFY	Kalispell, Mont.	950
KGMT	Fairbury, Nebr.	1310	KITX	Prentiss, Miss.	1450	KKWN	San Antonio, Kans.	1170	KOJ	Wichita Falls, Tex.	1290
KGNB	New Braunfels, Tex.	1420	KITN	Olympia, Wash.	920	KKWT	Lebanon, Mo.	1230	KOJF	San Mateo, Calif.	1050
KGNC	Amarillo, Tex.	710	KIUL	Garden City, Kans.	1240	KKYD	Bakersfield, Calif.	1350	KOGA	Ogallala, Nebr.	990
KGND	Dodge City, Kans.	1370	KIUN	Pecos, Tex.	1400	KKYK	Spokane, Wash.	1290	KOGT	Orange, Tex.	1600
KGNS	Laredo, Tex.	1390	KIUP	Durango, Colo.	930	KKYQ	Hamilton, Mont.	980	KOH	Reno, Nev.	630
KGO	San Francisco, Calif.	810	KIYV	Crockett, Tex.	1290	KKYR	Clarksburg, Ark.	1360	KOHO	Honolulu, Hawaii	1170
KGON	Oregon City, Oreg.	1490	KIXI	Seattle, Wash.	910	KKZ	Denver, Colo.	560	KOHU	Hermiston, Oreg.	1570
KGOS	Torrington, Wyo.	1320	KIXL	Dallas, Tex.	1400	KNA	San Antonio, Iowa	950	KOIB	Portland, Oreg.	970
KGPC	Grafton, N.Dak.	1340	KIXZ	Amarillo, Tex.	940	KNAE	Madill, Okla.	1550	KOJM	Havr, Mont.	610
KGRI	Henderson, Tex.	1000	KIZZ	El Paso, Tex.	1150	KNAE	McKinney, Tex.	1690	KOJA	Shreveport, La.	1550
KGRL	Bond, Oreg.	940	KJAM	Madison, S.Dak.	1390	KNAK	Fresno, Calif.	1340	KOKE	Austin, Tex.	1270
KGRN	Grinnell, Iowa	1410	KJAN	Atlantic, Iowa	1220	KNAM	Butler, Mo.	1530	KOKL	Okmulgee, Okla.	1240
KGRD	Gresham, Oreg.	1230	KJAX	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1150	KNAM	Manhattan, Kans.	1350	KOKD	Warrensburg, Mo.	1450
KGRS	Pasco, Wash.	1290	KJAY	Sacramento, Calif.	1430	KNAQ	Maquoketa, Iowa	1320	KOKX	Keokuk, Iowa	1310
KGRT	Las Cruces, N.Mex.	570	KJBY	Grand, Tex.	1450	KNAR	Warrensburg, Mo.	1150	KOKY	Little Rock, Ark.	1440
KGST	Fresno, Calif.	1600	KJCF	Festus, Mo.	1420	KNCA	Kansas City, Mo.	960	KOL	Seattle, Wash.	1900
KGU	Honolulu, Hawaii	760	KJCK	Junction City, Kans.	1400	KMBL	Junction, Tex.	1450	KOLD	Tucson, Ariz.	1450
KGUC	Gunnison, Colo.	1490	KJEF	Jenings, La.	1290	KMBO	Tucson, Ariz.	940	KOLE	Port Arthur, Tex.	1340
KGUD	Santa Barbara, Calif.	890	KJEM	Oklahoma City, Dkta.	800	KMBY	Monterey, Calif.	1240	KOLP	Quannah, Tex.	1150
KGUL	Port Lavaca, Tex.	1560	KJET	Beaumont, Tex.	1370	KMCD	Fairfield, Iowa	1570	KOLR	Reno, Nev.	920
KGVJ	Greenville, Tex.	1400	KJFJ	Webster City, Iowa	1590	KMCM	McMinville, Oreg.	1260	KOLS	Stirling, Colo.	1490
KGVO	Missouri, Mo.	1290	KJFM	Fl. Worth, Tex.	870	KMCO	Conroe, Tex.	900	KOLT	Pryor, Okla.	1570
KGVY	Belgrade, Mont.	620	KJKJ	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1400	KMDO	Fl. Scott, Kans.	1600	KOLY	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	1320
KGW	Portland, Oreg.	1390	KJLT	North Platte, Nebr.	970	KMED	Medford, Oreg.	1440	KOLY	Mobridge, S.Dak.	1800
KGWA	Enid, Okla.	960	KJNO	Juneau, Alaska	630	KMEN	San Bernardino, California	1290	KOMA	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1520
KGYA	Olympia, Wash.	1240	KJOE	Shreveport, La.	1480	KMED	Omaha, Nebr.	660			
KGYN	Guymon, Okla.	1220	KJOW	Stockton, Calif.	1290	KMET	Paradise, Calif.	990			
KHAI	Honolulu, Hawaii	1090	KJPW	Waynesville, Mo.	1380						
KHAK	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1380	KJR	Seattle, Wash.	950						

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KOME	Tulsa, Okla.	1300	KRAK	Stockton, Calif.	1140	KSIX	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1230	KTRH	Houston, Tex.	740
KOMI	Seattle, Wash.	1000	KRAL	Rawlins, Wyo.	1240	KSJB	Jamestown, N.Oak.	800	KTRI	St Louis, Iowa	1470
KOMW	Omak, Wash.	860	KRBG	Grand Forks, Nev.	920	KSJ	Valley, Idaho	920	KTRM	Wagon, Tex.	1490
KOMY	Watsonville, Calif.	1340	KRAM	Morton, Tex.	1280	KSJK	Ogallala, Wyo.	860	KTRN	Whitita Falls, Tex.	1290
KONR	Reno, Nev.	1450	KRAN	Amarillo, Tex.	1360	KSLL	Salt Lake City, Utah	1160	KTRY	Bastrop, La.	730
KONG	Visalia, Calif.	1400	KRBA	Lufkin, Tex.	1340	KSJM	Salem, Oreg.	1390	KTSA	San Antonio, Tex.	550
KONI	Spanish Fork, Utah	1480	KRBC	Abilene, Tex.	1470	KSLO	Opelousas, La.	1290	KTSL	Burnett, Tex.	1340
KONO	San Antonio, Tex.	860	KRBI	St. Peter, Minn.	1310	KSLV	Monte Vista, Colo.	1240	KTSM	El Paso, Tex.	1380
KONP	Port Angeles, Wash.	1450	KRBN	Red Lodge, Mont.	1450	KSM	Santa Maria, Calif.	1240	KTTN	Trenton, Mo.	1600
KOOK	Billings, Mont.	970	KRCD	Ridgecrest, Calif.	1360	KSMN	Salem City, Iowa	1010	KTRF	Rolla, Mo.	1490
KOLA	Phoenix, Ariz.	960	KRCC	Hamlet, Oreg.	690	KSMO	Mason, Mo.	1290	KTSS	Springfield, Mo.	1490
KODS	Omaha, Neb.	1230	KRCG	Grand Rapids, Calif.	1230	KSNB	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1290	KTTM	Agua, Guam	610
KODS	Coos Bay, Oreg.	1230	KRDO	Colo. Springs, Colo.	1240	KSNM	Pocatello, Ida.	1290	KTUC	Tucson, Ariz.	1400
KOPR	Bute, Mont.	550	KRDP	Reedsport, Oreg.	1470	KSNQ	Aspen, Colo.	1260	KTUE	Tulia, Tex.	1400
KOPY	Alice, Tex.	1070	KRDU	Dimuba, Calif.	1240	KSNY	Snyder, Tex.	1450	KTUX	Pueblo, Colo.	1480
KOQT	Bellingham, Wash.	1550	KRE	Berkeley, Calif.	1400	KSD	Des Moines, Iowa	1460	KTW	Seattle, Wash.	1250
KORA	Bryan, Tex.	1240	KREB	Shreveport, La.	980	KSK	Arkansas City, Kans.	1280	KTWD	Casper, Wyo.	1470
KORC	Mineral Wells, Tex.	1140	KREK	Eureka, Calif.	1480	KSON	San Diego, Calif.	1240	KTXJ	Jaeger, Tex.	1350
KORD	Pasco, Wash.	910	KREL	Dakota, La.	900	KSDO	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1140	KTXD	Sherman, Tex.	1500
KORE	Eugene, Oreg.	1450	KREI	Farmington, Mo.	800	KSP	Salt Lake City, Utah	1370	KTYM	Inglewood, Calif.	1460
KORL	Las Vegas, Nev.	1340	KREK	Sapulpa, Okla.	1550	KSOX	Raymondville, Tex.	1240	KUAM	Agua, Guam	610
KORN	Mitchell, S.Dak.	1490	KREM	Spokane, Wash.	970	KSPA	Santa Paula, Calif.	1400	KUBA	Yuba City, Calif.	1600
KORT	Grangeville, Idaho	1230	KRED	Indio, Calif.	1400	KSPI	Stillwater, Okla.	780	KUBC	Montrose, Colo.	580
KOSA	Odesa, Tex.	1230	KREW	Sunnyside, Wash.	1230	KSPD	Diboll, Tex.	1260	KUBE	Pendleton, Oreg.	1050
KOSE	Oseola, Ark.	860	KREX	Grand Junc., Colo.	920	KSPT	Sandpoint, Idaho	1400	KUDE	Oceanside, Calif.	920
KOSI	Aurora, Colo.	1430	KRF	Owatonna, Minn.	1390	KSRA	Salmon, Idaho	960	KUDI	Great Falls, Mont.	1430
KOSY	Tuxarkana, Ark.	790	KRFQ	Superior, Neb.	1600	KSRC	Soconm, N.Mex.	1290	KUDL	Kansas City, Mo.	1450
KOTA	Rept. City, S.Dak.	1380	KRG	Grand Island, Neb.	1430	KSR	Kaibab, Ariz.	910	KUVA	Ventura, Calif.	1590
KOTE	Fergus Falls, Minn.	1250	KRGG	Wassloo, S.Dak.	1290	KSR	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1350	KUEN	Wenatche, Wash.	900
KOTN	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1490	KRHD	Duncan, Okla.	1350	KSRV	Ontario, Oreg.	1380	KUEQ	Phoenix, Ariz.	740
KOTS	Deming, N.M.	1230	KRIB	Mason City, Iowa	1490	KSSS	Colorado Springs, Colo.	740	KUGN	Eugene, Oreg.	590
KOUT	Independence, Iowa	1220	KRIG	Odesa, Tex.	1410	KSTT	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	1230	KUIK	Hillsboro, Oreg.	1360
KOVC	Valley City, N.Dak.	1490	KRIH	Rayville, La.	990	KSTA	Coleman, Tex.	1000	KUJ	Walla Walla, Wash.	1420
KOVE	Lander, Wyo.	1330	KRID	McAllen, Tex.	910	KSTB	Breckenridge, Tex.	1430	KUKA	San Antonio, Tex.	1250
KOVB	Provo, Utah	1360	KRIZ	Phoenix, Ariz.	1230	KSTH	St. Helen's, Oreg.	1600	KUKI	Ukiah, Calif.	1370
KOWB	Barre, N.Y.	1290	KRJC	King City, Calif.	1570	KSTL	St. Louis, Mo.	1290	KUKM	Monte Vista, Colo.	1330
KOWL	Bljuj, Calif.	1490	KRKD	Los Angeles, Calif.	1150	KSTN	Stockton, Calif.	1420	KUKU	Willow Springs, Mo.	1060
KOWN	Escondido, Calif.	1450	KRKO	Everett, Wash.	1380	KSTP	St. Paul, Minn.	1500	KULA	Honolulu, Hawaii	690
KOXR	Oxnard, Calif.	910	KRKT	Albany, Oreg.	990	KSTR	Grand Junction, Colo.	620	KULE	Ephrata, Wash.	730
KOY	Phoenix, Ariz.	550	KRLC	Lewiston, Idaho	1350	KSTT	Davenport, Iowa	1170	KULP	El Campo, Tex.	1390
KOYL	Odesa, Tex.	1310	KRLD	Dallas, Tex.	1080	KSTV	Stephenville, Tex.	1510	KUMA	Pendleton, Oreg.	1280
KOYN	Billings, Mont.	920	KRLN	Canon City, Colo.	1400	KSUB	Cedar City, Utah	750	KUND	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1490
KOZE	Lewiston, Idaho	1800	KRLW	Walnut Ridge, Ark.	1320	KSD	W. Memphis, Ark.	590	KUOA	Siloam Springs, Ark.	1290
KOZL	Chelate, Ariz.	910	KRMD	Midvale, Utah	1270	KSE	Susanville, Calif.	1240	KUG	Golden Valley, Minn.	1700
KOZY	Grand Rapids, Minn.	1490	KRML	Tulsa, Okla.	740	KSUM	Fairmont, Minn.	1370	KUPD	Tempe, Ariz.	1060
KPAC	Port Arthur, Tex.	1250	KRMO	Carmel, Calif.	1410	KSUN	Bisbee, Ariz.	1230	KUPT	Idaho Falls, Idaho	980
KPAC	Minden, La.	1240	KRMO	Monett, Mo.	990	KSV	Richfield, Utah	980	KURA	Moab, Utah	1450
KPAL	Palm Springs, Calif.	1450	KRMS	Osage Beach, Mo.	1150	KSVN	Ogden, Utah	730	KURL	Billings, Mont.	730
KPAM	Portland, Oreg.	1410	KRNO	San Bernardino, Calif.	1240	KSP	Artesia, N.Mex.	990	KURV	Edinburg, Tex.	710
KPAN	Hereford, Tex.	860	KRNR	Roseburg, Oreg.	1490	KSPA	Graham, Tex.	1330	KURY	Brookings, Oreg.	910
KPND	Pampa, Tex.	1340	KRNS	Burns, Ore.	1230	KST	Tucson, Ariz.	1250	KUS	Golden Valley, S.Dak.	1600
KPND	Portland, Oreg.	800	KRNT	Des Moines, Iowa	1350	KSW	Council Bluffs, Iowa	1560	KUSH	Cushing, Okla.	1270
KPEB	Spokane, Wash.	1380	KRNY	Keeney, Neb.	1460	KSWM	Aurora, Mo.	1460	KUSN	St. Joseph, Mo.	1600
KPEL	Lafayette, La.	1420	KROC	Rochester, Minn.	1340	KSWO	Lawton, Okla.	1380	KUTA	Blanding, Utah	790
KPEP	San Angelo, Tex.	1420	KROD	El Paso, Tex.	600	KSXX	Salt Lake City, Utah	630	KUTI	Yakima, Wash.	980
KPER	Gilroy, Calif.	1290	KROE	Sheridan, Wyo.	930	KSYC	Yreka, Calif.	1490	KUTT	Fargo, N.Dak.	1550
KPET	Lamesa, Tex.	990	KROF	Abilene, La.	960	KSYL	Alexandria, La.	970	KUTY	Palmdale, Calif.	1470
KPGE	Page, Ariz.	1340	KROW	Brawley, Calif.	1300	KSYX	Santa Rosa, N.Mex.	1420	KUVR	Holdrege, Neb.	1370
KPH	Phoenix, Ariz.	910	KRWD	Clinton, Iowa	1340	KTA	Tacoma, Wash.	860	KUVS	Golden Valley, Minn.	1570
KPKI	Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	1580	KRWD	Dallas, Ore.	1460	KTAE	Taylor, Tex.	1260	KUZN	W. Monroe, La.	1310
KPIN	Casa Grande, Ariz.	1260	KRXX	Crookston, Minn.	1260	KTAN	Tucson, Ariz.	620	KUZZ	Bakersfield, Calif.	800
KPIR	Eugene, Wash.	1500	KROY	Sacramento, Calif.	1240	KTAR	Phoenix, Ariz.	580	KVAN	Vancouver, Wash.	1400
KPLA	Plainview, Tex.	1050	KRPP	Moscow, Idaho	1400	KTAT	Frederick, Okla.	1570	KVKV	Wolf Point, Nebr.	1450
KPLC	Lake Charles, La.	1470	KRRR	Ruidoso, N.Mex.	1340	KTBB	Tyler, Tex.	600	KVCL	Winnfield, La.	1270
KPLT	Paris, Tex.	1490	KRRV	Sherman, Tex.	910	KTBC	Austin, Tex.	590	KVCV	Redding, Calif.	600
KPW	Union, Mo.	1220	KRSC	Othello, Wash.	1400	KTCB	Malden, Mo.	1470	KVEE	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	970
KPW	Bakersfield, Calif.	1560	KRS	Rapid City, S.Dak.	1330	KTCM	Clinton, Minn.	960	KVEE	Golden Valley, Minn.	1330
KPMC	Wheatfield, Calif.	1560	KRS	St. Louis Park, Minn.	950	KTCF	Fort Smith, Ark.	1410	KVEG	Las Vegas, Nev.	970
KPNG	Port Neches, Tex.	1150	KRSL	Russell, Kans.	990	KTD	Toledo, Oreg.	1230	KVEL	Vernal, Utah	1250
KPNC	Pocahontas, Ark.	1420	KRSN	Los Alamos, N.Mex.	1490	KTEE	Idaho Falls, Idaho	900	KVEN	Ventura, Calif.	1400
KPOD	Crescent City, Calif.	1310	KRSY	Roswell, N.Mex.	1230	KTEL	Walla Walla, Wash.	1490	KVET	Austin, Tex.	1300
KPOF	Denver, Colo.	910	KRTN	Raton, N.Mex.	1470	KTEM	Temple, Tex.	1400	KVFC	Ft. Dodge, Colo.	740
KPOI	Honolulu, Hawaii	1380	KRTR	Thermopolis, Wyo.	1490	KTEO	San Angelo, Tex.	1340	KVFD	Fort Dodge, Iowa	1400
KPOL	Portland, Oreg.	1330	KRUN	Ballinger, Tex.	1400	KTER	Terrill, Tex.	1570	KVGB	Great Bend, Kans.	1590
KPOL	Scottsdale, Ariz.	1440	KRUS	Ruston, Iowa	1490	KTF	Twin Falls, Idaho	1240	KVGS	Scottsbluff, Neb.	570
KPOL	Los Angeles, Calif.	1540	KRUX	Glen Dale, Ariz.	1360	KTF	Seminole, Tenn.	1250	KVH	Cottonwood, Ariz.	1600
KPON	Anderson, Calif.	1580	KRVG	Ashland, Oreg.	1350	KTF	Texarkana, Tex.	1400	KVIL	Highland Park, Tex.	1150
KPOR	Quincy, Wash.	1370	KRVN	Lexington, Nebr.	1010	KTFB	Brownfield, Tex.	1300	KVIM	New Iberia, La.	1470
KPOW	Powell, Wyo.	1260	KRXK	Rexburg, Idaho	1230	KTH	Thermopolis, Wyo.	1240	KVIN	Vinita, Okla.	1470
KPPC	Padadena, Calif.	1240	KRY	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1360	KTHO	Tahoe Valley, Calif.	590	KVIP	Redding, Calif.	540
KPP	Wenatche, Wash.	560	KRZE	Farmington, N.M.	1280	KTHS	Berryville, Ark.	1480	KVKM	Monahans, Tex.	1330
KPRB	Redmond, Oreg.	1240	KRZY	Albuquerque, N.M.	1580	KTHS	Houston, Tex.	790	KVLE	Columbia, Tex.	1050
KPRH	Houston, Texas	860	KSA	Manhattan, Kans.	580	KTHB	Thibodaux, La.	630	KVLE	Little Rock, Ark.	1050
KPRK	Livingston, Mont.	1330	KSAL	Salina, Kans.	1150	KTIL	Tillamook, Oreg.	1590	KVLF	Alpine, Tex.	1240
KPRL	Paso Robles, Calif.	1430	KSAM	Huntsville, Tex.	1490	KTIM	San Rafael, Calif.	1510	KVLG	LaGrange, Tex.	1470
KPRO	Riverside, Calif.	1240	KSAN	San Francisco, Calif.	1450	KTIP	Porterville, Calif.	1400	KVLH	Pauls Valley, Okla.	1470
KPRS	Kansas City, Mo.	1590	KSAY	San Francisco, Calif.	1010	KTIS	Minneapolis, Minn.	950	KVLL	Livingston, Tex.	1220
KPRT	Pratt, Kans.	1290	KSBW	Salinas, Calif.	1380	KTJS	Hobart, Okla.	1420	KVMA	Magnolia, Ark.	630
KPSO	Fallurrias, Tex.	1260	KSCB	Liberal, Kans.	600	KTKN	Ketchikan, Alaska	930	KVMC	Colorado City, Tex.	1290
KPST	Preston, Idaho	1340	KSCJ	Sioux City, Iowa	1380	KTKR	Taft, Calif.	960	KVML	Soledad, Calif.	690
KPTL	Carson, Cal. Nev.	490	KSD	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1080	KTKY	Yukon, Ariz.	990	KVPC	Flagstaff, Ariz.	690
KPUG	Bellingham, Wash.	1170	KSD	St. Louis, Mo.	550	KTLD	Tullulah, La.	1960	KVNC	Wingspan, Ariz.	1010
KQAA	Austin, Minn.	970	KSDN	Aberdeen, S.Dak.	930	KTLN	Denver, Colo.	1280	KVNI	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1240
KQDF	Spokane, Wash.	1280	KSDO	San Diego, Calif.	1130	KTLO	Mtn. Home, Ark.	1490	KVNU	Logan, Utah	610
KQDI	Bismarek, N.D.	1350	KSDR	Waterson, S.Dak.	1480	KTLL	Tahlequah, Okla.	1350	KVOB	Bastrop, La.	1340
KQDY	Minot, N.Dak.	1320	KSEE	Santa Maria, Calif.	1480	KTLL	Rusk, Tex.	1580	KVOC	Casper, Wyo.	1230
KQEN	Roseburg, Oreg.	1250	KSEI	Pocatello, Idaho	930	KTLM	Texas City, Tex.	730	KVOD	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1400
KQIS	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	920	KSEK	Pittsburg, Kans.	1380	KTMD	Midland, Minn.	420	KVOR	Edinburg, Kans.	1400
KQJK	Lakeview, Oreg.	1230	KSFA	Lubbock, Tex.	950	KTMS	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1250	KVOG	Ogden, Utah	1490
KQMS	Redding, Calif.	1400	KSEF	Needles, Calif.	1340	KTNC	Falls City, Nebr.	1230	KVOL	Lafayette, La.	1390
KQTE	Missoula, Mont.	1340	KSFE	San Francisco, Calif.	560	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1400	KVOM	Morrilton, Ark.	800
KQV	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1410	KSGM	Chester, Ill.	980	KTNT	Tacoma, Wash.	1400	KVON	Napa, Calif.	1470
KQYX	Joplin, Mo.	1560	KSHD	Medford, Ore.	860	KTOC	Jonesboro, La.	920	KVOD	Tulsa, Okla.	1140
KRAC	Alamogordo, N.M.	1270	KSIB	Creston, Iowa	1520	KTOW	San Spring, Okla.	1340	KVOP	Plainview, Tex.	1400
KRAD	E. Grand Forks, Minn.	1590	KSID	Sidney, Neb.	1340	KTPA	Prescott, Ark.	1370	KVPS	Van Flatt, La.	1550
KRAE	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1480	KSIG	Groveland, La.	1450	KTRM	Manitou, Ariz.	860	KVRC	Arden Springs, Ark.	1240
KRAI	Craig, Colo.	550	KSIL	Hiver City, N.Mex.	1340	KTRC	Santa Fe, N.Mex.	1400	KVRD	Cottonwood, Ariz.	1240
			KSIR	Sikeston, Mo.	1400	KTRE	Lufkin, Tex.	1420	KVRE	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1460
			KSIR	Wichita, Kans.	900	KTRF	Thief River Falls, Minn.	1230	KVRH	Salida, Colo.	1340
			KSIS	Sedalia, Mo.	1050	KTRG	Honolulu, Hawaii	990	KVRS	Rock Springs, Wyo.	1360
			KSW	Woodward, Okla.	1450				KVSA	McGehee, Ark.	1220

