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RADIO'S LIVEST MAGAZINE

Special RADIO EXPERIMENTER Number

Radio-Craft

December
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See Page 334

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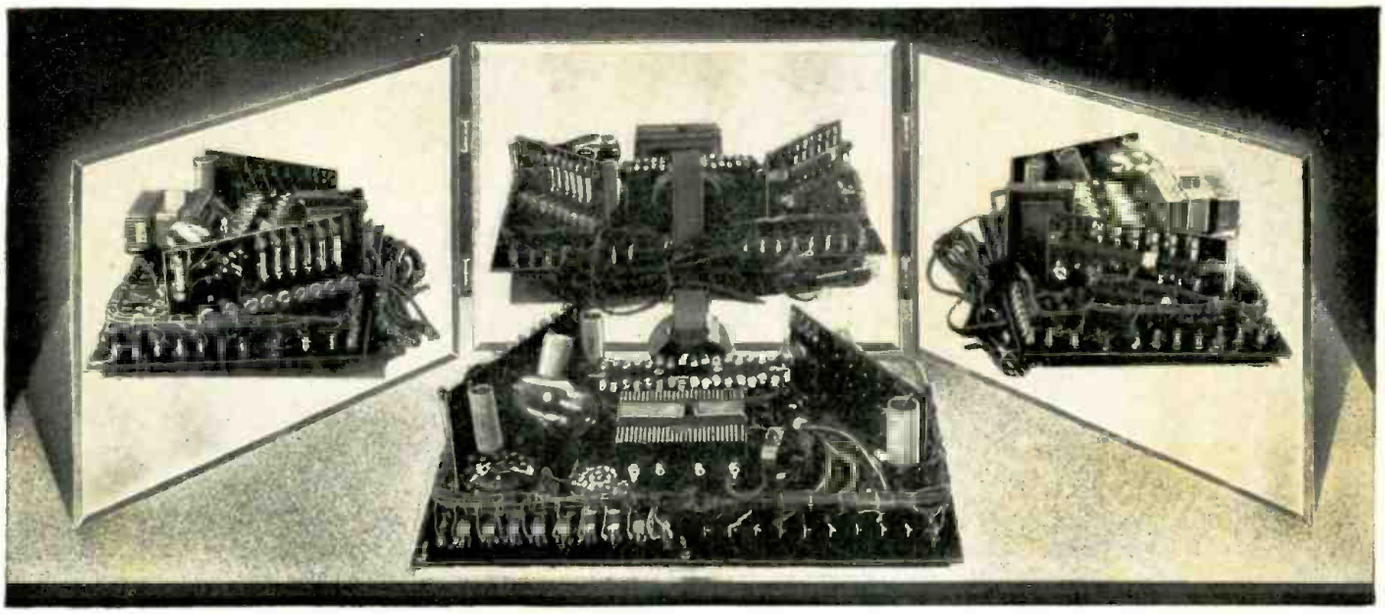

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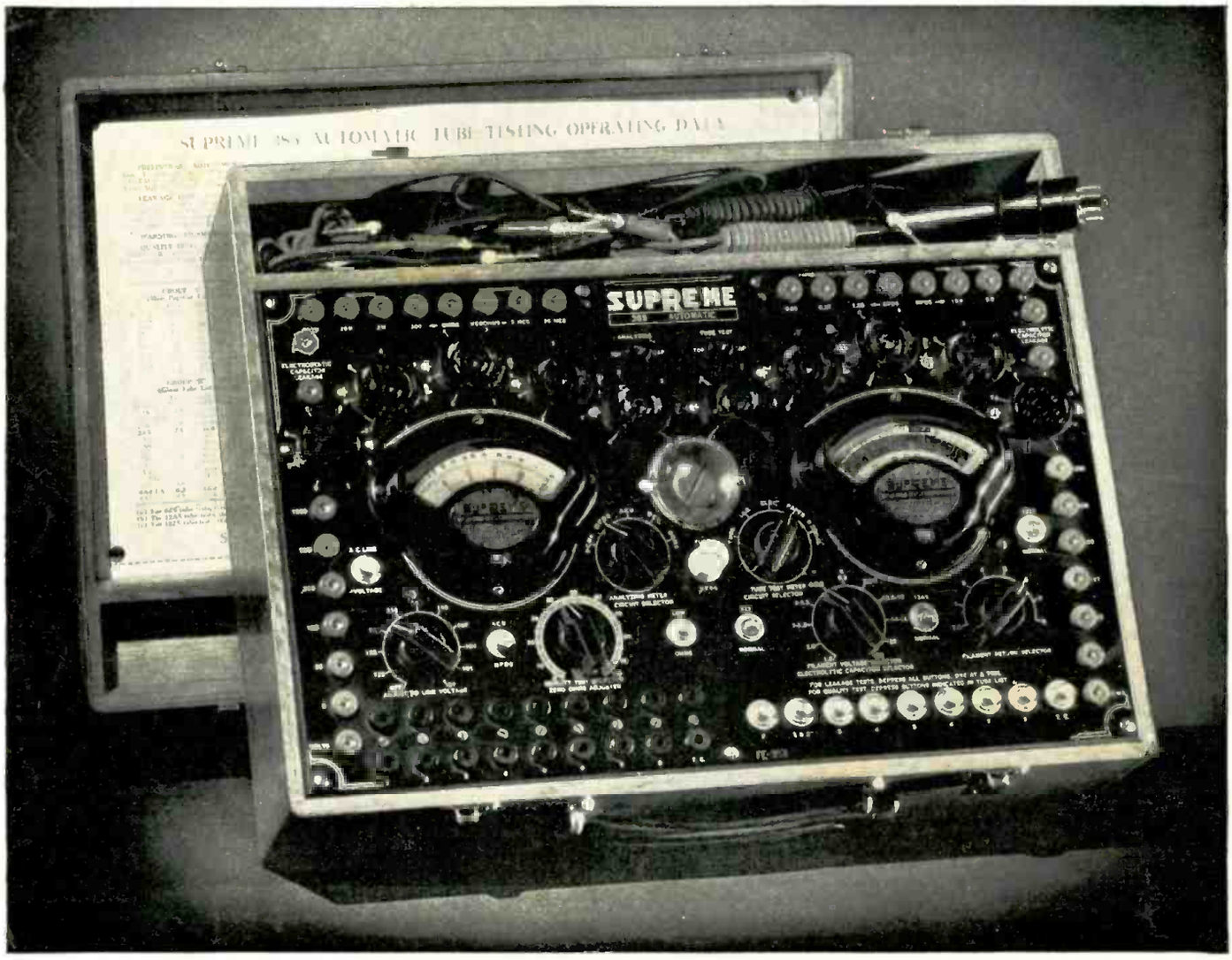

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Radio-Craft
FOR THE SERVICE MAN · DEALER · RADIOTRICIAN

CONTENTS—DEC., 1935, ISSUE

Volume VII Number 6

NEW SHORT-WAVE NUMBER

With the January, 1935 issue of *Radio-Craft* we introduced, as the first of a series of feature issues, a special SHORT-WAVE NUMBER in which more than two-dozen technical and non-technical developments were described. Again, one year later, we will present the *1936* feature SHORT-WAVE NUMBER of *Radio-Craft,* bringing the radio man up-to-date on short-wave technique.

Ultra-short-wave television, an automobile-type 5-meter transmitting and receiving station, all-wave radio sets, service data and procedure for all-wave receivers, and other interesting developments will be described in detail. The service articles and the practical construction data given in this *new series* issue, include not only short waves but also subjects in allied branches of radio.

This special SHORT-WAVE NUMBER of *Radio-Craft* is due on the newsstand *about the first of December*. Be sure that your newsdealer orders a copy for you.

RADIO-CRAFT is published monthly, on the first of the month preceding that of date; its subscription price is $2.50 per year. (In Canada and foreign countries, $3.00 a year to cover additional postage.) Entered at the post office at Mount Morris, Ill., as second-class matter under the act of March 3, 1879.

HUGO GERNSBACK, President I. S. MANHEIMER, Secretary

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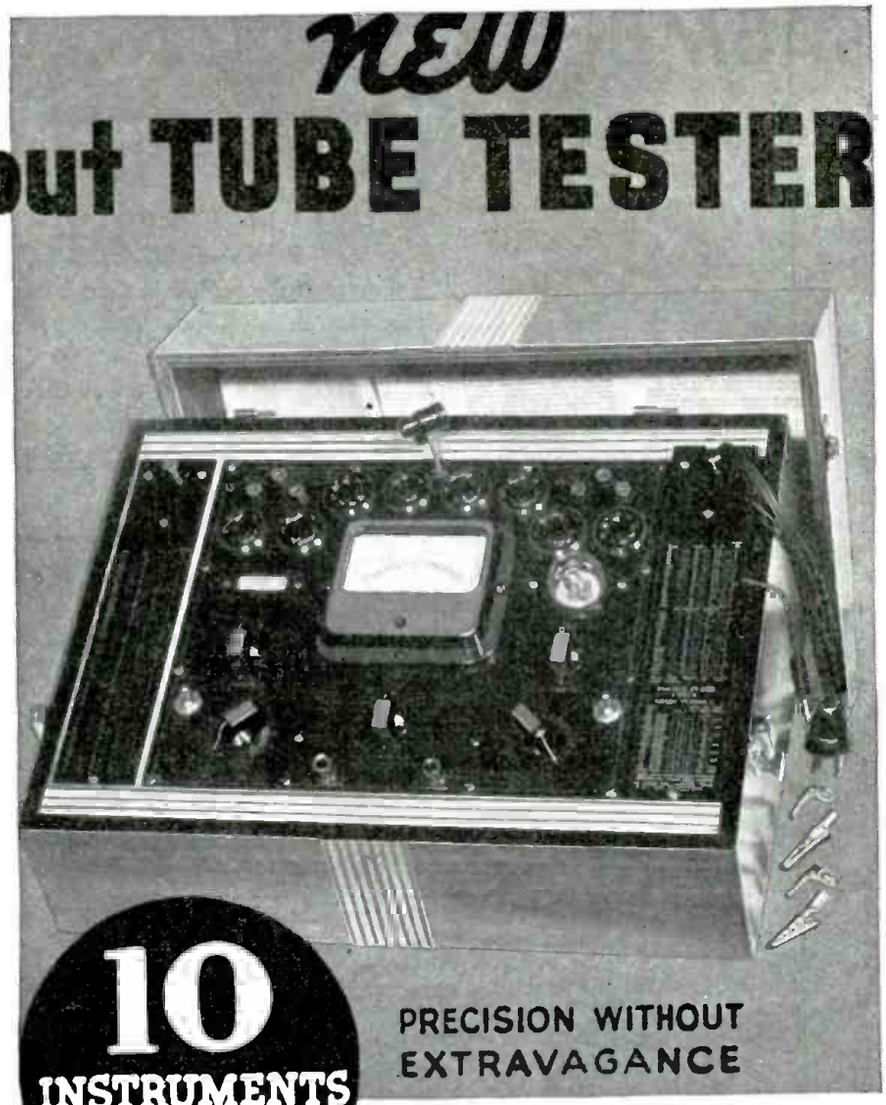
NEW Power Output TUBE TESTER



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Model 1501 Dealer's Net $46.67

THE NEW MULTI PURPOSE TUBE TESTER MODEL 1501—Radio service dealers have always wanted a tube tester that would test tubes under conditions approximating their use in a radio set. Here it is! Model 1501 combines in one unit ten instruments that are needed by radio servicemen in their daily work. Here are the ten instruments:

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2. Neon short test.
3. Separate Diode Tests.
4. Neon Paper Condenser Tests.
5. Electrolytic Condenser Leakage.
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7. Ohmmeter.
8. A. C. Voltmeter.
9. Decibel Meter.
10. Impedance Meter.

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Bring on your trick tubes that get by other testers—try them in TRIPLETT'S new Power Output Tester—see for yourself how this instrument can save you time in hunting for troubles and help you to sell more tubes. Each tube is measured by output test, that is, the tube is fully loaded and does not have an opportunity to reheal for an instantaneous test. It will definitely help you sell more tubes by finding more bad and weak ones.

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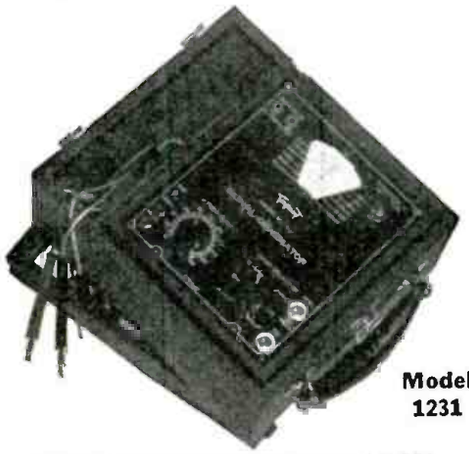

Model 1231

ALL WAVE DIRECT READING SIGNAL GENERATOR. All frequencies fundamentals, stabilized 100-30,000 KC. Jacks for 400 cycle audio note. Very accurate yet easy to operate. Model 1231 complete with batteries and two No. 30 tubes. Dealer net **$26.67**

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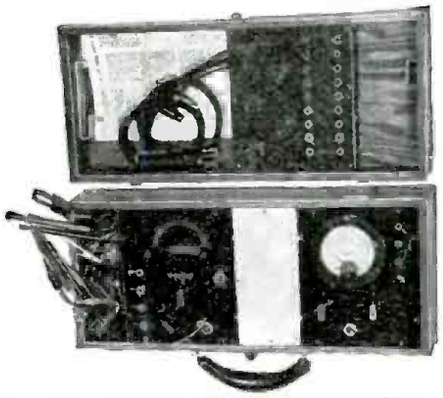

FREE POINT TEST SET Model 1181-A combines three essential units: No. 1125 Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter, 1151 All Wave Oscillator, 1166-A Free Point Auxiliary Set Tester—units can be purchased separately if desired. Dealer net price.... **$38.00**

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ECONOMICAL AMPLIFIER

RADIO-CRAFT, ORSMA *Department:*

The diagram, Fig. 1, shows the revamped circuit of an amplifier re-built from the parts in the A.F. section of an old Kennedy No. 26 set, which used 1-80, 2-45s, 4-24s, and 1-27. Only a few parts need be added, and the result is a high-quality unit.

The 2.5 V. heater winding was connected to the sockets which now feed the 2B6s, while the 2.5 V. filament winding supplies the type 57 and 56 tubes; both windings are underloaded. A 5Z3 replaces the old 80 rectifier.

Extra parts required for the 2B6 tubes are:

One 10 W., 300-ohm resistor;

Two 1 W., 8,000-ohm resistors;

Two large 7-pin sockets.

A large "universal" type output transformer is used to connect the original speaker voice coil, and also an additional A.C. dynamic voice coil.

All the grid leads are shielded, as are the 57 and 56 tubes, and the hum level is very low.

CLIFFORD COLLINS,
Highland, Ill.

A COMPLETE SHOP

RADIO-CRAFT, ORSMA *Department:*

Enclosed you will find a photograph of my service shop work bench. As you will see, the shop is equipped to service radio sets and also sound and talking picture equipment. I also made some theatre sound installations. At the left of the photograph you will see a regulation theatre sound turntable, and also a moving picture tube.

I hope this picture will be suitable for use in your magazine.

ALFRED L. LEPORE,
Providence, R.I.

The picture is certainly suitable, and we are pleased to be able to show members a shop equipped to handle theatre sound service work.

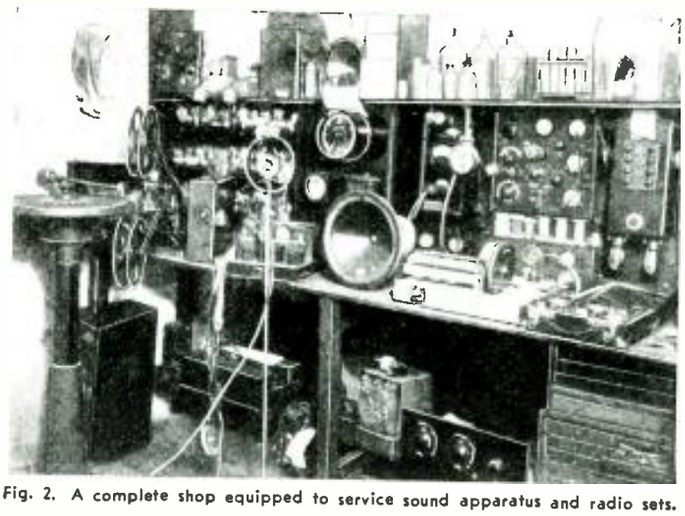

Fig. 2. A complete shop equipped to service sound apparatus and radio sets.

THEIR LOSS

RADIO-CRAFT, ORSMA *Department:*

In regard to my letter as published in a recent issue of *Radio-Craft*, will you please inform your Canadian readers that I cannot answer any more letters inquiring as to where one may obtain Canadian radio service data.

The reason is that I have received several letters in which my honorable fellow Canadian radio Service Men did not express themselves in the best of terms. In fact one of them wanted to know what kind of a racket it was, so dear Editor, they will have to find out for themselves.

ROBERT ROGERS,
Arundel, Quebec

It is to be regretted that some few always abuse a privilege, and so spoil an opportunity for the others.

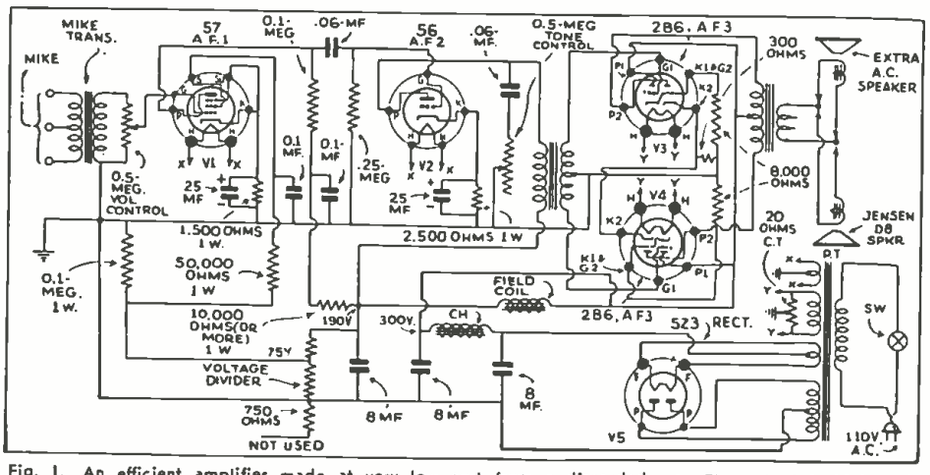

Fig. 1. An efficient amplifier made at very low cost from a discarded set. The output is high and quality is very good.

A PLEA

RADIO-CRAFT, ORSMA *Department:*

May I ask you to please send me two application blanks of the ORSMA.

Here is one thing I would like to ask you: For the protection of the radio service profession, is there anything the ORSMA could do to shut out the greenhorns who are just dabbling at this art and don't know a thing about it, yet are actually damaging the profession? What I mean is, to make this a branch

(Continued on page 356)

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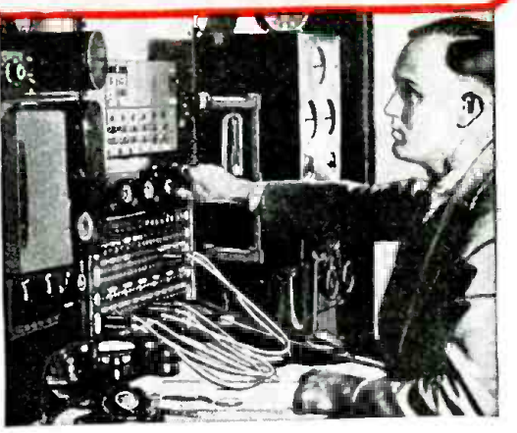

Many Radio Experts Make $30, $50, $75 a Week

Consider these facts—think of the good jobs they stand for. Over 20,000,000 Radio sets in use, over 600 broadcasting stations, over 40 manufacturers of Radio sets, over 2,000 manufacturers of parts, over 100 Police Departments Radio equipped, airplanes and airports Radio equipped. Thousands of ships touching every seaport of the world are Radio equipped. Over 35,000 stores selling sets and parts, over 2,000,000 autos Radio equipped. Loud speaker systems wherever people gather, indoors and outdoors. Commercial Radio stations dotting our coast lines. Radio a big industry—is growing bigger. A few hundred $30, $50, $75 a week jobs have grown to thousands in recent years.

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Contents of the 1935 Manual

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The pages on P.A. Installation will be helpful to Service Men and P.A. specialists. Such prominent features as class A and B amplifiers—single and dual channel systems—attenuators, and mixers—superpower stages—preamplifiers and other commercial devices for P.A. work are included.

ALL WAVE RECEIVERS
Information relative to short-wave receivers have found their way into the Manuals. For these standard manufactured sets, wherever possible, complete aligning details for all wave bands are included in addition to the service material listed for other sets.

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240 pages crowded with diagrams, service material and other essential data required for proper servicing of new auto-radio receivers. Included are diagrams of sets which appeared during 1934, and which were not included in the supplement to the first edition. Complete schematic diagrams, tuning layouts, voltage tabulations and servicing instructions are included for practically all sets. "Under-side" tube symbols are also included to facilitate the job of servicing the set.

Instructions are included with many sets telling how to suppress stubborn cases of ignition interference. This includes the newest "suppressor sets" and what to do when interference is encountered with this type of set.

Details on how to make the changes in "turret-top" cars are included. The different methods used by car makers and set manufacturers are listed with the individual circuits and service improvements.

The index contains the listing of sets which were published in the first edition, as well as the sets which appear in the new volume. This information helps the service Man to locate the circuit and details for any receiver that has been made.

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Editorial Offices: 99 Hudson St., New York, N.Y. HUGO GERNSBACK, Editor Vol. VII, No. 6, December, 1935

RADIO EXPERIMENTING

An Editorial by HUGO GERNSBACK

EVER since the days when radio was called wireless, experimentation has been a vastly important element in the development of radio as a whole, whether the experimenter pursued the art only as a hobby or whether he did so with a view to commercializing his experiments later on. The fact remains that radio experimentation in its various forms still is one of the really great hobbies—not only in the United States, but the world over.

I have often remarked that the best available figures show there are no less than 100,000 radio experimenters constantly engaged in this pursuit in the United States alone. This figure is based on consumer purchases of books, magazines, and radio apparatus. When it is realized that there are several radio mail order houses in this country which issue catalogs to the tune of 300,000 copies, several times a year, and that there are numerous other concerns which issue similar catalogs in editions of 50,000 to 75,000 copies, also several times a year, the figure of 100,000 experimenters does not seem excessive.

Also remember that radio has many ramifications today and that when we mention a "radio experimenter," we do not necessarily refer to the man who just builds and tinkers with radio sets. While this pastime also falls under the classification of radio experimenting, it is only a fraction of the experimentation done in this country today. "Radio" (and most applications that include the vacuum tube) is divided into a large number of classifications, in each of which continuous experimentation is going on.

Of course, *radio set building*, whether it is for broadcast purposes, for short waves, or for ultra-short waves, is an unending pursuit. This condition has been enhanced since the advent of the new metal tubes, which have stimulated set building of all types to a tremendous degree; so much so, that supply houses feel themselves hard pressed to supply the demand for such tubes.

Then, we have the *vacuum tube amplifier* with its thousands of uses, and here alone is a big field for the experimenter. This field today is continuously expanding. Experimenters are always building special amplifiers for special purposes, sometimes just as a hobby and sometimes for profit.

Radio recording, still considered in its infancy, is another branch of radio that has many adherents. There are actually thousands who record the feature programs which are broadcast daily. Additional thousands have recently sprung up who, for verification purposes, record short-wave broadcasts from distant lands and carefully preserve such records.

Electronics is yet another, especially interesting field for the experimenter, these days, simply because so much can be done in it. By means of photoelectric tubes any number of experiments can be made, many of which are not only startling but are often instructive, and it may be said that the surface, as yet, has not been scratched when it comes to experimentation in this particular branch of radio. Equipment is being turned out at lower prices than ever before, and no well-equipped radio laboratory can be imagined these days, without its quota of "PE." (photoelectric) cells.

Then, of course, we have the great host (close to 50,000) of *radio amateurs*, most of whom are experimenters—one way or another. At the present time, a large percentage of radio amateurs pursue their experiments by supplementing their code equipment with "phone." In addition to this, the radio amateurs are now turning in increasing numbers to the 5-meter band and even to higher frequencies. Every amateur worth his salt has, or is trying to build a 5-meter transceiver, by which two-way communication can be held, sometimes over great distances. In addition to this, amateurs are doing a tremendous amount of experimentation and research work with the so-called ultra-short or, (as it is sometimes called) "decimeter" waves. This, also, is practically a virgin field for the experimenter; and one which is coming more and more into use every day.

The serious experimenter also devotes a good deal of time these days in *radio telemechanics*, that branch of radio whereby mechanical objects can be controlled at a distance. Of late, many experimenters, among whom are a good many Service Men, have built radio "robots" which are able to move their arms and legs and do a variety of other surprising tricks—all through radio means. These robots are always a matter of tremendous curiosity to the public and wherever one of them is demonstrated it is found necessary to call the police reserves in order to clear the streets, particularly where it is exhibited at the entrance to a store!

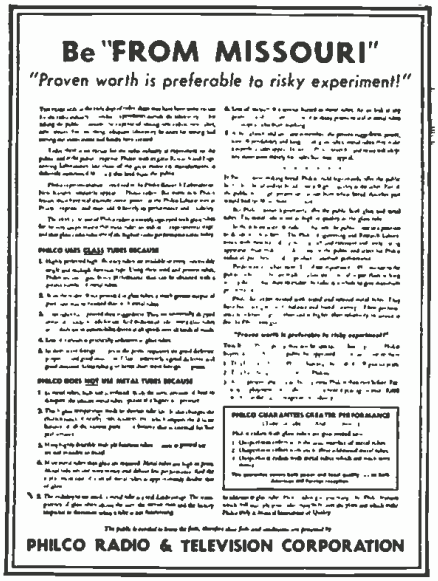
While *television* at the present time does not have much to offer to the experimenter, nevertheless there are always a goodly number of television experimenters who are experimenting with new equipment and new instrumentalities, which bring us closer to the solution of the problem. As soon as television images are broadcast, the television experimenters of the country will begin to multiply, and thousands of television experimenters will spring up overnight to try pet circuits and equipment.

Even the *Service Man*, believe it or not, is an ardent experimenter. He, perhaps more than others, from the letters which continually reach us, seems, at the present time to be in the vanguard of experimenters. As the Service Man usually has a good foundation in radio, he dabbles in many different branches of the art. Thus, for instance, he is never satisfied with the testing equipment which he owns, but is forever designing or inventing new test equipment for a particular service.

In the field of *radio therapeutics*, where short waves are used to cure diseases, there is a great deal of experimental work going on. Usually we find a group of experimenters allied, such as a physician in conjunction with a radio technician, in order to find ways and means to lighten the sufferings of humanity. Such an alliance is important because most medical men know little of radio and radio men know little of medicine. Jointly, a good deal of progress can be made by such experimenters and much good work is being done.

Then, of course, we have the tremendously alluring *radio treasure-finding* branch. This, at the present time, seems to be one of the most interesting fields if the number of letters reaching us is an index. Literally hundreds of new types of equipment are being worked out by experimenters, not only in attempts to locate buried treasure but for many, more practical purposes, such as locating pipes, electric conduits, etc. This particular branch of radio promises rich rewards to experimenters during the next few years.

THE RADIO MONTH


Be "FROM MISSOURI"

"Proven worth is preferable to risky experiment!"

PHILCO RADIO & TELEVISION CORPORATION

A greatly reduced reproduction from the New York Times ad. of Philco's accusations.

ONCE AGAIN PHILCO SPEAKS

THE raging battle over the new metal tubes which Philco started several months ago (see *Radio-Craft*, July, 1935, page 6) runs merrily on!

Once again, last month, just before the opening of the Electric and Radio Exposition in New York, Philco invested $4,500.00 in a full-page ad. in the New York Times to blast G.E.'s pride and joy! This ad which tells in great detail (see page 377 of this issue for complete listing of the contents of this ad.) why Philco does not use metal tubes in their sets, takes G.E. to task for "asking the public to assume the expense of testing new radios, tubes and circuits."

Philco sums up their charges with a "guarantee" in which they state that their sets using glass tubes will give greater performance (tube for tube . . . and even more!) than sets using the metal variety. Their summary states that their sets will:

1. Outperform radios with the same number of metal tubes.

2. Outperform radios with one to three additional metal tubes.

3. Outperform radios with metal tubes which cost much more money.

G. E., on their part, maintained a dignified silence—continuing to advertise their metal tubes and, in fact outdid themselves in the display of metal tubes in the sets of many of the well-known manufacturers, including their own.

In the G.E. camp, opinion seems to lean toward a vote of thanks to Philco for the fine publicity they gave to metal tubes, on the grounds—we understand from one reliable source—that the metal tubes *do* all the things Philco says they *don't!*

DIXIE HERO CITED FOR RESCUE AID

A FINE bit of radio heroism was displayed last month by a passenger on the liner Dixie, when she was grounded on a Florida reef during a recent tropical hurricane.

The passenger, Henry J. Treger, an NBC engineer, with a member of the ship's crew, climbed the stack in spite of the 130 mile wind to rig up a temporary aerial, so that communication with the rest of the world could be restored.

The Chamber of Commerce of Plainfield, N.J., Mr. Treger's home town, conferred a "citation of civic honor as a distinguished citizen" upon him, upon his return home after the harrowing experience.

RADIO MARKS END OF "CENTURY PROGRESS"

RADIO, which played such an important part in the famous Century of Progress exposition in Chicago, was called upon once more, at the destruction of the east tower of the "Sky Ride," the last major structure remaining erect, last month.

The 300-ft. steel structure was equipped with a microphone and connected to a nation-wide hookup of stations so that the weird "cries" of the straining metal and the roar of the burning "thermit" that melted the steel bases might be heard over the entire country!

While this news event interested many thousands of radio listeners, as well as those who were present, it has another significance that will only be known to the engineer. The use of electronic means, to record and hear the shearing of rivets and the twisting of massive steel girders opens up a new field for experiment in the advancement of structural design. Much may be learned by such sounds, heard "close up."

The east tower of the Sky Ride at the demolished Century of Progress Exposition.

EUROPEAN BROADCASTERS GO COMMERCIAL

THE European plan vs. the American plan of broadcasting; that is, the question of government vs. private operation, reached a new stage in its development, last month, with the announcement that a chain of European stations—"Radiodiffusion Européenne" had opened an office in New York to solicit the sale of time on the "Chaine Rouge" and the "Chaine Bleue" which cover France, Italy and Spain.

This change in the plan of operation of European stations, and the banding together in networks, similar to the stations in the U.S. is a distinct change from the previous situation across the "big pond." Previously, only a few stations, notably Radio Luxembourg, had operated on a commercial basis.

AMATEURS MAINTAIN COMMUNICATION THROUGH GALE

IN the gale last month, which took such a heavy toll of lives in Florida, amateur radio played an important part in keeping the stricken areas in touch with the outside world.

Two hams, particularly, Messrs. F. E. Bassett, Jr., and F. P. Duckett operated station W4AKI with such success that for a time, practically the entire contact with the outside was routed through them! During the 62 hours of the emergency period, before land lines were restored, 160 messages were sent.

In commenting on their work in a letter to *Radio-Craft*, Mr. Bassett said: "The success of operations was due to the fact that amateurs from Florida to Maine stood by and helped to clear the air for us."

Amateur station W4AKI operated during the Hurricane in Florida last month.

IN REVIEW

Radio is now such a vast and diversified art it becomes necessary to make a general survey of important monthly developments. RADIO-CRAFT analyzes these developments and presents a review of those items which interest all.

NEWSPAPER–RADIO FIGHT CONTINUES

THE controversy which started some months ago, between the newspaper interests and those radio stations which broadcast news reports reached a climax, last month, with some new accusations by the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

It was pointed out that the "mortality" among broadcast advertisers with relation to the renewal of radio advertising contracts is unusually high. The highlight of ANPA's survey follows:

"Of the 635 advertisers who bought time on the air for some period between 1929 and 1933, inclusive, 448—or 70.6 per cent—had dropped radio in 1934."

In answer to the above charges, CBS claims that 80 per cent of its present clientele is on a renewal basis; NBC is said to be about the same, if not higher!

And to top off the inconsistencies of the ANPA claims, the Scripps-Howard newspaper alliance filed application for broadcast facilities in Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo, preparatory to seeking broadcast affiliations in the 24 cities in which it publishes papers!

PRESIDENT TALKS OVER LIGHT BEAM!

THE "talking light beam" which G. E. has been playing with for the past few months stepped out of the class of laboratory novelties into the ligitimate field of communications, last month, when President Roosevelt talked from the top of Whiteface Mountain to the Lake Placid airport (N.Y.), a distance of 6 or 7 miles!

In this method of communication, a powerful searchlight is modulated by the voice frequencies. (See *Radio-Craft*, Sept., 1934)

The talking light beam which was used by President Roosevelt, on the top of Whiteface Mountain.

N.Y. NOISE CRUSADE CONSIDERS RADIO

IN SETTING up a definite schedule for abating the noise which is annoying the honorable Mayor of New York City, technicians have labored hard.

Among the many sources of "noise," radio was not omitted and it is interesting to note that in the report of the committee, last month, it was mentioned that radio sets which "can be heard by neighbors are not now permitted under police regulations between 11 o'clock at night and 7 a.m." (Hear the headphone brigade cheer!)

It was stated that the charivari of apartment house sets was "the most cruel and unusual of city noises."

ARMY "WILD ON RADIO"

AT THE end of the field manoeuvres of the U.S. Army in upper New York State, last month, General Fox Conner, commander of the First Corps, made some caustic comments.

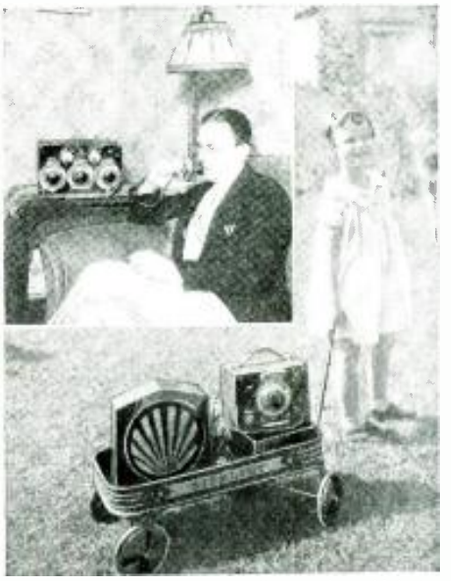
In part, the General stated—

"Personally, I think we've gone perfectly wild on the subject of radio. We're spending an awful lot of money on radio, I think it should be cut out and spent on laboratory work for developing telephony and other forms of communication."

Citing the "jamming" of allied radio signals by the Germans during the war and its vulnerability today to interference, General Conner insisted that "we've got to have the telephone; we've got to have the telephone service; we've got to spend our money on that and we're not doing it."

Our own humble opinion regarding the General's comments is that he does not realize that there are such things as ultra-high frequencies—and that radio has advanced since the World War!

This tank was directed by radio in the recent maneuvres—note the aerial.



Jean Darlington with her radio set by which her daddy (upper left) calls her from play.

ENGINEER CALLS DAUGHTER FROM PLAY BY RADIO

ONE of those odd uses for radio communication which are forever cropping up came to light last month in the form of a radio device for calling a small girl from play in a neighboring playground, devised by her engineer father.

Like Mary with her lamb, no matter where little Jean Darlington wanders, the radio is sure to go. She trails it behind her in a small cart. When daddy Darlington desires to call her from play, he puts through a call with his amateur transmitter. The receiver is permanently tuned to his station and is in constant operation. Being an obedient little girl, she returns home.

HARLEM RADIO SETS GO DEAD–BAFFLING EXPERTS

A DRAMATIC little playlet was enacted one day last month, in the Harlem section of "Bagdad on the Hudson."

Act one: a domestic scene in any one of a number of apartments—the dramatic emphasis is on the home and fireside angle with family group clustered about the radio, listening to a favorite program.

Suddenly the radio stops and there is a frantic turning of the dial, followed by a hurried call to the local Service Man—who is obviously baffled by the silence of the set!

Act two: Harlem court, next morning

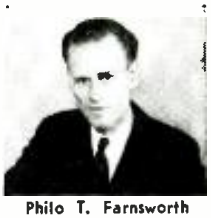
(Continued on page 356)

WHAT PROMINENT RADIO MEN SAY ABOUT THE HOME LABORATORY

There is, perhaps no better way to determine the value of home labs. than from well-known men who used them.

A picture of Lee DeForest taken in 1907.

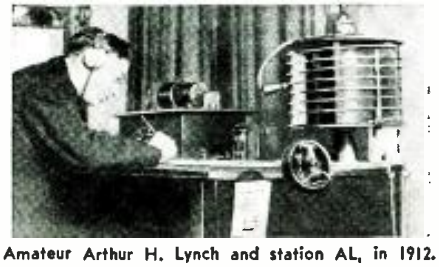
Hiram Percy Maxim



Philo T. Farnsworth

McMurdo Silver with an early all-wave receiver.

M. B. Sleeper working in his lab. in 1925.



Amateur Arthur H. Lynch and station AL, in 1912.

John V. L. Hogan, experimenting, in 1920.

THE FOLLOWING interesting views on the importance of the home laboratory are presented by radio men who have distinguished themselves by achievements that constitute the very foundation of radio in all its phases.

LEE DE FOREST*

The history of invention is replete with instances where the germ of an important idea or discovery originated in the home laboratory. I dare say that most of the world's greatest industrial developments primarily originated there rather than in the shop, the school, or the professional laboratory.

The steaming tea-kettle on the hearth of Watts, the kitchen stove of

(*Continued on page* 358)

HIRAM PERCY MAXIM*

A home experimental laboratory, and its consistent use, is an insurance policy that almost guarantees a good job in later business life. I say this after 22 years' experience as President of The American Radio Relay League, during which time I have seen thousands of young men secure good positions because of the experience gained in their home experimental laboratories.

*(Pres., The American Radio Relay League)

PHILO T. FARNSWORTH*

It has always seemed rather a pity to me that the amateur experimenter is always forced to new frontiers once the field he has been exploring becomes useful commercially. Since it appears likely that the same thing will happen in the amateur 5-meter band, it would only seem fair that the "hams" be given an opportunity to help pioneer television.

It is my belief that it is technically feasible for radio experimenters to build their own television receivers, and to this end I intend to publish sufficient technical information to permit at least the best qualified radio amateurs to construct their own television receivers. This information will be released as soon as a few television broadcasting stations are operating on consistent experimental schedules.

The cost of parts for such television receivers will be somewhere in the range of from $50 to $100. We expect that by opening the television art to the amateur experimenter, television will progress much more rapidly towards a commercial service.

*(Vice-Pres., in Charge Research, Farnsworth Television, Inc.)

McMURDO SILVER*

The best evidence of the importance of radio and electrical experimentation at home is the large number of important developments and inventions which have come from such laboratories—developments which even in as complicated and precise an art as radio are still substantially as frequent as the developments that come from the larger and completely equipped research laboratories.

As a source of training, as well as of potential invention the importance of home experiment cannot be too greatly emphasized.

*(McMurdo Silver Corp.)

MILTON B. SLEEPER*

One of the most valuable things about the home workshop for any young man is that it gives him an opportunity to find out in his spare time if he is really interested in making a life work of experimental engineering or research work. In this way he can determine if his interest is just as a hobby or if it is as a vocation to which he will want to devote his life's work.

(*Continued on page* 360)

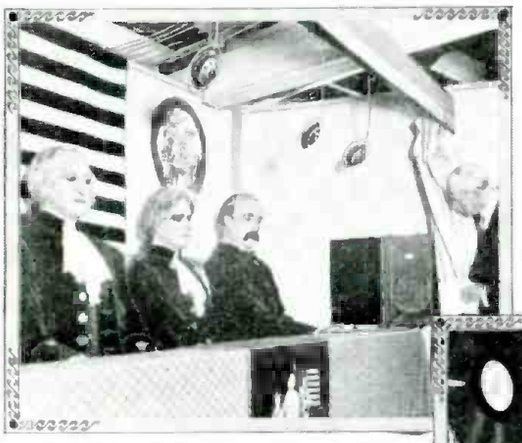
*(Pilot Radio Corp.)

