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Radio-Craft

HUGO GERNSBACK Editor

February

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2-WAY "BROADCASTING" FROM A PARACHUTE!

See Page 456

Inside Facts on American Broadcasting — New "F. V. F. B." Beam Amplifier
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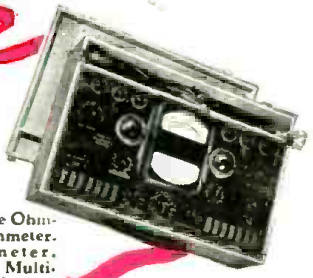

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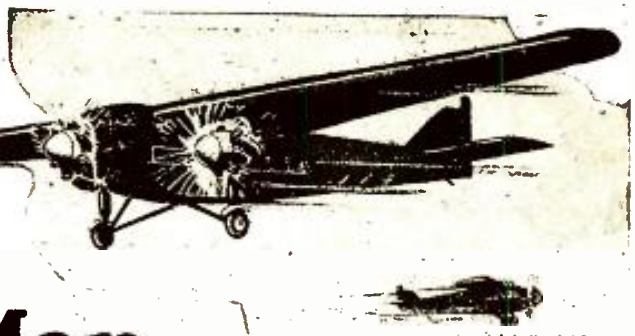

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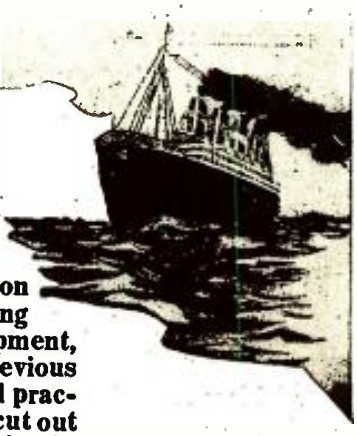

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Radio-Craft
FOR THE SERVICE MAN · DEALER · RADIOTRICIAN

Special Broadcast Number

CONTENTS - FEB., 1937, ISSUE

Volume VIII Number 8

SPECIAL BEGINNERS' NUMBER

Beginners in radio servicing, public address, radio set building, electronics and other branches of the highly diversified business called "radio" will find many things to interest them in the forthcoming issue of RADIO-CRAFT.

Easily-built servicing equipment will be described; and, simplified servicing procedure. The wishes of those who are eager to attempt the construction of a simple radio set will be gratified. This receiver, by the way, introduces an entirely new thought in radio set design. The article describes, in detail, the construction of a 2-section instrument, under the title, "How to Make the Beginner's Book-End 3".

In other words, whether your interest is immediate or future you will want the forthcoming March, 1937, issue of RADIO-CRAFT—at your newsdealer about February 1.

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HERE ARE A FEW EXAMPLES OF THE KIND OF MONEY I TRAIN MY MEN TO MAKE

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"I knew nothing about Radio. After four lessons I began servicing Radios, earning $50 the first month. Last winter I made as high as $100 a month in spare time."—G. F. WALTON, 808 West Olney Road, Norfolk, Va.

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"I now have my own Radio business which shows three hundred dollars a month profit—thanks again to National Radio."—FRANK T. REESE, 39 N. Felton St., Philadelphia, Penna.

CHIEF OPERATOR IN BROADCASTING STATION

"When I completed 20 lessons, I obtained my Radio Broadcast Operator's license and immediately joined Station WMPC, where I am now Chief Operator."—HOLLIS F. HAYES, 85 Madison St., Lapeer, Mich.

Do you want to make more money? The world-wide use of Radio has made many opportunities for you to have a spare time or full time Radio service business of your own. Three out of every four homes in the United States have Radio sets which regularly require repairs, servicing, new tubes, etc. Many sets are old and will soon be replaced by new models. I will train you at home in your spare time to sell, install, service, all types of Radio sets—to start your own Radio business and build it up on money you make in your spare time while learning. Mail coupon for my 64-page book. It's Free—it shows what I have done for others.

Many Make $5, $10, $15 a Week Extra In Spare Time While Learning

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There's a Real Future in Radio for Well Trained Men

Radio already gives jobs to more than 300,000 people. In 1935 over $300,000,000 worth of sets, tubes and parts were sold—an increase of 20% over 1934! Over 1,100,000 auto Radios were sold in 1935, 25% more than in 1934! 22,000,000 homes are today equipped with Radios, and every year millions of these sets go out of date and are replaced with newer models. Millions more need servicing, new tubes, repairs, etc. Broadcasting stations pay their employees (exclusive of artists) more than $23,000,000 a year! And Radio is a new industry, still growing fast! A few hundred $30, $50, $75-a-week jobs have grown to thousands in less than 20 years.

Get Ready Now for Your Own Radio Business and for Jobs Like These

Radio broadcasting stations employ engineers, operators, station managers and pay up to $5,000 a year. Spare time Radio set servicing pays as much as $200 to $500 a year—full time jobs with Radio jobbers, manufacturers and dealers, as much as $30, $50, $75 a week. Many Radio Experts own and operate their own full time or part time Radio sales and service businesses. Radio manufacturers and jobbers employ testers, inspectors, foremen, engineers, servicemen, paying up to $6,000 a year. Radio operators on ships get good pay and see the world besides. Automobile, police, aviation, commercial Radio, and loud speaker systems are newer fields offering good opportunities now and for the future. Television promises to open many good jobs soon. Men I have trained are holding good jobs in these branches of Radio. Read their statements in my 64-page book. Mail the coupon.

I Send You Special Radio Equipment to Give You Practical Experience

My Course is not all book training. I send you special Radio equipment and show you how to conduct experiments and build circuits which illustrate important principles used in modern Radio receivers, broadcast stations and loud speaker installations. I show you how to build testing apparatus for use in spare time work from this equipment. You work out with your hands the things you read in the lesson books. My Free Book tells you about this 50-50 method of training—how it makes learning at home interesting, quick, fascinating, practical. Mail coupon.

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I am so sure that I can train you at home successfully that I agree in writing to refund every penny you pay me if you are not satisfied with my Lessons and Instruction Service when you finish my Course. I'll send you a copy of this agreement with my Book.

Find Out What Radio Offers You Get My 64 Page Book Free Now

Act Today. Mail the coupon now for my Free Lesson and my book, "Rich Rewards in Radio." Both are free to anyone over 16 years old. My book describes Radio's spare time and full time opportunities and those coming in Television; tells about my Training in Radio and Television; shows you actual letters from men I have trained, telling what they are doing and earning. Find out what Radio offers YOU! MAIL THE COUPON in an envelope, or paste it on a penny post card—NOW!

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( ) Service Expert for Retail Stores
( ) Broadcasting Station Operator
( ) Television Station Operator
( ) Loud Speaker Systems, Installation and Service
( ) Ship Radio Operator
( ) Aviation Radio Operator
( ) Auto Radio Installation and Service
( ) Designing and Constructing Testing Equipment
( ) Service Expert with Radio Factory
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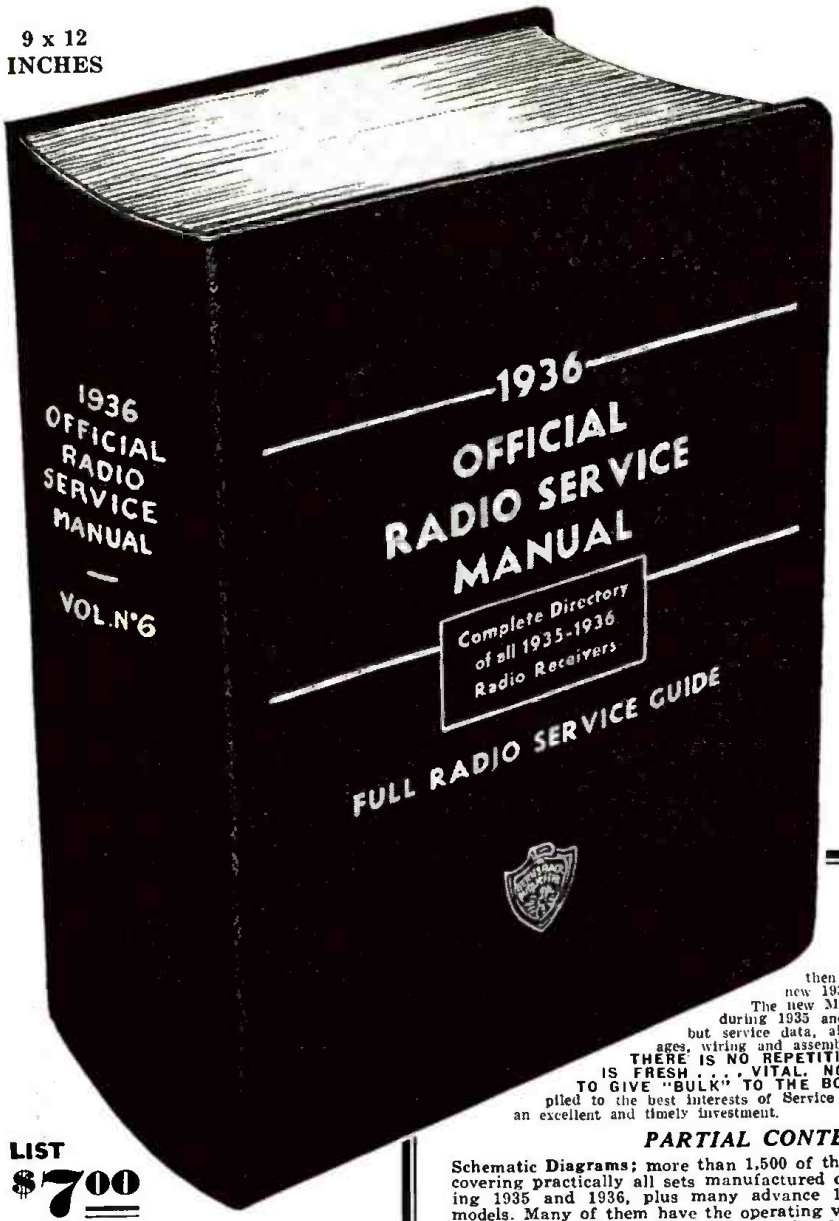

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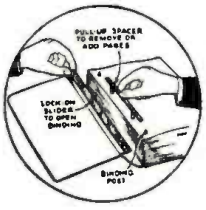

New Practical Binder

Note, at the left, the details of the new binder used on this manual. It not only securely locks the 1200 pages into the stiff leatheroid covers, but facilitates removal and replacement of individual pages.

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more diagrams, more data, more pages, more essential service material and considerably greater value for your money. If the sale of previous Gernsback Manuals is any indication then many thousands more Service Men will be using this new 1936 Manual than any of the previous volumes.

The new Manual incorporates all available diagrams of sets manufactured during 1935 and 1936, plus many advance 1937 models. Not only diagrams, but service data, alignment procedure, intermediate frequency peaks, socket voltages, wiring and assembly diagrams, etc., etc., are included.

THERE IS NO REPETITION IN THIS MANUAL! EVERY BIT OF INFORMATION IS FRESH . . . VITAL. NO REHASH . . . . AND NO USELESS MATERIAL JUST TO GIVE "BULK" TO THE BOOK. The entire contents has been carefully edited and compiled to the best interests of Service Men. The 1936 OFFICIAL RADIO SERVICE MANUAL is an excellent and timely investment.

PARTIAL CONTENTS OF 1936 MANUAL

Schematic Diagrams; more than 1,500 of them, covering practically all sets manufactured during 1935 and 1936, plus many advance 1937 models. Many of them have the operating voltages of the various tube elements printed directly on them.

Wiring Diagrams; wherever they have been obtainable, the wiring diagrams of the more complex receivers, such as the all-wave and high-fidelity sets, have been included.

Miscellaneous Diagrams; these include speaker connections, optional phonograph connections, power transformer connections, R. F. and I. F. coil connections, complete phonograph motor connections on combination receivers, etc., etc. Wherever these diagrams were available they have been included in the 1936 Manual.

Intermediate Frequency Peaks; all set models (with few exceptions) have their respective intermediate frequency peaks marked either directly on their schematic diagrams or in their notes on alignment procedure.

Alignment Procedure; even if space permitted, it would not have been advisable to print the alignment procedure on all the simpler sets for one would have been a repetition of the other. On the more complex receivers, however, the all-wave and high-fidelity sets, complete alignment procedures, step-by-step, have been included.

Service Data; wherever the information was made available to us, such data as typical faults in a given receiver, their symptoms and remedies, was included in the 1936 Manual.

Assembly Diagrams; on combination models, i. e., sets combined with phonographs (either the manual or automatic types), complete assembly diagrams are given. These diagrams show the relationship of the separate units to each other and the way they are inter-connected.

Operating Voltages; the operating voltages given in this Manual (for more than 80% of the sets listed) are the normal voltages; any deviation from these values indicates trouble in the associated circuits.

Trade Name Index; in the back of the book, is a complete index of trade names and their respective manufacturers.

Complete Tube Chart; in the back of the Manual will be found the latest, and most complete tube chart of all type tubes ever manufactured for receivers.

Large Cumulative Index; includes all sets printed in the 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935 volumes as well as the present 1936 Manual. The sets in this volume have been listed in the index in an entirely new and more convenient manner so that the busy Service Man need no longer thumb through an entire manufacturer's section in order to find some particular piece of information. He need but consult the index.

If your jobber or mail order house cannot supply you, order any of the OFFICIAL RADIO SERVICE MANUALS or the OFFICIAL RADIO SERVICE HANDIBOOK from the publishers. Send your remittance in form of check or money order—or, if you send cash or unused U. S. Postage Stamps, be sure to register your letter. ALL ORDERS ARE FILLED PROMPTLY. BOOKS ARE SENT TO YOU POSTAGE PREPAID.

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Radio-Craft
FOR THE SERVICE MAN · DEALER · RADIOTRICIAN
"Takes the Resistance out of Radio"

Editorial Offices: 99 Hudson St., New York, N. Y. HUGO GERNSBACK, Editor Vol. VIII, No. 8, Feb. 1937

THE FUTURE OF BROADCASTING

An Editorial by HUGO GERNSBACK

WHILE broadcasting started during the early 20th century, the idea of linking stations together by means of land lines such as telegraph or telephone wires did not come about until early in 1925. And not until 1926 was a commercial network attempted. The National Broadcasting Company, a pioneer in this field, this year is celebrating its 10th anniversary, commemorating the occasion of the first commercial network in 1926. While it was possible for a large audience to listen to a single station in 1924 and 1925, it was not possible for practically the entire country to listen-in to the President of the United States (as, for instance, the public did this year). Since that time, commercial broadcasting in this country has advanced by leaps and bounds, and it is now possible for the country's two largest networks to tie-up between them a total of 205 stations on a coast-to-coast hook-up whenever necessary. Considering the fact that there are now in use close to 25,000,000 radio sets in homes, plus 5,000,000 radio sets in automobiles, it becomes apparent that practically the entire country can easily be reached nowadays by a single speaker or a single broadcaster, whenever the necessity arises.

What of the future for broadcasting? Last month the National Broadcasting Company, in commemoration of its 10th birthday, tendered a dinner to some 1,600 men who had been active in the furtherance of radio broadcasting. The dinner was given at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, and a number of the speeches by radio luminaries and others were broadcast over the NBC network on a coast-to-coast hook-up.

In a notable address, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, described the rise of broadcasting, and he, too, delved into the future of broadcasting. Noted for his conservatism, particularly when it comes to making predictions, Mr. Sarnoff electrified his audience by stating definitely that within the next 10 years broadcasting no longer would appeal to the ear only but that it would have sight, too—television, in other words. Coming from such a source, it behooves us to take the prediction most seriously. And it would be strange indeed if in 1946 we should not have television. The reason for this statement is simple.

Look back 10 years, and you will observe the very crude radio facilities that we had at that time. Our radio tubes, for instance, were still in the early development stage. We were still using headsets to a large extent, and loudspeakers of the old metallic horn type were then the rage. The dynamic speaker had not even been dreamed of. Practically all of the sets of that day had a fearful array of knobs and controls. Most of the sets had 3 dials and at least 2 other controls, and many of the sets had as many as 8 controls. The radio circuits for the radio receivers of that day were chiefly "tuned radio frequency." Such circuits as we use today, notably the superheterodyne, had, as yet, not made their practical appearance. But most important, we were still using batteries in great profusion, also "B" eliminators; and electric chargers of all types to recharge our storage batteries. The all-electric set was still in the dim future; short-wave programs from other lands were then fantastic predictions only indulged-in by dreamers. Moreover, all of the sets, with few exceptions were exceedingly noisy, and man-made static as well as natural static was often intense enough to make listening impossible.

All these are things of the past—things only dimly remembered but worthwhile to look back upon and to be used as a yardstick for what is to come in the next 10 years. Radio broadcasting today enters into every phase of our lives. We have radio receivers in almost every room from the pantry to the bathroom. The children have a set in their playroom, and they listen to the radio in their school. The busy executive has a set on his desk; and many cars are radio equipped. And, whether we are on a transatlantic steamer or a transcontinental train, or 10,000 ft. up in an airliner, the radio broadcast is always with us. In other words, there is no time when we are deprived of radio.

In the next 10 years, the personal radio receiver, that is, the pocket set or, as David Sarnoff predicted only a few months ago, the *wrist-watch radio receiver* will probably be a reality. Indeed, such a wrist-watch receiver can be built today, and it is only a matter of commercializing it during the next decade. The combination of television and sound receivers will, of course, open entirely new fields for radio broadcasting. You will hear and see at the same time the events which the radio broadcasters will present from hour to hour. *Indeed, it will be possible during the next 10 years to enjoy two programs at the same time whenever that becomes necessary.* Suppose, for instance, there is an important horse race at Miami, suppose also that at the same time there is being broadcast by another station or network an important symphony to which you wish to listen. It will then be possible merely to view the horse race, shutting off the sound part; while on the same set another wavelength (without "video" or vision facilities) can be tuned-in on the audio band, making it possible to enjoy two performances simultaneously. At present, television is usually in one color, either in a greenish tone or a black and white tone. At the end of the next 10 years, we will no doubt have television not only in its natural colors but most likely in *stereoptic* as well. In other words, the images will have *depth*.

The long-heralded *facsimile broadcasting* will probably also be an accomplished fact by the year 1946. It will be possible on your home radio set to receive photographs of the artists and even a small newspaper giving a digest of the day's news so that when you awaken in the morning the little newspaper will be ready so that it can be lifted right from your set. (The writer has illustrated and described this idea in past issues of *Radio-Craft*.) Our big networks will find it most profitable to provide such a service because it will not only maintain interest in radio, but the printed advertising word will also be transmitted as, for instance, in the small newspaper, making it possible for you to receive it free of charge exactly as you receive sound broadcasting today, and as you will receive television in the future.

All this is, of course, possible under our American system of broadcasting where the individual is not taxed by a $2.00 or higher monthly fee on his radio set, as is the case in European and other countries. The necessary amount of advertising to sustain the broadcasts will, of course, continue, in television. During the next 10 years tremendous strides will be made to make the advertising less blatant than it is today, and, rather than incense the listener or "viewer," more subtlety will be used to make whatever advertising there is more entertaining and less obtrusive.

And if you should happen to see these lines at the end of 1946 and find that, in the main, they have become actualities, you will begin to marvel at all the radio wonders that we, of today, did not even dream of.

THE RADIO MONTH

The transceiver installed in the Cuban plane.

TRANSCEIVER IN CUBAN ARMY PLANE

THE 5-meter transceiver (which has been finding so many applications in amateur communication for portable and mobile use) has a new use, according to reports received last month.

A U. S. Army flier installed one of the units in a Cuban Army plane as an experiment—and the results were so gratifying that additional transceivers are being ordered for other planes in the Air Corps.

The transceiver, which has been looked-down upon by most radio engineers as being inadequate for anything but amateur use, appears to be coming into its own as a legitimate 2-way radio-telephone apparatus!

"HAND-WHEEL" RADIO IN INDIA

RADIO broadcasting in India has been seriously handicapped by the cost of batteries to keep the "community" sets operating. According to *Electrical Review* (London), last month, hand-wheel generators to be operated by the villagers will replace the batteries. Incidentally, the Marconi Co. is installing a high-power station equipped for television, at Hyderabad.

TELEVISION NEWS SHORTS

THE leaps and bounds which television has been taking, throughout the world, toward that elusive "corner," have not abated during the past month according to reports received.

Dr. H. W. Leverenz of RCA announced the development of a new fluorescent screen for television tubes having much greater intensity of light than others to date. *The new screens are made in air-controlled laboratories!*

At a recent RMA convention, A. F. Murray, television research director for a large firm, made the statement that television will be a commercial reality in 1938. The corner draws close!

Guglielmo Marconi in a four-way S. W. radio conversation (with David Sarnoff in New York and a group of foreign broadcast executives traveling in two planes between Niagara Falls and Washington) stated that television will soon "span the Atlantic."

The yacht "Elettra" on which Marconi has been doing some intensive television experimentation was partially destroyed by fire. Marconi stated that the experiments will not have to be interrupted and the yacht will be repaired.

In speaking about the Empire State experimental television transmissions, David Sarnoff, President of RCA, said: "During the next few months we will expand the engineering field tests into a series of dress rehearsals of various types of programs . . . . we have recommended to the F.C.C. the adoption of 441-line definition as a standard for commercial operation . . . . our New York transmitter will be rebuilt to conform to these newer standards."

Alfred Clark, Chairman of the Electrical and Musical Industries, Ltd. in London, promised that the price of television receivers in England will soon be much cheaper.

Sir Noel Ashbridge, Controller of Engineering for B.B.C. explained that the reason why two different systems using a different number of "lines" is being used in England on alternate weeks is to determine whether high definition or medium definition is to be preferred for television broadcasting.

The Television Corp. of America was hailed into court by Supreme Court Justice Joseph M. Callahan on a charge of fraudulent sales of stock. A temporary injunction preventing sale of stocks was handed down, at the closing of this issue.

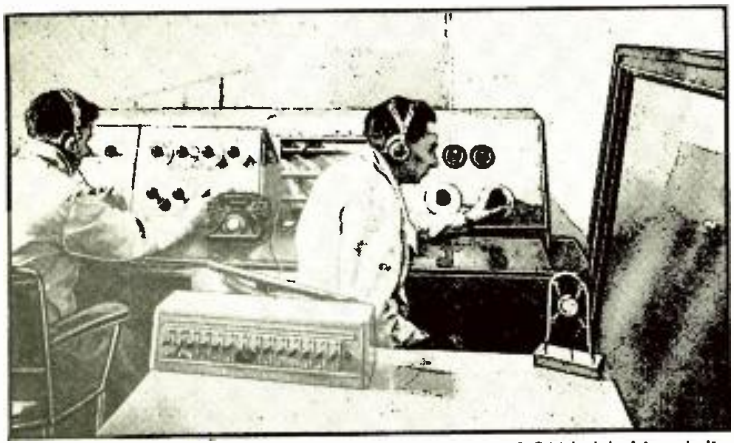
PALEY PRESENTS AMATEUR AWARD

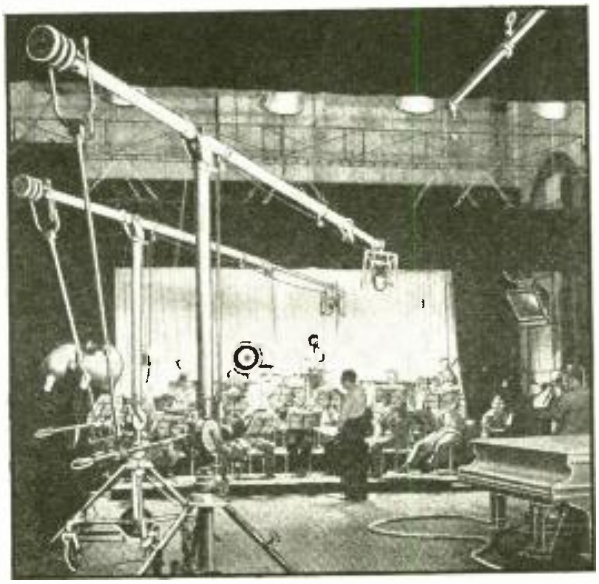
WILLIAM S. PALEY, President of CBS appointed last month a board of 5 noted men to select each year the individual, who through amateur radio has contributed most to the American people.

An award, permanently in the custody of the American Radio Relay League, will be presented each year on the basis of either research, technical development or operating achievement.

The members of the Board are Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Chairman of the American Red Cross; C. P. Edwards, director of radio for the Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries; Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the F.C.C.; J. H. Dellinger, Chief of the Radio Section of the Bureau of Standards; and A. E. Kennelly, Professor Emeritus of E.E. at Harvard.

Here is a chance for some productive work on the part of radio men everywhere in competing for this notable award. Let's see what YOU can do!

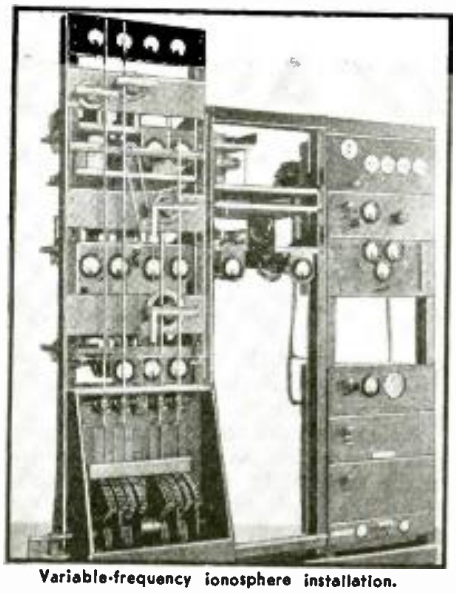




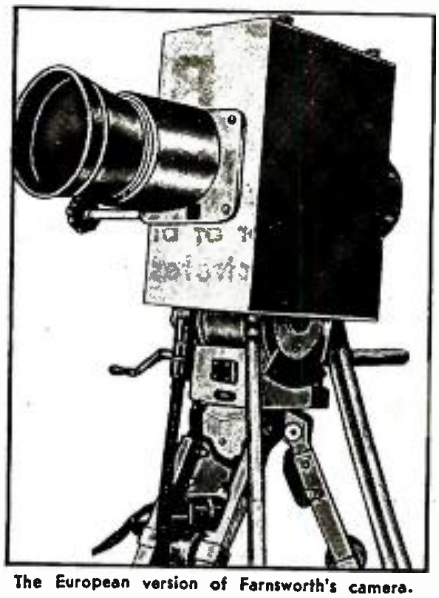
Above and right. Views in Alexandria Palace of the Marconi E.M.I. television studio and control room showing the transmission of an orchestra. Note the camera at the right of the studio.

IN REVIEW

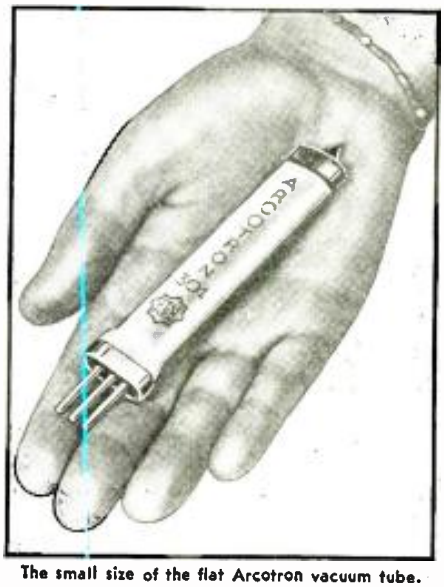
Radio is now such a vast and diversified art it becomes necessary to make a general survey of important monthly developments. RADIO-CRAFT analyzes these developments and presents a review of those items which interest all.



Variable-frequency ionosphere installation.



The European version of Farnsworth's camera.



The small size of the flat Arcotron vacuum tube.

MULTI-FREQUENCY IONOSPHERE TESTS

AS a means for continuously checking the height of the reflecting layers of the upper atmosphere, the Department of Research in Terrestrial Magnetism of Carnegie Institute of Washington set into operation, last month, a new multi-frequency transmitter sending out signals which automatically sweep the wave-band between 516 and 16,000 kc. every 15 min. during day and night.

By an ingenious circuit, the same antenna system and tuned circuits are used for both transmitter and receiver which are installed at the same location. The tuned circuits are swept through the desired wave-range by means of motor mechanisms which are synchronized with a film recorder so that a permanent record of the ionospheric height at different times in the day and year (at different frequencies) is obtained.

