COMPLETE MANUAL OF THE 45,000 CYCLE

SUPERODER HETERODINE

DISTANCE

SIMPLICITY

Theory and Practical Application With Graphic Illustrations of Assembly Detail--So Simple That the Novice and Inexperienced May Understand and Easily Construct

Broadcast Station Directory and Log Record for 45,000 Cycle Super Receiver

PRICE \$2.50

CONTENTS ON PAGE ONE

First Edition

W.H.A

The Ideal Radio Receiver. That Most Sensitive of All Circuits Devised for Extreme Long Distance Reception With Small Loop Antenna and Dry Cell or Storage Battery Tubes

"All that could ever be desired. in the way of satisfactory radio reception

for Best Results, be sure you get

The "Baldwin-Pacific"

45,000 CYCLE **SUPER-KITS**

Leader Products of the Popular "Pacific" Line

Pacific "Quintet" Super-Het Kit \$15.00 Molded Bakelite bases and tops on transformers; oscillator, special compo-sition.

Pacific "Ranger" Super-Het Kit \$20.00 An extremely attractive kit, beautifully finished with brilliant black crystalline trim over brass-shielded transformers. Genuine molded black bakelite bases and tops. Bakelite oscillator coupler with "double mount" feature.

Pacific "Rainbow" Super-Het Kit \$20.00

The same highest grade materials used. Molded Bakelite and brass-shielded trans-formers. Bakelite double mount oscil-lator with heavy green silk covered wind-ings. I. F. Transformers have rich maroon baked enamel trim. Filter trans-former provides a decided harmonizing color contrast with its striking yellow baked enamel finish. The Pacific "Rain-bow" is indeed all that its name implies for unsurpassed beauty in color com-bination to meet the various demand and advantages for that type of kit.

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"Pasific Quintet" Super-Het Kit Consisting of 1 Pacific "Ranger" No. 50 Oscillator Coupler, 3 Pacific "Ranger" No. 25 Intermediate Frequency Trans-formers and 1 Pacific No. 20 "Ranger" Filter Transformer Filter Transformer

U.S.S.Maryland.

Navy Yard Puget Sound Wash. 23 September, 1924.

The Baldwin-Pacific Co. Pacific Building. San Francisco, California.

Gentlemen: -

In reply to your query of recent date as to the perf--ormance of my "Pacific-Quintet" equipt SUPER-HETERODYNE set, you are advised as follows.

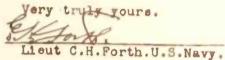
The set is very easily buned, and extremely quiet in operation, despite the fact that it is located in a room where even the furniture is of metal, and on board a ship where all the machinery is electric driven.

As to its selectivity! I find no difficulty whatever in tuning out CKCK on 420 meters, and bringing in KPO on 423 meters. Or in tuning out KFHR on 283 meters, and tuning in KFSG on 278. This without any interference whatever, and without employing the directive qualities of the loop.

The following stations were received on loud speaker with this set during the past week, Sept 14 to 22.

A REAL PROPERTY OF THE OWNER.		 the test of
KFHR	KPO	KFAE
KGO	KFKX	KFSG
KTW	KFOA	CFDC
KFPT	KMO	CNRC
KGB	KDKA	CNRW
WFAA	CFAC	CFQC
KGW	KHQ	
WOAW	KFI	KFBL
KLX		CKCD
IL LAN	KHJ	CKCK

While not an authority on radio sets in general, or the SUPER-HETERODYNE in particular, it is my belief that this circuit, employing your"Pacific-Quintet"kit in its construction, will bring to the reasonable individual, all that could ever be desired in the way of satisfactory radio reception.



The above letter is an example of many received certifying to the superior effici-ency and marvelous performance of the Baldwin-Pacific Super-Kits.

Cable Address: "BALPACO"

Pacific Building

Detroit

1417 Vancouver

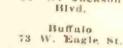
New Orleans Whitney Central Building St. Louis 1724 Olive St.

win-Pacific



New York

220 Broadway



53 W

Chicago

Jäckson

Indianapolis 336 Burgess Av.

ompany

San Francisco

45,000 Cycle Super Popularity Growing Rapidly



F YOU have not already experienced the keen pleasure of hearing or operating the 45,000 cycle Super, let it now be briefly said that you have simply missed much of the greatest radio enjoyment to be had today. Thousands of enthusiasts are being rapidly added to the present huge number of owners who approve and recommend it with almost unlimited praise.

The ease with which long distance records are made through local high power broadcasting stations is only one feature of its proven superiority. Then there is that advantage of no outside aerials, antenna or ground connections which makes for portability if desired, only two dials to tune and no storage battery, unles you want it—dry cells were primarily adapted to this wonderful receiver.

And now, for those who get a kick from "building their own" any one of the splendid models shown may be easily assembled from the simple directions accompanying their description in this book. BUILD YOUR OWN—OR HAVE YOUR DEALER BUILD IT FOR YOU.

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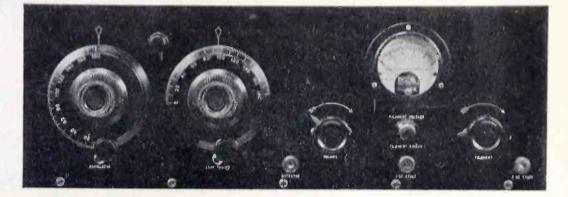
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Improved Model "A" 45,000 Cycle Super-Heterodyne

Revised Constructional Details for a Moderate Cost Receiver Unexcelled in Selectivity, Sensitivity, Operating Simplicity and Tone Quality and Practically Non-Radiating With a Loop

XPERIENCE in building the super-heterodyne receiver first described in May, 1924, RADIO, has demonstrated that an even more efficient set can be made with apparatus now available and by a slight rearrangement of the parts. This rearrangement consists principally in shortening the panel, arranging the apparatus in a smaller space, deepening the baseboard, and placing most of the tubes on a shelf. thereby shortening the connecting leads. The power output of the set is greatly increased by replacing the last stage of audio frequency amplification with a 201-A tube. No extra controls have been added, and the use of the C battery has been retained, since a practical method of eliminating it seems to be beyond the capabilities of most radio constructors.

Without going into the detailed theory of the super-heterodyne, it is desirable to describe briefly what takes place in the various parts of the receiver. The incoming frequency, which is intercepted by the loop or outdoor

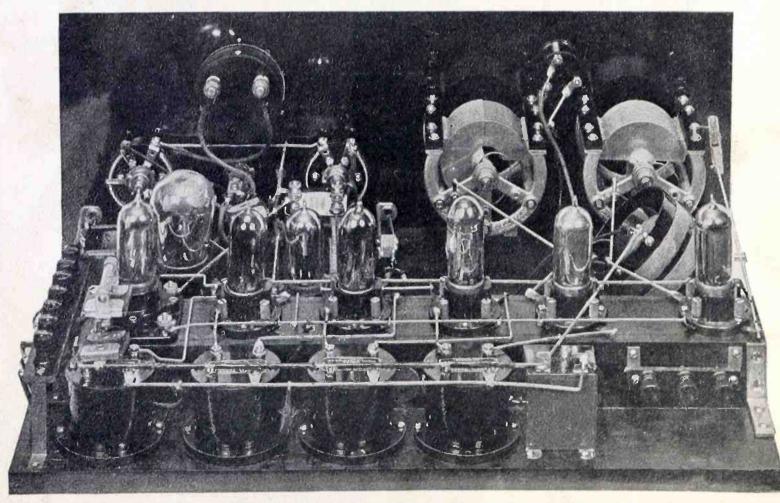


Panel Arrangement "Model A Improved"

antenna, is fed into the first detector tube. This frequency varies from 600,-000 to 1,500,000 cycles per second, depending upon the station wavelength.

As it is difficult to amplify this high frequency with the ordinary vacuum tube, due to inter-electrode capacity as well as other causes, some means of lowering the incoming frequency to a value somewhere within the range of efficient operation of the amplifier must be found. Hence, by introducing into the first detector tube an additional frequency, different in value from the incoming frequency, a third frequency, equivalent to the difference between the first two, is produced. This process is known as heterodyning, the word from which the circuit derived its name.

As successful multi-stage amplifiers are more easily constructed for frequencies below 100,000 cycles, this third frequency should be below that value. A careful analysis proved that the most satisfactory frequency lay between 40,-000 and 50,000 cycles, leading to the



Rear View of "Improved Model A" Baldwin-Pacific 45,000 Cycle Super-Heterodyne For prices on parts required to assemble receiving sets shown herein see page 25.

choice of 45,000 cycles as a desirable frequency for this set.

Therefore, assuming that the incoming frequency is 1,000,000 cycles, it is only necessary to set the oscillator, or generator of the second frequency, at 45,000 cycles above or below 1,000,000 cycles to produce a third frequency of 45,000 cycles. This frequency can then be amplified by three stages of transformer coupled amplification, finally passing into a second detector tube, where the voice or music superimposed on the carrier can be made audible, or further amplified by audio frequency stages.

In order to make the intermediate amplifier efficient at one frequency only, 45,000 cycles, it is necessary to tune the amplifier. To accomplish this, one of the transformers in the intermediate frequency amplifiers is tuned with a fixed condenser so as to be resonant complished at one frequency, irrespective of the wavelength of the station being received. As a result, only two

tuning controls are necessary, one for the loop antenna and one to control the oscillator tube. One-control super-heterodynes have been designed, but they possess the disadvantage of being able to select only one point for the oscillator, for any given wavelength, whereas it is often very convenient to have the two settings of the oscillator, in order to avoid interference from other stations.

Theory of Circuit

Fig. 1 shows the schematic circuit diagram. It consists of four parts: (1) The local oscillator, for generating the second frequency, and the first detector, which receives the incoming frequency and mixes it with the locally generated frequency (marked OSC and 1st Det. on circuit diagram); (2) Three stages of intermediate amplification, tuned to 45,000 cycles (marked IF_1 , IF_2 , IF_3 on diagram); (3) The second detector which makes the signal audible (2nd Det.); (4) The audio frequency amplifier permitting the use of a loud speaker (AF_1 and AF_2).

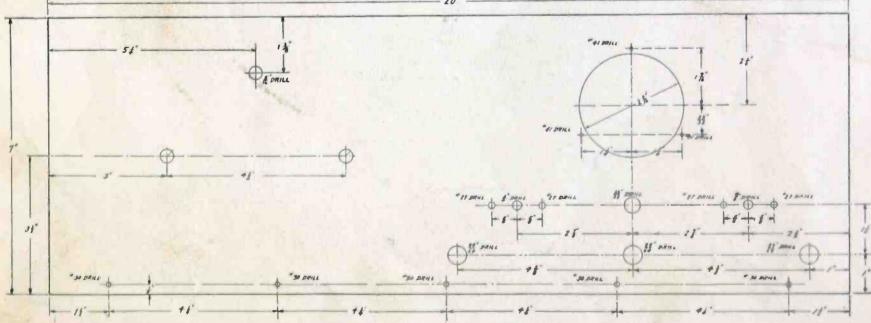
The set requires eight tubes, seven UV-199 or C-299 and one UV-201-A or C-301-A. The three stages of intermediate frequency amplification require four transformers which are efficient at 45,000 cycles, the fourth transformer (T_4) being of the tuned type, with an air core. The first, second and third transformers (T_1, T_2, T_3) are of the iron core type, with a flat frequency characteristic between 40,000 and 50,-

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In other words, all the radio frequency amplification in the set is ac-

Upper View of Set

For prices on parts required to assemble receiving sets shown herein see page 25.



Specifications for Panel Layout of "Improved Model A" Baldwin-Pacific 45,000 Cycle Super-Heterodyne Full Size Panel Template Sent Postpaid, 25 Cents

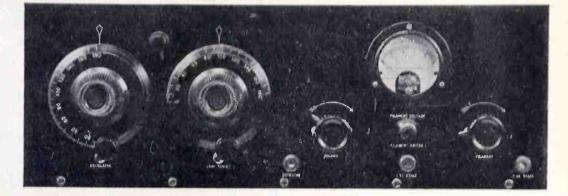
[Three]

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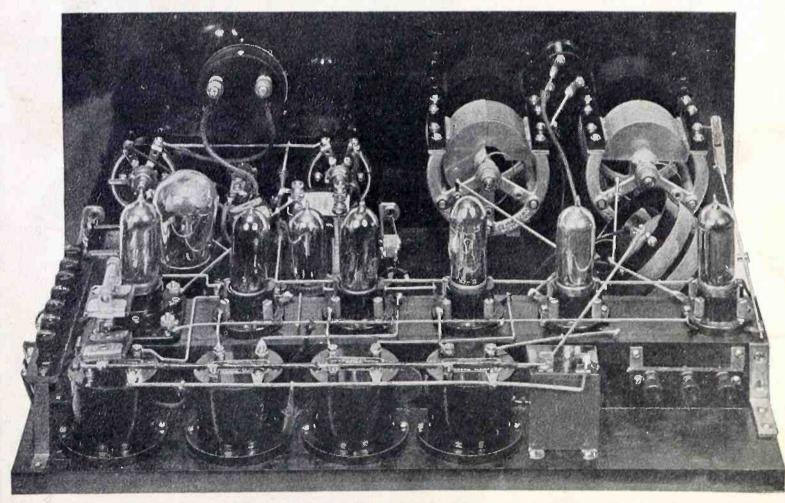


Panel Arrangement "Model A Improved"

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Rear View of "Improved Model A" Baldwin-Pacific 45,000 Cycle Super-Heterodyne For prices on parts required to assemble receiving sets shown herein see page 25.

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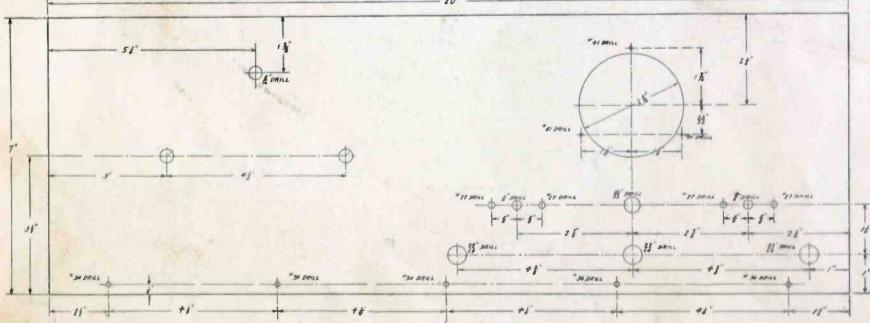
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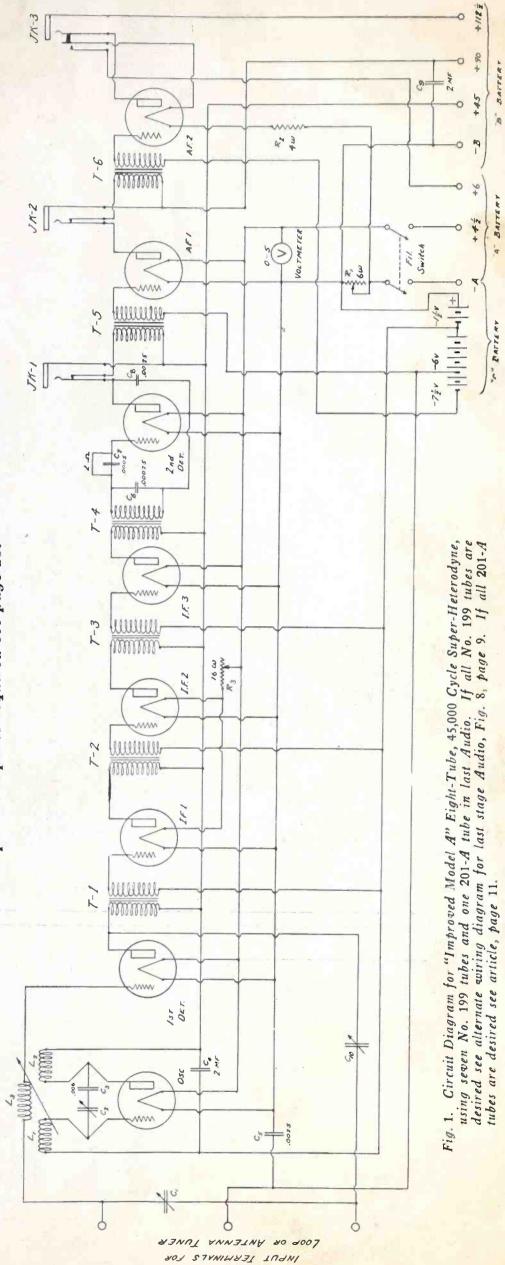
Specifications for Panel Layout of "Improved Model A" Baldwin-Pacific 45,000 Cycle Super-Heterodyne Full Size Panel Template Sent Postpaid, 25 Cents

[Three]