R. H. Ranger testing an electric chime, in 1934.

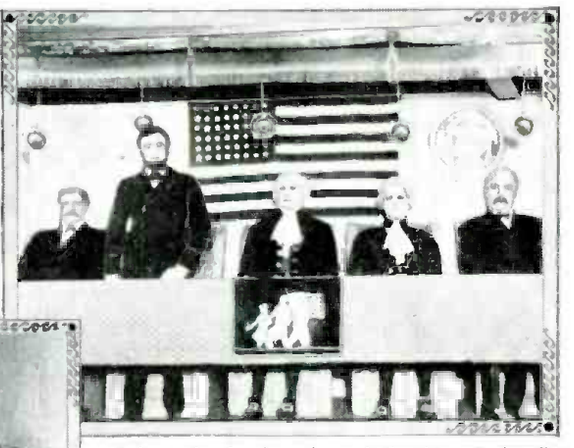
Wm. Dubilier with an early tube transmitter.

RADIO PICTORIAL

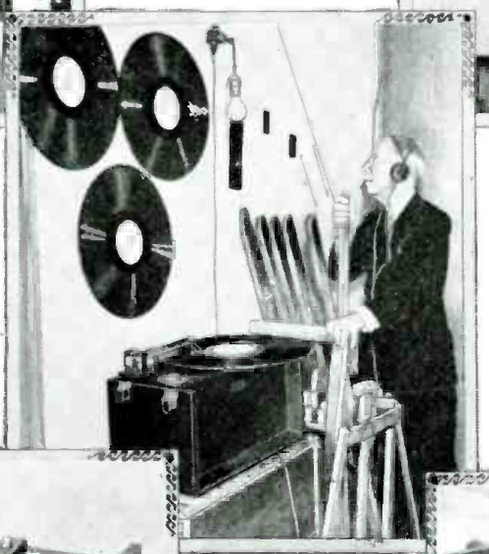
Read about "reincarnated voices"; and Berlin's method of eliminating "ech°" in P.A.



THE PRESIDENTS "TALK!" A historical sketch and educational exhibit has been recently set up, which is historically correct in every detail, even to the speakers' voices. At left, Charles W. Clark shows the concealed reproducer which gives the life-like figures their "voice." The overhead microphones are dummies. Right, "Lincoln" has arisen to give a part of one of his famous addresses.

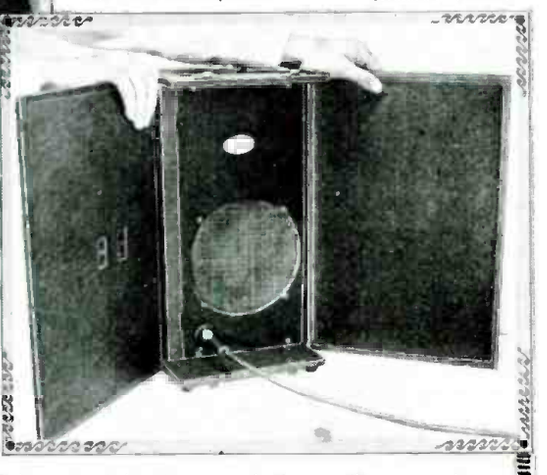


Center, Mr. Clark at the levers which control the movements of the figures. The action is observed through the slits in the wall. The reproducing machine, developed by Arthur C. Ansley, is in the foreground. Below, we see a close-up of this unit, showing the amplifier chassis. A new circuit has been utilized to enable the use of type 48 tubes in an A.C.-D.C. circuit. This is claimed to be one of the finest universal-current amplifiers yet brought out. Screwdriver adjustment of the hum-balancing circuit is being made in this view of the "dynaphone."



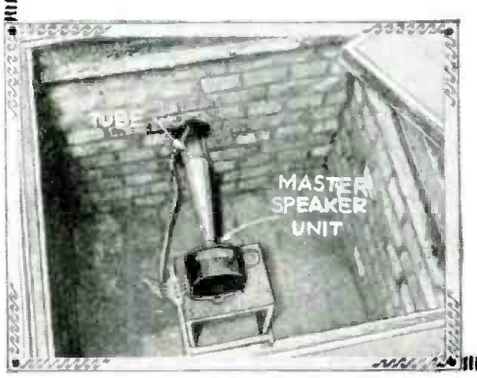
Below, the loudspeaker of the historical talking sketch. The equipment necessarily had to be made portable since the exhibit is moved from city to city for display. Therefore, this speaker unit and the amplifying unit pictured opposite are made to fit together compactly into one convenient "package." Since the cabinet had to be made as compact as possible, more baffle area was needed for the speaker. This was provided for by making the sides of the speaker cabinet large enough so that they may be used for additional baffle area; they can be swung around to change the response as desirec. A tone control is available on this system, as well as a jack for the use of a microphone. (Halbran Photos)

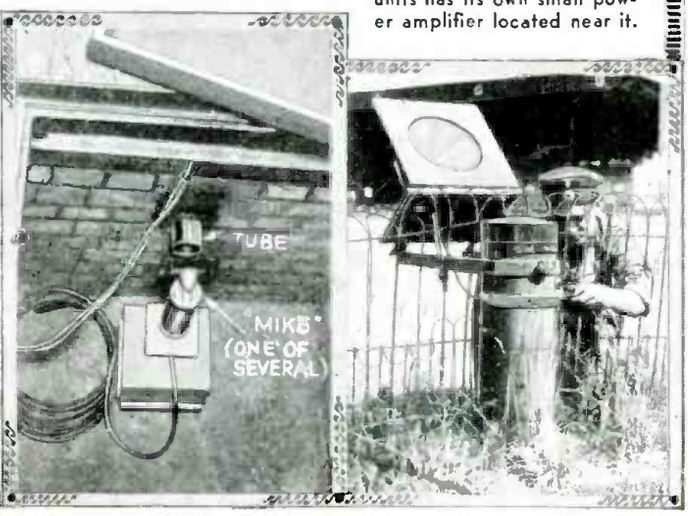
The auxiliary microphone shown directly below, in its own pit, is connected to a small amplifier and its own individual speaker. The airline distance from the main speaker to the auxiliary ones is carefully checked and the pipeline made the same length. The listeners at a distance from the speaker hear the voice arrive with the same time delay as they would if no P.A. equipment were used.



Below at right, is one of the auxiliary speakers mounted in front of the tribune. Each of these units has its own small power amplifier located near it.

IMPROVED PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM FOR LARGE ASSEMBLIES. Large audiences covered by public address and reenforcement systems are often disturbed by the echo effects, caused by the difference in velocity between sound in air and electrical impulses in conductors. This problem has been solved at the great Post stadium in Berlin, Germany, by the use of a system of pipelines for the transmission of the sound impulses, in place of the more rapid electrical transmission method. Below, we see the "master speaker," installed in the center of the stadium. The sound impulses are sent from here over pipes to microphones on the outskirts of the stadium. There they are amplified by small, individual amplifiers. One of these secondary microphones in its pit is shown at the right. Special means have to be taken to insure natural tone, and to this end tuned resonators are used in the pipelines which boost the desired frequencies. The sound velocity in the pipeline and in the air is made equal by special design of the lines. This is an important development in sound reenforcement.





INTERNATIONAL RADIO REVIEW

RADIO-CRAFT receives hundreds of magazines from all parts of the world. Since the cost of subscribing to each of these would be prohibitive for most radio men, we have arranged with technical translators to prepare reviews for our readers.

A CALIBRATED A.F. GENERATOR

WHILE the radio experimenter has no difficulty in making an audio oscillator from any of the numerous descriptions which have been presented in magazines, there are cases where calibration of the oscillator is essential for certain experiments. For example, if the frequency response of an A.F. amplifier is to be checked, a calibrated signal generator must be used.

A recent issue of *Wireless World* contained a description of a generator which should be of interest to the radio man who has need for such a unit.

As shown in the photo, Fig. A and circuit Fig. 1, the generator consists of a motor equipped with two soft-iron discs. One disc contains 40 holes drilled equi-distant around the edge. This is mounted between the poles of a U-shaped magnet on which is a coil of fine wire.

The second disc is pentagon-shaped, also made of soft iron and mounted between the pole pieces of an ordinary phone unit, so that the points of the pentagon come between the poles, but the flat edges are above the level of the phone unit. On the outer face of this disc is a white radius line, the rest of the disc being painted black. A neon tube is mounted adjacent to the disc and is connected to a 50-cycle supply line (in the U.S. it would be connected to the 60-cycle line and a hexagonal disc would be used in place of the pentagon). The purpose of this white line and neon tube is to form a stroboscope for controlling the speed of the motor. A rheostat is provided for this control.

If the motor is revolving at 100 revolutions a second, the 40-hole disc is cutting the field of the magnet 4,000 times and the coil will have a 4,000-cycle note (current) induced in it. At the same time, the pentagonal disc will generate a 500-cycle tone. The frequencies generated are given by the simple formula, n x 100/1, where n= number of holes or points on the disc, and 1=the stationary lines seen on the stroboscope.

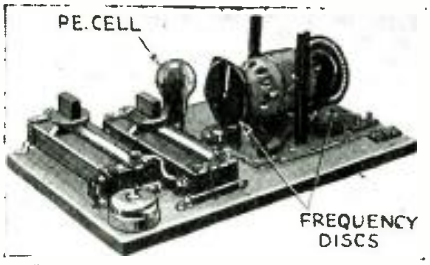


Fig. A. The experimenter's A.F. generator.

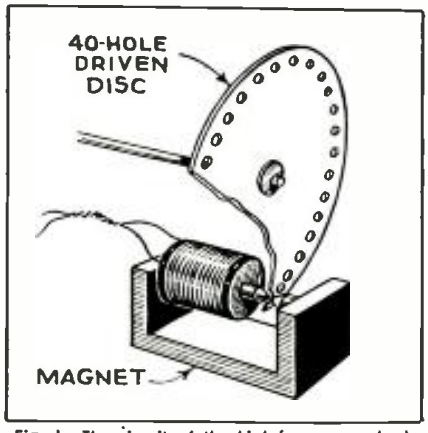


Fig. I. The circuit of the high-frequency wheel.

Fig. B, above. A rectifier for auto sets.

Fig. D, below. A novel service oscillator.

AN ITALIAN REPLACEMENT VIBRATOR-"B"

AUTO RADIO has now developed in Europe to a point where vibrator-type inverters are in demand for *replacement* purposes! As we pointed out some months ago on this page, auto-radio sets in Europe were far behind the state of development in the U.S.

However, their battery sets have now been replaced with power-operated models, using the same type of vibrator-inverter employed so extensively, here.

The particular vibrator shown, although it appeared in *Radio Industria*, a magazine published in Milan, Italy, is of German origin.

A HANDY PHONO. ATTACHMENT

THE MAGAZINE *Radio Revista*, a Buenos Aires radio publication, recently ran the illustration shown in Fig. C.

This is a phonograph attachment to be added to existing sets of the table type. The unit forms a base for the set, improving its appearance and facilitating tuning by providing a rest for the hand.

The experimenter who wishes to try his hand at duplicating this handy attachment will have no difficulty, if the shape of the phono. cabinet shown, is followed.

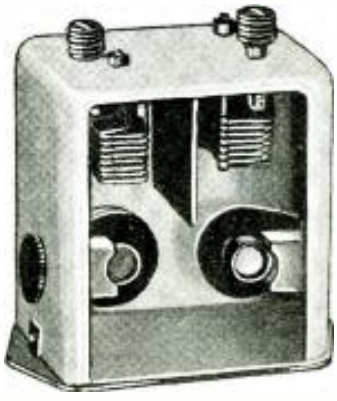
AN AUSTRALIAN SIGNAL GENERATOR

AN AUSTRALIAN idea of how a service oscillator should be made is shown in Fig. D. The unit is completely portable and is housed in a neat case provided with a carrying handle.

The oscillator is modulated by a vacuum-tube modu- (*Continued on page* 357)

Fig. C. A phono. attachment for table sets.

Fig. E. A new and unusual I.F. transformer.



AWARDS IN THE CONTEST

FIRST PRIZE.....$10.00
SECOND PRIZE..... 5.00
THIRD PRIZE..... 5.00
Honorable Mention

USEFUL CIRCUIT IDEAS

Experimenters: Here is your Opportunity to win a prize for your pet circuit idea, if it is new, novel and useful.

FIRST PRIZE—$10.00

REGENERATION CONTROL. A screen-grid or pentode detector must have the proper voltage on the screen, in order to maintain high sensitivity. With some regeneration schemes, the screen-grid voltage is varied, with the result that the screen-grid is run 'way below the proper point, even though regeneration is secured. The circuit shown in Fig. 1 enables proper voltage to be used in the electron-coupled circuit, yet smooth, perfect regeneration is possible. The screen-grid can be set at the optimum value, and perfect set operation secured.

WM. WALLACE,
Mimico, Ont., Can.

SECOND PRIZE—$5.00

TUBE TESTER. This tester is designed particularly for the rural Service Man, or anyone who must test tubes without the use of power from the light lines. It will test the most widely-used battery tubes. The equipment may be assembled in a small box, and small-size batteries may be included, if desired, to make the unit entirely self-contained. Socket No. 1 is for 01A, 01AA, 71A, 30, and 31 tubes. Socket No. 2 takes the 32 and 34s, while Socket No. 3 is used for 33s. The tester should be calibrated with new, good tubes. All tubes are tested first with switch Sw. 1 closed and Sw. 2 open. A good tube will show a fluctuation upon opening and closing Sw. 1. The screen-grids are tested the same way—but by opening and closing Sw. 2.

FLOYD M. GLASS

THIRD PRIZE—$5.00

CONDENSER TESTER. This novel circuit will test condensers as low as 50 mmf. Enough plate voltage is used on V2 to cause the meter to swing to maximum with no voltage applied to V1. The latter tube acts as a rectifier, and when A.C. is applied to it, a varying voltage will be applied in turn to the grid of V2. This voltage will vary in accordance with the size of the condenser being tested. By closing the switch, resistance or A.C. volts may be read at the proper binding posts. Inductance can also be measured. Calibration is made by comparison with known values.

ARTHUR ZAGON

HONORABLE MENTION

AUTOMATIC LIGHTNING PROTECTOR. A set is often damaged by a heavy charge picked up in a long antenna, even though the lightning strikes a good distance away. The relay shown in Fig. 5 automatically disconnects the aerial and ground from the set, when it is not in use, and grounds the antenna directly. It may be operated from any circuit in the set where the power for the relay can be obtained.

NELSON STOVER

HONORABLE MENTION

POWER DETECTOR. This system is very valuable where higher fidelity is wanted, with comparatively low audio power output. The parts should be of the highest quality possible. With 250 V. for the plate supply, the audio output is around 1 W. The grid leak may need a little experimenting with, and as a rule the lower in value it is, the better the high-note response will be. See Fig. 6.

ROBERT C. POTTER

HONORABLE MENTION

TUBE PROTECTION. A scheme to protect tube filaments from accidental overload of any kind is shown in Fig. 7. The S.P.D.T. switch should be mounted on the bench so that any set connected to the "A"-battery lines will be protected. The switch simultaneously opens the battery circuit, and shorts the "A" leads from the tubes, so that even if the "B"-battery leads accidentally get across the filament circuit, no harm can be done to the tubes.

DONALD J. RITCHIE
Lismore, N.S.W.

The following novel circuits, while not contributed, are printed because they are of interest to the experimenter.

ELECTRICAL MICROMETER. Many requests have been received for a circuit of an "electrical micrometer." Figure 9 shows such a circuit, while Fig. 8 gives a detail of the micrometer "head." The arrangement consists of 2 oscillators, one of which is fixed. The variable oscillator is connected to, and tuned by, the plates of the micrometer. Moving the top plate and thus changing the capacity, changes the frequency of oscillator V1, this change causing galvanometer G to move. This particular equipment works on 2,000 kc. No constants are given since the technician will doubtless have his own ideas about them.

The principle is that which is common to all ultra-micrometers—the various types differing only in their method of measuring the change of frequency produced by the displacement.

By making the spacing between the plates very small the frequency change will be relatively large for small plate displacement. By substituting this frequency change for a displacement change, the instrument gains greatly in sensitivity.

The potentiometer F must be set so that the galvanometer reads on-scale, and for large displacements the potentiometer must be constantly adjusted, while for very small displacements, the change can be watched on the meter.

It must be emphasized that the apparatus here is of the highest precision type, but the principle is very interesting, and might be put to use by the home mechanic.

(Bell Labs. Record)

SECRET TELEGRAPH. A circuit for receiving telegraph "clicks" without a sounder is shown in Fig. 4; C and R are adjusted until the correct sound is obtained in the headphone. This arrangement may be used where secrecy is desired.

The use of this circuit provides a distinctly different tone between the make and break, so that the effect is very similar to that obtained with the conventional telegraph sounder.

(U. S. Patent Office)

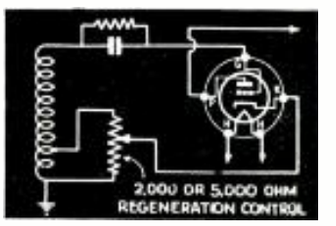


Fig. 1, above. Regeneration control.

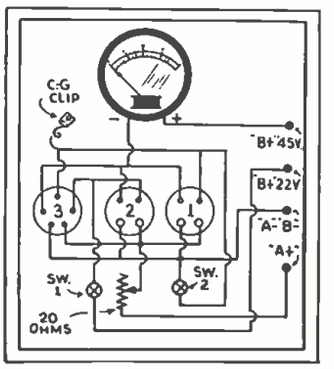


Fig. 2. Self-contained tube tester.

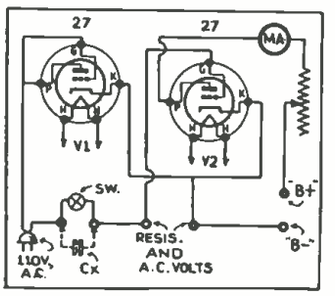


Fig. 3. Novel condenser tester.

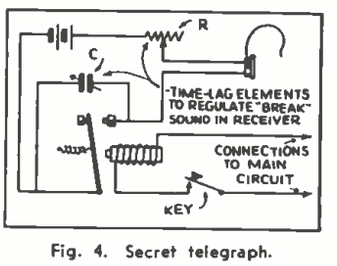


Fig. 4. Secret telegraph.

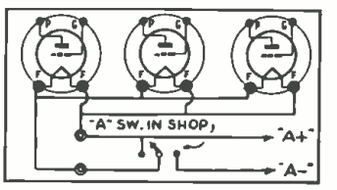
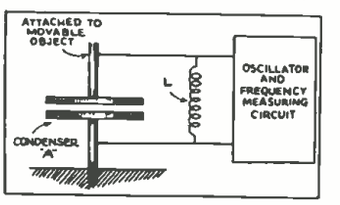


Fig. 7, above. Filament protection.

Fig. 8, below. Micrometer "head."



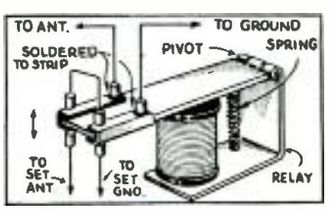


Fig. 5, above. Automatic protector.

Fig. 6, below. Novel power detector.

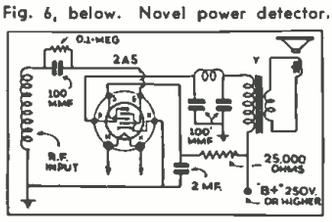
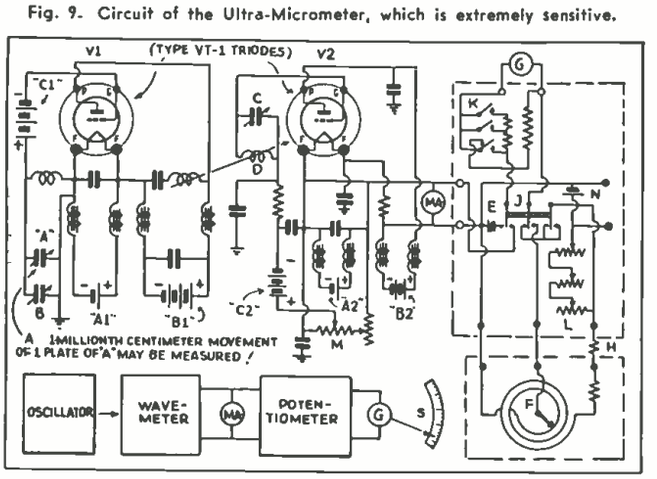
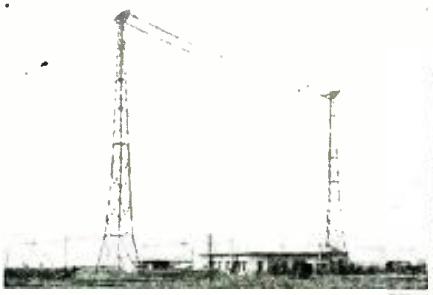


Fig. 9. Circuit of the Ultra-Micrometer, which is extremely sensitive.

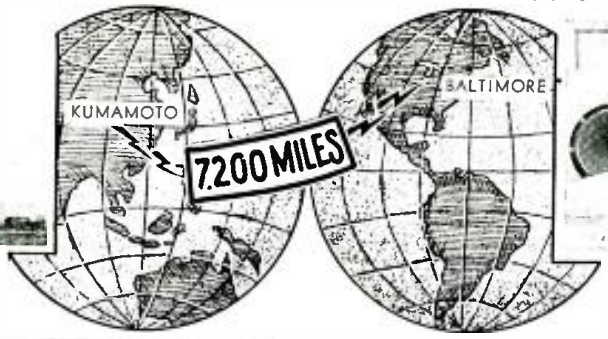


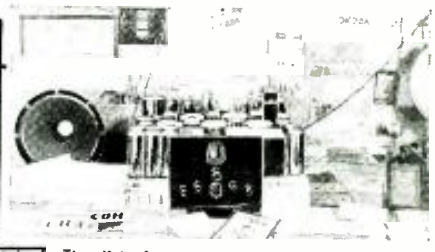
THE LISTENING POST FOR ALL-WAVE DX-ERS

C. A. MORRISON



The Shimizu transmitting station of JOGK, Kumamoto, Japan—showing the antenna system.





The listening post and unusual collection of verifications of Robert Base, Baltimore, Md.

"AMA-TOURING"

AN EXCITING new DX game has been evolved, which can be played by any listener having an all-wave receiver. Derived from the words "Amateur," and "Touring," it is called "Ama-Touring," as it deals with arm-chair excursions into the thrill bands of foreign amateur reception!

The idea is to classify various foreign countries from which amateurs are regularly received on a "point" basis, and then see how many points can be run up in a given length of time.

In different sections of the country, different handicaps would have to be worked out, but here is a sample scale that was used in the central United States: Mexican, Cuban, or Canadian hams (amateurs), 2 points (each). Bermuda, Newfoundland, or West Indies (except Cuba), 3 points (each). Hawaii, or Central America 4 points (each). South America, or Europe, 6 points (each). Australia, or New Zealand 10 points (each). Africa, or Asia, 30 points (each). (Some may wish to add the most distant U.S. amateur district, for 1 point each. We used W6s for 1 point each to add to the excitement.—*Editor*)

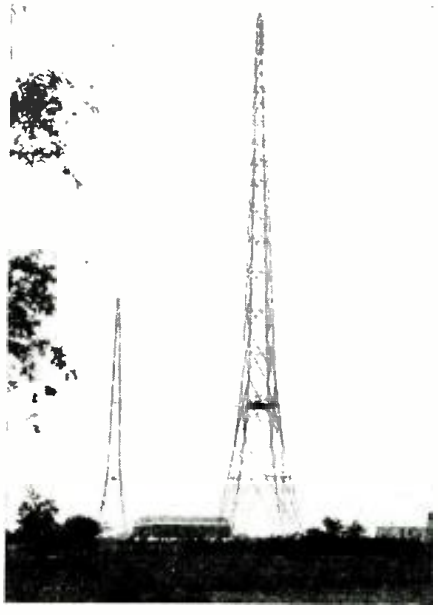
Ama-Touring is generally restricted to the phone stations in the middle of the "20-meter" amateur channel, which takes in roughly from 14 to 14.4 megacycles. During the winter season the 3.9 to 4 megacycle phone stations in the "75-meter" channel may be used during the long nights with excellent results. For a contest which might cover several hours, or even days, you might use a combination of phone stations in the 20-meter, and 75-meter bands for day, and night DX-ing, respectively.

Ama-Touring may be played by one, two or a dozen DX-ers in the same general locality. In the case of one person, the idea would be (a) to beat your own record, (b) some one else's previously established or, (c) set up a record of your own for others to shoot at. I think the most fun may be derived from two or more DX-ers in the same locality competing during the same time period, and with a pre-established set of points. In this game honesty is essential, and a listener must never log a station unless the call is clearly heard beyond the shadow of a doubt. The final results will depend upon many factors, including patience, skill, location, receiver, antenna, and general knowledge of short-wave DX-ing. For instance, two DX-ers using different receivers in the same house, during the same one-hour period, *logged an almost entirely different set of hams!* Your log should include the call, location, dial setting, number of points, and time heard for each station.

Periods of from one hour to several days, may be used at the discretion of the competitors, but the greatest thrill is the 24-hour week-end marathon. Brew yourself a pot of black coffee, prepare a large plate of sandwiches, lock the door to your DX den, and you are ready for a 24-hour vigil. If you prefer, another DX-er may sit-in with you as an assistant, and you can work in shifts.

Just to show how this can be worked out, here is a sample log based on the previously mentioned point scale, which was run-up in an average half-hour's dial twirling by your Editor.

Antenna towers and transmitter building of station XGOA—the 75 kw. transmitter at Nanking, China—A fine DX catch.



Location and Call Points		Dial	Time
F8DR, Paris, France	6	96	4:03pm
VE4HB, Ghost Pine Creek, Alta, Can.	2	110	4:08
HH5PA, Port-au-Prince, Haiti	3	6	4:09
HI7G, Santo Domingo, Dom. Rep.	3	9	4:10
TI2RC, San Jose, Costa Rica	4	12	4:11
G5ML, Kenilworth, England	6	13½	4:12
VP6YB, Barbados Islands	3	106½	4:18
VP9R, Devonshire, Bermuda	3	109½	4:25
VP5AB, Kingston, Jamaica	3	106	4:28
W6JYH, Los Angeles, Calif.	1	111	4:32
TOTAL POINTS	34		

RADIO-CRAFT'S FOREIGN DX BROADCAST SCHEDULE NOV.-DEC.

Sun., Nov. 4. Radio Normandie, Fecamp, France, 1,113 kc., 3:00-3:30 a.m. E.S.T.
Address: BBC Program Dept., 11 Hallam St., London, England.

Tues., Nov. 19. Radio Marseille, Marseille, France, 749 kc., 1:30-2:30 a.m. E.S.T.
Address: Minister des P.T.T., Radio Marseille, Marseille, France.

Tues., Nov. 19. CPX, La Paz, Bolivia, 1,230 kc., 10 kw. 3:00-4:00 a.m. E.S.T.
Address: Radio Nacional de Bolivia, Casilla Correo No. 596, La Paz, Bolivia.

Tues., Nov. 26. OKB, Brno, Czechoslovakia, 922 kc. 32 kw., 1:00-3:00 a.m. E.S.T.
Address: Radio Journal, Odbocka Brno OKB, Kounicova No. 41, Brno, Czechoslovakia.

Fri., Nov. 29. HGE, Genoa, Italy, 986 kc., 10 kw., 1:15-1:15 a.m. E.S.T.
Address: E.I.A.R., Via Arsenale 21, Torino, Italy.

Sun., Dec. 1. CP4, La Paz, Bolivia, 1,040 kc., 2:00-3:00 a.m. E.S.T.
Address: Compania Radio Boliviana, Casilla 637, La Paz, Bolivia.

Mon., Dec. 2. RV39, Moscow, U.S.S.R., 832 kc., 100 kw., 1:30-2:30 a.m. E.S.T.
Address: R. Siglin, Comite de Radiodiffusion, Petrovka No. 12, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Sun., Dec. 22. Radio Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France, 859 kc., 40 kw., 1:30-2:30 a.m. E.S.T.
Address: Radiodiffusion National, Association Radio Strasbourg P.T.T., Strasbourg No. 63, Strasbourg, France.

Tues., Dec. 24. IITO, Turin, Italy, 1,140 kc., 7 kw., 1:15-1:45 a.m. E.S.T.
Address: E.I.A.R., Via Arsenale 21, Torino, Italy.

BROADCAST BAND, NOV.-DEC.

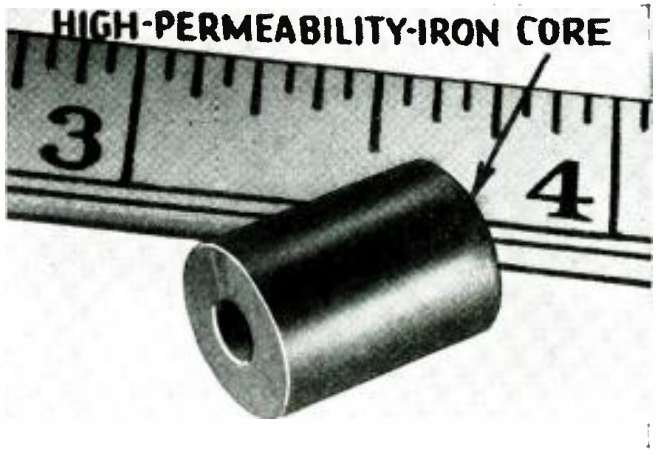
Australian and New Zealand signals generally reach peak-signal strength during October and early November, but this year we have reason to believe that signals from "down and under" will be heard throughout the winter with fair volume, because of the general increase in signal strength (of the stations), and the several powerful new stations going on the air. Reception of Australian and New Zealand stations falls off slightly during mid-winter here because at this time it is mid-summer in the southern hemisphere. The best hour to listen for trans-Pacifics from this region is about an hour before sunrise in the East, on those channels that are not being

(Continued on page 358)

NEW METAL CORES FOR R.F. COILS

The experimenter will welcome these new high-permeability cores for R.F. and I.F. coils which permit higher "Q" factors.

HENRY L. CROWLEY*



THE GROWING acceptance of a radically new metallic core material in place of usual air core in R.F. and I.F. coil designs promises entirely new standards of performance for these circuits in the modern radio receiver. For, generally speaking, these new alloy cores double the selectivity and gain over corresponding air-core coils, and cut the power factor in half (which means doubling the "Q" factor).

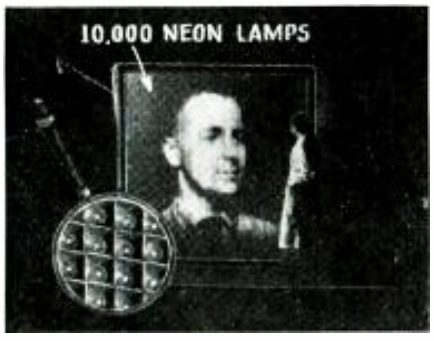
The need for a truly practical high-frequency core material combining extremely high permeability with minimum hysteresis at radio and intermediate frequencies, and providing positive uniformity from piece to piece throughout a long life, has long been recognized.

By a long process of testing and eliminating many new materials, combinations and methods, our choice in the search finally narrowed down to a *magnesium ferrous alloy* as the ideal material. And in addition to these finely-divided metallic particles, an extensive experience in the radio ceramics field was drawn upon for a suitable insulator and binder, ultimately settling on one of the crolite ceramic formulas. The choice of a ceramic insulator is essential for a satisfactory high-frequency metallic core. It is well known that all insulators decrease in insulation value as frequency increases. This is especially so with the so-called organic type or resinous insulators. But since the critical frequencies are well within the insulation range of crolite, the drop in resistance value is negligible. Consequently, we have a suitable finely-divided metallic structure adequately insulated and imbedded in a ceramic body.

*Advertiser's name on request.

How "Magicores" Are Made

To produce a usable core we have followed the familiar extrusion process whereby the material is forced through a die in continuous lengths for any given cross-section, instead of being molded or pressed. The continuous lengths are cut into small pieces and fired at high temperatures in accordance with ceramic practice. The resulting finished cores, called "magicores" (see illustration), are of smooth, hard, clean-cut, silvery metallic appearance, and quite uniform in mechanical and electrical (*Continued on page* 357)



In the photo above and to the right are shown two views of a new German television set-up for theatre use. A 1,000 W. lamp illuminates the subject, while a rotating mirror-drum "scans" him. At the receiving end, a honeycomb of 10,000 neon lamps produces the large image.

TELEVISION IN THE THEATRE

In this, Part II, Dr. Goldsmith continues the discussion of the problems involved in making television practical.

ALFRED N. GOLDSMITH—PART II

THE COMPARISON of theatre pictures with television pictures is continued here, where we so inadvertently left off, last month, due to lack of space. It is hoped that the reader will forgive us for cutting this interesting tabular comparison which Dr. Goldsmith has made, and will not mind referring to the preceding Part I for the first five items.—*Editor*

(6) Size of the Picture. Theatre pictures range in size from, say 6 x 8 ft. to perhaps 18 x 24 ft., or even more in special cases. Thus, their area is between 48 and 32 sq. ft.

Home television pictures range from about 6 x 8 ins. to perhaps 18 x 24 ins. or, in special cases, somewhat more (though generally at the cost of picture detail and brightness). Thus their area lies between about 0.3- and 3 sq. ft.

On this basis the area of the theatre picture is about 100-160 times that of the home television picture. A more normal comparison would be with the approximate 30 x 40 in. *home* motion picture, having an area of about 8 sq. ft., or say about 5 times that of the average television picture.

(7) Picture Brightness. Theatre pictures are generally adequately bright for viewing in a darkened auditorium (that is, an auditorium with illumination about 0.5-foot-candle).

The television pictures are also sufficiently bright to be viewed in a dimly lighted room—but dark window shades will be required for daylight hours, and for the evening as well if the street lighting outside the home is at all bright.

(8) Flicker of the Picture. The theatre picture consists of 24 frames per second, each of which is generally projected twice before the next frame reaches the screen. Flicker is absent, although traces of an effect depending upon picture (*Continued on page* 362)

THE EXPERIMENTER'S LABORATORY

The man who aspires to do independent work along any of the numerous lines branching out from the main one of "radio communication" will find some interesting facts in this article for the serious radio experimenter.

C. W. PALMER

THE ENTIRE background of radio advancement is dependent upon experimenting. The early experiments of Hertz, Maxwell, Marconi and Fessenden; the recent research work of Armstrong, von Ardenne, Appleton, van der Pol and others; and the back yard experiments of every radio enthusiast have all contributed their bit towards the remarkable strides which radio has made since its early conception.

The man who assembles a small broadcast receiver in spare time, using his own ideas of layout, circuit, or parts is just as much a radio experimenter as the engineer who spends all his time in the research laboratory. And surprising as it may seem, some of the outstanding inventions—those which have contributed most to the achievement of present-day radio and electronics—have been made by these part-time experimenters, working in their attic or cellar workshops. Take for example, de Forest's development of the vacuum tube, or Edison's discovery of electron flow in a vacuum, or Baird's evolution of the television image transmission—these and hundreds of other important inventions have been the results of experimental work of individuals in "amateur" laboratories.

But so much for generalities—what we are interested in, now, is how to set up a home laboratory. What equipment is needed? How should the individual proceed in the pursuit of his "hobby"? And answers to all the other questions that pop into the mind of a radio enthusiast, whether he is a beginner or veteran, when he starts out to equip his laboratory.

MENTAL EQUIPMENT

One of the first prerequisites of the experimental lab. worker is proper mental equipment. This includes a knowledge of the subject sufficiently complete so that known phenomena can be recognized and used to advantage. Naturally, the poorly-equipped man will waste much time puzzling over phenomena which are every-day occurrences to the man who keeps on his toes.

This knowledge of the subject can best be obtained from a planned course of study. Schools of both the resident and correspondent types are available and some fine courses of instruction are available. (See the November issue—VOCATIONAL NUMBER—of *Radio-Craft* for further information about radio vocations.) In addition to such study, the experimental aspirant must keep abreast of the times. This is best done by carefully following the magazines and periodicals, as all *new* developments can thus be assimilated. The experimenter should also have a set of reference books as complete as possible. Such a library is invaluable, when a particular idea or phenomenon is being studied.

To be a success in radio engineering work, whether it is along the lines of individual experimenting or in any of the commercial labs., the individual must have a natural inclination and liking for mathematics and physics—this is important!

LAB. EQUIPMENT

Besides mental equipment, it is important for the embryo experimenter to have sufficient material, tools and equipment to follow up his ideas. This does not mean that he must spend hundreds of dollars on an ideal set-up such as the one listed with this article and shown in the cover illustration. Such a lay-out will only be acquired after years of experimenting. A few tools are essential—and a few instruments such as a voltmeter, milliammeter and an oscillator are needed in almost every experimental set-up. Do not worry about the rest—just gather them as you need them and as your pocketbook will permit.

One thing that the beginner *must* learn, and that is to refrain from making "pretty" chassis with elaborate dials, and similar gadgets when experimenting with a new idea. The old "breadboard" which has served so many times will provide the needed flexibility and permit the innumerable changes that must be made before any new circuit, kink or device is perfected.

(*Continued on page* 364)

THE IDEAL EXPERIMENTER'S LAB. SET-UP

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

Pliers—long nose; diagonal cutters; heavy end cutters; heavy electrician's pliers.

Screwdrivers—heavy broad blade; long shaft with narrow blade; small with insulated shaft and handle; fibre or other insulated type for alignment work.

Punches—prick punch; center punch.

Drills—round shank twist drills in sizes from 1/16th to ½-in.; fly cutter for socket and meter holes; countersink.

Taps—in sizes from 4-36 to 10-32.

Hand drill—geared type taking up to ¼-in. drills.

Brace—ratchet type taking drills up to ½-in.

Hacksaw—adjustable type.

Knife—with heavy blades for wire stripping.

Hammers—small ballpeen type and heavy claw type.

Files—flat in several sizes; rat tail; three cornered in several sizes; rasp.

Vise—bench type with swivel base and jaws at least 3 ins. wide.

Soldering iron—electric preferred.

Socket wrenches—in sizes to fit all standard nuts up to ½-in. hex. and square.

Lathe—bench type with slide rest and assorted chucks, collets, cutting tools, etc.

Drill press—with chuck to take drills up to ½-in.

Bench—with backboard for mounting small tools, electric light outlets, etc.

File cabinet—for keeping small parts, hardware, etc.

Bookcase—for reference books, magazines and other data.

INSTRUMENTS

Voltmeter—1,000 ohms-per-volt with various scales up to 1,000 V.—or a multimeter made from a 0-1 ma. or 0-500 microampere movement.

Tube tester—equipped to test all tubes, including the new metal types.

V.-T. voltmeter—for R.F. and A.C. voltage measurements.

Ohmmeter—with both high and low resistance ranges.

Oscilloscope—with associated equipment—such as a wobbler, amplifiers, etc.

High-voltage supply unit—with an output of about 1,000 V. and an adjustable bleeder to take care of all requirements.

Low-voltage supply unit—for operating battery tube sets, charge batteries, etc.

Set analyzer—this is not essential, unless service work is to be done.

Oscillator or preferably a "standard signal generator"—covering all frequencies from 50 to 25,000 kc. in calibrated ranges—and an A.F. modulator calibrated in frequencies from 50 to 15,000 cycles.

Output meter—with low and high ranges for intelligent adjustment of radio amplifiers and receivers.

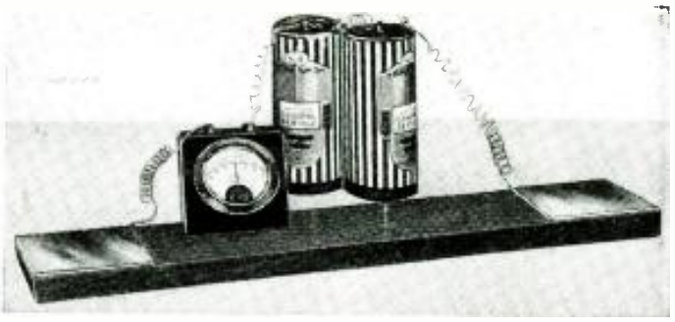
Storage battery—for D.C. supply.

Bridge-type measuring instruments—such as resistance, inductance, and capacity bridge; decade resistance and capacity boxes, etc., for quantitative test work.

A SIMPLE "RADIO" "LIE DETECTOR"

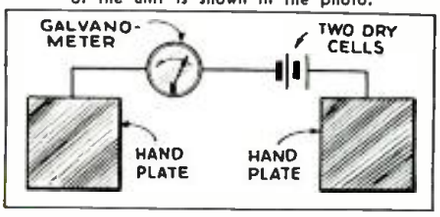
The ohmmeter, known to every experimenter and radio man finds a new and novel application.