The quick change of frequency prevents interference of the transmitter with other transmissions on the same frequencies.

NEW WJZ ANTENNA DEDICATED

THE new ultra-modern 640 ft. antenna for station WJZ, which has been mentioned before on these pages was dedicated with due ceremoney last month, in conjunction with NBC's 10th anniversary.

While the station will remain at 50,000 watts output for the time being, the new antenna will increase the radiated power equivalent to an increase to 110,000 watts (or 110 kw.).

EUROPEAN VERSION OF FARNSWORTH'S TELEVISION CAMERA

THE effectiveness of American developments in television was amply proven last month when word came that the German firm of Fernseh A.G. had completed a new television pick-up camera for outdoor pick-ups, following the design developed by Philo T. Farnsworth.

This new pick-up camera will be used by the German Broadcasting Co. for interesting outdoor events, such as sports, news items, etc.

SUPER-POWER CAUSES FIGHT

A CONFERENCE called last month by the F.C.C. to aid in serving the millions of radio listeners scattered over the 3,000,000 square miles of our country was the cause of a heated dispute between two factions among the broadcasters.

The first, headed by Edwin W. Craig of the National Broadcasting Co. and known as the "clear channel group" wants the existing cleared channels kept as they are, with permission to increase the power of these stations. Only with such increased power, they claim, can remote sections be served completely.

The second group, headed by William S. Paley, president of the CBS warns that many small local stations would of necessity be obliterated if super-power stations were introduced. Mr. Paley stated that the proposal had "dangerous implications for many independent and smaller broadcasters."

THE ARCOTRON—A NEW TUBE

AN interesting new type of tube was brought to light, last month, in Germany. This new tube, known as the Arcotron tube is simpler in design and thus easier to make on a production basis than the present types.

The plate electrode of the Arcotron is in the form of a wire mesh which envelops the filament. Sputtered in the surface of the flat-shaped glass envelope is a metallic layer. This metal coating influences the electron emission through the wire mesh (plate) by means of an electrostatic field created by the signal current which is applied to the coating (grid). Multi-element tubes are made by dividing the sputtered coating into sectional "rings."

This tube thus comes under the class of "grid-less" tubes.

Coincidentally, the Harries Thermionics, Ltd. in England, who developed the "critical-distance" tube mentioned several months ago in *Radio-Craft* announced a new "UNIVERSAL TUBE." This tube can be used as frequency changer, power output tube, R.F. and I.F. amplifier, A.F. amplifier and detector and has good characteristics in all positions. Considering the 375 or so radio receiving tubes available now in the U. S., it must be admitted that Mr. Harries has enclosed a good many tubes in his "magic bottle."

The new tube utilizes the principles discovered by Harries in developing the critical-distance beam tube—that is, the placement of electrodes in the positions with respect to cathode is at the particular distance which produces the least secondary emission and greatest controlling influence.

Fig. A. A parachute 2-way spot broadcast—a special-feature suggestion to the networks.

INTERESTING INFORMATION ABOUT "SPOT" BROADCASTING

Tremendous progress has been made in radio broadcast technique during the last 10 years. A general description by the author of broadcasts made outside the studio dramatically illustrates this progress.

R. D. WASHBURNE

NOVEMBER, 1936, was a transcendental month in the annals of "spot" or on-the-spot broadcasting. During this month spontaneous pick-ups established a record for diversity and scope that may be conservatively described as colossal.

It is these action programs outside the studio that have packed the "wallop" for broadcast listeners ever since that first *spot* broadcast from Boyle's 30 Acres (Jersey City, N. J.), in 1920, of the Dempsey-Carpentier heavyweight championship bout. Intervening years have seen program after program put on the air; each with its split-second timing and long moments of suspense for the technician, and its ephemeral period of exciting entertainment for millions of broadcast fans. A review of the most recent spot programs, and a short description of a portion of the equipment involved, may be of interest to *Radio-Craft* readers; but before we paint a word description of the latest developments in the broadcast saga let us jump still further ahead to some date, at present unknown, in the future.

In Fig. A is illustrated a suggestion, which *Radio-Craft* offers to the NBC, CBS and MBS networks, for a thrilling spot broadcast; the cover illustration expresses the same idea in colors.

It is nothing new to broadcast from a parachute—NBC, in 1929, broadcast the sensations of a parachute jumper—but, it *is* a new idea to hold a 2-way conversation with the parachutist as, "with the greatest of ease, he floats through the air."

Aside from the novelty angle the idea has its practical aspects; one of which is the probability of war-time application. You have probably read in the papers that Russia now claims to have available about 7,000 airplanes. Couple this with the fact that U. S. Army

(Continued on page 490)

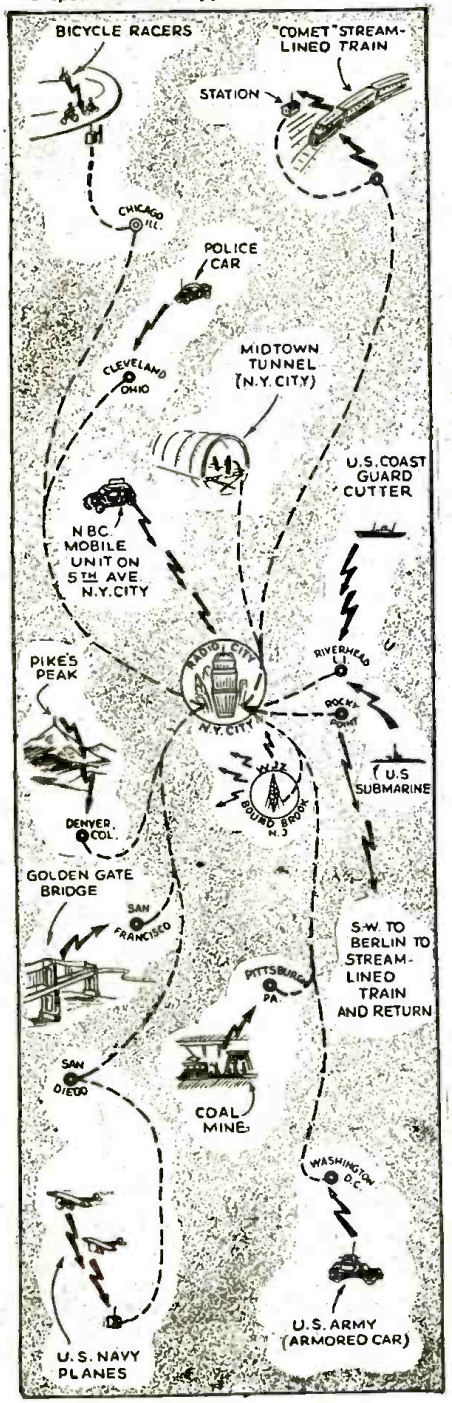


Fig. E. A recent NBC network program.

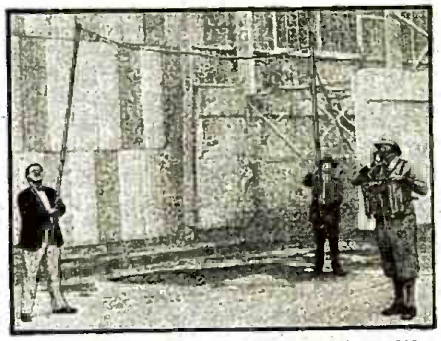


Fig. B. Floyd Gibbons at the "mike," in 1929.

Fig. D. Mobile Unit No. 3 of NBC in action.

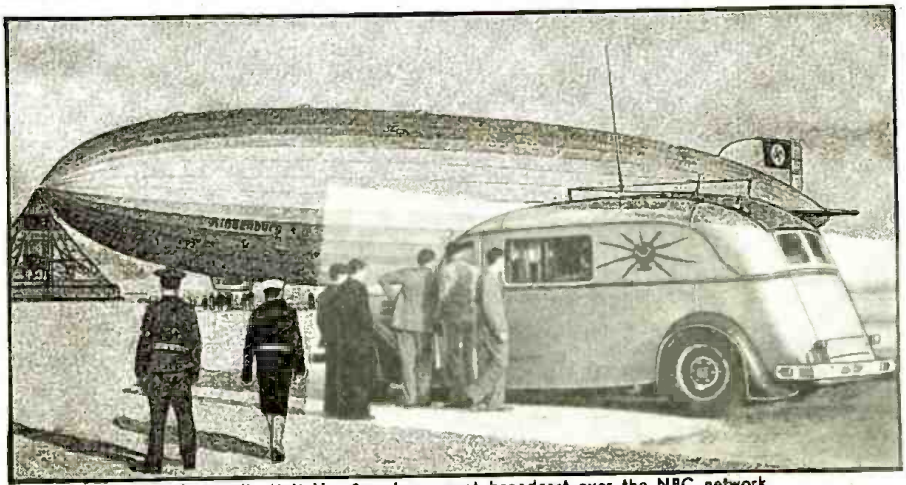


Fig. C. Mobile Unit No. 2 makes a spot broadcast over the NBC network.

NOVEL IDEAS IN RADIO SETS

Several unusual radio set designs have just been announced. Three unusually novel types are here described. Their diagrams reveal interesting circuit variations.

"Clockette" Receiver (1273). In Fig. A is shown the exterior, and in Fig. B the interior view of an instrument that introduces to radio set owners several new and novel ideas in midget receiver construction. (List price is slightly under $20.)

The most obvious departure from usual practice is the use of a full-vision scale calibrated in kc., over a tuning range from 540 to 1,600 kc., around a complete circle; and with large figures made to simulate, at first glance, the hour markings of a clock. This "clock" idea is further accentuated in the diminutive size of the cabinet which measures only 8 x 7½ x 5 ins. deep. (The weight of complete set, 6 lbs.)

Incidentally some one of its 3 available finishes will match the color scheme

(Continued on page 496)

"Golfbag" Radio Set (1274). Here is a portable radio set, finished in mauve suede, that except for its smaller dimensions closely resembles a golf bag. Its dimensions are 22 x 5¾ ins. square; (total weight, 18 lbs.). Amazing sensitivity is an outstanding feature of this superheterodyne. These two features of portability and exceptional sensitivity result in unusual utility.

Used with earphones and a short length of trailing wire antenna the receiver may be used in hospitals or other places where loudspeaker operation might well be annoying to others; or in trains, buses, and other places where, due to lack of pick-up, ordinary loudspeaker equipment would be inoperative. Two single earphones with individual headbands are supplied with the receiver so that two persons may listen in simultaneously.

The loudspeaker mounted on the side of the case is a particularly convenient arrangement when the set is to be used in camp; in an airplane, until more permanent equipment is installed; afloat, in rowboat or motorboat; dur-

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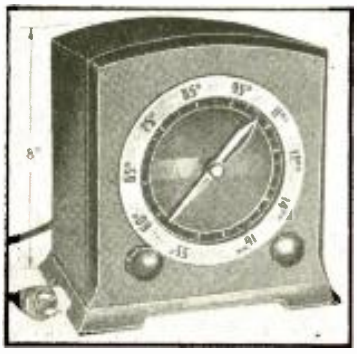

Fig. A. Exterior of clock-style set; and, Fig. B, interior view.

Fig. C. Entertainment while you walk!

Dual-Speaker Improved-Fidelity Midget Set (1275). Termed erroneously a "twin-speaker" set, actually, the dual reproducers of the radio set shown in Fig. E are not twins; instead, one is of magnetic type and the other is a dynamic unit as shown in Fig. 3).

As is generally known, the magnetic type of reproducer tends to reproduce higher frequencies than does the dynamic type; the latter, on the other hand, tends to reproduce low notes more satisfactorily than does the magnetic type. By using one 5-in. reproducer of each type the resultant audio range is "extended" as compared to the usual midget receiver designs.

Most midget sets are noticeably lacking in low-note response. The new dual speaker designs make it convenient to resonate the low-note reproducer (dynamic unit), by proper selection of the

(Continued on page 500)

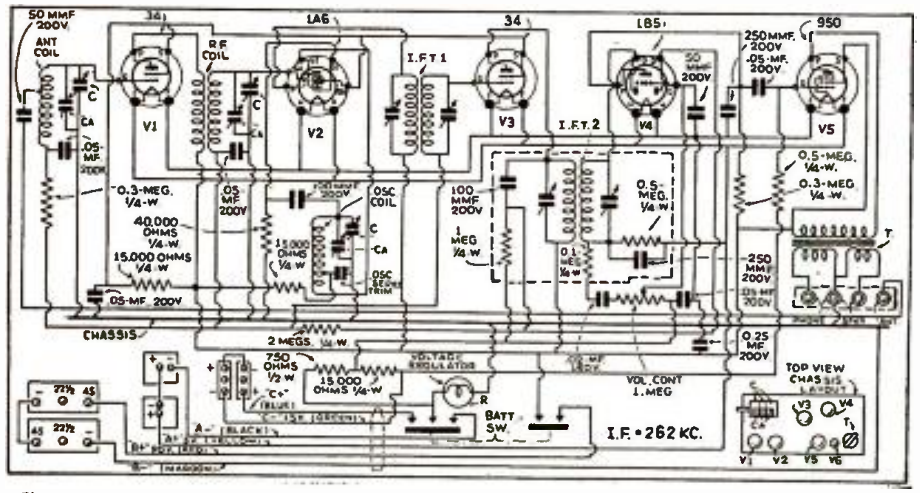

Fig. 2. Here is the schematic circuit of a radio set that incorporates not only an exceptionally high-gain chassis but also a completely self-contained power supply. A tube-style voltage-regulating resistor is used as R. Automatic volume control is incorporated in this set; tube V4 functions as combined A.V.C. diode, 2nd-det. diode, and A.F.1 triode; the A.F. output of V4 is fed into A.F.2 pentode V5. Note that output transformer T connected in the plate circuit of V5 has 2 secondary windings; one is of high impedance, for matching into headphones, while the other is of low-impedance for matching the voice-coil.

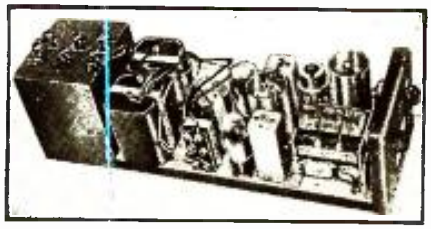

Fig. D. Interior view of "golfbag" portable.

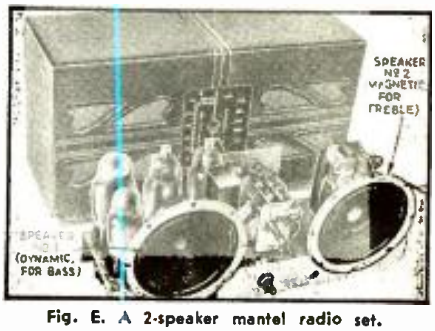

Fig. E. A 2-speaker mantel radio set.

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.

HOW TO MAKE THE RADIO-CRAFT "COUNTRY GENTLEMAN" RADIO SET

IN DESIGNING the new *Radio-Craft* battery superheterodyne for the farmer, the listener in localities where A.C. is not available, and for the fan who enjoys truly quiet operation and complete freedom from power-line interference, several objectives, among others aimed at, were first set forth as definitely prerequisite—that we might engineer the practical "last word" in battery receivers. The complete set is shown in the heading illustration, above. (This is Fig. A.)

These were: (1) all-wave operation to practical limits and using a standard coil assembly; (2) adequate sensitivity and a good overall R.F.-I.F. gain; (3) effective A.V.C. action; (4) sufficient power output to permit full speaker reproduction of all signals; (5) reproduction approaching as nearly as possible the theoretical perfect fidelity; (6) some means for suppression of lightning surges and static and other noises more obnoxious in remote communities than in localities close to broadcasting stations because of the higher relative gain and sensitivity required for speaker reception; (7) economy of operation—with leeway in favor of the first 6 objectives if necessary.

All 7 objectives are to every practical degree attained in this receiver, with the above-mentioned compromise in effect. The "A" battery current drain is 0.8-A. for nine 2-V. tubes—a little greater than the limit of 65 ma. permitted for air-cell operation. The "B" current drawn by all tubes, with the noise amplifier-rectifier section and second I.F. section working at full efficiency, is no more than 28 ma. at no-signal, with an upper limit of approximately 50 ma. at full signal input. In the laboratory model, separate "C" batteries have been used, but builders may economize by tapping from one 22.5-V. supply.

The all-wave assembly is a standard construction, manufactured by a well-known coil producer and available through most jobbing houses to the trade. Tuned by a 3-gang variable condenser of 420 mmf. max. (recommended) each section, the assembly will cover a range of from 540 to approximately 25,000 kc., with overlapping on all bands. The manufacturer suggests this capacity. In the laboratory model, a somewhat lower value was employed, as 405 mmf. max. condensers were on hand, with complete coverage to every practical degree realized. The constructor may use either of these capacities or simply the more standard 370 mmf. in which case adequate coverage of all frequencies normally tuned to will be attained.

Performance on all bands is excellent, the R.F. sensitivity increasing, of course, as we switch toward the lower frequency ranges. On the 20-meter band, we must be exceptionally careful with our wiring if we are to enjoy good reception, as we are limited here by the use of a necessarily high tuning capacity (effecting a lower high-frequency Q) and by the physical design of the coil assembly—which represents, as do ALL commercially available units, a compromise affording most efficient operation on frequencies most used. Here we do not admit a deficiency either in our design or in the coil assembly. Actually, we can realize a high enough 20-meter R.F. gain for every practical purpose if we watch the R.F. wiring, keeping leads short and direct, and use a selected R.F. tube.

By using ferrocart iron-core transformers in the first I.F. stage along with a tube which has a reasonably high mutual conductance and amplification factor at 180 V. plate supply, we effect enormous gain—so much gain that the same precautions must be taken to as-

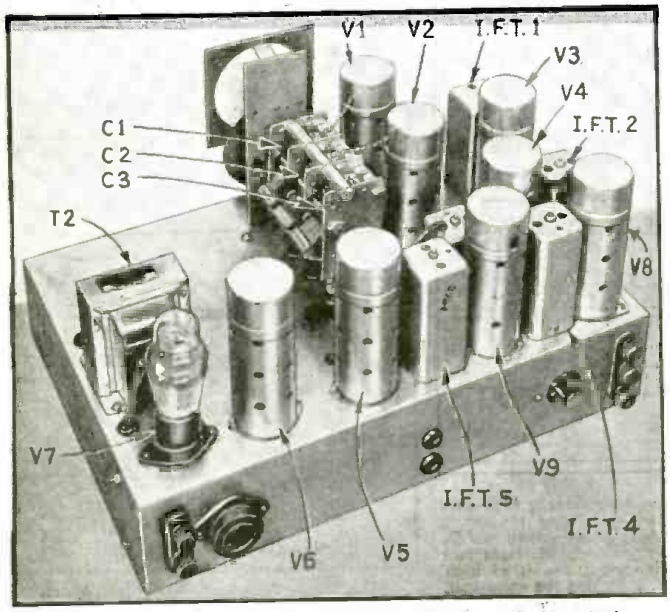

Fig. B. The rear view of the set chassis. The layout is important.

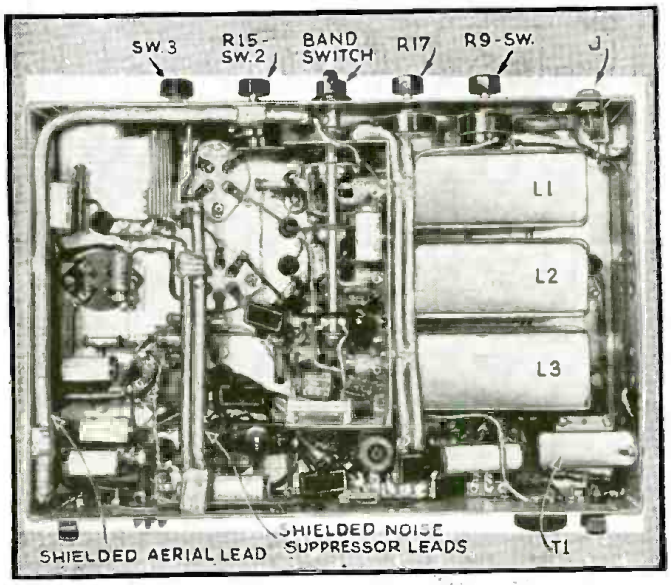

Fig. C. The under-side of the chassis. Note the shielded leads and the compact layout of the parts.

There have been innumerable requests from radio enthusiasts, experimenters and Service Men in rural districts for a really modern, efficient all-wave receiver operating from batteries. This receiver is RADIO-CRAFT'S answer to the problem — do not overlook this article!

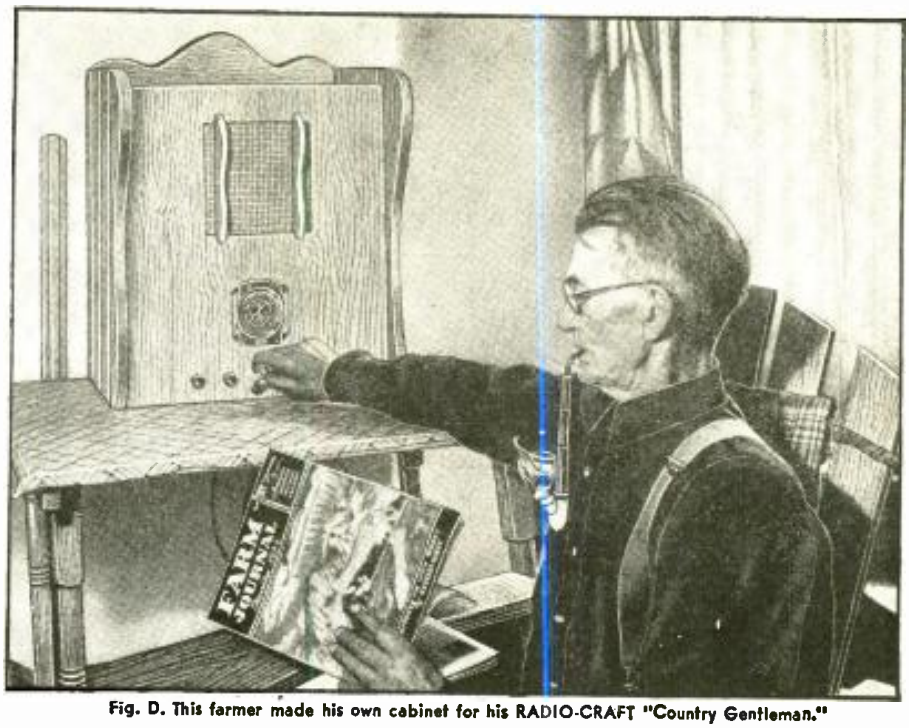

Fig. D. This farmer made his own cabinet for his RADIO-CRAFT "Country Gentleman."

sure stability which are recommended practice with iron-core I.F. circuits using higher supply voltages and more efficient tubes in A.C. operation. A second stage increases this gain somewhat but is used primarily for purposes of noise suppression, more on which will be said later.

By using a type 19 final A.F. tube in class B, we not only provide for more economical operation at no signal input, but assure a high enough output (2 W.) for speaker operation at all times. By matching this tube into a high-grade output transformer, itself adjusted for proper matching into the speaker, the quality of reproduction is made very high indeed.

The A.V.C. system is similar to that used in the farm portable, pg. 147, in the September, 1935 issue of *Radio-Craft*, and will be discussed as we analyze the circuit. Noise, and the effects of lightning surge are eliminated by a noise amplifier - rectifier - suppressor system which though it does not, because of tube limitations, approach in effectiveness similar systems using A.C. tubes and described recently in this and other magazines, yet adequately does the required job. This system is adapted from the original Lamb circuit and presumes amplification of signal and noise in a separate broad-band I.F. amplifier, rectification of the instantaneous and amplified noise voltages, and the injection of the D.C. components as negative voltages into the I.F. circuit proper to momentarily block the action of one I.F. tube and thus make the receiver inoperative.

THE CIRCUIT

A stage of tuned R.F. is in operation on all bands. This stage uses a 1A4 tube—a semi-remote cutoff type with a lower grid-plate capacity than its predecessor (the 34) and providing a greater degree of stability. See Fig. 1. The amplification factor is 720 and the mutual conductance 750 micromhos—as compared to the 620-620 figures for the earlier tube. It is supplied with a plate potential of approximately 176 V. through the decoupling resistor R2 fed from 180 V. of "B." (Decoupling-resistors, by the way, with their associated bypass capacities, are used in all R.F.-I.F. stages where advisable to prevent common-lead regenerative effects and any possibility of instability and wandering R.F. currents—a refinement which high orders of gain make necessary and which becomes good practice anyway.) Grid-return bypass to ground at a point of common grounding for the R.F. circuit has been made.

The 1st-detector—oscillator or mixer tube is a type 1C6, though a type 1A6 may be substituted without circuit changes and with some economy in "A" current. The cutoff for the 1A6 at 67.5 V. screen-grid supply is -22.5 V.; with the 1C6 it is something like -14 V.

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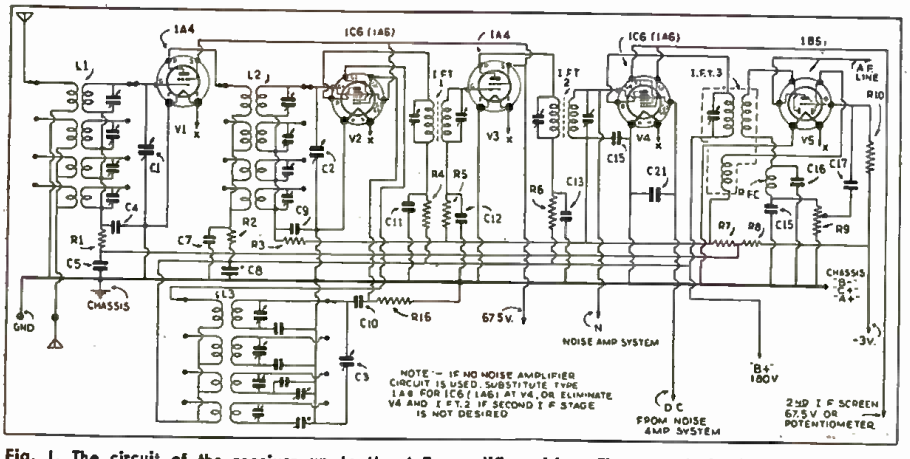


Fig. 1. The circuit of the receiver up to the A.F. amplifier wiring. The unmarked trimmer condensers and fixed condensers in the circuit are part of the coil assembly.

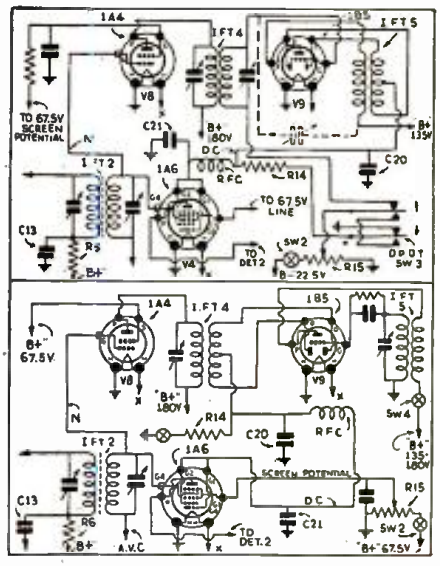


Fig. 3. The noise-suppressor circuits.

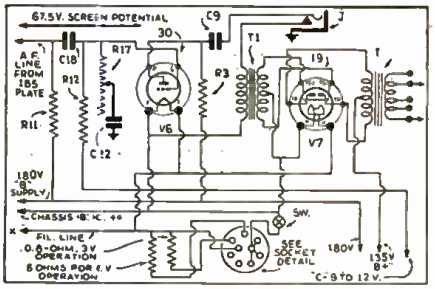


Fig. 2. The A.F. amplifier circuit.