PARTS FOR 45,000 CYCLE MODEL "A" SUPER-HETERODYNE

Part Circuit Brand Used	0-5 Weston 301	Fil. SW. Carter	C4, C8 C3		D	υ ² υ ² υ ²	" Control of the second	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	""" """ id leak mntg. esistance esistance
170 7	Voltmeter	Jack Switch	2 mfd. Fixed Condenser .006 " " " "	.0025 " " "	.00025 " " "	.00025 " " " " "	.00025 """"""" .0005 """"""	.00025 " " " " " .0005 " " " " " With grid leak mntg Grid Leak Controlling Resistance	.00025 " " " " " .0005 " " " " " Orid Leak Controlling Resistance Binding Post	.00025 " " " " " .0005 " " " " " With grid leak mntg Grid Leak Controlling Resistance Binding Post "C" Battery	.00025 " " " " " .0005 " " " " " .0005 Kind leak mutg Grid Leak Controlling Resistance Binding Post "C" Battery Panel
No. Re- quired	1	1	2	2	1				1 1 10	1 1 10 1	
Brand Used	Baldwin-Pacific No. 25	Baldwin Pacific No. 20	Thordarson	Foderal 1477W	Federal 1435W	Federal 1435W Baldwin-Pacific No. 30	Federal 1435W Federal 1435W Baldwin-Pacific No. 30 Federal 18 Federal 23	Federal 1435W Federal 1435W Baldwin-Pacific No. 30 Federal 18 Federal 23 Trans Atlantic	Federal 1435W Federal 1435W Baldwin-Pacific No. 30 Federal 18 Federal 18 Trans Atlantic Chelton	Federal 1435W Federal 1435W Baldwin-Pacific No. 30 Federal 18 Federal 18 Federal 23 Trans Atlantic Chelton Flewellino 199	Federal 1435W Federal 1435W Baldwin-Pacific No. 30 Federal 18 Federal 23 Trans Atlantic Chelton Flewelling 199 Benjamin
Circuit Designation	T_1, T_2, T_3	T_4	T_{6}, T_{6}	11 11	JK3 JK3	$\frac{J\Lambda_{1}}{JK_{3}}$ $\frac{J\Lambda_{2}}{L_{1}}$ $\frac{J\Lambda_{2}}{L_{2}}$ L_{3}	$ \frac{J\Lambda_1}{JK_3} $ $ \frac{JK_3}{L_1} L_2, L_3 $ $ \frac{R_1}{R_3} $	$\begin{array}{c} J X_1, \ J X_3 \\ J K_3 \\ L_1, \ L_2, \ L_3 \\ R_1 \\ R_3 \\ C_1, \ C_2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} J\mathbf{X}_{1}, J\mathbf{X}_{2} \\ J\mathbf{K}_{3} \\ L_{1}, L_{2}, L_{3} \\ R_{1} \\ R_{3} \\ C_{1}, C_{2} \\ C_{10} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} JX_{1} JX_{2} \\ JK_{3} \\ JK_{3} \\ L_{1} L_{2} L_{3} \\ R_{4} \\ R_{3} \\ C_{1} C_{2} \\ C_{10} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} J\mathbf{X}_{1}, J\mathbf{X}_{2} \\ J\mathbf{X}_{3} \\ J\mathbf{X}_{3} \\ R_{4} \\ R_{3} \\ R_{3} \\ C_{10} \\ C_{10} \end{array}$ Cushioned
Part	Untuned I. F. Transformer	Tuned I. F. Transformer	A. F. Transformer (2:1 ratio preferred)		Jack	Jack * Oscillator-Coupler	Jack . Oscillator-Coupler Rheostat	Jack Jack Jack Jack Jack Jack Jack Jack	Jack Jack Coupler Oscillator-Coupler Rheostat Variable Condenser Midget Condenser	Jack Jack Coupler Oscillator-Coupler Rheostat Våriable Condenser Midget Condenser Small Tube Socket	Jack Jack Coupler Oscillator-Coupler Areostat Variable Condenser Midget Condenser Small Tube Socket Small Tube Socket
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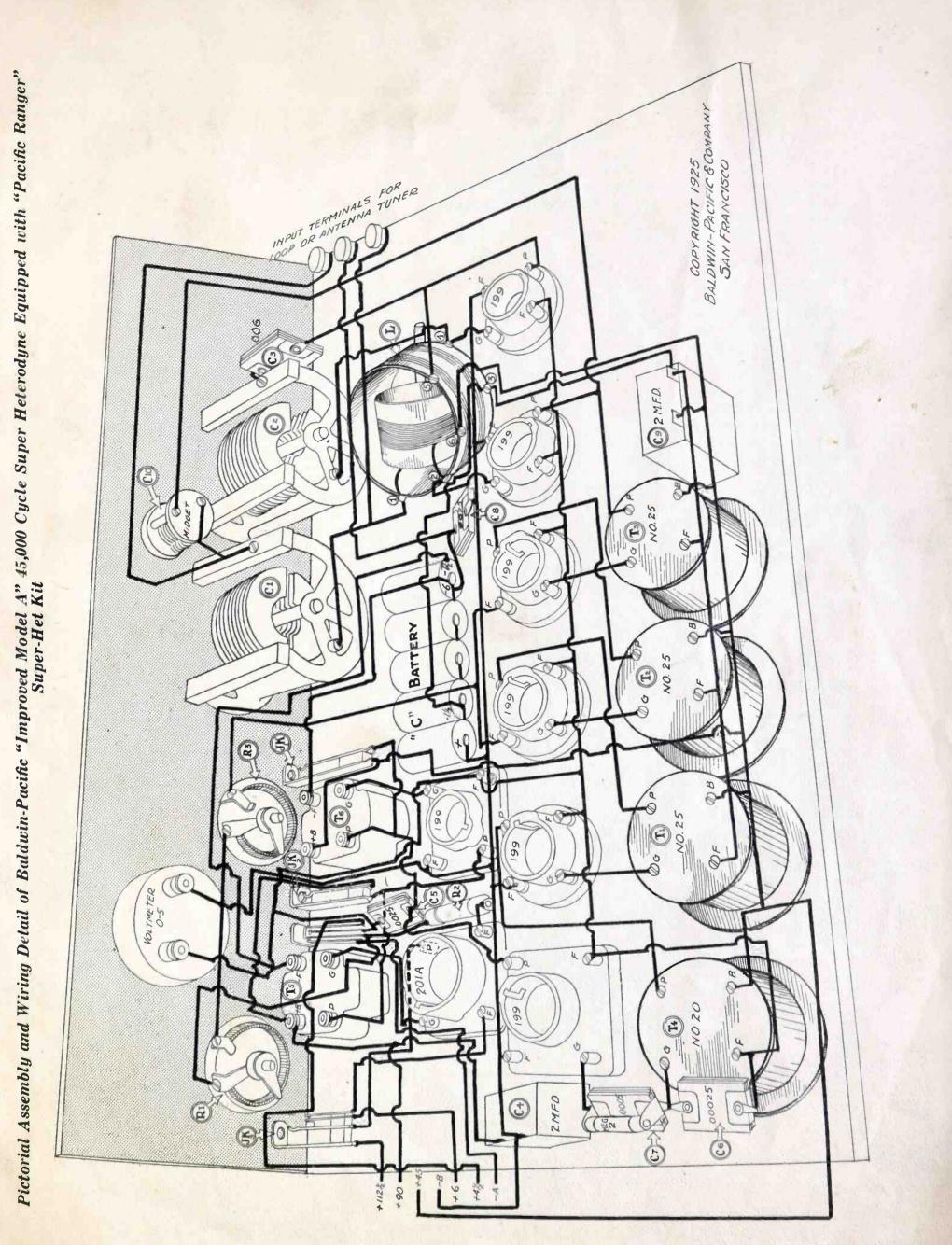


B BALTER

4- BAITERY

"" PALTERY

[Four]



[Five]

000 cycles. In the audio stages, a low ratio transformer of good frequency characteristic should be used, in order to deliver good quality of signal at the output of the set.

L1, L1, L1 is the oscillator coil system, which consists of two similar windings on a 21/2-in. fiber tube, with a third winding arranged on a smaller tube so that it can be varied with respect to the first two windings. C. and C. are variable air condensers for tuning the loop and oscillator coil respectively. Cs is in series with C₂ to prevent an accidental short circuit in C: from damaging the tube filaments. It does not affect the tuning of C. By-pass condensers C. and Co are used to localize the current in the oscillator and first detector circuits, the former also serving as a bypass in the B battery circuit. These condensers should be mounted as close to the oscillator tube and coil as is possible, in order to prevent high frequency from getting into other parts of the set, with resultant broadness in tuning.

Condenser C_{\bullet} tunes the secondary of the last intermediate frequency transformer, which is of the air core type. C_{τ} is the grid condenser, and is shunted by a 2 megohm leak, although a high negative grid bias may be used instead of the grid condenser, if desired, as is done in the first detector tube.

In order to obtain stability of operation, and a reduction in noise, detection in the first detector is accomplished by biasing the grid with a 6-volt dry cell battery, so that the tube will operate at the bend in its plate current-grid volt age curve. The positive end of the 6volt C battery is connected to the negative end of the filament, and the negative voltage is then fed through the loop and grid coil, to the grid of the tube. This procedure reduces the plate current almost to zero, and causes the tube to present a high impedance to the loop circuit, thereby improving the selectivity of the loop.

 C_{*} should be shunted across the primary of the first audio frequency transformer to by-pass the high frequency current present in the transformer. If this condenser is much below .0025 mfd. it will not by-pass enough of the high frequency, and if it is above .003 mfd. it will tune the transformer to some audio frequency and spoil the quality of the signal. C_{*} should be either 1 or 2 mfd., and is used to by-pass audio frequency across the 90-volt B battery.

It should be noted that three B battery voltages are used, 45, 90 and $1121/_2$ volts. The negative end of the B battery is connected to the negative end of the filaments, between the tubes and the filament rheostat. This, in connection with C_3 , obviates any chance of burning out the filaments of the tubes due to short circuits in the B battery wiring. The filament rheostat, R_1 , should be 6 ohm resistance, and is used to regulate the voltage of the seven 199 tubes. The 201-A tube in the last stage is regulated by the self-adjusting resistance unit R_2 . The voltage regulation of the seven 3volt tubes is indicated by a voltmeter, a necessity if tube life and battery economy is desired. The volume control rheostat, R_2 is 16 ohms, and is connected to the filaments of the first and second intermediate amplfiiers. A Carter jack switch is used in the A and -|-41/2-volt leads, in order to open the filament circuits of both the 3 and 5-volt tubes.

It will be noted that no shielding is shown in the illustration, either on the back of the panel or between groups of apparatus. Some shielding may be necessary if the receiver is close to a high powered station, or if troublesome power lines are nearby. The best material to use is either sheet copper or brass of sufficient thickness to stay in place when tacked to the interior of the cabinet. A partition may also be desirable to separate the oscillator and first detector circuits from the rest of the set. In that case, a rather heavy piece of brass will be necessary, holes being drilled to pass the leads connecting the apparatus on each side of the shield.

Jacks are provided for the detector and both audio frequency tubes, in order that any combination of tubes may be used. A filament control jack is used in the last stage so that the "A" tube may be cut out when not needed.

The loop circuit involves the use of a center tap, in order to improve the directional balance of the circuit, and permit a slight amount of regeneration by means of a small condenser, C_{10} , ranging in value from 1 to 15 micromicrofarads. This regeneration reduces the loop resistance, thereby increasing the selectivity as well as the signal strength. It is not absolutely necessary to the success of the circuit, however, and may be omitted if desired. One side of the loop goes to the grid coil in the oscillator circuit, and the other side to C_{5} , while the center tap goes to the 6-volt tap on the C battery. The Cbattery should be in a central position, so that the leads from it will not be too long.

Description of Parts

The accompanying table gives a complete list of parts used in building the set here illustrated. No specific recommendation for any of these parts is implied, the list being made up from those most generally available at radio stores. The panel and base-board lavouts are drawn for the parts actually used and should be modified to meet the dimensions of any alternative parts that may be used by those following these directions. There are undoubtedly other parts, not here listed, that will suffice. Using the most expensive parts listed, the total bill of material for the complete set will be about \$80, exclusive of vacuum tubes and batteries.

To facilitate laying out the panel drilling and the apparatus on the baseboard a full size drawing of the panel is available. (See page 3). Paste the remplate on the panel, and with a center punch mark the centers of the holes directly through the paper.

The panel layout shows drillings for the parts given in the first list, and if other parts are used, the template will not be correct. The hole for the voltmeter, however, will fit either the Weston or Jewell voltmeter. Where flat head machine or wood screws are used the holes in the panel should by countersunk.

The intermediate frequency transformers should be such as to give good amplification at 45,000 cycles, and the input impedance of each primary should approximate the output impedance of the tubes, an important consideration. The iron core construction of the untuned stages limits the stray field and permits of close spacing, without shielding. The tuned transformer should be of the same type as used in the set here illustrated if it is to operate with the fixed condenser specified in the circuit diagram. If another tuned transformer is used, it would be best to use a fixed condenser of the value specified by the manufacturer of the transformer in the circular accompanying the apparatus.

The audio frequency transformers, T_{\circ} and T_{\circ} , should have a low turns ratio, preferably not over 2:1, and a well constructed core with plenty of iron. The various fixed condensers should be of standard manufacture, and in the case of C_{\circ} should be very accurate.

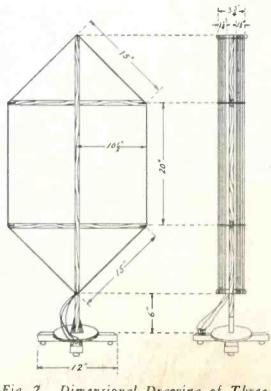


Fig. 2. Dimensional Drawing of Three-Tap Loop

For prices on parts required to assemble receiving sets shown herein see page 25.

For providing the various negative grid potentials the Burgess No. 5,540 $7\frac{1}{2}$ -volt *C* battery is specified because it has enough taps to accomplish the desired results. The vacuum tube sockets should be of a good grade, and in the case of the second detector and audio stages, should be of the cushioned type, to avoid howling due to mechanical coupling between tubes.

The three-tap loop required has the dimensions given in Fig. 2. It is not necessary to use the exact type of loop shown. Several very good loops are now on the market, it usually being necessary with these to make an additional tap at the center of the loop to adapt it to the circuit. A swivel base is advisable so as to readily change the direction of the loop and take advantage of its directional properties. The loop should be wound with 12 turns of No. 18 lamp cord, or its equivalent. It is not necessary to use Litzendraht, as no advantage is to be gained at the radio cast wavelengths now used.

For those who wish to use an antenna with this outfit, the circuit diagram showing the additional apparatus needed is pictured in Fig. 3. The coupler consists of a standard 180-degree variocoupler, similar to the oscillator-coupler used in the receiving set. The antenna circuit should consist of a .0005 mfd. (23-plate) variable condenser, not necessarily of the vernier type, a 75-turn honeycomb or other compact inductance coil, and the rotor of the coupler. In order to prevent the reception of a large amount of noise, static and interference, it will be necessary to operate the antenna coupler at minimum coupling, doing most of the tuning with the antenna series condenser. It would be well to shield the inside of the box containing the antenna tuner so as to increase the selectivity. Many have tried grounding one side of the loop antenna, with good results, although the directional properties of the loop will be somewhat impaired. However, for remote districts where local interference is not known, this would certainly improve the signal strength on distant stations.

Assembly of Parts

On the baseboard, which is $10x19x\frac{1}{2}$ in., lay out the various parts as indicated in the drawing, without fastening the panel to the board until all the assembly work, and some of the wiring, is completed. The additional template for the tube shelf will indicate the size of the fittings, and in Fig. 5, dimensions are given for the two brass legs necessary to support the shelf. It will be

seen that mounting the sockets on the shelf will greatly shorten the leads to the transformers, as well as provide additional space underneath for other apparatus.

After drilling the panel, the two condensers, voltmeter, rheostats, Chelten condenser, rheostats, jacks and filament switch, may be mounted. As much of the wiring as possible should be completed before fastening to the baseboard.

The tube shelf should be mounted last, after all the connections to the apparatus underneath are run. The C battery is held in place by a piece of heavy copper wire fastened at each end by screws to the tube shelf. The bakelite strip for mounting the battery binding posts is indicated in Fig. 6, and is mounted at one end of the tube shelf with two wood screws. The fixed condensers may be screwed directly to the baseboard and shelf, with wood screws. Most condensers are now supplied with soldering lugs, making the work of soldering easy. Clips for mounting C. are supplied with the transformer so

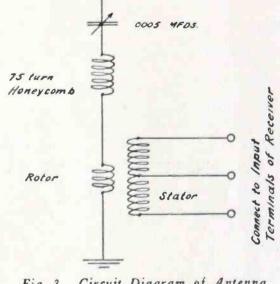


Fig. 3. Circuit Diagram of Antenna Adapter

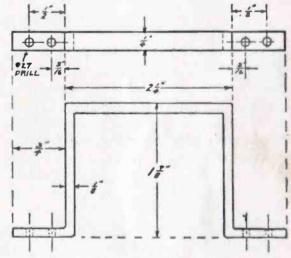


Fig. 5. Dimensions of Shelf Supports

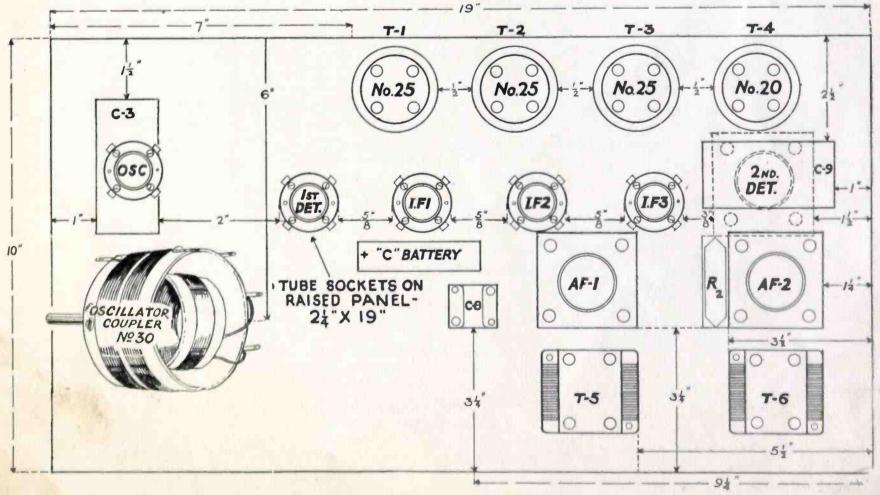


Fig. 4. Baseboard Layous "Improved Model A"

that it will be suspended directly alongside. The bakelite strip for mounting the three loop binding posts is shown in Fig. 7 and should be screwed to the tube shelf back of the oscillator and first detector tubes.