W. M. HILLEGAS



THE "lie detector" here illustrated and described is used at Cortland Normal School (Cortland, New York), for personal interest rather than its academic electrical value. This makes it desirable that there should be no confusing electrical parts. Even though it has been reduced to a minimum of equipment it is amazingly effective in detecting trivial lies. Aside from its use in the Normal School it has excited great interest at several private parties.

The circuit of the simple galvanometer (milliammeter) and battery is shown here. The appearance of the unit is shown in the photo.



In principle, the lie detector is a "psycho-galvanometer":—that is, it indicates the electrical resistance of the subject's body. This resistance changes in response to emotions, and is beyond the control of the mind. The emotion involved in telling a lie lowers the body resistance, while emotional relief raises it.

The lie detector itself is merely a series circuit involving two dry cells, a moderately sensitive galvanometer, and the body of the subject. (This is similar to the ohmmeters used by many experimenters and Service Men.) Modifications and improvements will suggest themselves to every reader. Contact with the subject is established through two metal plates, about 4 ins. square, upon which he (or she) places the palms of his (or her) hands.

In practice, when the subject places his hands on the metal squares. the galvanometer will read about 20 divisions on a scale of 30. A slight rise in the reading, even a quarter-point, will indicate the mental activity usually associated with the telling of a lie. Lowering of the reading indicates relief after the lie has been told, or that the question asked did not call for a lie in answer.

Two situations involving lies are easy to set up. In one case the subject is seated at the detector, and requested to pick out one of five cards. The operator is not told which card has been chosen. The operator now shows the cards to the subject one at a time, asking, "Is this the one?", for each of the cards. The subject answers "No" for all of them, thus making only one lie to detect. The operator watches the galvanometer for signs of emotion or relief. With small, serious groups of observers this device will detect nearly all of such lies!

The other sit- (*Cont'd on page* 357)

A 5-IN-3 S.-W. EXPERIMENTERS' SET

An up-to-date receiver using dual-purpose tubes to supply the greatest possible signal strength on the S.-W. broadcast bands.

GUY STOKELY*

THIS receiver kit has been designed to meet the short-wave fans' demand for a sensitive, powerful, and inexpensive receiver that will produce *results*. Combining these requirements with an unusually-attractive appearance, the S.-W. 5 should satisfy even the most critical short-wave listener. A simple system of band-spreading, in addition to enabling the user to separate the crowded foreign S.-W. stations renders the receiver quite suitable for amateur C.W. station reception.

Three of the latest high-gain tubes—6D6-6F7-12A7, the latter two being of the dual-purpose variety—produce the equivalent of 5 single tubes. An illuminated, airplane-type vernier dial and an unusually smooth regeneration control enable one to bring in those hard-to-get stations with remarkable ease and volume.

* Eilen Radio Laboratories

Inspection of the circuit diagram reveals the use of the 6D6 tube, V1, as untuned R.F. amplifier. This tube is highly suitable for this purpose and considerable gain is realized from this stage. In addition to this the R.F. stage isolates the detector circuit from the antenna system and thereby does away with the necessity for the usual bothersome antenna series condenser. The antenna circuit is coupled to the grid of the 6D6 by resistor R1 (75,000 ohms).

The output of the R.F. amplifier is coupled to the regenerative detector by electromagnetic means (3-winding coils). The use of this type of coupling results in much greater selectivity than is obtainable from the usual 2-winding-coil method. Primary winding L1 of each plug-in coil offers a high load impedance to the output of the R.F. stage.

The use of grid-leak-grid-condenser detection results in high sensitivity. The detector stage utilizes the pentode section of a 6F7 tube, V2. Screen-grid voltage is varied by means of potentiometer R7, and results in an extremely smooth and noiseless regeneration control. Feedback is accomplished by the third winding in the plate circuit of the detector section of the 6F7. Incidentally, the number of turns in the plate winding is so proportioned that regeneration occurs in that range of screen-grid voltages where sensitivity is a maximum. The bypass condenser C6 (250 mmf.) tends to keep R.F. currents out of the A.F. amplifier. The output of the detector is (*Continued on page* 366)

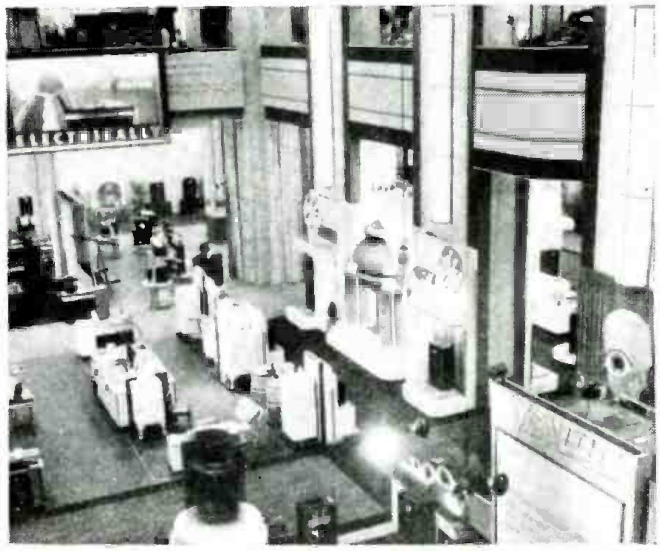


Photo by Halbran

AT THE NEW YORK RADIO SHOW—

A cross-sectional view of the new devices and interesting displays is given here. Approximately 173,000 people attended this 24th annual show.

THE INQUIRING reporter of newspaper fame found his prototype among inquiring laymen and radio men at the recent Radio and Electrical Exposition in Grand Central Palace, New York. For the artistically inclined, the marvelously attractive treatment of the modernistic motif had outstanding appeal (as the left- and right-wing illustrations in the heading portray); however, there were other attractions to interest more technically-inclined individuals.

The *Radio-Craft* booth was among the foremost of these, but we will first mention a few other displays of technical interest.

GENERAL-INTEREST ATTRACTIONS

Before describing the improved apparatus displayed at the Show we will mention a few other points of interest.

One of the most interesting displays illustrated the comparative efficiencies of glass and metal tubes. By means of a 2-way switch and an oscilloscope it was shown that a T.R.F. amplifier became highly regenerative upon substituting glass tubes for metal ones. (See Fig. 1.) Upon the oscilloscope screen appeared a single peak with 10 kc. selectivity when metal tubes were in use.

When the circuit was switched to glass tubes the frequency response became much broader and signal intensity was reduced, three bumps appearing as double-hump resonance developed.

The Hall of Science display of numerous mechanical motions *in actual operation* was of exceptional interest to experimenters. Talking over a light beam was another attraction that created much comment; (one system for accomplishing this has been described in *Radio-Craft*.) (*Continued on page* 364)

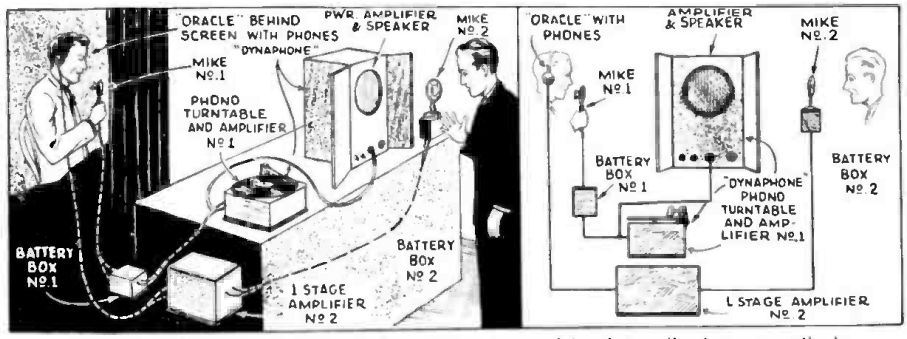


Fig. 2. The RADIO-CRAFT "Oracle Record," as arranged to give replies to any question!

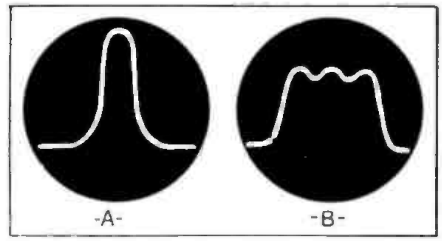


Fig. 1. At the flip of a switch, replacing metal tubes with glass, the oscilloscope screen showed curve B in place of A.

Fig. A. New mirror-panel set.

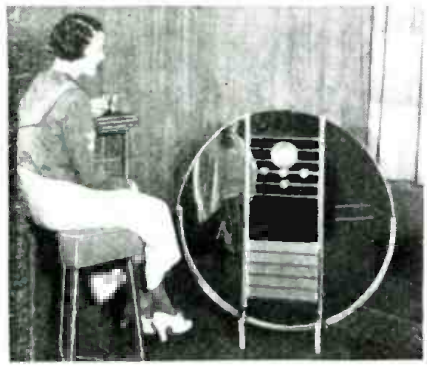


Fig. C. New "anti-boom" system.

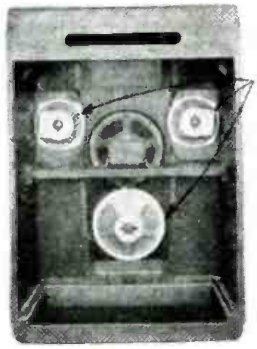
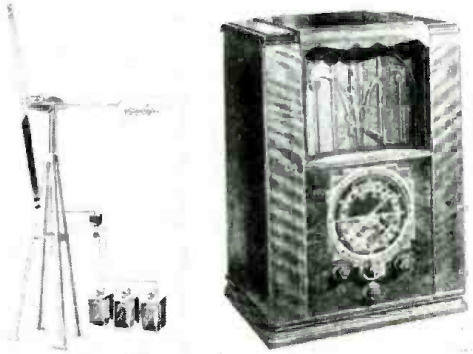


Fig. B. Below, a "Wincharger" (left) powers a set (right).



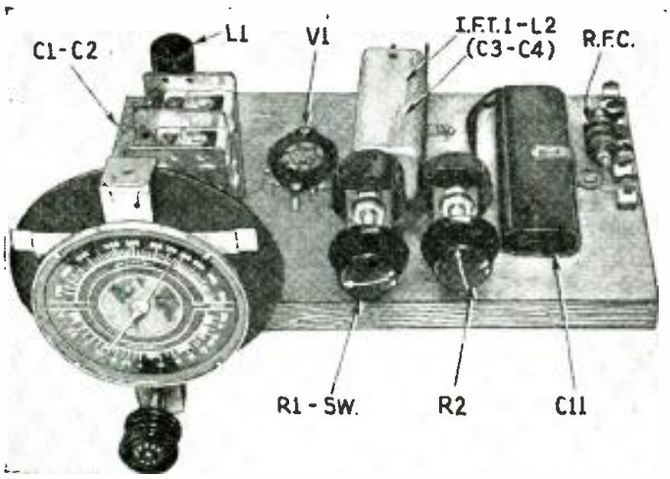


Fig. A. The appearance of the breadboard—during construction.

AN EXPERIMENTER'S 1-TUBE DOUBLE-REGENERATIVE SUPERHET.

This battery-operated set offers fine possibilities for the home experimenter—who wishes to learn superhet. theory, and at the same time make a fine little set.

R. D. WASHBURNE

BEGINNERS and experimenters in radio will be interested in the new circuit arrangement here illustrated and described. The feature of this circuit is that a very efficient means is shown for securing *in one tube* the functions of (1) a first-detector, (2) an oscillator, and (3) a second-detector—the three essential operations required to produce the simplest form of *superheterodyne.*

A breadboard layout of the major components is shown in Fig. A. The set-up is shown unwired to avoid confusion; the only items not shown are minor components that are connected into place when the circuit is wired in accordance with Figs. 1 and 2.

Previous attempts to produce this particular multi-purpose operation have not been altogether successful. In one instance (See, "How to Make A '1-Tube' Battery-Type Superheterodyne," *Radio-Craft*, April 1935.) for example, the interelectrode electronic coupling tended to defeat the purpose of the circuit, over part of the tuning range.

It will be noted (See Fig. 1.) that the type 6F7 tube has been retained in this newest circuit version (which first appeared in issue No. 88 of *Funk Magazine*, Berlin, Germany) of the 1-tube superhet. However, the sequence of operations through the triode and pentode sections of the tube have been selected more fortuitously, as will be described.

CIRCUIT SEQUENCE

The incoming or signal-frequency is tuned-in by means of R.F. transformer L1 and condenser C1, and fed to the pentode section of multi-purpose tube V1.

By means of "cathode coupling," local oscillation is produced in the pentode circuit of V1; this circuit is tuned by means of shaped-plate condenser C2, which is ganged to C1.

The resulting I.F. of 456 kc. is fed from primary to secondary of transformer I.F.T.1., and then amplified by the triode-section of V1.

The A.F. output of triode-plate TP is fed to the phones, or to an A.F. amplifier for loudspeaker operation, as desired.

DOUBLE REGENERATION

Of exceptional interest is the fact that *double regeneration*—first at R.F., and again at I.F.—is secured by means of certain fundamentally sound artifices, as follows.

Referring again to the input circuit of V1 it will be noted that the third coil marked "tickler" provides regeneration at the signal frequency, as controlled by resistor R1. Since this coil is connected in the pentode-section screen-grid of V1, extremely uniform regeneration is obtained over the entire broadcast band.

A novel means of securing regeneration at the intermediate frequency is afforded by means of condenser C6 and variable resistor R2; this combination serves to feed a portion of the I.F. output of the V1 triode section into the grid-return or "cathode" circuit. Consequently, the pentode section of V1 acts in part to amplify this voltage sufficiently to produce I.F. regeneration, to the degree determined by the setting of resistor R2.

GENERAL COMMENTS

It is extremely difficult for the beginner, or even the average expert technician to wind suitable coils for really satisfactory operation in circuits using ganged controls, hence, the use of commercially available coils for L1 and L2-I.F. T.1—as indicated in the List of Parts.

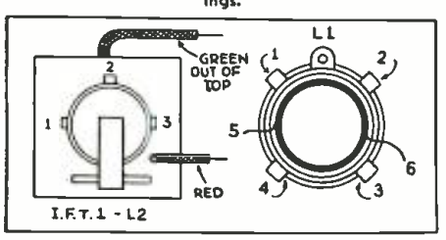
Reverse connections between the arm and one end or the other, of both R1 and R2, for the best "taper" action of each.

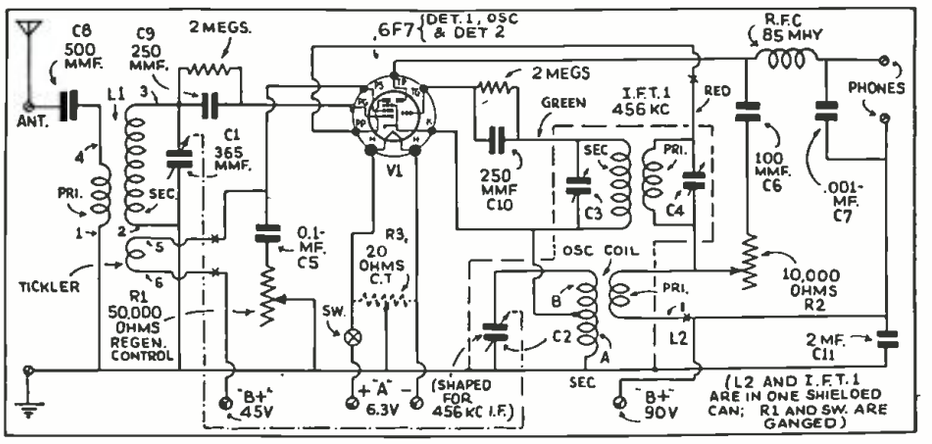
Connect the coils as shown in Fig. 2. An improvement in operation may be secured by reversing at X-X, leads 5-6 of tickler coil L1 (which slips inside the secondary). It also may be desirable to reverse at X-X, leads "red" and "1" of coil L2-I.F.T.1.

A convenience to the beginner in set construction is the use of a shaped plate section as (*Continued on page* 360)

Fig. 1, right. The circuit of the set shows how the one tube is capable of acting as a first-detector, oscillator and second-detector, at the same time. Regeneration is obtained in two places—the first-detector, and the I.F. circuit.

Fig. 2, below. The coil details showing terminal connections for the aerial, oscillator and I.F. windings.



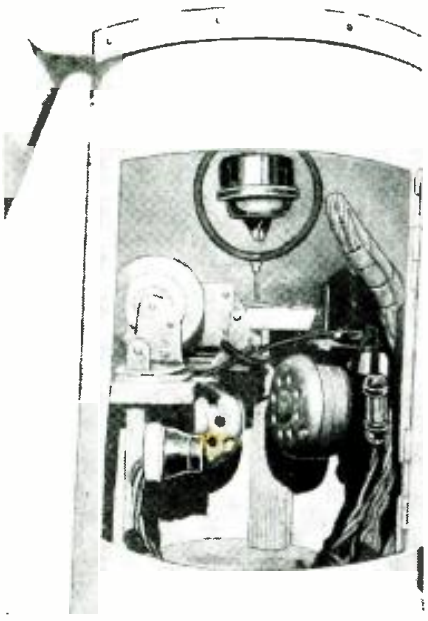


MAKING "MR. X"— A RADIO ROBOT

As an attraction at fairs, side-shows, carnivals, and in department stores, Mr. X can earn his "board and keep."

TED MURALT

Mr. X and the author in an intimate pose. The upward movement of the left arm can be seen.



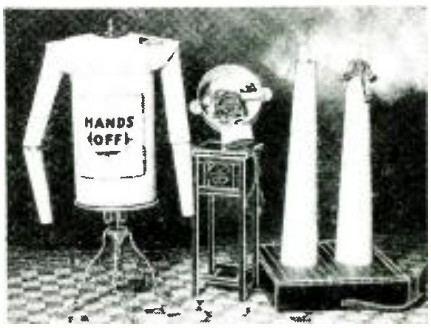
The inside of the body. The three motors and the phonograph mechanisms are apparent.

HERE'S A ROBOT that never fails to draw a crowd or make money for its operator. Robots may come and robots may go, but this is the simplest one the writer has seen that still has plenty of action involved and action is what draws the eye.

"Mr. X" can wiggle his ears, move his head from side to side, shake hands, point with his left hand or move his arm almost straight over his head. His mouth opens and closes when he talks. All these actions are independent or simultaneous.

In the fall of the year when this robot was first introduced it paid for itself many times over! At a county fair Mr. X was placed outdoors in a good spot and advertising sold to several business houses. This makes a very good advertising stunt; in fact, when business men see and hear Mr. X in action they *ask* for advertising rates.

Mr. X was held over a week longer than he was originally leased for, at the largest department store in a nearby city. The voice of the robot was also put on the air by their local radio station!



The body, head and legs taken apart for transportation purposes; note the heavy cable.

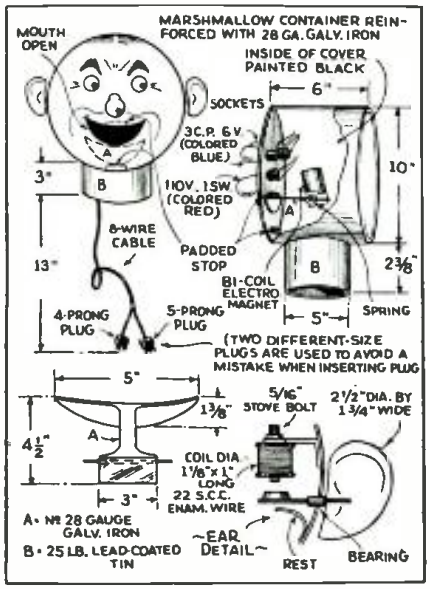
HOW "HE" WORKS

To get down to business and see what makes Mr. X tick we find in his body, which is an empty peanut can, three 110 V. A.C. motors; one, an old oscillating-fan motor which turns his head, and two, toy induction motors for arm action. Each arm is raised by a rope which winds up on a drum that is part of an old phonograph gear assembly. The gear ratio is such that the toy motors belted to them will have plenty of power to raise the arms at a proper speed and still allow the weight of the arms at any raised position to fall back to normal position when the current of the motors is turned off. Of course this will depend upon the weight of the arms and the friction offered by the gears and motor. (A toy motor with brushes was tried but the friction was too great, hence the induction motors which rotate very easily; thus allowing the arms to drop at the proper speed.)

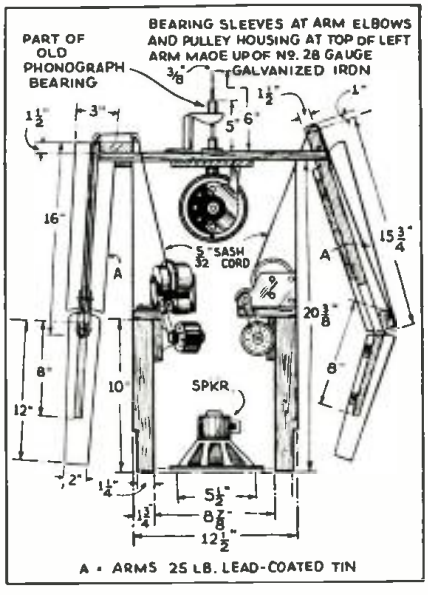
Naturally, if the constructor desires to use motors that he may reverse, he may do so, but this means more wires in the cable connecting the robot to the control box. He may also add a PE. cell and several other things depend-

(*Continued on page* 366)

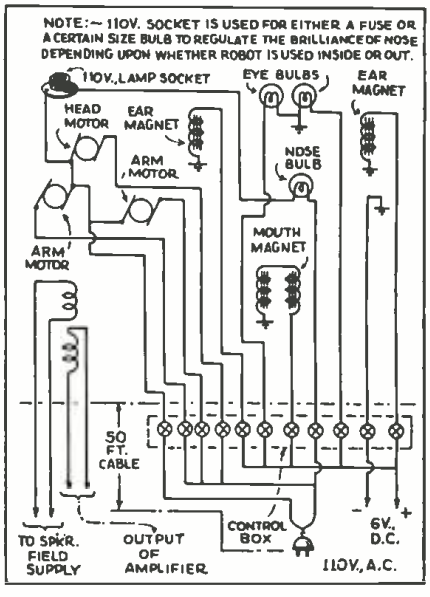
Details of the head and the mouth mechanism.



Construction details of the body and arms.



Schematic circuit, showing how Mr. X "ticks."



IMPROVED BOOSTER FOR S.-W. AND ALL-WAVE SETS

This preselector can be used on all types of receivers from small regenerative types to large superheterodynes.

H. B. RUSS*

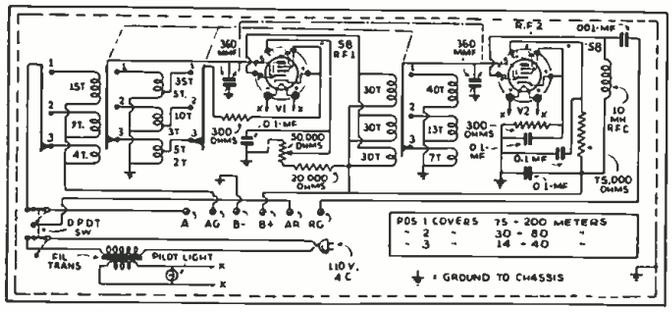
AN IMPROVED model of the R.F. Preamplifier, which was described in detail in the March, 1935, issue of *Radio-Craft*, is now being marketed for the use of DX listeners, and all others interested in improving the operation of their sets.

The cabinet contains all tuned circuits, with a switch to change the various bands, together with all other necessary elements including a filament transformer. The high-voltage supply is obtained from the set with which the amplifier is used. The connections are very simple, it being necessary only to plug the line cord into a socket, hook the amplifier to antenna and ground, and fasten the set antenna and ground leads to posts provided for them on the preamplifier. The on-off switch on the latter also serves to switch the antenna to the regular set when the extra amplifier is not required. Thus no connections need be changed or removed, once the new equipment has been hooked-in.

The new model is very similar to the original as far as gain is concerned, but the mechanical construction has been improved so that the apparatus is more efficient, and smoother in operation. *Either a doublet or the ordinary antenna may be used,* although the former is much superior for short-wave work. The input circuit is designed to match perfectly with the doublet, while the output matches the antenna circuit of all standard receiving sets.

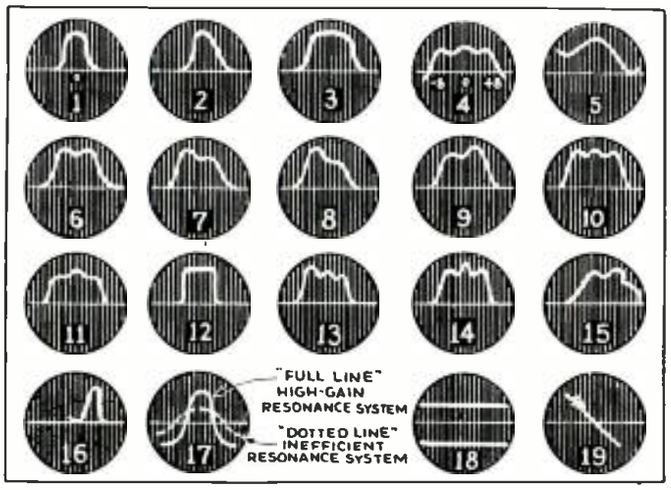
Other improvements include: new heavy-duty regeneration control; a high-grade, low-loss tuning condenser; band switch with silver-plated contacts; copper-plated chassis to provide better shielding; improved coils of moisture-proof construction.

(*Continued on page* 363)



Above, appearance, and below, schematic of preselector.

*Eastern Radio Specialty Co.



INTERPRETING CATHODE-RAY RESONANCE CURVES

A study of images on the cathode-ray screen will tell many things to the advanced experimenter.

ALFRED A. GHIRARDI*

IT IS possible, by carefully studying the resonance curve which appears on the screen of the cathode-ray tube to tell just what the tuned circuit will do to the signal. If, for example, the tuning system cuts off too sharply or its resonance curve is not symmetrical, severe distortion may be introduced in the sound output of the receiver. Once the resonance curve is obtained on the screen, the problem resolves itself into knowing whether or not it is good or bad, and what is wrong with the tuned circuits if the curve is not as it should be.

FINDING FAULTS VISUALLY

A number of typical oscilloscope curves depicting several different receiver conditions are shown in the illustration in the hope that they will act as a helpful guide in this work. The width of each small vertical space represents 1 kc.

Pattern No. 1 shows that the side bands 3 kc. on either side of resonance are cut off. Hence, the tuned circuits represented by this overall curve are unsuitable for high-fidelity reception since the high-frequency response will be poor, although interference will be small.

Pattern No. 2 shows one side cutting off at 3 kc. and the other extending over 6 kc. The result is that the receiver may be expected to have severe distortion because of the 3 kc. cut-off and interference because of the 6 kc. extension. If the receiver has a diode detector (or any other type of linear detector), distortion will be generated in this circuit because of the assymmetry of the response curve.

Pattern No. 3 is a nearly perfect response curve of a good receiver (not high-fidelity), since a frequency band over 8 kc. is passed almost uniformly. Selectivity will be good because of the steep sides of the curve.

Pattern No. 4 illustrates a good resonance curve for high-fidelity reception. It is substantially flat-topped and passes a total band of frequencies 16 kc. wide.

Pattern No. 5 is not an unusual response curve for an improperly aligned receiver. There is definite overlap into the adjacent channels, which will almost certainly give rise to excessive interference. (*Continued on page* 367)

*Radio Technical Publishing Co.

A 10-TUBE SHORT-WAVE AMATEUR SUPERHET.

The experimenter and amateur alike will find this crystal-controlled short-wave receiver to be worthy of the name "communication" set. Details of the features are given.

McMURDO SILVER*

OF THE receivers available to the serious amateur or short-wave listener, superheterodynes predominate today due to their high selectivity (especially with crystal filters) and their ease and dependability of operation. They are, however almost all alike in that they use but one R.F. stage before the frequency-changer (if any), and the usual and typical crystal filters in a conventional 1- or 2-stage I.F. amplifier. The past year has taught that more can be, and is, desired, as evidenced by the increasing appreciation of the image selectivity and noise elimination benefits of not one, but two R.F. stages; of a quiet, low-gain I.F. amplifier, and stable air-tuned and temperature-isolated circuits throughout.

The receiver illustrated in the heading satisfies these requirements and is described in this article.

The first requirement set up for this design was that it meet the highest standards, in appearance and performance, of the serious amateur. It would then be, automatically, an excellent short-wave broadcast receiver.

For the engineer, its performance is easily described by mention of its 4 "low-C" (200 mmf.) tuning bands covering 1,700 to 33,000 kc. (which includes the 160-, 80-, 40-, 20- and 10-meter amateur and all short-wave broadcast bands). Its sensitivity is below 1 microvolt over this entire range; its inherent noise never exceeds 10 milliwatts at maximum sensitivity. The selectivity is variable from 150 cycles to 10 kc. at 10,000 times down; fidelity is controllable from flat to 4 db. between 30 to 4,000 cycles, to supply peaked A.F. for C.W. reception; and its undistorted power output is 3.0 W., rising to a maximum of about 4.0 W. Add to this that it has everything but hot and cold running water, and you have the essence of this story!

*McMurdo Silver Corp.

ADDITIONAL FEATURES

While considering the really ideal performance described above, let's take a look at its other features as briefly as possible.

Circuit: superheterodyne, with two 6D6 tuned R.F. stages *on all 4 bands*, suppressor-grid injected 6D6 S.-G. first-detector, 76 electron-coupled R.F. oscillator, one 6D6 I.F. stage, high-gain 6C6 tetrode second-detector, 6B7 amplified A.V.C., optimum inductively-coupled variable-pitch 76 beat oscillator, 42 (*Continued on page* 368)

The experimenter in the field of instantaneous recording should not fail to read this article with extreme care—it contains useful data.

HOW TO MAKE HIGHER-FIDELITY RECORDINGS ON ALUMINUM

E. A. DENNIS*

WHILE instantaneous recording is not a new art, some concrete advancements have been made in recent years. Experimenters who have not heard some of the latest efforts, may well be surprised at the results now being achieved in this field.

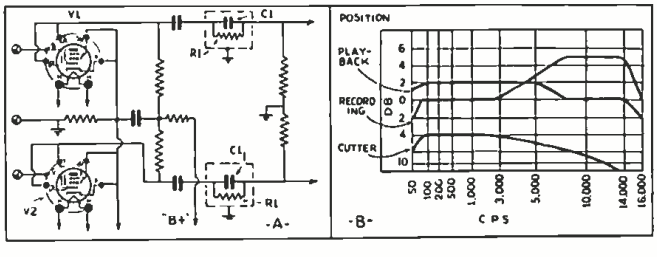
One of the most serious handicaps in the past has been the inability to record the higher-frequency ranges above 3,000 cycles. Several things have been to blame for this condition, and the most serious has been the inability of the various manufacturers to build a cutter flexible enough to operate above 3,000 cycles without blasting, or having the armature strike the pole pieces, causing distortion on the lower frequencies. While this condition has not been completely overcome, there are several rather striking advancements worth noting.

The experimenter will have to overcome part of this trouble *in the recording amplifier* by the use of filters—or "equalizers" (as they are commonly called). There are at present several very excellent filters (equalizers) on the market. All of them, however, have one fault in common, namely, waveform distortion on those frequencies that are attenuated, which increases rather than reduces the difficulties of making really good recordings.

Referring to Fig. 1A, it becomes apparent that almost any junk box will yield the necessary parts to construct the equalizer, shown. Condenser C1 should be in the neighborhood of 90 to 50 mmf. Resistor R1 may vary from 1 to 5 megs., depending upon the amount of attenuation desired. (It is very important that both C1 and R1 be completely shielded in one can.)

Condenser C1 controls the *location* at which attenuation begins, while R1 controls the *amount* of attenuation. The associated amplifier must have a surplus gain of at least 15 db. Under no conditions should this filter be left in the circuit for the playing of a record whether commercial pressings or the instantaneous variety, and while its use is not recommended in recording radio programs, it may be of some advantage where a very high-quality R.F. tuner is used, and even then should be used only on those stations capable of high-fidelity broadcasting.

(*Continued on page* 369)



At (A) is shown the circuit of an "equalizer" for reducing blasting on low-frequency tones. At (B) is a graph of three outstanding factors over the range of 50 to 16,000 cycles.

*Speak-O-Phone Co., Inc.

HOW TO MAKE A SIMPLE COIL WINDER

Winding "universal" or "honeycomb" coils at home is an accomplishment that most experimenters have tried. This article tells how.

PAUL ROSEKRANS

PRESENT-DAY trends in the design of radio sets call for small compact coils of high efficiency. For this reason most manufactured coils are of the "duolateral" or "honeycomb" type. Large coils of this type might be wound by hand even though it is a tedious task at the best, but winding small coils of this type presents an extremely difficult task.

The average experimenter often needs special coils of this type which are now available commercially but not to the extent where he can afford to have any considerable amount of money tied up in a winder. The writer being in this class set out to build such a winder out of parts found in that classical reference, the "junk box."

The job of building one of these winders is not at all difficult but there are a number of things to take into consideration. One is the fact that for satisfactory results the construction must be rugged. The whole action of winding must be smooth and even, and the results secured will be a direct measure of the care used in the construction of the winder. End and side play in the various parts must be held to a minimum.

Perhaps the most important single unit in the winder is the cam which controls the feeding of the wire back and forth as the coil revolves. This feed should travel back and forth once while the coil revolves *almost* one full revolution. Note the "almost" as this is what causes the spacing between turns. This spacing of adjacent turns is what keeps the distributed capacity of the coil low in value. A feed, back and forth, oftener than suggested above would make for a more substantial coil but would add to the length of wire used for a given number of turns and the slight amount of added stability is not needed. The most important requirement of this feed motion is that it be smooth in its travel; and that it operate at a constant speed, with little or no hesitation at either end.

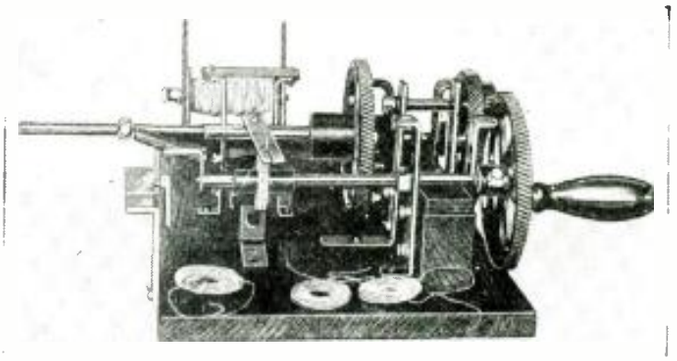


Fig. A. The complete winder with a coil on the mandrel.

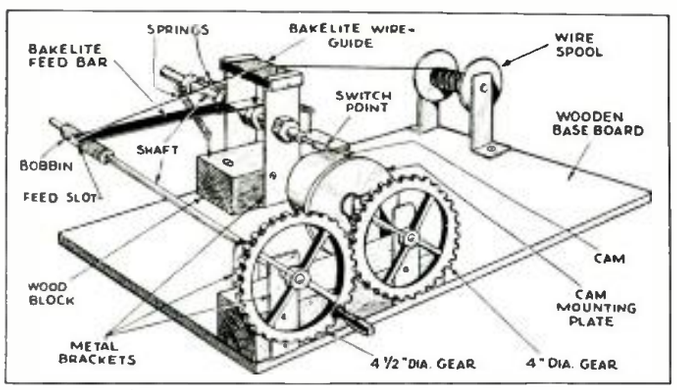
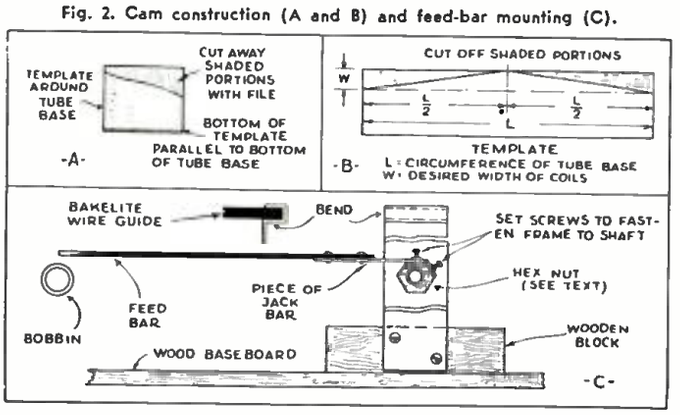


Fig. 1. The mechanical layout of the winder parts.

Fig. 2. Cam construction (A and B) and feed-bar mounting (C).



CAM DETAILS

Figure 2A shows the constructional details of this cam. Note that it is made from an old tube base, and the ease and simplicity of the construction make it possible to have cams on hand for 'most any width of coil desired. If many coils are to be wound it might be well to make the cam from metal but from our experience it seems that the tube base will suffice in most instances. As will be noted (Fig. 2B), a paper template is first made. Then with glue or rubber bands it is placed around the tube base, making sure that the bottom is evenly spaced from the bottom of the tube base. With a rat-tail file, the bakelite can be cut down to the template. A smaller, finer file can then be used to finish the cam. It should not take over 30 minutes to complete the whole job. The bottom of the base furnishes an excellent means for mounting as it should be mounted on a plate of some sort. In the writer's winder an extra gear which was at hand was used for this mounting plate. This made it easier to assure having the plate perpendicular to the shaft all around. Bolts through the tube base, tapped into the plate or bolted through the plate may be used, but be sure to center the cam on the plate.

Another requirement in the design has been mentioned before, that of having the coil revolve slightly slower than the cam. This can be done obviously by making the gear which drives the shaft upon which the cam is mounted slightly smaller than the one driving the shaft on which the coil is wound. The individual constructor may be as fussy as the "junk box" will allow in this respect but in the winder described, the larger gear is 4½ ins. in dia. and the smaller one is 4 ins. in dia. This gives a satisfactory coil but other diameters will do just as well. A gear ratio of about 15-to-14 would be ideal, but 15-to-12 will also be satisfactory. (Because the two large gears used did not mesh directly it was necessary to add a driving gear between the two.)

Figure 1 shows the entire layout in better detail than the photograph. Special attention is called to the method of getting satisfactory bearings. Probably this feature is the hardest to fulfil in the entire construction. In the winder here described some brackets from old open-core transformers were at hand and were used. They are ⅝-in. wide and 1/16-in. thick. Each pair is clamped together and drilled for the shaft, also two extra holes are drilled for bolts which clamp the brackets to pieces of wood 1¼-ins. thick. Depending on the care with which these operations are completed, we have in effect a bearing 1⅜-ins. in length. The whole assembly should be screwed to the base as securely as possible. (The small driving gear is not shown in Fig. 1 as it would only complicate the drawing.)

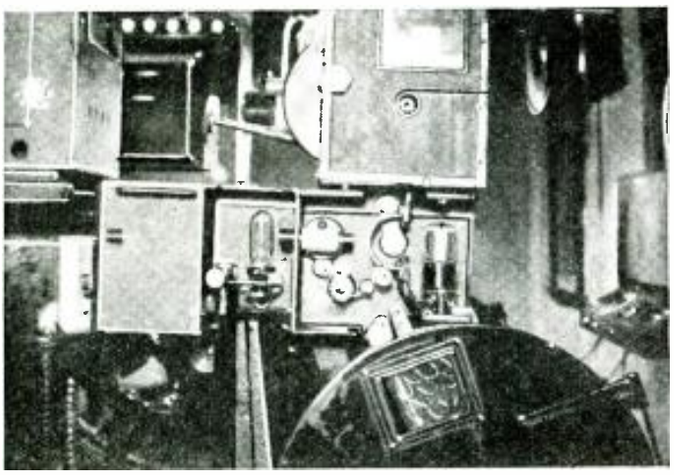
The various parts are labeled in the diagram but to make things more clear, Fig. 2C is given to better show (as an example) the construction of the bearing against the cam and the connection *(Continued on page 371)*

SERVICING THEATRE SOUND SYSTEMS

The sound head is discussed in this, Part I; and other components in subsequent parts. (See, also, the 5-part [Feb. '30, etc.] and 7-part [Nov. '33, etc.] talkies articles.)

A. V. DITTY

PART I



A typical sound head shown schematically in Fig. 1.

TO THE radio Service Men and the projectionists who are occasionally or actively engaged in "Talkie Service," the need for information of this sort is apparent. While it is not entirely feasible to deal with specific cases, the author will attempt to supply the readers with information of a general kind so that it may be of aid to them in meeting the ever-rising problems of sound service.