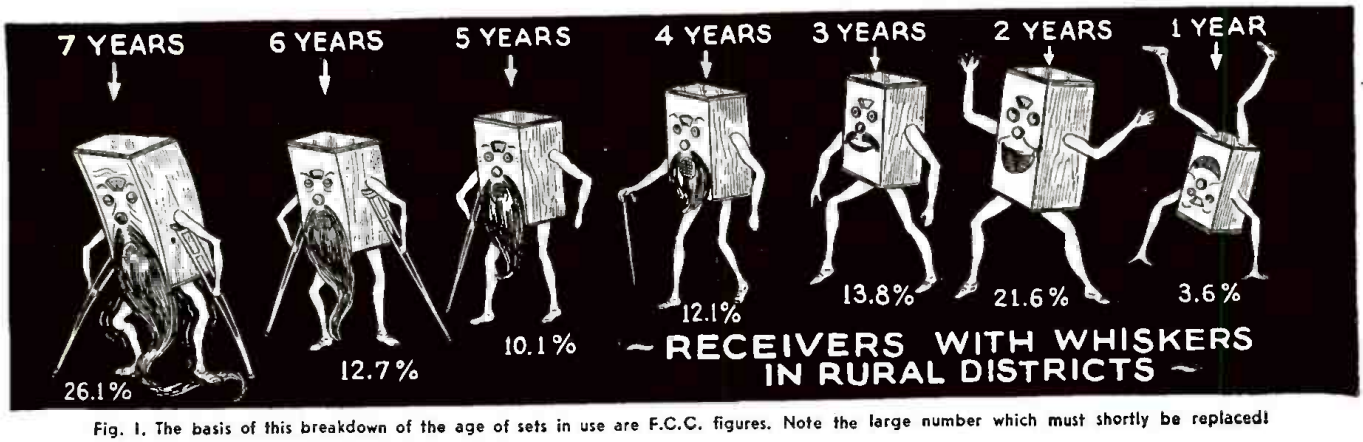


Fig. 1. The basis of this breakdown of the age of sets in use are F.C.C. figures. Note the large number which must shortly be replaced!

INSIDE FACTS ABOUT AMERICAN BROADCASTING

An up-to-the-minute compilation of useful and interesting facts about the ever-changing condition of broadcasting in the U. S.

It is interesting to compare these statistical facts with "Milestones in Broadcasting" in the February 1936 issue, and "A Modern Picture of Broadcasting" in the February 1935 issue.

WILHELM E. SHRAGE

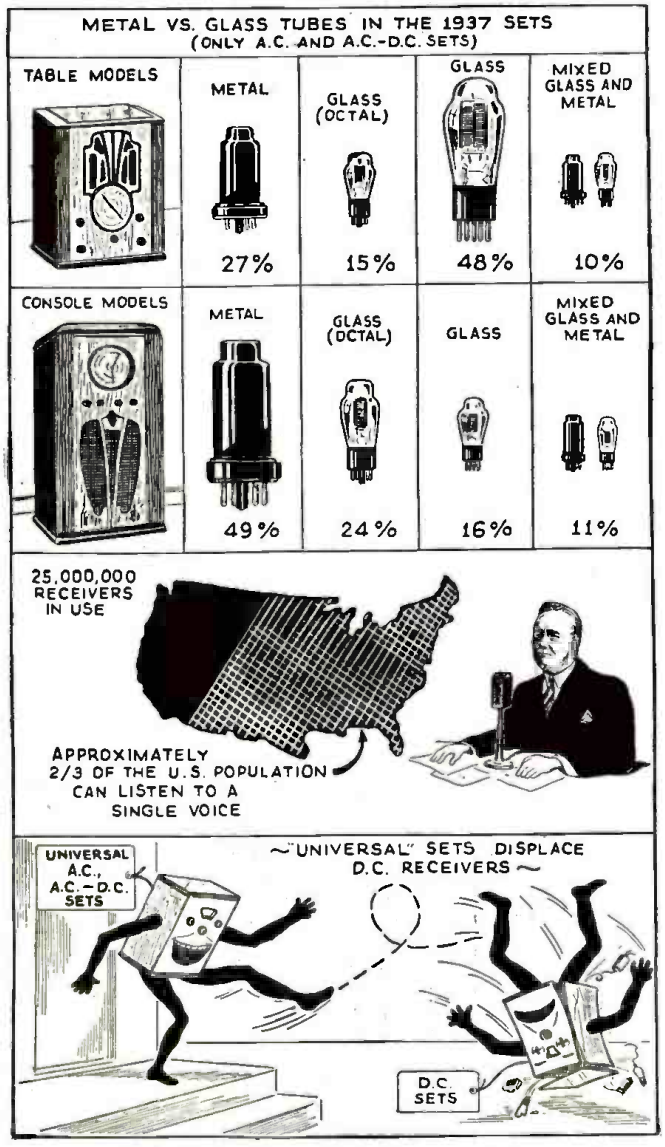


Fig. 2. The "metal-tube" situation can be seen at a glance.

EXACTLY 40 years ago (in 1896) a young technician, Guglielmo Marconi, surprised the world with the first practical method of communication by means of radio waves, or, as contemporary scientists termed them, "Hertzian Waves." Considering the important role radio plays today, it sounds worse than a bad joke, that Heinrich Hertz's discovery was considered before Marconi's time as "just one of these impractical aims of the physicists"!

Professor Hertz's electromagnetic waves were of as much importance to the average man during his life as Einstein's Relativity Theory is today. But the most tragic note about Heinrich Hertz is the fact that he died long before Marconi converted his theoretical ideas into "something practical."

Einstein, at least, had the privilege of witnessing how his theory provided science with valuable information in developing a means of controlling cancer. His "brilliant uselessness," as some ignorant persons called his life work a few months ago, is today the cornerstone of our understanding of the atomic nuclei, and these nuclei (which are the origin of a number of extremely hard radiations) have opened up new possibilities in combatting the worst disease ever to confront mankind. But this is not all that has been derived from his theory. New types of radio and electronic tubes—at present under research—utilize in the final analysis, Einstein's theory, and in a few years every one of us may have this great scientist's brainchild "installed" in his own radio set.

BROADCASTING AN OLD I. O. U.

Old Europe, without doubt, has given us radio. But America paid this gift back with 1,000 per cent interest in the form of radio broadcasting. Without America's daring engineering, radio would probably still be "Wireless Telegraphy"! But radio broadcasting as it is today serves everyone—everywhere. It is the one universal means of communication. It comes into our home, whether we live in the lonesome woods, or in a city apartment. It connects us with the far-flung corners of the globe. It brings us entertainment, information, and education!

Broadcasting was born on November 2, 1920, in Pittsburgh, Pa., when Dr. Frank Conrad broadcast the returns of the Harding-Knox election to a handful of excited amateurs. It was a simple beginning. A small garage, housing transmitter, studio, and what not, and a large amount of optimism were the initial investments. But broadcasting,

and its idea, has grown since then to gigantic dimensions. It is not necessary to search the globe to realize this fact. An excellent proof is found in the past presidential election, which marked the 16th birthday of broadcasting progress. This election has shown better than many thick books the tremendous power of radio, today. Let us look only at one figure which explains everything: we have approximately 25 million radio receivers in use, and because of this vast distribution approximately 75,000,000 persons (or about two-thirds of our population) could listen to a single voice.

600,000,000 "LISTENING HOURS" WEEKLY

But this example demonstrates only the tremendous size of the radio audience on certain occasions. Of much more importance is the regular or average radio audience. Since American broadcasting is an important advertising medium, the larger the audience the better the programs. According to Professor Allport of Harvard we spend weekly a billion hours listening to the radio. We do not know how Professor Allport obtained this figure, and even if we consider only 60 per cent of his estimate as correct there are still left 600,000,000 hours to be reckoned with. Since figures of this vast size are far above our horizon of conception, let us convert them into something more digestible. We remember that recently a New York reporter traveled around the world in 18 days and 11 hours. For the sake of simplicity let us assume that the average citizen provided with the necessary amount of money would need at least 20 days, or 480 hours for the same trip. Well, the time spent weekly by the American radio audience would be sufficient to send 10,000 reporters around the globe—125 times over.

RADIO AN EXTENSIVE EMPLOYMENT FACTOR

However, this is only one side of the story. American radio broadcasting created a completely new industry which provides about 150,000 persons with jobs. There are at present approximately 25,000,000 radio receivers in use in the U.S. with a value of about 1.5 billion dollars, though the initial investment of the American public in radio will probably amount to more than 3 billion dollars. These 3 billions are, according to David Sarnoff, President of RCA, more than 10 times the investment in broadcasting stations and manufacturing plants.

The "oil" which greases this vast machine is provided by the radio sponsors who spent during 1936 approximately $100,000,000 to buy "time" from the radio stations, and $40,000,000 for talent to put their advertising over.

INCREASE IN RADIO PRODUCTION AND QUALITY

Despite the fact that American radio production increased steadily during the past few years, conditions within the industry were far from ideal. However, this year's balance sheet indicates that the radio industry made real money in 1936, and this for the first time since the great boom of 1929. Approximately 7.5 million receivers were produced (and sold for decent prices) in 1936. Even if we consider the respectable number which went abroad, there remains still an all-time record of domestic radio business.

About 75 per cent of all retail sales went to listeners who already had a receiver (an old-fashioned one, of course). The increase in purchasing power, and the education of the

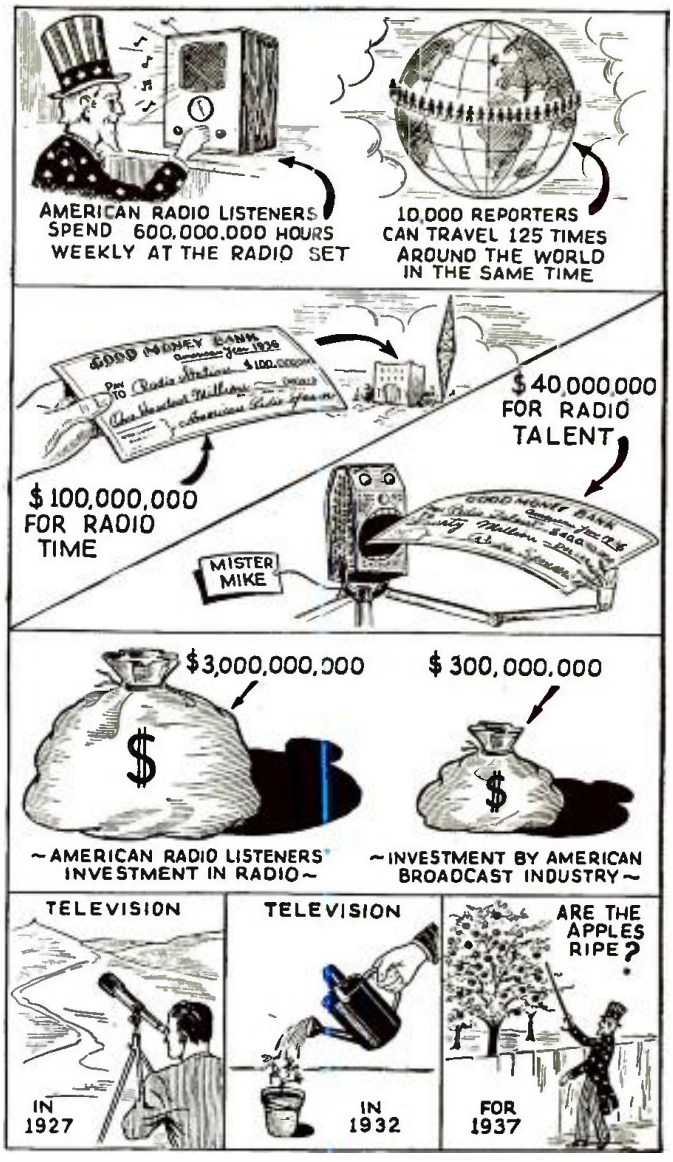


Fig. 4. A few figures and forecasts on broadcasting.

listeners to appreciate high-class radio performance induced the American public to buy larger and better sets. This trend towards high-quality receivers cut a considerable slice from the cake of the "cheap set" manufacturers. The year 1937 will probably bring us receivers even a little more expensive but with a performance which will overcompensate for the increase in price by its superb quality.

RECEIVERS WITH WHISKERS

The improving economic conditions of the country, and an

(Continued on page 488)

Fig. 3. What will be the sales figure for 1937? Every estimate made shows a record year ahead for manufacturers and sales organizations.

Fig. A. Dials that operate like railroad signal semaphores.

FEATURES IN RADIO SETS FOR 1937

Mechanical ingenuity has attained new heights, in the radio set designs of 1936 and 1937, as indicated in the special Radio Show Number of RADIO-CRAFT (Oct. 1936). Intensive laboratory work has resulted in new tuning arrangements, and reproducer compromises; of these, three of the most interesting are described in this article.

Semiphore Tuning Dial. Several successful efforts have been made to overcome the confusion that every person unacquainted with multi-wave receiver operation encounters during the early stages of trying to tune an all-wave set that includes a full-vision multi-wave scale. One of the most interesting solutions is a development of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. A unique mechanical system is utilized by means of which any requisite scale is available at the turn of a selector knob; and these scales take the semi-circular form with which almost everyone who has ever operated a radio set is familiar. At the same time, and by means of a tab, the band designation appears in a small window over the center of the dial.

The general idea of this so-called Semiphore Tuning Dial is here illustrated in phantom, Fig. A. (The details of the leverage and selecting means required are too complex to permit of convenient illustration in this article.)

Acoustic Adapter. Almost everyone is familiar with the fact that the relation of the loudspeaker to its cabinet, and the dimensions of both, have direct bearing on the over-all frequency response of a radio receiver. However it has remained for Zenith Radio Corp. to introduce a variable element, in this acoustical relationship, in the shape of a device that the manufacturers term an Acoustic Adapter, shown in Fig. B.

The major purpose of this assembly, which is located at the rear of the reproducer and within the cabinet, is to vary the load impressed upon the rear of the loudspeaker cone, by varying the response characteristic.

The large outer cone of the Acoustic Adapter is attached at its periphery to an inner cone having a much more acute angle that more nearly parallels the loudspeaker cone. By pulling or pushing on a knob the apex of the outer-inner cone assembly is made to approach or recede from the cone diaphragm; thus varying air-space A. This varies the degree of suppression of the acoustic wave radiated by the speaker cone; increased suppression ("damping," is the technician's term) results in diminution of the low-frequency response. The resonant chamber formed by the inner-outer cone assembly also plays an important part in the overall frequency response.

This control of the lower register or bass notes affords compensation for the type of poor room acoustics which result in over-emphasis or boomy bass response. The frequency response of many radio sets is greatly influenced depending upon whether it is placed against the wall or removed some distance from it. In this connection the Acoustic Adapter affords a convenient and permanent means of adjusting for either placement of the radio set. At the same time, the tone control on the radio set is free to afford its requisite flexibility in matching the receiver output to the characteristics of a particular program.

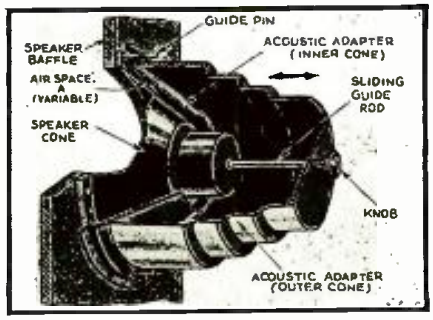


Fig. B. A movable air-chamber that caps the back surface of a loudspeaker improves reproduction by removing boominess.

Movie Dial. Few radio receiver manufacturers seem to realize that complexity in the operation of a radio set is a definite sales handicap. However one manufacturer has achieved very nearly the ultimate in tuning dial simplicity by means of a projection system that

(Continued on page 485)

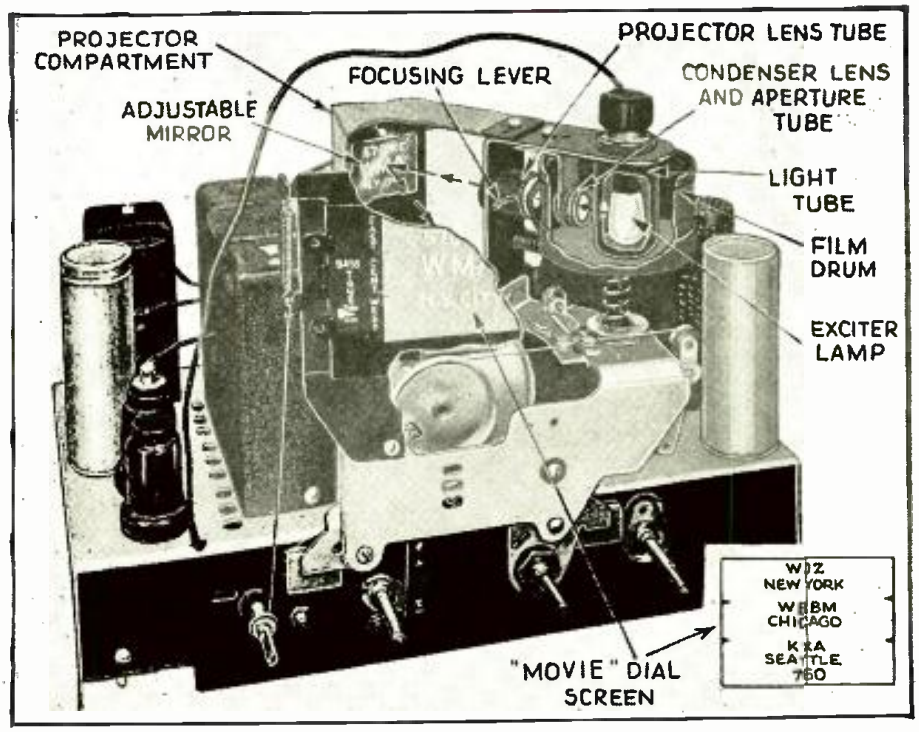
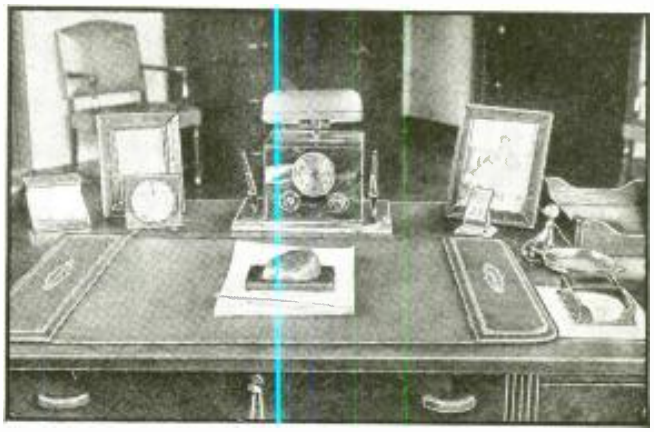


Fig. C. Turning the tuning condenser control knob automatically rolls call letters, of 150 broadcast-band and short-wave domestic and foreign stations, across a new radio set's "movie screen"!

MAKE "THE EXECUTIVE" —A BUSINESS MAN'S A.C.-D.C. SET

An attractive unit for home or office, combining a radio set, lamp, clock and pens.

N. H. LESSEM ..... PART I



"I WANT YOU to construct a radio receiver, suitable for use on my desk, so that I may keep posted on important news items and other things over the air. This set must not be too large and must combine harmonious design and utmost utility. Perhaps you can combine with the receiver an electric clock, or a desk lamp, or even a fountain-pen set . . . . or, come to think of it, I believe it would be a good idea to have *all* these useful devices . . . . yes, I want a radio receiver with an electric clock in the center of the front panel, a desk lamp on top and a fountain pen protruding from a common base on each side. Incidentally, the cabinet should be made of one of those new plastic materials, preferably in a jade green color with a marble effect, in order to harmonize with the color scheme of my office."

So spoke the "ol' man," Mr. Hugo Gernsback, in assigning the author to this task, thereby providing the necessary germ from which finally evolved "The Executive" desk set. Views of the finished product shown on this page hardly do justice to the receiver. Only expensive 4-color printing could bring to you the delicate translucent hues and the veined and marbled effects of the polished plastic material used in the construction of *the executive's desk-type radio set.*

(Complete details for building the base and cabinet will be given in a subsequent article, Part II, which will appear in the forthcoming issue.)

CHASSIS LAYOUT

Referring to Fig. B, it will be noticed that the reproducer is mounted on the right-hand side of the chassis. This was necessary to make room for the electric clock which fits in the center of the front panel and extends over the chassis between the loudspeaker and the tuning condenser. The center of the chassis was purposely left clear so that the time-setting shaft of the clock could be extended through the screen which forms the back of the cabinet. The R.F. and detector stages are on the left-hand side of the chassis while the A.F. and power circuits are located on the right. The type 25B6G output tube was too big to fit the space between the top of the cabinet and the chassis, making it necessary to lower its socket about ½-in. beneath the surface of the chassis. The socket hole was enlarged sufficiently to permit the entire base of the tube to pass through.

Figure 3 gives the complete physical dimensions of the chassis, and all the necessary holes and cutouts. It will be seen that the loudspeaker, too, had to be recessed a little way into the chassis in order to clear the top of the cabinet. Both the volume control and the 2-gang tuning condenser mount half-way under the chassis. The antenna coil (the one with the large primary winding) mounts on top of the tuning condenser while the R.F. coil mounts under the chassis. Thus both coils are shielded from each other. All parts are so positioned that leads are short, to prevent spurious pick-up between components.

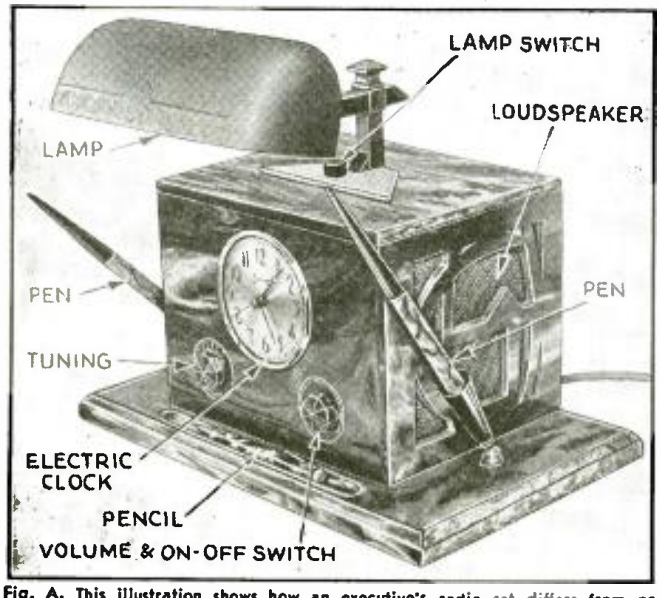


Fig. A. This illustration shows how an executive's radio set differs from ordinary broadcast receivers. It must supply the maximum of usefulness in a minimum of space.

THE CIRCUIT . . . . NEW 25B6G TUBE

For a set of this type, the circuit had to be unusually reliable and stable. Hence, a straight-forward T.R.F. circuit of the universal A.C.-D.C. type was chosen.

Given such a circuit, plus excellent-quality parts, there is practically nothing to throw the set out of its state of stability except the aging of the tubes. It is therefore suggested that the constructor, if he wishes to enjoy the same measure of success as the author, use only the parts specified in the List of Parts; or, at least, equal-quality substitutes. Above all, do not use parts manufactured especially for the cheap A.C.-D.C. midget sets now flooding the market and selling for about $6.00 to $8.00. Such components have a safety factor of close to zero.

A type 6K7 all-metal tube is employed as the R.F. amplifier. The positive cathode bias of this variable-mu tube is varied by means of a 25,000-ohm potentiometer in order to control the output (volume) of the set. A 300-ohm "stopping" resistor prevents too small a bias being applied, which condition would cause circuit oscillation.

The detector stage utilizes a type 6J7 all-metal tube in the role of power detector. This tube has a fixed-bias obtained by virtue of the voltage drop across the 25,000 ohm resistor in its cathode circuit. It is important, for the sake of good tone quality and circuit

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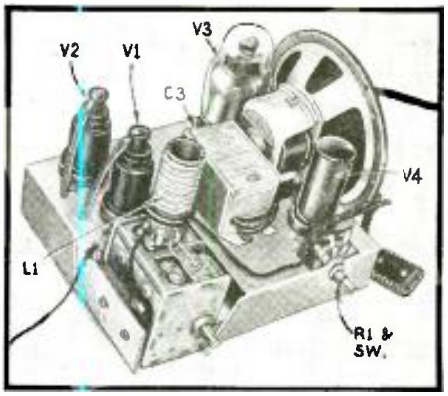


Fig. B. The chassis of the tiny set showing the positions of parts and mounting details.

Fig. A. A "trick" to illustrate dynamic-type phones used as transducers. Whispering into one phone can be heard with good volume in the other.

THE DYNAMIC LOUDSPEAKER "GOES HEADPHONE"

Mother Necessity has a new offspring in the guise of magnetodynamic headphones designed to afford high-fidelity response.

C. P. MASON

RADIO SETS, loudspeakers, tubes, testing equipment, circuits, all these and many more component elements in the broad field we call "Radio" have undergone considerable change in the last few years, but the "forgotten device" has been the *headphone*. True, considerable impetus was given to the use of headphones by the recent introduction of the piezoelectric or "crystal" type, but, only last month did a capable laboratory develop the moving-coil principle of operation, so familiar in our so-called "dynamic loudspeaker," for efficient application in headphones.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ANY RADIO PUBLICATION

As *Radio-Craft* recently illustrated ("Streamlined 'Mike' is also a loudspeaker!", November, 1936), the moving-coil or "dynamic" principle of operation very readily lends itself to reversible or optional use as either microphone or loudspeaker.

It is of interest to note, therefore, that the newest in sound reproducing devices—headphones that use a moving voice-coil (connected to a matching transformer)—is also capable of acting as a "mike" for sound pick-up. Like the previously-mentioned microphone which also is capable of functioning as a loudspeaker, the new headphones, inversely, are capable of functioning as a microphone unit (as shown in Fig. A.); in other words, both are *transducers*.

Many years ago the idea of using a voice-coil moving in a strong magnetic field was put into practice. However, the magnetic systems then available were comparatively weak; and facilities were lacking for economically machining to sufficiently close tolerance. Both these problems have been overcome; in addition, important facts have been learned regarding several phases of acoustics that relate to headphone operation.

High-coercive cast magnets (of which *alnico* is one type) are now available that have several times the strength of older types. A magnet of this general nature affords the requisite high-intensity magnetic field for the voice-coil of the new dynamic headphones; this magnet takes the form of a cylindrical plug, drilled through the center for a mounting screw, as shown in Fig. B. The magnetic circuit is completed through a U-shaped iron yoke, and a pole-piece in the form of a large iron washer.

Exceptionally close machining, and the use of a very light diaphragm and voice-coil construction, assist greatly in producing a headphone unit that is amazingly efficient in transforming electrical energy into sound energy.

Of material assistance in maintaining maximum response fidelity across the working audio range is an "acoustic network" consisting of air chambers with numbers of small openings provided on both sides of the diaphragm. The resulting arrangement being highly damped serves to control the frequency-response characteristic. This construction is clearly shown in Fig. B.

Few radio men realize that ordinary "magnetic" (or, more correctly, *magnetomagnetic)* headphones are unsuited to precise work in checking high-fidelity programs and equipment. In addition to having a limited frequency-response characteristic they also readily overload when ad-

(Continued on page 496)

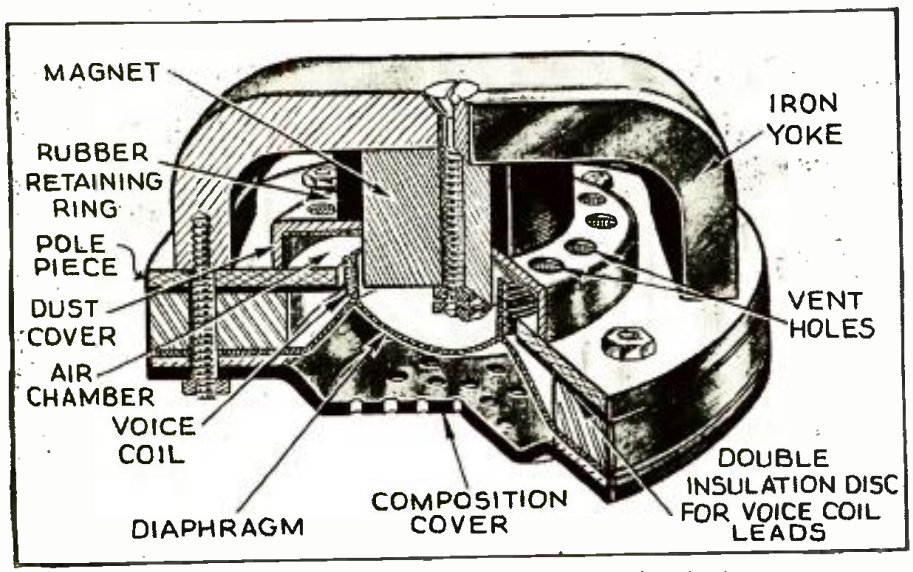


Fig. B. Detail illustration of the new permanent-magnet dynamic phones.