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KVSH	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1260	KXO	El Centro, Calif.	1230	WALK	Patchoque, N.Y.	1370
KVSH	Valentine, Neb.	940	KXOA	Sacramento, Calif.	1470	WALL	Middletown, N.Y.	1240
KVSD	Armore, Okla.	1400	KXOK	St. Louis, Mo.	630	WALM	Albion, Mich.	1340
KVSO	Vernon, Tex.	1490	KXOL	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1360	WALD	Humacao, P.R.	1110
KVSD	Pearsall, Tex.	1280	KXOX	Sweetwater, Tex.	1240	WALT	Tompa, N.Y.	1420
KVSM	Show Low, Ariz.	1050	KXRA	Alexandria, Minn.	1490	WAND	Aberdeen, Md.	970
KVSO	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1370	KXRB	Russellville, Ark.	1320	WANE	Miami, Fla.	1260
KWAC	Bakersfield, Calif.	1490	KXRO	San Jose, Calif.	1500	WAMI	Opp, Ala.	860
KWAD	Wadena, Minn.	1240	KXRX	Bozeman, Mont.	1450	WAML	Laurel, Miss.	1340
KWAL	Stuttgart, Ark.	620	KXXZ	Houly, Kans.	790	WAMM	Flint, Mich.	1420
KWAM	Walla, Idaho	990	KXZY	Colston, Tex.	1320	WAMH	Homestead, Pa.	1320
KWAT	Watertown, S. Dak.	950	KYA	San Francisco, Calif.	1260	WAMP	Venice, Calif.	1380
KWBA	Baytown, Tex.	1360	KYCA	Prescott, Ariz.	1490	WANP	Washington, Del.	1580
KWBB	Wichita, Kans.	1410	KYCS	Westland, Wyo.	1340	WANW	Washington, Ind.	1580
KWBC	Navasota, Tex.	1550	KYCN	Resburg, Oreg.	950	WAMY	Amory, Miss.	1580
KWBE	Beatrice, Nebr.	1450	KYCO	Medford, Oreg.	1230	WANB	Annisston, Ala.	1420
KWBG	Boone, Iowa	1590	KYME	Bellevue, Idaho	740	WANB	Waynesburg, Pa.	1580
KWBB	Hutchinson, Kans.	1450	KYND	Tempe, Ariz.	1580	WAND	Canton, Ohio	1450
KWCB	Searcy, Ark.	1300	KYNG	Coos Bay, Oreg.	1420	WANE	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1190
KWCL	Oak Grove, La.	1280	KYNO	Fresno, Calif.	1300	WANN	Annapolis, Md.	1280
KWCO	Chickasha, Okla.	1560	KYNT	Yankton, S. Dak.	1450	WANS	Anderson, S.C.	1280
KWCB	Robechar, Minn.	1270	KYOK	Houston, S. Dak.	1590	WANT	Richmond, Va.	990
KWED	Seguin, Tex.	1580	KYOR	Houston, Tex.	1450	WANY	Albany, Ky.	1380
KWEI	Wesler, Idaho	1260	KYOS	Merced, Calif.	1480	WAOK	Atlanta, Ga.	1450
KWEL	Midland, Tex.	1600	KYCS	Greely, Colo.	1450	WAOV	Vincennes, Ind.	1350
KWEW	Hobbs, N. Mex.	1480	KYRO	Potosi, Mo.	1280	WAPA	San Juan, P.R.	690
KWFR	San Angelo, Tex.	1260	KYRS	Mankato, Minn.	1230	WAPC	Riverhead, N.Y.	1480
KWTF	Wichita Falls, Tex.	620	KYSN	Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	1460	WAPF	Jacksonville, Fla.	910
KWG	Stockton, Calif.	1230	KYSS	Missoula, Mont.	560	WAPG	Arcadia, Fla.	1480
KWHI	Brenham, Tex.	1280	KYUM	Yuma, Ariz.	1230	WAPI	Birmingham, Ala.	1070
KWHK	Hutchinson, Kans.	1260	KYVA	Garfield, N. Mex.	1100	WAPL	Appleton, Wis.	1150
KWHN	Ft. Smith, Ark.	1460	KZEE	Weatherford, Tex.	1220	WAPD	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1600
KWHC	Salt Lake City, Utah	1450	KZCY	Tyler, Tex.	690	WAPX	Montgomery, Ala.	1570
KWHW	Salt Lake City, Utah	1570	KZIP	Amarillo, Tex.	1310	WAQE	Twinsburg, Md.	1600
KWIK	Pocatello, Idaho	1240	KZIX	Ft. Collins, Colo.	600	WAQI	Ashtabula, Ohio	1470
KWIL	Albany, Oreg.	790	KZNG	Hort Springs, Ark.	1340	WARA	Wareham, Mass.	1320
KWIN	Ashland, Oreg.	580	KZOK	Prescott, Ariz.	1570	WARB	Covington, La.	730
KWIP	Mered, Calif.	1580	KZOL	Garwell, Tex.	1340	WARD	Johnstown, Pa.	1490
KWIQ	Moses Lake, Wash.	1260	KZON	Tollison, Ariz.	1210	WARE	Ware, Mass.	1250
KWIV	Douglas, Wyo.	1050	KZOO	Honolulu, Hawaii	1190	WARF	Jasper, Ala.	1480
KWIZ	Santa Ana, Calif.	1480	KZOT	Marianna, Ark.	1460	WARI	Abbeville, Ala.	1490
KWJJ	Portland, Oreg.	1080	KZOW	Globe, Ariz.	1240	WARK	Hagerstown, Md.	780
KWK	St. Louis, Mo.	1380	KZUN	Opportunity, Wash.	630	WARK	Arlington, Va.	590
KWKC	Abilene, Tex.	1340	KZZN	Littletide, Tex.	980	WARM	Ft. Pierce, Fla.	1330
KWKK	Shreveport, La.	1130	WAAA	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1440	WARO	Canonsburg, Pa.	540
KWKK	Pasadena, Calif.	1300	WAAA	Chicago, Ill.	950	WARU	Peru, Ind.	1600
KWKY	Des Moines, Iowa	1150	WAGG	Adel, Ga.	1470	WASA	Havre de Grace, Md.	1330
KWLA	Many, La.	1240	WAAK	Dallas, N.C.	960	WASA	Lafayette, Ind.	1450
KWLC	Decorah, Iowa	1050	WAAP	Peoria, Ill.	1350	WATA	Boone, N.C.	900
KWLD	Liberty, Tex.	1340	WAAT	Trenton, N.J.	1300	WATE	Knoxville, Tenn.	620
KWLM	Willmar, Minn.	1340	WAAX	Gadsden, Ala.	1550	WATH	Athens, Ohio	970
KWLW	Nampa, Idaho	540	WAAY	Huntsville, Ala.	850	WATK	Antigo, Wis.	900
KWMT	Ft. Dodge, Iowa	1340	WABA	Quincy, P. Rico	1480	WATM	Atmore, Ala.	1590
KWNA	Winemucca, Nev.	1400	WABF	Mobile, Ala.	770	WATN	Watertown, N.Y.	1240
KWNO	Winona, Minn.	1230	WABC	New York, N.Y.	1220	WATO	Oak Ridge, Tenn.	1430
KWNT	Davenport, Iowa	930	WABF	Fairhope, Ala.	960	WATP	Marion, S.C.	1320
KWQA	Wortham, Minn.	790	WABG	Greenwood, Miss.	910	WATS	Sayre, Conn.	960
KWOC	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	1320	WABH	Deerfield, Va.	910	WATS	Sadler, Mich.	1240
KWOD	Clinton, Okla.	1400	WABI	Bangor, Maine	1490	WATT	Cayuga, Mich.	900
KWON	Bartlesville, Okla.	1340	WABJ	Adrian, Mich.	1570	WATV	Birmingham, Ala.	1400
KWOR	Worland, Wyo.	1800	WABD	Waynesboro, Miss.	990	WATW	Ashland, Wis.	1450
KWOS	Jefferson City, Mo.	1340	WABE	Cleveland, Ohio	1540	WATZ	Alpena, Mich.	1590
KWOW	Pomona, Calif.	860	WABT	Wintar Park, Fla.	1440	WAUB	Auburn, N.Y.	1310
KWPC	Muscatine, Iowa	1450	WABV	Tuskegee, Ala.	1590	WAUC	Auburn, Ala.	1230
KWPM	West Plains, Mo.	1450	WABW	Abbeville, S.C.	810	WAUG	Augusta, Ga.	1050
KWPR	Claremore, Okla.	1270	WABY	Annapolis, Md.	1400	WAUX	Waukesha, Wis.	970
KWRA	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1400	WABZ	Bay City, N.Y.	1010	WAVE	Waukegan, Ill.	1410
KWRD	Henderson, Tex.	1470	WABC	Camden, S.C.	1590	WAVD	Dayton, Ohio	910
KWRE	Warrenton, Mo.	930	WACB	Kittanning, Pa.	1380	WAVL	Apollo, Pa.	1220
KWRF	Warren, Ark.	630	WACC	Chicopee, Mass.	730	WAVN	Avondale, Pa. Minn.	1420
KWRD	Cochran, Oreg.	1370	WACE	Newark, N.Y.	570	WAVP	Avon Park, Fla.	1390
KWRV	McCook, Nebr.	1360	WACL	Waycross, Ga.	1460	WAVU	Albertville, Ala.	630
KWRW	Guthrie, Okla.	1490	WACB	Columbus, Miss.	1050	WAVY	Portsmouth, Va.	1350
KWSC	Pullman, Wash.	1250	WACT	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1420	WAVZ	New Haven, Conn.	1590
KWSD	Mt. Shasta, Calif.	620	WADA	Shelby, N.C.	1390	WAWA	West Allis, Wis.	1350
KWSH	Wewaka-Seminole, Okla.	1260	WADC	Akron, Ohio	1350	WAWK	Kerpland, Ind.	1570
KWSK	Pratt, Kans.	1570	WADD	Wadesboro, N.C.	1540	WAWX	Verona Beach, Fla.	1370
KWSL	Grand Junction, Colo.	1340	WADK	Newport, R.I.	1280	WAWY	Georgetown, Ky.	1580
KWSO	Wasco, Calif.	1050	WADO	New York, N.Y.	960	WAXX	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	1150
KWTC	Barstow, Calif.	1230	WADS	Kane, Pa.	690	WAYB	Waynesboro, Va.	1490
KWTO	Springfield, Mo.	560	WAE	Allentown, Pa.	790	WAYE	Dundalk, Md.	900
KWTX	Waco, Tex.	1230	WAE	Allentown, Pa.	790	WAYR	Rockingham, N.C.	900
KWYN	Concord, Calif.	1340	WAF	Mayaguez, P. Rico	600	WAYS	Charlotte, N.C.	610
KWYD	Enterprise, Oreg.	1470	WAG	Staunton, Va.	1570	WAYX	Waycross, Ga.	1230
KWYV	Waverly, Iowa	1470	WAGS	Amsterdam, N.Y.	1290	WAYZ	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380
KWWL	Waterloo, Iowa	1330	WAGT	Leesburg, Va.	1320	WAZA	Bainbridge, Ga.	1360
KWYK	Farmington, N. Mex.	960	WAGG	Franklin, Tenn.	950	WAZE	Clearwater, Fla.	1230
KWYN	Winning, Ark.	1410	WAGM	Presque Isle, Maine	950	WAZF	Yazoo City, Miss.	1490
KWYO	Sheridan, Wyo.	1410	WAGN	Menominee, Mich.	1340	WAZL	Zaxeton, Pa.	780
KWYR	Winnetka, S. Dak.	1260	WAGP	Lumberton, N.C.	1320	WAZS	Warsaw, S.C.	1380
KX	Everett, Wash.	770	WAGQ	Bishopville, S.C.	1590	WAZY	Lafayette, Ind.	1410
KX	Seattle, Wash.	1490	WAGS	Forest City, N.C.	1590	WBA	West Lafayette, Ind.	820
KXAR	Hope, Ark.	1540	WAGT	Watson, N.Y.	1460	WBAB	Babylon, N.Y.	1440
KXEL	Waterloo, Iowa	1010	WAGU	Baton Rouge, La.	1230	WBAC	Cleveland, Tenn.	1150
KXEN	St. Louis, Mo.	1340	WAGV	Columbia, Ky.	1270	WBAG	Burlington, N.C.	1090
KXEO	Mexico, Mo.	1600	WAGW	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1340	WBAL	Baltimore, Md.	740
KXEW	Tucson, Ariz.	1360	WAGX	Chicago, Ill.	820	WBAN	Baltimore, Md.	1490
KXEX	Fresno, Calif.	1350	WAGY	Decatur, Ala.	1440	WBAR	Bartow, Fla.	1460
KXFI	Ft. Madison, Iowa	1360	WAGZ	Morgantown, W. Va.	1340	WBAT	Marion, Ind.	1400
KXGN	Glendive, Mont.	1400	WAK	Waukegan, Ill.	1230	WBAW	Barnwell, S.C.	740
KXIC	Iowa City, Iowa	800	WAKA	Alken, S.C.	910	WBAX	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1360
KXID	Dalhart, Tex.	1410	WAKO	Lawrenceville, Ill.	900	WBAY	Green Bay, Wis.	1550
KXIH	Phoenix, Ariz.	1400	WAKR	Akron, Ohio	1590	WBAZ	Kingston, N.Y.	1520
KXJK	Forrest City, Ark.	1400	WAKU	Latrobe, Pa.	1570	WBBC	Burlington, N.C.	980
KXKW	Lafayette, La.	1220	WAKV	Louisville, Ky.	1410	WBBD	Burlington, N.C.	950
KXKL	Portland, Oreg.	750	WALA	Mobile, Ala.	1230	WBBI	Abingdon, Va.	1230
KXLE	Ellensburg, Wash.	1240	WALB	Literboro, S.C.	1400	WBCK	Blakely, Ga.	1260
KXLF	Butte, Mont.	1370	WALC	Fall River, Mass.	1590	WBCL	Richmond, Va.	1480
KXLL	Helena, Mont.	1240	WALD	Albany, Ga.	920	WBDM	Madison, N.C.	1420
KXLL	Missoula, Mont.	1430	WALE	Albany, Ga.	920	WBDS	Brookline, Mass.	1600
KXLL	Lewiston, Mont.	1250	WALF	Albany, Ga.	920	WBET	Terre Haute, Ind.	1230
KXLR	Little Rock, Ark.	1320	WALG	Albany, Ga.	920	WBFB	Clarksville, W. Va.	1400
KXLV	Clayton, Mo.	1320				WBFL	Lock Haven, Pa.	1230
KXLY	Spokane, Wash.	920				WBFR	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	1430
						WBFC	Birmingham, Ala.	1490
						WBFD	Bradenton, Fla.	1340
						WBFE	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1050
						WBFG	Pittsfield, Mass.	1340
						WBFI	Berlin, N.H.	1250
						WBFL	Marion, N.C.	1250
						WBGM	Big Rapids, Mich.	1460
						WBGN	Waynesboro, Ga.	1320
						WBHT	Bardonia, Ky.	900
						WBHU	Wilmington, N.Y.	1510
						WBIB	Brewster, N.Y.	910
						WBIC	Berwick, Pa.	1280
						WBID	Waterbury, Conn.	1590
						WBIE	Boaz, Ala.	1390
						WBIF	Bennettsville, S.C.	1350
						WBIG	Burlington, Ga.	1420
						WBII	Worcester, Mass.	1150
						WBIL	Clifton, N.C.	1110
						WBIM	Batavia, N.Y.	1490
						WBIN	Williamson, W. Va.	1400
						WBIR	Denning, Va.	1370
						WBIS	Banville, Vt.	1300
						WBIV	Linton, Ind.	1480
						WBIZ	Blount, W. Va.	1460
						WBK	Trenton, N.J.	1260
						WBK	Butler, Pa.	1050
						WBK	Doylesstown, Pa.	1570
						WBK	Lexington, N.C.	1440
						WBK	Fredonia, N.Y.	1570