The few remaining "sound-on-disc" installations are fast becoming obsolete, presenting no great difficulty in servicing them should the occasion arise. (Considerable data concerning the service angle of sound-on-disc has appeared in past issues of *Radio-Craft.—Editor.)*

The *sound head* is the heart of the "talkie" system (Fig. 1.). This consists of a housing frame (containing the exciter lamp, optical barrel, photoelectric cell, and film-driving mechanism), which is mounted on the projector base between the projector head and the lower magazine, or the "take up" magazine.

The function of the sound head is to take the sound off the film (Fig. 2.). This is accomplished by driving the film through the sound head in such a manner that the condensed rays of light from the exciter lamp, narrowed down to .001-in. by the optical barrel and varied in intensity according to the variations on the sound track, impinge upon the photo-cell, which in turn sets up variations in current in the primary circuit of the preamplifier. Improper adjustments and alignments will ruin the possibility of creating the "perfect illusion" by producing distortion in music and voice.

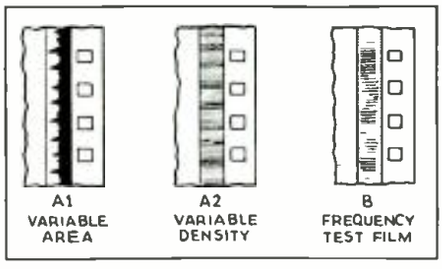
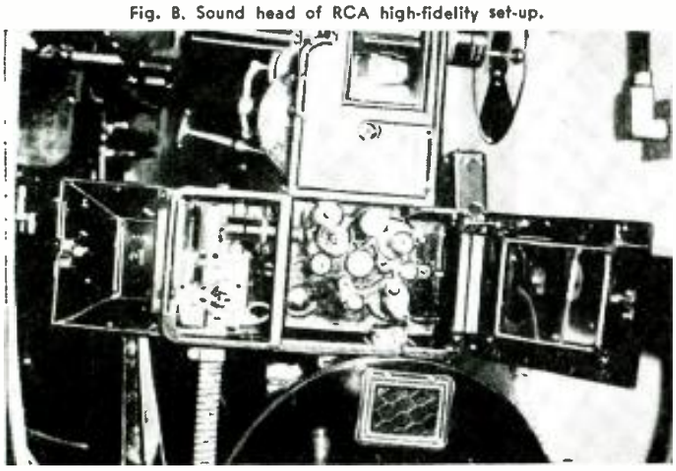


Fig. 2, left. The two types of film sound recordings used and a strip of "frequency test" film. Fig. 3, right. An oscillator-type exciter lamp supply unit (A); and a view of the optical barrel and optical system.

Fig. 8. Sound head of RCA high-fidelity set-up.



SOUND HEAD DRIVING MECHANISM

The first thing we will consider is the speed of the driving mechanism of the sound head. Various types of sound heads are driven by different methods. all of which have good and bad points from the operator's consideration, but with which we will not be concerned.

The object of any driving mechanism is to obtain a fixed speed on the drive shaft through the sound head. Most sound heads are equipped with flywheel arrangements or governors to maintain constant speed in order that the sound will not be impaired by fluttering.

The film, traveling at the rate of 90 ft. per minute, with 16 frames per ft., will give a speed of 1440 frames per minute. The sprocket on the drive shaft will take 4 full frames per revolution; and by dividing the number of frames per minute by the number of frames per revolution of the sprocket, the correct speed of the drive shaft is found to be 360 r.p.m. The speed may be easily checked by means of a tachometer applied directly to either end of the drive shaft. A film speed indicator, attached to the projector head shutter shaft, reading 90 ft. per minute is another way of checking the speed, although not as accurate as the tachometer method.

With machines that are running too fast the sound pitch will be raised, introducing a "tinny" or "nasal" quality, making it harsh and shrill. Machines running below the rated speed will create a "boomy" tone which is noticeably lower in pitch and entirely lacking (*Continued on page* 370)

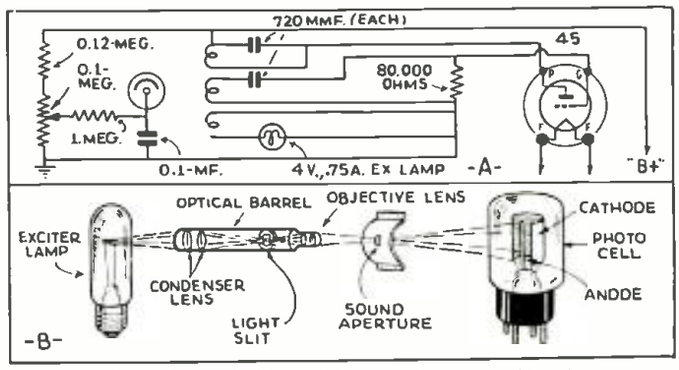
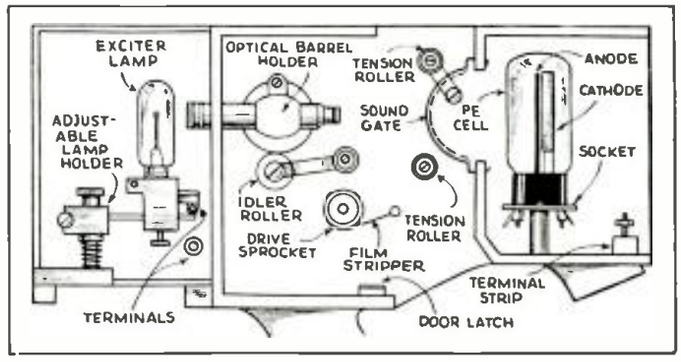


Fig. 1, below. Positions of the parts in the sound head.



ELECTRONICS AIDS "BEHAVIORISM" TESTS

Amplifiers and electronic "triggers" make possible this device which many experimenters will find interesting.

ORMAL I. SPRUNGMAN

WHY DO some individuals learn more quickly than others? What part does heredity or environment play in determining whether a person will become a good or poor learner?

This is the problem which Prof. William T. Heron, psychologist at the University of Minnesota, is attempting to solve. To carry out his 7-year experiment, Prof. Heron designed and built the automatic rat maze shown here, believed to be the only one of its kind in the world. (The *idea* of course has many other applications.)

The unique device consists of two rotating tables, housing 54 white rats in separate compartments, and 12 Y-shaped connecting units of the maze containing runways and "blind alleys." A small motor, geared to a Ford axle mechanism, which supports each of the tables, moves a new compartment into position in front of the runway as soon as the preceding rat has passed through the maze. An empty compartment awaits the animal at the end of each "run."

Once every day each of the 54 rats starts up the runway, steps upon two tiny plates of monel metal and records his movements on a specially-built, motor-driven typewriter in another room. The minute amount of current

(*Continued on page 374*)

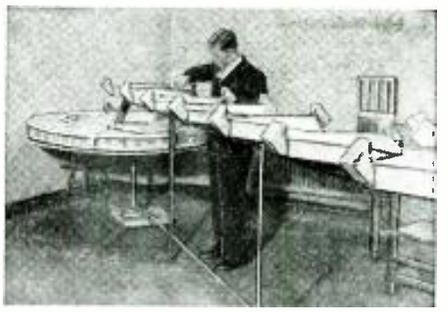


Fig. A—The rat maze with its 12 passages.

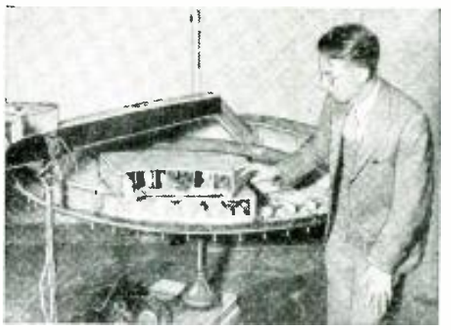


Fig. B—Prof. Heron with part of the maze.

Fig. C—Close-up showing one unit of the maze.

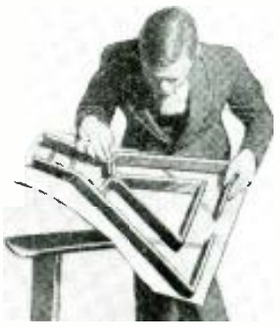
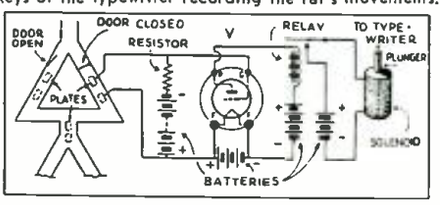


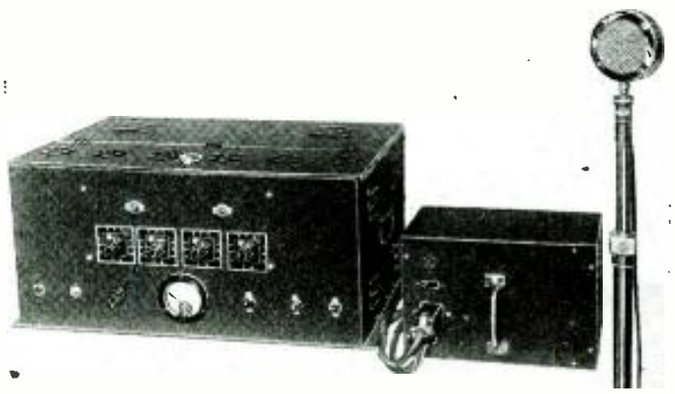
Fig. I—One of the V.-T. triggers which actuate keys of the typewriter recording the rat's movements.



HOW TO EQUIP A SOUND TRUCK FOR ELECTIONEERING, ETC.

With election day fast approaching, there is a real demand for high-power sound trucks.

CHARLES R. SHAW*—PART II



ONE OF the most valuable adjuncts to a sound truck is a reproducing and recording unit for making of special advertising records, speeches of famous orators, or other special sound effects. The portable P.A. demonstrator described in the July 1935 issue of *Radio-Craft* will prove to be of great value to any sound car. Can you imagine how valuable such a recording system can become during the forthcoming political campaign, wherein presidential candidates speak for themselves (through recordings) at all political gatherings?

Hundreds of precautionary and safety measures can likewise be effectively "broadcast" by Voice of Safety cars through city streets.

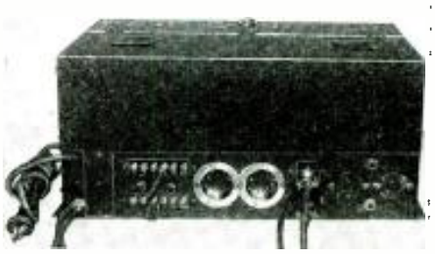
Of course, these auxiliary accessories need not be added to the sound truck installation unless their usefulness makes them necessities for the contemplated installation.

RACK AND PANEL CONSTRUCTION

In a system specifically purchased for permanent installation in a sound truck, all of the equipment should be mounted on rack panels and placed within the car at some position convenient for operation either by the driver or the announcer.

While the installation of sound equipment in theatres and similar indoor places presents difficulties due to the necessity for placing the horns in such a manner that the architectural features of the space will not be marred, the sound truck usually does not present such a critical problem. As a matter of fact there are many approved methods for mounting the speakers into a sound car. Naturally the exact procedure depends upon (a) the type of speakers

(*Continued on page 374*)

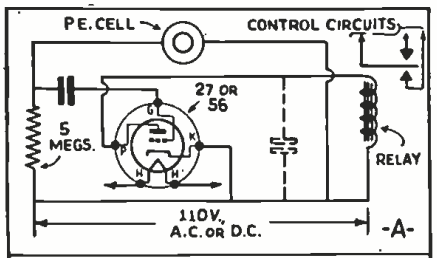


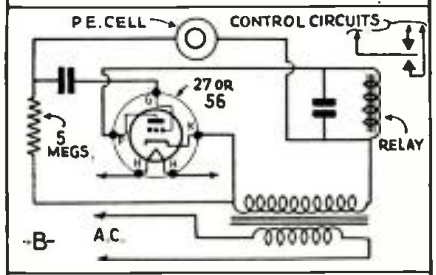
The rear of the amplifier shown above. The various sockets used for connections can be seen. This amplifier is well planned for election P.A. work.

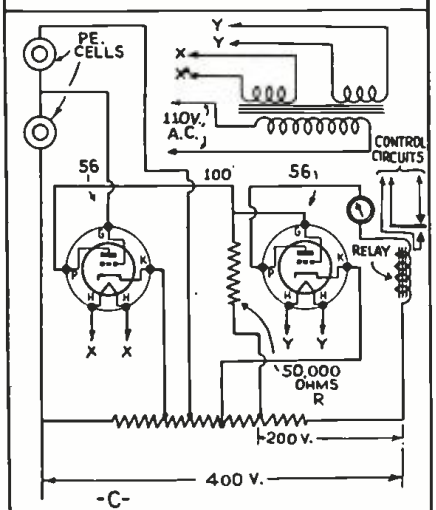
*Columbia Sound Co., Inc.

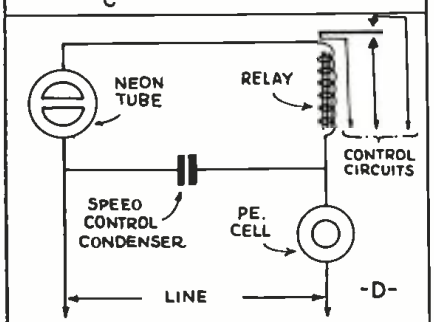
THE PHOTO-CELL IN THE EXPERIMENTER'S LAB.

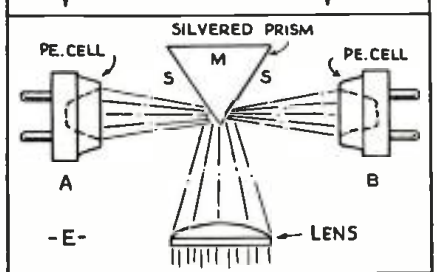
Useful experiments and circuits for the PE. cell, additional to those in the April, 1935 issue of *Radio-Craft*, are described here for the radio technician and experimenter.

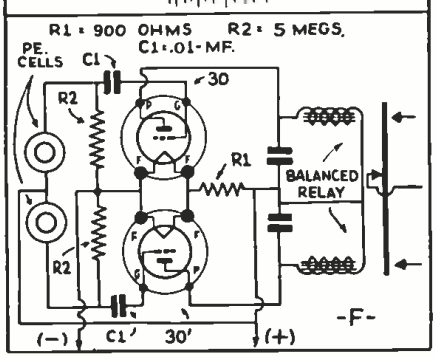












FOR SOME YEARS past, engineers and laymen alike have been hearing many rumors as to the almost magical potential uses of the photoelectric cell, more generally known as the "electric eye." Within recent years, many of these potential uses have been achieved in actual practice!

We see doors swing mysteriously open at our approach; see homes and business houses equipped with modern "light beam" alarms. And, if we go farther, we find the electric eye controlling factory illumination, counting products or people, sorting colors, insuring proper development of films, and so on. Thus, it has already found a definite and important place in the world of today.

These uses, however, represent only a bare beginning. Interesting and useful as they are, they only scratch the surface of future possibilities. Vast and startling advances will undoubtedly be made in the not-far-distant future. As one well-known electrical engineer has aptly remarked: "Name me your industry or business and I'll show you where the photoelectric cell may soon be playing an important part in it as we learn to adapt its vast potentialities to specific needs."

Some time ago a practical jokester in a large western city, according to the story, wanted an unusual watchdog to stand guard in front of his house. Already possessing a mute metal mutt, he equipped it with a big raucous buzzer and adjusted the magnet armature to emit a ferocious growl-like sound. Then, to make the paralyzed pup "watch," he rigged up a photoelectric relay, in such a way that it would scan the sidewalk leading to his house. As a result, when visitors approached, they were startled by growls, for in walking up the sidewalk they interrupted a beam of light focused on the electric eye and thus actuated the relay which, in turn, energized the magnetic voice.

Although the ferrous "friend of man" was not equipped for tail-wagging, hand-licking, or the performance of other characteristic traits of a bona-fide pet, the owner, it is understood, was very well pleased with his growling "robot Rover."

A SENSITIVE CIRCUIT

A practical experimenter's circuit for using a PE. cell is shown at A in Fig. 1 (at left); it is a "trigger" arrangement and is suitable for operation on either A.C. or D.C. No gridleak is provided, and there is no necessity for maintaining any particular potential on the grid; the grid assumes its own negative potential. Many authors on vacuum tube operation are inclined to discredit stability on the part of the grid. Actual trial of this hookup is convincing of the fact that *it is the most sensitive combination possible to obtain with any three-element tube!* If used on A.C., a condenser must be shunted across the relay to prevent chatter, but if used on D.C. this is unnecessary. Figure 1B shows the same circuit for A.C. operation, only.

When two or more stages are used, the tubes must be coupled together, thus there must be a means for transferring the energy from the plate circuit of the first tube into the grid circuit of the second tube. There are 3 types of coupling employed, namely, resistance coupling, transformer coupling and direct coupling.

A DIRECT-COUPLED AMPLIFIER

An example of direct coupling is illustrated in Fig. 1C. It will be noted that the plate of the first tube is connected directly to the grid of the second tube, therefore, the potential of the plate will maintain the potential at the grid of the second tube at this same value. The various voltages employed are taken from the voltage divider shown. The proper voltage conditions on the elements of both tubes must be maintained.

Supposing that the plate of the first type 56 tube receives its potential from the mid-point of the divider, which is 200 V.; resistor R then serves as the plate load and its value should be about 50,000 ohms. The potential of the plate will then be approximately 100 V. (100 V. drop in potential existing across the resistor R). The grid of the second tube also has a potential of 100 V. The grid bias of the first tube is taken directly from the voltage divider. The characteristics of the type 56 tube are such that the cathode should be approximately 15 V. positive with respect to the grid. Since the grid of the second tube is at 100 V. potential, the cathode is then connected to the voltage divider at approximately 115 V., which will be on the negative side of the plate tap for

(*Continued from page* 376)

ANNOUNCING THE WINNERS IN RADIO-CRAFT'S "IDEAL RADIO SERVICE SHOP" CONTEST!

"Congratulations to the winners in this contest! I wish also to compliment not only those whose exceptional entries earned Honorable Mention, but all participants; every contestant exhibited an earnest desire to aid manufacturers in seeing the Service Man's needs in test equipment, that is sure to be soon reflected in improved designs of new testing apparatus for service work of all types."

Signed, JACK GRAND, DIRECTOR

THE JUDGES aver that the highlight of the contest was, as one judge phrased it, "the battle of the Sayres" for First Place; coincidentally, both contestants live in the same state—and within 15 miles of each other!

There were over 1,500 entries in this contest, with winning positions allocated as follows:

1st Prize—E. E. Sayre, 33 Union Ave., Maplewood, N. J. Awarded: RCA No. 9545 Portable Cathode-Ray Oscilloscope (Net $84.50).

2nd Prize; and Special Manual Prize No. 1—Theodore R. Sayre, 1136 Woodruff Ave., Hillside, N. J. Awarded: Weston Model 663 Volt-Ohmmeter (and carrying case), (Net, $48.75); and, a Gernsback Consolidated Official Radio Service Manual (Net, $17.50).

3rd Prize—John Litwin, R. R. No. 1, Fletcher, Ontario, Canada. Awarded: Hickok Model OS 7 All-Wave Service Oscillator (Net, $48.00).

4th Prize; and Special Manual Prize No. 2—Dexter M. Royce, 17 Arch St., Laconia, N. H. Awarded: Supreme Model 333 DeLuxe Set Analyzer; or (optionally), Supreme Model 85 Tube Checker (in either Counter or Portable model, and improved to test metal tubes), (Net $39.95); and, a Gernsback Consolidated Official Radio Service Manual (Net, $17.50).

5th Prize—Kenneth E. Hughes, 2115 44th St., Galveston, Texas. Awarded: Clough-Brengle Model UC Portable Vacuum-tube Voltmeter (Net, $34.80).

6th Prize; and Special Manual Prize No. 3—Stephen DiMayo, 1412 W. 5th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Awarded: Triplett No. 1200 Multimeter, and No. 1220 Free-Reference-Point Tester, (with No. 1202 2-section carrying case), (Net, $34.67); and, a Gernsback Consolidated Official Radio Service Manual (Net, $17.50).

Special Manual Prize No. 4—Robert C. Hannum, 512 Hannibal St., Fulton, N.Y. Awarded: a Gernsback Consolidated Official Service Manual.

Special Manual Prize No. 5—J. D. Wilhoite, 1745 Lawrence, Memphis, Tenn. Awarded: a Gernsback Consolidated Official Service Manual.

Special Manual Prize No. 6—Leslie E. S. Pass, 1225 Second Ave., Worthington, Minn. Awarded: a Gernsback Consolidated Official Radio Service Manual.

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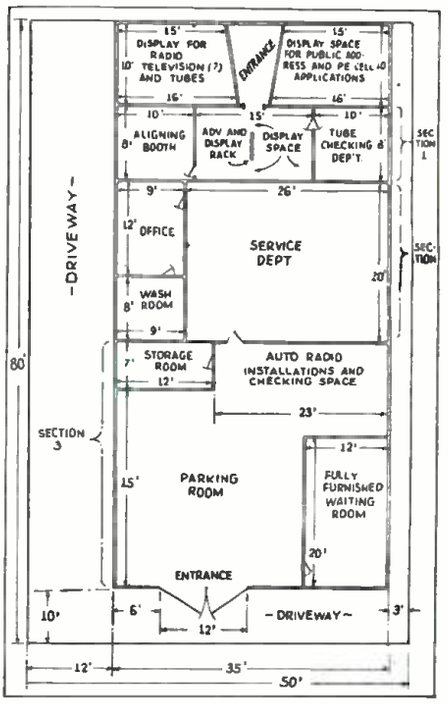


Second Prize Winner T. R. Sayre (Hillside, N.J.) chose to illustrate his entry.

Above, a complete Midwest receiver. Below, a close-up of the dial and control-panel, which incorporates novel features.

80 FEATURES IN THE NEW 18-METAL-TUBE SET!

The following features of a modern radio set afford an excellent example of the progress in radio receiver design.

W. A. SMITH

MANY radio listeners and engineers have expressed a desire to know just what are the 80 features advertised for the new 18-tube Midwest set which was shown pictorially and by diagram in the October, 1935, issue of *Radio-Craft*. We are pleased to present the following tabulation of the features of this interesting set, in the belief that it will be of interest to the radio public in general.

The tabulation has been divided into three divisions, although the division must, of necessity, be rather arbitrary.

MECHANICAL FEATURES

No. 1—The front panel is of heavy steel. The appearance of walnut finish is obtained by a photographic process, the finish being of tough lacquer.

No. 2—Escutcheon is of heavy chrome-finished metal; colored inserts enhance the beauty.

No. 3—Stations can be found by *frequency*, since the dial is completely calibrated; most lists now use this system.

No. 4—A line of light eliminates error in station selection. The exact center of the band-indicator is marked by the light (Line-O-Lite).

No. 5—A positive mechanical drive on the dial provides extremely smooth tuning, without backlash.

No. 6—A spot of light (Spot-O-Light) travels with the selector switch, to indicate the band in use.

No. 7—The dial is simplified and the tuning centralized by the use of concentric knobs so that no auxiliary verniers are needed.

No. 8—Various classes of transmissions are grouped and marked by name on the dial for ease of operation.

No. 9—Chrome-plated streamline control levers are self-indicating as to their positions.

No. 10—Low-loss porcelain coil forms and "litz" wire contribute to eliminate image-frequency reception and heterodyne interference.

No. 11—Special porcelain is used for the R.F.-section coil forms, to enable them to be pressed into the aluminum frame under high pressure; this construction eliminates many nuts and bolts, assuring a rigid unit.

No. 12—The 86 pieces of porcelain in the set assembly insure high insulation at all times.

No. 13—Small parts are all fastened to lugs and not merely supported by the wiring.

No. 14—The special 4-gang condenser is mounted on sponge rubber pads, and fully shielded.

No. 15—Special reenforced socket-bakelite greatly reduces breakage.

No. 16—Discs of alba-fibre in the I. F. transformers keep the leads in position and stabilize the gain.

No. 17—Oversize A.F. transformers provide high energy transfer at low frequencies.

No. 18—Loudspeaker leads, by terminating in a plug, provide for easy removal.

No. 19—The oversize power pack obviates over-

(*Continued on page* 379)

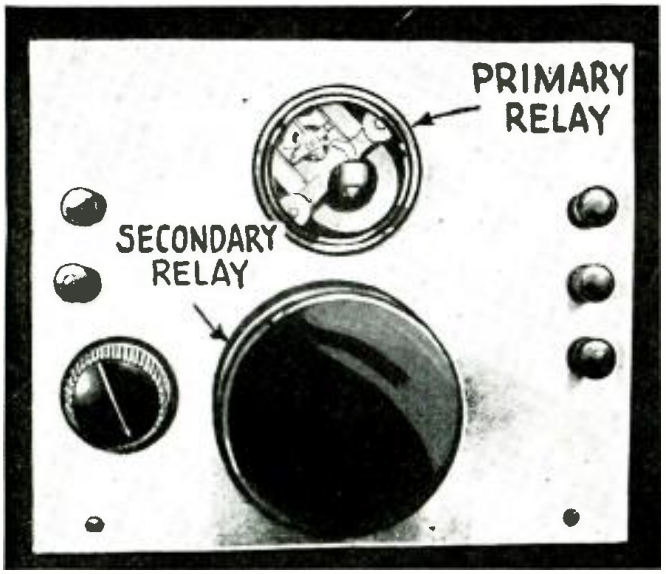


Fig. A. The complete relay unit with sensitive relay and secondary relay in place.

HOW TO MAKE A SENSITIVE RELAY UNIT

The experimenter in radio and electronics often has need for a sensitive "primary" relay, for PE. cell and radiodynamic work—here is a dandy! The "secondary" relay—for the power circuit—also is described.

E. L. DEETER

IN THE experimental electronic field frequent need is found for a *sensitive* "primary" relay that will operate on small currents and pass sufficient current at the contact points to close a larger and more rugged "secondary" relay. Many circuit requirements cannot be fulfilled by the use of the conventional single-pole magnetic relay; instruments of this type usually possess a high resistance and require over a milliampere of current for operation. The more sensitive relays are expensive, of intricate construction and hard to duplicate by the experimenter who wishes to build his own.

A sensitive relay of the meter type (so called because it's construction resembles a current-registering meter with points on the vane) can be constructed at low cost, from parts usually found in the shop of the radio man or experimenter, as described in this article. Such an instrument will close contact on 500 *microamperes* and operate a secondary relay handling up to several amperes.

The sensitive relay of the unit described here is constructed from a current-indicating meter capable of showing full-scale deflection on 5 milliamperes or less. The meter used by the writer was a Jewell voltmeter, type 135, used quite generally in the days of the type 99 and 01A tubes as a filament-current meter. The same model often had a dual scale registering both "A" and "B" volts. In either case, the moving coil of the meter was standard and had a resistance of 5 or 6 ohms, a series resistor compensating for the various voltage scales.

With the series resistance or coil out of the circuit these meters will give full-scale deflection on 5 ma. (There are many thousands of these meters lying around in junk boxes and radio stores—why not have a good milliammeter by removing the series resistance and calibrating a new scale?)

A good many experimenters have, no doubt, attempted the construction of a relay from a meter, invariably finding that it was no task for a novice. While a stationary contact is easily arranged, it is a delicate operation to place the necessary contact on the featherweight vane—not an easy matter even for an accomplished jeweler.

EARLY EXPERIMENTS

The writer carried on some experiments to see just what could be done along these lines. A length of silver wire was placed across the sweeping path of the vane which was scratched clean on the contacting edge. A load of 4 ma. was placed in series with the points. With 2 ma. through the meter contact at first was secured, but after about ten times contact was lost or became faulty, the cause being diagnosed as too much current at the points (even after making allowance for the fact that the vane metal was not ideal as a contact metal). With reduced current at the contacts, the results were better, but then, the current handled by the points was no more than the current required to deflect the meter. Believing that the instrument might be a success if the contact current was low enough, a circuit was arranged whereby the points closed an open grid circuit to a tube, therefore carrying an infinitely small amount of current, the idea being to place the secondary relay in the plate circuit of the tube. Even this failed to produce satisfactory results, the pressure required on the vane sometimes bending it.

In attempting to solve the contact situation, the idea of using *metallic mercury* (quicksilver) for one of the contacts was investigated, with gratifying results. With the vane bent so as to pass the point into a cup of mercury, the operation obtained was satisfactory in every way and the writer constructed the unit shown pictorially, the construction of which is described in the following paragraphs.

THE "PRIMARY" RELAY

Having secured a meter of the type mentioned, proceed to dismantle the instrument for remodeling. Two small screws directly back of the flange and opposite one another are removed, allowing the cover-glass and rim to be lifted off. Remove the three countersunk screws at the back of the bakelite case and loosen the leads on the interior with a hot soldering iron. The "works" may now be taken from the case. The "start" and "stop"

(*Continued on page* 375)

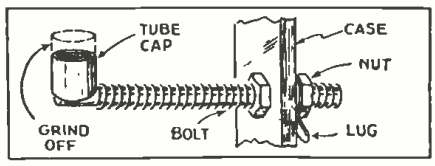
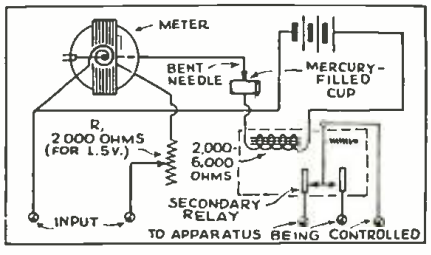


Fig. 1, above. The mercury contact.

Fig. 2, below. The circuit of the unit.



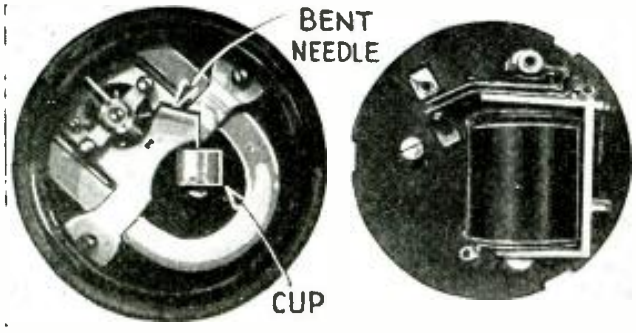


Fig. B, extreme left. The parts of the sensitive relay can be seen in this photo.

Fig. C, left. The construction of the secondary or high-power relay is shown in this detail view.

HOW TO ADD HIGH FIDELITY TO OLD SETS

The detector and audio amplifier play an important part in the achievement of real high fidelity—here are some circuits and data especially written for the experimenter.

WILHELM E. SCHRAGE

SINCE the first article concerning high-fidelity design published in this magazine some time ago, tremendous strides have been made in the construction of these new receivers. Some manufacturers who insisted, not so long ago, that only a few radio listeners would be interested enough to pay the relatively higher price for sets of this kind, have changed their minds entirely, and are now very busy pressing their design engineers "like lemons" to complete their work!

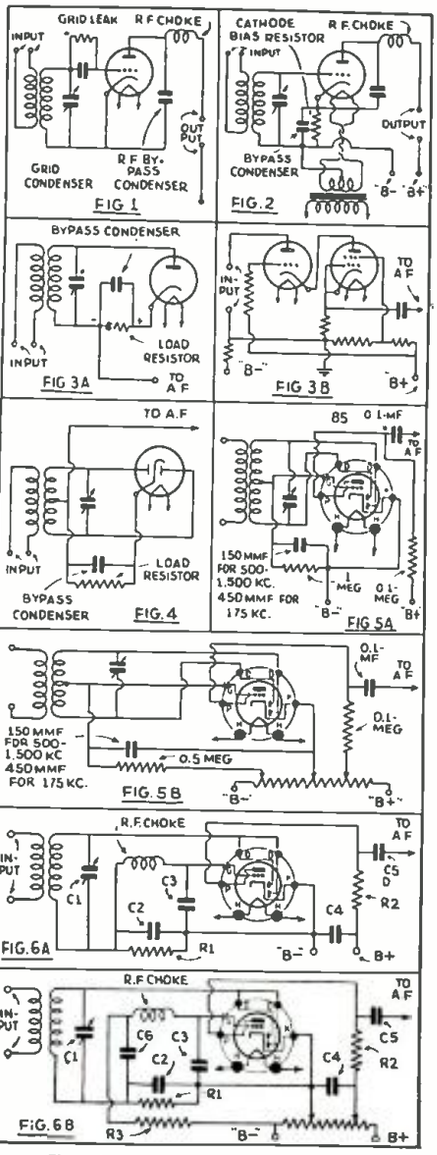
HIGH OR LOW FIDELITY?

The author recently visited New York's radio district around Cortlandt Street, and, in a well-known radio shop, tried one of the displayed receivers, proudly marked as a high-fidelity one. The result of this listening test was a big surprise. There was a remarkable lack of the "lows" in the reproduction, and the highs over 5,000 cycles, which the writer knew were being transmitted by certain stations, did not show up at all. Briefly said, the reproduction of this "wonder set" was not better than other receivers sold a few months before without that valuable advertising slogan: High Fidelity.

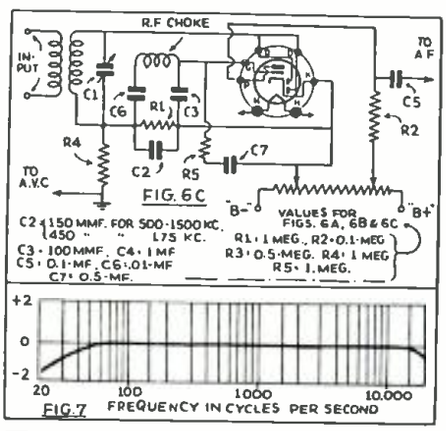
This incident shows impressively how careful one has to be in all matters concerning high-fidelity receivers to avoid disappointment, since the definition "high fidelity reproduction," does not have direct legal protection, although an indirect protection is given by the definitions of the Radio Manufacturers Association concerning high fidelity, and also through the systematical definitions published by the well-known design engineer, Stuart Ballantine, in the *Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers* during the past year.

OFFICIAL DEFINITION OF "HIGH FIDELITY"

According to the RMA definitions, a high-fidelity receiver, for a given uniform input, should not fluctuate in power output more than 5 db. in the range from 50 to 7,500 cycles. That means in more simple language: "a receiver with a peak in the range exceeding 5 db., or with a similar valley in the response curve *(a volume-change which is readily discernible to the average ear)* cannot be marked as a high-fidelity one. Such a set should be described or marked according to Table I only as a "*medium*"-fidelity one.



Figs. 1 to 6—detector arrangements.



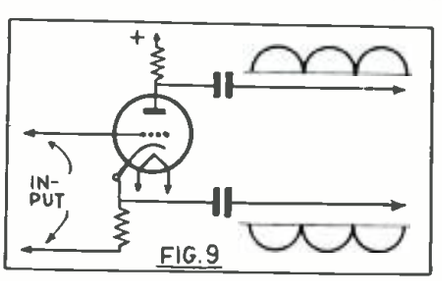


Fig. 9, above—the way in which phase inversion is obtained with only one tube.

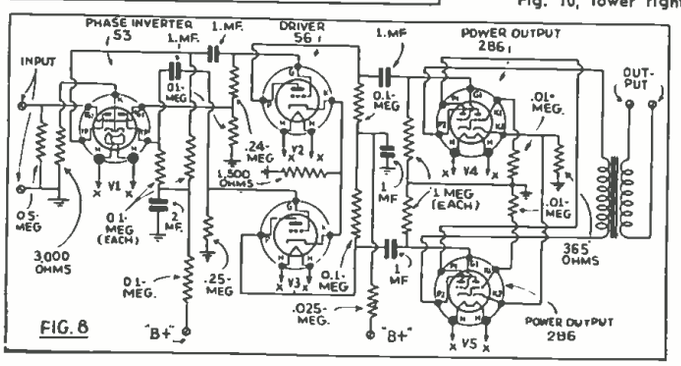
Figs. 6C and 7, left—half-wave detector with triode fixed bias; A.F. response curve.

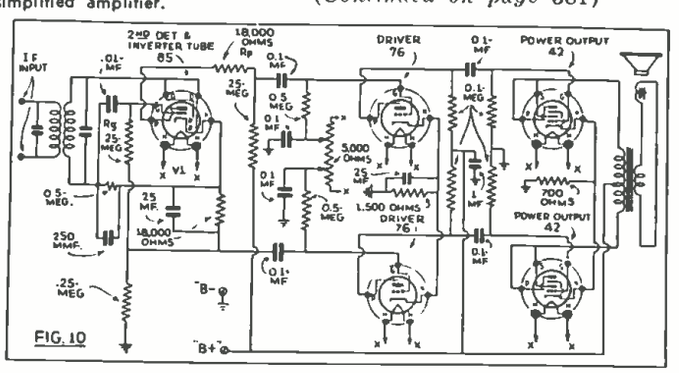
Fig. 8, lower left—resistance P.-P. amplifier.
Fig. 10, lower right—simplified amplifier.

Table I

Uniform response within 5 db.	Uniform response within 10 db.	Correct description of receiver.
50-7,500 cycles or above	—	high fidelity
100-4,000 cycles	—	medium fidelity
—	50-7,500 cycles	medium fidelity
200-2,000 cycles	—	low fidelity
—	100-4,000 cycles	low fidelity

(Continued on page 381)





A PRECISION BRIDGE-TYPE CONDENSER ANALYZER

The experimenter and Service Man will find innumerable uses for this versatile condenser-test instrument.

S. A. WOLIN*

AS AN invaluable aid for the Service Man and experimenter in detecting leaky, shorted, open, off-capacity and intermittent defects in condensers this scientific analyzer will fill a long-felt need. This instrument will quickly determine the quality of all paper, electrolytic, and mica condensers.

The capacity range, which extends from .00002- to 70 mf., is read directly, after visible balance of the "Wien" bridge circuit is obtained by the indication of a thermionically-controlled neon glow tube. This is more convenient and much more accurate than the use of headphones for balancing.

The use of this precision analyzer for testing the dielectric resistance of cables, insulators, and between transformer windings, as well as a power factor indication, makes it even more useful to the laboratory worker and experimenter.

This tester is a combination of two devices: (1) a capacity bridge; and, (2) a direct-current leakage tester.

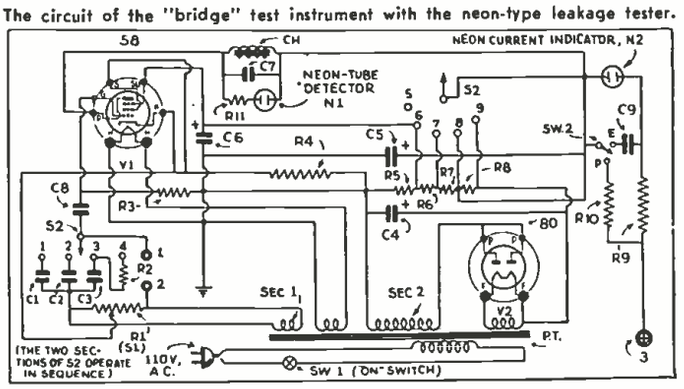
THE CAPACITY BRIDGE

The capacity bridge consists of the usual 4 arms; two are resistors (the ratios of which are varied by adjusting knobs S1), and the other two are condensers (a standard, and the unknown). The instrument is provided with 3 standards selected by the switch S2 and corresponding to the three calibration scales of the instrument; at position 4 resistor R2, in series with the highest capacity standard, improves the balance when testing high-power-factor electrolytic condensers.

The A.C. voltage source for the bridge is obtained from P.T. secondary Sec. 1. The detector arms of the bridge are connected to the control-

(*Continued on page* 365)

The circuit of the "bridge" test instrument with the neon-type leakage tester.



*Solar Manufacturing Corp.