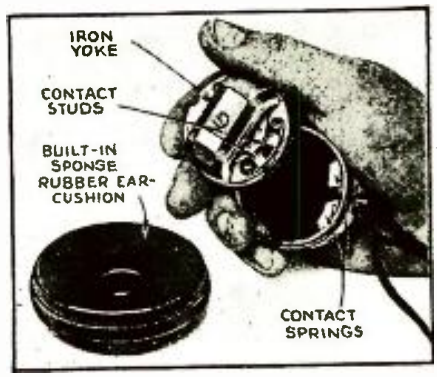


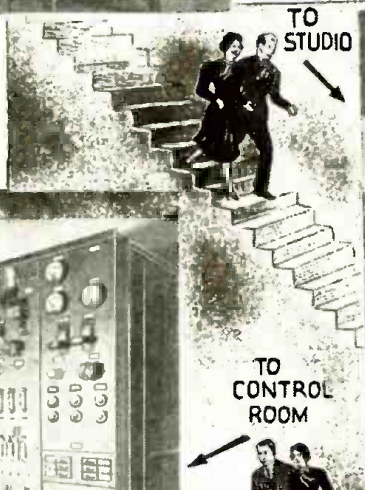
Fig. C. Here the "dynamic" earphone is seen removed from its case; the hand affords excellent size comparison. Springs and contact studs eliminate the nuisance of flexible leads from unit to case. Another ingenious development is the built-in sponge rubber ear-cushions that prevent "corns on the ear." These headphones were designed by Bell Telephone Labs. and built by Western Electric Co.; they are used by Electrical Research Products Co. ("ERPI") in monitoring high-fidelity sound equipment.

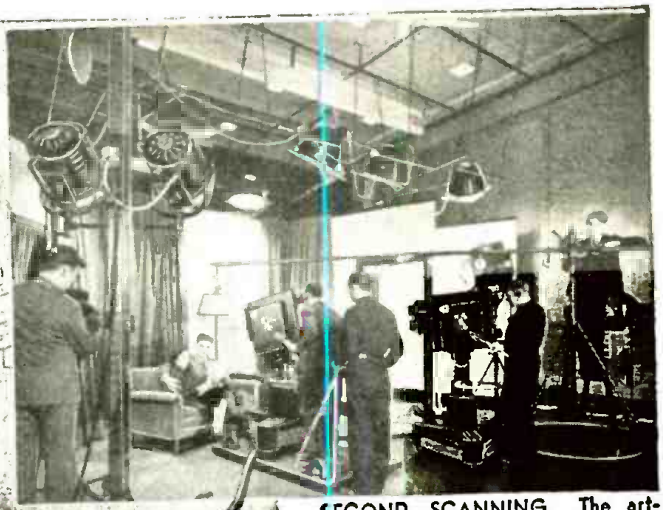
NBC-RCA TELEVISION "ON THE AIR"

A SAMPLE of television program transmission was demonstrated last month in New York by the National Broadcasting Company in a special program illustrating RCA experimental developments. The pictures were broadcast from the trans-

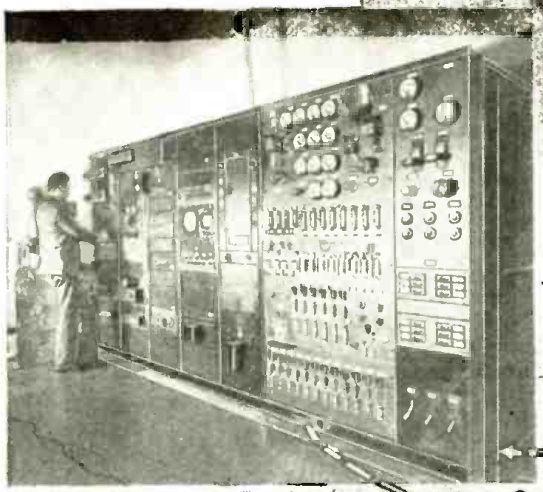
(Continued on page 485)

FIRST—MAKE-UP. The artists prepare to be televised by a complete theatrical make-up — though using materials particularly suited to the lighting effects and characteristics of the televising cameras.

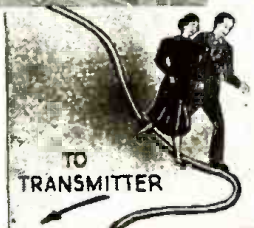


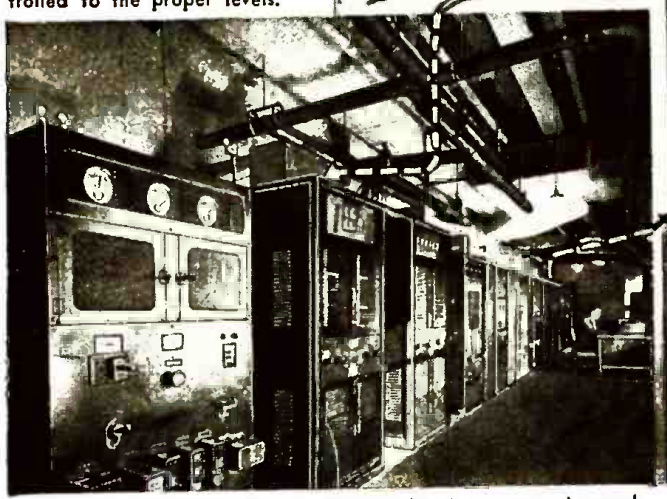


SECOND—SCANNING. The artists present their program before television cameras and sound microphones which transform light and sound into electrical currents which are passed on to the control and amplifier equipment.



THIRD—AMPLIFYING. The signals from cameras and microphones are properly mixed and amplified in special amplifiers which have exceedingly wide frequency characteristics so that the minute variations of light and shadow are not lost in transmission. These are also controlled to the proper levels.





FOURTH—TRANSMISSION. The amplified image and sound impulses are then sent over the air on ultra-high frequency transmitters especially designed for the purpose. These are located on the top of the Empire State Building.

FIFTH—RECEPTION. The images and accompanying sounds are picked up in special cathode-ray television receivers which are synchronized with the scanning of the transmitter. Images 7½ x 10 ins. can be obtained.

(Receiver details appear on page 74 of August 1936 RADIO-CRAFT.)

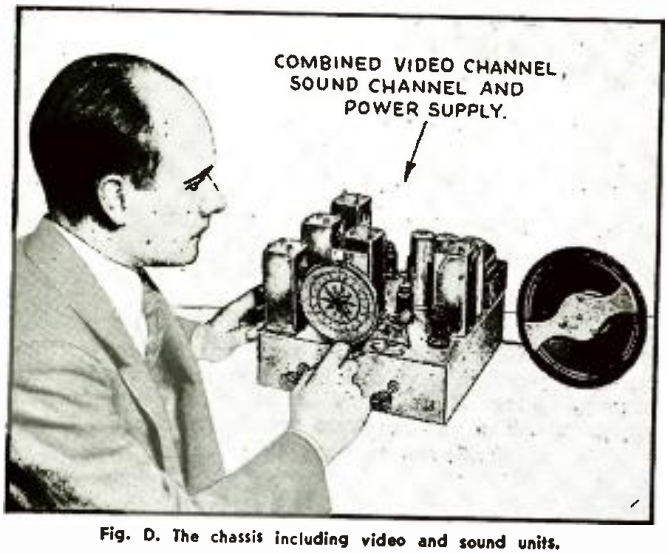


Fig. D. The chassis including video and sound units.

HOW TO MAKE THE TELEVISION

During the past month, David Sarnoff, president of RCA, made the statement that the transmissions from the Empire State television transmitter would now be a series of "dress rehearsals" to give the staff the needed practice in studio technique. A "rehearsal" is shown on page 465.

PART II

THE PROBLEM of designing and constructing a television receiver is one which differs in many ways from the ordinary broadcast set. First, in order to record or interpret the variations from high-light to deep shadow at the comparatively high definition used in the present experimental transmissions of RCA, Philco, Don Lee and others, a very wide band of frequencies must pass through the video channel, including both the R.F., I.F., and A.F. portions of the receiver. This must be accomplished by extremely careful design and construction of those portions of the circuit which ordinarily would cut off at much lower frequencies.

When it is considered that a pass-band of over 1,000,000 cycles is necessary in I.F. and A.F. units, the difficulties of design can be realized.

These problems have been dealt with in the *Radio-Craft* 1937 Television Receiver by carefully considering each portion of the set as an individual unit and by keeping the number of tubes, tuned circuits and A.F. stages to an absolute minimum consistent with satisfactory results. For example, only 2 stages of I.F. are used so that the amount of "loading" needed in the tuned circuits can be kept down. To compensate for the lowering of gain (circuit Q reduction) caused by this loading of the tuned circuits, unusually high-efficiency I.F. transformers of the "iron-core" type are used.

The R.F. selectivity is kept "down" by the use of a minimum number of tuned circuits and by the elimination of a pre-selector stage (even though this may cause some "image reception" in some localities).

The A.F. pass-band has been widened to the required extent by carefully adjusting the time-factor of the coupling circuits to reduce the high-frequency attenuation usually encountered in resistance-capacity circuits. The reduction of the number of A.F. coupling circuits in the video amplifier to an absolute minimum also aids in widening this band.

Incidentally, it might be well to explain (for those builders who are not well versed in the requirements of a television receiver of the cathode-ray type) the various components of such a television receiver. Such a set consists of a tuner (designed to operate on the frequencies of about 5 to 7 meters or so) followed by a frequency changer and an I.F. amplifier, tuned to a rather high frequency (in our set it is 3,100 kc.), which has a wide-frequency response characteristic. This I.F. amplifier feeds into a diode detector followed by a resistance-coupled A.F. amplifier and the output of this amplifier controls the bias on the control-grid of the cathode-ray tube (thus increasing and decreasing the intensity of the "spot"). Part of the I.F. signal is fed through another amplifier tube which acts as a synchronizing control, locking the sweep amplifier with the signal frequency.

The output of the frequency changer also feeds into a second I.F. amplifier tuned to a different frequency than the first I.F. amplifier (in our set it is 5,350 kc.) followed by a second detector and A.F. amplifier for the sound accompaniments for the television programs. This second channel, known as the Sound Channel, is automatically tuned to the frequency of the sound transmitter, when the images are tuned-in.

The cathode-ray tube is fed with a high voltage on its accelerator plates from a power supply unit. The deflector plates of the C.R. tube are swept back and forth to scan the image end of the tube in synchronism with the transmitter, scanning by the use of two thyratron-type saw-tooth oscillators, one of which is locked in with the signal by means of the synchronizing tube.

THE SOUND CHANNEL

In this part of the construction, we are filling-in the empty space left last month in the Video Channel chassis. It will be remembered that we reserved this space for the sound channel, which, in our set, consists of an I.F. amplifier stage,

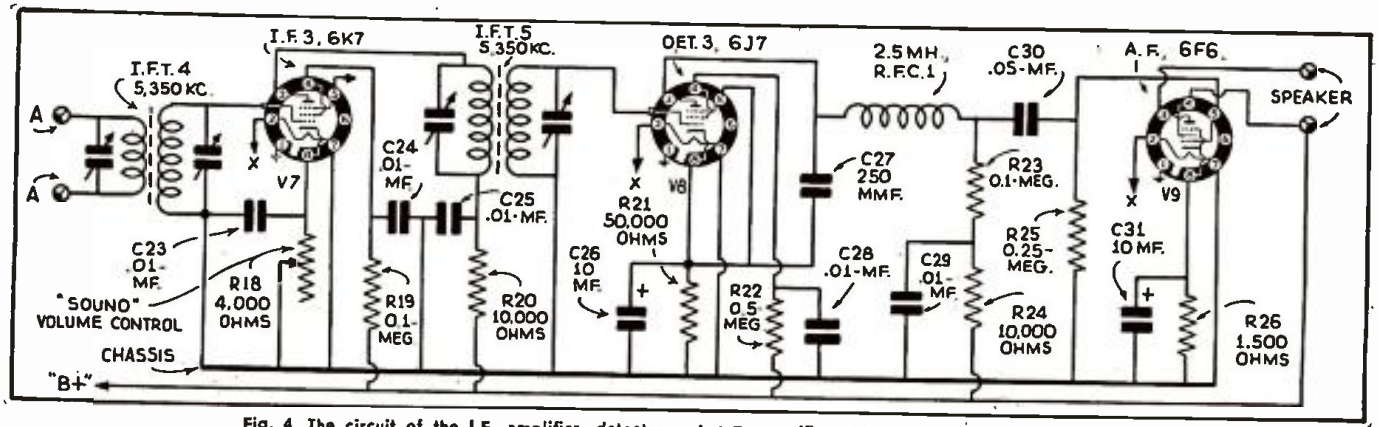


Fig. 4. The circuit of the I.F. amplifier, detector and A.F. amplifier which comprise the sound channel.

RADIO-CRAFT—1937 RECEIVER

Part II of this series of constructional articles explains the parts which make up the modern cathode-ray television receiver, as well as giving details for making the section for picking up the sounds which accompany the television transmissions. By this breaking up the construction of the set into parts, each of which has a definite and complete function in the complete receiver, the Technical Editor—C. W. Palmer—who designed the set, hopes to make the building of the set easier for the experimenter who might otherwise be lost in the maze of wires and circuits involved.

a pentode detector and a pentode output tube.

The parts mentioned are placed as shown in the photos, Figs. D, E and F. The filament and plate potentials are obtained from the special humless power supply unit which we made last month for the video amplifier. The wiring of the sound channel is shown in Fig. 4. This should be executed with care, to keep the wires short, direct and yet as far from those of the video circuits as possible. An examination of Fig. G will show the relative positions of the wires.

The wires marked A A on the schematic circuit, Fig. 4, connect to the suppressor-grid wire of the first-detector tube, V1 in Fig. 1 (Part I). This suppressor-grid wire is broken and the leads to the transformer I.F.T.4 are connected, one to the suppressor-grid of the 956 and the other to the cathode of V2. This inserts the sound channel in the "output" of the frequency changer, without affecting the characteristics and tuning of the video channel.

When the wiring has been finished and carefully checked, the set can be turned on and with phones connected to the video amplifier the image signals from the television transmitter should be tuned-in to greatest volume. Then, the speaker should be connected to the sound channel output tube, the volume control of this section turned to the maximum position and the trimmers on the I.F. transformers, I.F.T.4 and I.F.T.5 should be turned toward the lowest capacity position, slowly, a little at a time until the sound accompaniment to the images is heard in the speaker. Then careful adjustment for loudest signals is all that is required.

If I.F. oscillation is encountered in this amplifier when the volume is turned on full, it may be necessary to insert a limiting resistor in series with the cathode lead of V7, be-

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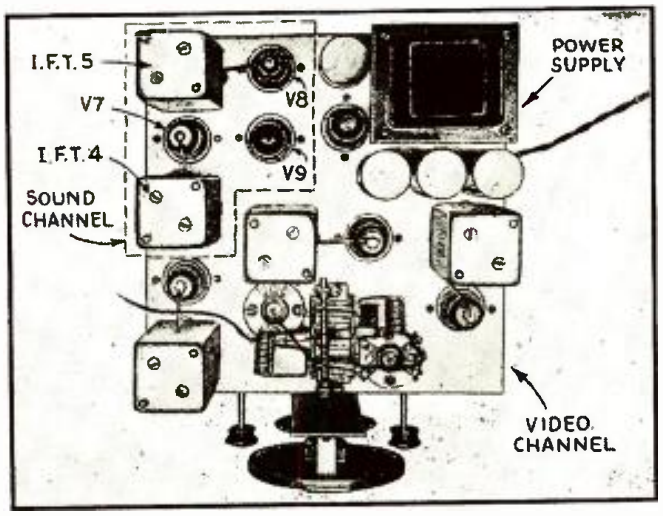


Fig. F. Top view. Dotted lines indicate the new section.

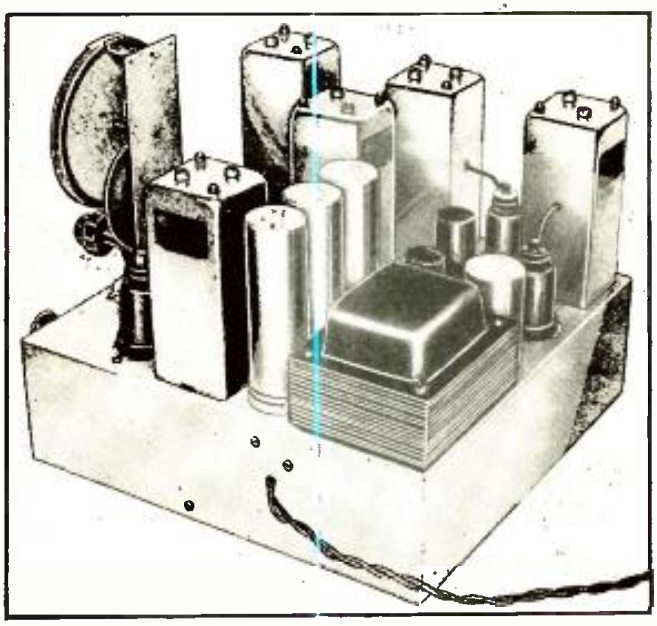


Fig. E. The rear view of the chassis as described.

LIST OF PARTS

Two Meissner Ferrocart Alignaire type 6239 I.F. transformers, I.F.T.4 and I.F.T.5;
Five Cornell-Dubilier mica condensers, 0.01-mf., C23, C24, C25, C28, and C29;
Two Cornell-Dubilier electrolytic condensers 10 mf., 50 V., C26, C31;
One Cornell-Dubilier mica condenser, 250 mmf., C27;
One Cornell-Dubilier mica condenser, 0.05 mf., C30;
One Electrad variable resistor with power switch, 4,000 ohms, R18;
Two Continental Carbon resistors, 0.1-meg., R19, R23;
Two Continental Carbon resistors, 10,000 ohms, R20, R24;
One Continental Carbon resistor, 50,000 ohms, R21;
One Continental Carbon resistor, 0.5-meg., R22;
One Continental Carbon resistor, 0.25-meg., R25;
One Continental Carbon resistor, 1,500 ohms, 2W., R26;
One Hammarlund R.F. choke, 2.5 mhy., R.F.C.1;
Three Hammarlund Isolantite octal sockets;
*One loudspeaker with 6F6 coupling transformer;
One Raytheon type 6K7 metal tube, V7;
One Raytheon type 6J7 metal tube, V8;
One Raytheon type 6F6 metal tube, V9.

**Names and addresses of manufacturers will be sent upon receipt of a stamped and self-addressed envelope.*

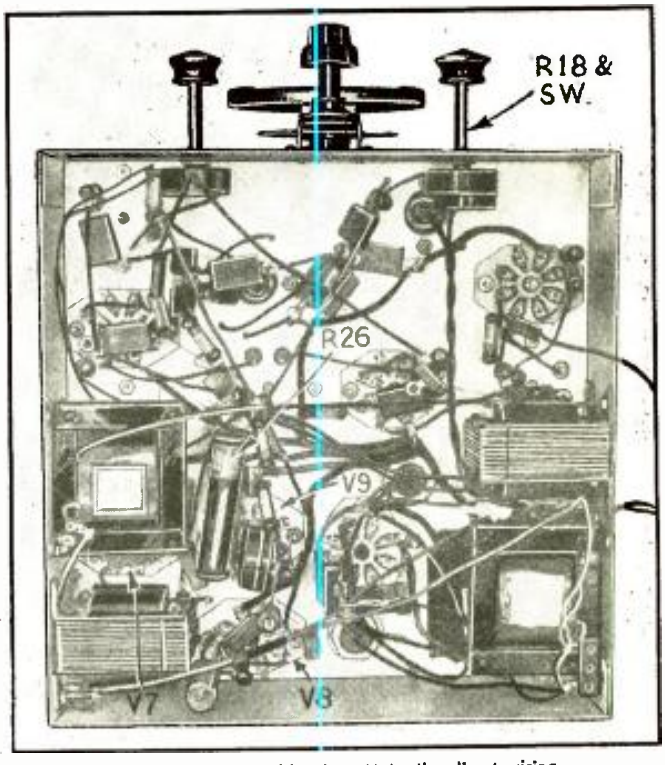
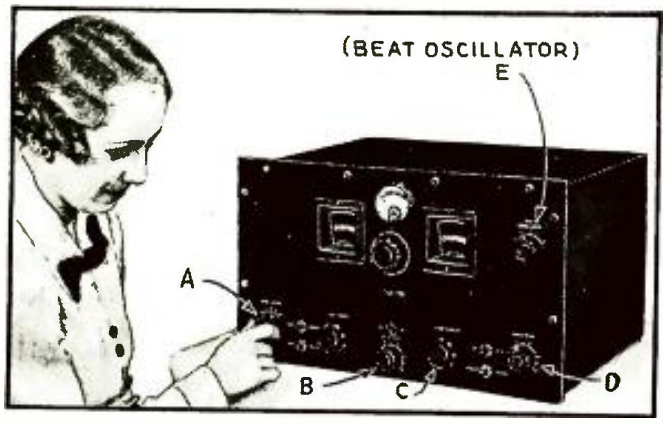


Fig. G. The under-side view. Note the direct wiring.



PRECISION CONTROLS IN THE 16-TUBE 1937 DX "SUPER PRO"

This communications-type receiver has controls not found in the ordinary "garden variety" of radio receiver—as described.

ELI MARTIN

AN IMPROVED model of the professional receiver, the "Super Pro" with many new unusual features, has just been developed. In this latest model, 8 metal tubes are used in conjunction with 8 glass tubes to achieve the combined high efficiency afforded by both types.

One of the outstanding features of this improved model is a *band-width scale*, Fig. 1A, engraved on the front panel. With the aid of this exclusive tuning device it is possible to accurately select the actual band-width required.

That is, if the operator wishes to tune to, let us say, a band-width of 10 kilocycles he can actually turn the tuning control to the calibration "10 kc." on the panel. In this manner, not only is the highest technical precision achieved, but also the most effective result; for now, for the first time, it is possible to select, at will, band-widths of definite values.

Another important feature is a new, *calibrated sensitivity control*, Fig. 1B. The calibrations also appear directly on the panel and enable the operator to select the proportionate sensitivity required for each signal. Thus, an actual table can be made, for the signals from that particular broadcasting station. A *calibrated audio gain control*, Fig. 1D, is also included on the panel. For the operator interested in code, an additional important new feature is a *calibrated beat-oscillator control*, Fig. 1E, also with a scale engraved on the panel. This

(Continued on page 487)

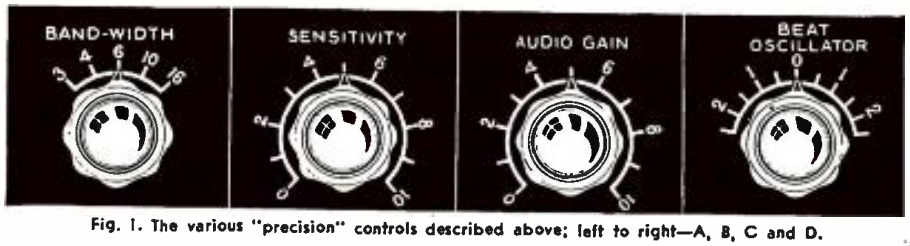


Fig. 1. The various "precision" controls described above; left to right—A, B, C and D.

Fig. A. Professional appearance is an added feature.

A TUBE TESTER THAT "TALKS"

This tube tester is designed to overcome the defects of the ordinary "emission" or conductance tester.

S. M. HARPER

MOST tube checkers fail to give the correct answer at least 95 per cent of the time; which is detrimental to the dealer or Service Man, and a source of annoyance and disappointment to the customer. Realizing that tube defects such as *cathode-heater leakage* and *intermittent contacts* will cause trouble in a radio set even though the tube tests "good" in a checker has led to the development of a new tube tester *that will give audible proof* of a tube's merit.

This tube tester is not *of the emission or dynamic mutual conductance type. Instead, it gives a reading affected simultaneously by the grid's ability to control plate current* and *by the ability of the cathode to furnish plate current.*

If the grid lacks effective control (a condition reflected in amplification) rejection takes place even with a tube which may show high total emission. If the cathode is worn out, or spotty or otherwise defective, rejection takes place even though mutual conductance might read high when measured with small currents.

MUTUAL EMISSION READINGS

The meter readings are proportional to something like an average of the dynamic mutual conductance and the filament or cathode emission. That is—a tube with high emission and low mutual will read higher than one with the same mutual combined with low emission; one with high mutual and low emission will read low and usually will be rejected. High mutual and high emission will read "very good" while both being low will cause a very poor reading. This is preferable to either straight dynamic mutual or straight emission alone, for the reasons mentioned above.

This "twin test," mutual emission system of measurement has been perfected without sacrificing operating simplicity. You simply set 3 pointers from a chart having readings much easier to remember than any telephone number. Then you move the single test switch through its respective positions for the complete answer regarding: shorts; leakage; noise, and output.

The great majority of tube testers on the market today are of the "emission" type. The highly positive control-grid in emission testing draws abnormally high cathode current. This abnormal current must be delivered by any tube which is to test Good. High-resistance tubes, which in actual service carry but very small currents, often test Bad because they cannot deliver the excessive test current, though perfectly good in normal service.

Emission testing checks all tubes as rectifiers, tying all elements together to

(Continued on page 489)

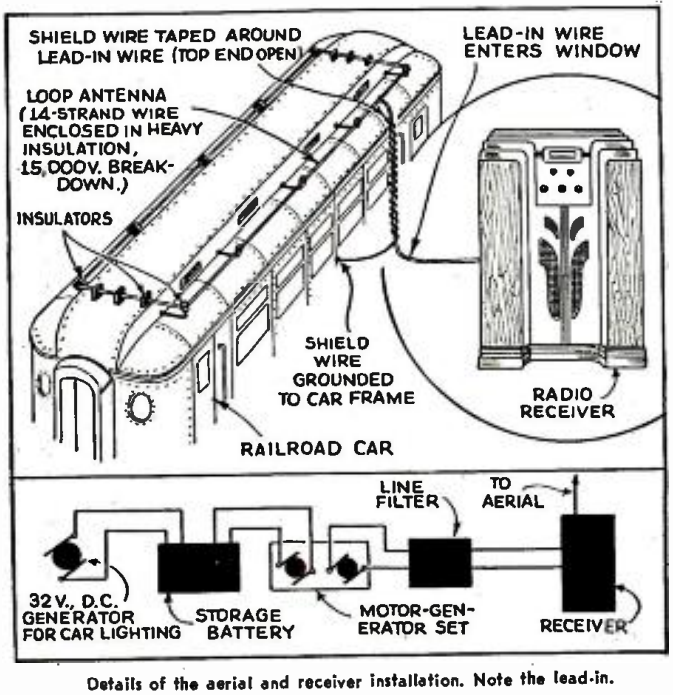
MODERN TRAINS ARE RADIO EQUIPPED

Passengers traveling in the new high-speed trains of the New York Central and other lines are not deprived of hearing special radio programs, en route, for radio receivers are installed on these trains whenever special programs are broadcast.