The use of No. 14 or No. 16 gauge tinned square wire is recommended, as the wiring will thus be rigid, and in most cases spaghetti will not be needed. In cases where it is apparent that some of the wires may touch, spaghetti insuthe last phone jack, turn on the filament switch and volume control rheostats, and watch the voltmeter for any deflection. If such deflection occurs, an error in the B battery wiring has occurred, and the trouble should be located and cleared before the tubes are placed in their sockets.

If no deflection of the voltmeter needle occurs, the A battery can be connected. This should consist of four dry cells, or more if a parallel arrangement

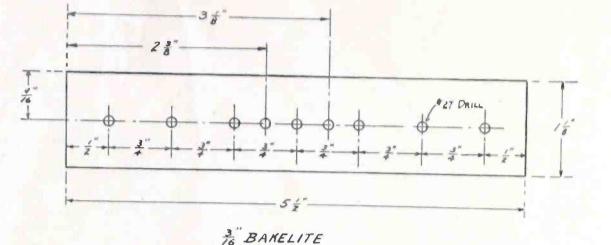


Fig. 6. Mounting for Battery Binding Posts

lation should be employed, but not otherwise. There will be rather long leads from the second detector tube to the first audio frequency transformer, and it is suggested that these leads be run in twisted pair, using a convenient size of twisted bell wire or other good insulated wire.

Testing the Set

After all wiring is finished, an accurate check of all connections should be made before inserting the tubes in the sockets or connecting the batteries.

Connect the loop or antenna coupler to the three binding posts at the left end on the rear of the baseboard, the center tap being connected to the center binding post. One of the outside loop terminals should be connected to the binding post and the other to the lower, the two connections being reversible without causing any change.

The B batteries should now be connected to the terminals, the battery consisting of two 45-volt units and a 22¹/₂-volt unit, the latter providing extra voltage for the last audio tube only. After connecting the batteries in series, connect the negative terminal to the binding post marked -B, bring out a tap at 45 volts, connecting the tap to - 45 binding post and take out another tap at the second 45-volt point to provide 90 volts. The final tap, $112\frac{1}{2}$ volts, goes to the binding post at the extreme end of the strip and should under no circumstances be allowed to touch any other part of the circuit.

After the B battery has been attached, plug in the phones or loud speaker in is desired, the first three cells providing the necessary voltage for the 3-volt tubes and the fourth cell providing an additional $1\frac{1}{2}$ volts for the C-301-A tube. Turn on the filament rheostat and see that the voltmeter reads $4\frac{1}{2}$ volts. If it does, the wiring in the battery circuits is correct, and the tubes may now be inserted. If trouble appears, in the shape of a deflection of the needle off the scale, the *B* battery *is* crossed with the filament circuit somewhere, and the trouble must be located before inserting the tubes.

After mounting all the tubes in their sockets, turn on the filament rheostat, and adjust the voltage to 3 volts. Be sure to turn the volume control rheostat as far to the right as it will go when making the adjustment. Next it will be necessary to adjust the fixed resistance in 201-A tube. This tube should have a voltage of 5 across the filament, and as the battery will have a voltage of 6, a resistance of 4 ohms is necessary to cut the voltage to the correct value. The Amperite unit will provide this resistance automatically and needs no adjustment. An easy way to check the voltage is to disconnect the negative terminal of the voltmeter from the permanent lead running to it, and run temporary wires from this terminal to the lugs on the 201-A tube socket. This will enable the voltage to be read without an extra voltmeter.

Adjustment and Operation

If everything is found to be O. K. the necessary adjustments are now in These adjustments should be order. made when a good radiocasting station, located within 100 miles of the receiver. is in operation. In normal operation, tuning is accomplished by means of the loop and oscillator dials, the volume being controlled by the volume control rheostat. The rotor of the coupling unit and the condenser C10 are adjustable, but once set should not be further adjusted unless a change is made either in the loop or tubes used. Set condenser C10 so that the stator and rotor plates are not inter-spaced. Set the rotor of the coupling unit half way between the minimum and maximum coupling positions.

Turn the volume control to its highest position and set the loop condenser at a point near the zero setting, say 15 degrees. Slowly turn the oscillator dial back and forth, from zero to 25 degrees, at the same time listening for signals. If none are heard, change the loop condenser setting to 25 degrees, and slowly move the oscillator dial through an arc from 10 to 40 degrees. This process should be repeated until a station is heard, changing the setting of the loop condenser about 5 degrees each time and slowly turning the oscillator condenser from a point at least 10 degrees below the loop setting to 10 degrees above the loop setting. When tuning distant stations, the same procedure applies, except that it will be necessary to make loop

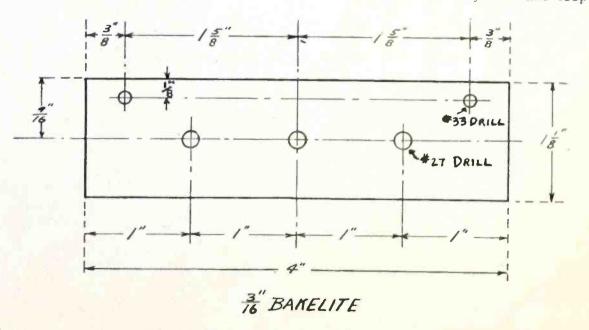


Fig. 7. Mounting for Loop Binding Posts

settings every two degrees or even less if the signal strength of the station to be received is weak.

When a station has been picked up, it will be noted that it can be received at two settings of the oscillator condenser, the lowest one on the dial being the adjustment of the oscillator that gives a beat frequency 45,000 cycles higher than the frequency of the incoming wave, and the upper dial setting being for a beat frequency 45,000 cycles lower than the incoming wave frequency. Signals should be received with about the same intensity for either setting, but often under conditions of interference from other stations, it will be found that one setting gives better results and less interference than the other.

If the volume from the station being received is too great, and distortion occurs, the volume can be lowered by cutting in resistance in the volume control rheostat. After one station has been received and the operator becomes familiar with the adjustment of the dials, others will be picked up more readily. Each time a station is heard the setting should be noted and marked for future reference. This is important not only for tuning in the same station at some other time, but to facilitate the location of stations whose wavelengths are known to be slightly above or below the station for which settings were recorded.

When a station at least 1,000 miles distant has been tuned in, the rotor of the coupling unit should be adjusted to as near a minimum position as is possible without causing a decrease in signal strength. Once this adjustment has been made, the rotor may be locked in place with the set screw provided for that purpose and need never be changed again throughout the life of the oscillator tube. When a new oscillator tube is used, it may be desirable to make the adjustment over again.

The adjustment of condenser C_{P} should be made while a station of low wavelength, between 200 and 300 meters if possible, is being received. After the station has been tuned in satisfactorily and the volume adjusted so that the signal is audible, the condenser capacity should be increased until the set oscillates and the signal is destroyed. Then back off the setting of the condenser until oscillation ceases and signals of good quality are being received, and the adjustment is complete. Do not further adjust the condenser for higher wavelengths, as the set will surely oscillate when it is again tuned to the lower wavelengths, and the condenser will have to be adjusted again. It is there only to reduce the loop resistance to a small value and should not be used as a tuning control. It would be far better

to do away with the condenser altogether rather than forever be making adjustments with it, as it would surely prove a detriment rather than a benefit in the long run if that were the case.

If, after carefully following the instructions for tuning the circuit, no signals are heard, and at a time when local stations are known to be transmitting, a series of tests should be made to locate the trouble. Touch the grid terminal of the oscillator tube socket, and if the tube is oscillating a click will be heard in the phones when the finger touches the terminal and again when it is withdrawn. If it is not oscillating, the click will be heard only when the terminal is touched, and not when it is withdrawn. Failure of the tube to oscillate can mean that the oscillator coil connections are wired incorrectly, that the tube is defective, or that the socket springs are not making contact with the tube terminals.

If the set oscillates continually at most settings of the volume control rheostat, the condenser G_{10} may be set at too great a capacity value. One of the grid leads in the intermediate frequency amplifier may be open, or the Gbattery is not connected properly in the circuit. An open G battery will cause oscillation troubles, and is often hard to find. Try placing the positive terminal of the voltmeter, which has been disconnected from the circuit, to the positive G battery, and touch the negative terminal of the voltmeter in turn to the grid spring of each tube socket. If a deflection is noted, there is an open between the C battery and the tube, probably in the transformer. The same method should be used for checking out the filament circuit, in case some of the tubes do not light.

A howling in the audio frequency amplifiers is probably due to coupling between transformers. If transformers other than those specified are used, particularly the high ratio type, it would be advisable to connect the cores of the two transformers to the negative Abattery.

In regard to difficulty due to the heterodyne oscillator's radiating energy through the grid coils and loop, no trouble will be experienced if the directions for adjusting the grid coil of the oscillator coupler are followed carefully. If an antenna tuner is added, the coupling between the antenna and secondary coils must be kept as loose as possible consistent with the proper signal strength. Otherwise, enough energy will be radiated to cause interference in nearby receivers.

Tests made with four of the improved sets installed in four separate rooms of an apartment disclosed the fact that with the grid coupling coils properly adjusted, no noise from the oscillator tubes in the four sets could be heard in any of the receivers and no other source of local interference was noted, either when the sets were all tuned to the same station or to different ones.

For those who do not wish to use the large tube in the last stage, an alternative arrangement in Fig. 8 gives the wiring diagram of the audio stages with 3-volt tubes throughout.

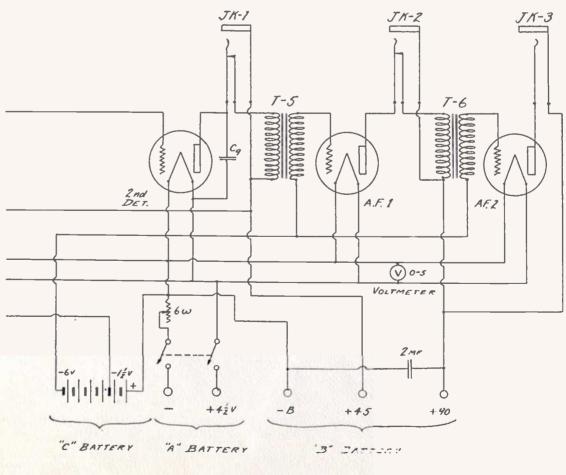


Fig. 8. Alternaitve Wiring Diagram for 3-Volt Tubes in A. F. Amplifier

For prices on parts required to assemble receiving sets shown herein sec page 25.

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"Standard Model B" 45,000 Cycle Baldwin-Pacific Super-Heterodyne With All 201-A Tubes

D UE to the steadily increasing demand for the Baldwin-Pacific Super-heterodyne equipped with all 201-A tubes, the following information is given and wherein will be found the minor changes necessary in the assembly if the 201-A tubes are used.

It is possible to satisfactorily use the 201-A tubes in this circuit provided that the necessary filament rheostats (both 6 ohm) and sockets are supplied. No changes will be necessary in the fixed condensers. The same C and B battery voltages are used as for the 199 tubes. Baldwin-Pacific Super-Het Kits were designed to match the output impedance of the 199 tubes and the core of the intermediate frequency transformers was designed for a certain plate current in mind, being that produced with the 199 tubes. The mutual conductance or ability to amplify the 201-A tubes is considerably greater than that of the 199 and consequently the overall amplification produced by a three stage intermediate frequency amplifier using the larger tube is considerably greater than when using the smaller tube. This set was laid out on our baseboard with the total amplification of the small tube in mind and hence the transformers were placed much closer together than advisable with the large tubes.

If you wish to use the large tubes the following changes are necessary for best results. Shield the back of the panel and the inside of the cabinet and place a partition so that the oscillator coupler No. 30, oscillator tube and condenser are shielded from the rest of the set. (See pictorial assembly and wiring details on page 13.) A partition should also be placed between each intermediate transformer and its associated tube. Shields should be connected to negative A Battery and to a good waterpipe ground. What is occurring when you use the large tubes is that as you approach the efficiency point of operation the gain in the amplification is so great that it begins to oscillate and this, of course, ruins the quality unless reduced to a minimum as provided for in these changes. It has also been found advisable at times to apply a .002 capacity fixed condenser between the filament and plate of the second intermediate frequency stage.

This, however, is not usually necessary unless the intermediate frequency tubes have a tendency to violently oscillate and in which case they will be stabilized through the use of the condenser referred to.

Successful results have been had with the large tubes by forgetting about the shielding and placing the grids of the three intermediate amplifiers on a potentiometer or "losser" as it is sometimes called. This enables the user to place a sufficient loss in the grid circuits of the intermediate stages to cut out oscillation but the device produces a heavier drain on the B battery and is therefore usually very undesirable as it also introduces a very sensitive control which requires considerable readjustment for each station coming in. It would be possible to use the large tubes in the second detector and two audio stages with considerably improved results. Unless you desire to experiment on your own account, we suggest that the methods for handling the assembly with all 201-A tubes be used as described in the foregoing paragraphs and that the "losser" method be eliminated.

For prices on parts required to assemble receiving sets shown herein see page 25.

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	SAVE \$1.50—SEND US ONLY \$1 And the name of some friend who wants a copy of this valuable book—or get another copy for yourself while they last. Only a few copies to be had at this special introductory price of one dollar, then they'll cost \$2.50.	
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[Eleven]

FORT McDOWELL, CALIFORNIA ... "I Cannot Speak too Highly of the Performance of Your Set"





WAR DEPARTMENT

OVERSEAS DISCHARGE AND REPLACEMENT DEPOT.

IN REPLY REFER TO

FORT McDOWELL, CALIFORNIA. Discharge Office, January 9, 1925.

Baldwin Pacific & Company, 435 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Dalif.

Gentlemen:

I wish you to know how pleased I am with the Super-Heterodyne receiver built with the Pacific Quintet Super-Het Kit which I purchased from the Radio Den three months ago.

To date, I have worked over one hundred stations including the following:

WEBH,	Chicago	WYG, Chicago
	Schenectady	WLW, Cincinnati
WTAM,	Cleveland	WPAB, Fort Worth
WBAP,	Kansas City	WHB, Kansas City
WOC,	Davenport, Iowa.	KGU, Honolulu

I have experienced no difficulty in working any station this side of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Station KDKA, at that place, comes in almost as loudly and fully as clearly as our local KPO.

I find the set to be extremely selective, and experience no difficulty in cutting thru KPO to CFAC, Calgary, with a wave difference of only seven meters, or thru KFRC to KFSG, Los Angeles, with a two-meter wave difference I have never had the slightest trouble with interference from any local station. KPO and KGO are cut out in less than half of one graduation on either dial.