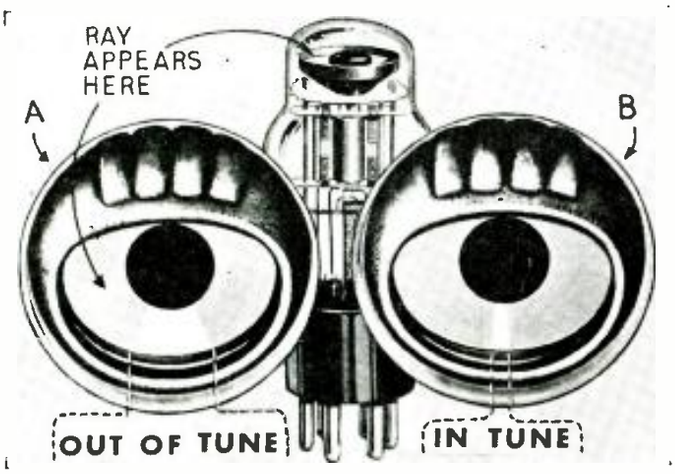
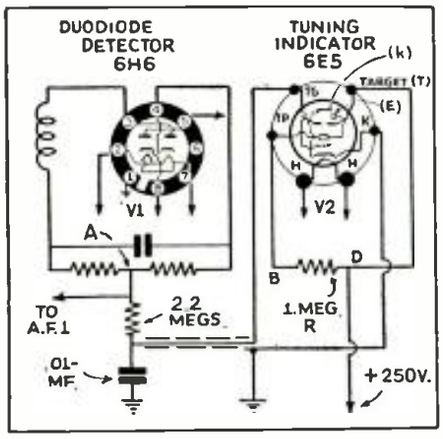


Fig. A. "Target" of tuning tube; the width of shadow cast by the ray-control electrode varies.

HOW THE 6E5 CATHODE-RAY TUNING TUBE WORKS

This new tube, a visual tuning indicator, has no moving parts! Greater detail is here given, than when first announced in the Sept., 1935 issue of Radio-Craft.

Fig. 1, below. The schematic symbol of the 6E5 tube connected to the output of a 6H6, V1.



THE 6E5 tube, the new visual tuning indicator that has no moving parts, is really two tubes in one, as the upper part acts like a cathode-ray tube while the lower part acts as a triode! *The cathode is common to both sections of the tube.* A rough idea of the internal construction of this unique tube, developed by RCA Victor laboratories for use in the 1935-'36 line of radio sets, may be had from the schematic symbol of Fig. 1. The triode is used as an amplifier, as will be explained later.

The cathode-ray is produced as follows. When the cathode is heated, electrons given off in the upper end (k) are attracted to coated target T operated as a positively-biased anode. (See Fig. 1.) When the electrons (constituting a "cathode-ray") hit the target its coating glows or "fluoresces" with a greenish-yellow color. The electrons leaving cathode K at tip k and being drawn to the positive target, can be controlled and directed by a third element, E, called a "ray-control electrode" (see Fig. 1).

The *operation* of the visual indicator section of the tube *depends on the control which the ray-control electrode can exercise over the area of the target which is struck by these electrons.* The *pattern* (in the 6E5, the impression of an "eye" is created, the pupil being simulated by a light-shield placed at the tip of cathode k) developed on the fluorescent target depends on the contour of the target as well as on the potentials, position and shape of the ray-control electrode. When a receiver incorporating the 6E5 is tuned

(*Continued on page* 378)

FIRST PRIZE	$10.00
SECOND PRIZE	5.00
THIRD PRIZE	5.00

Honorable Mention

EXPERIMENTERS: Three cash prizes will be awarded for time- and money-saving ideas. Honorable mention will be given for all other published items. Send in your best "kinks"!

SHORT-CUTS IN RADIO

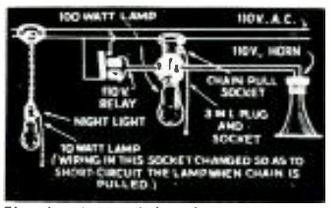


Fig. 1. A novel burglar alarm made from a "dimmer."

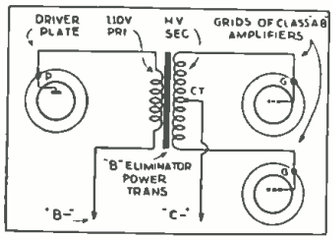


Fig. 2. Emergency transformer for class AB amplifiers.

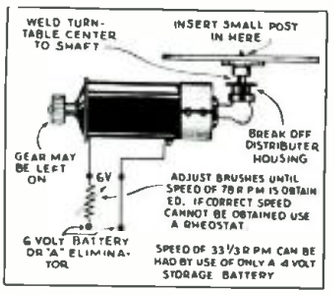


Fig. 3. Phonograph motor made from a "chevvy" generator.

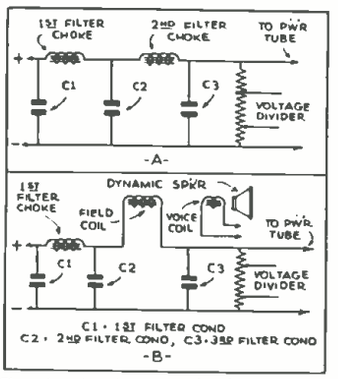
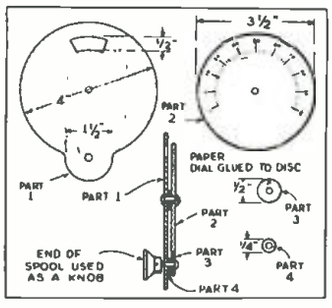


Fig. 4. At A, first circuit; B, after installation of new speaker.

Fig. 5. Home-made vernier dial for the "Distance Getter for $1."



FIRST PRIZE—$10.00

BURGLAR ALARM. This arrangement was rigged up after our radio store was robbed, to prevent a similar occurrence. The night light is lit by using a long stick with a hook to pull the chain of the ceiling socket. If the cord hanging from the night light is pulled, the large bulb lights and remains lighted, and the horn blows continuously. They cannot be turned off, since the relay locks in and must be manually released! The night light socket is changed so that the switch shorts the 10-W. lamp, thus closing the circuit for the 100-W. lamp and horn, and the relay. See Fig. 1.

A. B. DUNGAN

SECOND PRIZE—$5.00

EMERGENCY TRANSFORMER for class AB amplifier. The power transformer from almost any make of old "B" eliminator, will serve as a very efficient input transformer for a class AB amplifier. The transformer must, of course, be one that has a center-tapped high-voltage secondary. Those taken from a Majestic Super "B" work very well. The secondary has ample carrying capacity for the grid current on positive peaks. See Fig. 2.

LANDO K. MOYER

THIRD PRIZE—$5.00

PHONOGRAPH MOTOR. This motor is made from junk parts, but works very well. It is made from a Chevrolet generator, and is used for both recording and playback work. There is plenty of power available and the unit may be used in a sound truck very nicely, since it operates on 6 V. The only real work to be done is to break off the distributor housing and weld the turntable to the shaft. Any speed may be obtained by adjustment of the rheostat. See Fig. 3.

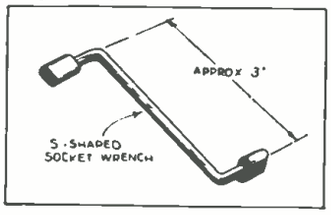
JOE YEAGER

HONORABLE MENTION

REPLACING OLD SPEAKERS. There are many old A.C. sets in use today, whose owners would like to have the advantages of dynamic speaker results, but can't afford new sets. Figure 4 shows how this can be accomplished on the old sets, without much change being necessary, yet the results are very satisfactory. The field of the new speaker is put in the circuit as a second choke. The transformer on the new speaker connects directly to the posts which formerly went to the magnetic speaker. If the new field causes too great a voltage drop, run the high-voltage lead from the output tubes to the connection between the field and the choke.

WM. CLARK

Fig. 6. Special trimmer wrench.



HONORABLE MENTION

HOME-MADE DIAL. When building the "Dollar Distance Getter" (*Radio-Craft*, March 1935), I decided it needed a real vernier dial, so I built a condenser like the ordinary variables, and made the dial, shown in Fig. 5, to go with it. The material consists mainly of cigar box wood and a spool. The paper scale can be hand-drawn or cut from a radio catalogue illustration.

CYRIL STATT

HONORABLE MENTION

HANDY WRENCH. Certain old models of Victor radio sets have a special oval head for which a wrench was made, but these wrenches are no longer available. The use of pliers on these screws is very apt to damage them so that they cannot be moved. The body of the wrench is made of 3/16-in. rod. 5 ins. long. The ends may be made from 30 A. copper lugs, or copper tubing from an auto gas system. They are formed by carefully hammering the piece over one of the screw heads, until a snug fit is obtained. Two similar pieces are needed, but make them so that the flat part of the slots will be at right-angles in the finished wrench. The job is finished by soldering the ends to the handle. See Fig. 6.

J. M. WALLACE,
Mimico, Ont., Can.

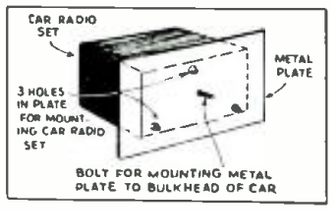
HONORABLE MENTION

AUTO RADIO MOUNTING. By mounting an auto set on a strong metal plate, and then fastening the plate to the dash-board with a single large bolt, considerable time can be saved. Most of the auto sets have three or more mounting bolts, and it is often a tough job to drill all these holes in the dash. Also the bolts on the set sometimes come in the wrong place and a part of the car has to be moved, to make the installation. All this trouble is saved by the above method, and the set can be quickly moved for service. See Fig. 7.

O. J. COOMBES

(*Continued on page 378*)

Fig. 7. Easy auto-radio mounting.



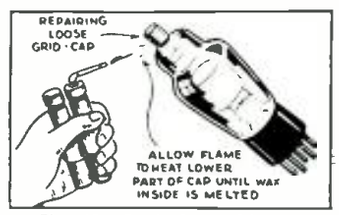


Fig. 13. Replacing grid cap.

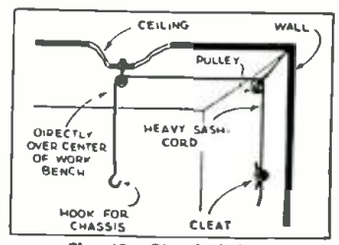


Fig. 12. Chassis holder.

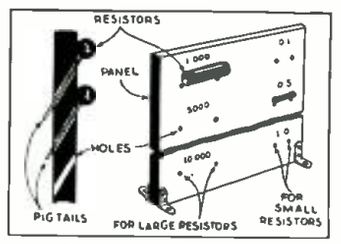


Fig. 11. Resistor panel.

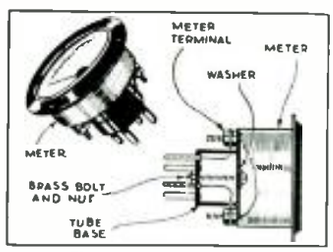


Fig. 10. Plug-in meter.

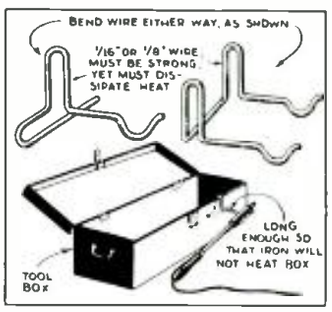
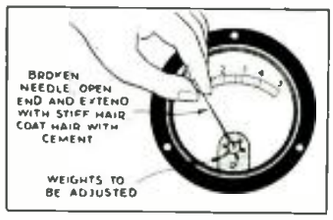


Fig 9, above. Soldering iron holder.

Fig. 8, below. Repairing meter pointer.



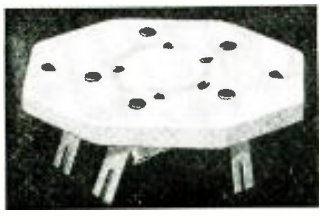
THE LATEST RADIO EQUIPMENT

"Automatic" analyzer. (849)

Dynamic horn. (850)

Improved P.A. outfit. (851)

Lapel crystal mike. (852)



Above, improved socket. (853)

Below, vacuum-tube voltmeter. (854)

NEW "AUTOMATIC" ANALYZER (849)

(Supreme Instruments Corp.)

A TESTER which works so quickly and easily that it is called "Automatic" is illustrated. It combines a tube tester and a complete analyzer in one compact unit. Resistance: 200 ohms to 20 megs., in 6 ranges. A.C.-D.C. voltage and current: 5, 25, 125, 250, 500, and 1,250 ma. Capacity: .05-mf. to 12.5 mf., in 6 steps. Metal and glass tubes are tested at rated load.

TURRET PROJECTOR (850)

(Racon Electric Co.)

THIS weatherproof dynamic speaker horn is especially suitable for outdoor use, as it is completely weatherproof. Specifications: The speaker itself is a special broadband speaker unit, 10 W.; field (requires separate exciter), 18 W. Finish, battleship gray. A sturdy mounting bracket is supplied. Two types of bells —termed breakable, and aluminum—are available.

HI-POWER AMPLIFIER (851)

(Columbia Sound Co.)

THIS versatile amplifier can be used on 110 V. A.C., or on 6 V. D.C. (as described elsewhere in this issue). Two 25 W. output channels are available. Input accommodates (with ample gain) 2 carbon "mikes" or 2 pickups, and 2 crystal or ribbon mikes, simultaneously. Metal tubes are used in the first voltage amplifying stages. A special speaker matching system is a feature. Hum level is exceptionally low.

CRYSTAL LAPEL MICROPHONE (852)

A LAPEL microphone of crystal type is now available. Weight, 1½ ozs.; size, ⅝-in. x 2 ins. dia. Clips to coat lapel. Operating output, —65 db. Finish is rubber-black japan overall.

ISOLANTITE SOCKET (853)

(Hammarlund Mfg. Co.)

A NEW method of prong anchorage eliminates loosening of contacts. The isolantite is treated to prevent absorption. A "guide-groove" speeds tube insertion.

V.-T. VOLTMETER (854)

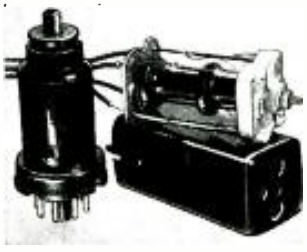
(Weston Electrical Instrument Co.)

A COMPACT vacuum-tube voltmeter is now available, with a range of 1.2 to 16 V., in 6 ranges. The instrument is designed to keep the voltage applied to the circuit constant, regardless of line fluctuations. All ranges have an input impedance equal to that of the 78 tube. Dimensions of the unit are 8¼ x 5¼ x 5¾ ins. deep.

New metal-tube set. (855)

COMPACT RADIO (855)

THIS set features 5 metal tubes and "control room reception." It has a 3-position tone control, A.V.C., and vernier dial. Two tuning ranges: 540 to 1,712, and 2,300 to 7,500 kc. Six tuned circuits provide high selectivity.



Iron-core I.F. transformer. (856)

IRON-CORE I.F. TRANSFORMERS (856)

THE CORES of these new I.F. transformers are made of finely-divided iron particles, insulated from each other by a special compound. The resultant material is moulded into forms which closely resemble solid metal. The transformers are of very small size, but are said to be as efficient as large air-core types.

Headphone adapter kit. (857)

HEADPHONE KIT (857)

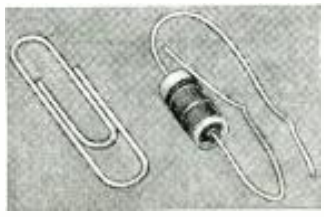
ANY SET may now be adapted to headphone operation, with the minimum of trouble, by the use of this new kit. Includes a power tube socket adapter, a jack box, and a pair of special light-weight phones. The kit may be used with either single or push-pull output stages.

Bayonet-base dial lamp. (858)

BAYONET-BASE PILOT LAMPS (858)

BAYONET bases are supplied on the newest pilot lamps for radio set use. Unlike screw-base lamps, bayonet-base bulbs do not loosen. Available in all types.

Above, resistor broken to show construction. Below, size comparison. (859)



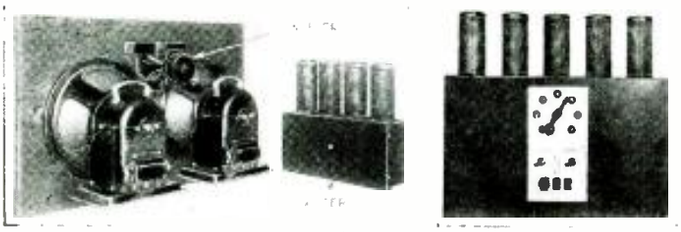
MIDGET RESISTORS (859)

TINY insulated resistors (shown in comparison with a paper clip) are now made which are rated at ¼-W., although they will carry as high as ½-W. They are not only color coded in the standard way, but also may be had with an additional code line to indicate tolerance of accuracy. The resistor element and its end caps are enclosed in a ceramic shell (as illustrated). They measure only 3 16- x 7/16-in. long.

3-SPEAKER HIGH-FIDELITY A. F. SYSTEM (860)

ALTHOUGH this 2-section amplifier system was designed primarily for use in theatre work, it is very versatile, and can be

Name and address of any manufacturer will be sent on receipt of a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Kindly give (number) in above description of device.



A 3-speaker, 40-10,000 cycle theatre and P.A. system (A, left; B, right). (860)

Thief-proof locks. (861)

used for all sorts of P.A. requirements where performance is more important than cost. The equipment comes in 24 different models, for houses from 500 to 4,000 seats. A preamplifier is not required. Fader, tone control, and other controls are built-in (B); outfit is suitable for all types of film and exciter lamps. A tweeter, and two medium- to low-range reproducers (A) afford flat frequency response from 40 to 10,000 cycles.

PORTABLE LOCKS (861)

THESE unpickable locks are made in many sizes and types. One is illustrated on the rear of an autoradio control head. The lock is said to defy hammer and cold-chisel. An inexpensive means of protecting from theft anything that can be bolted in place.

Ultra-tiny panel lamps. (862)

MINIATURE BULBS (862)

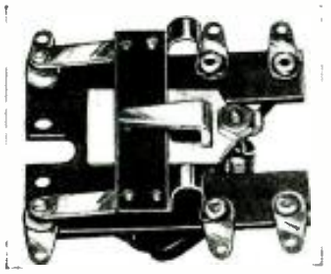
THE EXPERIMENTER will find wide application for these 2.5 V. tiny bulbs. They are obtainable both with and without bases, tiny sockets being supplied for the former, as illustrated. Many uses will be found for these units in models, instrument lighting, etc.

New electrolytic condenser. (863)

SELF-HEALING CONDENSER (863)

ALTHOUGH its peak voltage rating is 600, this entirely dry, long-life unit will heal itself after surges as high as 3,000 V. The 8 mf. unit shown measures 3 x 1⅛ x ⅞-in. thick.

Above, adjustable resistor. Below, useful small-size relay. (864)



2 USEFUL UNITS (864)

TWO VERY useful units that meet many needs of the experimenter are available from one manufacturer, and are described as follows.

VARIABLE RESISTOR

This resistor is suitable for applications requiring low resistance and a large capacity. Made in 21 adjustable sizes from 1.7 to 178.2 ohms, and from 100 to 30 W. (respectively). Resistance value is variable in 19 steps; the slider then locks in position.

SMALL RELAY

This relay was designed for use in radio shops, etc., for individually connecting one of several sets to a single antenna, the set's filament current operating the relay. May be used in numerous experimental set-ups, too.

SOUND PROJECTOR (865)

(S.O.S. Corp.)

THIS portable sound-movie and P.A. system is completely self-contained, and designed for 16 mm. sound film operation. Amplifier and speaker are housed in separate boxes. Amplifier panel carries PE. cell voltage, volume and tone controls. Gain, 110 db. (eliminating need for a pre-amplifier).

AIR TRIMMING CONDENSERS (866)

BOTH single and double units are available in 16 capacity ranges from 7 mmf. to 110 mmf., maximum. Available with fixed padding sections. Isolantite insulation.

ANTENNA TUNER (867)

(The Muter Company)

THIS unit is said to increase volume and selectivity, and reduce interference and static at all wavelengths. It is used with a doublet antenna, and functions to tune the antenna to the wavelength being used. Two tap switches permit adjustment to the most efficient setting.

CONDENSER KITS IN USEFUL CONTAINERS (868)

(Tobe Deutschmann Corp.)

THESE kits come packed (at no extra cost) in a handy metal cabinet, which may be used for many purposes, after the contents have been used. The condensers are of the best construction, and are first-class units. The cabinets may be fastened together to form a solid unit.

STICK-TYPE RESISTORS (869)

A RESISTOR which can be broken into three separate sections, if desired, and used in any combination with other units or alone, is illustrated. The wire, nickel-chromium alloy with chrome-oxide enamel, is close-wound. Available in 3, 5, and 10 W. sizes, and many standard resistances.

LOW-PRICED OHM-METER (870)

(Radio City Products Co.)

A COMPACT, low-priced instrument for measurement of ohms, volts, and milliamperes is illustrated. Scales: 0-1,000-100,000 ohms; 0-2.5-125-750 V.; and, 0-5-100 ma. Measurements down to less than ¼-ohm may be made. (Tester is available without the volts scales at a slightly lower price.)

METAL-TUBE SET (871)

EIGHT metal tubes are used in this latest console set. It is a 5-band superheterodyne, with A.

(*Continued on page 373*)

Sound movie outfit. (865)

Air dielectric condenser. (866)

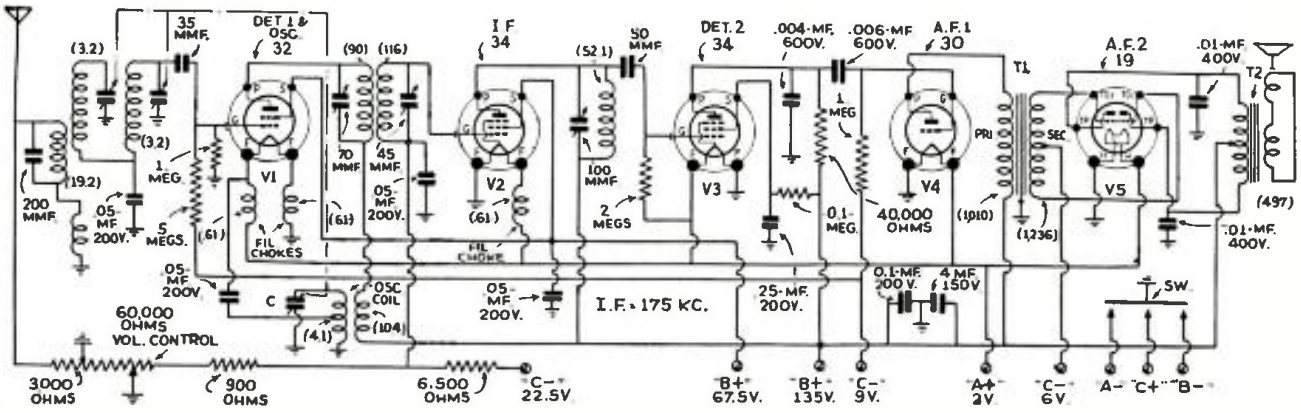
Antenna tuning unit. (867)

Handy condenser kits. (868)

Above, combination resistors. (869)
Below, economical tester. (870)

WELLS-GARDNER 5 E SERIES CHASSIS (MODEL 25E1 AND 25E5 SETS) 5-TUBE BATTERY SUPERHET.

(Class B output; high sensitivity; band-pass antenna circuit; batteries contained in cabinet.)



The following voltage table is correct when the antenna is shorted to ground and the volume control is on full. All readings are made with a 1,000 ohms-per-volt meter.

Tube Type	Fil. Volts	Plate Volts	S.-G. Volts	C.-G. Volts	Plate
V1	2.0	135	67.5	7.5*	2.5
V2	2.0	135	67.5	2.5**	2.8
V3	2.0	50	40*	0	1.8
V4	2.0	135	—	9***	3.0
V5	2.0	135	—	6	1.8

*with 250 V. scale; **with 25 V. scale; ***read at "C" battery. All voltages read to chassis. Power output is about 1 W.

The first I.F. transformer is of the fixed-tuning type, while the second is of the impedance type, tuned by a trimmer condenser. A non-metallic screwdriver should be used on this as it is at "B" positive potential. Connect the signal lead from the oscillator (which has been set at 175 kc.), through a .05-mf. condenser, to the control-grid of V1, and align the I.F. trimmer located at the back of the chassis. Then set generator at 1,730 kc. and attach lead to antenna post of receiver to align oscillator section of 3-gang condenser. This is the one with cut plates. Set the signal generator at 1,400 kc. and turn the set tuning condenser for maximum volume. Adjust the other 2 trimmers for highest volume. The dial may be accurately set for calibration by tuning to a station at 800 kc. and setting the dial pointer at that position.

If the set does not work well and the batteries are known to be in good condition, check the tubes carefully, especially the type 32 tube, as they sometimes vary in characteristics enough to cause trouble. Should the circuit oscillate or whistle when first connected up, the ground lead should be checked.

When the "B" batteries are replaced, the "C" batteries also should be changed, since the "C" drain is such that they both run down at about the same time. The set is designed for use on a 2-V. storage cell, but by use of a variable series resistor of 3 ohms and a voltmeter connected to the terminals of the set, the 3-V. bank-type of dry battery may be used although the resistor must be gradually increased, to compensate for the drop in battery voltage. The filaments should never be run at a higher voltage than 2.1, while if they are run at less than 1.8 the quality will suffer. The "B" battery drain increases when the volume control is advanced higher than about two-thirds. Also the drain increases as the signal becomes greater.

In some locations a short antenna will give satisfactory results, but if possible it should be 100 to 150 ft. in length for best results.

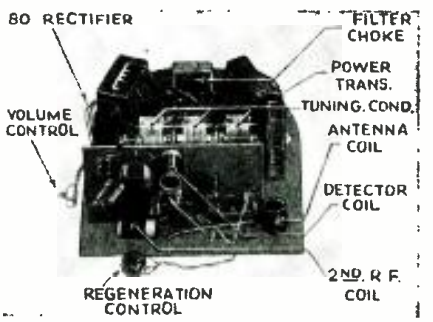
Distorted reception is often the result of incorrect battery voltages, and these should always be carefully checked before doing any work on the set.

ECHOPHONE MODEL C 6-TUBE A.C. BROADCAST BAND MANTEL SET

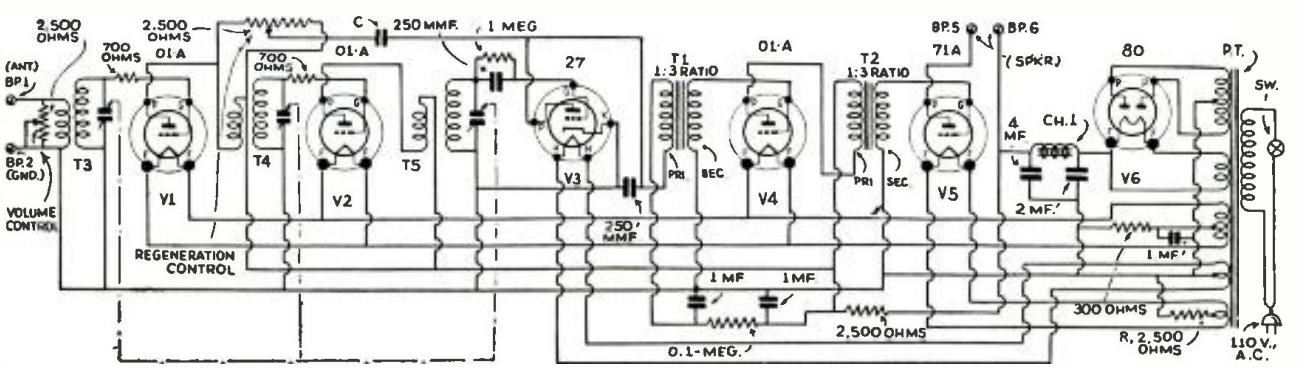
(This set is said to be the forerunner of all the present day "mantel-type" radio sets.)

The Echophone Model C "Mantel" set probably is the forerunner of the deluge of midget sets. This set sometimes bears the nameplate of the manufacturer, "Ufonic" or "Echophone." Of particular interest is the method of securing regeneration in the detector, V3. Radio frequency current is taken from the detector plate and fed through condenser C to the primary of the R.F. coil, T4. The 2,500 ohm potentiometer, shunted across this primary, controls the amount of feedback. The tuning section is best lined up at 1,200 kc., with the regeneration control at minimum.

To service the set, remove the volume and regeneration controls from the front panel. At the rear, remove all the *wood screws* (only). Pull out the back slightly, and unsolder the speaker leads. Tighten all the mounting bolts and make a visual inspection for broken leads and defective wire-wound resistors. Trouble frequently will be due to loose or bent tube-socket prongs. A material increase in sensitivity and decrease in hum may be obtained by substituting a 56 for the 27 tube. Bypassing R2 may improve the A.F. quality.



The circuit of the set showing the peculiar regeneration control.



Radio Service Data Sheet 152

AMERICAN-BOSCH MODEL 595, 10-TUBE, ALL-WAVE SUPERHETERODYNE

(Four bands, 120 kc. to 18,500 kc.; variable selectivity intermediate transformers; "Centr-O-Matic" tuning unit; 10-W. output; metal tubes; tuning meter; special audio input circuit; power consumption 90 W.)

When testing, do not leave the chassis on its side or top as the electrolytic condensers may leak through the air vents. Screws X, Y, and Z, on Fig. D hold sections of the Centr-O-Matic unit in place; each section is removable.

Adjustment of I.F. (465 kc.) The I.F. trimmers are adjusted only when the variable selector coils are placed in a particular mechanical position. The travel brought about by the expander mechanism is limited by definite stops and the circuits are so designed that the sensitivity of the receiver changes very little from maximum selectivity to maximum fidelity. In order to align the circuits properly, use less coupling than that provided by the maximum selectivity setting.

To obtain this lesser coupling merely remove the self-tapping screw (indicated by "W" in Fig. D) which acts as a stop to limit selectivity. Further procedures follow.

(1) Turn vol. control full on; connect output meter across voice coil.

(2) Feed a 465 kc. service oscillator signal to grid of V5 through .5-mf.

(3) Adjust trimmer No. 76 to max. output.

(4) Feed to grid of V4; adjust Nos. 63 and 65 to max.

(5) Feed to grid of V2 first detector; adjust Nos. 54 and 56 to max.

(6) Turn selectivity control to extreme right and replace the stop-screw. (During subsequent adjustments, turn it to extreme left.)

Adjustment of Purple Band.

(1) Service osc. and dial indicator, 350 kc.; test signal to ant. through 200 mmf.; adjust Nos. 36, 28 and 8 to max. Then, reset to 130 kc. and adjust No. 45.

(2) Oscillator and dial indicator to 130 kc.; adjust No. 45 to max.

(3) Repeat 350 kc. operation.

Adjustment of Broadcast band.

(1) Service osc. and dial indicator, 1,600 kc.; adjust Nos. 37, 21 and 7 to max.

(2) Oscillator and dial indicator, 570 kc.; adjust No. 44 to max.

(3) Repeat 1,600 kc. operation.

Adjustment of Green Band. Note: In adjusting green and red bands, connect a 200 mmf. condenser and 400-ohm resistor (in series) in the service oscillator "high" lead. (This combination is equivalent to a short-wave antenna.)

(1) Oscillator and dial indicator, 5,500 kc.; adjust Nos. 35, 19 and 6 to max.

(2) Oscillator and dial indicator, 1,900 kc.; adjust No. 43 to max.

(3) Repeat 5,500 kc. adjustment.

Adjustment of Red Band.

(1) Oscillator and dial indicator to 17,000 kc.; adjust Nos. 34, 18 and 5 to max.

(2) Oscillator and dial indicator to 6,000 kc.; adjust No. 42 to max.

(3) Repeat 17,000 kc. adjustment.

(Adjustment of condensers Nos. 43 and 42 is best made by the following "max-max." method.)

Tune the receiver and adjust condenser in either direction; then without changing it, tune the receiver through a maximum, noting reading of the output meter. Change condenser further in the same direction, retune receiver and note reading. If output drops with second adjustment, reverse direction of the adjustment. Continue this until no further improvement can be made when either the tuning control or the condenser are changed.

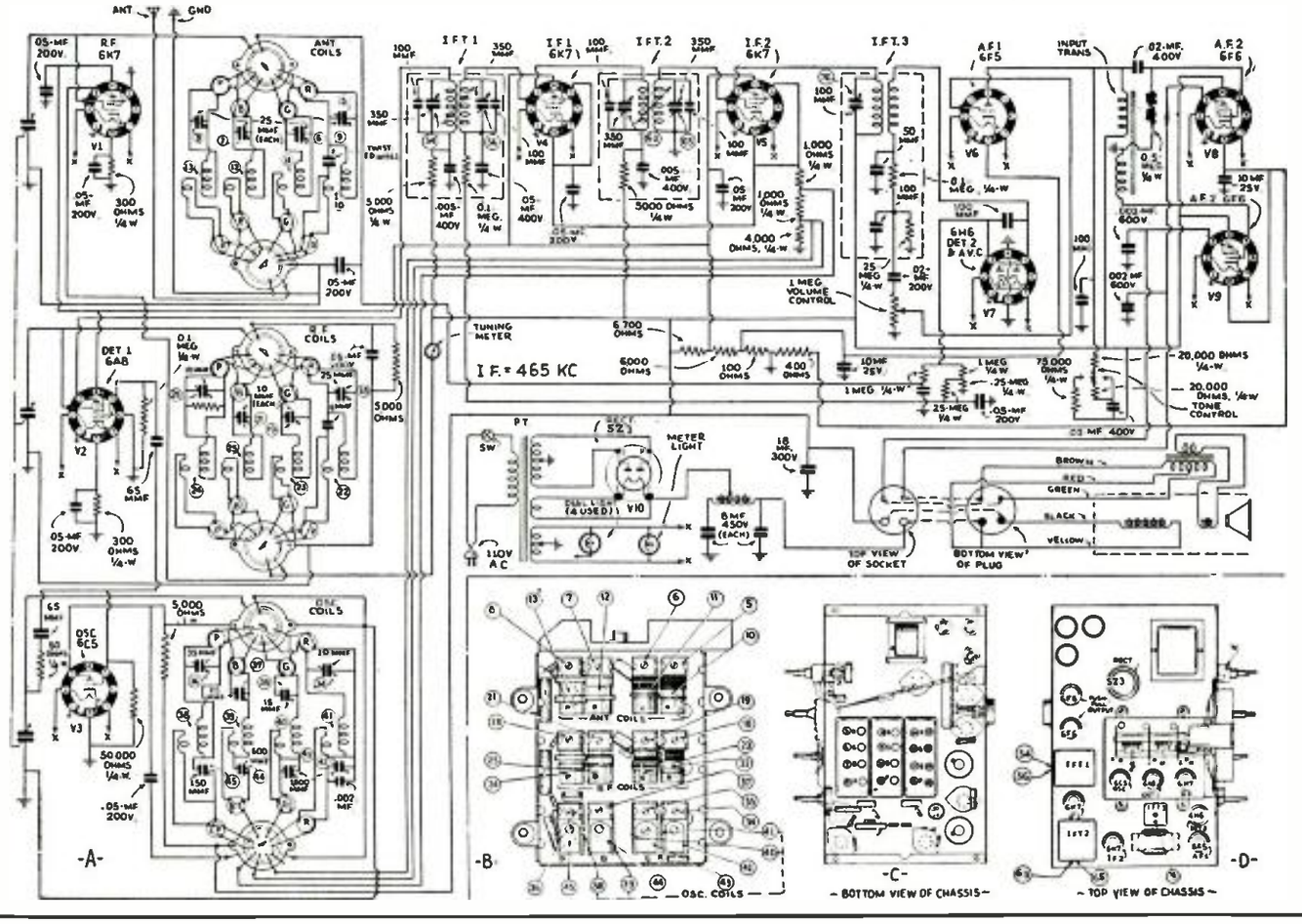
D.C. Resistance (Measured with Wave-Change Switch in Corresponding Band Position)

Pos. of Coil	Dia. No.	Ohms Pri.	Ohms Sec.
P-Ant.	13	130	25
P-R.F.	24	36	25
P-Osc.	38	8.0	13.5
B-Ant.	12	22	4
B-R.F.	25	.5	4.5
B-Osc.	39	1.5	3
G-Ant.	11	3.2	1
G-R.F.	23	1.5	1
G-Osc.	40	.5	1
R-Ant.	10	1	.4
R-R.F.	22	2	.4
R-Osc.	41	.5	.4
I.F.1	53	3.5	3.5
I.F.2	62	3.5	3.5
I.F.3	75	11.5	11.5
Choke	110	350	
A.F.1 Trans.	84	3200	3800
Output		265	
Trans.	112	312	.03
Spkr. Field		1900	
Voice Coil	114	2.6	

Operating voltages are as follows:

Tube Type	Plate Volts	S.-G. Volts	Cath. Volts
V1	245	100	2.5
V2	240	100	2.2
V3	200	—	—
V4	240	100	8.0
V5	255	100	8.0
V6	250	—	1.7
V7	—	—	—
V8	350	255	19.5
V9	350	255	19.5
V10	720	—	—

All measured from element to ground with 1,000 ohms-per-volt meter, and wave switch in broadcast position.



ANALYSES of RADIO RECEIVER SYMPTOMS

OPERATING NOTES

WATCH FOR OUR NEXT SHORT-WAVE NUMBER

During the last year considerable improvement has been made in short- and all-wave technique and equipment.

The forthcoming, special SHORT-WAVE NUMBER of Radio-Craft will bring you right up-to-date on this important field. New sets, new circuits, and new accessories will be described. The constructor will find plenty to interest him. Service and other data will also be found in this issue.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS DEPARTMENT

It is conducted especially for the professional Service Man. In it will be found the most unusual troubles encountered in radio service work, written in a practical manner, by Service Men for you.

Have you, as a professional man, encountered any unusual or interesting Service Kinks that may help your fellow workers? If so, let us have them. They will be paid for, upon publication, at regular space rates.

ALL-AMERICAN MOHAWK (LYRIC) RECEIVER

RECENTLY I had a very perplexing job of tracing down the cause of circuit oscillation in an All-American Mohawk receiver. This oscillation was very irregular—sometimes the set would operate perfectly for several hours at a time! I found that one of the dual bypass condensers was leaky. I replaced this and the set seemed to work perfectly. However, about three days later the owner said that the same trouble had started again. When I took the set back to the shop all voltages checked OK and everything seemed in perfect shape. The trouble was finally located by moving one of the terminals on the other bypass condenser. After replacing this condenser, the set worked better than it ever had before, so the owner said. See Fig. 1.

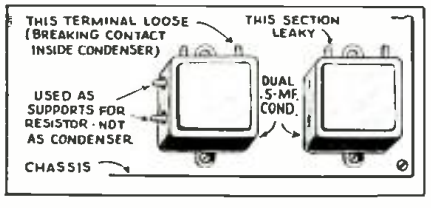
AMBROSE D. BAKER

PHILCO MODEL 70

WHEN HOOKED up on the bench and turned on, the suppressor-grid of the 47 in a Philco 70 immediately turned red hot. We suspected the bias was faulty, but finally found that resistor 5-6 in the voltage divider (see Fig. 2) was defective, since it would short after a few seconds of heating. Replacement with a 10-W. unit of 240 to 300 ohms will cure the trouble for good. (Connection TFR goes to the power transformer.)

PACES RADIO SERVICE

Fig. 1. Condenser trouble in Lyric set.



RADIOLA R-80

A CUSTOMER who owned a Radiola 80 complained of distortion when the volume was low, (OK when volume was high). A check of all tubes, voltages, and currents seemed to indicate that the set was in perfect shape. However, upon checking resistors *separately* we found that the 10,000-ohm "C" bias resistor between the cathode of the second-detector and ground measured about 15,000 ohms. Replacement with 10,000 ohms improved reception, but it was still not quite perfect. We found that 7,500 ohms worked still better (probably due to slight change in value of .11-meg. resistor between same cathode and plate supply). This may be seen in Fig. 3.

On another R80, the complaint was: reception only on a small part of the maximum end of the volume control; also, slight distortion. Screen-grid to ground measured 115 V. On checking resistors we found that a supposedly 14,300-ohm resistor between plate supply and screen-grid read only about 10,000 ohms. Replacement with a wound-wound 15,000 ohm, 5 W. resistor cleared the trouble perfectly. This is a frequent complaint on similar G. E. and Westinghouse sets.

B. J. STERNBERG

G. E. MODEL K-80

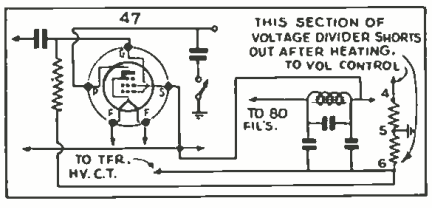
NO reception could be obtained on any band, the audio system being OK. Abnormally high voltage was found on the control-grid of the 2A7, and low plate and screen-grid voltage on the same tube. All other voltages were a little low. A careful check revealed a short between detector coils L13 and L18 (see receiver wiring diagram). The coil unit was taken out and the short found to be at the beginning of the winding. A few inches of wire were unwound, cement was applied to the wire, and the turns replaced. After aligning, the set operated perfectly.