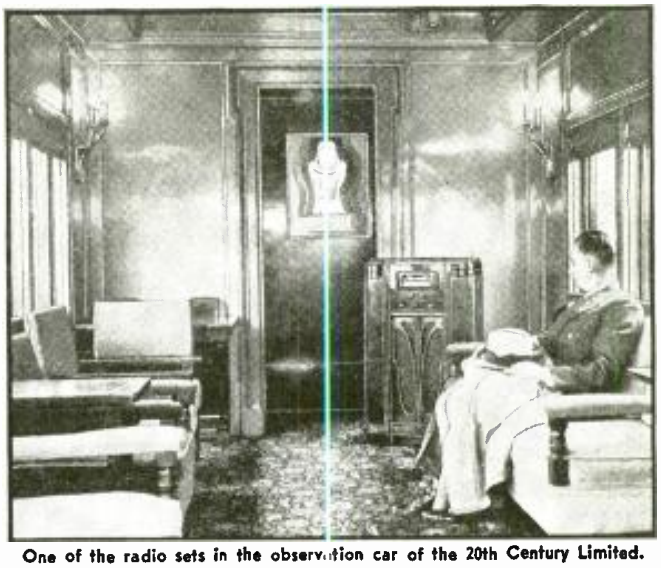
F. E. GOULD

THE FAMOUS Twentieth Century Limited, Southwestern Limited and other crack New York Central Trains are now giving passengers the opportunity of listening to all important radio broadcasts through the medium of the same type radio sets as are used in their homes. Using this type of set was a problem, at first, because railroad lighting systems operate on 32 V. D.C., whereas home radio receivers require 110 V. A.C. Another problem was the electrical disturbances caused by the air-conditioning systems, electric fans, generators, relays, etc. Motor-generator sets are used to increase the voltage and change it from D.C. to A.C., and a unique antenna system and filters solve the noise problem. The result is that passengers now listen to high-fidelity radio reproduction, all along the line, unimpaired by any serious interference. At the present time the radio receivers are not left on the trains permanently, but are placed there when important sporting or other events are being broadcast.

A unique installation system is used. A number of receivers with knockdown aerial equipment, filters, motor-generator sets, etc., are kept instantly available at a central point. An order is given to place a radio set on a certain train and within 1½ hours it is completely installed including the aerial on the roof of car! Later, it is removed to await the broadcasting of some other important event.



Details of the aerial and receiver installation. Note the lead-in.

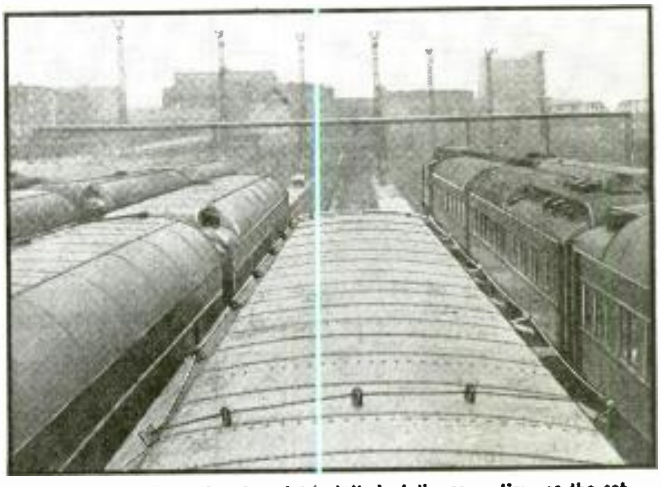


One of the radio sets in the observation car of the 20th Century Limited.

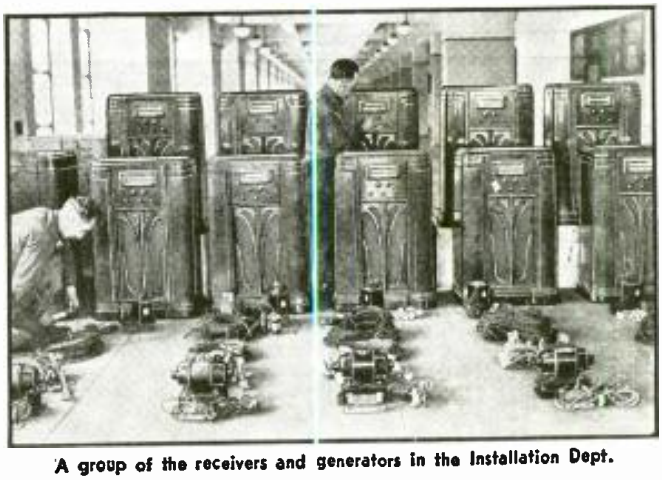
SOURCES OF TRAIN-RADIO INTERFERENCE

Radio sets have been installed for special events on certain through trains for the past 3 years. Trouble was experienced at first with some interference at high speeds, but most of this has been removed with condenser filters on all electrical apparatus, including regulator carbon piles, and an inductive-capacitative filter in the A.C. line at the radio set. A little noise is still experienced at high speed, which may be caused either by static from friction of air on car surfaces, or by the car wheels breaking minute signal circuits as they cross rail joints. Possibly a counterpoise mounted under,

(Continued on page 487)



The roof-top (closed loop) aerial installed at the same time as the set.



A group of the receivers and generators in the Installation Dept.

Fig. A. The oscilloscope in use during alignment of a set.

MAKE THIS MIDGET SERVICING OSCILLOSCOPE

The Service Man can build this useful midget cathode-ray oscilloscope for about $10.00. It weighs less than 3½ lbs. complete and thus is an ideal unit to take on the job.

J. B. CARTER

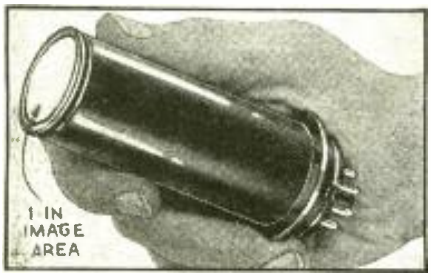


Fig. B. Note the small size of the tube.

USES OF THE MIDGET OSCILLOSCOPE

1. Voltage measurements A.C. or D.C.
2. Distortion in A.F. amplifiers.
3. Receiver output.
4. Frequency measurement (low frequencies).
5. Alignment of receivers.
6. Power factor and phase relations.
7. Visual alignment (with saw-tooth oscillator).
8. Wave-form analysis.
9. Percentage of modulation (transmitters).

THE INTRODUCTION of the type 913 metal oscilloscope tube which was announced to the public last month in *Radio-Craft* has opened up an entirely new field for Service Men and technicians in the visual repair and alignment of radio sets.

The new tube, being small in size and requiring only 300 to 500 volts on the anodes can be incorporated in portable servicing equipment, thus permitting the technician to do a "service bench" job in the customer's home. This is especially useful for the modern all-wave and high-fidelity receivers which require very careful alignment in order to perform correctly.

In spite of its small size (being the same size as the 6L6 beam power tube) the 913 tube provides an image sufficiently large for all service work. The screen is 1 in. in diameter, but larger images can be obtained by the use of a lens. (Incidentally, it was found that a large reading glass would supply a very clear image when placed at the correct focal point, and an increase to twice the size or 2 ins. was obtained.) This lens can be mounted permanently at the correct point.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ANY RADIO PUBLICATION

CONSTRUCTION

The unit described here was built up for the laboratory bench, and is thus not sized correctly to fit into a portable carrying case. However, by rearranging the chassis layout slightly, it can be easily enclosed in such a case. In making the layout, the important points are to keep the power transformer as far as possible from the tube, to prevent pick-up of 60-cycle ripple and to keep the deflector plate leads clear of all other wires, for the same reason.

This unit was not designed with a saw-tooth sweep oscillator as an integral part, though such a unit as well as vertical and horizontal amplifiers can be made if desired. Previous articles in *Radio-Craft*, notably the series on building a cathode-ray oscilloscope by C. Sicuranza in the July, Aug. and Sept. 1936 issues; and the articles by A. A. Ghirardi on the subject of cathode-rays will be of assistance to the Service Man who wishes to expand this little unit.

Even without sweep amplifiers and saw-tooth oscillator, there are many uses to which an oscilloscope can be put. A few of these will be mentioned later. The tabulation at the left includes these uses.

The photos, Figs. A and C show the positions of the parts in the unit. The chassis layout, Fig. 2, gives all details for making the chassis. Two cutouts are made in this layout. One of these is for the power transformer and the other for the output leads. These are 6 in

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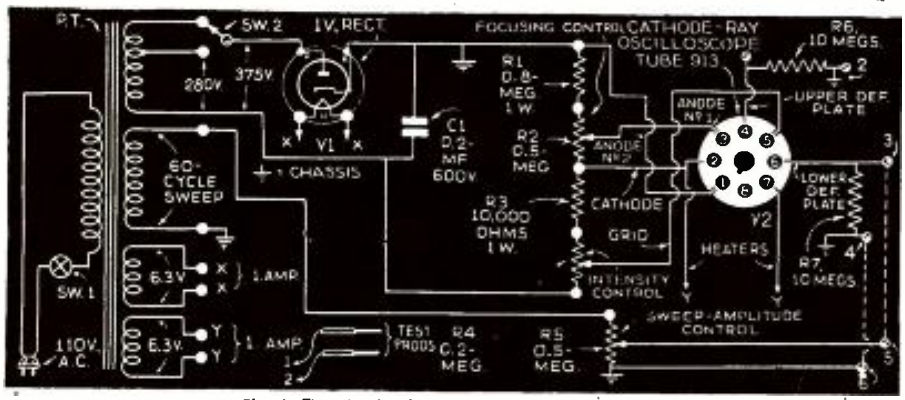

Fig. 1. The circuit of the unit with values of parts.

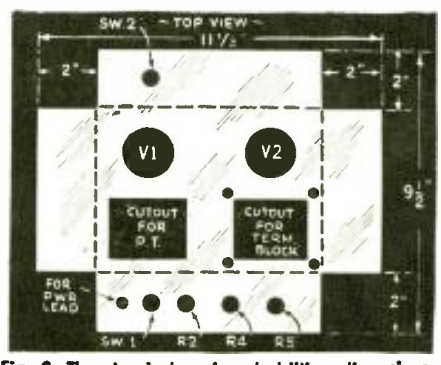

Fig. 2. The chassis layout and drilling dimensions. The small size of the unit can be seen from this drawing.

HOW TO ADD "VARIABLE-SELECTIVITY" TO SUPERHETS.

An "electrical" system for broadening the band-width of the I.F. circuits in existing superhet. receivers.

W. J. VETTE

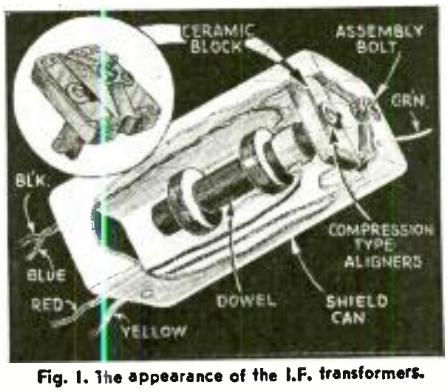

Fig. 1. The appearance of the I.F. transformers.

WITH THE present trend toward improved audio systems, and with the installation of superior studio equipment in the major broadcast stations, many set builders and Service Men are turning their attention toward receivers allowing higher fidelity of reproduction of the received signals.

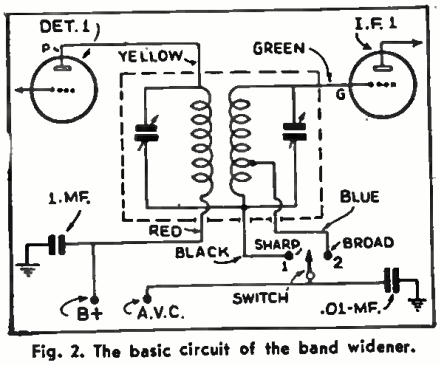

Fig. 2. The basic circuit of the band widener.

Usually, such a receiver evolves from an old T.R.F. set, revamped for modern tubes, and to allow the use of a diode detector. For purely local reception, such a receiver, properly revamped, will usually provide excellent reception of quite satisfactory tonal quality, *assuming that the audio system is capable of the higher quality of reproduction.* However, the average listener does, at times, wish to "fish" for more distant stations, and with the revamped T.R.F. set, this is usually hard to do, because of the lack of sensitivity usually encountered in this type of receiver, and, because of the intentional destruction of selectivity to permit the reception of a broader frequency band. And even if the set has sufficient sensitivity, if the station desired is at all near in frequency to a local station, the reception of the distant station is an impossibility.

In such alterations and revamping operations, the Service Man or builder invariably steers clear of superheterodynes, since, with the average super., the selectivity as a rule cannot be sufficiently reduced without introducing repeat tuning points, images and the like. So the T.R.F. job is brought in, and altered. In some cases this is all right, as some listeners have another good set which will allow them to go ahead and fish for DX, keeping the R.F. receiver for local, high-fidelity reception. However, the ideal setup would seem to be a receiver which would tune broad enough for "high-fidelity" reception; and at the same time sufficiently selective and sensitive for normal reception from distant stations. Such a receiver, in simple form, doesn't seem possible when

(Continued on page 495)

MIXER CIRCUITS YOU SHOULD KNOW

The very basis of superhet. reception is the mixing of signals with local oscillations—learn about mixers.

ALFRED A. GHIRARDI

IN THE January issue of *Radio-Craft*, on page 410, we discussed various methods of producing circuit oscillation by means of vacuum tubes—as used by Service Men in testing receivers and in the local-oscillator of superheterodyne receivers.

Now, for testing, we desire not only to have a source of R.F. oscillations, or "waves," but to *modulate* it, as a transmitting station's carrier wave is modulated. This enables us to test the R.F. amplification better, and also the audio stages and the reproducer of our set.

A.F. MODULATION

We may, for instance, take a regenerative set and introduce into the control-grid circuit an A.F. transformer (Fig. 1D) through the secondary of which we increase and decrease the voltage existing between control-grid and plate; superimposing thus A.F. variations on the R.F. oscillations already set up. This is done when we cut a microphone or a phonograph pickup into a control-grid circuit; except that, normally, we do not permit the tube circuit to oscillate when

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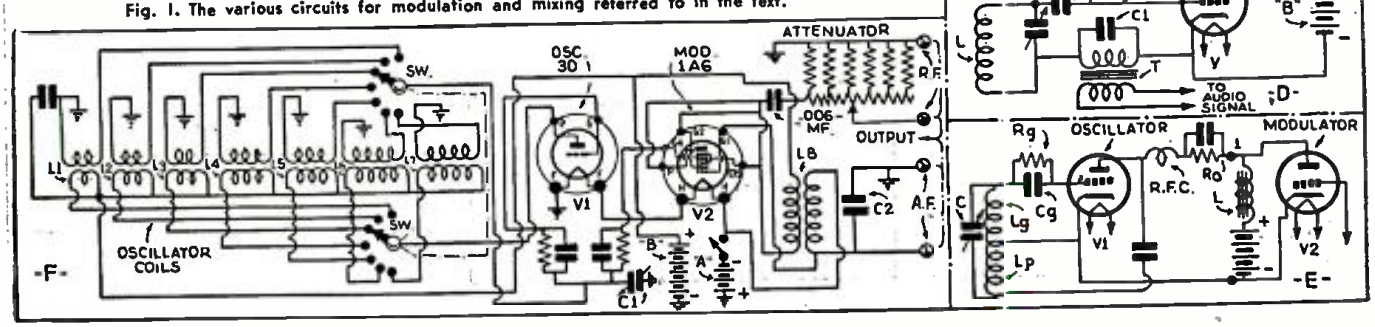
Fig. 1. The various circuits for modulation and mixing referred to in the text.



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.

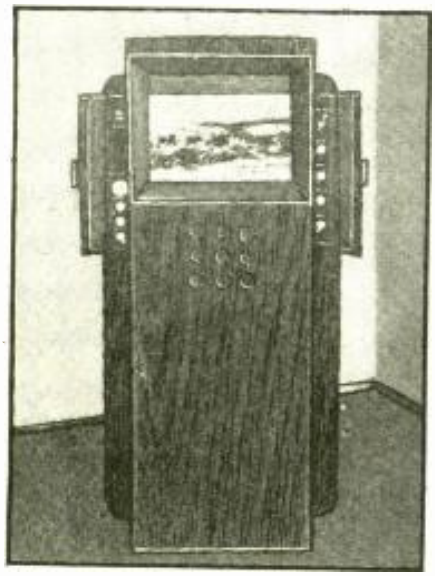


Fig. A. The English Ekco-Scophony vision set.

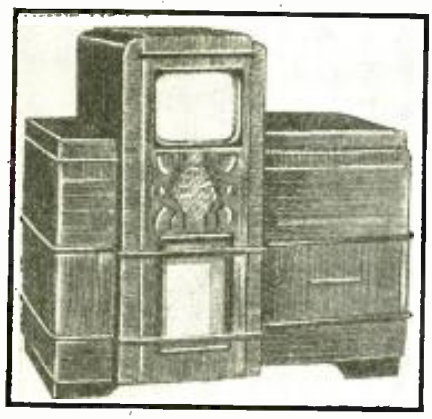


Fig. B. The English Pye television receiver.

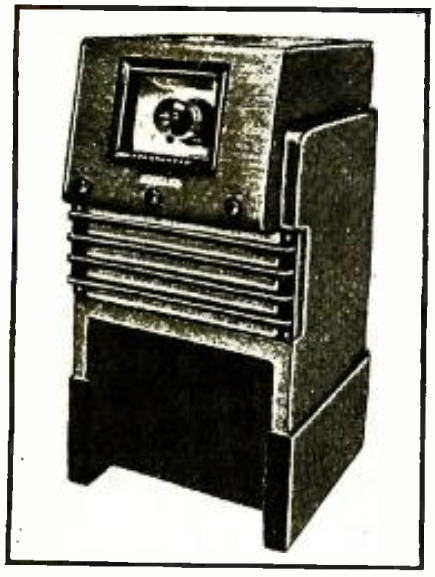


Fig. D. The Telefunken "projector" set.

TELEVISION ABROAD

WHILE television broadcasting has now reached the point of "field tests" and experimental reception in the U.S., high-definition and semi-high definition television in England and Germany has reached the point where commercial receivers are being offered for sale.

The recent radio exhibit at Radiolympia reveals the fact that practically every large manufacturer of radio receivers in England has made a set capable of receiving the views being sent out by the B.B.C. and the Baird Co.

An outstanding point of interest in these sets is the lack of standardization or similarity between sets of different makers. Each manufacturer has evidently decided what is right in his own eyes and gone ahead without fear of criticism.

For example, there is the large Ekco-Scophony set—the largest shown at the exhibit. This set is not a cathode-ray receiver, mechanical methods being used for scanning (small mirror drums driven by motors controlled by synchronizing vacuum tubes). The images are 12 x 16 ins. See Fig. A.

Then, there is the Pye set which gives images 8 x 10 ins. on a horizontal cathode-ray tube. Separate receivers are used for vision and sound—the two sets are semi-fixed tuned thus reducing the number of controls to a minimum. The odd appearance of the cabinet housing this set is seen in Fig. B. The chassis is shown in Fig. C.

Besides these two, views of which are reprinted from *World-Radio* (London) and *Wireless World* (London) respectively, receivers were demonstrated and displayed by the following companies in the Radiolympia exhibit: Baird; Cossor; Ferranti; G.E.C.; Halcyon; H.M.V.; Marconiphone; Phillips, and several others.

Fig. E, above; Fig. C, right.

Of the German sets recently placed on the market, the outstanding one is perhaps the Telefunken "projector-type television receiver" which uses a tube sufficiently brilliant to project a 3 ft. square image on a screen. This set, which is described in greater detail elsewhere in this issue, was shown in a recent issue of *RAFA* (Stuttgart). See Fig. D.

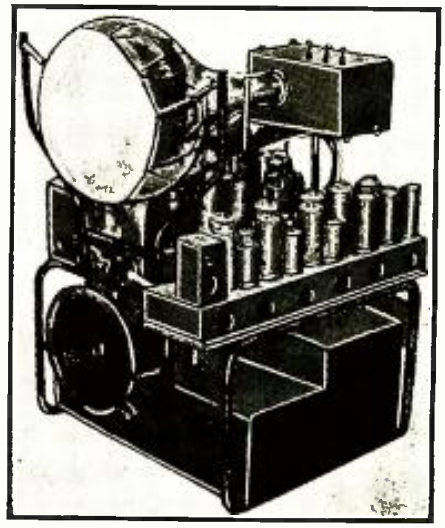
The appearance of another German image and sound receiver made by the firm of Fernseh A.G. is seen in Fig. E. This set uses a large cathode-ray tube mounted in a horizontal position. The images are viewed directly on the fluorescent end of the tube.

A FRENCH "SUPER" REFLEX WITH F.C.T. DETECTION

SEVERAL articles, both practical and theoretical, concerning the F.C.T. detection scheme have appeared in recent issues of *Radio-Craft*. In the latest issue of *Toute La Radio* (Paris) a superhet. type receiver built around the F.C.T. principle was described by the author (Jean Dieuzy) of the original article which appeared in *Radio-Craft*.

The circuit (see Fig. 1) uses a European tube comprising a pentode and triode (somewhat similar to the pentagrid converter tubes—6A7, 6A8, etc. available in the U.S.) for the 1st-detector and oscillator. The coils used to tune this converter actually comprise an all-wave tuner and band switch, but for simplicity's sake only one set of coils is shown.

The converter tube feeds into the F.C.T. "pentode" tube through an iron-core 456 kc. I.F. transformer. The output (taken from the screen-grid and suppressor-grid—tied together) feeds into the primary of the second I.F. transformer. The secondary feeds the



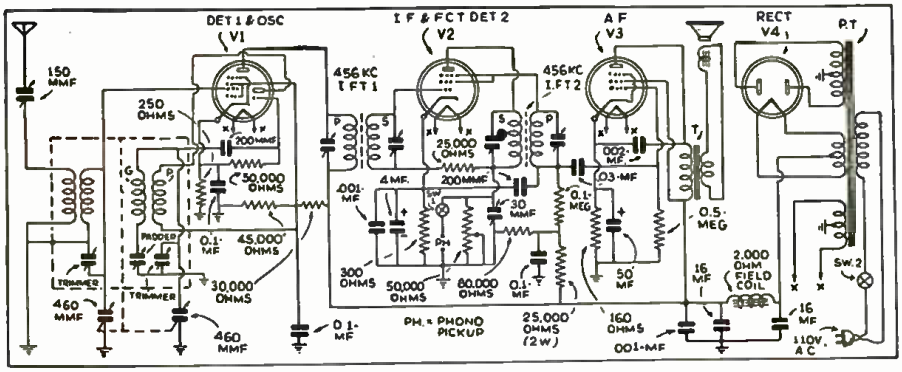


Fig. 1. The French reflex-superhet. with F.C.T. detection.

I.F. signal back into the control-grid and plate circuit (which is the input circuit of the F.C.T. detector—it will be remembered). The detected signal is then fed from the anode of the tube (actually the screen-grid and suppressor-grid tied together) and then through the 0.03-mf. condenser to the control-grid of the pentode A.F. amplifier.

The values of the parts are indicated on the circuit and should present no difficulty for the advanced experimenter.

A GERMAN "TEA-WAGON" RADIO SET

AN interesting radio set designed for clubs, hotels, etc., was recently placed on the market in Germany, according to our Berlin Correspondent.

The set is equipped with small rubber wheels so that it can be moved conveniently from place to place. Also, the loudspeaker is not an integral part of the set but is mounted in a separate cabinet, as shown in Fig. F, so that it can be used either with the receiver or in another part of the room, as desired.

A NOVEL OSCILLOSCOPE

THE South American magazine *Ciencia Popular* (Buenos Aires) recently ran a photo of a novel shape of oscilloscope which may be of interest to Service Men and technicians in the U.S.

Instead of mounting the C.R. tube in the usual horizontal position which dictates that the case of the oscilloscope shall be rather large in length and width, the tube is mounted vertically. This is shown in Fig. G. and it will be noticed that the images may be seen either directly on the top of the tube's fluorescent screen or in a mirror mounted on the inside of the cover.

The usual controls are mounted on a panel on the front of the instrument. It will be noticed that the space required on the lab. table or bench is much smaller than for the ordinary instrument.

AN ENGLISH "HIGH-FIDELITY" SET

THE receiver shown in Fig. H is an example of the latest set trend in England. The set is a superhet. having an I.F. band-width control, an unusually fine speaker unit and triode A.F. amplifier.

The combination of these characteristics produces a fidelity which is well above the general run of sets available in that country, according to the report which was printed in *Wireless Retailer and Broadcaster* (London).

The set covers the usual broadcast band of 195 to 575 meters and in addition has a band from 750 to 2,000 meters. The tuning dial is in the form of a vertical scale with 2 pointers moving up the 2 calibrated strips. At the top of the dial is a tuning "eye" of the European type having 4 shadow bands in place of the single one found in the American 6E5 and 6G5 tubes.

The cabinet of the set is moulded bakelite with a walnut grain which presents a very pleasing appearance.

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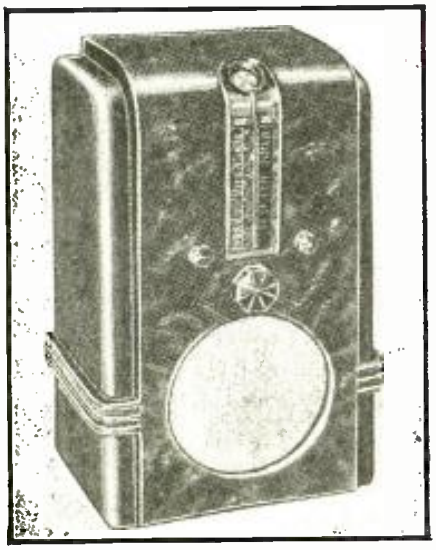


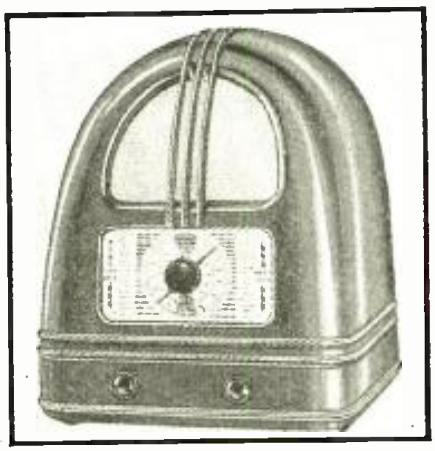


Fig. H, left. An English high-fidelity set with a tuning eye indicator and "moulded" case.
Fig. I, above. The English "peoples" radio receiver.

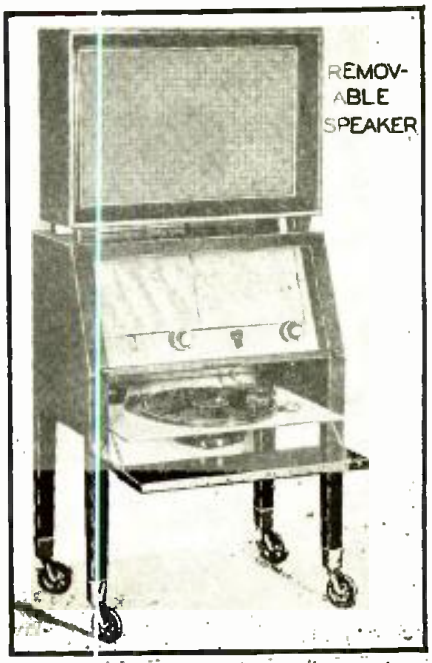


Fig. F. A set on wheels with separate speaker.

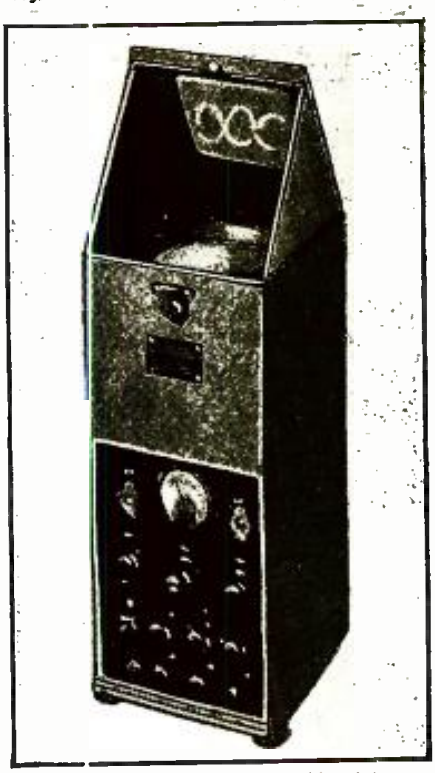


Fig. G. This oscilloscope tube is upright.