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WKLC	St. Albans, W.Va.	1300	WLFA	Lafayette, Ga.	1590	WMIS	Natchez, Miss.	1240	WNKY	Neon, Ky.	1480
WKLE	Washington, G.A.	1370	WLGH	Lititz Falls, N.Y.	1230	WMJM	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	940	WNLC	New London, Conn.	1510
WKLF	Clanton, Ala.	980	WLGS	Lawrenceville, Va.	580	WMK	Cordele, Ga.	1490	WNLK	Norwalk, Conn.	1350
WKLJ	Sparta, Wis.	960	WLIB	New York, N.Y.	1190	WML	Pineville, Ky.	1270	WNMP	Evansville, Ill.	1590
WKLK	Cloquet, Minn.	1230	WLII	Shelbyville, Tenn.	1580	WMLB	Beverly, Mass.	1530	WNMC	Newtown, N.C.	1230
WKLH	Wilmington, N.C.	980	WLJK	Newport, Tenn.	1270	WMLC	Sylacauga, Ala.	1290	WNNE	Newtown, N.J.	1360
WKLK	Louisville, Ky.	1080	WLIL	Lenoir, Tenn.	730	WMLD	Dublin, Ga.	1330	WNNT	Warsaw, Va.	690
WKLX	Paris, Ky.	1490	WLIP	Kenosha, Wis.	1050	WMLS	Melbourne, Fla.	1240	WNOC	Newark, Ohio, La.	1060
WKLY	Hartwell, Ga.	980	WLIQ	Madison, Ala.	1360	WMM	Marshall, N.C.	1460	WNOG	Naples, Fla.	1270
WKLZ	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1470	WLIS	Old Saybrook, Conn.	1420	WMMB	Westport, Conn.	1260	WNOK	Columbia, S.C.	1230
WKMC	Roaring Sprgs., Pa.	1370	WLIV	Livingston, Tenn.	1310	WMMH	Marshall, N.C.	920	WNOP	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1260
WKMD	Dearborn, Mich.	1470	WLIZ	Lake Worth, Fla.	1380	WMMI	Fairmont, W.Va.	730	WNOR	Newport, Ky.	740
WKMH	Dearborn, Mich.	1310	WLKM	Three Rivers, Mich.	1510	WMMJ	North Maine	1470	WNOS	Norfolk, Va.	1230
WKMI	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1350	WLKW	Providence, R.I.	990	WMMK	Meriden, Conn.	1230	WNPA	New York, N.C.	1590
WKMK	Blountstown, Fla.	1370	WLLE	Raleigh, N.C.	570	WMMN	Gretna, Va.	1230	WNPD	New York, N.C.	1230
WKMT	Kings Mtn., N.C.	1220	WLLH	Lowell, Mass.	1430	WMMO	Morganon, N.C.	1430	WNPK	Knoxville, Tenn.	1230
WKNE	Keene, N.H.	1290	WLMJ	Jackson, Ohio	1350	WMMN	Menomonee, Wis.	1360	WNPS	New Orleans, La.	1450
WKNN	Saginaw, Mich.	1210	WLNA	Peaskkill, N.Y.	1280	WMMO	Columbus, Ohio	920	WNPT	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1280
WKNY	Kingston, N.Y.	1490	WLNG	Sag Harbor, N.Y.	1420	WMMO	Olean, N.Y.	1360	WNPU	Lansdale, Pa.	1440
WKOD	Hopkingsville, Ky.	1480	WLNH	Laconia, N.H.	1350	WMMO	Manali, P.R.	1500	WNRG	Grundy, Va.	1250
WKOP	Binghamton, N.Y.	1240	WLOA	Bradock, Pa.	1550	WMOA	Marietta, Ga.	1490	WNRK	Newark, Del.	1260
WKOS	Ocala, Fla.	1360	WLOB	Portland, Maine	1130	WMOB	Chatanooga, Tenn.	1450	WNRW	Norwalk, Conn.	1430
WKOV	Wellston, Ohio	1330	WLOD	Windsorville, Ky.	1310	WMOC	Moundsville, W.Va.	1370	WNRH	Highland Park, Ill.	1430
WKOW	Madison, Wis.	1070	WLOE	Empire Beach, Fla.	980	WMOD	Mobile, Ala.	1550	WNRL	Laurel, Miss.	1260
WKOX	Framingham, Mass.	1190	WLOF	Leaksville, N.C.	1490	WMOD	Brunswick, Ga.	1450	WNRM	Valparaiso-Niceville, Fla.	1340
WKOY	Bluefield, W.Va.	1240	WLOG	Logan, W.Va.	1230	WMOD	Hamilton, Ohio	920	WNTE	Tazewell, Tenn.	1250
WKAZ	Kosciusko, Miss.	1350	WLOH	Princeton, W.Va.	1490	WMOD	Wilmington, Ill.	1340	WNUE	Fort Walton Beach, Fla.	950
WKBA	New Kensington, Pa.	1150	WLOI	LaPorte, Ind.	1540	WMOD	Montgomery, W.Va.	900	WNUZ	Wladega, Ala.	1230
WKPR	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1420	WLOK	Memphis, Tenn.	1480	WMOP	Ocala, Fla.	1330	WNVA	Norton, Va.	1230
WKPT	Kingsport, Tenn.	1400	WLOK	Minneapolis, Minn.	1330	WMOR	Morehead, Ky.	1230	WNVL	Nicholasville, Ky.	1230
WKRC	Cincinnati, Ohio	550	WLOL	Windsor, N.C.	1050	WMOU	Berlin, N.H.	1360	WNVY	Pensacola, Fla.	1230
WKRG	Mobile, Ala.	710	WLOS	Asheville, N.C.	1350	WMOU	Ravenswood, W.Va.	1240	WNXT	Portsmouth, Ohio	1260
WKRR	Murphy, N.C.	1320	WLOU	Louisville, Ky.	1350	WMOU	Meridian, Miss.	960	WNXT	New York, N.Y.	830
WKRM	Columbia, Tenn.	1340	WLOW	Aiken, S.C.	1300	WMPC	Abbeville, Miss.	1240	WOAP	San Antonio, Tex.	1200
WKRO	Calumet, Ill.	1490	WLOX	Biloxi, Miss.	1460	WMPA	Albany, Miss.	1230	WOAP	Waco, Mich.	1080
WKRS	Waukegan, Ill.	1230	WLPM	Suffolk, Va.	1220	WMPH	Lapeer, Mich.	920	WOAY	Oak Hill, W.Va.	860
WKRT	Cortland, N.Y.	920	WLPS	LaSalle, Ill.	1220	WMPH	Hancock, Mich.	1270	WOBS	Jacksonville, Fla.	1360
WKRW	Cartersville, Ga.	1340	WLPS	Leighton, Pa.	1150	WMPD	Middleport-Pomroy, Ohio	1390	WOBT	Rhinelander, Wis.	1420
WKRZ	Oil City, Pa.	930	WLSB	Copper Hill, Tenn.	1400	WMPD	Chicago Heights, Ill.	1470	WOCC	Davenport, Iowa	1240
WKSB	Milford, Del.	1300	WLSR	Loris, S.C.	1570	WNPS	Memphis, Tenn.	680	WOCC	W. Yarmouth, Mass.	1200
WKSC	Kershaw, S.C.	1300	WLSD	Big Stone Gap, Va.	1220	WMPD	So. Williamsport, Pa.	1430	WOCH	North Vernon, Ind.	1460
WKSD	W. Jefferson, N.C.	1600	WLSE	Wallace, N.C.	1400	WMRB	Greenville, S.C.	1490	WOCH	Oak Ridge, Fla.	1570
WKSE	Pulaski, Tenn.	1240	WLSF	Lansford, Pa.	1410	WMRE	Milford, Mass.	1490	WOBY	Bassett, Va.	1230
WKST	New Castle, Pa.	1230	WLSM	Fikeville, Ky.	900	WMRE	Monroe, Ga.	1490	WOHI	E. Liverpool, Ohio	1490
WKTC	Charlotte, N.C.	1310	WLSM	Louisville, Miss.	1270	WMRE	Lewistown, Pa.	1490	WOHO	Toledo, Ohio	1470
WKTG	Thomasville, Ga.	730	WLST	Escanaba, Mich.	970	WMRI	Marion, Ind.	860	WOHP	Bellefontaine, Ohio	1390
WKTJ	Farmington, Maine	1380	WLST	Wesleyville, N.Y.	1490	WMRO	Marion, Ohio	1490	WOHS	Shelby, N.C.	730
WKTJ	Sheboygan, Wis.	950	WLTC	Gastonia, N.C.	1370	WMRO	Marion, Ohio	1490	WOJA	Ames, Iowa	1290
WKTQ	South Paris, Maine	1600	WLUV	Loves Park, Ill.	1520	WMRP	Flint, Mich.	1570	WOJC	Columbia, S.C.	1230
WKTQ	Atlantic Beach, Fla.	1450	WLVA	Lynchburg, Va.	590	WMRP	Flint, Mich.	1570	WOKA	Douglas, Ga.	1360
WKTY	LaCrosse, Wis.	580	WLVA	Nashville, Tenn.	1560	WMSJ	Sylva, N.C.	1480	WOKB	Winter Garden, Fla.	1600
WKUL	Cullman, Ala.	1340	WLVC	Cincinnati, Ohio	700	WMSK	Morganfield, Ky.	1550	WOKC	Charleston, S.C.	1340
WKVA	Lewistown, Pa.	920	WLYB	Albany, Ga.	1050	WMSL	Deatur, Ala.	1400	WOKJ	Jackson, Miss.	1590
WKVM	San Juan, P.R.	810	WLYC	Williamsport, Pa.	1360	WMST	Manchester, Tenn.	1320	WOKK	Meridian, Miss.	1450
WKVT	Brattleboro, Vt.	1490	WLYO	New Orleans, La.	940	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOKL	Albany, N.Y.	1460
WKWF	Kry West, Fla.	1600	WNAW	Munising, Mich.	1400	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOKM	Oshtemo, Ga.	1340
WKWG	Wheeling, W.Va.	1400	WNAF	Madison, Fla.	1230	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOKN	New York, N.Y.	1490
WKWS	Rocky Mount, Va.	1280	WNAF	Madison, Fla.	1230	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOKW	Brockton, Mass.	1490
WKXV	Concord, N.H.	900	WNAF	Madison, Fla.	1230	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOKY	Milwaukee, Wis.	920
WKXL	Knoxville, Tenn.	900	WNAF	Madison, Fla.	1230	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOKZ	Alton, Ill.	1570
WKXY	Sarasota, Fla.	930	WNAF	Madison, Fla.	1230	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOL	Washington, D.C.	1450
WKY	Oklahoma City, Okla.	930	WNAF	Madison, Fla.	1230	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOLD	Marion, Va.	1330
WKYB	Paducah, Ky.	570	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOLF	Syracuse, N.Y.	1490
WKYN	Rio Piedras, P.R.	630	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOLS	Flint, Mich.	1230
WKYK	Keosauqua, W.Va.	1270	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOMI	Owensboro, Ky.	1230
WKYV	Louisville, Ky.	1080	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOMP	Bellaire, Ohio	1260
WKZO	Kalamazoo, Mich.	990	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOMT	Manitowoc, Wis.	1240
WLAC	Nashville, Tenn.	1510	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WONA	Winona, Miss.	1570
WLAD	Danbury, Conn.	800	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOND	Pleasantville, N.J.	1400
WLAF	LaFollette, Tenn.	1450	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WONE	Dayton, Ohio	980
WLAG	La Grange, Ga.	1240	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WONF	Lakeland, Fla.	1230
WLAG	Lakeland, Fla.	1430	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WONW	Durham, N.C.	1260
WLAM	Lewisburg, Pa.	1470	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOOD	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1000
WLAN	Lancaster, Pa.	1450	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOOF	Dothan, Ala.	560
WLAP	Lexington, Ky.	630	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOOK	Washington, D.C.	1340
WLAQ	Rome, Ga.	1410	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOOD	Deland, Fla.	1310
WLAR	Athens, Tenn.	1450	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOOW	Greenville, N.C.	1340
WLAS	Jacksonville, N.C.	910	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOPE	Oak Park, Ill.	1490
WLAT	Conway, S.C.	1330	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOPI	East Tenn.	1490
WLAT	Laurens, S.C.	1600	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WOR	New York, N.Y.	1490
WLAV	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1490	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WORA	Mayaguez, P.R.	760
WLAW	Lawrenceville, Ga.	1360	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WORC	Worcester, Mass.	1310
WLAY	Muscle Shoals, Ala.	1450	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WORD	Spartanburg, S.C.	910
WLBA	Gainesville, Ga.	1580	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WORG	Orangeburg, S.C.	1580
WLBB	Carrollton, Ga.	1100	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WORH	York, Pa.	1350
WLBC	Muncie, Ind.	1340	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WORM	New Albany, Miss.	950
WLBD	Leesburg, Fla.	790	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WORN	Savannah, Tenn.	1010
WLBG	Laurens, S.C.	860	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160	WORT	New Smyrna Beach, Fla.	1510
WLBI	Denham Springs, La.	1170	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLBJ	Bowling Green, Ky.	1410	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLBK	DeKalb, Ill.	1360	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLBL	Stevens Point, Wis.	930	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLBN	Lebanon, Ky.	1590	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLBO	Lebanon, Ky.	1590	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLBY	Bayou, La.	1270	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLBB	Bangor, Pa.	1250	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLCK	Sottville, Ky.	1480	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLCM	Leaneater, S.C.	1360	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLCN	Laurensburg, N.C.	1300	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLCO	Eustis, Fla.	1240	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLCS	Baton Rouge, La.	910	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLCA	LaCrosse, Wis.	1490	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLCA	St. Peter, Fla.	1380	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLDB	Atlantic City, N.J.	1490	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLDS	Jacksonville, Fla.	1180	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLDT	Ladysmith, Wis.	1340	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLEA	Hornell, N.Y.	1450	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLEC	Sandusky, Ohio	1480	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLEE	Richmond, Va.	1480	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLEF	Emporium, Pa.	1240	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLET	Toledo, Pa.	1420	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLEU	Erie, Pa.	1450	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLEW	Bad Axe, Mich.	1340	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLFG	Lafayette, Ga.	1590	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLGH	Lititz Falls, N.Y.	1230	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLGS	Lawrenceville, Va.	580	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLIB	New York, N.Y.	1190	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			
WLII	Shelbyville, Tenn.	1580	WNAJ	State College, Pa.	1300	WNT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1160			</