ROMAN LOPEZ
Quiriquire, Venezuela.

HOWARD MODEL SG-B

THE complaint on this set is "oscillation," which becomes evident after a year or so of operation. The trouble usually lies in the tuning condensers, the rotor wipers of which become dirty. The trouble can be temporarily cured by cleaning, but the only way to affect a permanent cure is to solder flexible wires from rotors to ground.

Fig. 2. No bias on 47 tube in Philco 70.



GLORITONE MODEL 27

THIS set would play well for a time and then the volume would cut down. Sometimes the volume could be brought back to normal by switching a light on or off. All parts checked OK. The trouble was cured by soldering a flexible wire from the rotor of the tuning condenser to ground.

JAMES H. MILLS

A "SOUND" EXPERIENCE

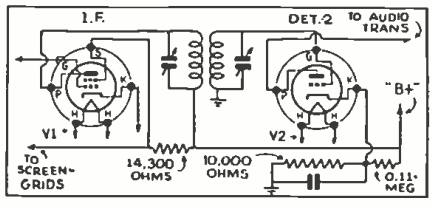
AN interesting experience occurred while working as a sound projectionist.

It was 1:30 P. M. and time to start the show. The arc light was burning; I started the machine, threw the picture on the screen—but no sound came forth! Hurriedly I looked around but could not *see* anything at fault. Occasionally, with the volume on the fader set quite high, a rasping sound would come, but no real music or talking. This was all traced to a poor contact on the grid prong of one of the sockets; the trouble arose, even though I had previously listened to a click from the stage speakers before starting time.

EINO A. KASARI

(*Continued on page 375*)

Fig. 3. Troubles encountered in Radiola R-80.



ORSMA MEMBERS' FORUM

(*Continued from page* 324)

of the electricians' union or the A.F. of L. or form a separate union so that these cussed young squirts can't cause any more unfavorable ideas in people's minds.

I know of several cases right here in Massena, of fellows that have gotten together enough money to get an analyzer, pick up a few technical terms, and imagine they are experts. The most that they accomplish is to "sling the bull" to people who don't know one end of a radio from the other. When the owner finds out that he was stung, a man who really knows his onions has got to either "prove" himself to some ignorant person or else do the job for fool's pay.

I want you to know, Mr. Gernsback, that I am very enthusiastic about this organization, and I want to see you get the drop on these fellows who have nothing but a smattering of radio and who don't know enough about electricity to wire up a burglar alarm in a backhouse!

FRANZ E. WELLS,
Massena, N.Y.

Any suggestions along the lines laid out by Mr. Wells will be appreciated. Undoubtedly, most well-informed Service Men have come up against the type of "expert" he mentions, and possibly some one will advance a workable plan to discriminate againt these bunglers.

CHEAP RESISTOR

RADIO-CRAFT, ORSMA *Department:*

Save the No. 3615 bakelite boxes out of Philco radio sets, the ones which contain a condenser and resistor. The condenser, as a rule, gives out, but the resistor remains intact. This resistor is removed and may be used to make up any value, from 250 ohms, down. It is heavy enough, by doubling, to wire any voltage regulator. It is silk-covered, and very handy for making small meter shunts.

I would like to become a member of ORSMA, and would appreciate it if you will send me membership requirements. I am now a member of R.M.A.

E. L. LAUDELL,
Shelbyville, Ill.

The material has gone forward to Mr. Laudell. His suggestion regarding the wire for meter shunts is very interesting. Many Service Men have meters of various types which come in on old sets, and these meters can easily be converted to milliammeters. The meters were mostly on oldtime sets, and were used to indicate filament voltage or current. By removing the voltmeter series resistor, the meter may easily be shunted to read what you desire. The meters are invaluable for tube testers, condenser testers, low-reading ohmmeters, and the like.

(See the 3-part article, "Magic in Meters," in the November and December, 1931, and January, 1932 issues of *Radio-Craft*, and the various articles in subsequent issues, for detailed data on shunt and series meter resistors.—*Editor*)

RADIO MONTH IN REVIEW

(*Continued from page* 327)

—present, one James Cabey, the Magistrate and a burley Patrolman.

The Patrolman: "Yes, your Honor, I saw him lugging this heavy burlap sack and I got suspicious and I went up to him and—"

The Magistrate: "Yes, well, what have you to say for yourself, Cabey?"

Cabey: "Well, your Honah; it was like this: I didn't have no money and I knew where there was some junk dealers and where there was some wire and I went up on the roof and—well, I cut the wire—"

Carefully, Cabey had coiled up the strands of aerial wire and stuffed them in his sack—as he snipped from roof to roof. He ended his labors while the repairmen were still tinkering and he was walking home with his sack when nabbed by the Patrolman.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO REVIEW

(*Continued from page* 330)

lator which can be controlled separately, by means of an A.F. attenuator. The oscillator is a 3-band arrangement covering the frequencies from 15 mcs. to 1,500 kc.

A few of the features are: electron coupling for stability; thorough shielding; calibrated attenuator (units and db.); control of output down to a fraction of a millivolt; 3-range variation of audio output frequency; variation of modulation depth; and provision for external modulation.

ENGLISH IRON-CORE I.F. TRANSFORMER

A NEW TYPE of I.F. transformer was shown at the Radiolympia show in London, which took place recently, according to *The Broadcaster and Wireless Retailer*.

This transformer, which is tuned to 465 kc. for all-wave receivers, is wound with Litz wire and contains an R.F. iron core to give the greatest possible gain. In addition, the coils are tuned with air-dielectric condensers, which eliminates the nuisance of I.F. drift.

This transformer appears to contain practically every new development which has been made in I.F. coil design during the past year.

It may even be classed as a "semi-high-fidelity" type of transformer, as the coupling between primary and secondary can be varied to supply the desired degree of selectivity.

The makers of this transformer are to be complimented on their fine design work.

NEW METAL CORES FOR R. F. COILS

(*Continued from page* 333)

characteristics. The material does not rust or corrode, nor alter its characteristics regardless of length of service.

The standard magicore is ½-in. by ⅜-in., with a ⅛-in. center hole. Other dimensions can be met. Two cores are usually required for the standard I.F. or R.F. transformer or coil, separated by a gap determined by windings and other characteristics. Due to greatly augmented gain, coil dimensions may be reduced, facilitating a more compact chassis. The added gain is especially attractive to designers of aircraft, auto-radio and portable radio sets.

Although magicores are intended primarily for new set building or set production, they may be introduced in existing sets with startling results. *Even such acknowledged sloppy and crude practice as dropping these metallic cores into the coils of an old set will immediately reveal a marked gain in characteristics.* When coils are especially designed with a view to taking advantage of metallic cores, maximum gain can be realized.

The use of magicores in a transformer will more than double the gain, and will increase the Q of an 85 Q air-core coil to 140. A 95 Q air-core coil has been raised to 150 Q. The higher percentage gain in Q, the better the air-core coil. The gain is generally doubled over the air-core design. Selectivity is generally increased 2¼ times. The permeability is reported as at least 14 per cent better than iron cores heretofore available.

A SIMPLE "RADIO" "LIE DETECTOR"

(*Continued from page* 335)

uation takes the form of a game similar to "Forfeits." The subject chooses some object in the room. He must watch while some person hunts for the object, but remains silent during the whole search. The operator keeps the searcher posted by calling "warm" for the slightest rise in the galvanometer reading, and "cold!" for the slightest fall. The object is usually easily located if the person hunting for it explores the room rapidly and thoroughly.

It is well to warn observers not to pop questions which might in any way compromise the subject of the demonstration.

WHAT PROMINENT RADIO MEN SAY ABOUT THE HOME LABORATORY

(*Continued from page* 328)

Goodyear, the home workshop of Alexander Graham Bell, all bear witness to this truism. I obtained the germ idea which led to the invention of the Audion in a small "hall bedroom," equipped simply with a Welsbach burner and a spark coil.

The home laboratory is unquestionably the nest where the brain of the inventor and the scientist is hatched and pinfeathered. There the youth of genius can best develop his own bent, hampered perhaps by lack of desired equipment, but by this very handicap driven to ingenuity and self-reliance. Yes, by all means, begin in the home laboratory, not forgetful of the equally necessary public reference library; and in time to come you may well aspire to help direct the perfectly equipped Research Laboratory of some gigantic Industry!

*(Lee de Forest Labs.)

THE LISTENING POST FOR ALL-WAVE DX-ERS

(*Continued from page* 332)

blocked by early-starting local stations.

Japan has also added some new broadcast stations, and from early reports this should be a great season for logging the Nipponese. California reports the Japs showing up as early as Sept. 1st, although we do not expect to hear them in the middle-west until late in November. Japanese stations are usually best at about 4 to 4:30 a.m. E.S.T.

There is little doubt that this will be the greatest season yet for South American stations, as the increase in power of some of the Buenos Aires stations has placed them almost in the super-power class; there are times in the early evenings when these powerful South American broadcasters block out the signals from stations in the U.S. operating on the same channel! Later, as darkness falls in the region of the U.S. station on that channel, the South American will generally be submerged behind the local signals, and only show its presence by a peanut whistle on the local. At times however, when the local station goes into a deep fade, the South American may come out on top for a brief period. Those receivers *not* equipped with A.V.C. will have better success at logging South Americans on these freak signal surges. The most powerful stations appearing at present are: LS2 Buenos Aires (1,190kc.), LR3 Buenos Aires (950kc.), LR6 Buenos Aires (870kc.), LR10 Buenos Aires (790 kc.), and YV1RC Caracas, Venezuela (960kc.).

European reception provides abundant thrills for those living on the Atlantic seaboard, and as far inland as the central-west at times. European stations will not become generally audible before late in November as far as the U.S. is concerned, although the stronger stations show up much earlier than this in Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, Canada. Reports indicate that European reception is possible practically all summer in Newfoundland.

JAPANESE SHORT-WAVE TRANSMITTERS

The following interesting, and valuable data on Japanese short-wave transmitters has been sent to us by our correspondent, Mr. A. Saito, of Kumamato, Japan.—*Editor*

The International Telephone Co., Ltd. has a transmitting station at Nazaki, and a receiving station at Komuro, Japan. Short-wave programs of the Japanese Broadcasting Co., are transmitted, although the transmitters at Nazaki are built primarily for commercial telephone service. However, the Japan-to-America telephone service occurs daily between 4:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. E.S.T., and Japan-to-Europe, from 3:00 to 7:00 a.m. E.S.T. Therefore, the Japan-to-America transmitter is useless until 4:00 p.m. E.S.T., while the Japan-to-Europe transmitter is useless after 7:00 a.m. E.S.T. for its original purpose. Therefore, it is with these temporarily idle transmitters that the short-wave programs of the Japanese Broadcasting Co. take place.

At Nazaki there are five separate 10 kw. transmitters, as shown in Table I, for point-to-point communication to the places indicated.

Table I

Transmitter No. 1, to Shinkio: JVU, 5,790 kc., JVO, 10,375 kc.; JVI, 13,560 kc.; and, JZF, 8,500 kc., shore-to-ship.

Transmitter No. 2, to P.I., Java, etc.: JVQ, 7,470 kc.; JVE, 15,660 kc.; JVB, 18,190 kc.; JZE, 13,020 kc., shore-to-ship.

Transmitter No. 3, to Taihoku: JVV, 5,730 kc.; JVL, 11,660 kc.; JVG, 14,910 kc., and JZG, 6,330 kc., shore-to-ship.

Transmitter No. 4, to Europe: JVP, 7,510 kc.; JVN, 10,660 kc.; JVH, 14,600 kc.; JVA, 18,910 kc.

Transmitter No. 5, to U.S.A.: JVT, 6,750 kc.; JVM, 10,740 kc.; JVF, 15,620 kc.; and JZD, 16,910 kc., shore-to-ship.

The Swiss Short-Wave Society, (USKA) Bern, Switzerland, has started a colonial short-wave program series over a number of Swiss short-wave transmitters, primarily for the benefit of Swiss countrymen residing abroad. These transmissions have been scheduled to take place the first Monday of every month, starting November 4th.

From 3:10 to 4:15 p.m. on these dates the following transmitters will operate:—HB9B, 21.07 meters, 14.236 mc., with a beam aerial to North America. HB9H, 42.83 meters, 7.005 mc., with an "omni"-directional aerial for Europe, Australia, North Africa, Central Africa. HB9J, 20.83 meters, 14.40 mc., directed on South and Central America.

In order to secure a world-wide coverage the whole program will be repeated between 6:00-7:00 p.m. E.S.T. over the following stations:—HBL, 31.27 meters, 9.595 mc., and HBP, 38.47 meters, 7.797 mc., also to be transmitted over the USKA stations HB9B, 21.07 meters, 14.236 mc., with a beam aerial to North America, and HB9AT, 20.99 meters, 14.290 mc., with a beam aerial to Netherland Indies, and Australia. Reports on these broadcasts are solicited and should be sent to the secretary of the Swiss Short-Wave Society (USKA), Bern, Switzerland!

The new short-wave transmitter in Buenos Aires which will soon start to transmit regular programs is owned by "El Mundo," a newspaper of that city.

LSX, commercial station of Buenos Aires (10.35) has also been broadcasting musical programs lately at irregular intervals between 7:30 and 8:00 p.m. E.S.T.

Germany plans to be the mightiest force of the nations in the short-wave field, as plans rapidly progress for a huge new short-wave broadcasting house, which will contain 44 small, and 8 large studios, and two new powerful short-wave transmitters to help "sell Germany to the World!"

YVQ, commercial station of Maracay, Venezuela (6.672) is putting on a fairly regular musical program period on Saturday nights between 8:30 and 10:00 p.m. E.S.T.

VK3ME, Melbourne, Australia (9.51), long one of the world's most popular broadcasters, is now on the air daily except Sundays from 5:00-7:00 a.m. E.S.T.

Jamaica, jewel of the West Indies is on the air! Each Saturday afternoon, from 5:00 to 5:30 p.m. E.S.T., VP5MK, owned by Cyril Lyons of Kingston, Jamaica, takes the air on a frequency of (7.02) to sell the attractions of Jamaica as a resort.

The Effie Morrissey, plowing her way to the Arctic seas on her annual voyage, is using the call letters W10XFP this year, and can be heard on a frequency of about 14.2 mc. at various times throughout the day.

For a real catch, watch for the frequent tests of that tiny station VK4GU, Brisbane, Australia, between 3:00 and 4:00 a.m. E.S.T. on Sunday mornings. Although this station only uses 16 W., on a frequency of 7.277 mc., it has already been logged in the United States!

VWY, Bombay, India (17.48) talks to London many mornings at 8:00 a.m. E.S.T.

OPM, the jungle station at Leopoldville, Congo, Africa (10.14) is being heard occasionally in the United States. Mr. J. Miller (Brooklyn, N.Y.) reports them between 3:00 and 3:40 p.m. E.S.T., while another reader reports them recently at 1:15 a.m. E.S.T.

VE9GW, has changed its call to CRCX, and carries the complete programs of the Canadian Broadcasting Commission between 6:30 and 11:30 p.m. E.S.T. The frequency is 6.09 mc.

WHAT PROMINENT RADIO MEN SAY ABOUT THE HOME LABORATORY

(*Continued from page* 328)

AUTHOR H. LYNCH*

It seems to me that there has never been a better opportunity for the serious experimenter to find interest in scientific research than exists today.

With all of the large broadcasting companies preparing to broadcast experimental programs which will include the use of the ultra-high frequencies for television and facsimile, in addition to regular sound broadcasting, it is worth noting that many leaders in the professions are among the most active radio experimenters we have.

In radio, as we find it today, there is a fertile field for the investigator, whether he be young or old.

*(Pres., Arthur H. Lynch, Inc.)

JOHN V. L. HOGAN*

It is my view that the home experimental laboratory is an important factor in the scientific progress of our nation. Young men who develop sufficient interest in applied technology to carry their school instruction into their homes, and there to establish and maintain facilities for experimental extension of their scientific ideas, are apt to become genuine contributors to scientific advancement. The final results of such home experimental work should not be appraised only on the basis of practical accomplishments completed, but as an important and valuable contribution to the development of research habits and analytic thought, all of which has repeatedly proved to be a sound basis for progress in engineering fields.

*(Radio Pictures, Inc., Scientific Broadcasting Service)

R. H. RANGER*

I am reminded of what the late General George Owen Squier said in this connection. "Did the laboratories of the telegraph companies invent the telephone? They did not. Did the laboratories of the telephone company invent the microphone? They did not. Then loading? Then the vacuum tube? Then the pay station? Also automatic operation? Then carrier current?"—which was the General's contribution, of course.

Just last week I was talking with Mr. B. F. Miessner, who is making such a real contribution to electric music from his laboratory out here in Millburn (N.J.), and he puts it on the basis of the insistence of the demand on the individual inventor to get something that he can really sell, rather than any particular brain power that brings about the strikingly new developments that come from such workers. And of course the large corporation laboratories make their biggest contributions in the way of continuous improvements, which again is a matter of the insistence of increasing the earnings. When we can combine this economic situation with one in which we enjoy to work besides, we have perhaps the ideal situation.

*(Rangertone, Inc.)

WM. DUBILIER*

Some of the most important discoveries made by Man were originated and nurtured in the home experimental laboratory. It is here that ideas can develop without the hindering pressure of sordid commercialism.

All branches of science have thus been cradled and radio is not an exception. Hertz, Marconi, Fleming, DeForest, Armstrong—to name but a few—found this instrumentality an indispensable aid. This is especially so since radio is rife with innumerable unknown variables. Mental theorems are thus limited if not faulty in scope and must be substantiated by the practical demonstrations of the experimental laboratory, as I have found from long experience.

The developments of many a home experimental laboratory have received rough and thankless treatment, only to be found of vast importance years later.

*(Radio Patents Corp.)

ALLEN B. DU MONT*

Few people realize the immense value which the home experimental laboratory has been in giving us the many scientific achievements of the past half-century. If we analyze the major inventions which have been responsible for improving our mode of living we will find among these the Telegraph of *Morse*, the Telephone of *Bell*, the Phonograph and Electric Light of *Edison*, and Motion Picture Machine of *Jenkins*, the Aeroplane of the *Wrights* and the Vacuum Tube of *DeForest*.

At the time these inventions were made, in all cases, the particular inventor was working "on his own," and not at the instigation of any commercial organization. The reason for this is evident—the ideas seemed so impossible at the time that no one but the experimenter would spend time or money pursuing such ideas.

Radio-Craft's interest in furthering the home experimental laboratory is a worthy one which is bound to lead to further scientific advances.

*(Allen B. Du Mont Labs.)

Allen B. Du Mont in his private tube lab.

AN EXPERIMENTER'S 1-TUBE DOUBLE-REGENERATIVE SUPERHET.

(*Continued from page* 337)

C2; this eliminates the need for a padding condenser, and its subsequent meticulous alignment. Center-tapped resistor R3 will be required only in the event that the "A" supply is derived from a filament transformer.

LIST OF PARTS

One Acratest kit of 456 kc. superhet. shielded coils, L1 (*with tickler*), L2-I.F.T.1;
One Acratest 50,000-ohm tapered volume control, R1, with switch Sw.1;
One Acratest 10,000 ohm tapered volume control, R2;
One Acratest 2-gang 365 mmf. variable condenser, with 456 kc. tracking section, C1, C2;
One Acratest 0.1-mf. paper condenser, C5;
One Acratest 100 mmf. paper condenser, C6;
One Acratest .001-mf. paper condenser, C7;
One Acratest 500 mmf. paper condenser, C8;
Two Acratest 250 mmf. mica condensers, C9, C10;
One Acratest 2 mf. paper condenser, C11;
One Acratest 25 mhy. R.F. choke, R.F.C.;
One National Union type 6F7 tube, V1;
One Acratest 7-prong socket, for V1;

TECHNICIANS' DATA SERVICE

JOSEPH CALCATERRA DIRECTOR

A special arrangement between *RADIO-CRAFT* magazine and the publishers of this literature, which permits bulk mailings to interested *RADIO-CRAFT* readers, eliminates the trouble and expense of writing to each individual organization represented in this department.

2. HAMMARLUND 1936 CATALOG. Contains 12 pages of specifications, illustrations and prices on the new line of Hammarlund variable, midget, band-spread and adjustable condensers; trimming and padding condensers; R.F. and I.F. transformers, coils and coil forms; sockets, shields, chokes and miscellaneous parts for ultra-short-wave, short-wave and broadcast operation.

3. HOW TO GET A HAMMARLUND 1936 SHORT-WAVE MANUAL. A circular containing a list of contents and description of the new 16-page Hammarlund Short-Wave Manual, which contains construction details, wiring diagrams, and list of parts of 12 of the most popular short-wave receivers of the year.

4. THE "COMET PRO" SHORT-WAVE SUPERHETERODYNES. Describes the outstanding features of the standard and crystal-type Hammarlund "Comet Pro" short-wave superheterodynes designed to meet the exacting demands of professional operators and advanced amateurs for a 15 to 250 meter code and phone receiver, but which can be adapted by anyone for laboratory, newspaper, police, airport and steamship use.

5. ELECTRAD 1936 VOLUME CONTROL AND RESISTOR CATALOG. Contains 12 pages of data on Electrad standard and replacement volume controls. Truvolt adjustable resistors, vitreous wire-wound fixed and adjustable resistors and voltage dividers, precision wire-wound non inductive resistors, center-tapped filament resistors, high-quality attentuators, power (50- and 150-watt) rheostats and other Electrad resistor specialties.

25. LYNCH NOISE-REDUCING ANTENNA SYSTEMS. Complete descriptions and instructions issued by Arthur H. Lynch, Inc., for making all kinds of antennas for broadcast and short-wave reception, with a special supplement covering Ham Antenna Design for transmitting as well as receiving all the amateur bands, including the ultra-high frequencies.

26. LYNCH AUTO RADIO ANTENNAS, FILTERS AND NOISE SUPPRESSORS. This folder describes a complete line of Lynch antennas, filters and ignition noise suppressors designed for auto radio installations. The antenna system is of the under-the-car type for easy installation. It includes data on Hi-Gain matched-impedance transmission lines which make the under-car antenna highly desirable for use with the new "Turret-top" cars.

28. LYNCH SUPER-FILTASTATS FOR AUTO RADIO INSTALLATIONS. Describes and illustrates, with instructions for using, the new Lynch Super-Filtastats which do away with the need for suppressors in auto-radio installations, giving better performance in operation for both the car and radio set.

57. RIBBON MICROPHONES AND HOW TO USE THEM. Describes the principles and operating characteristics of the Amperite velocity microphones. Also gives a diagram of an excellent humless A.C. and battery-operated preamplifier.

62. SPRAYBERRY VOLTAGE TABLES. A folder and sample pages giving details of a new 300-page book, containing 1,500 "Voltage Tables" covering receivers manufactured from 1927 to date, published by Frank L. Sprayberry to simplify radio servicing.

64. SUPREME NO. 385 AUTOMATIC TESTER. A technical bulletin giving details, circuits and features covering this new Supreme development designed to simplify radio servicing. In addition to the popular features of Supreme analyzers and tube testers it contains many direct-reading features which eliminate guesswork or necessity of referring to charts or tables.

67. PRACTICAL MECHANICS OF RADIO SERVICE. Information, including cost, features and outline of lessons of the Frank L. Sprayberry course in Radio Servicing, and list of Sprayberry Data Sheets for modernizing old radio equipment.

72. HALLICRAFTERS' SKYRIDER SHORT-WAVE RECEIVERS. Description of the Skyrider tuned R.F. and Super Skyrider superheterodyne short-wave receivers designed and built by Hallicrafters, Inc. Features: range of 13 to 200 meters (with broadcast or 10-meter band optional), automatic wave-change switch, continuous band-spread, built-in monitor, speaker and power supply (or batteries), high-fidelity audio, and other refinements.

74. SPRAGUE 1936 ELECTROLYTIC AND PAPER CONDENSER CATALOG. Gives specifications, with list and net prices on a complete line of wet and dry electrolytic, and paper condensers made by the Sprague Products Co. for radio Service Men, set builders, experimenters and engineers. Information on the Sprague Capacity Indicator, for making capacity tests on condensers and in servicing receivers, is included.

75. SPRAGUE TEL-U-HOW CONDENSER GUIDE. A valuable chart, compiled by the Sprague Products Co. which tells the proper types, capacity values and voltages of condensers required in the various circuits of radio receivers and amplifiers, and how to locate radio troubles due to defective condensers. Includes data on condenser calculations.

76. FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT CONDENSERS. A folder, prepared by the Sprague Products Co., which explains the importance of various characteristics of condensers, such as power-factor, leakage, capacity and voltage in determining the efficiency or suitability of a given condenser to provide maximum filtering and safety in operation.

77. SUPREME 391 P.A. ANALYZER. This booklet describes the features and use of the new Supreme 391 P.A. Analyzer, designed to equip the radio Service Men to cash in on the constantly growing opportunities for service in the sound equipment and public address systems used in movie theatres, schools, churches, auditoriums, etc.

Radio-Craft Technicians' Data Service
99 Hudson Street.
New York City, N.Y. RC-1235

Please send to me, without charge or obligation, the catalog, booklets, etc. the numbers of which I have circled below.

2	3	4	5	25	26	28
57	62	64	67	72	74	75
76	77					

My radio connection is checked below:

( ) Service Man operating own business.
( ) Service Man for manufacturer.
( ) Service Man for jobber.
( ) Service Man for dealer.
( ) Service Man for servicing company.
( ) Dealer.
( ) Jobber.
( ) Experimenter.
( ) Professional Set Builder.
( ) Amateur Set Builder.
( ) Short Wave Work.
( ) Licensed Amateur.
( ) Station Operator.
( ) Radio Engineer.
( ) Laboratory Technician.
( ) Public Address Worker.
( ) Manufacturer's Executive.
( ) Student.
( ) .....

I am a:

( ) Subscriber ( ) Newsstand reader

I buy approximately.....of radio material a month. (Please answer without exaggeration or not at all.)

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....

(Please print name and address)

Avoid delay. The catalogs and booklets listed are now in stock and will be sent promptly as long as the supply lasts.

TELEVISION IN THE THEATRE

(*Continued from page 333*)

sequence are still found in the case of rapidly moving objects, and in the stroboscopic backward-turning of the wheels of pictured vehicles.

Television pictures may be projected in two sets of 30 pictures each, the two sets being projected in 1 second. "Interlaced" scanning may be used, and under these conditions a substantially flickerless picture is obtained. Despite the projection of 60 half-detail pictures per second by this method (equivalent closely to 30 full-detail pictures per second), it is possible to use ordinary 24-frame-per-second motion picture film for the television subject without undue difficulty by the use of technical expedients which cannot be here described.

(9) Viewing Distance. Taking an optimum viewing distance of 4.5 or 5 times the picture diagonal, theatre pictures may be most conveniently viewed from 45 to 135 ft. from the screen.

Home television pictures will be viewed from about 4 to 11 ft. from the screen.

This is a ratio of viewing distances of about 11-to-1 in the two cases.

(10) Audience Size. Long experience has demonstrated that the comfortable size for theatre audiences ranges from 500 to 5,000 persons, with perhaps some doubt at one extreme or the other.

The corresponding home audience may be expected to include from 3 to 15 persons, a ratio in favor of the theatre of about 200-to-1.

It must not be inferred, however, that the economic ratio for the two fields is anything like as high as this—indeed it has not yet been determined just what will be the cost per person per hour of entertainment for home television-telephone broadcasting.

(11) Synchronism of Picture With Sound. In the theatre, the picture and sound are correctly associated within 1/24-second, assuming proper editing and threading.

In the case of home television-telephone programs, the synchronism is even closer (though this is not noticeable as an advantage), and is entirely correct and automatic. Some rather romantic writers on the subject have dilated upon the "marvel" of the synchronism of picture and sound in such programs. As a matter of fact, considering the fundamentals of the processes employed, it would be even more marvelous if synchronism were *not* attained for television-telephone broadcasting reception!

It is not practicable at this time, before mass production of television equipment has been initiated, to give a reliable comparison of the cost of theatre and home equipment. In a general way it may be said that theatre equipment costs in the thousands of dollars and home equipment about the same number of hundreds of dollars, thus giving a cost ratio of perhaps 10-to-1. Here again some caution must be used in interpreting such figures since there are numerous other economic factors involved in a valid comparison.

While it is not feasible within the limits of this presentation to give even an outline of the various methods employed in modern television, some numerical data concerned with picture detail may be included as of present interest. These consist first of a personal opinion, in motion picture terminology, of the value and characteristics of television pictures having various numbers of dot-elements composing them. The figures are understood to be merely generally descriptive, but it is believed they are instructive in judging the "motion-picture value" of various television systems; hence, they are reproduced in Table I.

Table I

Elements in Picture	*"Motion Picture Value"*
10,000	A fair close-up of one person (head and shoulders).
20,000	Two persons in a moderately good close-up (though without fine detail).
40,000	Fair medium shots.
80,000	Good medium shots and fair, long-range shots.
160,000	Excellent close-ups of several persons, good medium shots, and acceptable long-range shots (except for unusual "pageant" subjects and the like).

Taking the last-mentioned type of television picture, and assuming flickerless transmission, it is found that the required "side-bands" produced by the picture modulation of the ultra-short-wave carrier have a width of the order of 1.5 megs. (or about 150 times the frequency band required for high-fidelity or 10,000-cycle sound reproduction)!

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION TECHNIQUE

Contacts and cooperative possibilities between motion pictures and television. By this time the reader must see that there can be a close connection between motion pictures and television, *if such is desired.*

A person viewing a small picture in motion with synchronized sound might find some difficulty in knowing whether he was viewing a sound motion picture projected from film or a television-telephone broadcasting reception. He might be even more puzzled if the subject matter were, say, a newsreel used to control the television-telephone transmitter, an entirely feasible procedure. Obviously the technique of producing a television-telephone broadcast program will closely resemble that of producing a sound motion picture. Methods of costuming, make-up, script construction, "camera" technique, sound pick-up, set construction and illumination, and the like may well be similar in the two fields, though probably not with the same degree of elaborateness in the case of television. There is one respect in which they will necessarily differ if an original performance (rather than a film record) is broadcast. This is a limitation of television-telephone broadcasting; namely, the possibility of only one "take," *viz.*, the one that is broadcast. In motion picture production, any reasonable number of takes may be made; not so in broadcasting, where the radio wave irrevocably carries the selected performance to all homes.

As has been mentioned above, sound motion films may be excellent subject matter for programs from some stations, and may even afford one means of syndicating programs in somewhat the same way electrical transcriptions (phonograph disk records of programs) now used. It is not believed, however, that television-telephone syndication will be fully satisfactory unless there are also actual interconnecting wire or radio networks between the outlet stations, since there will be many occasions (for example, a speech by the President, a political Convention, an evening prize fight, and the like) when the public can hardly be completely satisfied by any radio performance which does not take place at the same time as the actual event. Indeed it must be admitted that this is one of the outstanding capabilities of radio broadcasting which it would be unwise to discard.

Many persons are convinced that television broadcasting will whet the appetite of the "lookers," and, so far from diminishing the theatre audience, will build it up by arousing interest among children and adults alike in the probably more elaborate and highly developed offerings of the theatre. It is also clear that the theatre can, to a considerable extent, utilize radio advertising by television-telephony; for example, by the sponsored transmission of trailers of one sort or another. Radio will then offer the theatre a remarkably effective method of submitting its "sample line" to the public.

COMPARATIVE COMMERCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Possible effect upon the theatre of the widespread acceptance of television-telephone broadcasting. We are inclined to be definitely optimistic as to this. The argument that television broadcasting may keep people out of the theatre does not appear to have much weight. Consider, for example, the following controlling principles:

(1) Intrinsically, the home is certainly not so good a showplace as the theatre. First—It is more difficult to suppress natural and man-made noises in the home; second—here manners tend to be more "free and easy" than is desirable for showmanlike presentations; third—the problem of setting up the theatre in the home is far from simple when furniture must be moved to afford a good view of the screen and the home folks and guests located in the corresponding convenient viewing positions; and, fourth—home lighting is rarely as controllable or suitable for picture presentation as is the case in the theatre. Indeed, the customary surroundings of the home are not especially favorable for the creation of a world of illusion, which has always been the successful function

of the theatre. It is not maintained that there will not be value and interest to the home presentation—quite the contrary. It is stressed, however, that the home has certain disadvantages of long standing for program presentation which cannot be disregarded.

(2) Conversely, the theatre has a number of definite and inherent advantages as a showplace. It arouses the interest of the audience by heavy theatre advertising in the press, by the play-up of the "fan magazines," and by other exploitation methods known to skilful managers, thus creating in the prospective audience the proper mood of pleasurable anticipation. The marquee and lobby of the theatre, ablaze with light and motion, and with attractive photographs of selected scenes from the picture displayed within, further attract the audience. Within the theatre, suave but real discipline is maintained by the ushers—a task calculated to daunt the bravest in the home. Furthermore, the price of admission, exacted at the box-office just before entry, is a powerful deterrent to lack of interest on the part of the audience. It takes a poor picture indeed to force the audience to cheat itself by inattention.

The program in the theatre generally is a well-planned arrangement of elements which fit together and which take as long as may reasonably be required to get the desired effect. In broadcasting, because of certain administrational problems, the successive elements of the evening program are coordinated only with the utmost difficulty, if at all, and necessarily run in 15- or 30-minute slices—a not always convenient or artistic time. At the present time, with the occasional obnoxious exception of excessively prolonged or unduly fulsome blurbs relative to approaching attractions, the theatre screen is practically free from advertising, whereas advertising and the sponsored program are at present the commercial bases of the maintenance of broadcasting. The elaborate perfection of some feature pictures will be duplicable only rarely within the necessary economic limits of broadcasting. To the preceding factors may be added the air-conditioning of many theatres and the attempts at comfortable theatre seating, lighting, and the like. All in all, theatres may be expected to be attractive places of the public regardless of other entertainment media.

(3) If we consider some deep-seated characteristics of human beings, it becomes further evident that the theatre has certain ways of holding its own alongside a successfully developed television-telephone broadcasting set-up. People are interested in change. If they are in the home a good deal—and most of them are—they naturally will seek some of their entertainment and diversion elsewhere. The remarkable vogue of the automobile in which many people wander rather aimlessly from one place to another largely for the sake of motion is a case in point. People are also gregarious and somehow seem to have their emotional responses enhanced by crowd enthusiasm.

It seems most likely, therefore, that the theatre and television-telephone broadcasting will each be successful fields in their own domain, and that the theatre need not be unduly apprehensive over the advent of television.

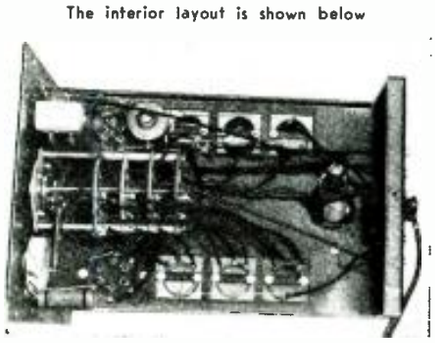
IMPROVED BOOSTER FOR S.-W. AND ALL-WAVE SETS

(*Continued from page* 339)

The "B" voltage requirements are very low and can be supplied by almost any set, without overtaxing it.

The preamplifier can be used on any set, from a 2-tube homemade job to the latest 25-tube "super-masterpiece," and on any of these sets it will give a noticeable improvement.

The interior layout is shown below



THE EXPERIMENTER'S LABORATORY

(Continued from page 334)

And don't be afraid to make changes. You can always go back to a previous arrangement if the new one proves to be inferior. Nothing will be learned by a single trial. A single failure should only spur you on!

Keep an open mind—and don't be guided too much by the findings of others. Remember that "the 'fool' didn't know that it couldn't be done, so he went right ahead and did it."

That the experimental field is *still* wide open to alert experimenters is evident by reference to the following few items that occur to the writer as worthwhile developing.

A television *system* (complete, from transmitter to receiver)—having the picture quality of home movies, at a cost approximately equivalent to that of a good broadcast receiver—*which financiers will consider worth backing.*

Accurate "frequency meters" for checking equipment for use on 5 meters, *and much less.*

American "midget" tubes (permitting the construction of tiny "personal" sets).

A speaker the size of a man's hand, which does not require a big baffle for low notes.

Inexpensive radio sets for receiving "amplitude-modulated" (static-free) programs.

"Cold" tubes (tending to greatly prolong the life of components by reducing cabinet heat).

Coils, for R.F. and I.F. circuits, measuring, say, 1x½-in. dia. (with shielding) for compact assemblies.

Variable condensers (ganged) for tuning, with air-dielectric efficiency and mica-dielectric dimensions.

No less a personage than E. F. W. Alexanderson is said to have pointed out that an individual commercial laboratory necessarily is limited in its finances and its achievements, whereas, on the other hand, private laboratories—due to their daily interchange of diversified ideas and consequent aggregate knowledge—constitute a force much superior to that which any concentrated laboratory could offer.

Further, the aggregate sum expended annually by experimentally-inclined individuals reaches a staggering sum—and this tends to support a new field during its development period.

For illustration, in the early days of radio it is estimated that the country had the total sum of about 250,000 individuals who, in "playing" with the art and helping it to develop, spent an average of $25 per year for the various materials then offered for sale! This mass purchasing supported the radio art in making the phenomenal strides that no other industry in any country has as yet equalled!

AT THE NEW YORK RADIO SHOW—

(Continued from page 336)

The October, 1935 issue of *Radio-Craft*—the METAL TUBE NUMBER—illustrated the interior appearance of the metal tube when X-rayed; an actual X-ray setup at the Show in the same manner permitted personal examination of several metal tubes.

The equipment used in the "delayed speech" system described on page 72 of the August, 1935 issue of *Radio-Craft* was demonstrated at the Show by Bell Telephone Laboratories.

The "radio knife" mentioned in past issues of *Radio-Craft* was on demonstration. Persons interested in this sort of vivisection were able to see at close range just how the radio knife simultaneously cut and cauterized a piece of meat. The "sun motor" illustrated in the April, 1935 issue of *Radio-Craft* was demonstrated by means of artificial sunlight in the form of an electric bulb. The "talking book for the blind"—phonograph records that play without stop for 3 hours—also was on demonstration; a description of this epochal development appeared in the July, 1934 issue of *Radio-Craft*. "Artificial fever" devices illustrated in past issues of *Radio-Craft* also were shown. Numerous displays were based upon the use of the grid-glow tube and the photoelectric cell.

Equipment comprising a very involved type of "lie detector," an electric "frisker" for concealed weapons, crustless-bread baking apparatus, fog-piercing rays for ship use, picture transmission via telephone wires, the home radio printing press, the electric valet for the helpless, and the electric guide for the blind, all of which have been described in past issues of *Radio-Craft*, were here displayed.

A striking demonstration was presented in the operation of the Electrovox by musician and organist Lew White. Described as "The Music of 1940," the apparatus is said to be capable of producing 250 different musical tones.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

What may perhaps indicate the trend of radio receiver design was an all-wave, so-called "super-high-fidelity" set incorporating a "midnight-blue mirror plate glass in chromium steel trim" as the entire front panel. (See Fig. A.) The actual apparatus was contained in a shallow cabinet in back of the panel.

Of interest to those who are sufficiently fortunate in their choice of residential location, there was demonstrated the ability to operate a radio set from what may be termed a radio-type windmill. The display utilized a new "Wincharger," and a high-quality battery-type receiver designed to operate from this wind-driven generator. (See Fig. B.) The "acoustical labyrinth"—a means for counteracting the resonance tendencies in a cabinet (see, "The Infinite Baffle," May 1935 *Radio-Craft.*)—was shown in cross-section.

An even newer means of counteracting the tendency toward "boominess" in reproduction was shown to be through the use of "acoustic clarifiers." (See Fig. C.) In simple terms, one large and two small loudspeaker cones *without driving mechanisms*, are placed at strategic points inside the cabinet. These cones or "acoustic clarifiers" resonate at frequencies to which the cabinet is strongly resonant, and in so doing they counteract what would otherwise be objectionable over-emphasis of certain notes.

AT RADIO-CRAFT BOOTH

Many of the actual instruments which served as the subjects of articles in past issues of *Radio-Craft* magazine were on display at the *Radio-Craft* booth. The metal tube Data Sheet which appeared on page 228 of the October, 1935 issue of *Radio-Craft* was enlarged to poster size, and actual tubes were placed over the respective types shown in the heading illustration. A novel motor—essentially, a galvanometer movement equipped with a commutator arrangement—requiring less than one-tenth milliampere for its operation was shown connected to a crystal detector, and a tuning system resonant to various broadcast stations.