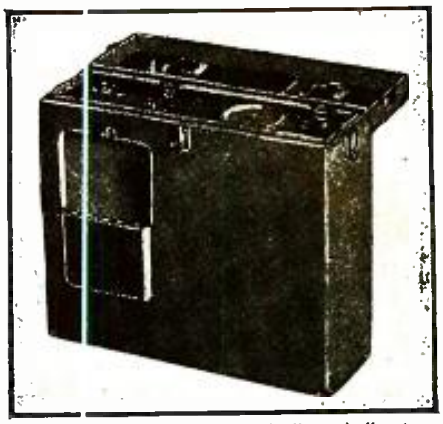
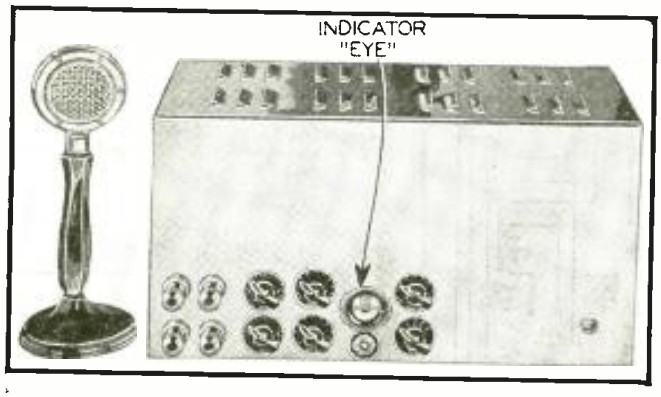


Fig. J. The German portable "peoples" set.



A NEW 60-W. BEAM AMPLIFIER

This amplifier is easily adjusted to meet any P.A. need, from Soldiers' Field (Chicago) to home use! The diagram of the amplifier, with an explanation of its action, is given.

McMURDO SILVER

REPEATED inquiries for P.A. amplifiers in the past 4 years have elicited the response from the writer that there were hundreds of good ones available, so why bother him. A couple of not-easily-downed inquiries finally forced him to a critical survey of the amplifier market of today, to find that *amplifier design is about where it was 4 years ago;* that *it has not even kept up with radio receiver A.F. design advances!* All of which, briefly, explains the reasons for the amplifier here described.

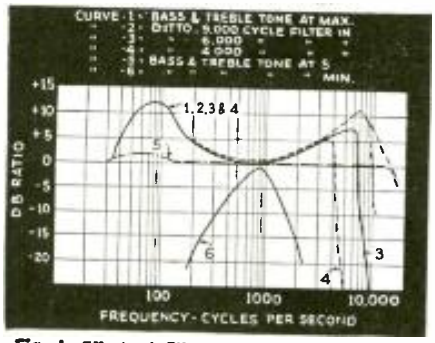


Fig. 1. Effect of filters on frequency response.

Suffice it to say that it was designed to provide in a single unit all the modern features, of recognized importance, in the amplifier installation field.

FLEXIBILITY

This amplifier is not only "universal" *electrically* but also *mechanically.* A pair of chrome handles makes its 16¾ x 8½ x 8¾ in. size easily portable; a pair of rack adapter angles fit it to a standard relay rack in a jiffy with only a screwdriver; or, turn the one-piece panel and ends front to back, bolt on the two rack angles, and it mounts on a projection-room wall. Its solid construction of 3/32-in. steel with all corners arc-welded, the whole finished in pol-

(Continued on page 499)

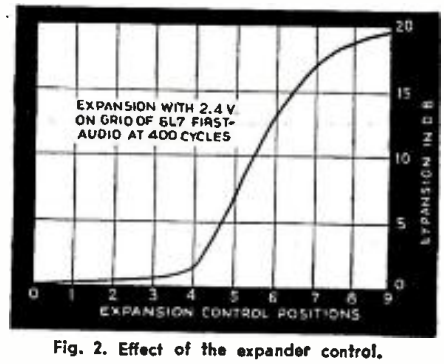


Fig. 2. Effect of the expander control.

RADIO SETS FOR EXPORT AND MARINE USE

Radio sets to be used in any part of the world must be engineered to withstand extremes of climate.

MILTON B. SLEEPER

WAIT a minute! Before you unpack that brand new radio set of yours, set it down at the top of a long flight of stairs, and give it a kick swift enough to send it bouncing down, end over end, at a good clip!

What? You don't want to do it? You think it might be damaged? Well, if it's a radio receiver that has been properly designed for export you needn't worry. In fact, one well-known manufacturer of sets of this type builds them to withstand more abuse than that; they are, in fact, thrown down concrete stairs simply to test the strength of the packing carton! "Is such an extreme test *necessary?*", you may ask. Indeed, it is.

SHIPMENT

You see, when sets are traveling all over the world, they encounter pretty rough treatment while they are on the docks, and being loaded and unloaded from the freighters. In many ports, the ships do not tie up at docks, but unload in the harbor onto lighters; then, in rough weather, the cargo is handled very roughly indeed.

However, it may surprise you to know, as it amazed one manufacturer to learn when, many years ago, he began to ship radio sets to far-distant lands, that the slight vibration, day after day, set up by the throbbing of the ship's engines can do more harm than

(Continued on page 491)

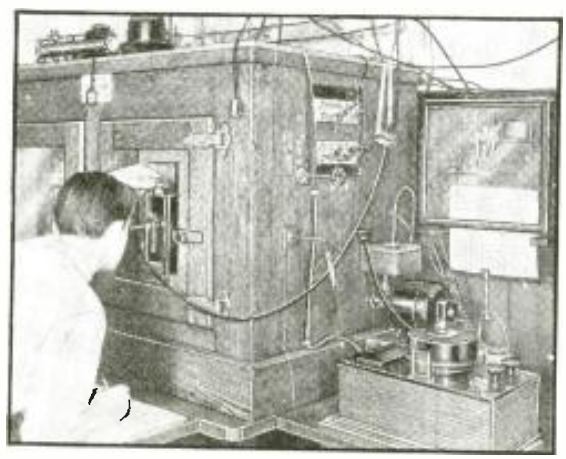


Fig. A. A "torture" chamber used by Bell Tel. Labs. for testing equipment under wide climatic changes. Temperature and humidity may be varied to simulate conditions in Alaska, Florida, Africa, or any other point on the globe you may care to name. Telescopes, microscopes, scales and recording devices are used to check performance under all extremes.

Fig. B. An "export" and "marine" set such as described by the author. This set is designed to withstand unusual climatic and temperature changes as well as shipment in "freighters."

MODERN SHORT-WAVE DIATHERMY

In this Part, a discussion of the different types of diathermy machines is included. The methods of mounting the electrodes are also outlined and a short description of the applications of S.-W. diathermy is given. Part III will contain construction details for building a short-wave diathermy machine.

LEON C. BUNKIN PART II

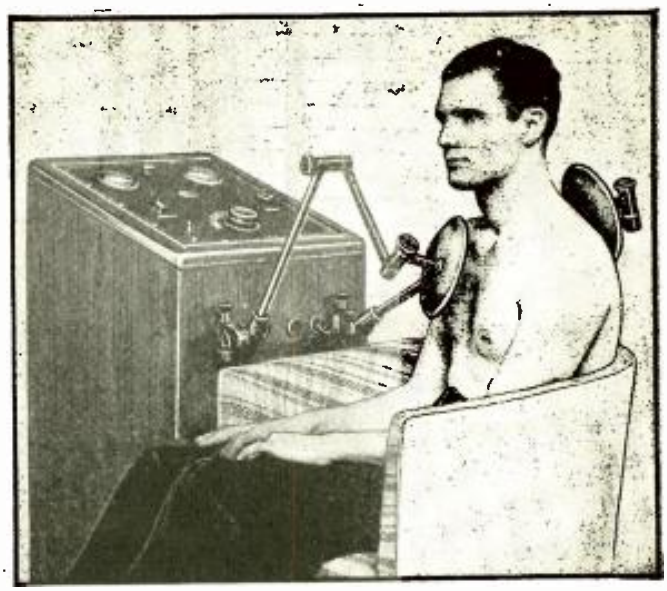


Fig. C. The mechanical support of the electrodes is shown. (No. 1276)

IN THE production of the necessary deep heat for therapeutic purposes, two types of machines are now being used. One is the *vacuum-tube* type, and the other is the *spark-gap* type. In either machine, insulated metal electrodes or insulated flexible cables are used to apply the generated energy to the patient.

"CONDENSER-ELECTRODE" METHOD

The metal-plate electrode application is known as the "condenser-electrode" method, since the portion of the body to be treated is placed between the two insulated metal plates which form one section of a condenser, and the body tissues which act as the dielectric, form the other section.

The electrodes are not placed in direct contact with the body; instead, they are separated from the skin surface by a certain amount of absorbent material (cotton, toweling, etc.), so that any accumulation of moisture may be absorbed. This precaution is taken since the presence of any moisture on the skin due to perspiration may cause serious burns when the energy is applied. A recent method is to hold the electrodes in position by mechanical means as illustrated in Fig. C.

The condenser-type electrode may take various forms in order to effect certain results. The plates may be of equal size for even heating; or one plate may be larger than the other so that the current will be concentrated to the area beneath the smaller plate. They may also be in the form of cuffs which encircle an arm or leg, the area to be treated lying between the two cuff electrodes. The length of the leads to the electrodes is predetermined for a given type (wavelength) of machine; slight changes in the electrode-circuit constants are corrected by adjustment of this (load) circuit's tuning condenser (C4, in Fig. 1, Part I).

"INSULATED-CABLE" SYSTEM

The insulated-cable method is generally referred-to as the "electromagnetic induction" system. Here the application of energy is by means of the flexible cable which is coiled about the part to be treated, or the cable can be coiled and placed upon the area requiring treatment. (This coil thus becomes an "electrode".) (See Fig. E.) Absorbent material is also used here to separate the coils from the body.

Within certain limits, it is good practice to separate the electrodes from the skin some certain amount, as this will result in improved heat-depth effect. In this system, too, slight changes in output, due to variations in the coil-type "electrode," are corrected by re-tuning (C4).

Of the two usual methods of application employed, the consensus of opinion is definitely in favor of the coil-electrode or electromagnetic induction type, because the "penetration" is greater; that is, the amount of heat induced in the body before the patient's skin tolerance is reached is higher than in the condenser-electrode method.

Figure 2 A and B illustrates the flow of energy in the two methods.

There is another scope of usefulness with S.-W. radio-therapy apparatus. That is, their use in *electro-surgery, cautery, desiccation,* and *coagulation.* The accessories for performing these different functions are, in most machines, plugged into the same receptacles provided for the diathermy electrodes.

CIRCUIT CONSIDERATIONS

Let us consider first the *vacuum-tube S.-W. diathermy machine.* This consists simply of one or more tubes in an oscillatory circuit. In order to cheapen manufacture, some designers of S.-W. therapy machines use half-wave, self-rectified oscillator circuits. As a result, the plates of the tubes are supplied with raw A.C. and cause the power output of the oscillator to be modulated by the A.C. line frequency. For greatest efficiency it is necessary to keep the peak

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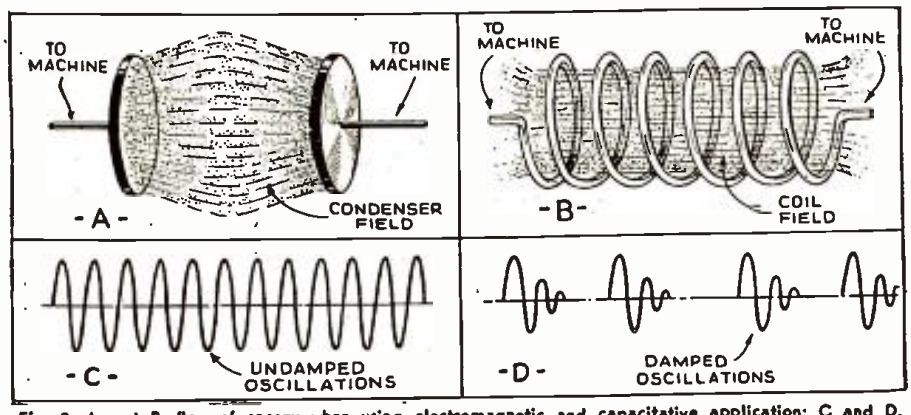

Fig. 2. A and B, flow of energy when using electromagnetic and capacitative application; C and D, comparison of the waveform produced by undamped (C.W.) and damped (spark-gap) oscillators.

Photo—Diathermy Co. of America

Fig. D. A "spark"-type diathermy machine. The wavelength is 18 to 20 meters—diathermic capacity is 1,500 milliamperes. Uses a multi-section gap.

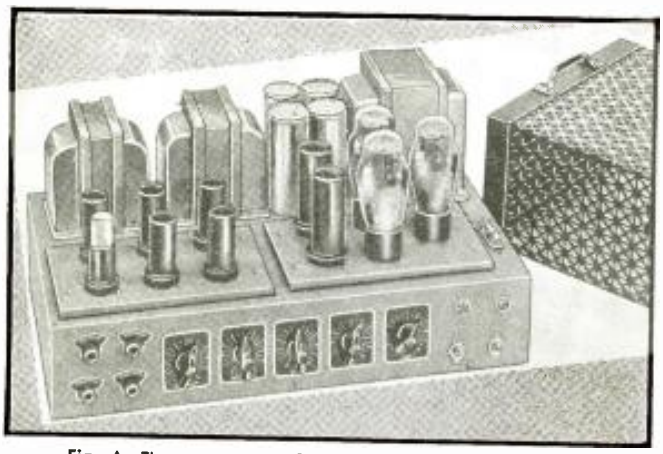

Fig. A. The appearance of the "F.V. F.B." 60-W. amplifier.

THE NEW 60-WATT "F.V.F.B." BEAM POWER AMPLIFIER

This exclusive article deals with a new type Fixed-Voltage, Fixed-Bias Beam-Tube Unit.

A. C. SHANEY

WIDE-SPREAD use of the 6L6 beam power tubes by amateur experimenters may have tended to dampen their ardor displayed when first reading about the "60-watt power output of two 6L6 tubes" —in accordance with data supplied by tube manufacturers. Unfortunately, or possibly fortunately, few experimenters attained the rated output without running into a considerable amount of difficulty. Many so-called designers have attempted to use spare output transformers, input transformers, power transformers, which they happened to have on hand. So much popular tribute has been paid to junk-box radio sets and amplifiers, that many experimenters have been led to believe that ideal beam power conditions can easily be obtained from miscellaneous equipment.

A careful study of the recommended operating conditions for the 6L6 tubes using fixed bias for the production of 60 W. discloses the following interesting facts:

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ANY RADIO PUBLICATION

"BEAM" RATING

The plate current of both tubes increases from 120 ma. (at no-signal) to 230 ma. at full-signal This condition represents an increased plate current drain of 128 ma. Likewise, the zero signal screen-grid current increases from 6 ma. to 20 ma. at full-signal. Besides these astounding changes, it should be borne in mind that tube manufacturers usually supply tube ratings as based upon "ideal" conditions. This means that the plate and screen-grid supplies as well as the control-grid supply must have perfect regulation or practically no equivalent series resistance. *Few experimenters know that batteries are used to supply the required voltages while making tests. Naturally, this 'ideal" condition is rarely duplicated by the experimenter or practical manufacturer of high-power amplifiers, because, A.C. power supplies are nearly always used.*

In view of the fact that a great number of other factors enter into the attainment of 60 W. from a pair of 6L6s, it becomes necessary to review the effect of variable regulation in the plate, screen-grid, and control-grid current supply. First, however, let us discuss the problem of regulation.

REGULATION

Although it is desirable to have a practically constant output of a fixed voltage from all power supplies, regardless of the amount of current drawn, it is essential that certain limits of voltage drop (under full-load conditions) be maintained in both the plate and screen-grid power supply so that large increases of current will not cause undue drop in voltage. As the 6L6 tubes will draw considerable current over short periods of time, an inadequate power supply of 400 V. may drop to 250 V. during the period of increased consumption. A proportionate drop will take place with the screen-grid voltage. This undue lowering of voltage introduces two undesirable effects: (1) decreased power output; and, (2) increased plate-circuit distortion.

These conditions are particularly noticeable when triodes are used. Naturally, these effects are still more predominant when screen-grid tubes are used, such as the 6L6 or the 6F6 (pentode operation).

The problem of voltage regulation is a complex one and will not be discussed in this limited space. Suffice it to say, however, that the resistance of the high-voltage winding of the power transformer, design of the swinging choke, design of the output transformer, all have definite effects upon the voltage regulation. In addition to this, the design of the driver transformer is dependent upon the voltage regulation of the power supply system. This design is also affected by the biasing arrangement of the driver tubes.

As the optimum plate load of the output tubes is correlated to the regulation of the bias supply, this factor again influences the design of the output transformer. In addition to this, the design of the output transformer is also affected by the biasing arrangement of the driver tubes. It can therefore be readily seen how the design of a high-fidelity beam-

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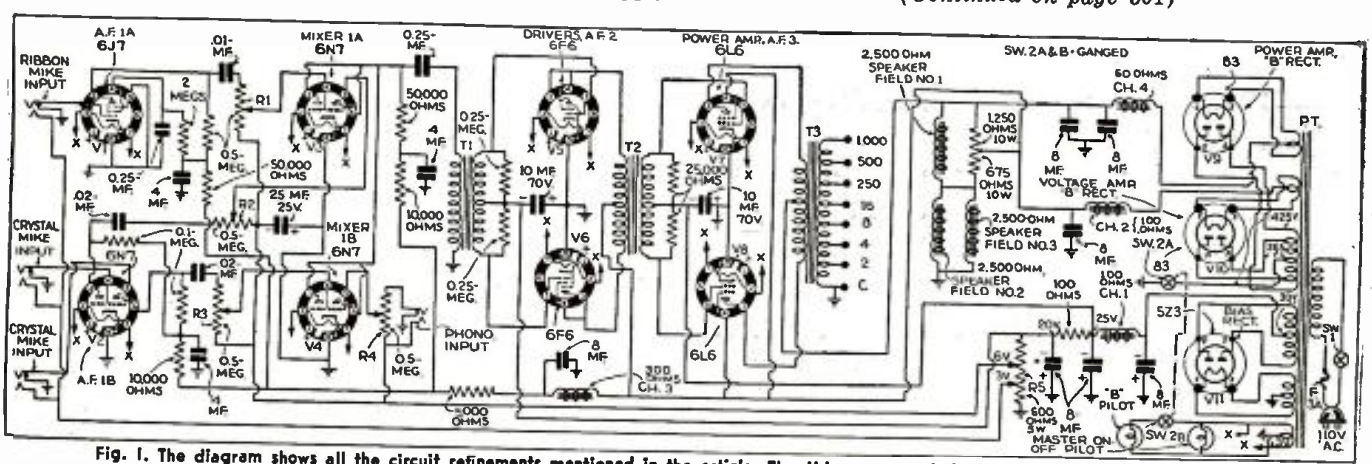

Fig. 1. The diagram shows all the circuit refinements mentioned in the article. The 6L6s are operated under practically ideal conditions.

A SIMPLIFIED CONVERTER
FOR SHORT-WAVE BEGINNERS

Part I contained constructional and aligning details for making this advanced yet simply constructed short-wave converter. Part II contains details for making the coils.

RAYMOND P. ADAMS

PART II

MAKING a modern short-wave converter, containing metal tubes, and built-in power supply; and with a range of 19 to 200 meters, was made easy, last month, in Part I of this article, which contained all the basis data. However, more complete data concerning the coils required, are desired by those who wish to make their own inductance units; and, consequently, we "go on with the story":

Before building the high-frequency coils, the constructor should first decide just which bands he wishes to cover; then estimate the desired coverage for each set of coils, and the required number. The fewer the coils, of course, the more simplified the business becomes.

If the converter is to cover a band, say, from 19 to around 50 meters, there is no advantage in using more than one set of coils. One oscillator and one detector coil, wired permanently into the circuit, will do the job; and the switch may be dispensed with. One more "coil set" should run the coverage well up into the 100-meter band, with the band switch required. Another will hit the high-frequency end of the broadcast band, and another will tune from 7 meters (if it can be made to work at the really high frequencies) up to 20 or 25. The single set, or the dual—perhaps the triple—is suggested as practical. The 4- or 5-band assembly is advised only where the builder has an experimenter's complex and confidence in his ambitious efforts.

DESIGN

The first move is to estimate, on paper, the diameter of the forms, number of turns, width of windings, and sizes of wire. This seems like going at the business backwards, but, it's the only way we *can* go at it.

Suppose we are to build a single set of coils for greatest coverage. We want to hit the 19-meter B.C. band and go as high as possible.

An imaginary coil is wound, 1 in. wide, with 12 turns of wire, in ½-in. of form length. Our job is to now calculate the inductance of this coil.

$$\text{Inductance in microhenries} = \frac{0.2A^2N^2}{3A+9B}$$

Where

A equals coil diameter, in inches;
B equals length of winding, in inches;
N equals the number of turns.

Substituting our imaginary values we get an inductance figure of 3.8 + microhenries.

Looking up our copper wire tables, we find 12 turns of No. 20 wire will take up ½-in. length.

We should now refer to some suitable chart giving straightedge relations between inductance in microhenries, capacity in micromicrofarads, and frequency.

To the minimum capacity figure for the condenser (12 mmf.) is added an estimated trimmer capacity and an estimated circuit wiring capacity. Figure the total of these added capacities at 18 mmf. (This seems high, but is actually a low estimate, based on short leads and the lowest practical value of trimmer capacity). Thus, 18 plus 12 gives actual capacity minimum of 30; 18 plus the 360 mmf. maximum gives us an actual or overall maximum of 378 mmf.

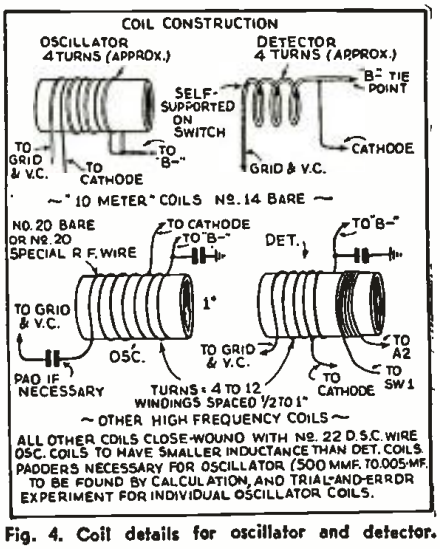

Fig. 4. Coil details for oscillator and detector.

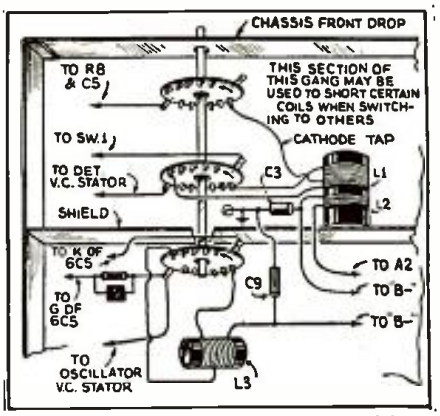

Fig. 5. Circuit detail for coils L1, L2 and L3.

The straightedge is now lined up between mmf. on the "capacity" vertical and 3.8 microhenry on the "inductance" vertical. The line crosses the kc. scale at approximately 15 megacycles or 20 meters.

We know our theoretical coil will not hit 19 meters; so we must do one of two things to cut down its *effective* inductance: trim it down physically, or reduce self-capacity by spacing turns. Whatever we do, however, we know fairly well (at least from calculation) that a coil built to these specifications, with perhaps half a turn less, and winding stretched out to cover about an inch of form space, will meet minimum range requirements.

The straightedge applied similarly for maximum capacity of 378 gives the upper frequency limit, well up toward 4,000 kc.

Actually, such a coil in a four-band system would be used to cover the 9,000 to 4,000 kc. range. The many leads add to the minimum capacity to make tuning above 9,000 kc. impossible; what is more, the minimum is deliberately trimmed high, for maximum stability and minimum interaction between coils, especially in oscillator circuits. In a single-band, wide-range converter, however, such a coil, provided with a close-wound 5- or 6-turn primary of No. 24 wire, spaced about ⅛-in. from the

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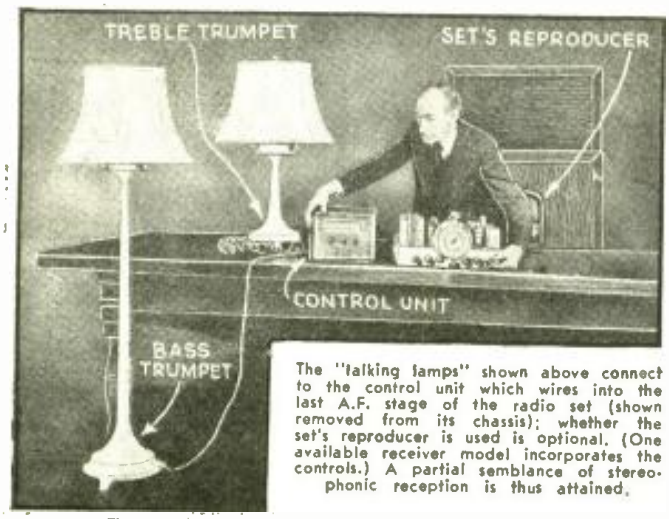
THE LATEST RADIO EQUIPMENT



The "talking lamps" shown above connect to the control unit which wires into the last A.F. stage of the radio set (shown removed from its chassis); whether the set's reproducer is used is optional. (One available receiver model incorporates the controls.) A partial semblance of stereophonic reception is thus attained.

The lamp pedestals are semi-exponential horns. (1255)

"TALKING LAMPS" (1255)

THE use of vertical loudspeaker horn units is not new but one manufacturer has carried the idea several degrees further, topping the horn with a lamp and arranging an ingenious control for one or more of these horn lamp units. By using horns of different lengths several audio ranges may be accentuated, apart from the reproduction of the set's regular loudspeaker, to any desired degree by means of individual reproducer volume controls contained in a control box. One variation of this idea includes a radio set (not illustrated) with these remote reproducer controls built-in.

ULTRA-MODERN 5-TUBE "1937" TABLE SET (1256)

HERE is a receiver that combines colorful crystal glass, chrome finish and fine woods in an attractive ensemble. Frequency range: 5.9 to 17.5 mc. and 540 to 1,720 mc. Note the end-mounted reproducer. (The 5-tube circuit of this receiver appears elsewhere in this issue in a *Radio-Craft* Data Sheet.) The receiver measures 8¾ x 18 x 8 ins. deep.

"UMBRELLA" LOUDSPEAKER (1257)

WHERE uniform sound distribution is desired from numerous low-level reproducer units the "umbrella" type of reproducer is recommended. It eliminates costly speaker clusters with their beam effects that cause microphone feedback. The heavy cast aluminum unit illustrated may be suspended by its hook or supported by a pillar. The speaker housing accommodates a 12-in. dynamic cone. Back-pressure is equalized and the construction is rain-proof. Dimensions: 14 x 36 ins. dia.

A 20-OZ. POCKET VOLT-OHMMETER (1258)

(Triumph Manufacturing Co.)

A COMPACT instrument that incorporates the following features: selective range switch; direct-reading scales; easy reading angle; universally required ranges (0-10-100-500 V. D.C.; 0-1,000 ohms and 0-0.5-meg.); reversed low-resistance range; maximum battery drain, 1 ma. A 50-millivolt meter movement is used.

A "MIDGET CONSOLE" (1259)

WE HAVE dubbed this deluxe instrument a "midget console" inasmuch as it is a 5-tube midget superhet. receiver chassis incorporated in a console cabinet; however, unlike the former, a large (size not stated) dynamic reproducer is used. Effective all-wave operation is secured on wavelengths from 16 to 500 meters. The cabinet is finished "all around" so that it may be placed in the center of the room. A tilted control panel is provided.

ALL-WAVE ASSEMBLY TUNES TO 3.8 METERS! (1260)

(Meissner Mfg. Co.)

COMPLETE with air-dielectric trimming condensers this new multi-wave assembly features high efficiency, which is obtained by mounting each coil unit close to its respective switch contacts. Supplied for 260 mmf. or 410 mmf. tuning condensers; and in 3, 4 or 5 bands ranging from 3.8 meters to 2,140 meters.

PORTABLE POWER PLANT (1261)

THIS "junior power station" delivers 600 W. at 6 V. and yet weighs only 57 lbs.; and sells for less than $60.00. It is of the gas-electric type and driven by a single-cylinder, 4-cycle gasoline engine that operates 10 hours on one filling (2 qts.). The output is constant at controlled voltages from 6.6 to 8. This semi-automatic unit starts at the push of a button. Dimensions: 15 x 15 (baseboard) x 12¾ ins. high.