I can not speak too highly of the performance of your set, nor of the treatment I have received from your firm

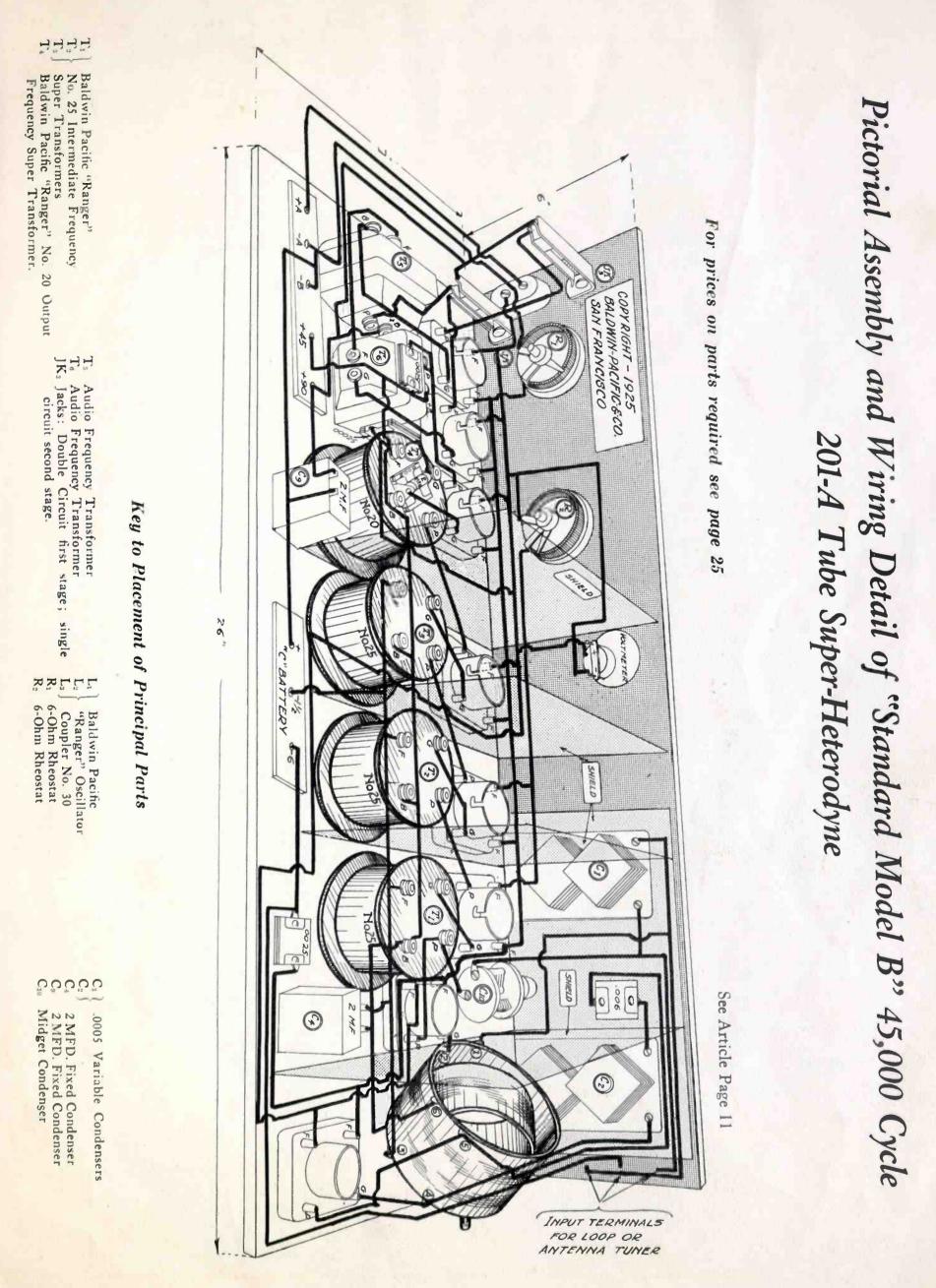
Cordially yours,

backsanne Jack Tanner.

U.S.D.B. Alcatraz, Cal. 12-20-22 2000

hjt/

[Twelve]



[Thirteen]

An Efficient "C-W" Super-Heterodyne

T HAS long been my wish to build a Super-Heterodyne that was as simple to operate as the average regenerative receiver, equally as efficient on amateur C-W signals as on radiophone, and immune from the disadvantages of which the average super is the heir. Another item 1 could not overlook was the cost. In most cases this type of receiver has been above the average man's pocket book. I believe I have very closely approached my desire. I realize that a great many circuits are appearing in our periodicals. I was at first hesitant to add another. Yet the results obtained were so successful that I feel obliged to pass on the data I obtained during some rather extended and thorough experiments.

The intermediate transformers, filter and oscillation coupler were those manufactured by Baldwin-Pacific & Company, San Francisco. (Their Pacific Ranger Super-Het Kit.) The accompanying circuit (see Figure 1, page 4; Figure 8, page 9), is also theirs, and I am publishing it through their courtesy.

Looking at the circuit it will be seen that the first detector loop is a modified Hartley oscillator. And herein lies the reason for the superb sensitivity of the set. All the advantages of the regenerative receiver are to be had in addition to the signal strength and sensitivity of the long wave amplifier. The condensre, C10, and the plate inductance obtained by tapping the loop, produce both capacitative and inductive coupling and thereby make the first detector regenerative and capable of oscillation. On phone signals any degree of regeneration desired may be obtained by tuning this condenser. The best point, of course, is just before oscillation begins. For the reception of C-W, however, it is necessary to make the loop oscillate to detect them. This makes a second oscillator unnecessary for the reception of this type of signal. Loops are very poor radiators, and for that reason there is little danger of producing the singlecircuit type of interference for your neighbors. This condenser can be any type of two-plate vernier or a midget.

Reprinted through courtesy of E. A. SAHM, Assistant Divisional Manager, A. R. R. L., Southern Texas

No trouble was experienced from the intermediate amplifier oscillating nor from long wave interference, yet to be doubly sure to obviate this trouble, I would recommend shielding part of the circuit. It is, of course, unnecessary to say that all connections should be as short as possible, especially the plate and grid connections. All joints should be firmly soldered with rosin flux. The tuning and oscillator condensers should be of about .0005 mfd. capacity and of the low-loss type. They should also be supplied with vernier dials as the set is very selective. The coupling dial and the small condenser should be mounted inside the set as they require setting only once for a given purpose (C-W or fone). This simplifies the set considerably and eliminates body capacity.

The set is very simple to tune. The rheostats should be turned up equally until the familiar hissing sound is heard. They should then be turned back a little until this sound just stops. The receiver is then ready for reception. The tuning dial should then be set, preferably near the lower end of the scale, and the oscillator dial then turned slowly. A characteristic click indicating resonance will be heard. Here the station will come in if there is one on that wave. If not, move the tuning dial up a few degrees and repeat the process. The volume may then be increased by bringing up the rheostats.

As to results obtained it will be sufficient to say that KDKA was heard in broad daylight at a distance of twelve hundred miles. European, Australian, and New Zealand amateurs were copied with ease at night on a small loop. Of course, such reception is perhaps possible only under good conditions. Yet I compared the signals with those obtained on two good low loss low wave sets and the performance of the super was far superior on the loop to either of the others using an antenna. Amateurs on

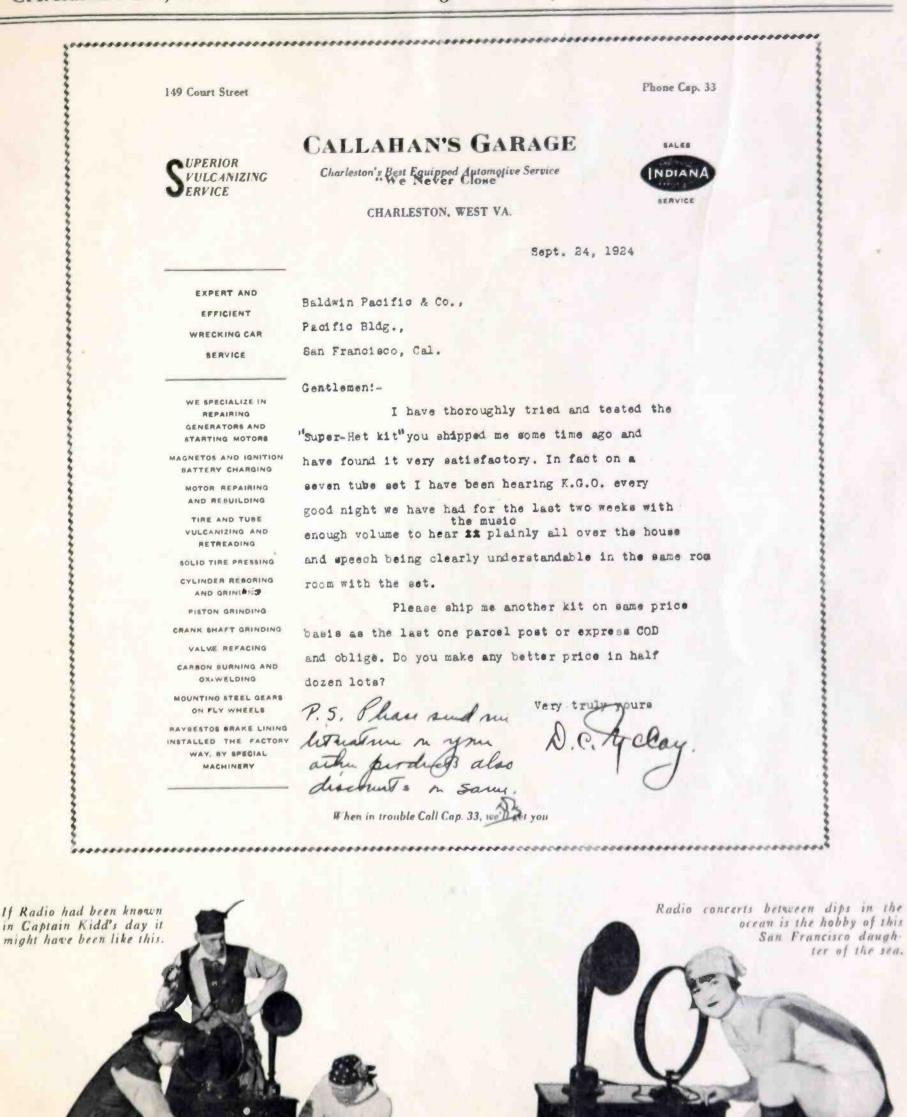
the 150-200 meter band could be copied without changing the set. Yet it would tune up high enough to get KSD on 550 meters. This was accomplished by taking advantage of the higher frequency of the oscillator to produce the necessary beat in receiving amateurs and the lower oscillator frequency to receive long waves. There are always two settings of the oscillator condenser that produce the intermediate frequency; one above, the other below. A small loop, or one with part of the turns shortcircuited, is necessary to tune down that low. A peculiar phenomenon was noticed in the course of the experiments. NKF sending on about 71 meters was logged; this was made possible by coupling the oscillator closely so as to make it oscillate in harmonics. The detector would then also break into nodes and furnish the desired frequency. The only danger here is that the oscillator and detector will become sympathetic and oscillate in resonance. The result will be apparent paralysis of the set. The coupling will then have to be relieved to reinstate stability.

For those wishing to use the set for the 40 to 80 meter bands, I would recommend building a special coupler. The three coils can be wound as follows. They should be basket wound, by winding ten turns alternately around the inside and outside of two pegs at a time. About fifteen pegs should be set equidistant in a three inch circle. This makes a very beautiful and efficient coil. Number 20 dcc. wire may be used. The coils should be mounted side by side, half inch apart for coupling. The inside coil used as the grid series coil. There is no need for variable coupling for this narrow band of signals. The loop should likewise be reduced to about eight turns tapped in the middle. For those wanting a flexible set, I would suggest putting flexible leads on the two oscillators (both mounted in the set) and connecting either oscillator at will. A short circuiting switch can easily be put on the loop also. The two coils should be shielded, each from the other, for best results.

Civic Auditorium, San Francisco. Where the Pacific Radio Exposition is held annually.

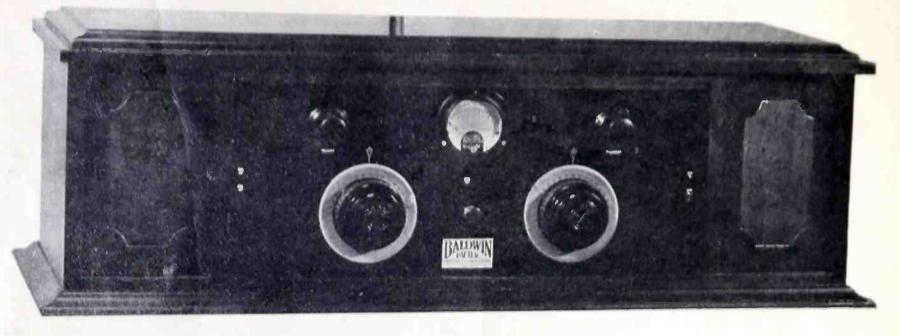


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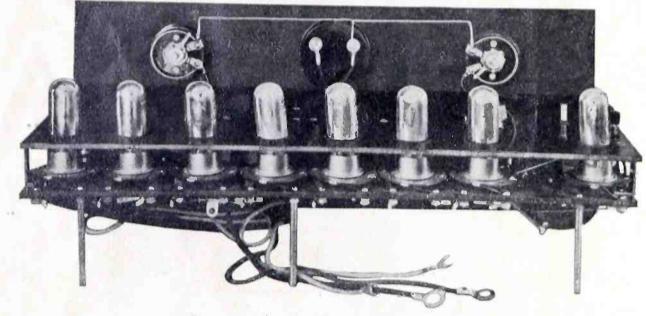
[Fifteen]

"Favorite Model C" Baldwin-Pacific 45,000 Cycle Super-Heterodyne



Beauty, superb performance, simplified wiring and compactness are combined features of this advanced design super receiver. Details incident to the

production of this typical "Favorite" model have been carefully worked out. Skill and experienced forethought are exemplified in every phase of its exceed-

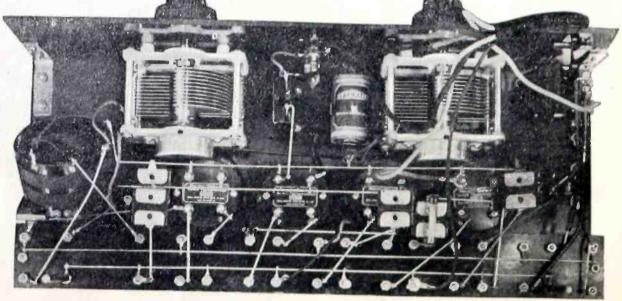


Rear Top View of "Favorite Model C"

ingly becoming appearance with retention in every respect of the 45,000 cycle Super's usual and far famed remarkable efficiency.

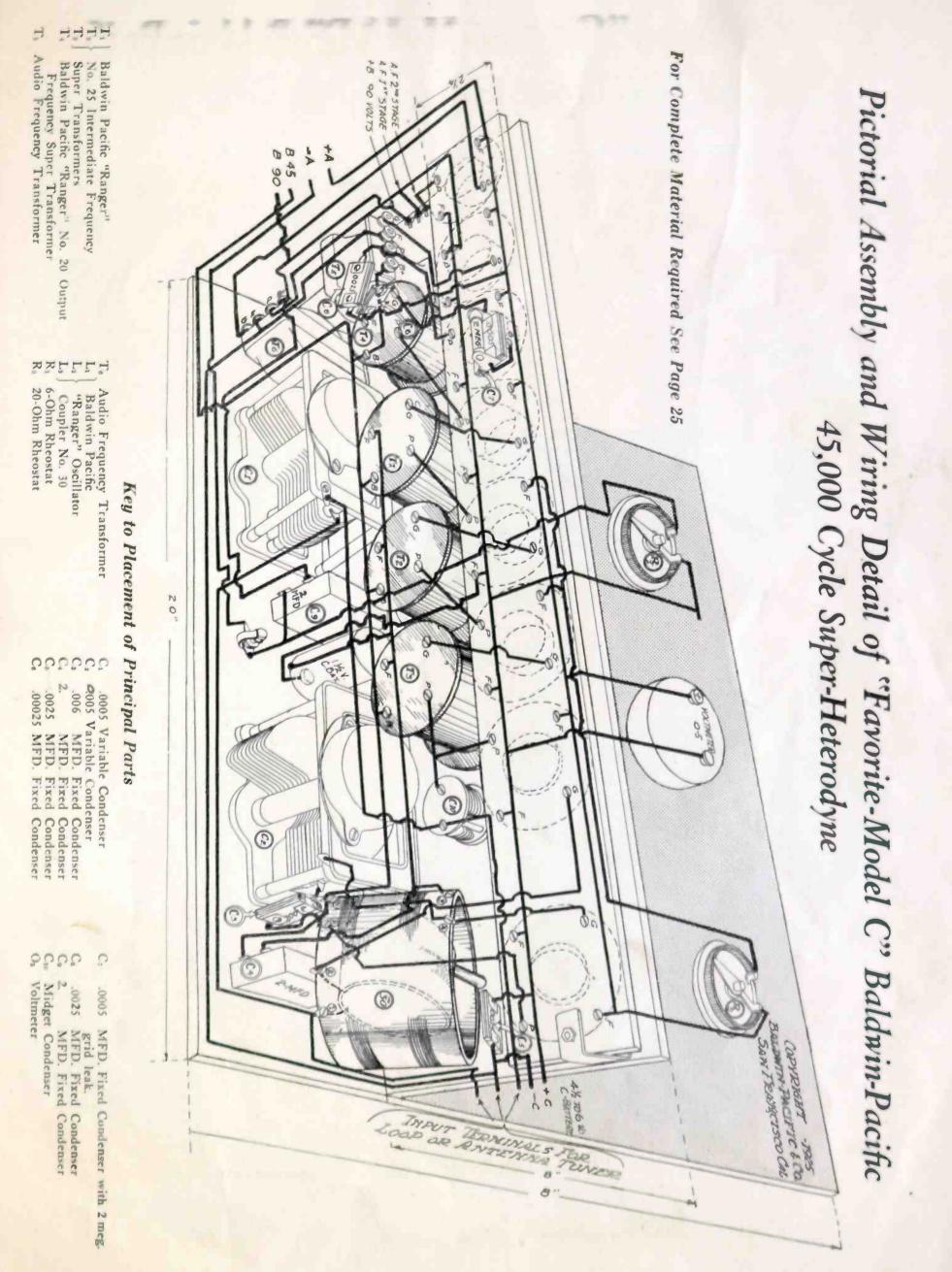
Natural appeal of this design is quickly reflected from a casual glance at illustration at left. When observed in the cabinet it presents a marked impression of simplicity heretofore unknown. Bereft of all the usual unsightly wiring the gaze is met with a small expanse of black bakelite sub-base, protruding thru which by underneath suspension in straight line eight form are the customary vacuum tubes, so arranged that whether they are lighted may be quickly determined. Full size sub-base and front panel drilling templates post paid, \$1.00 each.