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WPAT	Paterson, N.J.	930	WREB	Holyoke, Mass.	930	WSFB	Quitman, Ga.	1490	WTCC	Campbellsville, Ky.	1450
WPAX	Thomasville, Ga.	1240	WREC	Memphis, Tenn.	600	WSFC	Somerset, Ky.	1240	WTCR	Ashland, Ky.	1420
WPAY	Portsmouth, Ohio	1400	WREL	Lexington, Va.	1450	WSFR	Sanford, Fla.	1260	WTCS	Fairmont, W.Va.	1490
WPZA	Pottstown, Pa.	1370	WREM	Rexen, N.Y.	1480	WSFT	Thomaston, Ga.	1220	WTCCW	Whiteburg, Ky.	920
WPBC	Minneapolis, Minn.	900	WREN	Topeka, Kans.	1250	WSGA	Savannah, Ga.	1400	WTGA	Thomaston, Ga.	1590
WPCC	Clinton, S.C.	1480	WRES	Ashabula, Ohio	970	WSGO	Greenville, S.C.	1220	WTGR	Charleston, W.Va.	1490
WPCE	Panama City, Fla.	1430	WREB	Baltimore, Md.	1410	WSGO	Oswego, N.Y.	1400	WTHG	Jackson, Ala.	1290
WPCC	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	1590	WREB	Baltimore, Md.	1410	WSGW	Saginaw, Mich.	790	WTHI	Terre Haute, Ind.	1480
WPCC	Potsdam, N.Y.	1470	WRFC	Atthens, Ga.	960	WSHF	Sheffield, Ala.	1490	WTHM	Lapeer, Mich.	1530
WPDD	Jacksonville, Fla.	600	WRFD	Worthington, Ohio	880	WSHN	Freemont, Mich.	1550	WTHR	Panama City, Fla.	1480
WPDR	Portage, Wis.	1350	WRFS	Alexander City, Ala.	1050	WSHO	New Orleans, La.	1230	WTHT	Hartford, Conn.	1080
WPDX	Clarksburg, W.Va.	750	WRGA	Rome, Ga.	1470	WSHU	St. Joseph, Mich.	1400	WTID	Newport News, Va.	1270
WPDS	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1550	WRGM	Richmond, Va.	1590	WSIB	Beaufort, S.C.	1490	WTIF	Tifton, Ga.	1340
WPEH	Louisville, Ga.	1420	WRGR	Rocky Hill, Conn.	1370	WSIC	Staatsville, N.C.	1400	WTIG	Masilion, Ohio	900
WPEL	Montrose, Pa.	1420	WRGS	Rockersville, Tenn.	1370	WSID	Baltimore, Md.	1010	WTIK	Durham, N.C.	1310
WPEP	Philadelphia, Pa.	950	WRHC	Jacksonville, Fla.	1400	WSIG	Mont Jackson, Va.	790	WTIL	Mayaguez, P.R.	1300
WPEO	Peoria, Ill.	1020	WRHI	Rock Hill, S.C.	1340	WSIN	Prichard, Ala.	1490	WTIM	Taylorville, Ill.	1410
WPEP	Taunton, Mass.	1570	WRIB	Providence, R.I.	1220	WSIP	Paintsville, Ky.	1490	WTIP	Charleston, W.Va.	1240
WPEF	Greensboro, N.C.	950	WRIC	Richlands, Va.	540	WSIR	Winter Haven, Fla.	1140	WTIX	New Orleans, La.	690
WPFA	Pensacola, Fla.	790	WRIG	Wausau, Wis.	1480	WSIV	Peekin, Ill.	1250	WTJH	East Point, Ga.	1260
WPFB	Middletown, Ohio	910	WRIN	Panoke, Fla.	980	WSJ	Nashville, Tenn.	1490	WTJS	Jackson, Tenn.	1390
WPFE	Eastman, Ga.	1580	WRIS	Roselle, Ill.	910	WSJC	Magee, Miss.	1280	WTJM	Hartford, Wis.	1540
WPFG	Par, Falls, Wis.	1450	WRIS	Rosnoke, Va.	1400	WSJM	St. Joseph, Mich.	1400	WTJK	Ithaca, N.Y.	1470
WPGA	Perry, Ga.	980	WRIT	Milwaukee, Wis.	1340	WSJS	Winston-Salem, N.C.	600	WTJY	Tompkinsville, Ky.	1310
WPGC	Bradbury Hghts., Md.	1480	WRIV	Riverhead, N.Y.	1390	WSK	Montpelier-Barre, Vt.	1450	WTLB	Baltimore, Md.	1310
WPGW	Portland, Ind.	1440	WRIX	Griffin, Ga.	1410	WSKI	Montpelier-Barre, Vt.	1450	WTLT	Taylorville, N.C.	1570
WPHB	Phillipsburg, Pa.	1260	WRIZ	Coral Gables, Fla.	1270	WSKP	Miami, Fla.	1400	WTLS	Somerset, Ky.	1480
WPIC	Sharon, Pa.	790	WRJC	Mauston, Wis.	1480	WSKY	Colonial Village, Tenn.	1400	WTLO	Willsboro, N.Y.	1300
WPID	Piedmont, Ala.	1280	WRJD	Winston, Wis.	730	WSKY	Asheville, N.C.	1230	WTMA	Charleston, S.C.	1250
WPIC	Alexandria, La.	1280	WRIS	San German, P.R.	1090	WSLB	Opdenburg, N.Y.	1400	WTMB	Tomah, Wis.	1390
WPIN	St. Petersburg, Fla.	680	WRJW	Picayune, Miss.	1320	WSLG	Clermont, Fla.	1340	WTMC	Ocala, Fla.	1290
WPIT	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730	WRKB	Kannapolis, N.C.	1460	WSLI	Jackson, Miss.	990	WTMJ	Milwaukee, Wis.	620
WPKE	Pikeville, Ky.	1240	WRKD	Rockland, Maine	1450	WSLM	Salem, Ind.	1220	WTMT	Tomball, Tex.	1150
WPKO	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRKH	Rockwood, Tenn.	580	WSLS	Romulo, Va.	610	WTNT	Louisville, Ky.	620
WPKY	Princeton, Ky.	1580	WRKM	Carthage, Tenn.	1350	WSM	Nashville, Tenn.	1490	WTNC	Thomasville, N.C.	790
WPLA	Plant City, Fla.	910	WRKT	Cocoa Beach, Fla.	1390	WSMB	New Orleans, La.	1350	WTND	Orangeburg, S.C.	920
WPLB	Greenville, Mich.	1280	WRKY	Waco, Tex.	1490	WSME	Sanford, Maine	1220	WTNE	Coshocton, Ohio	1560
WPLK	Rockmart, Ga.	1390	WRLD	Lanitt, Ala.	1450	WSMG	Greenville, Tenn.	1450	WTNT	Tallahassee, Fla.	1450
WPLM	Plymouth, Mass.	1380	WRMA	Montgomery, Ala.	950	WSNI	Litchfield, Ill.	1410	WTNW	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1380
WPLA	Atlanta, Ga.	590	WRMF	Titusville, Fla.	1050	WSNT	Cushing, N.H.	1490	WTOE	Toledo, Ohio	1590
WPLY	Plymouth, Wis.	1420	WRMN	Elgin, Ill.	1410	WSNJ	Nashua, N.H.	1050	WTOE	Toledo, Ohio	1590
WPME	Punxsutawney, Pa.	1540	WRMS	Beardstown, Ill.	790	WSNJ	N. Bridgeton, N.J.	1240	WTOE	Spruce Pine, N.C.	1470
WPMH	Portsmouth, Va.	1010	WRMT	Rocky Mount, N.C.	1440	WSND	Barre, Vt.	1450	WTOJ	Tomah, Wis.	1460
WPMF	Pasagoula, Miss.	1580	WRNB	Bert, N.C.	1490	WSNT	Sandersville, Ga.	1490	WTOJ	Toledo, Ohio	1230
WPNC	Plymouth, N.C.	1470	WRNW	Wis. Rapids, Wis.	1210	WSNT	Seneca Twnshp., S.C.	1150	WTON	Washington, D.C.	1500
WPNF	Brevard, N.C.	1470	WRNL	Richmond, Va.	920	WSNY	Schenectady, N.Y.	1240	WTRF	Warren, Conn.	1480
WPNX	Phenix City, Ala.	1400	WRNY	Rome, N.Y.	1350	WSOC	Charlotte, N.C.	930	WTRP	Marion, Va.	980
WPON	Pompano Beach, Fla.	1470	WROR	Gulfport, Miss.	1390	WSOK	Savanna, Ga.	1230	WTP	Cookville, Tenn.	1550
WPON	Pontiac, Mich.	1460	WROR	West Point, Miss.	1450	WSOL	Tampa, Fla.	1300	WTRP	Paris, Tenn.	710
WPOR	Hartford, Conn.	1410	WROC	Rocheater, N.Y.	1280	WSOR	Henderson, Ky.	860	WTRP	Latrobe, Pa.	1480
WPOR	Portland, Maine	1490	WRDD	Daytona Beach, Fla.	1340	WSOO	Sit. St. Marie, Mich.	1230	WTRB	Ripley, Tenn.	1570
WPOR	New York, N.Y.	1330	WRDL	Fountain City, Tenn.	1440	WSOQ	No. Syracuse, N.Y.	1220	WTRC	Eikhart, Ind.	1340
WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360	WRDM	Rome, Ga.	710	WSOR	Windsor, Conn.	1480	WTRL	Bradenton, Fla.	1340
WPPR	McKeesport, Pa.	990	WRON	Ronecorte, W.Va.	1400	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Dyersburg, Tenn.	1330
WPPA	Mayaguez, P.R.	1380	WROR	Scottsboro, Ala.	1330	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	LaGrange, Ga.	620
WPPR	Lincoln, Ill.	1370	WROR	Rosnoke, Va.	1240	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Saranf, Fla.	1400
WPRE	Prarie Du Chen, Wis.	980	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Muskegon, Mich.	1600
WPRN	Butler, Ala.	1220	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Two Rivers, Wis.	1590
WPRO	Providence, R.I.	630	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Int, Mich.	980
WPRP	Ponce, P.R.	910	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Tray, N.Y.	940
WPRS	Paris, Ill.	1440	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Battleboro, Vt.	1480
WPRB	Prestonsburg, Ky.	960	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Lumberton, N.C.	1340
WPRW	Manassas, Va.	1460	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Hanover-Lebanon, N.H.	1400
WPRY	Perry, Fla.	1400	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Dover, N.H.	1270
WPTF	Raleigh, N.C.	680	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Claremont, N.H.	1230
WPTA	Albany, N.Y.	1540	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Greenville, N.H.	1490
WPTS	Pittsbn, Pa.	1540	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Towanda, Pa.	1550
WPTW	Piqua, Ohio	1320	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Tiffin, Ohio	1600
WPTX	Lexington, Pk., Md.	1590	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Port Huron, Mich.	1380
WPUV	Gainesville, Fla.	1580	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Madisonville, Ky.	1310
WPUV	Puaski, Va.	1460	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Trenton, N.J.	930
WPVA	Colonial Hghts., Va.	1290	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Westminster, Wis.	1580
WPVL	Painesville, Ohio	1460	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Blomington, Ind.	1470
WPYB	Benson, N.C.	1580	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Mobile, Ala.	790
WQAM	Miami, Fla.	1420	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	840
WQBC	Vicksburg, Miss.	1420	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Tupelo, Miss.	1490
WQDY	Calais, Maine	1230	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Wilmington, Del.	1290
WQIC	Meridian, Miss.	1390	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Coldwater, Mich.	1590
WQIK	Jacksonville, Fla.	1320	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Waterville, Maine	1490
WQMN	Superior, Wis.	1320	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Columbus, Ohio	610
WQMR	Silver Spring, Md.	1050	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Thomson, Ga.	1240
WQNK	Greenville, S.C.	1440	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Abundance, Fla.	1570
WQSN	Charleston, S.C.	1450	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	1340
WQST	Solvay, N.Y.	1320	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	W. Spgd., Mass.	1490
WQTE	Monroe, Mich.	560	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Rock Hill, S.C.	1150
WQTY	Arlington, Fla.	1230	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	East Longmeadow, Mass.	1600
WQUA	Moline, Ill.	1220	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Wilmington, N.C.	1550
WQVA	Quantico, Va.	790	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Tryon, N.C.	1500
WQX1	Atlanta, Ga.	1320	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Marionna, Fla.	1340
WQXL	Columbia, S.C.	1320	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Amherst, N.Y.	1080
WQXQ	Ormond Bch., Fla.	1330	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Eufaula, Ala.	1240
WQXR	New York, N.Y.	1560	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Baton Rouge, La.	1530
WQXT	Palm Beach, Fla.	1340	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Richwood, P.R.	1010
WRAA	Luray, Va.	1330	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Wesleyburg, Pa.	1020
WRAB	Arab, Ala.	1480	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Lockport, N.Y.	1340
WRAC	Radclif, Va.	1380	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Havlock, N.C.	1330
WRAG	Carlottton, Ala.	1460	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Bethesda, Md.	1120
WRAJ	Anna, Ill.	590	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Sauk Rapids, Minn.	800
WRAK	Williamsport, Pa.	1440	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Altoona, Pa.	1230
WRAL	Raleigh, N.C.	1230	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Richwood, W.Va.	1280
WRAM	Monmouth, Ill.	1350	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Coral Gables, Fla.	1070
WRAN	Dover, N.J.	1510	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	Chester, Pa.	740
WRAP	Norfolk, Va.	1340	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	WVCH Hampton, Va.	1490
WRAY	Reading, Pa.	1250	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	WVGT Mt. Dora, Fla.	1580
WRAY	Princeton, Ind.	1470	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	WVIM Vicksburg, Miss.	1490
WRBB	Tarpon Springs, Fla.	1470	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	WVIP Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	1310
WRBC	Jackson, Miss.	1300	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	WVJF Richmond, Va.	1110
WRBL	Columbus, Ga.	1420	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	WVNS Owensboro, Ky.	1420
WRB	Washington, D.C.	980	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	WVKO Columbus, Ohio	1580
WRCD	Dalton, Ga.	1430	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	WVLD Valdosta, Ga.	1450
WRCS	Tusumbula, Ala.	1410	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	WVLD Valdosta, Ga.	1450
WRCO	Richland, W.Va.	1450	WROR	Albany, N.Y.	1220	WSOY	Deatur, Ill.	1490	WTRP	WVLD Valdosta, Ga.	1450
WRCS	Ahoklie, N.C.	970									

Location	C.L.	Kc.	W.P.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	W.P.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	W.P.
COAHUILA				NUEVO LEON				Cuba			
Iudad Acuna	XEKD	1010	1000	Linares	XER	1260	250	Nuevo Laredo	XEAS	1410	250
onecova	XEMF	1260	250	Monterrey	XEG	1050	150000		XEBX	1340	100
Iedras Negras	XEMJ	920	1000		XENL	860	5000		XEDF	790	1000
	XEMU	580	5000		XEH	1420	1000		XEFE	790	1000
Sabinas	XEBX	810	5000		XET	990	5000		XEK	860	5000
Baltillo	XESG	1250	500		XEAR	570	1000	Reynosa	XEOR	1390	1000
	XESG	1510	1000		XEAW	1280	1000		XERI	810	500
Torreon	XEBP	1310	5000		XEFB	630	5000		XERT	590	5000
Villa Acuna	XEDH	1340	250		XEMR	1370	500	Rio Brava	XEQQ	1110	1000
	XERF	1570	250000		XEOK	920	500	Rio Brava	XEFO	1170	1000
								Tampico	XEFW	810	5000
								Valle Hermosa	XEVI	1450	5000
DISTRITO FEDERAL				SAN LUIS POTOSI				Cuba			
Mexico City	XEB	1220	100000	San Luis Potosi	XEWA	540	150000	Camaguey	CMJB	880	1000
	XEDF	970	10000						CMJL	920	5000
	XEL	1260	5000						CMJN	960	1000
	XEN	890	20000						CMJE	680	1000
	XEQ	940	150000						CMFA	1110	1000
	XEW	900	250000						CMJR	1030	1000
	XEX	730	500000						CMJC	1000	1000
	XEFR	1530	5000						CMJF	1340	1000
	XEJP	1150	10000						CMHD	890	1000
	XELA	890	10000						CMJY	760	1000
	XELZ	1440	5000						CMJT	700	1000
	XEMX	1360	5000						CMSS	800	1000
	XENK	820	5000						CMJ	900	1000
	XEOY	1000	50000						CMHN	680	1000
	XEPH	590	5000						CMCJ	890	1000
	XEQK	1350	1000						CMCA	1210	1000
	XEQR	1030	10000						CMKS	1070	1000
	XERC	790	1000						CMW	590	2500
	XERG	690	250						CMCY	550	15000
	XERCN	1110	50000						CMG	650	25000
	XERH	1500	50000						CMCU	660	1000
	XERP	860	10000						CMCD	760	50000
	XESM	1470	10000						CMCH	790	10000
	XEUN	860	5000						CMCZ	680	5000
									CMBL	660	15000
DURANGO				SONORA				Cuba			
Durango	XEDU	860	1000	Agua Prieta	XEAP	1490	250	Camaguey	CMJB	880	1000
					XEFH	1310	1000		CMJL	920	5000
					XEFQ	980	5000		CMJN	960	1000
					XEFX	980	5000		CMJE	680	1000
					XEOX	1430	1000		CMFA	1110	1000
					XEBJ	920	5000		CMJR	1030	1000
					XEDL	1250	500		CMJC	1000	1000
					XEDM	1580	50000		CMJF	1340	1000
					XEHQ	590	500		CMHD	890	1000
					XEDJ	1430	1000		CMJY	760	1000
					XETM	1350	1000		CMJT	700	1000
					XEHF	1370	5000		CMSS	800	1000
					XECB	1450	250		CMJ	900	1000
					XEAB	1400	250		CMHN	680	1000
					XEWD	1430	2000		CMCJ	890	1000
					XEZD	1400	250		CMCA	1210	1000
					XEO	970	1000		CMKS	1070	1000
					XEAM	1310	250		CMW	590	2500
					XEMS	490	250		CMCY	550	15000
					XEMT	1340	250		CMG	650	25000
									CMCU	660	1000
									CMCD	760	50000
									CMCH	790	10000
									CMCZ	680	5000
									CMBL	660	15000