However, the device which caused the crowds to pack at this booth was the *Radio-Craft* "Oracle Record"—in simple, a phonograph record that purported to carry the answer to any and all questions asked by visitors at the Show! (See Fig. 2.) The manner of operating this device is here disclosed for the first time.

BIG NEWS! The January, 1936, issue of RADIO-CRAFT will be the Third Annual SHORT WAVE RADIO NUMBER. It's going to be one of the greatest issues of all times. Have your newsdealer reserve a copy for you.

The illusion created was as follows:

THE "ORACLE RECORD"

A large record was put on a turntable, the pickup placed upon it, and the apparatus put into operation. After a few turns of the record there were heard a short drum-snare, three loud, deep-toned bongs, and then a sepulchral voice saying, "The Oracle Record is ready to answer any of your questions." An announcer then invited guests to step up and speak their questions into a microphone. Answers were immediately forthcoming! The "record" was hard put to it when such questions were popped as: "When will war start?", "Who will win the World Series?", etc.!

OPERATING DETAILS

The equipment for accomplishing this novel effect was developed by *Radio-Craft* in collaboration with Ansley Radio Laboratories and comprised an A.C.-D.C. "dynaphone" (amplifier, loudspeaker, turntable, pickup and power supply) and associated equipment as illustrated in Fig. 2.

As is shown by the pictorial illustration, Fig. 2, the questions of the guests or attendant No. 1 as spoken into "mike" No. 2 traveled through a battery box into microphone amplifier No. 2, and from thence into a pair of phones worn by attendant No. 2 who functioned as the "voice" of the Oracle record!

The reply circuit was: mike No. 1 to microphone battery, to power amplifier, and then loudspeaker.

To the leads from microphone battery box No. 1 to the dynaphone were connected the leads from the crystal-type pickup. The record used was especially made for the purpose by "dubbing" or recording from a sound effects record, the previously-mentioned sound effects. Once the introductory sounds were "played," only the needle scratch remained for the balance of the record to complete the illusion of an oracle record.

A PRECISION BRIDGE-TYPE CONDENSER ANALYZER

(*Continued from page* 348)

grid and cathode of V1; choke Ch. in the plate circuit is tuned by C7.

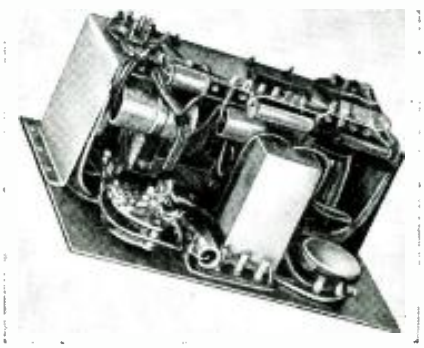
The detector arrangement that includes neon lamp N1 has the advantage over the phone detector often used with bridges in that there is no loss of sensitivity in operation at 60 cycles. With a phone detector, the discrimination of ordinary phones and the well-known loss in sensitivity of the human ear at low frequencies make it difficult to obtain a good balance.

THE D.C. LEAKAGE TESTER

The leakage tester consists of a source of D.C. voltage (provided by Sec. 2 and V2), and N2 (used as a current indicator). The voltage required for condensers of various ratings is selected by the proper setting of switch S2.

(Component values are not given in the diagram, since the manufacturer wishes to insure perfect performance of the unit in having it serviced only by factory experts.—*Editor*)

The underside view of the analyzer.



A 5-IN-3 S.-W. EXPERIMENTERS' SET

(*Continued from page 335*)

resistance-capacity coupled into the grid of the triode section of the 6F7 which functions as the first A.F. amplifier.

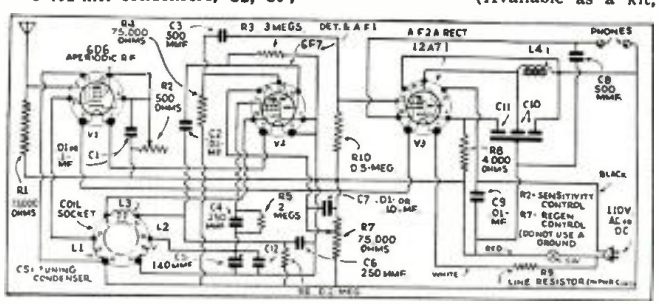
The triode section of V2 has a reasonably high amplification factor, hence considerable A.F. gain is realized. The output of this triode is again resistance-capacity coupled into the grid of the A.F. pentode section of a 12A7 tube, V3. This tube, too, has a high amplification factor and is well suited to its use as an audio output tube to feed either phones or magnetic speaker.

Four plug-in coils cover the wavelength range of 10-200 meters, two additional coils extend the range to 600 meters.

LIST OF PARTS*

Two .01- or .1-mf. condensers, C1, C7;
Two .01-mf. condensers, C2, C9;
Two 500 mmf. condensers, C3, C8;
Two 250 mmf. condensers, C4, C6;
One 140 mmf. tuning condenser, C5;
One filter and bypass block, C10, C11;
One band-spread trimmer, C12;
Two 75,000 ohm resistors, R1, R4;
One 500 ohm resistor, R2;
One 3 meg. resistor, R3;
One 2 meg. resistor, R5;
One 0.2-meg. resistor, R6;
One regeneration control, 75,000 ohm potentiometer with power switch, R7;
One 4,000 ohm resistor, R8;
One 325 ohm power cord, R9;
One .5-meg. resistor, R10;
One Eilen kit of coils, L1, L2, L3;
One filter choke, 500 ohms, L4;
Two 6-prong tube sockets;
Two 7-prong tube sockets;
One airplane-type dial;
Two binding posts for phones;
One Eilen chassis and cabinet in black crackle finish;
Wire, screws, etc., as needed

*(Available as a kit, from Eilen Radio Labs.)



This ingenious circuit develops considerable gain, although only 3 tubes are used, by applying the "multi-purpose" idea. An untuned R.F. stage, V1, is used.

MAKING "MR. X"—A RADIO ROBOT

(*Continued from page 338*)

ing upon his available time, bank roll and ambition.

ASSEMBLY DETAILS

The gear assemblies from two old cylinder-record phonographs from the local jeweler seemed to fill the bill. These were two different types of machines. On one, the motor spring was removed from its case and two holes were drilled in this case to thread a rope (5/32 sash cord). A pulley was already attached to the high-speed shaft so it was only necessary to slip a rubber band for a belt over this pulley and the A.C. motor pulley to complete the left-arm drive unit. To save space the A.C. motor was bolted to the underside of the gear-box frame after using a hack saw to cut away the rest of the frame and phonograph parts. The other gear unit was treated in a similar manner except that a drum was soldered to the slow-speed gear, while a groove was cut in the lead flywheel and used as a pulley.

Mr. X's head is made from an empty marshmallow can, plus its cover. Two auto taillight bulbs colored blue, are his eyes. A pear-shaped, 110 V., 15-W. bulb, colored red, is his nose. His ears are made from the tin covers of ¼-lb. solder containers and are wiggled or "flopped" by electromagnets.

His mouth is closed by a spring or it (should we say) "shuts up his mouth" until the electromagnet pulls it open. This electromagnet is a comparatively large one obtained from a large alarm bell but it is easy to make one. As the operator talks into the mike, he uses a knife-switch to open and close the mouth in step with his articulation of speech. A little practice soon makes it appear natural and funny.

The speaker used in the robot is a good 6-in. dynamic mounted on a heavy baffle-board placed in the bottom of Mr. X's stomach so the sound emanates down, from between his legs.

A sharp, heavy pocket knife and tin snips were used to cut the rear-door in his back and openings for his mouth, nose, etc. Strips of 28-gauge galvanized iron were soldered inside the body, rear-door, and head, to reinforce the original containers. Now paint the robot.

A 2-button mike, a phonograph pickup and a small direct-coupled amplifier using a type 59 power tube furnish plenty of volume at all times.

A 6 V. storage battery is used to operate the eyes, ears, and mouth as D.C. on the electromagnets is much more efficient than A.C.

THREE HELPFUL HINTS

(1) After experimenting with condensers, etc., all sparking was entirely eliminated at switch contacts for mouth and ears by shunting each electromagnet with a 15 cp. 6-8 V. bulb. These 3 bulbs were wrapped in cotton and placed inside the head.

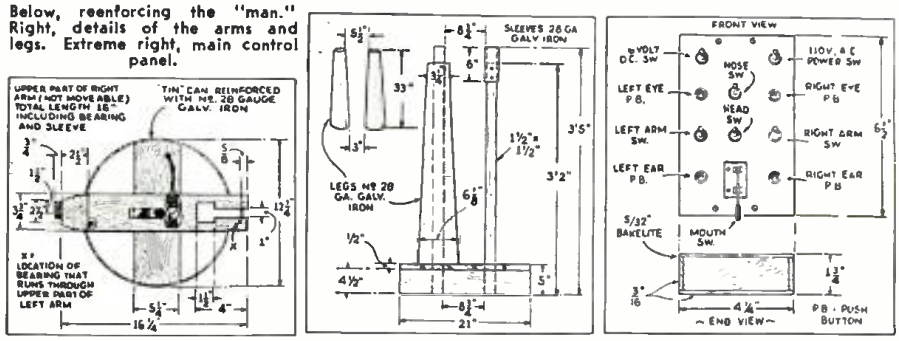
(2) To prevent noise and vibration, mount, or float, all motor supports on rubber (such as several layers of rubber cut from a heavy inner tube).

(3) Keep the movable arm material light. Stuff the canvas gloves with light tissue paper if necessary.

(The reader is also referred to another article on the construction of radio robots, entitled "Introducing Our Mr. Radio Robot," which appeared in the July and August, 1931, issues of **Radio-Craft.—Editor.**)

A person with a good "gift of gab" can do wonders to entertain. Singing in a comical way goes over well; also such things said as "Oh! folks, just look at my poor tonsils." Then the mouth is held open while head is turned from side to side to show them. Children get up on their tip-toes to try and look down Mr. X's throat!

Below, reenforcing the "man." Right, details of the arms and legs. Extreme right, main control panel.



INTERPRETING CATHODE-RAY RESONANCE CURVES

(*Continued from page 339*)

Pattern No. 6 is an excellent response curve of a properly aligned receiver having "flat top" I.F. transformers. Note particularly that the two humps are equal in height and equally spaced from the central resonant-frequency line. (In any form of ordinary flat-top I.F. amplifier, the circuits should be adjusted until a resonance curve approching Pattern No. 6 is obtained.)

Pattern No. 7 is similar to No. 6 except that one of the I.F. stages is slightly out of line. A slight shift in the tuning capacity in this transformer will make the curve symmetrical.

Pattern Nos. 8 and 9 are similar to No. 7 but with different proportions of misalignment. The same method of adjustment is valid here as for curve No. 7.

Pattern No. 10 shows the final over-all effect of staggering 3 I.F. stages. This consists of tuning the second I.F. transformer to exact resonance, the first I.F. transformer slightly to the high-capacity side of resonance, and the third to the low-capacity side. During such adjustments numerous unwarted humps appear when certain adjustments are carried too far, but each is seen immediately on the screen of the oscilloscope and the condition can be corrected at once. Each peak is definitely noticeable here and symmetrically arranged. Almost perfect amplification of all the side-bands which are passed is possible with an I.F. amplifier having a response curve such as this.

Pattern No. 11 shows the response curve of an I.F. amplifier having somewhat different staggering than that corresponding to No. 10. The response with No. 11 is such that the low audio frequencies receive slightly more amplification than the high notes.

Pattern No. 12 is unusual in the sense that it shows the extreme selectivity that may be obtained from some receivers having a straight-sided narrow-band tuning characteristic. If the set is tuned to a distant signal which is located adjacent to a channel occupied by a powerful local station, no interference should result. This pattern may also represent severe overloading of the tubes. In order to check this, the input signal should be reduced to a small value, and the change in slope produced should be noted.

Patterns Nos. 13 and 14 show several types of response curves that may be obtained when attempting to stagger 3 I.F. stages. The circuits need realignment to obtain the curves of either Nos. 10 or 11.

Pattern No. 15 indicates that circuit oscillation is present in the receiver. Note the wave formations, or ripples, in the response curve. These ripples arise from the fact that the oscillation alters the sensitivity of the receiver considerably at these points.

Pattern No. 16 shows the response of a single circuit which is tuned definitely to a frequency 4 kc. above the correct resonance frequency. It entirely cuts off one sideband. Such a circuit certainly needs realignment.

Pattern No. 17 shows the different response curves that may be obtained from high- and low-gain circuits.

Pattern No. 18 shows the response from an automobile vibrator "B" unit when the sweep frequency is different than the vibrator frequency.

Pattern No. 19 is interesting in that it shows the pattern produced when one pair of deflector plates is connected across the primary and the other pair is connected across the secondary, respectively, of the power transformer, the secondary voltage being reduced so that it equals the primary voltage. (The line may be made to slant in the opposite direction by merely interchanging the deflector plates used for the primary and secondary voltages.) The small areas that appear like smudges really represent transient voltages (voltages that are built up instantaneously due to various causes). The primary and secondary voltages from a power transformer that feeds a mercury-vapor rectifier tube may well simulate Pattern No. 19 because of the transients caused by ionization of the mercury in the rectifier. It is to eliminate these transient voltages that bypass condensers and R.F. filters are inserted in the circuits of these tubes.

A 10-TUBE SHORT-WAVE AMATEUR SUPERHET

(Continued from page 340)

output pentode and 5Z3 rectifier.

Band Change: individual coils for each band, picked up by a dependable 8-gang wave-change switch just like you find in all good broadcast receivers.

Frequency stability: individually shielded coils, all I.F. circuits air dielectric (not compression mica) tuned and trimmed, plenty of ventilation, and temperature isolation permit the set to stay "zero beat" on a good 20-meter signal for *hours!*

I.F. Amplifier: set at 25 microvolts absolute sensitivity, to place the limit of amplification due to inherent noise and thermal agitation, in the antenna circuit where it belongs, not as usual at the first-detector so as to lose weak signals in set noise. Two polyiron 465 kc. I.F. transformers, air tuned, and variable as to selectivity to suit your preference. Crystal I.F. transformer, dual tuned.

Sensitivity: variable, so that you can adjust it with two knobs from 50 cycles wide to 10 kc.—or a socket wrench pushed through two I.F. shield-can holes permits the I.F. transformer coupling and selectivity to be varied even further.

Crystal Filter: but a type that makes the usual garden variety look sick by comparison.

Band Spread: one tuning dial, accurately calibrated (yes, the builder can align it without any extra test equipment) with geared, no-slip, band-spread pointer on 200 divisions, 360 degree inside scale which accurately and positively re-logs. Fast and slow tuning ratios (23:1 and 130:1); spread, 1,000 deg. on 160 meters, 700 on 80, 400 on 40, 120 on 20, and 200 on 10. Effective feet (not inches) of dial space on the amateur and short-wave broadcast bands are supplied since 360 deg. of band spread equals about 1 ft. of dial space and 5 full turns of slow knob for 360 deg. band-spread pointer rotation.

A.V.C.: amplifies so it really does a job on weak signals; and speeded up so it also works on C.W. A switch cuts A.V.C. *out* for C.W., and *in* for phone if so preferred.

Controls: enough and no more; every one labeled as to what it does, and calibrated so you can tell that QSO just how much better he comes in tonight that he did with the old rig last night!

R-Meter: a sensitivity meter that lets you actually measure signals as weak as 5-0 microvolts absolute—and that's not an R9 signal—it's about R2 or R3!

Construction: the finish is polished chromium, like the finest custom-built jobs, yet it doesn't cost like gold; only a little more than black enamel. Assembly is simple indeed, for all low-frequency wiring comes all laced up in a complete color-coded cable—only the few "hot" bus-bar leads to be cut and fitted, and with complete instructions.

Alignment: the sensitivity meter is the output meter, in aligning the crystal, in a temporary circuit using no extra parts except that odd type 99 or 30 tube!

THE "CONTROLS"

In the photo, the knobs, left to right, are crystal phasing and parallel switch; beat-oscillator switch; on-off switch; A.F. volume control; A.V.C. on-off switch; 5-position (one dead for "send") wave-change switch; tone control and sensitivity or manual volume control. The dial is shown 0-100—actually, it's outside carries 4 calibrated bands; the inside, 0-200 division, has a full-circle band-spread pointer scale.

The "dog house," behind the dial, contains the 4-gang, low-minimum-capacity, 200 mmf. tuning condenser, rubber mounted to kill microphonism (as is the whole chassis). At its right are the big copper shields housing the first R.F., second-R.F., first-detector and oscillator coils and trimmers for 3 bands—the high-frequency (16 to 33 megacycle) band being below the gang condenser. To the right, back to front, is the power transformer, 5Z3 rectifier, filter choke and 3 wet electrolytics (two are self-regulating, to save wear and tear on other circuits and parts—though all are safely rated).

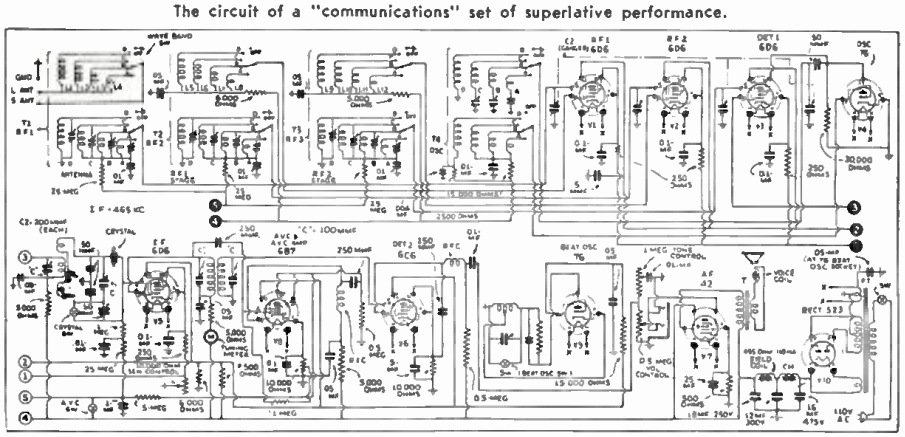
The 4 tubes left of the "dog house" (back to front), are 6D6 first R.F., 6D6 second R.F., 6D6 suppressor-injected first-detector and 76 electron-coupled (yes, connected only to 6D6 suppressor grid, hence only electron-coupled to its load) R.F. oscillator. Left (front to rear) are: the first-I.F. polyiron-core transformer, crystal, 6D6 I.F. tube, second-I.F. transformer, 6C6 second-detector, 76 beat oscillator (*not* electron coupled; harmonics are *not* wanted), 6B7 amplified A.V.C., and 42 output pentode; phone jack and speaker plug on left rear.

The net result, is a honey of an amateur and short-wave broadcast receiver, nice and pretty in black enamel panel and polished chromium. If you like more chromium, a dust cover can be obtained to hide the works, dropping over everything but the panel.

LIST OF PARTS

Two coil assemblies, 465 kc.;
One power transformer, No. 2067, 110 ma., 325 V. sec., P.T.;
One filter choke, ch.;
One 4½-in. 2-speed "band-spread" airplane dial with "radio-silver" calibrated scale;
One "radio-silver" control panel;
Sixteen Hammarlund APC25 air trimmers, type D, 25 mmf.;
Five Hammarlund APC100 air trimmers, type D, 100 mmf.;
One Hammarlund MICS1000 trimmer, .001-mf.;
Two Hammarlund SM15 star midgets, 15 mmf.;
Four Continental Carbon resistors, 250 ohms, ½-W.;
One Continental Carbon resistor, 500 ohms, 1-W.;
One Continental Carbon resistor, 6,000 ohms, 1-W.;
Two Continental Carbon resistors, 10,000 ohms, ½-W.;
One Continental Carbon resistor, 3,000 ohms, 2-W.;
One Continental Carbon resistor, 30,000 ohms, 1-W;
Five Continental Carbon resistors, 5,000 ohms, ½-W.;
Two Continental Carbon resistors, 15,000 ohms, ½-W.;
Four Continental Carbon resistors, .25-meg. ½-W.;
Three Continental Carbon resistors, .5-meg. ½-W.;
One Aerovox resistor, 7,500 ohms, 10-W.;
One Readrite meter, 0-7 ma., No. TM108, with arrow *left* and window *down;*
Six Readrite 1¼-in. black bar pointers;
One McMurdo Silver "low min." condenser, 4-gang, 200 mmf.;
One McMurdo Silver kit of: 1 A-B-C coils (2 R.F., first det. and osc.), 4 D coils (2 R.F., first-det. and osc.);
One McMurdo Silver 17-F.B.O. coil;

The circuit of a "communications" set of superlative performance.



One McMurdo Silver 17-G crystal autotransformer and shield;
Six McMurdo Silver shield cans;
Two McMurdo Silver R.F. chokes, 10 mhy.;
Eight McMurdo Silver tube shields;
One McMurdo Silver A-A-G binding post strip;
One McMurdo Silver set 12 high-Q sockets with 8 tube shield bases, (4—6D6, 1—6C6, 1—6B7, 1—5Z3, 2—76, 1—42, 2 5-pin blank);
One McMurdo Silver A.C. cord and plug;
One McMurdo Silver A.V.C. on-off switch;
One McMurdo Silver kit of hardware;
One Sprague wet condenser, 475 V., 16 mf.;
One Sprague self-regulating electrolytic condenser, 250 V., 18 mf.;
One Sprague self-regulating electrolytic condenser, 300 V., 12 mf.;
Seven Sprague condensers, No. TC15, .05-mf., 600 V.;
One Sprague condenser, No. TC5, ½-mf., 600 V.;
Seven Sprague condensers, No. TC11, .01-mf., 600 V.;
One Sprague dry electrolytic condenser, No. HC5, 5 mf., 25 V.;
Five Sprague condensers, No. TC1, .1-mf., 600 V.;
One steel box and display radio-silver polished chromium pierced chassis, gang condenser shield, four partitions and bottom shield;
One volume control, type N, .5-meg.;
One tone control, 0.1-meg.;
One sensitivity control, type G, 10,000 ohms;
One jack, (4-spring, single-closed-circuit and single-filament-circuit);
One switch, No. 9;
Three mica fixed condensers, 50 mmf.;
Five mica fixed condensers, 250 mmf.;
One mica fixed condenser, .004-mf.;
One piezoelectric mounted crystal, 465 kc., type Bc;
Four Raytheon type 6D6 tubes;
One Raytheon type 6C6 tube;
One Raytheon type 6B7 tube;
One Raytheon type 76 tube;
One Raytheon type 41 tube;
One Raytheon type 42 tube;
One Raytheon type 5Z3 tube;
One speaker with 7,000-ohm transformer, field 495 ohms, 110 ma., No. 68X, T.

HOW TO MAKE HIGHER-FIDELITY RECORDINGS ON ALUMINUM

(*Continued from page* 340)

Figure 1B represents first, the curve of the amplifier plus a high-fidelity pickup; second, the curve of the amplifier while recording; and third, the curve of one of the better types of high-fidelity recording cutters.

While the curve of aluminum records is not included, it is lower at 8,000 cycles than 10 db. or 3.4 lbs. per linear inch. The amount of attenuation will vary somewhat in different rooms or studios. These rooms may be roughly placed in three classes. First, the room that is very much alive—one that has very little, if any, absorption; second, the room that may have a few covered chairs, a rug and some draping; third, the practically "dead" studio with walls, floor and ceiling covered.

In the first case, good recording will be greatly hampered due to the reflection of sound from wall to wall, and from floor to ceiling, so that the sound waves that act upon the microphone diaphragm will be distorted out of all resemblance to their original shape.

In the second example of room construction, a better recording will result but large objects, such as chairs, tables, cabinets and other objects that protrude, either from the wall or up from the floor, will so break up the sound wave that the same note will be impressed upon the microphone at a considerable difference in time, causing distortion especially of the higher notes, so that the recording will be of poor quality.

The third type of studio exemplifies the trend of radio broadcasting stations towards scientific dampening of their studios, and that of the various commercial recording studios towards almost complete deadening. This writer's experiments have definitely pointed towards a *composite* type of studio—one that has some deadening at one end, and provision for adjustable sound-reflectors at the other. Of course, the microphone, piano, singer, or musical instruments should be located at the dampened end of the studio.

SERVICING THEATRE SOUND SYSTEMS

(*Continued from page* 342)

in distinctness. A variation greater than 0.1-per cent will be noticeable in the overall frequency response.

Incorrect speed may be attributed to incorrect line voltage on the motor, defective motor speed controls, worn pulleys, slipping belts or loose chain drives. These troubles may be easily located with the aid of the operator.

THE OPTICAL SYSTEM

The optical system (Fig. 3B) in the sound head (consisting of the exciter lamp, optical barrel and photo-cell) requires the same careful attention and delicate adjustments as one would give to the finest watch, in order to obtain the full frequency response with a minimum of distortion.

The exciter lamps should be operated at exactly the rated current and voltage so that the scanning beam will be full-bodied.

In focusing the exciter lamp (Fig. 4), place a white card in front of the photo-cell, and after having removed the film from the mechanism, inspect the sound aperture for dirt; and the lens in the optical barrel and the exciter bulb for fingerprints or cloudiness. Lamps with blackened glass or sagging filaments should be replaced before attempting any adjustments. The life rating on exciter lamps is 100 hours.

Some machines are not constructed for back and forward adjustment of the exciter lamp bracket, but when they are, run the assembly forward until the filament image shows on the white card, then move it back until the image just disappears, leaving a pure white light. If the light on the card is tinged with blue or yellow across the top or bottom, adjust the assembly up or down until the coloring disappears, leaving a white light. Horizontal adjustment will eliminate the side shadows.

Manufacturers have recently introduced portable sound equipment which uses a simple oscillator circuit for the exciter lamp supply (Fig. 3A). A type 45 tube generates an R.F. current on the order of 15 kc. The R.F. voltage variations are then above the audible range. This system avoids the necessity of rectification and batteries. If the lamp fails to light, or after a period of operation goes out, open or shorted condensers, coils and defective resistors in the oscillator circuit will cause trouble, as will a defective rectifier or oscillator tube.

The optical barrel (Fig. 3B) consists of a tube with a condenser lens system in the end to the exciter lamp and an objective lens system in the opposite end. Between the two is the aperture, or slit for making the scanning beam. The condenser lens system collects the light rays from the exciter lamp and projects them in concentrated form onto the aperture so that the light entirely covers the slit. This is accomplished by having the *condenser lens* focal point just past the aperture. The sharp edges of the aperture cut off the beam of light a few ten-thousandths of an inch larger than the beam that impinges upon the sound gate. After the light passes through the aperture, it is reduced by the *objective lens* system, so that at the focal point (the sound gate surface) the scanning beam is .001-in. thick, vertically. The sound gate is .08-in. wide, slightly smaller than the film sound track which is .1-in-wide, allowing .01-in. for lateral clearance on each side of the track.

The ideal way to align the optical barrel is to use frequency film (Fig. 2B) and a microammeter in the photo-cell circuit, "tuning out" the light until the cell draws a minimum of current (Fig. 5). The frequency at which most optical systems are aligned is 9,000 cycles per second. If the service engineer uses a white card instead of the microammeter he should proceed as follows: after properly threading the test film into the sound head, slowly rotate the flywheel by hand until one line of the frequency film is exactly centered in the spot of light on the white card. Then move the barrel in or out until the existing light is obliterated, being sure of course, that the scanning beam is perfectly horizontal on the sound grate.

Pulling the frequency film slowly through the sound head will also show incorrect alignment. If the shadows of the frequency lines move downward, the optical barrel is too far away from the film. If the shadows move upward, the barrel is too close to the film.

Although it is not considered ethical, an emergency adjustment of the optical barrel may be made while the machine is running, providing the sound head is so constructed that the sound gate may be seen. Cigarette smoke blown into the path of the light beam will show up the point of focus (Fig. 6), and by moving the barrel in or out until the focal point seems to blend into the edge of the film, a fair adjustment may be reached. Be sure that while this adjustment is being made the scanning beam remains perfectly horizontal on the film.

Check to see that all adjusting and locking screws are *tight*, and that the optical barrel does not slip in the holder. Inspect connections to the PE. cell for good electrical and mechanical contact, as well as the prongs on the cell base for oil or corrosion.

With the aid of a dental mirror (placed in back of the sound gate) guide-roller adjustments may be made when the machine is not running, but when running the sound track can be centered by "tuning out" the frame line or sprocket hole noise. The frequency test film also has a "buzz track" on it for guide-roller alignment. This consists of two tracks, one 400 cycles and the other 1,100 cycles, and when the rollers are properly aligned, neither one will produce sound.

A flutter in the sound may be traced to a bent sound head drive shaft. Although it may not be noticeable to the eye, the shaft may be out enough to cause an alternate pull and sag on the film at each revolution, causing the above-mentioned flutter. Frying-like noise traced to the sound head may be caused by defective photo-cells, corroded joints, arcing filaments in the exciter lamps and poor grounds, particularly in the PE. cell cable. Some systems use an exciter lamp current rheostat in the sound head. Pitted contacts on the rotating arm, or worn resistance strips will cause a flickering or intermittent light source.

Incorrectly adjusted tension shoes will cause the film to buckle and weave; however, in most cases, this and other mechanism adjustments will be made by the operator. For perfect synchronization with the picture, the scanning line should be 14½ ins. (measured on the film) below the picture aperture.

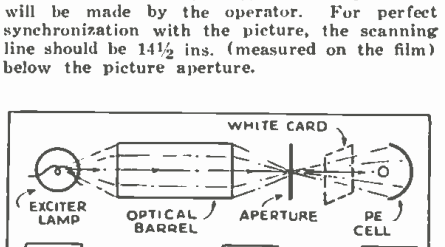


Fig. 5, above. "Tuning" the light.

Fig. 4. Focusing the exciter lamp.

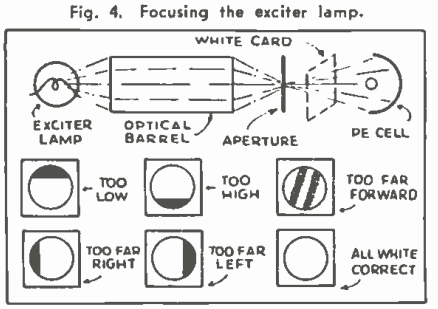
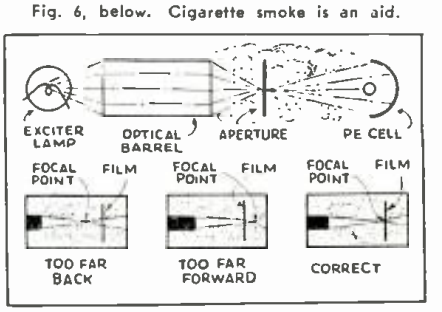


Fig. 6, below. Cigarette smoke is an aid.



HOW TO MAKE A SIMPLE COIL WINDER

(*Continued from page* 341)

of the feed bar to the shaft. The end of the feed-drive shaft is drilled and tapped to receive a common switch point. The soft brass head of the switch point is filed to a wedge shape. To attach the feed bar to this shaft, a common ⅜-in. hexagon nut is drilled ⅜-in., to snugly fit over the shaft. Holes are drilled and tapped in two sides of the nut for the double purpose of making it tight on the shaft and to attach the feed bar. The feed bar is made of a strip of ⅛-in. bakelite, and a piece of an old jack frame is used to connect the bakelite to the shaft. The outer end of the bakelite is slotted with a slanting cut the bottom of which comes directly over the center of the coil.

Another bearing similar to the others is needed for the feed-drive shaft to slide back and forth through, and the same care should be exercised in making it. To complete this portion of the assembly we need only a means for holding the shaft against the cam, and this is done with the two springs. These springs are attached to the shaft with another ⅜-in. nut drilled out, and drilled and tapped for set screws through opposite sides. The ends of these set screws are used as hooks to hold the ends of the springs, and the position of the nut on the shaft governs the spring tension. This tension should be just tight enough to hold the end of the shaft against the cam during the entire revolution but no tighter than necessary. The springs have another function, that of holding the shaft so as to prevent turning. The other ends of the springs are attached to the wooden block with small screw-eyes.

Most any arrangement may be used to provide a bobbin for the coil to wind on. In this winder, a piece of bakelite tubing was at hand that had an inside diameter of slightly less than ¾-in. This was reamed out until it fitted snugly over the shaft. Nothing further was needed but if some other idea is used the only point which needs attention is that the bobbin must not wobble as it revolves. It may be found necessary to use an extra bracket to support and steady this shaft, depending on the excellence of the main bearing.

The spindle which holds the spool of wire used for our coils should be so constructed as to allow the wire to unwind smoothly and evenly. Some adjustable means for varying the tension on the wire as it is fed should be constructed and used. Springs were tried with partial success and the final design makes use of a piece of soft felt placed against the spool.

THE REVOLUTION COUNTER

Until now no mention has been made of the very necessary revolution counter. So many home-made counters have been described in the various magazines that no details will be given here. The writer happened to have a small Veeder counter in the junk box and so it was pressed into service.

The job is not quite done even after the winder is complete, as some practice in winding seems quite necessary. We have tried to cut this practice down for you by stressing the points most directly related to success in winding good coils.

In winding, try to wind with an even, smooth speed and do not stop in the middle of a coil as you will find it almost impossible to get started again without having the coil collapse. This suggests the use of idlers to operate against each side of the coil and possibly it might be done but our results were far from satisfying, so the idea was dropped. Different sizes of wire will require a change in the adjustment of the wire tension.

It might be well to suggest a method of holding the coil together while taking it off the bobbin and, before the coil dope dries, to cement the turns in place. A piece of coarse thread may be laid along the bobbin and the coil wound over this. However, in using thread, when we attempt to tie our coil, the thread tends to cut into the coil and pull the turns out of place. A better plan is to use a small strip of adhesive tape, bringing the ends up over the coil when it is completed. We find that the completed coils slip off of the bakelite bobbin easily, leaving the bobbin in place on the shaft.

ANNOUNCING THE WINNERS IN RADIO-CRAFT'S "IDEAL RADIO SERVICE SHOP" CONTEST!

(*Continued from page* 345)

PRIZE-WINNING LETTERS

Available space permits printing only the following two prize-winning letters. However, it is probable that some interesting articles will appear shortly in *Radio-Craft*, based on a resumé of the remainder.

1ST PRIZE

Contest Director:

Well, here's the "Dream Shop" and it's been fun doping it out. Not so much of a "Dream Shop," either as I have been fortunate enough to have available most of the equipment described here.

Realizing the "short comings" of some of the equipment I have used, I have pensively elaborated upon it to make it meet the requirements of this Utopian service laboratory.

The oscilloscope-oscillator-frequency modulator combination, for instance; how many of us, after going through all the trouble of visually aligning a receiver, have then found the intermediates so far from their specified frequency that it was impossible to make the oscillator tuning correspond to the set's dial marking? Why doesn't some one put out an oscillator calibrated for use with a frequency modulator? Or why not build the two in one unit? Or does some one?

How many of us have "popped" two or three electrolytics in an auto-"B" supply before tumbling to the fact that auto-"B" vibrators can produce some enormous voltage peaks? Or wondered if we really had A.V.C. voltage? A really flexible vacuum-tube voltmeter would be heaven's gift to the harassed Service Man.

It will be noted that I have included a library in my "Dream Shop." A good service library, containing carefully compiled service data and really good text books is, in my opinion, just as important a part of the equipment of the modern service laboratory as are the ohmmeter and voltmeter.

Following is the list of equipment, none of it fancy, but all of it essential to those of us who would achieve "Utopia" of radio service.

I Analyzer
- A. Portable and self-contained.
- B. Selector-portion requirements:
  1. Rotary switch, free-reference-point type.
  2. Point-to-point voltage analysis.
  3. Point-to-point resistance analysis.
  4. Point-to-point circuit insert.
  5. Current drawn by any element.
  6. Circuit insert in series with any element.
- C. Meter requirements:
  1. D.C. volts, all ranges 0-10 to 0-1,000.
  2. D.C. amps., all ranges 0-1.0 ma. to 0-1.0A.
  3. Ohmmeter, all ranges 1.0 ohm to 10 megs.
  4. A.C. volts, all ranges 0-5 to 0-1,500.
  5. All ranges brought out to external terminals.
  6. Legible scales (not necessarily confined to one or two meters).

II Tube Tester
- A. English-reading type.
- B. Hot-cathode short test.
- C. Test all types.
- D. Simple operation.

III Test Panel (for test bench)
- A. D.C. voltmeter, all ranges 0-10 to 0-1,000.
- B. A.C. voltmeter, all ranges 0-5 to 0-2,000.
- C. Wattmeter, dual-range, large scale, 0-150 to 0-300.
- D. Capacity meter ranges 0-0.5 and 0-10 mf.
- E. Electrolytic condenser test.
- F. Neon condenser-leakage test.

IV Cathode-ray Oscilloscope
- A. 5-in. tube.
- B. Frequency modulator and oscillator in one unit.
- C. A.F., pure R.F., and modulated R.F. oscillator signal.
- D. Calibrated attenuator on oscillator.

V Oscillator
- A. All-wave. Fundamentals.
- B. A.F., pure R.F. and modulated R.F. signals.
- C. Variable A.F. with calibrated output *and delivering a sine with no humps.*
- D. Directly-calibrated dial.
- E. Self-contained power supply.
- F. Built-in output meter with suitable ranges.

VI Condenser Decade Unit
- A. Ranges 100 mmf. to 10 mf.
- B. Positive-contact switches and terminals.

VII Resistor Decade Unit
- A. Range 1.0 ohm to 10 megs.
- B. Positive contact switches and terminals.

VIII Grid-dip Meter
- A. Directly-calibrated dial.
- B. Range 100 to 1,500 kc.
- C. Set of calibrated inductances for low-value condenser measurements.

IX Vacuum-tube Voltmeter
- A. Self-contained A.C. power supply.
- B. Ranges 0-5 to 0-1,000 V., peak and R.M.S.

X Library
- A. Complete set of service manuals (such as Gernsback's or Rider's).
- B. File of manufacturers' service notes.
- C. File of radio trade and technical magazines.
- D. Manufacturers' tube manual (such as the RCA Radiotron Handbook).
- E. Several good text books by such authors as Ghirardi and Freed, Duncan and Drew, Morecroft, Terman, Van der Bijl and others.

With an array of equipment such as this, what more could a Service Man's little heart desire? (Maybe more customers, eh?)

E. E. Sayre,
33 Union Ave.,
Maplewood, N.J.,
(Aug. 14, 1935)

2ND PRIZE

Contest Director:

My Ideal Service Shop would be arranged in three sections.

First Section.—The first section would have tube-checking apparatus and a ready supply of tubes, the checker being of the English-reading type, capable of making both quality and short-leakage tests.

Racks for displaying the parts used in midget and quality sets, as well as advertising material would be conveniently located. A shielded booth with glass windows containing line-up apparatus would be located where the customer could see his set adjusted by precision apparatus. This equipment would include:

(1) Accurate R.F.-I.F. oscillator, from 50. to 60,000 kc., and having a frequency wobbler for use with a cathode-ray oscilloscope.
(2) A.F. oscillator for modulating above, from 15. to 20,000 cycles.
(3) Calibrated vacuum-tube microvoltmeter.
(4) Cathode-ray oscilloscope, with horizontal and vertical amplifiers, and linear sweep circuit.
(5) Necessary alignment tools.

Second Section.—The service department of the second section would include the service bench and test panel. The test panel would have, built-in:

(1) All-wave, grid-dip oscillator.
(2) Vacuum-tube voltmeter.
(3) Meters and switching arrangements for the following ranges:
- E.M.F. (A.C. and D.C., at 10,000-ohms-per-volt) — 0-0.1- 1.0-10-50-100-250-500-1,000-2,500-5,000-10,000 V.
- Current (D.C.)—0-1.0-100 microamps.; 0-1.0-10-50-100-250-500 ma.; and, 0-1.0-10-25-50 A.
- Current (A.C.)—0-100 microamps; 0-100-500 ma.; and, 0-1.0-5-10 A.
- Resistance—0-10-100-500-5,000-50,000 ohms; and, 0-0.5-1.0-10-50-100 megs.
- Impedance—0-500-1,000-10,000 ohms; and, 0.1-1.0-10 megs.
- Capacity—1-100-1,000 mmf.; .001-0.1-mf.; .05-5 mf.; .25-25 mf. and 1.0-100 mf.
- Inductance—0.1-10-500 mhy.; and 0-10-500-10,000 hy.
- Decibels— −10-+20 db.; +15-+45 db.; +40-+70 db.; and, +70-+100 db.
- Watts (at about 1,000 cycles)—0-10-100-1,000 W.