Ease and simplicity of wiring this model is indicated in the illustration at right. Although wiring is reduced to a minimum it is also of value to note in those connections where the "short lead" principle should be maintained (particularly the grid connections) that the layout arrangement provides for effectively doing so.



Bottom View "Favorite Model C"

For prices on parts required to assemble receiving sets shown herein see page 25

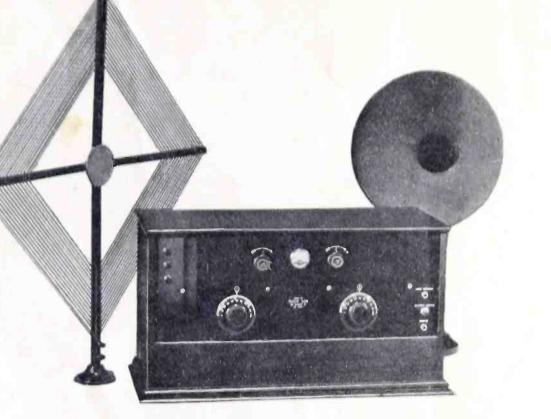


[Seventeen]

"Compact Model D" Baldwin-Pacific 45,000 Cycle Super-Heterodyne

similar to the "Favorite" shown same time is different in several respects "build their own" of the compact type,

THE COMPACT model is quite as will be readily noted from illustrations. Information provided is for the on preceding pages but at the benefit of those who desire to completely

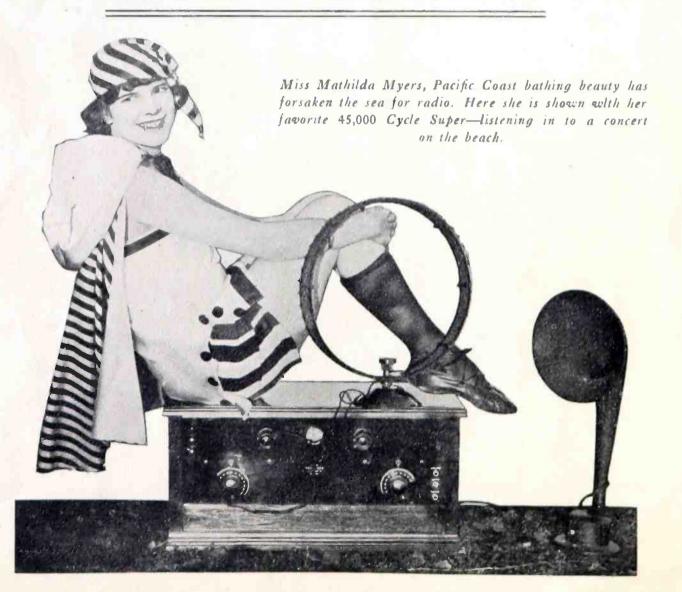


handling every phase of the various constructional detail themselves, but may not have the facilities or equipment to satisfactorily construct the sub base to accommodate use of tubes as shown in other models.

At the beginning of the Super Heterodyne period that set usually occupied more room, with its necessary accessories, than the piano or the kitchen stove. Improvements have been made in design, size has been decreased until now it occupies hardly more room than the regulation detector and two step.

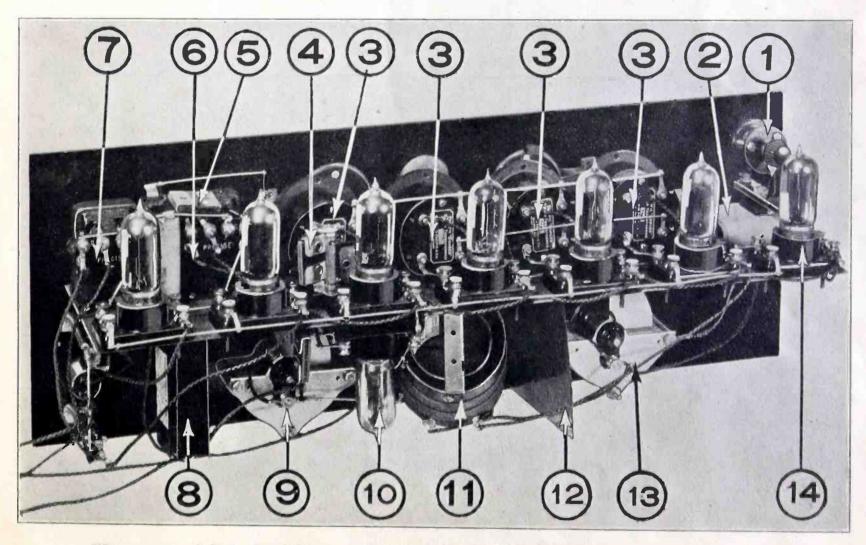
From the illustration on following page showing back of panel arrangement it will be noted that every possible advantage has been taken of space with the result that the parts are all situated very closely to each other. The usual base board is dispensed with and the instruments are mounted upon a sub base which is placed across the center of the panel proper. This supporting device is of copper, brass or aluminum and serves as a shield as well as a support for the apparatus.

PACIFIC COAST "FOTO-RADIOTORIAL"



henry Motor Co. GARAGES AND PAINT SHOP Results BODIES --- FENDERS --- TOPS Bullman, Washington Nov. 1 , 1924. 192 Like Baldwin-Pacific & Company, SanFrancisco, Cal. These Gentlemen: The Super(Model) machine shipped us on October 2nd has everything cheated in this part of the country. Practically every station inthis Hemisphere has been in on the Loud Speaker, Cuba to Honolula, Alaska to Mexico, and N.Y. every afternoon. This sure speaks for the BALDWIN PACIFIC QUINTET SUPER-HETERODYNE KIT. We have another Super in stook and by Are Not Unusual changing the coils or transformers to the Baldwin made a very much better machine. At what figure can you supply us with Supers like the one shipped us before? Also what other sets do you have or With the Kits do you sell with Panels bored ready for asembly? We are **Baldwin-Pacific** having many calls about sets and kits that will give a good Volume on the Loud Speaker with a minimum of tubes and a 45,000 Cycle cheap price. Thanking you for past favors , we remain, Super-Heterodyne Yours truly Henry Motor Co. by Wilburk Henry Raulo Dept.

For prices on parts required to assemble receiving sets shown herein see page 25.



Placement of Principal Parts "Compact-Model D," 45,000 Cycle Super Receiver Hook-up according to circuit diagram Fig 1, page 4 and Fig. 8, page 9

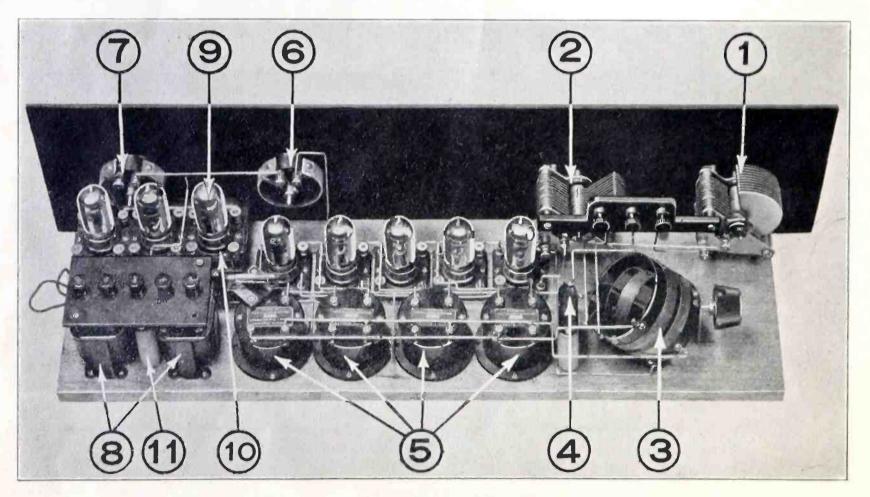
1 is the regeneration feed-back condenser; 2, 2 MFD. condenser; 3, Baldwin-Pacific Super transformers, consisting of three No. 2 I. F. transformers; 4, the grid leak and condenser on the second detector; 5, by-pass condenser across the first audio frequency transformer; 6 and 7, the audio frequency transformers; 8, 2 MFD. condenser; 9, oscillator condenser; 10, oscillator tube; 11, Baldwin-Pacific No. 30 oscillator coupler; 12, shielding; 13, tuning condenser; 14, first detector.—Photo copyright Baldwin-Pacific & Co.

"Popular Model E" Baldwin-Pacific 45,000 Cycle Super-Heterodyne



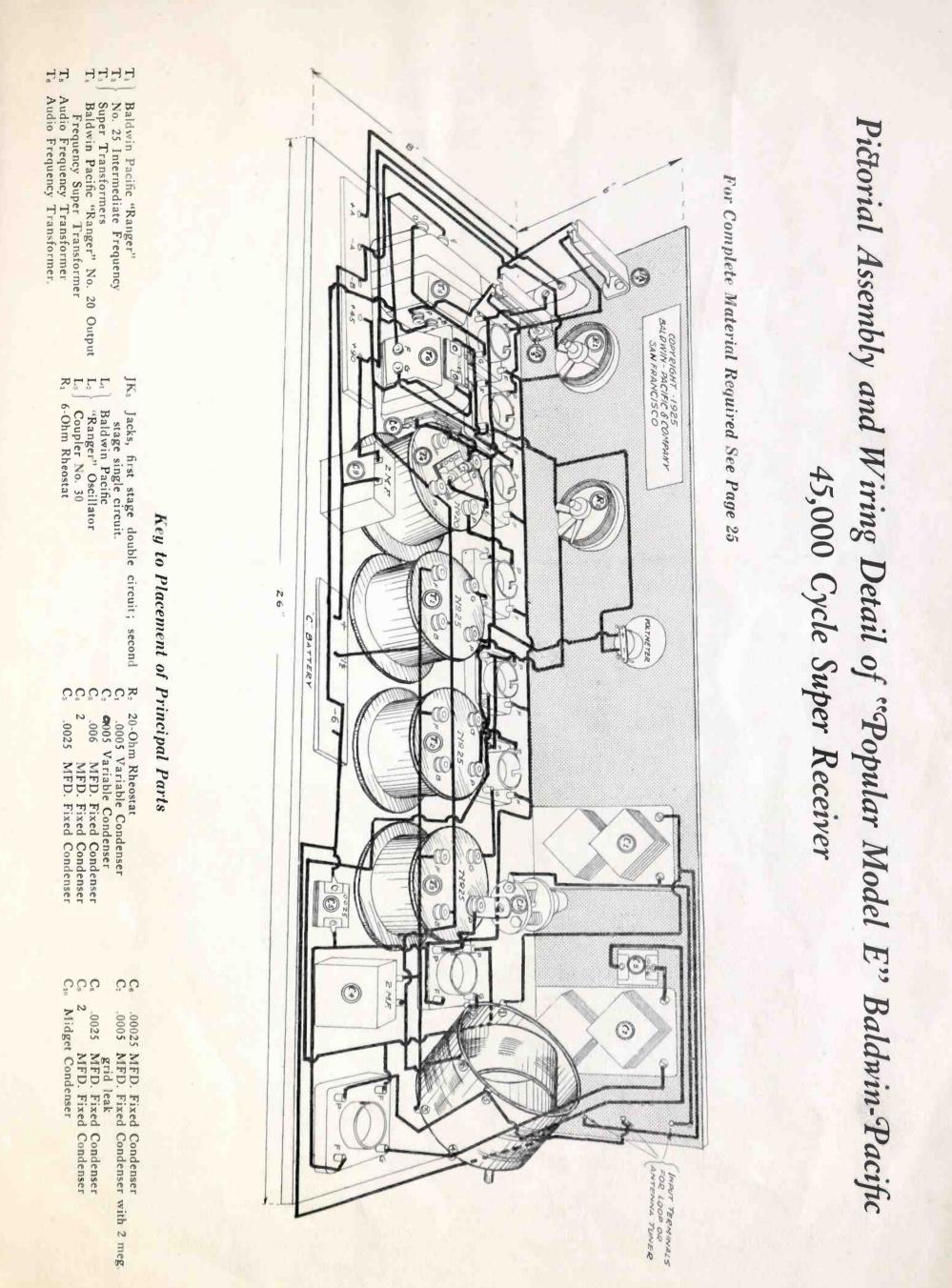
ITH the "Popular" model it will be noted that the arrangement of the parts is substantially as they appear on the hook-up. i. e., oscillator, first detector, intermediate frequency stages, second detector, first and second audio. It is the same sequence as followed in drawing the plan of the circuit. (See Fig. 1, page 4 and Fig. 8, page 9.) Under this system, the wiring is very easy for the inexperienced as well as the placement of the parts and therefore this model is rightly termed the "Popular" as being particularly adapted for those who want to build their own, most economically and without regard to dimensions as to be found in other types.

For prices on parts required to assemble receiving sets shown herein see page 25.



Placement of Principal Parts "Popular Model E," 45,000 Cycle Super Receiver

Hook-up according to circuit diagram Fig 1, page 4 and Fig. 8, page 9 as featured in illustrative assembly detail on following page. A simple method of mounting and assembling a Super-Heterodyne is the "open" plan as shown above. It simplifies wiring but entails the use of more space than some of the other plans shown. 1 is the oscillator condenser and 2 is the tuning condenser; 3, Baldwin-Pacific No. 30 oscillator coupler; 4, 2 MFD. condenser: 5 Baldwin-Pacific Super transformers, consisting of three No. 25 I. F. transformers and one No. 20 T. F. transformer; 6 and 7, Rheostats; 8, audio frequency transformers; 9, second detector; 10, gang sockets; 11, by-pass condenser.—Copyright Baldwin-Pacific Co.



[Twenty-one]

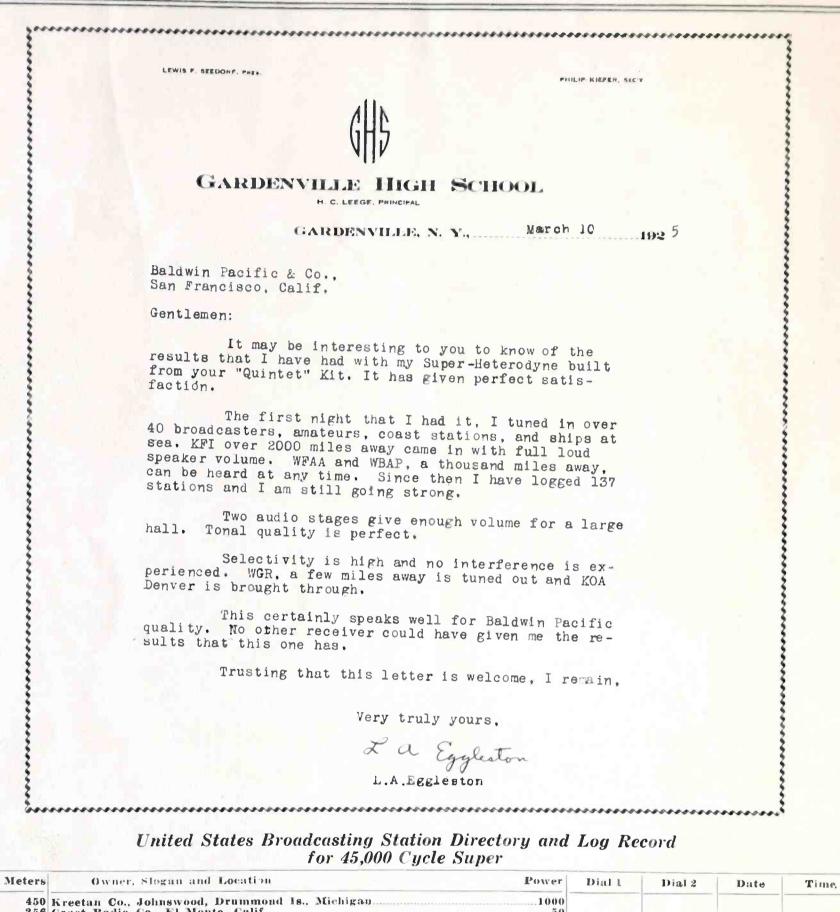
United States Broadcasting Station Directory and Log Record for 45,000 Cycle Super