U. S. FM Stations by States

Abbreviations: Mc., megacycles; asterisk (*) indicates educational station

Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.
ALABAMA											
Albertville	WAVU-FM	105.1	Berkeley	KQXR	101.5		KRAK-FM	92.9	Denver	KFNL-FM	98.5
Alexander City	WRFS-FM	106.1		KPFA	94.1		KFSM	96.9		KDEN-FM	98.5
Annadula	WCTA-FM	98.1		KPFB	89.3		KXRQ	96.5		KLIR-FM	100.3
Andalusia	WHMA-FM	100.5	Bijou	KRE-FM	102.9		KXOA-FM	107.9		KLZ-FM	106.7
Athens	WJDF	104.3	Claremont	KHUR	99.9		KSBW-FM	92.5		KOA-FM	105.5
Birmingham	WAPI-FM	99.1	Coachella	KHSP	98.7	Salinas	KWCR	97.9		KTGM	105.1
	WBRC-FM	108.9	El Cajon	KCHQ-FM	95.7	San Bernardino	KFMW	99.5	Grand Junction	KREX-FM	92.3
	WSF	93.7	Eureka	KUFM	93.3		KEBS	89.5	Manitou Springs	KCMS-FM	102.7
	WKLF-FM	100.9	Fresno	KIEM	96.3	San Diego	KQGO-FM	94.1	CONNECTICUT		
Clanton	WFMH-FM	101.1		KARM-FM	101.9		KFMB-FM	100.7	Bridgeport	WJZZ	99.9
Cullman	WHOS-FM	102.1		KCIB-FM	94.5		KFMX-FM	96.5	Brookfield	WGHF	95.1
Decatur	WJLN	104.7		KNJ-FM	97.9		KGB-FM	101.5		WLAD-FM	98.3
Homewood	WAHR	99.1	Garden Grove	KRFM	97.7		KIT	105.3	Danbury	WHCN	105.9
Huntsville	WAND	92.9	Glendale	KROR	102.7		KJLM	98.1	Hartford	WDRS-FM	102.9
	WKRG-FM	99.9		KGGK	94.3		KLRO	94.9		WCCC-FM	106.9
Mobile	WJMJ	103.3		KFMU	97.1		KPRI	106.5		WSCH	93.7
Montgomery	WFMI	98.9	Hayward	KUTE	101.9		KSDS	88.3		WRTC-FM	89.3
	WMLS-FM	98.3	Inglewood	KBBM	101.7	San Fernando	KVFM	94.3		WTC-FM	96.5
Sylacauga	WYNA	100.3	La Sierra	KTYM-FM	103.9	San Francisco	KBAF-FM	104.5	Manchester	WINF-FM	96.9
Tuscaloosa	WTBD-FM	95.7	Lodi	KBDA	89.7		KBCD	105.3	Meriden	WESU	98.1
	WUOA	91.7	Long Beach	KCVR-FM	97.7		KCBS-FM	98.9	Middletown	WNHC-FM	99.1
				KFOX-FM	102.3		KDFC	102.1	New Haven	WYBC-FM	94.3
				KLON	88.1		KDFC	102.1		WSTC-FM	96.7
				KNDB	97.9		KEAR	97.3	Stamford	WHUS	90.5
				KPGM	97.7		KFRS-FM	106.1	Storrs	WATR-FM	92.5
				KPBC-FM	95.5	Los Altos	KG-FM	103.7	Waterbury		
			Los Angeles	KKBI	107.5		KNBR-FM	99.7			
				KBCA	105.1		KHIP	106.9			
				KBMS	105.9		KRDN-FM	96.5			
				KCBH	98.7		KSFR	94.9			
				KFAC-FM	92.3		KQBY-FM	95.7			
				KFMU	92.3		KYA-FM	93.7			
				KGLA	108.5	San Jose	KSJO-FM	92.3			
				KHJ	101.1		KRPM	98.5			
				KMLA	109.3		KATY-FM	96.1			
				KNX-FM	95.1	San Luis Obispo	KTJM	100.9			
				KPFK	90.7	San Rafael	KCSM	90.9			
				KPOL-FM	93.9	San Mateo	KWIZ-FM	96.7			
				KRHM	94.7	Santa Ana	KFL	106.3			
				KRKD-FM	92.3		KFCW	97.5			
				KLAC-FM	102.7	Santa Barbara	KDB-FM	93.7			
				KUSC	91.5		KMUZ	103.3			
				KXLU	88.7		KSCU	90.1			
				KHOF	95.5	Santa Clara	KSCD-FM	99.1			
				KMYC-FM	99.9	Santa Cruz	KEYM	99.1			
				KBEE-FM	103.9	Santa Maria	KSMA-FM	102.5			
				KTRB-FM	104.1		KRFF	98.9			
				KHJ	95.9	Santa Monica	KMXX	107.1			
				KJFC	88.5	Sierra Madre	KMXX	107.1			
				KNBB	103.1	Stockton	KCVN	91.3			
				KAFE	98.1		KSTN-FM	107.3			
				KUDE	102.1		KWG-FM	105.7			
				KASK-FM	93.5		KHOM	92.9			
				KAAR	104.7	Turlock	KVEW-FM	100.7			
				KPOS	89.9	Ventura-Dxnard	KONG-FM	92.9			
				KPPC-FM	106.7	Visalia	KWME-FM	92.1			
				KAPP	93.5		KDWC	98.3			
				KCHL-FM	96.7		KATT	95.3			
				KLDA-FM	105.5						
				KPLI	99.1						
				KACE-FM	92.7						
				KDUO	97.5						
				KRFA-FM	96.1						

Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.
NEW MEXICO			Albuquerque	KANW	*89.1	Albuquerque	KANW	*89.1	RHODE ISLAND		
	KHFM	96.3	Laurinburg	WMFR-FM	99.5	Xenia	WHBM-FM	103.9	Cranston	WLDV	99.9
(S) Aztec	KNDE-FM	94.9	Leaksville	WNOS-FM	100.3	Yellow Springs	WYSO	*91.5	Providence	WPJB-FM	105.1
Los Alamos	KRBN-FM	99.9	Lexington	WEWO-FM	96.5	Youngstown	WKBN-FM	98.9		WICE-FM	107.7
Mountain Park	KMFM	97.9	Lumberton	WLOE-FM	94.5		WBBW-FM	93.3		WTFM	98.5
Roswell	KBIM-FM	*97.1		WBUY-FM	94.3	Zanesville	WHIZ-FM	102.5		WPRD-FM	92.8
NEW YORK			North Wilkesboro	WTSB-FM	95.7	OKLAHOMA			Woonsocket	WXCX	101.5
	WAMC	*90.3	Raleigh	WKBC-FM	97.3	Durant	KSEO-FM	107.3		WWON-FM	106.3
Auburn	WMBO-FM	96.1		WKIX-FM	96.1	Norman	WNAD-FM	*90.9	SOUTH CAROLINA		
Babylon	WTFM	103.5	Reldsville	WRAL-FM	101.5	Oklahoma City	KOKH	*68.9	Anderson	WCAC	101.1
	WBAB-FM	102.3	Rocky Mount	WREB-FM	102.1		K100	100.5	Beaufort	WBEU-FM	98.7
Binghamton	WNB-FM	98.1		WVEE-FM	92.1		K100	100.5	Charleston	WCSC-FM	98.9
	WKDP-FM	95.3	Rexboro	WFMA	100.7	Shawnee	KCFM	94.7		WTFM	98.1
Brooklyn	WNYE	*91.5	Salisbury	WRXD-FM	96.7	Stillwater	KYFM	98.9		WSPB-FM	95.1
Buffalo	WBEN-FM	95.5	Sanford	WSTP-FM	106.5	Tulsa	KSPI-FM	93.9	Clemson	WCDS-FM	97.9
	WBFO	*82.7	Shelby	WWGP-FM	105.5		KWGS	*90.5	Columbia	WNDK-FM	104.7
	WEBR	94.5	Statesville	WUHS-FM	96.1		K1H1	95.5		WUSC-FM	*89.9
	WGR-FM	96.9	Tarboro	WFMX	105.7		KOCW	97.5	Dillon	WDSB-FM	92.9
	WBUF	92.9	Thomasville	WCPS-FM	104.3		KOGM-FM	92.9	Greenville	WESC-FM	92.5
	WKOL-FM	104.1	Williamston	WTNC-FM	98.3					WFGC-FM	93.7
	WIFE-FM	103.3	Wilmington	WTAM	103.7					WFWB-FM	95.5
Central Square	WCSC	93.3	Wilson	WPRV	98.9					WLBB-FM	100.5
Cherry Valley	WJIV	101.9	Winston-Salem	WYOT-FM	106.1	Eugene	KRVM	*91.9	Laurens-Clinton	WKTM	102.5
Corning	WJIV	101.9		WVIR-FM	93.1		KCFM	97.9	N. Charleston	WRHI-FM	98.3
Cortland	WCLT-FM	106.1		WYF5	107.5		KUGA	*91.1	Rock Hill	WSNW-FM	98.1
DeRuyter	WKRT-FM	99.9		WFDD-FM	*88.1	Grants Pass	KGPO	96.9	Seneca	WSPA-FM	98.9
Elmira	WOIV	105.1		WJSJ-FM	104.1	Medford	KBOY-FM	95.3	Spartanburg	WFIG-FM	101.3
Floral Park	WECW	*88.1	OHIO			Orteach	KTEC	*88.1	Sumter		
Garden City	WHSR	92.7	Akron	WAKR-FM	*97.5	Portland	KOAP-FM	92.3	TENNESSEE		
Hempstead	WHLI-FM	98.3		WAPS	*89.1		KGMG	95.5	Bristol	WDPI-FM	96.9
	WVHC	*88.7		WCUE-FM	96.5		KCEX-FM	95.9	Chattanooga	WLOL	106.5
Hornell	WHHG-FM	105.3	Alliance	WFAH-FM	101.7		KPDQ-FM	105.3	Cleveland	WCLE-FM	100.7
Ithaca	WHCU-FM	97.3	Ashland	WNCO-FM	101.3		KPOJ-FM	98.7	Collegegate	WSMC-FM	*88.1
	WICB	*91.7	Ashtabula	WREO-FM	103.7		KQFM	100.3	Franklin	WFLT-FM	100.1
	WEIV	103.7	Athens	WUOB-FM	*91.5		KRRR	*89.3	Gallatin	WFMG	104.5
	WVBR-FM	101.7	Barberton	WDBN	94.9				Greenville	WGRV-FM	94.9
Jamestown	WJTN-FM	93.3	Bellaire	WOMP-FM	100.5				Johnson City	WJCS-FM	104.1
Kenmore	WYSL-FM	103.3	Berea	WBWC	*88.3				Kingsport	WKPT-FM	98.5
Mt. Kisco	WRNW	107.1	Bowling Green	WUOU	90.3				Knoxville	WBR-FM	93.3
New Rochelle	WVOX-FM	98.5	Canton	WHBC-FM	94.1					WKCS	*91.9
New York	WABC-FM	95.5		WCNO	106.9					WUOT	*91.9
	WBAI	99.5		WTOF-FM	98.1					WMSR-FM	99.7
	WBFI	101.9		WMER-FM	94.3					WMC-FM	99.7
	WCB5-FM	101.9		WBEX-FM	93.3					WJCS-FM	97.1
	WEDV-FM	97.9		WCPO-FM	103.1					WDIA-FM	102.7
	WFUV	*90.7		WAEF-FM	104.3					WFMB	105.9
	WHOM-FM	92.3		WAGU	*90.9					WSIX-FM	97.5
	WKCR-FM	*88.9		WAKW-FM	93.3					WSEV-FM	102.1
	WNCN	104.3		WKRC-FM	101.9					WJIG-FM	98.3
	WNCW-FM	102.7		WSAI-FM	102.7						
	WNYC-FM	98.9		WKYW-FM	105.7						
	WNYE	91.5		WXEN-FM	108.6						
	WOR-FM	98.7		WBOE	90.3						
	WQXR-FM	96.3		WCG	103.3						
	WNBC-FM	97.1		WGO	95.5						
	WRFM	105.1		WDOO-FM	102.1						
	WRVR	106.7		WERE-FM	96.5						
	WHLD-FM	98.5		WGAR-FM	99.5						
Niagara Falls	WHDL-FM	95.7		WHK-FM	100.7						
Plattsburgh	WEAV-FM	99.9		WJW-FM	104.1						
Patchogue	WALK-FM	97.5(s)		WNOB	107.9						
	WPAC-FM	106.1		WCUY-FM	92.5						
	WVLA-FM	100.7		WCBE	90.5						
	WKIP-FM	104.7		WBNS-FM	97.1						
	WEOK-FM	101.5		WCOL-FM	92.3						
	WAPC-FM	103.9(s)		WOSU-FM	*89.7						
	WHFM	98.9		WTVN-FM	96.3						
	WBBF-FM	100.1		WVKO	94.7						
	WCME	96.5		WVNO	104.7						
	WIRQ	*90.5		WVSL	*91.1						
	WRDC-FM	97.5		WOHI-FM	104.3						
	WGFN	99.5		WCTM	92.9						
	WMIV	95.1		WEOI-FM	107.3						
	WSPE	*88.1		WFIN-FM	100.5						
	WAER	*88.1		WFOB	96.7						
	WDDS-FM	93.1		WFRD-FM	99.3						
	WONO	100.9		WJEH-FM	101.5						
	WSYR-FM	94.5		WUBJ-FM	91.3						
	WFLY	92.3		WDRK-FM	106.5						
	WRPI	*91.5		WQMS	96.7						
	WRUN-FM	105.7		WHOH	103.5						
	WBIV	105.7		WFOL-FM	94.9(s)						
	WFAS-FM	105.9		WBSR-FM	106.7						
NORTH CAROLINA			Hillsboro	WKSU-FM	*88.1						
	WABZ-FM	100.9	Kent	WHOK-FM	95.5						
Albemarle	WGWR-FM	92.3	Lancaster	WIMA-FM	102.1						
Asheboro	WIDS-FM	94.5	Lima	WVND-FM	102.1						
Asheville	WBBB-FM	101.1	Mansfield	WVND-FM	102.1						
Burlington	WFNS-FM	93.9	Marletta	WVND-FM	102.1						
			Marion	WVND-FM	102.1						
			Miamisburg	WVND-FM	102.1						
Burlington-Graham	WBAG-FM	92.9	Middletown	WVND-FM	102.1						
Chapel Hill	WUNC	*91.5	Mt. Vernon	WVND-FM	102.1						
Charlotte	WBT-FM	107.9	New Concord	WVND-FM	102.1						
	WBOB-FM	93.3	Newport	WVND-FM	102.1						
	WSOC-FM	103.5	Norwalk	WVND-FM	102.1						
	WYFF	104.7	Oxford	WVND-FM	102.1						
Clingman's Pk.	WMIT	106.9	Piqua	WVND-FM	102.1						
Concord	WEGD-FM	97.9	Port Clinton	WVND-FM	102.1						
Durham	WDNC-FM	105.1	Portsmouth	WVND-FM	102.1						
Elkin	WFM-FM	100.9	Portsmouth	WVND-FM	102.1						
Fayetteville	WFNC-FM	98.1	Salem	WVND-FM	102.1						
Forest City	WBOB-FM	93.3	Sandusky	WVND-FM	102.1						
	WAGY-FM	105.3	Springfield	WVND-FM	102.1						
	WGNC-FM	101.9	Steubenville	WVND-FM	102.1						
Gastonia	WEQR	96.9	Toledo	WVND-FM	102.1						
Goldensboro	WMDE	98.7		WVND-FM	102.1						
Greensboro	WQMG-FM	97.1		WVND-FM	102.1						
	WWVS	*91.3		WVND-FM	102.1						
Greenville	WHNC-FM	92.3		WVND-FM	102.1						
Henderson	WHKP-FM	102.5		WVND-FM	102.1						
Hendersonville	WHKP-FM	102.5		WVND-FM	102.1						
Hickory	WHKY-FM	102.9		WVND-FM	102.1						
High Point	WHPE-FM	95.5		WVND-FM	102.1						
	WHPS	*89.3		WVND-FM	102.1						
				WVND-FM	102.1						