(4) Condenser tester (to test leakage, shorts and opens).
(5) Wheatstone bridge.
(6) Tube tester.
(7) Free-reference-point analyzer and cables.
(8) Speaker, and matching circuits.
(9) Parts-substitution unit.

The bench would include:

(1) A.C.-to-D.C. rotary converter.
(2) Compressed-air blower.
(3) Necessary tools.
(4) Service manuals.
(5) Case records.

(6) Rack for turning and handling heavy chassis.

A supply of parts would be kept on handy shelves, and attention paid to proper illumination.

The office would have complete files of service records; necessary textbooks; and customary office, and bookkeeping essentials.

Third Section.—The third section would park several cars, and would have necessary equipment for installing and testing (preliminary) auto-radio sets, and would include a vibrator-"B" tester.

Portable equipment would consist of a complete analyzer, and necessary tools.

The truck would carry a P.A. system.

Theodore R. Sayre,
1136 Woodruff Ave.,
Hillside, N.J.
(Aug. 6, 1935)

Special attention must be called to a number of technicians whose letters were of exceptional merit, as follows:

HONORABLE MENTION

Henry Bal, Box 3, Roseville P.O., Newark, N.J.
Harvey H. Schock, Reading, Pa.
Lewis E. Rapp, Hammond, Ind.
John Reuter, Aurora, Ill.
Richard Davis, Ramsey, Ind.
R. E. Callicotte, Laramie, Wyo.
Edward T. Forth, Wellington, New Zealand.
Wm. J. Kelly, Chicago. Ill.
G. Desgouttes, Nice, France.
Dr. Antonio Milone, Catania, Italy.
Warren J. Dougherty, Kincaid, Kan.
Wm. J. Haavisto, Ilwaco, Wash.
Harlan Hodge, Ashland, Ky.
Jack W. Lee, Oatman, Ariz.
B. H. Swaney, Erie, Pa.
Armando Patriarca, Rosario, Rep. Argentina. So. America.
Frank L. Dodd, Lewisburg, Pa.
Glenn E. Warren, North Hollywood, Calif.
Kermit R. Kruger, Hartford, Conn.
W. Pickering, Vancouver, British Columbia.

In conclusion, *Radio-Craft* extends a special vote of thanks to Director Jack Grand; to the Judges who so freely and cheerfully devoted many valuable hours in careful consideration of every single entry in this contest; to the publications which so kindly gave space to mention of this contest; and, to the manufacturers whose gratuitous donations of valuable service instruments made this contest so successful.

THE LATEST RADIO EQUIPMENT

(*Continued from page* 351)

V.C., shadow tuning, and many other advanced features. Dial is of the full-vision airplane type, with dual-ratio control. The metal tubes used are: 2-6K7s, 1-6A8, 2-6H6s, 1-6C5, 1-6F6, and 1-5Z4.

A.C.-D.C. NOISE FILTER (872)

THIS device is not to be connected to a radio set but is designed to work at the point of noise regeneration, such as at a motor or other electrical device. Only a few sizes of the apparatus are needed for all applications, the only difference in the models being in the current-carrying capacity. May be used on 6 to 200 V., A.C.-D.C. There are no variable controls.

Left, new set. (871) Below, noise filter. (872)

ELECTRONICS AIDS "BEHAVIORISM" TESTS

(*Continued from page* 343)

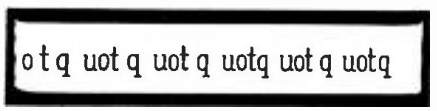
that passes through the animal's body is sufficient to actuate the grid of a vacuum-tube amplifier, the resulting plate current operates a magnet, located directly beneath the typewriter, which pulls down the appropriate key and types an identifying letter on a ticker tape feeding slowly through the machine. The electrical apparatus consists of 6 vacuum tubes, 5 of which are hooked up as shown in Fig. 1 to operate a certain typewriter key when the rat makes contact with the metal plates in the maze. The sixth tube controls the rotation of the circular tables.

After the animal enters the long "neck" of the maze, he may follow the left or right passageway. Both of the corridors have tiny doors, only one of which is unlocked. If the rat accidentally enters the wrong corridor, he runs across the metal plates, completes the circuit and records the letter *e* (error) on the ticker tape!

If the animal is successful in the first unit of the maze, he passes into the second and so on, learning the layout of the maze by avoiding closed doors and "blind alleys." At the opposite end a cup of food awaits him. To reach it, he steps upon two more plates, causing the tables to rotate into position before a new compartment where another rat stands ready to enter the same maze.

A complete daily record of the trials and errors of each rat is kept. After 40 days of running, animals with the fewest errors are selected for breeding, and their offspring, when two months old, start running the same maze. The poorest learners are likewise mated, and their young are also used in succeeding tests.

An "errorless run" of the rat through the maze. Letters o, t, q, u show movements of the rodent through units of the maze.



Animals with average scores are eliminated from the balance of the experiment. Tests will continue through 10 or 12 generations of rats or until noticeable results are uncovered which can be applicable to human relationships.

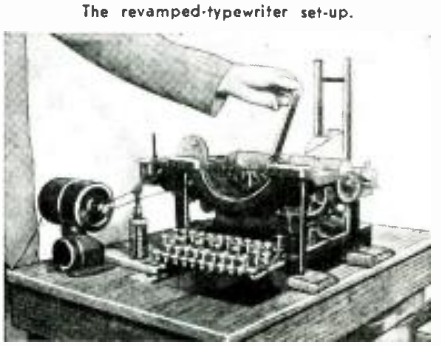
Inexperienced rats require from 30 to 60 minutes to feel their way through the maze, the length of time diminishing with the number of trials. Some rats learn so rapidly that it is necessary to speed up the typewriter roller to prevent significant letters from printing on top of each other and jumbling the records!

During 40 recent successive tests, the average rat made 210 out of a possible 480 errors, while the best learner ran the maze with only 70 errors—less than two errors per "run."

In an "activity test," traced through 12 generations of rats, it was found that active parents have active offspring, while those who are inactive or sluggish have young with identical traits. Those rats which successfully complete the above automatic maze test will be subjected to other tests to determine relationships between intelligence, learning and activity.

(While there are, perhaps, few experimenters who will be interested in operating a "rat maze," the electrical methods used in this device for actuating a typewriter by an overbiased vacuum tube acting as a "trigger" will find a great many applications in the needs of radio experimenters; and it is with this fact in mind that we present this interesting article.—Editor)

The revamped-typewriter set-up.



HOW TO EQUIP A SOUND TRUCK FOR ELECTIONEERING, ETC.

(*Continued from page* 343)

employed, whether horn and trumpets, or baffled cone units, and (b) the car or truck used. (See the March, 1935, issue of *Radio-Craft*, page 541.)

For best results, the speakers or horn units should be coupled from voice coil to output transformer of the amplifier. By working directly into the voice coils of the speakers, the cost, power loss, and distortion of the speaker input transformer is eliminated. When the speaker is but a few feet from the power amplifier, as is the case in most sound car installations, the low-impedance (2 to 15 ohm) output circuit also eliminates the capacity loading effect, present in long, high-impedance lines, which tends to attenuate the higher frequencies.

THE MICROPHONE

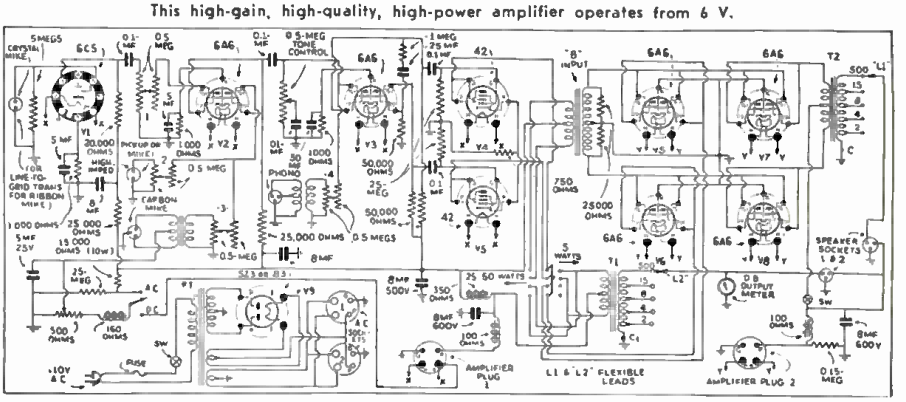
The selection of the microphone best suited for sound truck work narrows down to 3 types: crystal, ribbon and dynamic. Each of these types has its advantages and disadvantages; the final selection must be based upon (a) the exact use to which the microphone is to be put and (b) its cost. Such factors, as possible wind disturbance, sensitivity, directivity, abuse, frequency response, output level, ruggedness, and efficiency should also be taken into consideration.

INSTALLATION

Individual ingenuity plays an important role in the neat and professional installation of a P.A. system in a sound car. Before the actual installation work is begun, a temporary set-up should be tried to check the operating performance of the system in different arrangements until a satisfactory set-up has been found. Where alteration of the auto body is necessitated, it is best to hire an experienced auto body worker so that a professional appearance is maintained.

The author will be pleased to answer all inquiries relative to outfitting a sound car. All inquiries should be addressed to *Radio-Craft*.

This high-gain, high-quality, high-power amplifier operates from 6 V.



HOW TO MAKE A SENSITIVE RELAY UNIT

(Continued from page 346)

bumpers are removed from the dial face allowing the dial to be lifted from the meter. *Use extreme care in these operations as the meter is a delicate instrument.*

New leads are now placed between the binding posts and the moving coil and the "works" replaced in the case and secured there, omitting the resistance coil.

The lead from the front spring is grounded and connects also to the vane, therefore this lead will constitute one of the contact-point connections, and the binding post should be so marked. This will avoid mistake, such as passing the contact current through the moving coil.

The details of the mercury cup are shown in Fig. 1. The cup is nothing more than a cap from a screen-grid tube, about one-fourth it's length being ground off so as to fit in the opening at the center of the meter. The cap is soldered to the end of a threaded rod or bolt, the bolt being flattened to one-half it's diameter at the junction. It will also be necessary to enlarge the hole in the bakelite case through which the bolt is to pass (that is, the one formerly used for securing the resistance coil).

The vane is bent about half-way out and at right-angles to itself so as to pass the point into the mercury cup when current turns the moving coil. Although the meter may have been calibrated for over 100 V. with the resistance coil in the circuit it will now require less than 1 V. to pull the vane into the cup, so care must be exercised to protect the fine winding of the moving coil. In using a single flashlight cell, use a 2,000 ohm variable resistor, R, in series.

With the cup ¾-full of mercury and the vane set for zero, the point of the vane should be just slightly above the level of the mercury. The zero adjuster on the glass cover constitutes the final adjustment of the vane contact.

This completes the construction details of the sensitive or "primary" relay. With proper adjustment it will operate on 500 microamperes and with a speed of several times a second. Because of the low pressure on the vane with small currents through the meter, it is desirable to use a secondary relay for handling larger currents than the light contact at the vane will permit.

THE "SECONDARY" RELAY

Again we resort to the junk-box and emerge with another obsolete part which may be found in almost any radio man's shop—a Philco "A" and "B" eliminator remote control or automatic relay. (See Fig. 2.) Remove this unit from the eliminator, if so attached, by loosening the two retaining nuts and removing the wire leads. The elevated stationary contact is removed and the hole at its base used in mounting the relay. The outer contact arm on the armature is also removed, being only an unnecessary weight in this instance. Rewind the coil to a resistance of 2,000 to 6,000 ohms and replace. Solder leads to the required lugs and mount this relay as well as the sensitive relay on a convenient panel, making the proper connections between them as per Fig. 2.

Shunts across the meter relay allow it to be used with larger currents on the input circuit. A "current-bucking" circuit may also be used to advantage in many instances. (See, "20 Ways to Use the 'Electric Eye'," Fig. 14, pg. 588, April, 1935 *Radio-Craft.—Editor)*

OPERATING NOTES

(Continued from page 354)

RK MODEL S5 RADIOKEG

THIS set was brought in because of low volume, distortion and hum. This is an A.C.-D.C. set. The condenser across the bias resistor of the 43 tube was found to be defective, and was replaced, and the set realigned. Operation was then fair, except that there was a hum evident, unless the plug was inserted in the line outlet in one particular way.

The trouble was then found to be a high-resistance grid lead. The connection of the wire to the grid clip of the 77 tube was improperly soldered. The fault was remedied, and the set then worked well with the plug inserted in the outlet in either direction.

This trouble and remedy would seem applicable to other universal or A.C.-D.C. radio sets.

MALCOLM A. PECKHAM

THE PE. CELL IN THE EXPERIMENTER'S LAB.

(*Continued from page* 344)

the first tube, as shown. The condition as now set up is two stages of direct coupling.

Very minute changes in the light intensity falling on *either* of the cells shown, will result in large changes in the plate current of the second tube. As far as the action is concerned, the output of the second tube will be exactly the same as the output of a 1-tube amplifier, except that it will have this added sensitivity.

If applied to a *color matching device*, this hookup is capable of detecting differences in color or in light intensity, which are far beyond detection by the human eye. It is important that a separate voltage supply be provided for the two filaments, otherwise a leakage will occur between cathode and filament which can cause breakdown in the tube.

NEON-TUBE CONTROL

Figure 1D illustrates a useful hookup in which a neon tube is involved. The cell shown is connected in series with a source of supply and a condenser, which may be of any value depending on the speed of operation desired.

As the condenser in the circuit receives its charge, the potential across its dielectric increases until it reaches the spill-over voltage of the neon tube. At this instant current passes through the tube, thus energizing the relay which is connected in series with it and, at the same time, discharging the condenser, thus causing the cycle to repeat.

The speed with which this pulsation takes place is dependent on the capacity of the condenser, which value may range from .005-mf. to 1., or more, mf.; it is also dependent on the resistance of the cell. The intensity of the light striking the cell may, therefore, be measured by the speed of pulsation of the neon tube and relay.

If the cell is not subjected to a continuous light intensity, but rather to *various frequencies* (even constantly changing frequencies), the device serves as an "integrator," thus adding up, say, a large number of small flickers of light on the cell or a few large flickers; or even a combination of the two. The conditions may be made such that several pulsations will take place on a single brilliant flicker, while any number of small flickers may be required to cause the same spill-over.

If the condenser value in this circuit is small, its ability to store current is likewise small and it may not be capable of operating a heavy relay.

AMPLIFYING MOTION

Figure 1E illustrates a method by which very small motions of a spot of light can be translated into mechanical motion. In this figure, M is a triangular mirror, such as the surface of a prism, having two sides "S," which are silvered. Light coming from any remote source is collected by the astigmatized lens and brought to a focus *in a line*, rather than *at a point* as in the case of the ordinary lens. Two cells, A and B, face the silvered surface of the prism, such that they receive any reflected light, as from the source. If the focused line of light falls directly on the points of the prism, the energy will be reflected on either side with equal intensity, thus energizing both cells equally. If this line moves either to the right or left *even the most infinitesimal amount* there is a differential between the light intensity as received by the two cells.

If they are employed in a circuit (such as that of Fig. 1C), and the circuit is balanced when this line falls exactly on the point of the prism, then any motion of the line away from dead-center will result in an unbalance in the circuit, and an indication of the direction of unbalance.

Providing the cells and the mirror are mounted on the same movable base this combination can be made to follow the motion of the line by having the circuit control motors or other devices to affect this motion. This illustration applies to constructions in either a horizontal or vertical plane.

It is by such a system that mechanical robots follow the direction of a flash-light beam or that the astronomer mechanically follows the sun or other heavenly bodies.

IMPULSE CIRCUITS FOR AUTOMATIC CONTROL

Figure 1F illustrates two simple impulse circuits connected in push-pull fashion, both operating the same relay. The fulcrum of the relay armature is at the center rather than at the conventional end. A magnetic coil in each circuit exerts attraction on opposite ends of the armature.

With the construction shown, both coils are continually energized unless there is an instantaneous change in the light flux on either cell. With a change in flux, one or the other coils will release, providing both cells are not simultaneously affected. Since both are energized, the armature will remain against that coil to which it is nearest.

This principle is often applied in instruments, the motion of the indicating needle intercepting the light striking the cells as it moves from low to high, or vice versa. If the apparatus is arranged to control whatever the needle is giving indication of, then an automatic control between the limits as determined by the spacing of the cells, is gained.

(Credit is hereby given to the General Electric Company, and Hugh H. Eby Inc., for supplying some of the material used in this article.—*Editor*)

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of RADIO-CRAFT, published monthly at Mount Morris, Ill., for October 1, 1935.
State of New York } ss.
County of New York }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Irving S. Manheimer, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of Radio-Craft and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Continental Publications, Inc., 404 N. Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Ill; Editor, Hugo Gernsback, 99 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y.; Managing Editor, R. D. Washburne, 99 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y.; Business Manager, Irving S. Manheimer, 99 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Continental Publications, Inc., 99 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y., that all the stock of Continental Publications, Inc., is owned by Gernsback Publications, Inc., 99 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y., and that stockholders of Gernsback Publications, Inc., owning more than 1 per cent of the stock are Hugo Gernsback, 99 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y., Irving S. Manheimer, 99 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear on the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

IRVING S. MANHEIMER, Business manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1935.

(Seal.)

MAURICE COYNE.

(My commission expires March 30, 1936.)

BE "FROM MISSOURI"

Below is the contents of the second full page ad. in the *New York Times* in which Philco accuses G.E. of taking advantage of the radio public. Further information will be found on page 326 of this issue.

BE "FROM MISSOURI"

"Proven worth is preferable to risky experiment!"

Ten years ago, in the early days of radio, there may have been some excuse for the radio industry to conduct experiments outside the laboratory . . . for asking the public to assume the expense of testing new radios, new tubes, new circuits. For one thing, adequate laboratory facilities for testing and sorting-out innovations had hardly been created.

Today there is no excuse for the radio industry to experiment on the public, and at the public's expense. Philco, with its great Research and Engineering Laboratories, like those of the great motor car manufacturers, is definitely committed to lifting this load from the public.

Philco experimentation is confined to the Philco Research Laboratories. New features constantly appear in Philco radios. But every new Philco feature must have real scientific merit, proven in the Philco Laboratories at Philco's expense, and must add definitely to performance and reliability.

The 1935-1936 line of Philco radios is entirely equipped with glass tubes for the very simple reason that metal tubes are still in an experimental stage, and **that glass radio tubes are of the highest radio performance value today.**

Philco Uses Glass Tubes Because:

1. Highly perfected high efficiency tubes are available in every conceivable single and multiple function type. Using these tried and proven tubes, Philco receivers give better performance than can be obtained with a greater number of metal tubes.
2. With the wider choice provided in glass tubes, a much greater output of pure tone may be enjoyed than with metal tubes.
3. Glass tubes have proved their ruggedness. They are universally shipped installed in sockets ready for use. And millions of radios using glass tubes are in daily use in automobiles driven at all speeds over all kinds of roads.
4. Loss of vacuum is practically unknown in glass tubes.
5. In short-wave foreign reception the prime requisites are good dielectric properties and good insulation. Glass is inherently a good dielectric and good insulator. Glass tubes give better short-wave foreign reception.

Philco Does Not Use Metal Tubes Because:

1. In metal tubes, built size is reduced. With the same amount of heat to dissipate, the smaller metal tubes operate at a higher temperature.
2. This higher temperature tends to shorten tube life. It also changes the characteristics of nearby coils, resistors, etc., which impairs the delicate balance of all the various parts . . . a balance that is essential for fine performance.
3. Many highly desirable multiple function tubes . . . now in general use . . . are not available in metal.
4. More metal tubes than glass are required. **Metal tubes are high in price. Metal tube sets cost more money and deliver less performance.** And the replacement cost of a set of metal tubes is approximately double that of glass.
5. The inability to see inside a metal tube is a real disadvantage. The transparency of glass often allows the user, the service man and the factory inspector to determine when a tube is not functioning.
6. Loss of vacuum is a serious hazard in metal tubes. An air leak at any point . . . and there are over twice as many points to seal in metal tubes . . . stops a radio from working.
7. At first glance, and until one remembers the proven ruggedness, power, tone, dependability and long life of glass tubes, metal tubes may make a superficial sales appeal. However, Philco never has and never will adopt any innovation merely for "sales ballyhoo" appeal.

If Philco were making bread, Philco could legitimately offer the public both wheat bread and rye bread—one as high in quality as the other. Part of the public would get greater satisfaction from wheat bread. Another part would find rye bread more to its taste.

But Philco cannot legitimately offer the public both glass and metal tubes. **The metal tube is not as high in quality as the glass tube.**

In the delicate scientific radio mechanism, the public is not in a position to decide which is better. The Philco Engineering and Research Laboratories, with their trained engineering staff and extensive and costly testing apparatus, must make such decisions for the public and select for Philco radios all parts best suited to produce maximum performance.

Performance is what counts. It is of no importance to Philco—nor to the public—whether tubes are made of glass, metal, wood or porcelain, so long as they do their full share to enable the radio as a whole to give maximum performance.

Philco has experimented with, tested and retested metal tubes. They have been "weighed in the balance and found wanting." Their performance is inferior to glass, their cost is higher, their reliability in service is less. So Philco uses glass.

"Proven worth is preferable to risky experiment!"

This basic Philco policy may not be spectacular, but it protects Philco buyers, and the American public has approved it in no uncertain terms—

1. They have bought more Philcos than any other make for the past six years.
2. They have bought over 6,000,000 Philcos.
3. At the present time they are buying more Philcos than ever before. Factory employment is 10% above employment a year ago—over 10,000 workers at the highest wages in the industry.

Philco Guarantees Greater Performance

(Tube for tube. . . . And even more!)

Philco radios with glass tubes are guaranteed to—

1. Outperform radios with the **same** number of metal tubes.
2. Outperform radios with **one to three additional** metal tubes.
3. Outperform radios with metal tubes which **cost much more money.**

This guarantee covers both power and tonal quality . . . on both American and Foreign reception.

In addition to glass tubes, Philco radios give you many other Philco features which will multiply your radio enjoyment over the years and which make Philco truly A Musical Instrument of Quality.

The public is entitled to know the facts; therefore these facts and conclusions are presented by Philco Radio & Television Corporation.

HOW THE 6E5 CATHODE-RAY TUNING TUBE WORKS

(*Continued from page* 348)

in and out of resonance, this "eye" is caused to wink, or better "close (or open) the *pattern*" appearing on its glass top. Since the tube is mounted in the cabinet with its top facing the observer, the patterns would look something like those of Fig. A.

Let's go back to the schematic of Fig. 1 and find out the reasons for this action, starting first at the triode-section of the 6E5. We see that the detected signal voltage is applied to the control-grid of the triode section of the 6E5 from point A of the diode-detector circuit. In tuning in a station (as one turns the dial *slowly)* triode-grid TG becomes more negative with respect to the cathode, K. This means that the plate current is decreased so that a decreased voltage will exist across the 1 meg. plate resistor, R. When the station is tuned exactly to resonance the detected signal fed to grid TG of the 6E5 is such as to reduce the plate current practically to zero. Note that the ray-control electrode, E, is connected directly to triode plate T, and varies with the positive voltage on the plate so that as the signal is tuned in and the drop across R decreases, the voltage on E increases—being a maximum at resonance. As one tunes off resonance the decreased negative voltage at A causes a decreasing grid bias and therefore an increasing triode plate current. This increasing plate current in turn causes an increasing voltage drop in R, thus lowering the positive potential of the ray-control electrode.

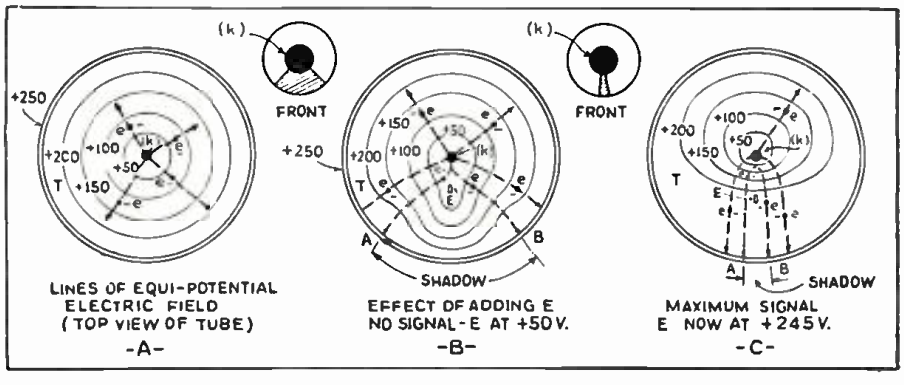
CONTROLLING THE PATTERN

It is the variation of the voltage thus obtained on the ray-control electrode which controls the displacement of electrons and causes the "eye" to close as the station is tuned-in; and to open as the station is tuned-out. The way in which the voltage of the ray-control electrode governs the displacement of electrons is shown in Fig. 2, at A, B and C.

In Fig. 2A T represents the target and k the ray-generating portion of the cathode. (In this figure it is assumed that the ray-control electrode is not present.) Since the target is always at a positive supply voltage of 250, we can represent the electric field by lines of equi-potential as indicated. That is, because of the symmetry of the figure, all points a given distance away from the por-

(*Continued on page* 380)

The shadow effect on the target is illustrated by these three sketches.



SHORT-CUTS IN RADIO

(*Continued from page* 349)

HONORABLE MENTION

METER REPAIR. While using my ohm meter in a hurry, I accidentally touched the prods to high voltage and made an "S" out of the pointer! It was of the knife-edge type, and while trying to straighten it out, ½-in. broke off. Since the pointer was hollow, I carefully opened the end with a needle. Then a piece of stiff hair was dipped into a thin solution of speaker cement and stuck into the opened end of the pointer. When dry the hair was cut to the proper length, and the repaired indicator rebalanced with the three weights. This repair is very light and allows the needle to act perfectly. See Fig. 8. F. H. RAST

HONORABLE MENTION

SOLDERING IRON HOLDER. This kink will save space in the tool kit. The holders are bent from 1/16- to ⅛-in. wire. They must be strong enough to hold the iron securely, yet must dissipate sufficient heat. The holder hangs on the edge of the tool box when in use. See Fig. 9. ED DYKE

HONORABLE MENTION

MULTIPLE-USE METER. Experimenters often need several expensive milliammeters, of the same rating, for use in different pieces of equipment. This short-cut enables one meter to be used in any number of different units. It is simply necessary to fasten a tube base to the rear of the individual meter, and connect the binding posts to two base prongs. A socket to fit is installed on each piece of equipment and the money saving scheme is complete. See Fig. 10. JOHN OBERRITTER

HONORABLE MENTION

RESISTOR HOLDER. Don't laugh! this idea is a real time saver. The holder is made from a board 1 in. thick, with other dimensions according to the number of resistors to be held. The holes are drilled at an angle in order to keep the resistors from dropping out. As shown in Fig. 11, the holes may be marked according to the values on the board. H. E. BECKER

HONORABLE MENTION

CHASSIS HOLDER. After trying many and fearsome devices to hold a chassis, I hit upon this simple solution. All the details for construction of this handy apparatus are shown in Fig. 12. E. KINGERY

HONORABLE MENTION

REPLACING GRID CAPS. These caps are often pulled off good tubes, but the tube may easily be made usable again, if the wire lead is still intact. Place the cap in position on the tube and put a bit of soldering paste on top of the cap. Hold the tube at an angle of 45 degrees, and allow the flame of a torch to heat the lower part of the cap until the wax melts. By this time the solder on the cap will have melted, and the paste will insure a good connection. After cooling, the cap will be found to be as firm as ever. See Fig. 13. W. FARMER

80 FEATURES IN THE NEW 18-METAL-TUBE SET!

(*Continued from page 345*)

heating under continued operation.

No. 20—Insulated screws are used in the power transformer to eliminate core losses.

No. 21—Ventilating louvres pressed in the chassis carry off excess heat.

No. 22—Special core-iron of high-silicon-content minimizes power transformer losses.

No. 23—The entire set is contained on one chassis, eliminating long leads to an auxiliary chassis.

No. 24—The cone of the 12-in. speaker is almost "free-edge" in effect.

ELECTRICAL FEATURES

No. 25—The new visual tuning system shows resonance by the dimming of a light.

No. 26—A continuously-variable A.F. tone control (Fidel-A-Stat) provides (A) normal high-fidelity; (B) low-frequency response only; and, (C) high-frequency response only.

No. 27—An electrostatic shield between power transformer primary and the secondaries eliminates "clicks," etc., due to power line disturbances.

No. 28—Weak stations may be found by whistle—Station Finder Button (beat oscillator)—when too weak to operate the tuning light.

No. 29—A Silencing Button enables all tuning-in to be done in complete silence if desired.

No. 30—Six full wave bands are provided.

No. 31—Small variable condensers (under considerable tension) in parallel with large fixed ones prevent drift.

No. 32—High-inductance plate coils in the R.F. circuits result in highest gain.

No. 33—Receiver includes 38 tuned circuits.

No. 34—A pre-installation air test of coil assemblies assures perfect action in the set.

No. 35—On any band there are always 10 tuned circuits to filter-out unwanted signals.

No. 36—Only untapped individual and separate coils, wound with wire especially suitable for each frequency range, are used.

No. 37—Oscillator and set function smoothly over even the 5-meter band, due to the advanced circuits and construction.

No. 38—A doublet antenna is provided for.

No. 39—Silver-plated switch contacts assure perfect contact under all conditions.

No. 40—Moderate set voltages, within the manufacturer's ratings, assure maximum tube life.

No. 41—The oscillator functions on fundamentals entirely; harmonics are not used.

No. 42—This is essentially a combination high-grade T.R.F. set and advanced superhet.

No. 43—Bypassing of all circuits is especially complete, as is the circuit shielding, resulting in freedom from parasitic oscillation.

No. 44—A 24 mf. filter condenser bank, and an extra-heavy filter choke, and speaker-field, result in hum-free operation.

No. 45—The A.F. system is true push-pull with no trick circuits used for phase inversion.

No. 46—Low-impedance "B"-supply components insure steady voltage and minimum load drop.

No. 47—The well engineered and filtered A.F. system grid bias voltages are equivalent to battery bias.

No. 48—Independent 2nd-detector and A.V.C. functions insure maximum efficiency.

No. 49—The A.F. driver stage generates considerable power itself, thus adding to the available power output.

No. 50—Better than 7 kc. selectivity enables weak-station reception through powerful locals.

No. 51—The A.V.C. action is fully delayed and is applied only to the powerful stations, the very weak ones coming through unrestricted.

No. 52—Two I.F. stages provide the highest possible usable gain.

No. 53—The A.V.C. voltage is applied to both the I.F. and R.F. stages, for perfect control.

No. 54—Amplified or resonant A.V.C. is a design feature in all these sets.

No. 55—The receiver is designed for a sensitivity of better than 1 microvolt absolute.

No. 56—Every effort has been made to secure an A.C. load on the diode that equals the D.C. load at all audio frequencies, in order to eliminate harmonic distortion.

No. 57—An automatically-adjusted low-volume compensator corrects bass response at low volume levels.

No. 58—The circuit is designed to handle an antenna input of 0.1-V. without overloading.

If you are in need of any of the GERNSBACK OFFICIAL RADIO SERVICE MANUALS, we suggest that you turn to page 324B of this issue—there you will find complete details about all the manuals.

80 FEATURES IN THE NEW 18-METAL-TUBE SET

(*Continued from page* 379)

GENERAL FEATURES

No. 59—Ultra-wide continuous tuning range of 2,400 to 4.5 meters.

No. 60—The 2,400 meter band permits orders and weather reports to be heard.

No. 61—The first commercial all-wave home receiver to tune to 5 meters and less.

No. 62—Tuning ratios of 4-to-1 and 20-to-1 provide correct tuning speeds.

No. 63—To facilitate reference, bands are calibrated in megacycles and meters.

No. 64—To simplify tuning, call letters of well-known stations appear on the dial.

No. 65—Illumination of the call letters aids in locating them quickly.

No. 66—Illumination of metric calibrations speeds locating of short-wave stations.

No. 67—By placing each switch inside its respective R.F. coil shield, high gain and stable performance are secured.

No. 68—Tuning dead spots due to absorption are eliminated by proper positioning of oscillator components with respect to unused coils.

No. 69—Set is constructed in accordance with American Underwriters Assoc. specifications.

No. 70—Circuit and components are designed for low current consumption (low operating cost).

No. 71—Self-healing condensers afford increased life and safety factors.

No. 72—Waterproof compounds seal insulating materials, and entrance points for moisture.

No. 73—Operation in the Tropics is enhanced by the weatherproofing of fine wires and the electrolytic condensers.

No. 74—Large-size shield cans are used to secure maximum I.F. coil efficiency.

No. 75—Factory pre-aging processes stabilize I.F. transformer alignments.

No. 76—Parallel push-pull triodes in class A afford high-quality A.F. output.

No. 77—The oversize dynamic reproducer has been designed for high air-gap flux density.

No. 78—Designed to deliver an A.F. power output of 20 W. without appreciable distortion.

No. 79—Entire receiver has been designed for minimum noise level.

No. 80—Each of the 18 metal tubes has been selected solely for its performance value in a given portion of the circuit, without regard to multi-purpose operation as a means of reducing production cost.

HOW THE 6E5 CATHODE RAY TUNING TUBE WORKS

(*Continued from page* 378)

tion of the cathode designated as k will be of the same potential. Now, electrons are propelled in such a direction as to go from a point of low potential (k) to a point of high potential (T), which means that they are propelled at right-angles to the circles of equal potential shown.

Suppose the ray-control electrode E be placed within this field and further suppose that no signal is tuned-in, the electrode will then be at a potential of 50 V. as indicated in Fig. 2B. The electric field of this new electrode disturbs the original field and causes the lines of equal potential to be distorted, as shown. Since the electrons tend to travel at right-angles to lines of equal potential, those which originally traveled straight downward are directed sidewise with the result that no electrons strike sector A-B of the target. This causes no fluorescence in this sector hence a pattern or "shadow" appears on the top of the 6E5 tube as in (A) of Fig. A.

When a station is tuned in to resonance as mentioned previously, the potential of the ray-control electrode, E, increases to approximately full voltage. The electric field is such as to cause electrons to hit all parts of the target except a very small area which approaches a fine line in size. This small area or sector, A-B in Fig. 2C, is caused by the fact that the ray-control electrode E is in the way of the electrons. The result of the tuning-in operation is to cause more of the target to fluoresce, hence a much smaller pattern or shadow appears on the top of the 6E5 tube, as in (B) of Fig. A.

(Every technician who has examined this tube has evolved new and novel uses for it other than its original purpose—it will no doubt have a great future.—*Editor*)

HOW TO ADD HIGH FIDELITY TO OLD SETS

(Continued from page 347)

These definitions may seem to be too exacting to some "would be" radio manufacturers, but it was necessary to draw this borderline. Every skilled radio technician knows that it is not hard—by means of certain tricks—to obtain an audio-frequency range covering the above borderline from a set of tolerable design.

If the loudness is fluctuating more than 5 db. no one should mark such a set as a high-fidelity receiver, because no real, natural, faithful, reproduction may be obtained if the dynamic relations of the original sounds are changed.

WHAT 5 PER CENT DISTORTION REALLY MEANS

A very important part in the RMA definitions concerning high-fidelity receivers concerns the demand that the total harmonics (distortion) at full-load be less than 5 per cent. In addition, we find there the remark that the electrical output of the receiver should be at least 15 W.

What 5 per cent distortion really means may be seen when, for example, a radio receiver reproduces mainly a 2,000-cycle note—although, in the broadcast studio (in this specific case) only a 1,000-cycle note has been played! In non-technical language it means that, when received on such a set, an alto sounds like a soprano—and a basso, like a baritone!

THE MAIN SOURCE OF DISTORTION

Since it is not hard to obtain a broad A.F. range from 50 to 7,500 cycles by means of an A.F. amplifier equipped with the new high-class audio transformers, nor yet with a well-designed resistance-coupled amplifier (as shown later), attention shall be paid at first to the usual source of distortion, which is in a great many receivers of today—the second-detector. This distortion appears especially if the so-called "square-law" detector with its auxiliaries, the grid-leak and grid-condenser, are used.

Despite this fact the very sensitive square-law detector as shown in Fig. 1 will be used in the future in all cases in which a weak signal is to be picked up with a relatively simple circuit, as for example in short-wave reception. But for high-fidelity reproduction, there is no more use for it.

The reason for this condemnation is due to certain physical conditions which control the function of the square-law detector. We know by hundreds of experiments that the degree of distortion produced by this detector depends upon the degree to which the received radio station is modulated.

The diode detector (see Fig. 3A) really works linearly and only negligible portions of the second-harmonic are produced *if the I.F. input is sufficiently high.* Since most of the high-fidelity receivers have powerful R.F. and I.F. amplification, the supply of a sufficiently high voltage may easily be solved. However, if the input is *low*, distortion in the form of the third-harmonic may appear.

In some special cases, for example, if a receiver is to be used for the purpose of re-broadcasting, another type of detector may be used which provides linear detection for both small and large inputs as shown in Fig. 3B. This valuable effect is produced through an additional tube, which makes it possible to obtain a reversed plate current, and having a linear plate voltage curve beyond the reversed-current portion of the characteristic.

For full-wave rectification, the so-called duplex diode (Fig. 4) is to be used. Such a duplex-diode circuit can be theoretically so balanced that no carrier frequency current is supplied to the grid of the following first A.F. tube. Some modern duplex-diode circuits for full-wave detection are shown in Fig. 5.

The other method of detection, the half-wave diode (both plates are connected as shown in Fig. 6), as compared with full-wave detection provides approximately twice the signal output. Since the carrier-frequency filtering can very often be avoided only theoretically by use of the full-wave rectifier, the half-wave type of detector is favored for use in commercial sets today.

TYPES OF AMPLIFIERS

Despite the fact that there are first-class audio transformers available with straight re-

HOW TO ADD HIGH FIDELITY TO OLD SETS

(*Continued from page* 381)

sponse curves from 60 to 15,000 cycles, without any fluctuations worth mentioning, and from 20 to 20,000 cycles with fluctuations of only about 2 db. (see Fig. 7), much attention has been paid during recent months to the resistance-coupled audio amplifier. Not only because it is much cheaper, but also because it needs much less space.

VOLTAGE INVERSION

It is a well-known fact that, for the use of a resistance-coupled push-pull amplifier, inverse voltages are necessary, because one tube of the amplifier stage takes care of one-half cycle of the input signal, and the other one amplifies the remaining half-cycle.

An excellent push-pull amplifier of this type designed by H. L. Shortt is shown in Fig. 8. This amplifier has less than 5 per cent distortion, according to information given by the designer; the output of the amplifier is 15 W.

An interesting method of avoiding the use of two separate inverter tubes has been described recently in an Australian radio magazine. It is known that a single tube, according to Fig. 9, can be used to produce the inverse voltages. The Australian designer was not satisfied with such a circuit and tried a further step in simplification by use of an 85 diode-triode as rectifier and A.F. amplifier with inverted voltages. The circuit of the 85 (see Fig. 10) is a little different in its design, because the usual R.F. choke is replaced by the grid resistor, Rg, and by the 18,000 ohm resistor, Rp, in the plate supply line.

BOOK REVIEWS

MEASUREMENTS IN RADIO ENGINEERING by Frederick E. Terman. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Co. Size 6¼x9¼ ins., 400 pages, cloth bound. Price $4.00.

This work is intended for use both by the student and the advanced technician. It contains a comprehensive discussion on the procedure for properly making all types of measurements used in the radio laboratory. In addition 32 experiments are included.

In all cases, the most practical method of making a particular measurement has been presented.

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE HANDBOOK by A. L. Abbott. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Co. Size 5¼x7½ ins. 523 pages, semi-flexible cloth bound. Price $3.00.

This book will be invaluable to anyone who works in the electrical field, since it contains under one cover a complete presentation of the scope, plan and intent of the National Electrical Code.

The first 5 pages are devoted to definitions which are used throughout the book. The index is conveniently classified into 5 sections.

TELEVISION AND SHORT WAVE HANDBOOK by F. J. Camm. Published by George Newnes, Ltd., London, England. Size 5½x8 ins. 255 pages, cloth bound. Price, 3/6 net.

This book by a well known English author explains in detail the operation of various types of television equipment.

There is a good deal of material on short wave work, and its application to the television field.

Over 50 pages are devoted to a valuable and complete dictionary of television terms.

Index to Advertisers

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