Cali	Merges	Owner, Slogan and Location Power				
KDKA		Westinghouse Eleo. A Mig. Go. "The Clauser Brandoosting Michaeleo of the	Dial 1	Dial	Date	Time
коры	270	Westingheuse Elec. & Mfg. Co. Cleveland, Ohio				
KDPT	2 6.0	Union Tribune & Southern Electric Co. "Radio for All." 3rd and E St., San Diego, California 50				
KDYL	360	Newhouse Hotel Salt Lake City Deals				
CDYQ CDYW	300	The Oragon Institute of Tachology UTL, Path Scientific and 100				
CDZB	240	Frank Seifert Bakersfield Gaus				
(DZ)C	278	Bellingham Pub. Co. Bellingham Wash. 100				
(FAD (FAE	330	State College of Washington Washington, Phoenix, Ariz. 100				
CDZF (FAF						
LFAJ JFAR		Western Radio Corp. "Out Where the West ts." Denver, Colo				
FAW		The Radio Den. "Kept from Awfal Winters" 115 N Broadway Sonta App.				
FAY	283	Virgin's Radio Service Meddawi Organi				
FBC	\$78	W. K. Azvil 5038 Clur Place Sep Disco Colle				
FBG	360	First Brashytering Church S 10th and O Sta Manager West				
(FBK (FBL		Kimbail Upson Co. "The Gateway to Calif." 610 Galif. St., Saeramento Cal. 100 Leese Bros. "The Way to Port Gardner Bay." 2818 Rucker Ave., Everett,				
FBS	280	Chronicle News and Trinidad Cas & Elas Co. Trinidad Cala				
FBU FCB		The Cathedral, Laramie, Wyo. Nielsen Radio Supply Co. "When Its Winter Time in Michigan Its Summer-				
FCF						
FOH		Frank A. Moore, 707 Baker Bidg., Walla Walla, Wash. 100 Electric Service Station, 14 30th St., Billings, Mont. 10				
FCM	214	Blohmond Radio Shop, "Out Where the West Ends," Blohmond Calls, 500				
FOV	860	Fred Mahaffey Je 14 Sch Se Hangen Trans.				
FDD	252	St. Michael's Cathadral Rolas Idaha				
FDH	360	Oregon Agricultural Collars, Copper, Cattle, Cotton," Tueson, Ariz				
FDL	860	First Bartist Church, Shrevenort La				
FDY	20 0 C.	South Dikota College of Agric, and Mechanical Arts, Brookings, S. D. 100				
FEC	AP 10 12	DICICE & FEBRE UD. FOFFLORD OF A				
FEL	254	Guy Grenson, 1724 S. Jay St., Tacoma, Wash				
FEQ	268	Colorado 50 Scroggin & Co., Bank, Oak, Nøb. 100				
FEX	AUL.	Auto Elec. Service Co., 12 N. 10th St., Ft. Dodge, Iowa				
FFB		d'Alenes." Kellove, Ida				
FFE	000	The Jenkins Furniture and Owybee Hotel, Boise, Ida				
FFP	226	First Baptist Church, 600 Rollins St., Moberly, Mo				
FFV FFY	000	Pincus & Murphey, Inc. "Alexandria, in the Heart of Louisiann Alexandria.				
FGC	254	Louisiana, 50 Louisiana State University, Baton Range, La		1.1		
FGH	273	Chickasha Radio & Elec. Co. "Queen of the Washita." Chickasha, Okla				
FGL	226	Arlington Garage, Arlington, Ore. 5 The Crary Hardware Co., Boone, Jowa				
FGX	~ U U	First Presbyterian Church, Orange, Texas. 500 Emmanuel Missionary College. "The Radio Lighthouse." Berrien Springs,				
FHA		Michigan 500 Western State College of Colo., Gunnison, Colo., 50				
FHD	~~~	Utz Elec. Shop Co., 12th and Faraon St., St. Joseph, Mo. 100 Ambrose A. McCue, Neah Bay, Wash. 50				
FHJ	360	Fallon & Co. "The Paradise of Southern California." 23 W. Figueron St.				
FHR	240	Santa Barbara, Calif				
FHS	275	Ave., Seattle, Wash				
FIF	360)	Earle C. Anthony, Inc., 1000 S. Hope St., L & Angeles, Calif				
FIQ FIQ	242]	North Central High School, Spokane, Wash				
FIU FIX	226	Alaska Electric Light & Power, Juneau, Alaska				
FIZ	273	The Daily Commonwealth and O. A. Huelsman, 22 Forest Ave., Fon du Lac, Wisconsin				
FJB FJC	248 1 270 5	Mashall Electric Co., Marshalltown, Iowa	6 B B B			
FJF	252 1	National Radio Mfg. Co. "Radio Headquarters." 106 N. Hudson St., Okla- homa City, Okla. 20				
FJI FJK	233 1	Liberty Theatre, Astoria, Ore				
EJL FJM	242	Hardsorg Mfg. Co. "When the West is At Its Best." Ottumwn, Iowa 10 University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota 100				
FJQ FJR	280	Electric Construction Co., De Mers Ave., Grand Forks, N. Dak				
LIV		Stevensville, Mont				
FJX		Station." Towanda, Kansas				
FJY FJZ	246 1	Funwall Radio Co., 13 N. 10th St., Ft. Dodge, Iowa 50				
FKA	273 (Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley, Colo			1	
FKB FKQ	250 0	Brinkley-Jones Hospital Assn. "Kansas First, Kansas Best." Milford, Kan. 500 Conway Radio Laboratories. "Known for Knowledge Quest." Conway, Ark. 100				
FK V FK X	234 H 285 V	F. F. Gray, 3200 Richardson St., Butte, Mont				
FKZ FLA	231 N	Vassour Bros. Radio Co., 120 E. Pikes Peak Ave., Colorado Springs, Calo				
FLB FLD	248 S 234 F	Ignal Elec. Mfg. Co., Menominee, Mich		1.21.22		
FLE	268	ational Educational Service, Inc. "The Station with the Good Modulation." 930 S. University, Denver, Colo	1.1.1			
FLQ	O'AT H	Bizzell Radio Shop, Little Rock, Ark. 20			1	

United States Broadcasting Station Directory and Log Record for 45,000 Cycle Super

		for 45,000 Cycle Super		1	Data	Time
'all	Meters	Location, Slogan and Owner Pow	er Dial 1	Dial 2	Date	W. 0.41247
FLR		Korber Wireless Station. "The Sunshine Center of America." Alhuquerque, New Mexico	00		1.11	
FLU	0.0.0	San Benito Radio Club. "Heart of Magic valley. can benico, reasonable in the Rear of the second state of t				
FLW	234	Missoula Elec. Supply Co. "Missoula, the scenic tenter of Montania	5			
FLX	0.04	Geo. R. Clough, 1214 40th St., Galveston, Texas.	1020			
FLY FL(273	Automobile Club of Atlantic, 7 West 3rd St., Atlantic, Iowa				
FMB FMQ	263	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark	00			
FMR	261 231	Morningside College, Sloux City, Towa. Dr. Geo. W. Young. "Dr. Young's Minneapolis Station." 909 W. Broadway, Minneapolis, Minn.				
FMW	226	Minneapolis, Minn. M. G. Sateren, 127 Blanche St. "The Copper Country Station." Houghton, Michigan	5			
FMX	283	and the set of the billion of the set of the	00	1.3		
FNF	266	Henry Field Seed Co., 323 Bycamore BL, Sherminoan, 100 A	10	1 7		
FNL	240	Radio Broadcast Assn., Paso Kooles, Call.	5			
FNY	261	Montana Phonograph Co., Helena, Mont.	10			
FOA	455	Rhodes Dept. Store. "Pacine Northwest Station. Seattle, Minneapolie, Minn.	5			
FOC	236	First Christian Church, Whittier, Cant.	10	1000		
(FOD (FOF	240	Rohrer Electric Co., Marshneid, Ure.	5			
(FOJ (FON	234	Echophone Radio Shop, Long Beach, Call.	10			
KFOQ KFOQ		Latter Day Saints University, Sait Lake Org, Const. Ora W. Chancellor, 3216 Ave., Galveston, Texas. David City Fire & Elec. Co., 343 N. 5th St., David City, Nebr.				
KFOR KFOT						
(FOU (FOV	254	Hommel Mfg. Co., Klehmond, Call.	10	15 1 1 1		
FOX	248	Technical High School, Omana, Neuro	50			
KFPB KFPG	224	Edwin J. Brown, Seattle, Wash.	100	1.1.1.1		
KFPL KFPM	242	C. C Baxter, 205 Gratton St., Dubin, Acade	10			1.0
KFPN	242	Missouri Nat'l, Guard, Headquarters Co. Join int. Digate, Vice Colo	500			
KFPO KFPP	236	C. & G. Radio Elec. Shop, Ulympia, Wash	500			1.00
KFPR KFPV		Los Angeles County Forestry, Los Angeles, Calif. Heintz & Kohlmoos, 219 Natoma St., San Francisco, Calif. St. Johns Church, Carterville, Mo.	00			
KFPW KFPX	0 4 0	Tinet Decebyterion Church Fine Billi, Arkausas	L IF IF			
KFPY KFQA	0.04	Bymons Investment Co., Spokane, Wash. The Principla, 5539 Page Ave., St. Louis,, Mo.	420			
KFQB KFQC	10 AL 10	Searchlight Publ. Co., Ft. Worth, Texas. Kidd Brothers, Radio Shop, 311 Second St., Taft, Calif.	E 17 17			
K FQD K FQE	280	Chovin Supply Co., Anchorage, Alaska	5			1.6
KFQF	224	Minneapolis Radio Repair Shop. "The Flour City of the World." 2544	50			
KFQG KFQH	226	Southern Callf. Radio Assn., Armory, Los Angeles, Callf. Radio Service Co. "Keep Falth, Quit Hammering." 274 Middlefield Road,				10.00
KFOI	0.0.4	Burlingame, Calif. Thomas H. Ince Co., Culver City, Calif.	T (h (h)			
KFQJ	230	Harbour-Longmire Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.	10			
KFQL	252	Olkahoma Free State Fair Assn., Muskogee, Okla. Texas Highway Bulletin, Austin, Texas	20			1.12
KFQM	040	Third Baptist Church, Portland, Ore	10			
KFQO KFQP	004	Geo. S. Carson, Jr., 906 College St., Iowa City, Iowa Walter LaFayette, Ellis, Oklahoma City, Okla.	10	1.1		
KFQR KFQS	246	Dickenson Henry Radio Lab., Manitou, Colo.	10			
KFQT KFQU	252	W. Riker Holy City, Calif.	100			
KFQV	231	Omaha Grain Exchange, Omaha, Nebr. Photo Radio & Elec. Shop, North Bend, Wash.	50			
KFQX KFQY	232	Alfred M. Hubbard, 310 Green Bldg., Beattle, Wash. Farmers' State Bank, Belden, Neb.	250			
KFRA	9.44	Taft Radio Co., Hollywood, Calif. Marwin S. Olson, Carver, Mino.	300			
KFRB	241	Hall Bros. Beeville, Texas. Echo Yark Evangelistic Assn., Los Angeles, Calif.	250			
KESY	261	The Van Blaricom Co., Melena, Mont. Tacoma Dally Ledger, Tacoma, Wash.	10			
KGG	360	Hallock & Watson. "The Rose City." Portiand, Oregon General Electric Co., Oakland, Calif	50			
KGU	360	Marlon A. Mulrony, Honolulu, Hawall The Morning Oregonian. "Keep Growing Wiser." Porstand, Ore.	500			
KGW	251	St. Martins College, Lacey, Wash. "Out Where Cedars Meet the Sea." Lacey,				
16 H L J		Washington Times-Mirror Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	500			
16 H.Q.	272	Louis Wasmer, Sonttle, Wash. Gould, the Light Man, Stockton, Calif.	8			
16.J B	300	Northwest Radio Service Co., 1328 Sixth Ave., Senttie, Wash. Bible Institute of Los Angeles. "King Jesus Service." Los Angeles, Calif	750		tore .	
KLS KLX) Warner Bros, 22nd and Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Calif.) Oakland Tribune. "Where Ball and Water Meet." Oakland, Calif		1000		
K LZ K MLI	283	The Reynolds Radio Co. "Tis a Privilege to Live in Colorado, Denver, Colo. San Joaquin Light & Power Corp., Fresno, Calif.	500 50	1 4 5	1.11	
KMO	263	Love Electric Co., Tacoma, Wash. 3 Grays Harbor Badlo Co., Aberdeon, Wash.	250			1.1.1
KNV	250	Bladio Supply Co., Los Angeles, Calif. Electric Lighting Supply Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	100	-		
ков	360	Nex Mexico College of Agri, and Mech. Arts. "Sunshine State of America." State College, New Mexico		1.1		
KOP	280	B Datroit Pollee Dept. "Safety First." Detroit, Mich	500	1000		
KPO KQP	860	3 Hals Brothers. "The City at the Golden Gate." San Francisco, Calif. 9 Apple City Radio Club. "The Rome of Rood River Apple." Hood River, Ore.	10	1.000		1.4.3
KQW	860	Doubleduy Hill Elec. Co., 719 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Chus. G. Herrold, "The Voice of the Garden Olty." San Jose, Culif.	80		1.1	
HE HE HE	541	Berkeley Daily Gazothe, Berkeley, Calif. 8 Post-Dispatch, 186h and Oliva Sts., St. Louis, Mo.	80			
KNN	86	B Prest & Dean Redio Co. and Radio Research Society, Long Beast, Calif	20			1.1
KUO .	51 61		150			

GARDENVILLE, N. Y .-- "The First Night I Tuned In Over Forty Stations"



KUVQ	450 Kreetan Co., Johnswood, Drummond Is., Michigan	
KUY	256 Coast Radio Co., El Monte, Calif. 50	
KWG	360 Portable Wireless Telephone Co., Stockton, Calif. 100	×
KWH	360 Los Angeles Examiner, Los Angeles, Calif	
KXD	252 Modesto Herald Publ. Co., Modesto, Calif	
KYQ	270 The Electric Shop, Honolulu, Hawaii 100	
KYW	536 Westinghouse Station. "The Twenty-four Hour Station." Chicago, Ill	
KZM	360 Western Radio Institute, 13th and Harrison, Oakland, Calif	
KZN	360 The Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah	
WAAB	268 Valdemar Jensen, 137 S. St. Patrick, New Orleans, La. 100	
WAAC	360 Tulane University of La., New Orleans, La	
WAAD	360 Ohio Mechanics Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio	
WAAF	286 Chicago Daily Drovers Journal, 844 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill	
WAAM	263 I. R. Nelson Co. "Elec. Repairing and Mfg." Bond Street, Newark, N. J. 250	
WAAN	254 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo	
WAAW	286 Omaha Grain Exchange. "Where Agriculture Accumulates Wealth." Omaha,	
	Nebraska 500	
WABB	266 Dr. J. B. Lawrence, 2006 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. 10	
WABD	283 Parker High School, 1st and St. Clair Sts., Dayton, Ohio	
WABE	283 Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C	
WABH	240 Lake Shore Tire Co., 1014 Hancock St., Sandusky, Ohio	
WABI	240 Bangor Railway & Electric Co. "The Pine Tree Wave." Bangor, Maine 100	
WABK	252 First Baptist Church, Worcester, Mass. 10	
WABL	283 Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn. 100	
WABM	254 F. E. Doherty, 901 Genesee Ave., Saginaw, Mich. 100	
WABN	244 Ott Radio, Inc. "La Crosse, Wis., the Beautiful." La Crosse, Wis. 500	
WABO	252 Lake Ave. Baptist Church, Lake Ave., Rochester, N. Y. 10	
WABP	266 Robt. F. Weinig, 522 Wooster Ave., Dover, Ohio	
WABQ	261 Haverford College Radio Club, Haverford, Penna. 50	
WABR	270 Jesup W. Scott High School, Toledo, Ohio	

Call

Above illustration shows the attractive and compact manner in which complete parts for the various models of the Baldwin-Pacific 45,000 cycle Super-Heterodyne are to be had. Parts for each model are carefully selected as being especially adapted for their intended purpose. Each kit therefore represents an exceptional value. In buying the complete

E-A Remarkable Receiver

45,000 CY

Mary

a Approved by Hundreds of Johber schoon and Dealers

Ideal Radio Set

The Most

all Receivers Devised for ing Distance Reception with

BALDWIN

BUILD YOUR OWN -- or Have Your Dealer Build It for You

BALDWIN-PACIFIC &

erms and Dry Cell Tubes

UPER

FAMOUS FOR Fine Quality

Stations.

and Long Distance Records Through

Local High Power Brondeasting

NO OUTSIDE ANTENNA or GROUND CONNECTIONS

parts at one purchase much "shopping around" at half a dozen or more stores, as is often necessary to procure the best, is entirely done away with.

SEND YOUR DEALERS NAME--USE THE ORDER BLANK BELOW **BE SURE TO STATE "MODEL" DESIRED AND WRITE PLAIN**

 TERMS: 10% or more cash with order, balance C. O. D. Prices do not include tubes, batteries or cabinet. If specially designed collapsible center tap loop is desired see provision in order blank for ordering: Improved—"Model A"—All parts including 7- 	Favorite "Model C"—All parts including 8-inch by 20-inch drilled panel, 8-inch by 19 ¹ / ₂ -inch drilled bakelite sub base, 2 ¹ / ₄ -inch by 19 ¹ / ₂ - inch drilled bakelite socket mounting strip, brackets, bus bar wire, miscellaneous screws and nuts,
inch by 20 inch drilled panel bus bar wire, miscellaneous screws and nuts,	Compact "Model D"—All parts including 8-inch by 20-inch drilled panel, sub base, intermedi- ate shielding plates, bus bar wire, miscellane- ous screws and nuts, \$80.00 Popular "Model E"—All parts including 6-inch by 26-inch drilled panel, bus bar wire, miscel- laneous screws and nuts, \$70.00
Baldwin-Pacific & Co., Pacific Bldg., San Francisco.	