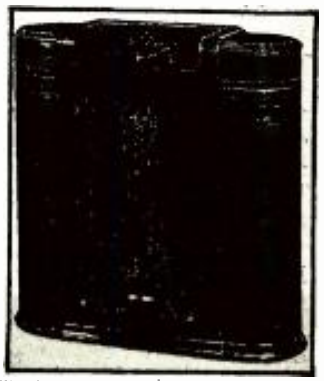
PRIVATE FLIERS' RADIO REMOTE CONTROL (1262)

THE convenience of remote volume and tuning control, long available to car-radio owners, has now been designed to meet the radio needs of fliers. The radio set which this new unit (here illustrated) is designed to control was shown in Oct. 1936 *Radio-Craft*, page 223, item No. 1137. The control measures only 7½ x 4½ x 2 ins. deep and affords adequate control of the receiver's 4 frequency ranges, the R.F. and A.F. gain, tuning, manual and A.V.C control, and the anti-static or "varistor" unit. Worm-gear ratio is 100-to-1. Control cable extends 32 ft.

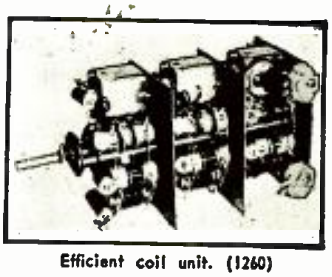
MODERNISTIC COUNTER-TYPE TUBE TESTER (1263)

EYE APPEAL is recognized and incorporated in the modernistic tube-test instrument here illustrated. The metal cabinet is in 2-color tone—gray and black crackle finish. Features: proper load, and tests for shorts, leakage, noise and characteristics, of all tubes; resistor readings up to 0.4-meg.; voltage range 0-100-1,000 V. D.C.; point-to-point volt-ohmmeter scale. Size 13 x 13¾ x 4 ins. high.

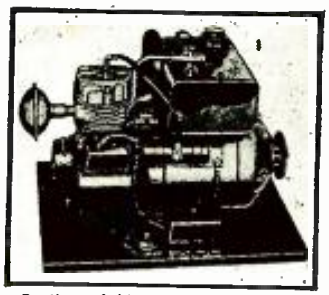
Tiny volt-ohmmeter. (1258)



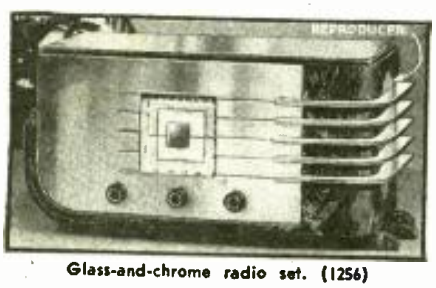
Tilted-top radio set. It is 33 ins. high and wide, and 1 ft. deep. (1259)



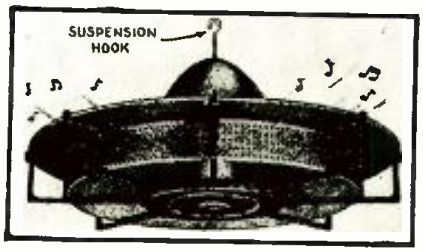
Efficient coil unit. (1260)



Featherweight power plant. (1261)



Glass-and-chrome radio set. (1256)

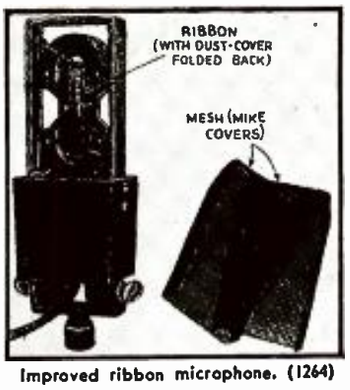


An "umbrella" loudspeaker. (1257)

Controlling remote 'plane radio. (1262)

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.

Test equipment, gone "modern." (1263)



Improved ribbon microphone. (1264)

Complete condenser tester. (1265)

Simplicity in phono.-radio. (1266)

NEWEST VELOCITY MICROPHONE (1264)

A REAL commercial-appearing microphone that embodies excellent mechanical construction. The manufacturer rates the frequency response as "substantially flat from 40 to 10,000 c.p.s." Output level is —69 db. The instrument, of high-impedance type, is designed to be without cavity resonance; 4 tiny, high-coercive magnets supply the ribbon's field.

MASTER CONDENSER TESTER (1265)

(The Triplett Electrical Instrument Co.)

HERE is a unit that combines practically every service you have wanted in a condenser testing unit. Features: complete tests of all condensers, from 100 mmf. to 10 mf., for shorts, leakages and capacities; all reading directly. Breakdown test voltages, 2-20-60-200-600-1,000 V., A.C. and D.C. A line voltage regulator affords accurate capacity test. Includes a Good-Bad scale for electrolytics. Size 7⅞ x 6⅝ x 4⅝ ins. high.

ULTRA-CONSERVATIVE PHONO.-RADIO (1266)

CLOSE the top of this combined radio set and electric phonograph, tilt the radio set back into the cabinet, and there is nothing left except the reproducer grille to indicate that it is anything but a beautifully-finished wooden cabinet. The phonograph unit in this cabinet is equipped with an A.C.-D.C. motor and a special crystal pickup whose light weight reduces record wear to minimum. The 7-tube radio set is a high-quality unit of A.C.-D.C. type. Its wavelength range is 19 to 50 and 185 to 550 meters. The 12-in. reproducer has a rated frequency range of 50 to 7,500 cycles. (Automatic phonograph operation is available in one model.)

AUTOMATIC MULTIPLE AERIAL SWITCH (1267)

THIS new device, which plugs into the regular power-line wallplate outlet, serves to automatically connect an all-wave antenna (that is wired to its two lettered, red and black, terminals) to the radio set when the latter is turned on. A built-in relay accomplishes this automatically; thus, the antenna connects only to one of several sets as long as only one set is in operation. Dealer-Service Men, and radio fans who own more than one set, need this ingenious gadget.

MULTI-PURPOSE 30-W. P.A. AMPLIFIER (1268)

THIS versatile power amplifier will drive 60, 6- or 8-in. permanent-magnet dynamic reproducers in classroom or other services of low-level operation requiring not more than about ½-W. per speaker; or, two 14-in. auditorium-type reproducers requiring 30 W. field excitation. (This field current is available from the amplifier at 300 V. D.C.) Amplifier includes input for 2 microphones or phono. pickups; input volume and mixing controls; adjustable output impedance; and a 2-scale meter calibrated in watts and db.; and, tone control. This amplifier, which measures 23¼ x 7¼ x 8¼ ins. deep, utilizes 7 tubes with two 6A6s, in parallel push-pull, in the output stage.

INSTITUTIONAL SOUND SYSTEM (1269)

(Allied Radio Corp.)

INCLUDED in a complete line of sound systems designed to meet the sound distribution needs of schools, hospitals, hotels, department stores, etc., is the typical set-up illustrated. Built-in equipment includes a high-quality amplifier; all-wave tuner; 2-speed phonograph; program and speaker selection and distribution controls; volume-level indicator, and monitor speaker.

PORTABLE RECORDER (1270)

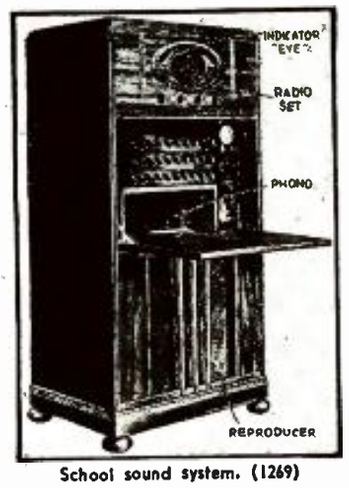
(Universal Microphone Co.)

A DISTINCTLY high-quality instrument that affords spot recording at high fidelity and without waver at either 33 1/3 or 78 r.p.m. Records equally well in either direction and cuts lines at 90, 110 and 130 r.p.m. This professional device contains a complete switching arrangement for head-set monitoring during cutting or playback. The self-starting synchronous motor operates on 110 V. A.C. and starting without shock or impact drives an endless belt at the periphery of the turntable. Metal work is polished chromium; table top, engraved bakelite. Dimensions 20 x 24 ins. table space; weight, 60 lbs. The separate amplifier case with microphones, cables and tubes weighs about 40 lbs.

UNIVERSAL-CURRENT PORTABLE RADIO-AUTOMATIC PHONOGRAPH (1271)

PROBABLY the most versatile portable entertainment unit so far available is here illustrated. It operates on current supplies of 110 to 250 V. A.C. or D.C. It "plays" eight 10-in. or seven 12-in. records automatically with the lid open or closed, at 6 W. output. The built-in radio set is a 7 metal-tube superhet. covering broadcast and short-wave ranges. The audio reproduction is exceptionally good; needle scratch is practically non-existent. Unusual cabinet finishes are available: fabricoid waterproof and washable, in alligator grain finished in red, blue, green or white; shark, in black or brown; or airplane luggage linen. (A record carrying case to match is shown in background.)

(Continued on page 502)

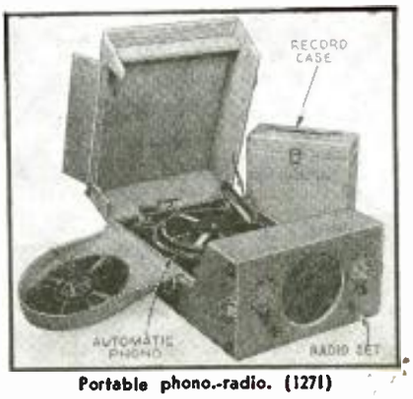


Automatic antenna switch. (1267)

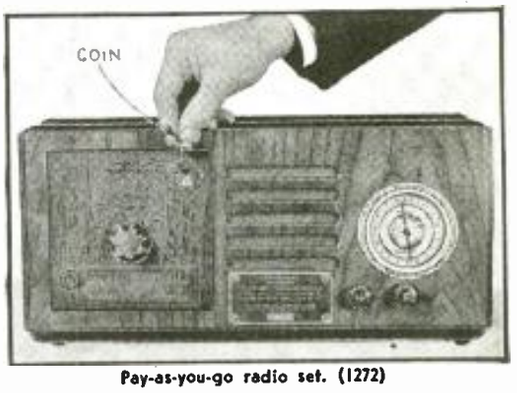
"Professional" P.A. unit. (1268)

School sound system. (1269)

Portable sound recorder. (1270)



Portable phono.-radio. (1271)



Pay-as-you-go radio set. (1272)

Radio Service Data Sheet

GRUNOW MODELS 1291 AND 1297 (Chassis 12B and 12W) See Data Sheet 190 for schematic

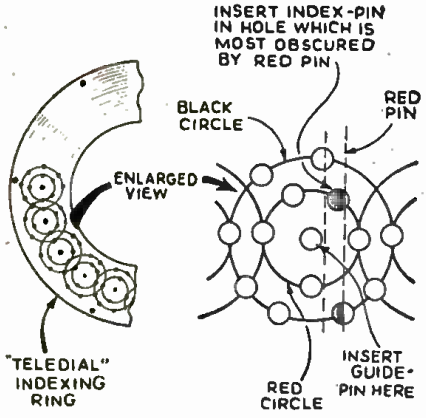
[12-tube, 3-band, 545 kc.-18.2 mc., with Teledial automatic tuning, A.F.C., A.V.C.]

The 12W uses two 6L6 output tubes, instead of two 6F6s, as in the 12B; and minor changes are shown on the circuit diagram. Early models use litz.-wire, where the later use solid wire, in the "B"-band detector coil. Substitutes should not be made. Other alterations are noted on the diagram.

The tone-control switch has 2 ranges of settings: at the left, the A.F.C. is cut out, and the receiver has standard tuning, with 3 tone ranges—"Low," "Medium," and "High" response. At the right, the A.F.C. is cut in, but the same tone range is afforded. In this setting, the Teledial automatic tuning may be used on as many as 15 selected stations.

The dial scale, in addition to 3 tuning bands, shown in kilocycles and megacycles, has a "minute" hand, which indicates, on a 60-division circle around the edge, a finer division of tuning. For accurate logging, the position of the single "minute" pointer is logged, as well as that of the double pointer which indicates the frequency.

To set the receiver for the Teledial, the escutcheon is removed. If any unwanted stations are on the dial, the rings holding the station discs are removed. A list of stations, with their expected settings, is made. The station corresponding to the lowest frequency setting is tuned in, with the A.F.C. cut out. Then the operator looks at the circle of small holes nearest the bottom of the dial (see illustration at center, left) and notes the position of the vertical red pin behind them. It will intersect two or three holes. Whichever is most squarely in front of it (that is, has most light cut off by the pin behind it) is to be used for the setting. This is either in a red circle or a black circle of holes. If it is in a red circle, a narrow *red* index key is taken, the station's call disc assembled into it, and the guide pin of the key is inserted into this hole.



Arrangement of holes for Teledial setting.

If the hole is in a black circle, a *black* index key is used in the same manner.

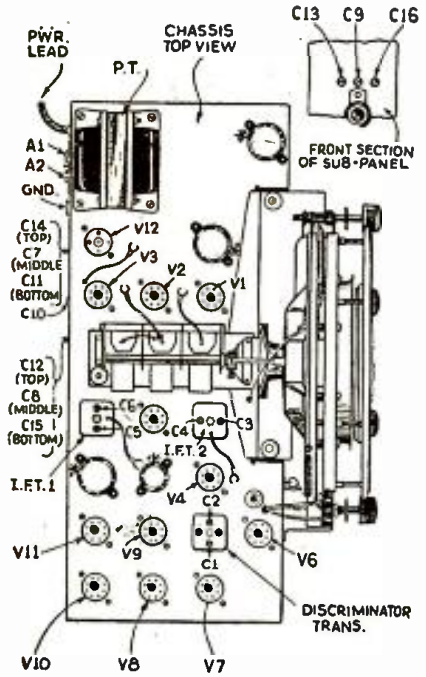
The second station, with the next lower frequency, is then located; and so-on. If it is found that one station is too near one previously determined to permit inserting key, this cannot be helped. A choice must be made. If there are any blank stations after locating all possible desired channels, blank discs are inserted; and the key heads are so turned that all call letters will be right-side-up when at the bottom. The escutcheon is now replaced.

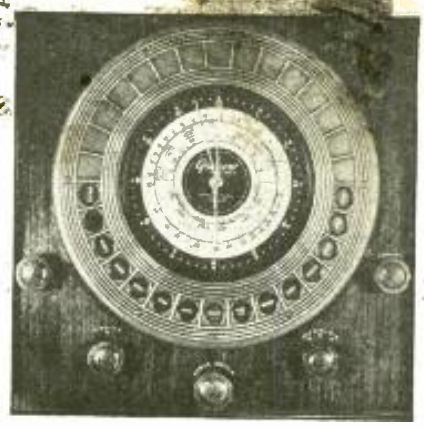
To tune-in a station with the Teledial, the tone-control switch is turned to the right, or "Dial" position. A finger is inserted in the hole—just as with a dial telephone—and the dial is turned, either left or right, toward the bottom position. When a click is heard, the finger is removed, and the receiver is then set to the station; the A.F.C. correcting any minor error in the setting. This could be used on the higher frequency bands only if the station were sufficiently strong for the A.F.C. to discriminate in its favor.

Voltage measurements, at the sockets, as taken with exactly 115-V. on the A.C. line, are given on the schematic diagram. An extra primary lead (brown) on the power transformer is provided in case of unduly high local voltages.

The bands covered by the coils are: "B" (broadcast) 545-1,750 kc.; "P" (police-amateur) 1,750-5,800 kc.; "F" (foreign broadcast) 5.5-182 mc. Positions of the trimmer condensers are shown on the physical diagrams. They are in units of three ("Ant.," "Det.," and "Osc.") and one separate, the 600-kc. "Ant." padder C10.

In adjusting the Discriminator circuit (3rd I.F.) the signal generator is set to exactly 465 kc. and connected through an 0.05-mf. condenser to the





control-grid of V5; and a galvanometer across the two cathodes of V6. The primary and secondary of the discriminator coil are then verified, by touching the screws of the trimmers with a *metal* screwdriver. When the metal touches C1, the galvanometer will fluctuate. The trimmer is then opened with an insulating alignment tool; and the primary C2 is adjusted to maximum swing. Then C1 is realigned to zero current. The signal generator is then varied to show that galvanometer pointer will be at zero at just 465 kc.; a check is made to determine maximum current on each side of resonance—the peaks should be equal.

If a signal generator of at least 0.1-V. output is not available, the signal may be introduced through V2 control-grid, with A.F.C. cut out.

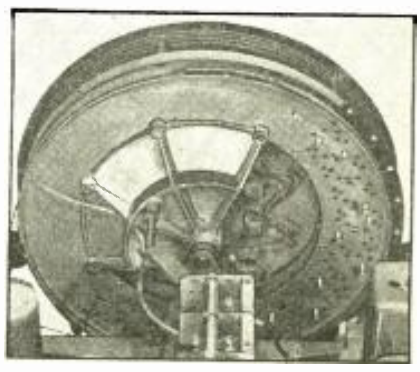
The dial is calibrated so that, when condensers are fully meshed, "hour" hand (double pointer) is horizontal—between 6 and 3; while "minute" hand (single pointer) is at 12.

R.F. alignment on the "B" band is made at 1,500 kc. The trimmers C7, C8, and C9 are successively set to maximum output. The set and signal generator are then turned to 600 kc.; and C10 is adjusted for signal increase, rocking back and forth to find exact resonance (This does not have to be exactly 600 kc. on the dial.) Then realignment is made at 1,500 kc.

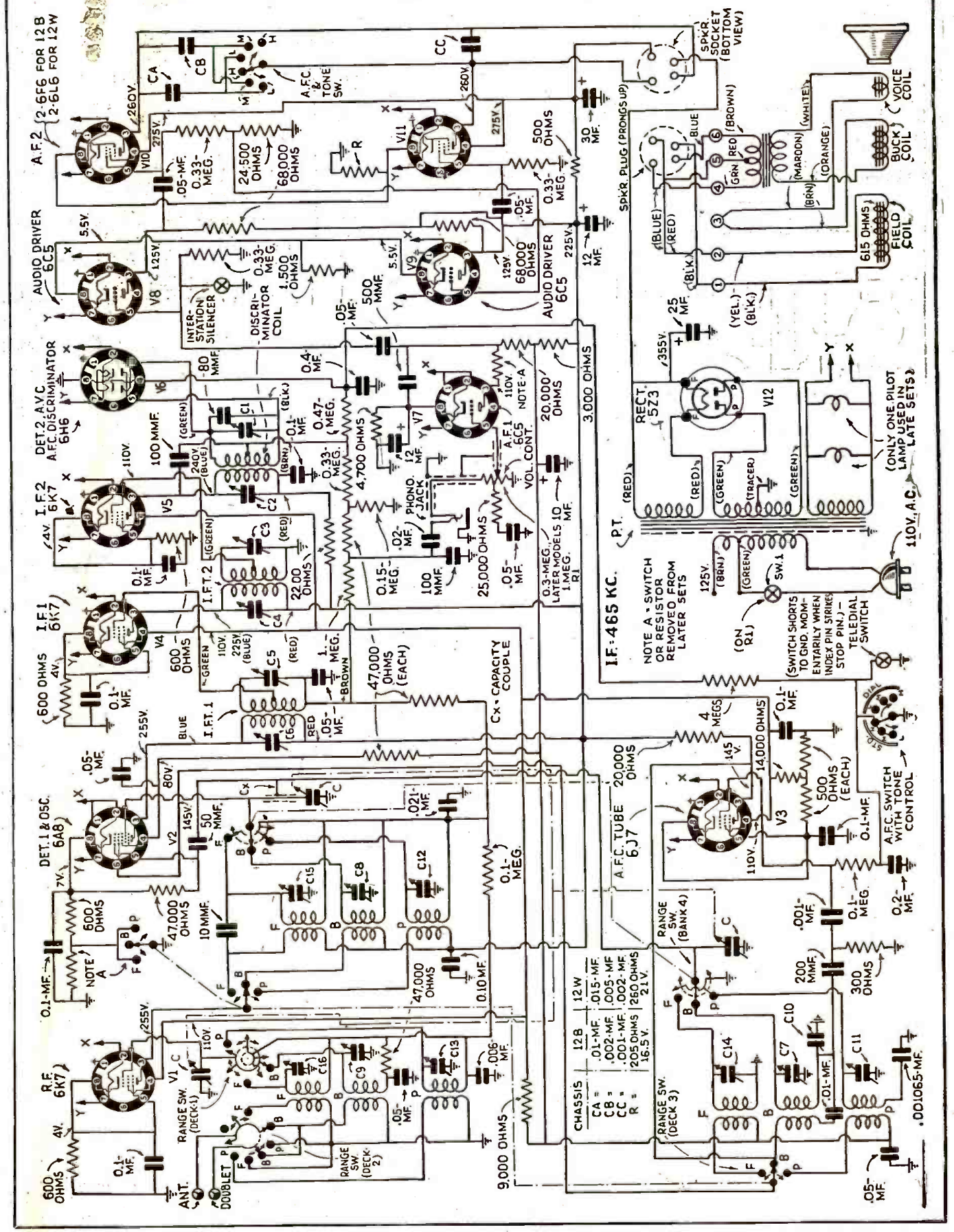
For the "P" band, alignment is made at 5,000 kc., adjusting C11, C12 and C13 to maximum. When adjusting C11, use signal with least capacity—that is, trimmer farthest open.

For the "F" band, 18 mc. frequency is used. The trimmer C14 is screwed down tightly; then backed off till signal is heard, and adjusted to maximum. Unit C15 is adjusted, rocking tuning condenser back and forth through resonance until exact point of maximum output is determined. Then C14 is again readjusted. Finally, C16 is adjusted for maximum output.

This receiver is recommended for use with a doublet antenna; if not available, a regular single-wire outdoor antenna, about 50 ft. over all, may be used in a good location. Under no circumstances should a "light-socket" antenna be used.



GRUNOW MODELS 1291 & 1297 (Chassis 12B and 12W) See Data Sheet No. 189.



ANALYSES of RADIO RECEIVER SYMPTOMS
OPERATING NOTES

Freed-Eisemann 50. Sensitivity and selectivity of this 7-tube T.R.F. receiver may be greatly improved by making a few changes in the original arrangement of the detector input section (Fig. 1A); the modified circuit is shown in Fig. 1B. Service Men in making this change should replace the original choke, R.F.C., with one of larger size; this improves reception at the high-wave end of the dial.

J. M. CANESTORP

Majestic 303, 304, 307, 324, 344, 363. An inoperative receiver with lack of plate voltage on the R.F., 1st-detector and I.F. tubes as disclosed by a voltage analysis, is usually the result of an open-circuited center winding of the pilot-light reactance transformer which is in the plate-supply circuit of these stages.

When the pilot light which is the resonance indicator in these models, does not dim upon station resonance, check the low-voltage 20-mf. electrolytic bypass condenser connected across the center leg or plate winding of the reactance transformer for a short-circuited or leaky condition. The pilot bulb will light only dimly when this condenser short-circuits, since the reactance of the two outer legs of the transformer will be quite high.

The complaint of line fuses constantly burning out when this trouble is not occasioned by short-circuited electrolytic filter condensers, has almost invariably been traced to a carbonized 82-type rectifier socket. Poor or insufficient insulation, as well as moisture between the plate contacts of the socket, produce an arcing across the contacts which soon carbonizes the socket. The carbonized path cannot be seen in some cases unless the two wafer sections of the socket are dismantled. The characteristic "burned" odor is a good guide here.

A peculiar rushing or arcing type of interference commonly associated with high-tension apparatus, that is heard during operation of the receiver is commonly caused by close relationship between the high-voltage and filament leads to the type 82 mercury-vapor type rectifier. While the receiver is in operation, try moving these leads apart with some insulated object until the interference ceases or is at a minimum. This should be done with the noise-suppressor control adjusted for maximum sensitivity. It seems that this trouble often develops after the receiver has been serviced for one reason or another and the wiring under the chassis has been disturbed.

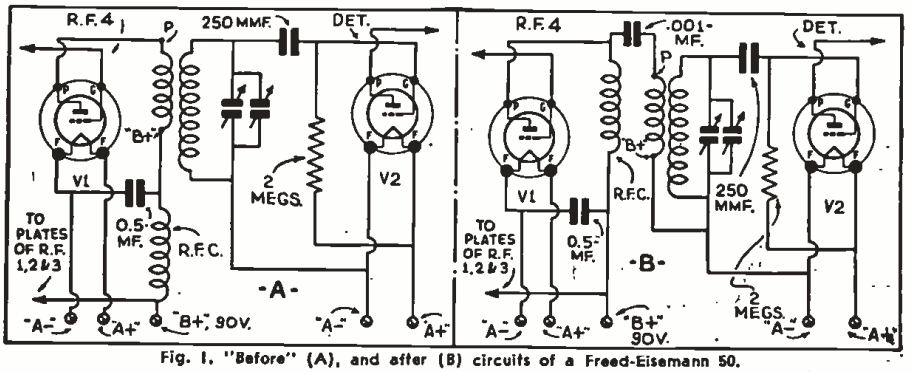


Fig. 1. "Before" (A), and after (B) circuits of a Freed-Eisemann 50.

Majestic 411, 413. "Inoperation over a part of the broadcast band" is a common complaint with these models and is caused by failure of the type

(Continued on page 509)

A department devoted to members and those interested in the Official Radio Service Men's Association. For mutual benefit, contribute *your* kinks, gossip and notes of interest to Service Men, or others interested in servicing.

A CANADIAN "VOICE"

RADIO-CRAFT, ORSMA *Dept.:*

As I am in the sound business I feel that I should drop you a line to tell you how much I appreciate your articles on Public Address; and, particularly, the Public Address Numbers of *Radio-Craft*.

An illustration of the equipment I use is enclosed (reproduced, at right, on this page—*Editor*). The amplifier is a 20-W. job, installed in a Chevrolet automobile. Large, electrodynamic units are used on the exponential horns.

Public Address systems are being used more and more each year and to keep in step with the march of time, a man must keep reading. Toward this end, I find that *Radio-Craft* is the foremost magazine in the field.

In closing, may I wish you continued success, and that additional interesting articles, on P.A. equipment and their uses, appear.

K. C. MCBANE, *manager and owner,*
Giant Voice Sound Service,
Toronto, Ont., Can.

We are always glad to hear from Service Men and specialists in all branches of that far-flung field—"radio." It is gratifying to learn that the work we are doing in scouting up new ideas, new material, new authors, new developments, etc., meets the approval of *Radio-Craft* readers; we are even more pleased when such letters contain constructive criticisms, as well as suggestions of general benefit. So come on, fellows, let's hear from you whether you live in China, or right down the street from our Editorial Offices on Hudson St., New York. Let's hear, too, from *Radio-Craft* readers, everywhere, who are associated with groups of technicians; what would you, and they, like to see in "our" magazine?

PROPOSING—A "NATIONAL SOUND TRUCK ASSOCIATION" COOPERATION WITH A.S.C.A.P.

RADIO-CRAFT, ORSMA *Dept.:*

Although this is the first time I have ever written to you, I have been reading your articles and editorials for so long, it seems that we are close friends!

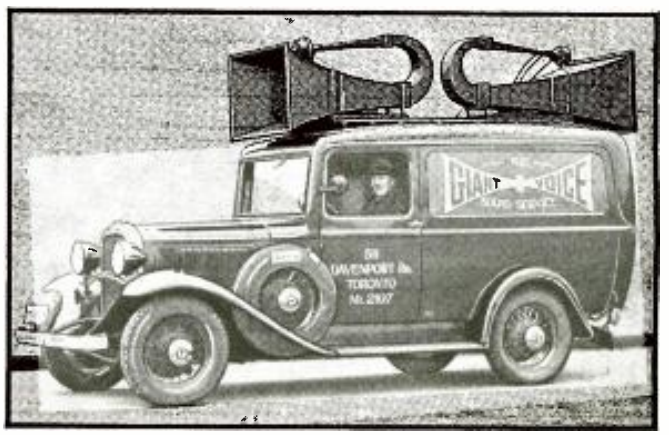
But to get down to the reason for my writing at this time:

I am in the advertising business, getting most of my business by the use of direct mail, novelties and P.A. installatons, and a sound truck. I am not a radio Service Man nor do I have a business of that kind, therefore I am not a member of ORSMA (I am sorry to say), but I take great interest in that department of your publication—*as well as all the rest of it.* I am however in a business that ties me very close to the service industry—I rent out and install P.A. systems, and am an acoustic engineer.