Location	C.L.	Mc.
Pampa	KBMF-FM	100.3
Pasadena	KLVJ-FM	92.5
Plainview	KHBL	*88.1
Port Arthur	KFMP	93.3
San Antonio	KISS	99.5
	KEEZ	97.3
	KAJG-FM	98.1
	KJTY	97.9
Sinton	KTOD-FM	101.3
Texarkana	KTAL-FM	98.1
Tyler	KSLT	93.1
Waco	KEFC 95.5(s)	
	WACO	99.9
Wichita Falls	KNTD	95.1

UTAH

Ephraim	KEPH	*88.9
Logan	KUSU-FM	*88.1
Provo	KBYU-FM	*88.9
Salt Lake City	KOPR-FM	98.7
	KLUV-FM	97.1
	KSL-FM	100.3

VIRGINIA

Arlington	WAVA-FM	105.1
	WCCV-FM	97.5
Charlottesville	WINA-FM	95.3
	WTJU	91.3
Crewe	WSVS-FM	104.7
Farmville	WFLO-FM	95.7
Fredericksburg	WFVA-FM	101.5
Groton	WMNF-FM	103.3
Hampton	WVEC-FM	101.3
Harrisonburg	WEMC	*91.7
	WSVA-FM	100.7

WASHINGTON

Bellingham	KGMI-FM	92.9
Cheney	KEWC-FM	*89.9
Edmunds	KGFM	105.3
Ellensburg	KCWS-FM	*91.5
Lynden	KLYN-FM	106.5
Opportunity	KZUN-FM	96.1
Seattle	KING-FM	98.1

Location	C.L.	Mc.
KETO-FM	101.5	
KGMJ	95.7	
KIRO-FM	100.7	
KISW	99.9	
KLSN	96.5	
KMCS	98.9	
KOL-FM	94.1	
KUOW	94.9	
KREM-FM	92.9	
KXLY-FM	99.9	
KHQ-FM	98.1	
KPCS	90.9	
KLAY-FM	106.3	
KTNT-FM	97.3	
KTOY	*91.7	
KNDX-FM	106.3	

WEST VIRGINIA

Beckley	WBKW	89.5
Charleston	WKAZ-FM	97.8
	WKNA	98.5
Huntington	WKEE-FM	100.5
	WMUL	*88.1
Martinsburg	WPEM-FM	94.3
Morgantown	WAJR-FM	99.1
Oak Hill	WQAY-FM	94.3
Wheeling	WKWK-FM	97.3
	WVVA-FM	96.7

WISCONSIN

Appleton	WLFM	*91.1
Chilton	WHKW	*89.3
Colfax	WHWC	*88.3
Delafield	WHAD	*90.7

Location	C.L.	Mc.
Eau Claire	WIAL	94.1
Fort Atkinson	WFAW	107.3
Green Bay	WBVA-FM	101.1
Greenfield Twp.	WWCF	94.9
Highland	WHHI	91.3
Highland Twp.	WHSA	*89.9
Janesville	WCLO-FM	99.9
La Crosse	WLBK	91.9
Madison	WHA-FM	*88.7
	WBA-FM	101.5
	WISM-FM	98.1
	WFMF 104.1(s)	
	WRVW-FM	102.5
	WFLN	100.7
	WFRB	95.5
	WMIL-FM	95.7
	WISN-FM	97.3
	WRIT-FM	102.9
	WMKE	102.1
	WQFM	93.3
	WTMJ-FM	94.1
	WEKZ-FM	95.7
	WRJN-FM	100.7
	WFNY	92.1
Rice Lake	WJMC-FM	96.3
Sparta	WCOV-FM	97.1
Stevens Point	WSPF-FM	97.9
Watertown	WTTN-FM	104.7
Waukesha	WAUX-FM	106.1
Wausau	WVAW-FM	*91.9
West Bend	WBKW-FM	92.5
Wisc. Rapids	WFHR-FM	103.3

WYOMING

Cheyenne	KVOW-FM	106.3
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U. S. FM Stations by Call Letters

Abbreviation: (s)—broadcasts stereo

C.L.	Location
KAAR	Oxnard, Calif.
KABC-FM	Los Angeles, Calif.
KACE-FM	Riverside, Calif.
KADI	St. Louis, Mo.
KAFE	Oakland, Calif.
KAFI	Auburn, Calif.
KAFM	Salina, Kans.
KAIM-FM	Honolulu, Hawaii(s)
KAJC-FM	Alvin, Tex.
KAS	Newport Beach, Calif.
KAIC	Tulsa, Okla.
KAKI	San Antonio, Tex.
KALB-FM	Alexandria, La.
KALH	Denver, Colo.
KALW	San Francisco, Calif.
KAMS	Mammoth Spring, Ark.
KAND	St. Louis, Mo.
KANT-FM	Lancaster, Calif.
KANU	Lawrence, Kans.(s)
KANW	Albuquerque, N.Mex.
KAPP	Redondo Beach, Calif.
KARK	Little Rock, Ark.
KARM-FM	Fresno, Calif.
KARQ	Houston, Tex.
KASB-FM	Ontario, Calif.
KASU	Jonesboro, Ark.
KATT	Woodland, Calif.
KATY-FM	San Luis Obispo, Calif.
KAYD	Beaumont, Tex.
KAZZ	Austin, Tex.
KBBY	San Francisco, Calif.(s)
KBBI	Los Angeles, Calif.
KCB	Wichita, Kans.
KBMB	Hayward, Calif.
KBWB	San Diego, Calif.
KBCA	Los Angeles, Calif.
KBCL-FM	Shreveport, La.
KBGO	San Francisco, Calif.(s)
KBEE-FM	Modesto, Calif.
KBF	Kansas City, Mo.
KBFI	Boise, Idaho
KBFM	Lubbock, Tex.
KBGL	Pocatello, Ida.
KBIM-FM	Roswell, N.Mex.
KBIQ	Los Angeles, Calif.
KBMF	Pampa, Tex.
KBMS	Los Angeles, Calif.
KBOE-FM	Ontario, Calif.
KBOI-FM	Boise, Idaho
KBOY-FM	Medford, Oreg.
KBTM-FM	Jonesboro, Ark.
KBZU-FM	Mesa, Ariz.
KBY-FM	Anchorage, Alaska(s)
KBYU-FM	Provo, Utah
KCLE-FM	Cleburne, Tex.
KCBH	Beverly Hills, Calif.(s)
KCBS-FM	San Francisco, Calif.
KCFM	St. Louis, Mo.(s)
KCHO-FM	Amarillo, Tex.(s)
KCHQ-FM	Conchella, Calif.(s)
KCIB-FM	Fresno, Calif.(s)
KCJC	Kansas City, Kans.
KCLE-FM	Cleburne, Tex.
KCLO-FM	Leavenworth, Kans.
KCMB-FM	Wichita, Kans.
KCMI	Los Angeles, Calif.
KCMK	Kansas City, Mo.
KCMO-FM	Kansas City, Mo.(s)
KCMS-FM	Manitou Springs, Colo.
KCMH	Omaha, Neb.
KCP	Tacoma, Wash.
KCPX-FM	Salt Lake City, Utah
KCR	Phoenix, Ariz.

C.L.	Location
KCRW	Santa Monica, Calif.
KCSM	San Mateo, Calif.
KCUJ	Pella, Ia.
KCUR-FM	Kansas City, Mo.
KCVN	Stockton, Calif.
KCVR-FM	Lodi, Calif.
KCWS-FM	Ellensburg, Wash.
KDB-FM	Santa Barbara, Calif.
KDD-FM	Dumas, Tex.
KDF	Albuquerque, N.Mex.
KDEN-FM	Denver, Colo.
KDFC	San Francisco, Calif.
KDKA-FM	Pittsburgh, Pa.
KDMC	Corpus Christi, Tex.
KDMI	Des Moines, Iowa(s)
KDNT-FM	Denton, Tex.
KDPS	Des Moines, Iowa
KDRI	Riverside, Calif.(s)
KDVR	Sioux City, Ia.
KDWC	West Covina, Calif.
KEAR	San Francisco, Calif.
KEAX	National City, Calif.
KEBJ	Phoenix, Ariz.
KEBR	Sacramento, Calif.
KEBS	San Diego, Calif.
KEED-FM	Springfield-Eugene, Oregon(s)
KEEN-FM	San Jose, Calif.
KEEZ	San Antonio, Tex.(s)
KEFC	Waco, Tex.(s)
KEFM	Oklahoma City, Okla.
KEFW	Honolulu, Hawaii
KEFL	Phoenix, Ariz.
KEFM	Huntington, W.Va.
KEMO	St. Louis, Mo.
KEPI	Phoenix, Ariz.(s)
KERN-FM	Bakersfield, Calif.
KETO-FM	Seattle, Wash.(s)
KEYM	San Maria, Calif.(s)
KEZE	Anahelm, Calif.
KFB-FM	Omaha, Neb.
KFAC-FM	Los Angeles, Calif.
KFAM-FM	St. Cloud, Minn.
KFBK-FM	Sacramento, Calif.
KFCA	Phoenix, Ariz.
KFGO-FM	Boone, Iowa
KFH-FM	Wichita, Kans.
KFL	Santa Ana, Calif.
KFKG	Huntington, W.Va.
KFJZ	Fort Worth, Tex.
KFMB-FM	San Olejo, Calif.
KFMC	Portland, Oreg.
KFMH	Colorado Springs, Colo.
KFMK	Houston, Tex.(s)
KFNL-FM	Denver, Colo.
KFM	Huntington, W.Va.
KFMN	Albino, Tex.
KFMP	Port Arthur, Tex.(s)
KFMQ	Lincoln, Neb.
KFMO	Los Angeles, Calif.(s)
KFMV	Minneapolis, Minn.
KFMW	San Bernardino, Calif.
KFMX	San Diego, Calif.(s)
KFMY	Eugene, Oreg.(s)
KFNB	Oklahoma City, Okla.(s)
KFNE	Big Springs, Tex.
KFOX-FM	Long Beach, Calif.
KFR	San Francisco, Calif.
KFUO-FM	Clayton, Mo.
KGAF-FM	Gainesville, Tex.
KGB-FM	San Diego, Calif.(s)
KGB	Fort Caldwell, Idaho
KGFM	Edmonds, Wash.
KGGK	Garden Grove, Calif.(s)
KGLA	Los Angeles, Calif.

C.L.	Location
KGMG	Portland, Oreg.(s)
KGMI	Bellingham, Wash.
KGNC-FM	Amarillo, Tex.
KGO-FM	San Francisco, Calif.
KGPO	Grants Pass, Oreg.
KGUD-FM	Santa Barbara, Calif.
KHAK-FM	Cedar Rapids, Iowa(s)
KHBL	Plainview, Tex.
KHBR-FM	Hillsboro, Tex.
KHCB	Houston, Tex.
KHF	Austin, Tex.
KHFM	Albuquerque, N.Mex.(s)
KHFR-FM	Monterey, Calif.(s)
KHGM	Beaumont, Tex.(s)
KHIP	San Francisco, Calif.
KHJ	Sacramento, Calif.(s)
KHJ-FM	Los Angeles, Calif.
KHNS	San Jose, Calif.
KHDF	Los Angeles, Calif.
KHDM-FM	Turlock, Calif.(s)
KHPC	Brownwood, Tex.
KHQ-FM	Spokane, Wash.
KHSC	Arcaia, Calif.
KHUL	Houston, Tex.
KHVR	Bijou, Calif.
KHYI	Fremont, Calif.
KICN	Omaha, Neb.
KIEM	Eureka, Calif.
KIHI	Tulsa, Okla.
KIMP-FM	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.
KING-FM	Seattle, Wash.
KIOD	Oklahoma, Okla.
KIOW-FM	Seattle, Wash.
KISA	Kansas City, Mo.
KISS	San Antonio, Tex.
KISW	Seattle, Wash.(s)
KITH	Phoenix, Ariz.
KITT	San Diego, Calif.
KITY	San Antonio, Tex.
KJZ-FM	Dallas, Tex.(s)
KJAZ	Alameda, Calif.
KJEM-FM	Dkia. City, Okla.
KJIM	Ft. Worth, Tex.
KJLM	San Diego, Calif.
KJML	Sacramento, Calif.
KJPO	Fresno, Calif.
KJRG	Newton, Kans.
KJB	Houston, Tex.
KLAC-FM	Los Angeles, Calif.
KLAY-FM	Tacoma, Wash.(s)
KLCN-FM	Blytheville, Ark.
KLEN-FM	Killeen, Tex.
KLFM	Beverly Hills, Calif.
KLIR-FM	Denver, Colo.(s)
KLIZ-FM	Brainerd, Minn.
KLO-FM	Ridgely, Calif.
KLON	Long Beach, Calif.
KLRO	San Diego, Calif.(s)
KLSN	Seattle, Wash.(s)
KLST	Colorado Springs, Colo.(s)
KLUB-FM	Salt Lake City, Utah
KLVL	Pasadena, Tex.
KLW-FM	Brainerd, Minn.
KLYN-FM	Lynden, Wash.
KLZ-FM	Denver, Colo.
KMAK-FM	Fresno, Calif.
KMAP	Dallas, Tex.
KMAX	Sierra Madre, Calif.
KMBC-FM	Kansas City, Mo.(s)
KMCP	Portland, Oreg.
KMS	Seattle, Wash.
KMER	Fresno, Calif.
KMFM	Tularosa, N. Mex.
KMHT	Marshall, Tex.
KMI-FM	Fresno, Calif.

C.L.	Location
KMLA	Los Angeles, Calif.(s)
KMLB-FM	Monterey, La.(s)
KMMK	Little Rock, Ark.
KMOD-FM	Midland, Tex.
KMOX-FM	St. Louis, Mo.
KMPX	San Francisco, Calif.(s)
KMUW	Wichita, Kans.
KMYC-FM	Marysville, Calif.
KMUZ	Santa Barbara, Calif.(s)
NBR-FM	San Francisco, Calif.
KNE-FM	Aztec, N.Mex.
KNDX	Yakima, Wash.
KNEB-FM	Scottsbluff, Nebr.
KNER	Dallas, Tex.
KNEV	Reno, Nev.
KNEW-FM	Scottsbluff, Nebr.
KNF	Midland, Tex.
KNIK-FM	Anchorage, Alaska
KNIX	Phoenix, Ariz.(s)
KNOB	Long Beach, Calif.
KNDF	St. Paul, Minn.
KNTD	Wichita Falls, Tex.(s)
KNX-FM	Los Angeles, Calif.
KOA-FM	Denver, Colo.
KOAP-FM	Portland, Ore.
KODW	Tulsa, Okla.(s)
KODP-FM	Houston, Tex.(s)
KOGM-FM	Tulsa, Okla.
KOGO	San Diego, Calif.
KOIN-FM	Portland, Oreg.
KOKH	Oklahoma City, Okla.
KOL-FM	Seattle, Wash.
KONG-FM	Visalia, Calif.(s)
KOR	Tulsa, Okla.(s)
KORK	Las Vegas, Nev.(s)
KOSE-FM	Ocala, Ark.
KOST	Dallas, Tex.
KOSU-FM	Stillwater, Okla.(s)
KOTN-FM	Pine Bluff, Ark.
KOZY-FM	Phoenix, Ariz.
KOZE-FM	Lewiston, Idaho
KPAT	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
KPCS	Pasadena, Calif.
KPDQ-FM	Portland, Ore.
KPEN	Atherton, Calif.(s)
KPFA	Berkeley, Calif.
KPFB	Berkeley, Calif.
KPKF	Los Angeles, Calif.
KPP	Portland, Oreg.(s)
KPGM	Los Altos, Calif.
KPLR-FM	St. Louis, Mo.
KPOI-FM	Honolulu, Hawaii
KPOJ-FM	Portland, Oreg.
KPOL-FM	Los Angeles, Calif.(s)
KPPC-FM	Pasadena, Calif.
KPR	Houston, Tex.(s)
KPRI	San Diego, Calif.(s)
KPRN	Seattle, Wash.
KPSD	Dallas, Tex.
KQAL-FM	Omaha, Neb.(s)
KQBY-FM	San Francisco, Calif.
KQFM	Portland, Oreg.
KQB	Houston, Tex.(s)
KQRO	Dallas, Tex.
KQUE	Houston, Tex.
KQV-FM	Pittsburgh, Pa.
KQXR	Bakersfield, Calif.
KRAK-FM	Stockton, Calif.
KRAM-FM	Las Vegas, Nev.
KRAY	Tulsa, Okla.(s)
KRE	Houston, Tex.(s)
KRCC	Colorado Springs, Colo.
KRCW	Santa Barbara, Calif.
KRE-FM	Berkeley, Calif.
KREM-FM	Spokane, Wash.