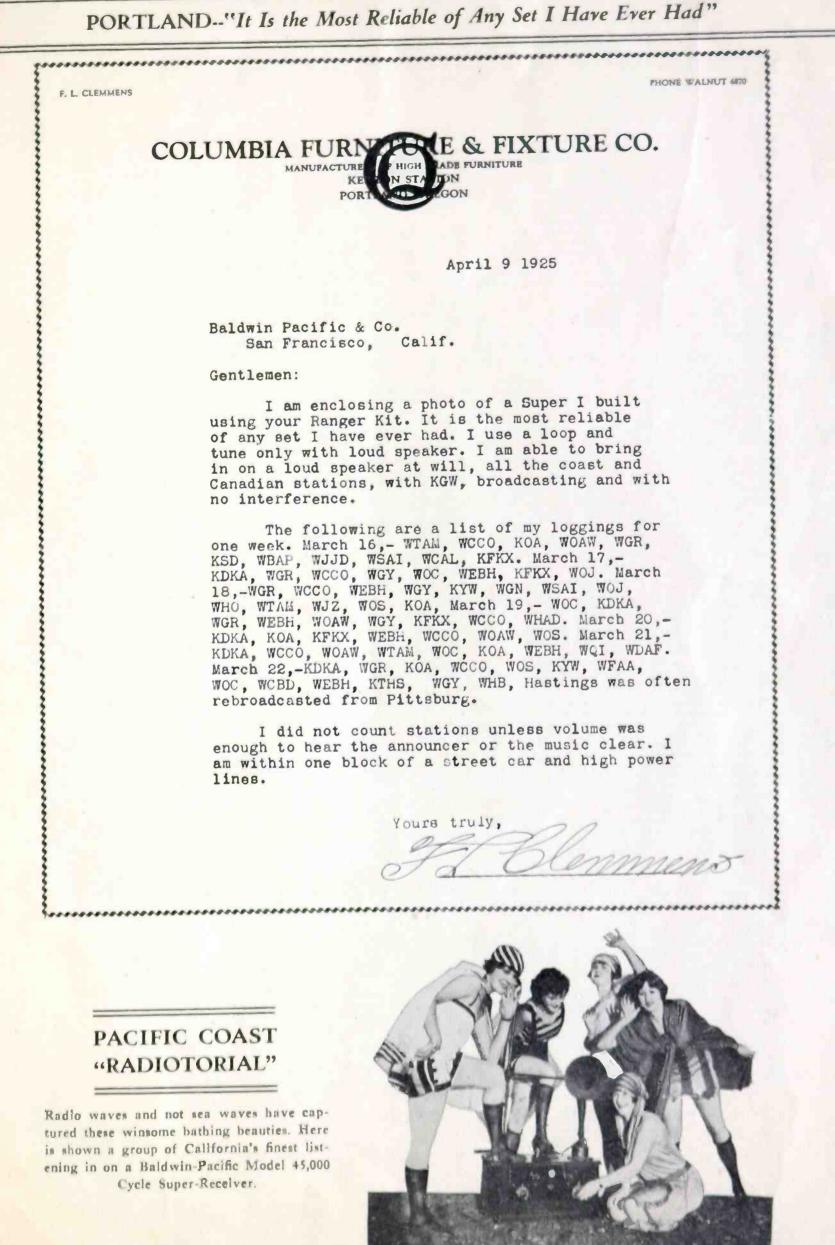
Herewith find \$	p to the undersigned "						
Name	Address	City	StateState				
My dealer's name is Note: If special collapsible center tap Super Loop at		Addres					

[Twenty-five]

United States Broadcasting Station Directory and Log Record for 45.000 Cucle Super

		for 45,000 Cycle Super			_	-
Call	Meters	Location, Slogan and Owner Power	Dial 1	Dial 2	Date	Time
WABT WABU	226	Holliday-Hall Elec. Engineers, Geo. Wash, Hotel, Washington, Pena				
WABW WABX	234	The College of Wooster, Dept. of Physics, Wooster, Ohio				
WABY	242	John Magaldl, Jr., 815 Kimball St., Philadelphia, Pa. 50 Collseum Place Baptist Church, "The Station With a Message." New Or-				
WBAA		leans, Louislana 50 Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind. 250				
WBAD WBAK	360	Sterling Elec. Co., 31 S. 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn				
WBAN	214	Pennsylvania State Police, Harrisburg, Penna		_		
WBAP	476	James Millikin University, Decatur, III				
WBAV		Erner & Hopkins Co. "We Broadcast a Variety" (WBAV). 146 N. Third St., Columbus, Ohio				
WBAX WBAY	492	John H. Stenger, Jr. "In Wyoming Valley." Box 104, Wilkes-Barre, Pa				
WBBA WBBD	234	Plymouth Congregational Church, Newark, Ohio				
WBBE WBBG	248	Alfred H. Marcy, 113 W. Raynor St., Syracuse, N. Y. 10 Irving Vermilya. "The Voice from Cape Cod." Mattapoisett, Mass. 500				
WBBH WBBI		John J. Bell, 1511 Gordon St., Port Huron, Mich				
WBBJ WBBL	283	Neel Electric Co., West Palm Beach, Fla				
WBBM WBBN	226	Frank Atlass Products Co., 110 Park Place, Lincoln, III. 200 A. B. Blake, 225 N. Front St., Wilmington, N. C. 10			_	
WBBP WBBR	246	Petoskey High School, Petoskey, Mich				
WBBT WBBU	234	Lloyd Bros., 3157 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa				
WBBV WBBW	248	Johnstown Radio Co., 324 Market St., Johnstown, Penn				
WBBY	268	Washington Light Infantry, Charlestown, So. Car				
WBL	254	T. and H. Radio Co., Anthony, Kansas				
WBS WBT	360	D. W. May, Inc., 325 Central Ave., Newark, N. J				1
		Charlotte, N. C			_	
WBZ WCAD	280	St. Lawrence University. "The Voice of the North Country." Canton, N. Y. 250				
WCAE		The Pittsburgh Press and the Kaufman & Baer Co. "The Workshop of the World." Pittsburgh, Pa. 500				
WCAG		Clyde R. Randall. "The Little Noise from New Orleans." 2813 Calhoun St., New Orleans, La				
WCAH WCAJ		Entrekin Elec. Co., 321 W. 10th St. "The Heart of Ohio." Columbus. Ohio 100 Nebraska Wesleyan University. "Where Culture Aids Justice." (WCAJ).				
WCAK		University Place, Neb. 500 Alfred P. Daniel. "Where 18 Railroads Meet the Sea." Houston, Texas. 10			1	
WCAL		St. Olaf College, Dept. of Physics. "The College on the Hill." Northfield, Minnesota 500				
WCAO WCAP	469	Sanders & Stayman Co., 319 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 50 Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 725 13th N. W., Washington, D. C. 500			a standard a	
WCAR		Southern Radio Corp. of Texas. "The Gateway to Mexico." San Antonio, Texas		1.1		
WCAS		The William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Inst. "The Flower City of the World." 818 Superior Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn			1.5 1	
WCAU	286	South Dakota State School of Mines, Rapid City, S. D				
WCAV	360	J. C. Dice Elec. Co., 113 W. Capitol Ave., Little Rock, Ark				
WCAY WCBA		Milwaukee Civic Broadcasting Assn., Inc., Hotel Antlers, Milwaukee, Wis 250 C. W. Heimbach, Queen City Radio Broadcasting Station. "Sunshine				
WCBC	280	Jolliers." 1015 Allen St., Allentown, Pa				
WCBD WCBE	263	Wilbur Glenn Voliva. "Where God Rules Man Prospers." Zion, Ill				
WCBF WCBG	254	Paul J. Miller, 1133 Creedmore Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 50 Howard S. Williams, Evangelist, Pascagoula, Miss. 10				
WCBH WCBI	226	University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss. 20 Nicoll, Duncan & Rush, Bemis, Texas. 100				
WCBJ WCBK	266	J. C. Mans, 822 Main St., Jennings, La				
WCBL WCBM	229	Northern Radio Mfg. Co., Houlton, Maine				
WCBN WCBO	266 250	James P. Boland, Lieut. U. S. A., 3rd F. A., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind				
WCBQ WCBR	236 246	First Baptist Church, Nashville, Tenn. 100 Chas. H. Messter, 42 Doyle Ave., Providence, R. I				
WCBT WCBU	238	Clark University, Worcester, Mass. 250 Arnold Wireless Sup. Co. "The Fifty Watt Station in the Fifty Kilowatt				
WCBV	252	Town." Arnold, Pa				
WCBW WCBY	226	Geo. P. Rankin, Jr. and Maitland Soloman, Macon, Ga				
WCBZ	248	Coppotelli Bros. Music House. "Where the Lincoln and Dixie Highways Meet." Chicago, Heights, Ill. 50				
WCK WCX	360 517	Stix, Baer & Fuller, Washington St., St. Louis, Mo 100 Detroit Free Press, "The Call of the Motor City." 117 Lafayette Blvd.,				
WDAE	360	Detroit, Michigan 500 Tampa Daily Times, Tampa, Fla. 250			_	
WDAF	411	The Kansas City Star. "Nighthawks, the Enemies of Sleep." Kansas City, Missouri				
WDAG WDAH	268	J. Laurence Martin. "Where Dollars Always Grow." (WDAG) Amarillo, Tex. 100 Trinity Methodist Church. "The Climatic Capital of America." El Paso, Tex. 50				
WDAR	395 360	Lit Bros. Dept. Store. "Quaker City Siren." Philadelphia, Pa				
WDAU WDAY	360	Slocum & Kilburn, New Bedford, Mass. 100 Radio Equip. Corp. 'The Biggest Little City in the World.'' 119 Broadway.			_	
WDBB	229	Fargo, North Dakota				
WDBC WDBD	258	Kirk, Johnson & Co., Lancaster, Pa. 50 H. E. Burns, "We Do Better Daily," (WDBD), Martinsburg, W. Va. 5				
WDBF	246 268	Robt. G. Phillips, 254 W. Federal St., Youngstown, Ohio				
WDBI WDBJ	226	Radio Specialty Co., IDc., 819 Third St. S., St. Petersburg, Fla. 10 Richardson-Wayland Elec. Corp., 106 Church Ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va. 20				
WDBN	252 240	Malne Elec. Light & Power Co., Bangor, Maine				
	0.01	Superior State Normal School, Superior, Wis				
WBB0 WDBP WDB0	234	Morton Ballo Sup. Co., Andrews Bldg., Salem, N. J.				
	234 256	Morton Radio Sup. Co., Andrews Bldg., Salem, N. J. 10 Tremont Temple Baptist Church, Boston, Mass. 100 S. M. K. Radio Corp., 39 E. 3rd St., Dayton, Ohio. 5				

[Twenty-six]

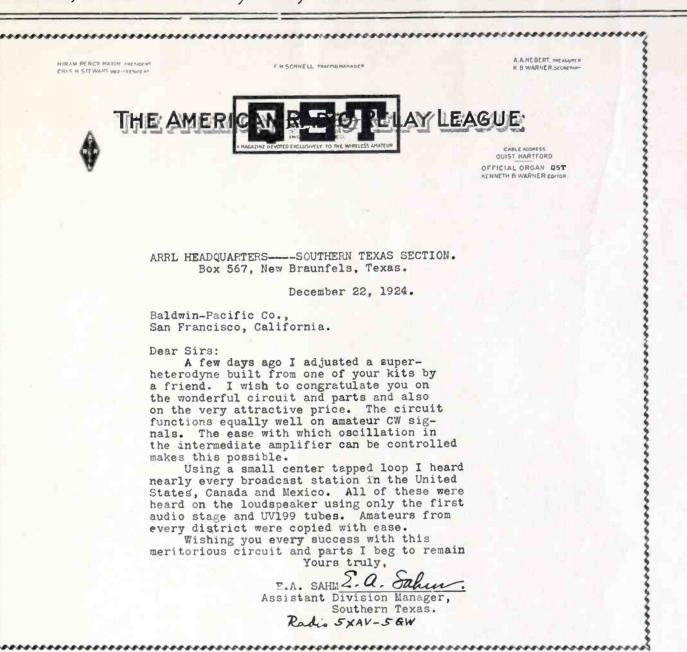


[Twenty-seven]

United States Broadcasting Station Directory and Log Record for 45,000 Cycle Super

	Meters	Owner, Slogan and Location Power	Dial 1	Dial 2	Dute	Time
VDBU VDBW	258	Somerset Radio Co., 45 Water St., Skowhegan, Maine The Radio Den. "The Dimple of the Universe." Columbia, Tean				
WDBX WDBY	283	Otto Baur, 188 Dyckman St., New York, N. Y. 5				
VDBZ VDM	233	Boy Scouts of America, City, Then Willion Ave., Chicago, 11				
VDZ VEAA	278	James L. Bush Stor Store Dide the Store St				
EAF	492	American Telephone & Telegraph, Garante Ave., Fint, Mich. 100				
VEAH		Broadway, New York Cler N. The Voice of the Millions." 195				
VEAI	286	ket St. Wichita Kanaga				
VEAJ	283	University of South Dakota (Illainearth, R. 1. 1. 500				
EAM	2.5.2	Mayor W. L. Smallow Mandle Die 1 and 100				
VEAN	360	The Shepard Stores, Providence, R. I. 100				
VEAP	360	Baltimore American & Natham St., Mobile, Ala, 100				
VEAS VEAU	360	Hecht Bros Washington D C				
VEAY	360	Theatra Podia David Tr				
VEB		Louis, Missouri				
VEBA VEBC -	233	The Electric Shop, 131 Church St., New Brunswick, N. J. 500 Walter C. Bridges 1011 N. Church St., New Brunswick, N. J. 35				
VEBD VEBE	246	Electrical Equip. & Ser. Co., Anderson, Ind. 10				
VEBH	870	The Edgewater Beach Hotel Chlogae The Contraction 10				
VEBI	242	Walter Gibbons 121 Dock St. C. U. 1990				
VEBJ VEBK	261	Grand Banida Badda Co., 2396 Third Ave., New York, N. Y., 500				
EBL EBP	226	E. Budd Peddloord 815 Passand Of March 100				
VEEI	909	Edison Elec Illumination Co. The Streams, La.				
VEW		cinto St. Honston Toward and San Ja-				
FAA	476	The Dallas News & Dallas Journal, 600 100 100 100 100 100				
FAB	234	Carl F. Woese 809 McDride St. C. 500				
FAM FAN	360 286	Times Publ. Co. 18 N. Styth St. St. St. St. The Line 100				
FAT		Hutchingon Minn				
FAV	275	University of Nebrosko Witho IV				
FBB FBG	261 261	The Wm. F. Gable Co. Store "The Original Stores 150				
FBH	273	Concourse Radio Corn Now Work N. T.		1		
'FI 'GAN	360	Strawbridge & Clothier Store, Philadelphia, Pa	×			
VGAQ VGAZ	252	W. G. Patterson, Vourse Hotel Plds Stateona, Florida				
VGI	360	American Radio and Research Com "A the Houster State." So. Bend. Ind. 250				
VGL	360	Thomas F. J. Howlett 9202 M. Beer J. Ct. There is a state of the second state of the s				
VGN VGR	370 319	Federal Tel. Mfg. Corp., Hotel Statler, ill. Chicago, 11				
VGY	380	New York				
VHA VHAA	360	University of Wisconsin Madican Wisconsing 1000				
HAD	280	Marquette University Grand And Million 500				
HAK	258	Roberts Hardware Co. Clashchurg W. Figr., Cincinnati, Ohio				
УНАМ УНАР	360	Otta and Kuhns, 160 S. Water St. Decidester, Gibbs St., Rochester, N. Y 100				
VHAR VHAS	275 400	Seaside Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J				
HAV	360	ville, Kentucky Wilmington Elec. Spec. Co., Inc. "Down Where the Peaches Grow." 405 Delaware Ave. Wilmington Delaware				
HAZ		Delaware Ave., Wilmington, Delaware				
		ing School in America " Troy. N. W.				
нв		Missouri				
HK	283	The Radiovox Co., 5005 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio				
HQ						
ИО		Bankers Life Co., Des Moines Lawa 2000				
IAB IAC	360	Galveston Tribune, Galveston Texas				
IAD	A94	Ave. Philadelphia, Penna.			-	
IAF IAK	234	Nola Radio School, 327 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La. 10 Daily Journal-Stockman, Stock Yards, Omaha, Nebr. 200				
IAR	3601	rauucan ryening Sun, Faducan, Kentucky				
IAS IAU	36014	Home Elec. Co. "Burlington on the Mississippi." Burlington, Iowa 100 American Trust & Savings Bank, Le Mars, Iowa 30				
IK IP	509	Gimbel Bros. "Watch Its Progress." (WIP), Philadelphia, Banna, 100				3
JAB JAD	360	Jackson's Radio Engineering Laboratories, 801 Austin St. Waca Taxas 100				
JAF JAG	3001	Muncle Press & Smith Elec. Co., Muncle, Ind. 10 Daily News. "The World's Greatest Country Daily." Norfolk, Neb. 250				
JAK	254	nev. Unitora L. White. "The Kadio Parson." Church of Christ. Greentown				
JAN	280 1	Indiana 30 Peorla Star Co. "The Grand View City of Illinois." Peoria, Ill. 100				
JAR		The Outlet Company. "The Southern Gateway to New England" Provi	_ 1			
JAS		Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, "World's Jolliest Aerial Station." Ditts				
JAX	12 11 11 11	burgh, Penna. 500 Union Trust Co. "The Wave from Lake Erie." Cleveland, Ohio. 500				
JAZ	26810	nicago Kadio Laboratory, 332 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago III				
JD JH	273	Wm. P. Boyer Co., 812 Thirteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.				
JY JZ	405 I 455 I	Radio Corp. of America, New York, N. Y. 500 Radio Corp. of America, 33 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y. 500				
KAA		I. F. Paar (Republican Times), 1444 E. 2nd Ave., Cedar Rapids, Iowa				