C.L. Location
 WGRV-FM Greeneville, Tenn.
 WGTB-FM Washington, D.C.
 WGTFS-FM Takoma Park, Md.
 WGUC Cincinnati, Ohio
 WGVE Gary, Ind.
 WGWRF-FM Asheboro, N.C.
 WGYA Interlochen, Mich.
 WHA-FM Madison, Wis.
 WHAD Deland, Fla.
 WHAF-FM Hartford, Conn.
 WHAT-FM Philadelphia, Pa. (s)
 WHAV-FM Haverhill, Mass.
 WHBC-FM Canton, Ohio
 WHBF-FM Rock Island, Ill. (s)
 WHBI Newark, N.J.
 WHBM-FM Xenia, Ohio
 WHCI Hartford, Conn.
 WHCN Hartford, Conn.
 WHCU-FM Ithaca, N.Y.
 WHDH-FM Boston, Mass.
 WHDL-FM Allegheny, N.Y.
 WHEN-FM Syracuse, N.Y.
 WHEN-FM Benton Harbor, Mich.
 WHF West Paterson, N.J.
 WHFM-FM Rochester, N.Y.
 WHFS Bethesda, Md. (s)
 WHHI Highland, Wis.
 WHHS Havertown, Pa.
 WHIL-FM Medford, Mass.
 WHIM-FM Providence, R.I.
 WHIO-FM Dayton, Ohio
 WHIZ-FM Zanesville, Ohio
 WHK-FM Cleveland, Ohio
 WHKP-FM Hendersonville, N.C.
 WHKW Chilton, Wis.
 WHKY-FM Hickory, N.C.
 WHLA Holmen, Wis.
 WHLD-FM Niagara Falls, N.Y.
 WHLI-FM Hempstead, N.Y.
 WHLM-FM New York, N.Y.
 WHMA-FM Anniston, Ala.
 WHNC-FM Henderson, N.C.
 WHO-FM Des Moines, Iowa
 WHOH Hamilton, Ohio
 WHOK-FM Lancaster, Ohio
 WHOM-FM New York, N.Y.
 WHOO-FM Orlando, Fla. (s)
 WHOS-FM Decatur, Ala.
 WHP-FM Harrisburg, Pa.
 WHPF-FM High Point, N.C.
 WHPR Highland Park, Mich.
 WHPS High Point, N.C.
 WHRB-FM Cambridge, Mass.
 WHRM Warsaw, Pa.
 WHSA Highland Twp., Wis.
 WHSR-FM Winchester, Mass.
 WHTG-FM Eatontown, N.J.
 WHUS Storrs, Conn.
 WHWG Colfax, Wis.
 WHYL-FM Carlisle, Pa.
 WHYN-FM Springfield, Mass.
 WHYI Philadelphia, Pa.
 WIAL Eau Claire, Wis.
 WIAM-FM Williamson, N.C.
 WIAN Indianapolis, Ind.
 WIBA-FM Madison, Wis.
 WIBC-FM Indianapolis, Ind.
 WIBC-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WICB Ithaca, N.Y.
 WICR Indianapolis, Ind.
 WIFE Buffalo, N.Y.
 WIFJ Glenside, Pa. (s)
 WIFM-FM Elkin, N.C.
 WIKY-FM Evansville, Ind.
 WIL-FM St. Louis, Mo.
 WILL-FM Urbana, Ill.
 WILQ-FM Frankfort, Ind.
 WIMA-FM Lima, Ohio
 WINA-FM Charlottesville, Va.
 WINE-FM Kenmore, N.Y.
 WINP-FM Manchester, 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. (s)
 WISK Medford, Mass.
 WISM-FM Madison, Wis. (s)
 WISN-FM Milwaukee, Wis.
 WIST-FM Charlotte, N.C.
 WITA-FM San Juan, P.R.
 WITH-FM Baltimore, Md.
 WITZ-FM Jasper, Ind.
 WIUS Christiansted, V.I.
 WJAC-FM Johnstown, Pa. (s)
 WJBF-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WJAX-FM Jacksonville, Fla.
 WJBC-FM Bloomington, Ill.
 WJBK-FM Detroit, Mich.
 WJBL-FM Holland, Mich.
 WJBO-FM Baton Rouge, La.
 WJBR Wilmington, Del. (s)
 WJFD-FM Seymour, Ind.
 WJDX-FM Jacksonville, Fla.
 WJEF-FM Grand Rps., Mich. (s)
 WJEH-FM Gallipolis, Ohio
 WJEF-FM Hagerstown, Md.
 WJGS Houghton, Mich.
 WJHL-FM Johnson City, Tenn.
 WJIG-FM Tullahoma, Tenn. (s)
 WJIN-FM Lakota, Mich.
 WJIV Cherry Valley, N.Y.
 WJJD-FM Chicago, Ill.
 WJLK-FM Asbury Park, N.J.
 WJLN Birmingham, Ala.

C.L. Location
 WJNC-FM Rice Lake, Wis.
 WJND Bethesda, Md. (s)
 WJOF Athens, Ala.
 WJOL-FM Joliet, Ill. (s)
 WJRF-FM Detroit, Mich.
 WJRW Newark, N.J.
 WJTN-FM Jamestown, N.K.
 WJW-FM Cleveland, Ohio
 WJWR Bridgeport, Pa.
 WJZZ Bridgeport, Conn.
 WKAC-FM Kansas City, Mo.
 WKAQ-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 N. Wilkesboro, N.C.
 WKBN-FM Youngstown, Ohio
 WKBR-FM Manchester, N.H.
 WKBY-FM Richmond, Ind.
 WKCQ Berlin, N.H.
 WKCR-FM New York, N.Y.
 WKCS Knoxville, Tenn.
 WKDN-FM Camden, N.J.
 WKEE-FM Huntington, W.Va.
 WKET-FM Kettering, Ohio (s)
 WKFM Chicago, Ill. (s)
 WKIC-FM Hazard, Ky.
 WKIP-FM Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
 WKIS-FM Orlando, Fla.
 WKIX-FM Raleigh, N.C.
 WKJF Pittsburgh, Pa. (s)
 WKLF-FM Clanton, Ala.
 WKML-FM Grand Rps., Mich.
 WKMH-FM Dearborn, Mich.
 WKNA Charleston, W.Va. (s)
 WKOF Hopkinsville, Ky.
 WKOK-FM Sunbury, Pa.
 WKOP-FM Birmingham, N.Y.
 WKOT-FM Framingham, Mass.
 WKPT-FM Kinston, Tenn. (s)
 WKRC-FM Cincinnati, Ohio
 WKRG-FM Mobile, Ala.
 WKRT-FM Cortland, N.Y.
 WKSD Keweenaw, Ill.
 WKSU-FM Kent, Ohio
 WKTM-FM Charleston, S.C.
 WKTN-FM Dayton, Ky. (s)
 WKWK-FM Wheeling, W.Va.
 WKYB-FM Paducah, Ky.
 WLAD-FM Danbury, Conn.
 WLAG-FM LaGrange, Ga.
 WLAN-FM Lancaster, Pa.
 WLAF-FM Lexington, Ky.
 WLBT-FM Baton Rouge, Mich.
 WLBG-FM Laurens-Clinton, S.C.
 WLBB-FM Mattoon, Ill.
 WLBR-FM Lebanon, Pa.
 WLDM Oak Park, Mich. (s)
 WLDS-FM Jacksonville, Ill.
 WLEF-FM Sandusky, Ohio
 WLFT-FM Tecumseh, Mich.
 WLFM Appleton, Wis.
 WLIN Merrill, Wis.
 WLIR Hicksville, N.Y. (s)
 WLKR-FM Norwalk, Ohio
 WLLH-FM Lowell, Mass.
 WLNA-FM Peekskill, N.Y.
 WLQ-FM Fulton, N.Y. (s)
 WLOB-FM Portland, Maine
 WLOE-FM Leakeville, N.C.
 WLOL-FM Minneapolis, Minn.
 WLOM Chattanooga, Tenn.
 WLOS-FM Asheville, N.C.
 WLDV Cranston, R.I.
 WLRI Roanoke, Va.
 WLVL Louisville, Ky.
 WLYC-FM Williamsport, Pa.
 WMAL-FM Washington, D.C.
 WMAM-FM Marinette, Wis.
 WMAQ-FM Chicago, Ill. (s)
 WMAS-FM Springfield, Mass.
 WMAX-FM Grand Rapids, Mich.
 WMAZ-FM Macon, Ga.
 WMBD-FM Peoria, Ill.
 WMBI-FM Chicago, Ill.
 WMBM Miami Beach, Fla.
 WMBQ-FM Auburn, N.Y.
 WMBR-FM Jacksonville, Fla.
 WMBT Marlton, N.J.
 WMCO New Concord, Ohio
 WMCR Kalamazoo, Mich.
 WMGB Greensboro, N.C. (s)
 WMEB-FM Orono, Maine
 WNER Celina, Ohio
 WNEV-FM Marion, Va.
 WNTM Madison, Wis. (s)
 WNFJ-FM Jacksonville, Fla.
 WNFY-FM High Point, N.C.
 WNGW-FM Meadville, Pa.
 WMHC South Hadley, Mass.
 WMHE Toledo, Ohio
 WMIL-FM Milwaukee, Wis.
 WMIT Marion, N.C.
 WMIV-FM Burlington, N.Y.
 WMIX-FM Mt. Vernon, Ill.
 WMLS-FM Sylvauga, Ala.
 WMLW Milwaukee, Wis.
 WMNA-FM Gretna, Va.
 WMPN-FM Memphis, Tenn.
 WMRI-FM Marion, Ind.
 WMRO-FM Marion, Ohio
 WMRO-FM Aurora, Ill.
 WMRT Lansing, Mich.
 WMSP Harrisburg, Pa.
 WMSR-FM Manchester, Tenn.
 WMTH Park Ridge, Ill.

C.L. Location
 WMTI Norfolk, Va.
 WMTW-FM
 WNUA Amherst, Mass. (s)
 WNUB Oxford, Ohio
 WNUH Huntington, W.Va.
 WNUU Muncie, Ind.
 WNUU-FM Greenville, S.C.
 WNUZ Detroit, Mich.
 WNVFA-FM Martinsville, Va. (s)
 WNVBF-FM Millville, N.J.
 WNVDF-FM Mount Vernon, Ohio
 WAZK Detroit, Mich.
 WNAD-FM Norman, Okla.
 WNAS New Albany, Ind.
 WNAV-FM Annapolis, Md.
 WNBC-FM New York, N.Y.
 WNBD-FM Daytona Beach, Fla.
 WNBF-FM Binghamton, N.Y.
 WNBH-FM New Bedford, Mass.
 WNCN New York, N.Y.
 WNCQ-FM Ashland, Ohio
 WNDU Huntsville, Ala. (s)
 WNDU-FM South Bend, Ind.
 WNEFM-FM Bay City, Mich. (s)
 WNES-FM Central City, Ky.
 WNEH-FM New York, N.Y.
 WNEF-FM Macon, Ga.
 WNFQ-FM Nashville, Tenn. (s)
 WNGO-FM Mayfield, Ky.
 WNHCFM New Haven, Conn.
 WNIC Chicago, Ill.
 WNID DeKalb, Ill.
 WNIH-FM New J., N.J.
 WNOB Cleveland, Ohio (s)
 WNOK-FM High Point, N.C.
 WNOR-FM Norfolk, Va.
 WNOS-FM High Point, N.C.
 WNOW-FM York, Pa.
 WNSH Highland Park, Ill.
 WNSL-FM Laurel, Miss.
 WNHK-FM New York, N.Y.
 WNTI Hackettstown, N.J.
 WNUR Evanston, Ill.
 WNWCFM Arlington Hts., Ill.
 WNYCFM New York, N.Y.
 WNYE New York, N.Y.
 WQAK Royal Oak, Mich.
 WQAF-FM New York, W.Va.
 WQBN Westerville, Ohio
 WQCF-FM Davenport, Iowa
 WQCB-FM W. Yarmouth, Mass.
 WQHS-FM Shelby, N.C.
 WQIF-FM Ames, Iowa
 WQIO Cincinnati, Ohio
 WQIV De Ruyter, N.J.
 WQKZ-FM Alton, Ill.
 WOLF-FM Washington, D.C.
 WQMC Royal Oak, Mich. (s)
 WQMI-FM Owensboro, Ky.
 WOMP-FM Bellaire, Ohio
 WONO Syracuse, N.Y.
 WOOD-FM Grand Rapids, Mich. (s)
 WOPA-FM Oak Park, Ill.
 WOPF-FM Bristol, Tenn.
 WOR-FM New York, N.Y.
 WORA-FM Mayaguez, P.R.
 WORX-FM Madison, Ind.
 WOSL-FM Fulton, N.Y.
 WOSI-FM Atlantic City, N.J.
 WOSU-FM Columbus, Ohio
 WOTW-FM Nashua, N.H.
 WOUB-FM Athens, Ohio
 WOW-FM Omaha, Nebr.
 WOXR Oxford, Ohio
 WPRJ Patuxent, N.Y. (s)
 WPAD-FM Paducah, Ky.
 WPAT-FM Paterson, N.J.
 WPAY-FM Portsmouth, Ohio (s)
 WPBC-FM Minneapolis, Minn.
 WPBS Philadelphia, Pa.
 WPCA-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WPEL-FM Montrose, Pa.
 WPEN-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WPFX-FM Pensacola, Fla. (s)
 WPFB-FM Middletown, Ohio (s)
 WPFM Providence, R.I. (s)
 WPR Terre Haute, Ind.
 WPGO-FM Bradbury Hts., Md.
 WPI-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WPIG-FM Ft. Worth, Tex.
 WPIF-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WPJB-FM Providence, R.I.
 WPKM Tampa, Fla.
 WPLB Greenville, Mich.
 WPLM-FM Plymouth, Mass.
 WPLD-FM Atlanta, Ga.
 WPP-FM Portville, Pa.
 WPRB Princeton, N.J.
 WPRK Winter Park, Fla.
 WPRM San Juan, P.R.
 WPRO-FM Providence, R.I.
 WPRS-FM Paris, Ill.
 WPRW-FM Manassas, Va.
 WPSR-FM Erie, Pa.
 WPTF-FM Raleigh, N.C.
 WPTH Fort Wayne, Ind.
 WPTW-FM Piqua, Ohio
 WPWT Philadelphia, Pa.
 WQAL Philadelphia, Pa. (s)
 WQDC-FM Midland, Mich. (s)
 WQFM Milwaukee, Wis.
 WQMF Babylon, N.Y. (s)
 WQMG Greensboro, N.C. (s)
 WQMS Hamilton, Ohio
 WQRS-FM Detroit, Mich.
 WQXI-FM Atlanta, Ga.

C.L. Location
 WQXR-FM New York, N.Y. (s)
 WQXT-FM Palm Beach, Fla.
 WRAI-FM Raleigh, N.C.
 WRAC-FM Williamsport, Pa.
 WRAL-FM Raleigh, N.C.
 WRAY-FM Princeton, Ind.
 WRBL-FM Columbus, Ga.
 WRBS Baltimore, Md.
 WRC-FM Washington, D.C.
 WRCM New Orleans, La.
 WRD Youngstown, Ohio
 WREDF-FM Eschtabul, N.C.
 WREV-FM Reldsville, Ohio
 WRFD-FM Worthington-Columbus, Ohio
 WRFK Richmond, Va.
 WRFL Winchester, Va.
 WRFM Woodside, N.Y.
 WRFS-FM Alexandria City, Ala.
 WRFY-FM Reading, Pa.
 WRHS Park Forest, Ill.
 WRIT-FM Milwaukee, Wis.
 WRJN-FM Racine, Wis.
 WRJR Lewiston, Maine
 WRKO-FM Boca Beach, Mass.
 WRKT-FM Cocoa Beach, Fla. (s)
 WRLS Long Branch, N.J. (s)
 WRLL Hopkinsville, Ky.
 WRLD-FM Lanett, Ala.
 WRMI-FM Morris, Ill.
 WRNJ Atlantic City, N.J.
 WRNL-FM Richmond, Va.
 WRNW Mount Kisco, N.Y.
 WRNS-FM Newark, N.J.
 WROK-FM Rockford, Ill.
 WROW-FM Albany, N.Y.
 WROY-FM Carmi, Ill.
 WRPI Troy, N.Y.
 WRPN-FM Ripon, Wis.
 WRR-FM Dallas, Tex.
 WRRS-FM Warren, Pa.
 WRSV Skokie, Ill.
 WRSW-FM Warsaw, Ind.
 WRTC-FM Hartford, Conn.
 WRTI-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WRUF-FM Gainesville, Fla.
 WRUN-FM Ulca, N.Y.
 WRVA-FM Richmond, Va.
 WRVB-FM Madison, Wis.
 WRVC Norfolk, Va.
 WRVP New York, N.Y.
 WRWR Port Clinton, Ohio (s)
 WRXO-FM Roxboro, N.C.
 WRYT Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WSAB Mt. Carmel, Ill.
 WSAI-FM Cincinnati, Ohio
 WSAM-FM Saginaw, Mich.
 WSB-FM Atlanta, Ga. (s)
 WSBA-FM York, Pa.
 WSBG-FM Chicago, Ill. (s)
 WSBF-FM Clemson, S.C.
 WSCB Springfield, Mass.
 WSON-FM Henderson, Ky.
 WSEI Eppingham, Ill.
 WSEV-FM Sevierville, Tenn.
 WSPF-Birmingham, Ala. (s)
 WSHS Floral Park, N.Y.
 WSID Baltimore, Md.
 WSIM-FM Salem, Ind.
 WSIX-FM Winston-Salem, N.C.
 WSIX-FM Nashville, Tenn. (s)
 WSJG Hallandale, Fla.
 WSIS-FM Winston-Salem, N.C.
 WSJK Washburn, Ind.
 WSLN Delaware, Ohio
 WSLV-FM Roanoke, Va. (s)
 WSMO-FM Middleburg, Tenn.
 WSMDFM Waldorf, Md.
 WSMI-FM Litchfield, Ill.
 WSMJ Greenfield, Ind.
 WSNJ-FM Bridgeton, N.J.
 WSNW-FM Seneca, S.C.
 WSDC-FM Charlotte, N.C.
 WSDM Salem, Ohio
 WSON-FM Henderson, Ky.
 WSOU S. Orange, N.J.
 WSDY-FM Decatur, Ill.
 WSPA-FM Spartanburg, S.C. (s)
 WSPD-FM Toledo, Ohio
 WSPF Springfield, N.Y.
 WSPF-FM Stevens Point, Wis.
 WSPW-FM Shawnee, Mo.
 WSTC-FM Stamford, Conn.
 WSTP-FM Salisbury, N.C.
 WSTR-FM Sturgis, Mich.
 WSTV-FM Steubenville, Ohio
 WSWA-FM Harrisonburg, Va.
 WSVS-FM Crewe, Va.
 WSWD-FM Evansville, Mich. (s)
 WSYR-FM Syracuse, N.Y. (s)
 WTAD-FM Quincy, Ill.
 WTAG-FM Worcester, Mass.
 WTAR Norfolk, Va. (s)
 WTAX-FM Springfield, Ill.
 WTBC-FM Tuscaloosa, Ala.
 WTBD-FM Evansville, Ind.
 WTBS Cambridge, Mass.
 WTCS St. Petersburg, Fla. (s)
 WTDS Toledo, Ohio
 WTFM Babylon, N.Y. (s)
 WTHI-FM Terre Haute, Ind.
 WTHS Miami, Fla.
 WTIC-FM Hartford, Conn. (s)
 WTMD-FM Jacksonville, Fla.
 WTJU Charlottesville, Va.
 WTMFA-FM Charleston, S.C.
 WTMJ-FM Milwaukee, Wis. (s)
 WTNC-FM Thomasville, N.C.

Kcs. Call and Location

6115 ZYCF, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 6120 LRXI, Buenos Aires
 6120 4VEH, Cap Haitien, Haiti
 6120 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
 6130 Port Moresby, New Guinea
 6135 HRMF, La Ceiba, Hond.
 6135 Papeete, Tahiti
 6140 VLWG, Port, Aus.
 6145 RTF, Allouis, France
 6145v PRL9, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 6150 BBC, London, Eng.
 6155 Wien, Austria
 6155 FEN, Tokyo, Japan
 6160 HJKJ, Bogota, Col.
 6160 Algiers, Algeria
 6160 Saigon, S. Vietnam
 6165 HEB3, Bern, Switz. ●
 6170 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
 6170 Singapore, Sing.
 6170 VOA, Tangiers, Morocco
 6175 RTF, Allouis, France
 6175 Cayenne, Fr. Guiana
 6185 Lisbon, Port.
 6185 HJCT, Bogota, Col.
 6195 HEB3, Bern, Switz.
 6195 BBC, London, Eng.
 6195 Pyongyang, N. Korea
 6195 Andorra, Andorra
 6200 4VHW, Port-au-Prince, Haiti
 6305 Andorra, Andorra
 7095v Tehran, Iran
 7105 Madrid, Spain
 7110 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
 7110 BBC, London, England
 7115 Rabat, Morocco
 7120 BBC, London, England
 7125 Warsaw, Poland
 7135 Taipei, Taiwan
 7145 Bamako, Mali
 7150 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 7155 VOA, Tangiers, Mor.
 7160 RTF, Paris, France
 7165 RFE, Germ.
 7170 Algiers, Alg.
 7180 Baghdad, Iraq
 7180 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 7185 BBC, London, Eng.
 7190 Parady, S. Africa
 7193 Bucharest, Roumania
 7200 R. Malaya, Sing.
 7205 VOA, Salonika, Gr.
 7210 Dakar, Mall Fed.
 7215 Trans World Radio, Monaco
 7220 VLD7, Melbourne, Aus.
 7220 Budapest, Hung.
 7230 BBC, London, Eng.
 7240 RTF, Paris, France
 7250 BBC, London, Eng.
 7255 Sofia, Bulg.
 7260 Saigon, Vietnam
 7270 Motola, Sweden
 7275 RAI, Rome, It.
 7285 Ankara, Turk.
 7290 Singapore
 7290 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 7290 RAI, Rome, It.
 7295 Makassar, Celebes
 7295 RFE, Ger.
 7340 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 7398v Omasous, U.A.R.
 7480 Peking, China
 7650 YNMS, Leo, Niz.
 8016 Beirut, Lebanon
 9009 Tel Aviv, Israel
 9300 COBC, Habana, Cuba
 9360v Madrid, Spain ●
 9380v Madrid, Spain
 9410 BBC, London, Eng.
 9420 CP38, La Paz, Bol.
 9480 Peking, China
 9485 HISU, Santo Domingo, D.R.
 9500 Magadan, U.S.S.R.
 9500 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9505 PRB22, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 9505 Rabat, Mor.
 9505 HOLA, Colon, Pan.
 9505 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 9505 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
 9510 London, England
 9515 RAI, Caltanissetta, It.
 9515 XEWW, Mexico, DF, Mex.
 9520 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
 9520 Copenhagen, Den.
 9520 Port Moresby, New Guinea
 9520 OAX8E, Iquitos, Peru
 9525 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 9525 Warsaw, Poland
 9530 AIR, Delhi, India
 9530 VOA, Courier, Rhodes
 9530 YV/MZ, Maracaibo, Ven.
 9535 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 9535 HER4, Bern, Switz. ●
 9540 ZL2, Wellington, N.Z.
 9540 Warsaw, Poland
 9540 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
 9545 ZYS43, Curitiba, Braz.
 9545 HED3, Bern, Switz.
 9550 Prague, Czech.
 9555 BBC, London, Eng.
 9555 VSS, San Salvador, E. S.
 9555 KETT, Mexico City, Mex.
 9560 RTF, Paris, France
 9560 Colombo, Ceylon
 9563 OAX4R, Lima, Peru

Kcs. Call and Location

9565 ZYK3, Recife, Braz.
 9565 Radio Liberty, Ger.
 9570 RAI, Rome, Italy
 9575 ZY27, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 9580 VLA9, Melbourne, Aus.
 9580 BBC, London, Eng.
 9585 ZYF6, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 9585 RTF, Allouis, France
 9585 Djakarta, Indonesia
 9590 Hilversum, Neth.
 9590 ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia
 9595 JOZ3, Tokyo, Japan
 9600 Taskent, U.S.S.R.
 9600 BBC, London, Eng.
 9600 XEYU, Mexico, DF, Mexico
 9610 CE80v, Santiago, Chile
 9605 Cologne, Ger.
 9605v Athens, Greece
 9610 VLX9, Perth, Aus.
 9610 ZYCB, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 9610 Oslo, Norway ●
 9610 OAX8C, Iquitos, Peru
 9615 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
 9620 ZYR98, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 9620 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9620 Saigon, Vietnam
 9625 BBC, London, Eng.
 9625 OAX8K, Iquitos, Peru
 9630v CR6RL, Luanda, Ang.
 9635 ZYR83, Aparecida, Braz.
 9640 BBC, London, Eng.
 9640 Cologne, Germany ●
 9640 Accra, Ghana
 9640 HLIK5, Seoul, Korea
 9645 TIFC, San Jose, C.R.
 9645 HVJ, Vatican City
 9650 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
 9650 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9650 Amman, Jordan
 9655 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
 9660 LRX, Buenos Aires, Arg.
 9660 VLQ9, Brisbane, Aus.
 9660 Radio Liberty, Ger.
 9660 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9667 Margelsa, Somalia
 9667v TGNB, Guatemala, Guat. ●
 9670 COGQ, Havana, Cuba
 9675 BBC, London, Eng.
 9675 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 9680 VLM9, Melbourne, Aus.
 9680 XEQQ, Mexico City, Mex.
 9680 Lisbon, Port.
 9685 Havana, Cuba
 9690 LRA32, Buenos Aires, Arg.
 9690 BBC, London, Eng.
 9690 BBC, Singapore
 9700 Sofia, Bulgaria ●
 9700 Leopoldville, Congo Rep.
 9700 CE970, Santiago, Chile
 9705 Kabul, Afghan.
 9710 BBC, London, Eng.
 9710 RAI, Rome, It.
 9720 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9725 Europe
 9725 BBC, London, England
 9730 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 9730 Leipzig, E. Ger.
 9730 DZM7, Manila, P.I.
 9735 Cologne, Germany
 9735 H12T, Santo Domingo, D.R.
 9740 Lisbon, Port.
 9740 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
 9740v LR57, Buenos Aires, Arg.
 9745 Brussels, Belg.
 9745 HCJB, Quito, Ecu.
 9755 ZYW23, Goiania, Braz.
 9755 RTF, Paris, France
 9760 Habana, Cuba
 9760 BBC, London, Eng.
 9765 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 9770 4VEH, Cap Haitien, Haiti
 9772 Darlo, Egypt
 9785 Peking, China
 9785 Cairo, U.A.R. ●
 9800 Peking, China
 9815 St. Georges, Windward Isl.
 9820 BBC, London, Eng.
 9833 Budapest, Hung.
 9840 Hanoi, N. Vietnam
 9865 Djakarta, Indonesia
 9915 BBC, London, Eng.
 9920 Peking, China
 9940 Peking, China
 9973 Peking, China
 9985 Lima, U.S.S.R.
 10910 Ulan Bator, Outer Mongolia
 10910 Peking, China
 11600 Peking, China
 11672 Karachi, Pakistan
 11695v Tashkent, U.S.S.R.
 11700 TGQB, Quetzaltenango, Gua.
 11705 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 11705 Horby, Sweden
 11710 VLB11, Melbourne, Aus. †
 11710 AIR, Delhi, India
 11710 Djakarta, Indonesia
 11720 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
 11720 Brussels, Belgium
 11725 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 11725 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
 11725 Prague, Czech.
 11730 Hilversum, Neth.
 11730 LRA35, Buenos Aires, Arg.
 11735 Rabat, Morocco
 11735 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R. ●
 11740 VLC11, Melbourne, Aus.
 11740 HVJ, Vatican State

Kcs. Call and Location

11740 CE1174, Santiago, Chile
 11740 Peking, China
 11745 RFE, Europe
 11745 Cairo, Egypt
 11750 BBC, London, Eng.
 11750 BBC, Singapore
 11750 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 11755 RFE, Europe
 11755 Hilversum, Neth. ●
 11755 Leopoldville, Congo Rep.
 11760 VLB11, Melbourne, Aus.
 11760 Lourenco Marques, Moz.
 11765 ZYB8, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 11765 CP99, La Paz, Bolivia
 11765 Naven, E. Germany
 11770 BBC, London, Eng.
 11770 VOA, Munich, Germany
 11775 ZY28, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 11780 ZL3, Wellington, N. Z.
 11780 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 11785 Djakarta, Indon.
 11785 VOA, Melolos, P.I.
 11795 Cologne, Ger. ●
 11795 Djakarta, Indon.
 11800 Accra, Ghana
 11800v Warsaw, Poland
 11805v RAI, Rome, It.
 11810 VLC11, Melbourne, Aus. †
 11810 Bucharest, Rom. ●
 11815 Parady, S. Africa
 11820 Peking, China
 11820 BBC, London, Eng.
 11820 XEB, Hermosillo, Mex.
 11820 Abidjan, Ivory Coast
 11825 ELWA, Monrovia, Lib.
 11825 Papeete, Tahiti
 11830 Algiers, Algeria
 11830 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
 11830 Montevideo, Uru.
 11830 Peking, China
 11830 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
 11840 Lisbon, Port. ●
 11840 Hanoi, N. Vietnam
 11845 RTF, Allouis, France
 11845 Karachi, Pak.
 11850 Sofia, Bulg.
 11850 Brussels, Belgium
 11850 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
 11850 ZPA3, Asuncion, Paraguay
 11855 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
 11855 DZM8, Manila, P.I.
 11855v Omdurman, Sudan
 11860 BBC, London, Eng.
 11860 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11865 PRA8, Recife, Braz. ●
 11865 HER8, Bern, Switz. ●
 11870 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11875 Habana, Cuba
 11875 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 11875 ZYN32, Salvador, Braz.
 11880 XEHH, Mexico City, Mex.
 11885 Karachi, Pak.
 11885 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
 11890 BBC, London, England
 11895 Dakar, Mali Fed.
 11895 Radio Free Europe
 11895 VDA, Pore, Phil.
 11900 CE1190, Valparaiso, Chile
 11905 RAI, Rome, Italy ●
 11910 Budapest, Hung. ●
 11910 Bangkok, Thai.
 11915 HCJB, Quito, Ecu.
 11915 Cairo, Egypt ●
 11920 DXF2, Manila, P.I.
 11920 AIR, Delhi, India
 11925 ZYR78, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 11925 HLK6, Seoul, Korea †
 11925 Warsaw, Pol.
 11925 Tashkent, U.S.S.R.
 11930 BBC, London, Eng.
 11935 Radio Liberty, Ger.
 11940 ZPA5, Encarnacion, Par.
 11940 AFRTS, Munich, Ger.
 11945 Peking, China
 11945 BBC, London, Eng.
 11945 Cologne, Germany ●
 11950 Jidda, Saudi Arab.
 11950 Hilversum, Neth.
 11950 Saigon, S. Vietnam
 11955 BBC, London, Eng.
 11955 BBC, Singapore
 11960 CE1196, Santiago, Ch.
 11960 Conakry, Guinea
 11965 Radio Liberty, Ger.
 11975 Peking, China
 11975 ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia
 11980 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11990 Prague, Czech.
 12030 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 12055 Peking, China
 12080 Lisbon, Port.
 12095 BBC, London, Eng.
 12090 Peking, China
 12105 Horby, Sweden
 12100 Melbourne, Australia
 12085 St. Georges, Windward Isl.
 12085 Bwi

Kcs. Call and Location

15125 Lisbon, Portugal ●
 15130 RTF, Allouis, France
 15130 VOA, Melolos, P. I.
 15135 PRB23, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 15135 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 15135 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15140 Peking, China
 15140 BBC, London, Eng.
 15145 ZYK33, Recife, Brazil
 15145 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15150 Peking, China
 15153 OAX4T, Lima, Peru
 15155 ZYB9, Sao Paulo, Brazil
 15155 ELWA, Monrovia, Libe.
 15155 Horby, Sweden
 15155 VOA, Melolos, P. I.
 15160 RTF, Allouis, France
 15160 XEWW, Mexico City, Mex.
 15160 Ankara, Turkey
 15165 ZYV7, Fortaleza, Braz.
 15165 Copenhagen, Denmark
 15165 Damascus, Syria
 15170 Tromso, Norway
 15170 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15175 Luxembourg, Lux.
 15175 Oslo, Norway ●
 15180 Melbourne, Australia
 15185 Pore, P. I.
 15185 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15190 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 15190 Helsinki, Finland †
 15190 Moscow, USSR
 15195 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
 15205 XESC, Mexico City, Mex.
 15210 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 15210 ZPA7, Asuncion, Paraguay
 15215 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15215 VOA, Okinawa
 15220 Hilversum, Neth. †
 15225 Taipei, Taiwan, China
 15230 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
 15230 BBC, London, Eng.
 15235 Beirut, Lebanon ●
 15240 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 15240 VLB15, Melbourne, Aus.
 15240 Horby, Sweden
 15240 Moscow, USSR
 15240 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
 15245 ZY21, Belom, Brazil
 15245 Leopoldville, Congo Rep.
 15250 VOA, Melolos, P. I.
 15250 Buchina ●
 15255 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15260 FEN, Tokyo, Japan
 15265 Colombo, Ceylon
 15265 VOA, Munich, Ger.
 15275 Cologne, Germany
 15275 Warsaw, Poland ● †
 15280 ZL4, Wellington, N.Z.
 15285 Prague, Czechoslovakia
 15290 VOA, Tangiers, Mor.
 15290v Habana, Cuba
 15295 Beirut, Lebanon
 15295 PRL8, Rio de Jan., Brazil
 15295 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 15295 Cologne, Germany
 15300 BBC, London, Eng. †
 15300 DZM9, Manila, P.I.
 15300 Bucharest, Roumania
 15300v Lourenco, Marques, Moz.
 15305 Radio Liberty, Ger.
 15310 AIR, Delhi, India
 15315 VLC15, Melbourne, Aus.
 15315 HEU6, Bern, Switz. ●
 15325 ZYR228, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 15330 VOA, Munich, Germany
 15330v Manila, P.I.
 15335 VOA, Pore, P. I.
 15340 Radio Liberty, Germany
 15340v Habana, Cuba
 15345 Taipei, Taiwan, China
 15345 Rabat, Morocco
 15350 Luxembourg, Lux.
 15355 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15370 ZYCF, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 15370 Radio Liberty, Germany
 15375 BBC, London, Eng.
 15385 DFZ3, Manila, P.I.
 15385 CXA60, Montevideo, Uru.
 15385 Lisbon, Port.
 15385 VOA, Tangiers, Mor.
 15390 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 15395 Radio Liberty, Germany
 15400 RAI, Rome, Italy
 15405 Cologne, Germany
 15425 Hilversum, Neth.
 15440 VOA, Munich, Germany
 15460v PZC, Paramaribo, Surinam
 15465 Paramaribo, Surinam
 15475 Cairo, UAR
 15555 Peking, China
 17705 Luanda, Angola
 17725 ZYR232, San Jose Dos Campos, Brazil
 17740 Peking, China
 17745 Accra, Ghana
 17780 BBC, London, England
 17790 BBC, London, Eng.
 17845 Brussels, Belgium
 17865 Brussels, Belgium
 17875 Habana, Cuba
 17880 Lisbon, Portugal
 17890 HCJB, Quito, Ecuador
 17895 Lisbon, Port.
 17900 Cairo, Egypt
 21620 Habana, Cuba

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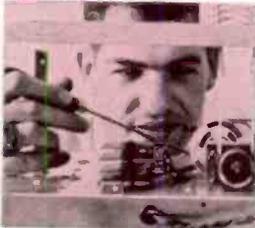


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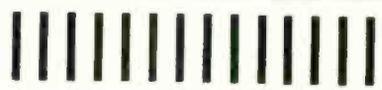


His own full-time Radio-TV shop has brought steadily rising income to Harlin C. Robertson of Oroville, Calif. In addition to employing a full-time technician, two NRI students work for him part-time. He remarks about NRI training, "I think it's tops!"

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