[Twenty-eight]



NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS .- "Nearly Every Station in the United States, Canada and Mexico"

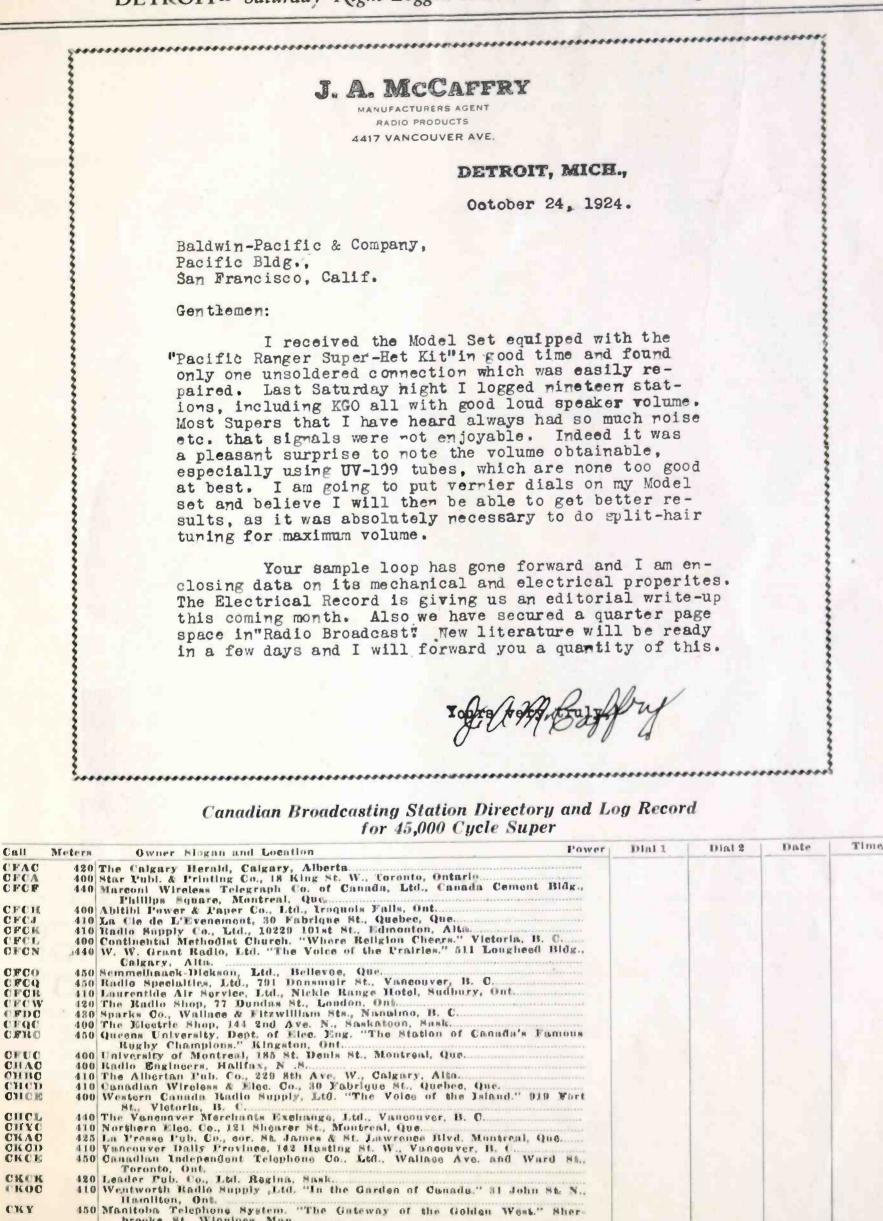
United States Broadcasting Station Directory and Log Record for 45,000 Cycle Super

all	Meters	Owner, Slogan and Location P	ower Dial 1	Dial 2	Date	Time
VKAP	360	Dutee W. Flint, Cranston, R. I.	200			
VKAQ		Radio Corp. of Porto Rico. "The Island of Enchantment." P. O. Box 868	,			
VKAR	000	San Juan, Porto Rico.				
VKAV		Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich Laconta Radio Club, Laconia, N. H.			10.0	
VKBF		Dutee Wilcox Flint, Cranston, R. I.				
VKY		WKY Radio Shop, Oklahoma City, Okla.				
LAG		Cutting & Washington Radio Corp., 18 W. Franklin St., Minneapolis, Minn				
LAH	234	Samuel Woodworth, 425 Brownell St., Syracuse, N. Y.	100			
VLAL	360	Naylor Elec. Co. "Oll Capital of the World." 24 W. 2nd, Tulsa, Okla	. 100			
LAP	286	W. V. Jordan, 306 W. Brokenridge St., Louisville, Ky.	20			
LAW	360	Police Dept. City of New York, New York, N. Y	. 500			
VLBL	278	Wis. Dept. of Markets. "Wisconsin, Land of Beautiful Lakes." (WLBL				
VLS	945	Whiting Hotel, Stevens Point, Wis-				
LW	423	Sears, Roebuck & Co., Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.	500			
MAC	261	Crosley Radio Corp, Cincinnati, Ohio. Clive Meredith, Fernwood St., Cazenovia, N. Y.	. 500	1	1	
MAF	360	Round Hills Radio Corp. "The Voice from Way Down East." So. Dart	. 200	and the second		
		mouth, Mass. 10	0-500	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1		
MAH	254	General Supply Co. "We Make a Hit." ((WMAH). 144 N. 13th St., Lin				
		coln, Nebr.	100			
MAK	360	Lockport Board of Commerce, Lockport, New York	500			
MAL	256	Trenton Hardware Co. "The Home of Good Music." Trenton, N. J.	. 50			
MAN	286	The First Baptist Church, Broad & Jefferson Ave., Columbus, Ohio				
MAP	246	Utility Battery Service, 665 Northampton St., Easton, Pa.	. 150			
MAQ	448	The Daily News, Hotel LaSalle, Chlcago, Ill.	. 500			
MAV	254	Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.	. 250			
MAW MAY		Wahpeton Elec. Co., 224 Dakota Ave., Wahpeton, N. Dak.	. 50			
WIALK	280	Kingshighway Presbyterian Church. "May Every Byway Hear Kingshigh				
MAZ	9.01	way." Kingshighway and Cabanne St., St. Louis, Mo.		1		
MC	500	Mercer University, Macon, Georgia Commercial Appeal. "Memphis Down in Dixle." 30 N. 2nd St., Memphis	. 100			
	000	Tennessee				1.0
MH	309	Ainsworth-Gates Radio Co. "The Station on the Hill." 605 Main Stree		1.1		
		Cincinnati, Ohio				
NAC	278	Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass	100			
NAD	360	University of Oklahoma, Normand, Okla.				
NAL	258	Omaha Central High School, 20th and Dodge Sts. Omaha. Nebr.	20	10.00		
NAP	275	Wittenberg College, Dept. of Physics, Springfield, Ohio.	. 100			
NAR	231	First Christian Church, Butler, Missouri	. 20			
INAT INAW	860	Lennig Bros. Co., 827 Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Penna.	250			
VNAW	360	Peninsula Radio Club, Fort Monroe, Va.	. 5			
VNYC	244	Dakota Radio & Apparatus Co., Inc., Wagner Block, Yankton, S. Dak. Dept. of Plant and Structures, 2510 Municipal Bidg., New York, N. Y.	100			
VOAC	2040	Page Organ Co., 404 N. Main St., Lima, Ohio		-		
VOAD	380	Friday Battery & Elec. Corp. Sigourney, Iowa				
VOAE	0.00	Midland College, Fremont, Nebr.	20	100		

United States Broadcasting Station Directory and Log Record for 45,000 Cycle Super

		Tor 45,000 Cycle Super				
Call	Motors	Owner, Slogan and Location Power	Dial 1	Dial 2	Date	Time
WOAF WOAI	360 385	Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Texas				
WOAN WOAR	860	Texns 500 Vaughan Conservatory of Music, Lawrenceburg, Tenn. 150 Henry P. Lundskow, "The Gateway to Wisconsin." Kenosha, Wis. 100				
WOAT	860	Boyd M. Hamp, 215 Market St., Wilmington, Delaware. 50 Penna. Nati, Guard, 2nd Battalion 112th Inf. PN. G., 6th and Parade Sts.				
WOAW		Woodmen of the World, 1315 Farnum St. "The Gateway to the East and				
WOAX		to the West." Omaha, Nebr				
WOC	484	New Jersey 500 Palmer School of Chiropractor. "In the State Where the Tall Corn Grows." Davenport, Iowa 500				
WOI	360 509	Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa				
WOQ WOR	405	Western Radio Co., Kausas City, Mo				
WOS WPAB		State Marketing Bureau, Capitol Bidg, "Watch Our State." (WOS). Jeffer- son City, Mo				1.1
WPAC WPAH	360	Donaldson Radio Co., 210 Tiger Bidg., Okmulgee, Okla				
WPAJ	268	paca, Wisconsin 500 Doolittle, Radio Corp. 39 Center St., New Haven, Conn. 10				
WPAK WPAL WPAM	283	North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak. 100 Avery & Loeb Elec. Co., 114 N. Third St., Columbus, Ohio. 100				
WPAP WPAQ	360	Auerbach & Guettel. Topeka, Kansas.100Theo D. Phillips, 222 Lexington Ave., Winchester, Ky.35General Sales & Engineering Co., Frostburg, Md.10				
WPAR WPAU	286	Ward Battery & Radio Co., 200 W. Main St., Beloit, Kans				
WPAZ	273	Dr. John R. Koch. "The Storehouse of the Nation." Capital and Warrier, Charleston, W. Va. 10				
WQAA WQAC	360 234	Horace A. Beale, Jr., Parksburg, Penna				
WQAE		Moore Radio News Station. "Among the Green Hills of Vermont." Spring- field, Vt. 50				
WQAF WQAM		Sandusky Register, 128 W. Water St., Sandusky, Ohlo 5 Electrical Equip. Co. "Most Southern Radiocasting Station in the U. S."				
WQAN	280	42 N. W. 4th St., Miami, Fla. Scranton Times. "The Voice of the Anthracite." 222 Spruce St., Scranton, 100				
WQA0 WQAQ		Pennsylvania 100 Calvary Baptist Church, 123 W. 57th St., New York City, N. Y. 100 Abilene Daily Reporter. "The Capital of West Téxas." Abilene, Texas. 100				
WQAS WQAV	266	Prince-Walter Co. "The Workshop of the World." Lowell, Mass	1.00			
WQAX	248	South Carolina 15 Radio Equipment Co., 120 W. Madison St., Peoria, III. 100	100			•
WRAD	e for	Calumet Baking Powder and Ralnbo Gardens. "Where Quality Justifies." (WQJ). 4810 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill				
WRAF	224	The Radio Club, Inc., 719 Michigan Ave., LaPorte, Ind				
WRAM	244	Croix Falls, Wisconsin	6.99			
WRAN WRAO	360	Black Hawk Elec. Co. "We Radiate All News." (WRAN). Waterloo, Iowa 10 St. Louis Radio Service Co., 5735 Bertmer Ave., St. Louis, Mo		1		
WRAV	238	Springs, Ohio 100 Avenue Radio Shop, Reading, Penna. 10				
WRAX WRAZ	268	Flexon's Garage, Gloucester City, N. J				
WRBC WRC	$\begin{array}{r} 278 \\ 469 \end{array}$	Immanuel Lutheran Church. "World Redeemed by Christ." Valparalso, Ind. 500 Radio Corp. of America, 3308 14th St., N. W. "The Voice of the Capital." Washington, D. C500				
WRK WRL	360	Doron Bros. Elec. Co. The Oldest Station in Existence." Hamilton, Ohio				
WRM	360	University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill				
WRW		Tarrytown Radio Research Laboratories. "Everything in Radio." Tarry- town, New York				
WSAC WSAD WSAH	261	Fosters, Jewelers, Dorrance & Weybosset Sts., Providence, R. I				
WSAI WSAJ	309	U. S. Playing Card Co., Cincinnati, Ohio				
WSAL WSAP	969	Franklin Elec. Co., Brookville, Ind. 50 Seventh Day Adventist Church, New York, N. Y. 250 Doughty & Welch Elec. Co., Fall River, Mass. 10				
WSAR WSAU WSAV	229	Camp Marienfeld, Chesham, N. H. 10 Clifford W. Vick Radio Construction Co., 1801 Carter Bldg., Houston, Texas 100				
WSAX WSAY	268	Chicago Radio Laboratory, Chicago, 111				
WSAZ WSB	490	Chase Elec. Shop. Pomeroy. Ohio				
WSK WSL WSOE	0 * 0	J. & M. Elec. Co., 26 Bank Pl., Utica, N. Y. School of Engineering and Wisconsin News. "In the Land of Sky Blue				
WSVL	0.00	Waters." 415 Marshall St., Milwaukee, Wis		-		
WTAB WTAC	OPE	Fall River Herald, Fall River, Mass. 100 Penna. Traffic Co., Washington St., Johnstown, Penna. 10 Carment Ferro, Belvidere, Ill. 10				
WTAH WTAJ	236	The Radio Shop, Inc. "The Sunrise Gateway of America." Portland, Me				
WTAL WTAM	390	Willard Storage Battery Co. "The Voice of the Storage Battery." 246 E.				
WTAP WTAQ	0 - 0	Cambridge Radio & Elec. Co., Cambridge, Ill				
WTAR	0.00	Folk, Virginia Chos E Erbstein R F D No. 6, Box 75, Elgin, Ill. 500				
WTAS WTAT WTAW	244	Edison Elec. Illuminating Co., 39 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 100 Agricultural & Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas. 50				
WTAX WTAY	0.0.4	Williams Hardware Co. "Tappa Kegga Nails." Streator, 11. 30 Oak Lauves Station "Something for Every Taste." Oak Park Arms Hotel,		1.1		1.1
WTG WWAD	0.0.0	Oak Park, Illinois	6 C			
WWAD WWAF WWI	236	Galvin Radio Sup. Co., 521 Market St., Camden, N. J				
WWJ WWL	P. 4. 64	Detroit News, Detroit, Mich				

DETROIT .-- "Saturday Night Logged Nineteen Stations Including KGO"



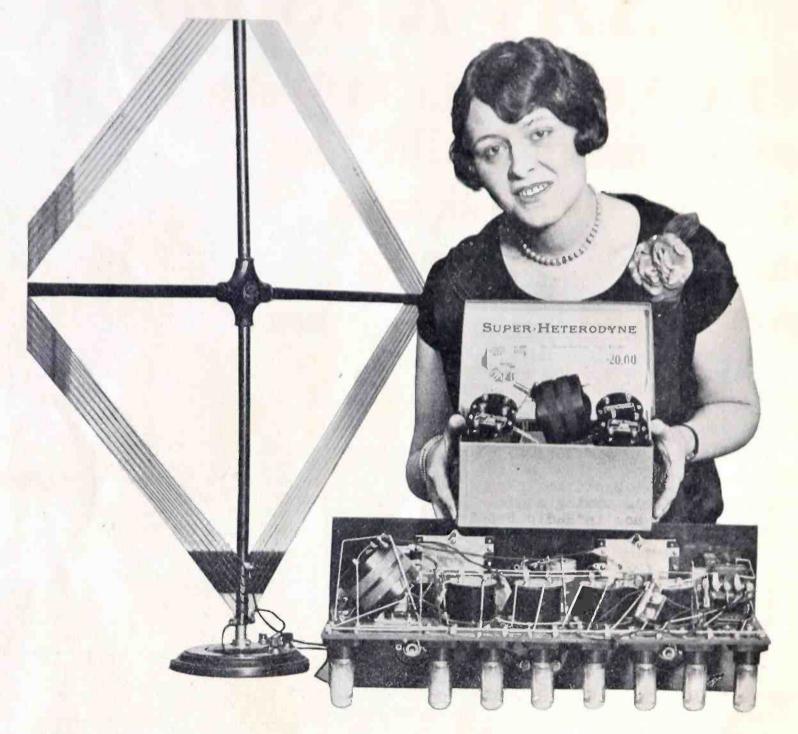
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