The letters of Russel C. Nace of Perkasie, Pa., and Victor Hasio of New York City, respectively, interested me very much. The letters appearing in *Radio-Craft* for April.

Mr. Nace thinks he is abused because A.S.C.A.P. demands a revenue.

(Continued on page 508)



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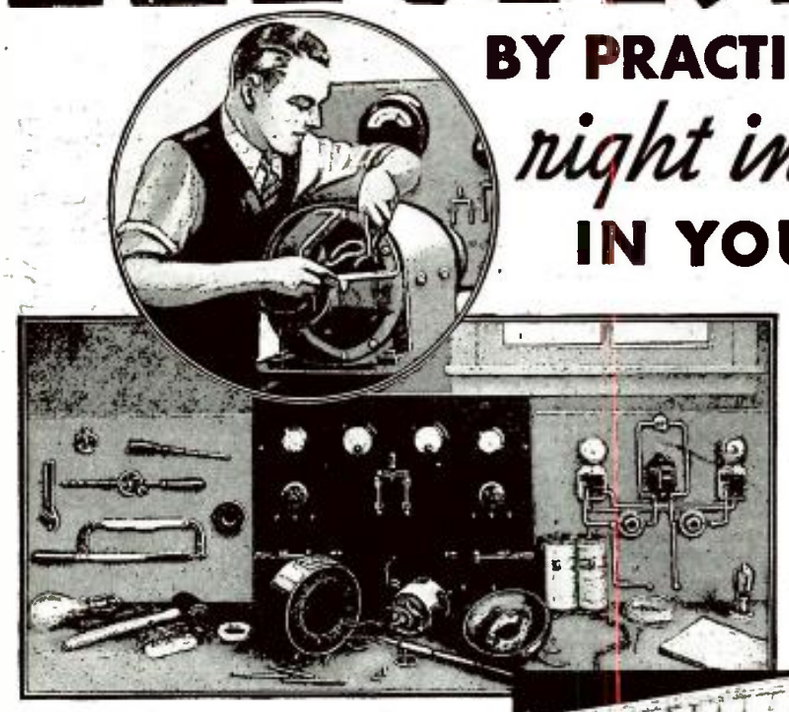

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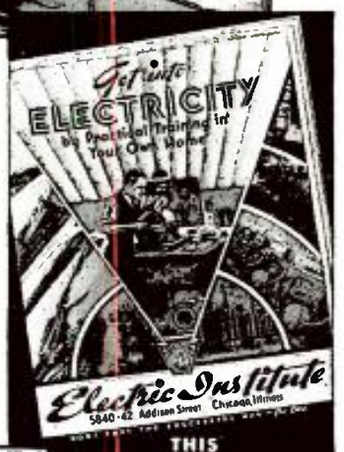

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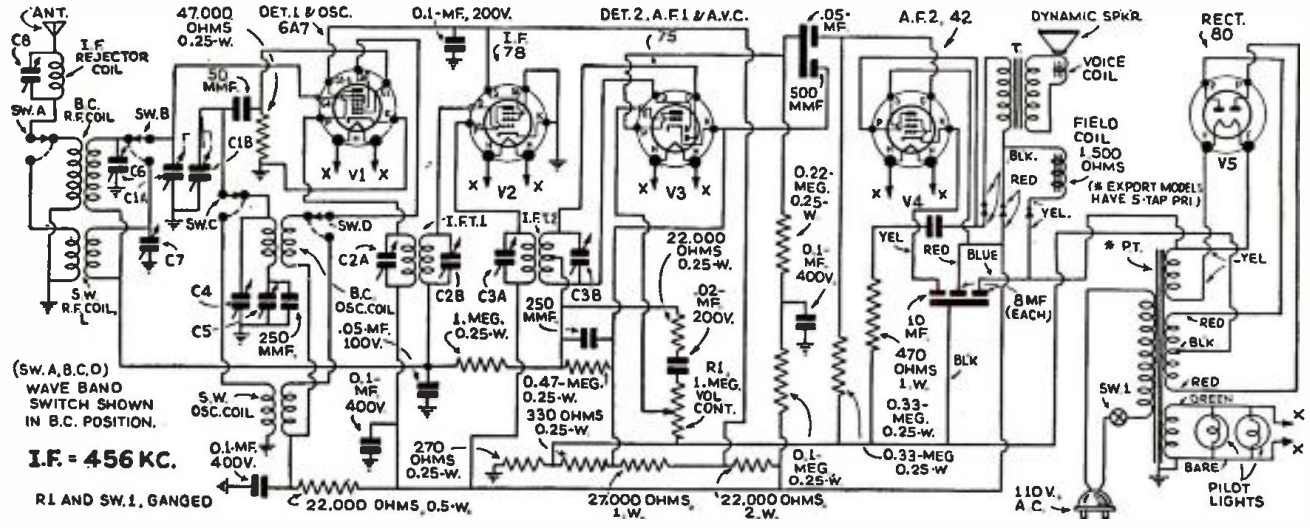
Please Say That You Saw It in RADIO-CRAFT



SPARTON MODELS 517, 517-B, 517-W, 517-X, 557, 567 (Console)

[5-tube (glass), 2-band—540-1,720 kc. and 5.9-17.5 mc., 6-in. dynamic reproducer, A.V.C.]

Normal voltage readings, "Vol." full on, antenna disconnected, "Sel." at B.C., are:

	Prong No.			
Tube	2	3	4	5
V1	280	115	270	—
V2	275	118	0	0
V3	110	0	0	0
V4	350	355	0	6
V5	350	350	0	—

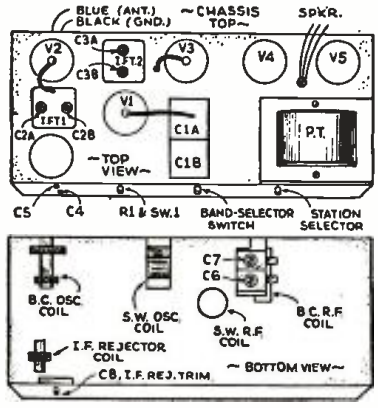
Resis. readings, also to ground (ohms or, *megs.)

	Prong No.			
Tube	2	3	4	5
V1	40,000	24,000	60,000	47,000
V2	40,000	24,000	0	0
V3	*0.35-	*0.46-	*0.46-	550
V4	40,000	40,000	*0.3	600
V5	450	450	40,000	—

Resistance to ground, 40,000 ohms at prong 1 of V5. No readings at unlisted terminals of the other tubes. Tolerance, 15 per cent ±.

The only trimmers are those shown in the diagram, including the wavetrap, or rejector trimmer C8 set to 456 kc., or local interference. Condenser C7 trims L to correct antenna differences.

Alignment is made on the B.C. band at 1,500 and 600 kc.; checked at 900. Foreign band at 15 mc., checked at 7½ mc. Care must be taken, at 15 mc., to avoid tuning C7 to the "image frequency" (912 kc. above the fundamental) which will cause a "dead spot" to appear near the center of the waveband.



EMERSON MODELS H-130, H-137 (Chassis Model H)

[5- and ballast-tube, 2-3 V. battery op. 540-1,700 kc., A.V.C.]

This receiver is designed for a 3-volt battery supply (dry cell); if a 2-volt storage battery is used, a jumper shorts out the 1B1 ballast tube. Caution must be used in applying 3 V., to note condition of this resistor. Drain is 0.3-A. filament, 23 ma. (with no-signal) on "B" battery. Life should be 150 service hours.

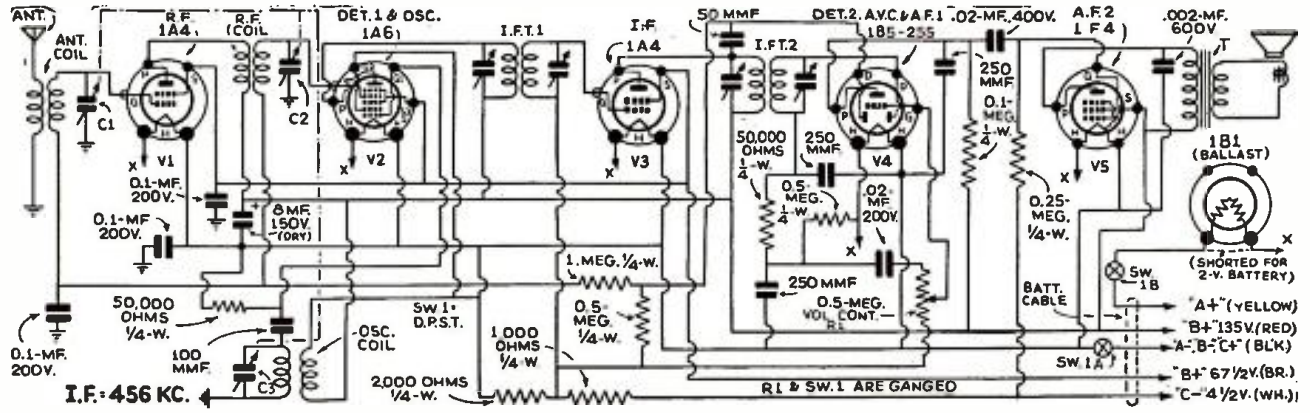
The I.F. transformers are snap-on type and may be lifted out by unsoldering leads and pinching the snap prongs. Color code is: green, grid; black, grid-ret.; blue, plate; red, "B+". First I.F.T., top of chassis at speaker's right; 2nd I.F.T., behind V3. Trimmer of C1 at front, atop gang; C3, center; C2, rear. Align I.F. at 456 kc., and then on 1,500 kc. signal. Adjust trimmers of C3, C2, and C1 (in that order) for output-meter maximum response.

With 3 V. "A," 135 V. "B" and 4.5 V. "C," no-signal, R1 on full, each plate should read 135 V. to ground, except for V4, 85 V. and V5, 125 V.; V1, V2, V3, 67½ V. on screen-grids. Filament, 2 V.

The receiver is equipped with an attached antenna wire, which folds into the case, and a ground connection. Better results may be obtained by attaching aerial to an outdoor antenna as lead-in. Wire is supplied for battery connections.

Model H-137 (portable) illustrated in carrying case, weighs 26 lbs. with batteries. Speaker is alnico permanent-field type, drawing no field current.

Switch Sw 1A and B opens "A," "B" and "C" circuits.



FEATURES IN RADIO SETS FOR 1937

(Continued from page 462)

utilizes the principle of the motion picture, in which a strong light focused through a film image appears sharply outlined on a screen. The sequence of operations is shown by Mr. Pentz of *Radio-Craft* Art Department, in Fig. C. Thus at any given time the frequency, call letters and geographical location of any radio station to which the receiver will tune, up to 130 stations, appear on ground-glass screen in the front of the newest Montgomery Ward radio sets. The call letters, alone, are about ¾-in. high!

The dial scale, photographed on a strip of motion-picture film, is mounted on a drum which makes several rotations in synchronism with the tuning condenser. The rays from a special projector lamp, mounted in the center of the drum (as shown), pass successively through a condenser lens and a projector lens (adjustable, for securing a sharply-focused image), and then are reflected from a mirror onto the screen. (The optical magnification thus obtained in this length of light path, is about 10 times. It may be of interest to note that if the entire length of the enlarged scale were made visible at one time it would be more than 7 ft. long!)

When the band-change switch is rotated the entire film drum is moved vertically by means of a screw thread (seen underneath the exciter lamp) so that a new scale is projected onto the screen. At the same time a color filter (immediately next to the film drum; and removable, but not shown) is changed to provide either green or amber coloring on either of two short-wave bands. A large number of the principal short-wave stations are listed with their respective frequency, call letters and country.

Note that only one station in the 550 to 1,500 meter range is shown on the screen. This was done only for purposes of illustration. Instead, in actual practice, 3 station groups appear on the screen—one for radio stations in the Eastern part of the United States, one for those in the Central, and one for stations in the West—simultaneously, as shown by insert at lower-right.

(Additional, fixed markings appear outside of the screen area: to wit, at left-hand margin, TONE [Bass, and Treble-High-Fi.], and, right-hand margin, VOLUME [Loud, and soft-off]).

NBC-RCA TELEVISION "ON THE AIR"

(Continued from page 465)

mitter on top of the Empire State Building, and were received in the RCA Building at "Radio City," New York.

David Sarnoff, President of RCA, reported on the results of the field tests which have been conducted by the company engineers since September 1, 1936, and discussed the future of television. Lenox R. Lohr, President of NBC, told of the practical problems presented in staging performances for the air.

The demonstration possessed four features not included in previous demonstrations of television. It was the first made by RCA and NBC under practical working conditions, although previous demonstrations of laboratory television have been given. It represented the first showing of a complete program built for entertainment value as well as a demonstration of transmission. It also included the first showing of a new 12-in. cathode-ray receiving tube, which reproduces a picture on a 7½ x 10-in. screen. This is the largest screen yet employed which is capable of commercial adaptation.

The watchers in front of the line of receivers installed for the demonstration at Radio City saw the processes whereby performances by "live" talent are transformed into pictures through the air, witnessed the scanning of moving picture films, and observed in detail the intricate television apparatus n actual operation.

The demonstration was the first showing of RCA experimental television under practical field conditions since RCA assigned the task of setting up a television transmitter to NBC.

This assignment included the construction of studios adapted to television technique, the installation of equipment in those studios and at the transmitter atop the Empire State Building, the determination of workable engineering methods for the transmission of pictures, and the training of a staff to take over the operation of the station.

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 CATALOG. Contains complete specifications, illustrations and prices on the Hammarlund line of variable and adjustable condensers; intermediate frequency transformers, coils and coil forms; sockets; shields; chokes and miscellaneous parts for broadcast, short wave and ultra short wave reception and transmission. Also contains description and prices of the Hammarlund line of "Comet Pro" and "Super Pro" receivers.

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 attenuators, power (50- and 150-watt) rheostats and other Electrad resistor specialties.

29. THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL SERVICING. Four different types of combinations of courses on Radio Servicing, Public Address Work, and Television, developed by the Radio Service Institute, are described in this 24-page booklet. Complete information, including outlines of the courses and costs, is given. Two of the courses are designed for the more advanced and more ambitious Service Men who are anxious to get to the top of their profession. The other two courses are for less-experienced Service Men who want to advance more rapidly in the Radio Servicing Field. Please do not ask for this booklet unless you are interested in taking a course in these subjects.

53. POLYIRON COIL DATA SHEET 536. This folder contains complete catalog descriptions, specifications, prices, performance curves and circuits showing applications of the complete line of Polyiron radio components made by the Aladdin Radio Industries, Inc.

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.

65. THE 1937 LINE OF SUPREME TESTING INSTRUMENTS. This 24-page catalog gives complete information on the entire Supreme line of testing instruments, including the Model 585 Diagnometer; the Model 540 and 550 Radio Testers; the Model 500 Automatic; the Model 505 Tube Tester; the Model 555 Diagnomoscope and other Supreme oscilloscopes, tube testers, signal generators and multimeters. Complete details of the Supreme Easy Payment Plan for purchasing testing equipment on the installment plan are also given.

73. HOW TO ELIMINATE RADIO INTERFERENCE. A handy folder which gives very complete information on how to determine and locate the sources of radio noise by means of the Sprague Interference Analyzer. A description of the analyzer and method of using it is included, together with data on how to eliminate interference of various kinds once the source is located.

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.

Radio-Craft Technicians' Data Service
99 Hudson Street,
New York City, N. Y. RC-237

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( ) Professional Set Builder.
( ) Amateur Set Builder.
( ) Short Wave Work.
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INTERNATIONAL RADIO REVIEW

(Continued from page 473)

THE "PEOPLES' RECEIVER"

SOME time ago, it became the vogue in Europe—Germany, Norway, etc.—to market small receivers which were low in cost and adequate for the reception of local signals, with a view toward increasing the listening public.

The "peoples" receiver in Germany, particularly, became very popular and many thousands of these sets were sold to new radio enthusiasts.

The British Philco company has now placed a "peoples" set on the English market. This set is sold in two sizes, one using 5 tubes and the other using 4. Both sets cover the "intermediate" and "long-wave" broadcast bands and both sets are sold on a time payment plan which makes their original low cost even more attractive. One of the sets, in its moulded case, is shown in Fig. I—as reproduced from *Wireless Retailer and Broadcaster* (London).

A new German "peoples" set has also been introduced, in the form of an A.C. powered portable receiver which is both small in size and light in weight. The appearance of this set can be seen from the photo in Fig. J. This set uses two tubes, a regenerative detector and a pentode output tube. The photo is reproduced from *Europa Stunde* (Berlin).

PRECISION CONTROLS IN A 16-TUBE 1937 DX RADIO SET

(Continued from page 468)

latter unit affords a beat note of between 0 to 2,000 cycles on either side of the band, with intermediate values available, too.

By adjusting the band-width control it is possible to secure the proper tone control at the same time since the high or low notes can be cut off or heard at will (dependent upon the band selected).

With the band-width control at the *minimum* setting or with the primaries and secondaries of the I.Fs. farthest away, the selectivity with a signal 10 times the input is only 5.5 kc., and at 1,000 times the input, only 11.5 kc. With the band-width control at *maximum* (or, actually, at "minimum selectivity"), at 10 times the input, 15 kc. band-width is available; and at 1,000 times the input, a 25 kc. band width is available.

An additional feature of this improved "Super Pro" is the special cam switch—a model of mechanical and electrical engineering. In this switch are 4 shielded sections with 5 silver-plated bakelite knives in each unit. Each knife slides into 4 silver-plated phosphor bronze spring clips. Each spring clip is broken into two sections, and thus a 6-point positive contact is made every time one knife is moved (by turning a special brass cam). This switch is so positive that even heavy jars cannot upset it. Leakage is also impossible since the coils not in use are short-circuited.

The receiver covers 5 ranges; 2.5 to 5 mc.; 5 to 10 mc.; 10 to 20 mc.; 540 to 1,160 kc.; and 1,160 to 2,500 kc. It uses the following tubes—2—6K7s in two tuned R.F. stages; 1—6J7 as a high-frequency oscillator; 1—6L7 1st-detector, 3—6D6s as I.F. amplifiers; 1—6B7 combination 4th I.F. and diode 2nd-detector; 1—6C6 low-frequency beat oscillator; 1—6B7 for A.V.C.; 1—6C5 as a resistance-coupled A.F.; 1—6F6 as a class A driver; 2—6F6s operated as triode class AB; 1—5Z3 rectifier; and, 1—80 rectifier.

The signal-to-noise ratio of this improved model on 14 megacycles is only 8 db. at a 0.7-microvolt input with 30 per cent modulation at 400 cycles.

This article has been prepared from data supplied by courtesy of Hammarlund Mfg. Co.

MODERN TRAINS ARE RADIO EQUIPPED

(Continued from page 469)

and insulated from the car will clear up this trouble.

Tunnels cause some drop in signal strength and increase in noise but steel bridges and signal-tower crossing bridges are the greatest offenders. They only cause momentary inconvenience, however. Highway-crossing warning-bell circuits in some localities announce their presence with regular loud clicks while the train is in the isolated section of rail carrying the circuits. In one section, several miles in length, the block signal circuits are picked up as a rushing sound of low intensity at the beginning of the block, increasing to a maximum as the end of the section is reached and suddenly stopping, to start again at minimum and repeat.

It has been found that while fair reception can be attained with a short antenna on one side of the roof, *the signal-noise ratio is much better if a closed loop extending entirely around the top edge of car roof is employed.* (See illustrations.) The present lead-in is a twisted-pair with one wire open at top and grounded at bottom. Good results have also been obtained using a low-impedance shielded lead-in with transformers at antenna and at radio end, but the loss in the transformers, etc., is probably as great as the capacity losses in the twisted-pair type. (When permanent installations are made, the antenna will be run in heavy-walled bakelite tubes clamped in steel and wood brackets, giving protection against high potential wires dropping onto the aerial. At present, 15,000 V. insulation is used on the antenna for this purpose.)

The reception to date has included Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; Los Angeles, Calif.; and, Dallas, Texas, while travelling at high speed in the vicinity of Buffalo, New York.

The 11,000-V. transmission lines on the electric division out of New York do not seem to have bad effects. Several foreign short-wave stations have been received there while running.

INSIDE FACTS ABOUT AMERICAN BROADCASTING

(Continued from page 461)

interesting report called "Allocation Survey" compiled by the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, is the basis for a very optimistic forecast of the American radio industry in 1937. This interesting survey, compiled from 32,674 returns (concerning rural districts, exclusively), is presented in the form of a diagram in Fig. 1!

Despite the fact that this F.C.C. survey was executed in 1935, but not released in Washington until the fall of 1936, nobody will doubt the value of this report, because the receivers have not grown younger in the meantime. Even considering the large percentage of replacement sales in 1936 there remain to be replaced plenty of sets with long whiskers. These "must-replacements" and the considerable increase of cash money, due to the improving purchasing power, gives us a good indication of what we may expect in the year 1937. (See Fig. 3.)

WHERE ARE THE METAL TUBES?

Considering the great selling power of metal-tube-equipped receivers, it is disappointing to comb the price lists and sales ammunition concerning the new receivers of the 1937 line. The disappointment is due to the small gain metal tubes have made after 2 years of intensive sales propaganda.

Before going deep into the matter, some short explanations are necessary. Statistics of this kind cannot be made by simply comparing the sale figure of sets equipped with glass tubes against the number of metal-tube-equipped receivers. The reason is quite simple. Philco, which still sells about 40 per cent of the entire production of receivers, offers only glass-tube-equipped receivers to the public.

A more correct method is to add sets with metal or glass tubes separately, and to present the figures obtained in a percentage relation. The percentages obtained by this method are given in Fig. 2. To avoid misunderstandings, and to make the trend in American radio engineering towards metal-tube applications more obvious, only A.C. and A.C.-D.C. sets are included in this compilation. Battery and automobile receivers are omitted, since these types of sets are mainly offered glass-tube-equipped. And last, but not least, rectifier tubes and tuning indicators are also kept out of our tabulation.

Figure 2 indicates clearly that glass tubes are still favored by American designers, especially, for table models. This is of great interest considering the fact that the type of customers who buy these small sets usually "fall" for novelties like metal tubes, etc. The reason for this trend in radio engineering is probably the problem of the heat dissipation vs. electrolytic-condenser life, and the ventilation puzzle in general, which obviously can be solved much more easily by the use of glass tubes. This does not speak entirely against metal tubes, and in favor of glass tubes, but nobody can close his eyes to the facts.

Nevertheless, metal tubes have a much better chance to survive than glass tubes, but the present "design principles" for radio sets (especially, for the midget type) need a thorough revision. This revision will come, and pretty soon, too. The public does not ask at present for low price as it did during the depression. We have a complete "new deal" in radio retailing. The times are past when a "combination" of an electric stove and radio receiver could be sold to the public, and it is to be hoped that a certain class of radio sets, produced only for "price-appeal," will disappear from the market.

"UNIVERSALS" DISPLACE D.C. SETS

Another design trend of great interest is the decreasing number of 110 V. D.C. sets. There was never any special reason for manufacturing these sets, and the surplus stocks of some factories speak for themselves. But the number of 2-, 4-, 6- and 32-V. D.C. receivers showed a considerable increase; a fact which does not surprise those who know that about 80 per cent of all farms are still without radio sets, and 5,000,000 farms without electricity.

The 6-V. D.C. receivers, operated in connection with wind-driven battery chargers, is

one of the new fields which will make the radio year 1937 as profitable as was the one of 1936.

WHAT ABOUT TELEVISION?

On June 29, 1936 television experiments on a large scale were started from the television station atop the Empire State Building in New York City. A number of receivers had previously been installed in the homes of a number of RCA engineers and NBC officials. Motion pictures as well as talent have been successfully transmitted and received. Due to the unusual height of the New York television station, the transmissions have been received as far as 45 miles from the Empire State Building. In these experiments an image definition of 343 lines has been used. But since the adoption of the 441-line definition has been recommended by the R.M.A. to the F.C.C. it will be necessary to change the New York transmitter in 1937 to conform to recommended standards, and a great number of new experimental transmissions will be made in the next two years.

Just *when* television will enter our homes depends on the outcome of these field tests and, last but not least, on the results achieved in trying to reduce the price of the receivers. The present price of about $750.00 is prohibitive. As long as an image-sound receiver cannot be sold for about $150.00 television is still "around the corner."

A TUBE TESTER THAT TALKS

(Continued from page 468)

form the "plate" of a 2-element tube.

During normal use of a tube it's control-grid is at negative or zero potential which restricts or prevents electron flow from the cathode areas directly back of grid wires, while allowing flow from areas in-between. In emission testing the control-grid is highly positive, drawing most electron flow from previously protected cathode areas. Areas used in normal operation may be worn out, yet if emission-tested the tube will test "good" due to portions practically unused in actual service!

When testing with this new meter it will be noted that shorts or leakages will show simultaneously on (a) the meter, (b) the neon indicator and (c), be audible in the headphones (if used). For example, changes in the position of the test switch will cause the meter pointer to move from zero into the red area of the scale on any short of 5 megohms or less resistance. The greater the resistance the higher the meter reading.

The neon indicator glows only if the short is 1 megohm or less in resistance. Thus on a short of more than 1 megohm the neon bulb does not light but the meter pointer will rise. This adjustment of the neon sensitivity gets rid of false flashes on "short" tests while using a hot cathode. A headphone connected to the Noise Test jack will buzz if there is a permanent short of resistance low enough to light the neon tube.

All leakages, however small, are shown by the meter and the amount of leakage is proportional to the meter reading. No short, however great, will cause a Good reading. All leakages will cause the meter to read Bad. All intermittent shorts, leakages and intermittent contacts can be listened-to by the customer; and, last but not least, all shorts in all tubes are checked with just one switch.

While every variety of tube which has appeared can be tested by this unit ample provisions have been made to give complete protection against changes caused by future developments in tubes.

A polarized test voltage furnished through panel jacks may be used for checking leakage in electrolytic, paper and mica condensers, and for making continuity or point-to-point tests. Current flow is indicated by the meter and by the neon tube at the same time.

This tester is available in two models both of which are extremely modern in appearance. They are finished in ivory, red and chrome. In the portable tester tools, tubes and repair parts can be conveniently carried in the two large compartments having 320 cubic ins. of storage space. The overall size of the portable case is 5 by 12 by 17½ ins. The counter-type tester (illustrated) has a base 14½ by 16½ ins. and with its glass display top stands 15¾ ins. high.

This article has been prepared from data supplied by courtesy of Radiotechnic Laboratory.

INTERESTING INFORMATION ABOUT "SPOT" BROADCASTING

(Continued from page 456)

planes drop as many as 10 parachutists from one airplane. If each of these 70,000 men, dropped to earth in the security of a smoke screen, was to be equipped with a short-wave 2-way, transmit-receive radio set or *transceiver*, it is seen that a formidable intelligence corps capable of being able to immediately report to the home office would be available in enemy territory. The practicability of this idea will become evident as we now return to a short discussion of modern spot-broadcast equipment, and a review of recent programs in which such short-wave equipment has prominently figured.

Back in 1929, when Floyd Gibbons broadcast interesting highlights during arrival from Germany of the *Graf Zeppelin*, a crew comprising G. W. Johnstone (left, Fig. B), W. B. Miller (right) and Floyd Gibbons (extreme right) was needed to operate the packback S.-W. transmitter.

Today, when the Hindenburg pays Uncle Sam its visits, on schedule, a veritable studio-on-wheels is run right up along-side the overgrown cigar, as shown in Fig. C, and, presto, another spot program is "on the air."

Such a "mobile unit" is able to travel whereever an automobile can, and serving as a base for all remote-control broadcasts, represents the "last word" in this type of equipment.

Mobile Unit No. 3 (a 5-ton car, capable of traveling 70 m.p.h.), for instance, shown in Fig. D, includes 4 separate transmitters, as follows: WMEF, a 150-W. transmitter licensed for 2 frequencies (6½ and 195 meters) in the intermediate wave band (sending range: stationary, 100 miles; moving, 50 miles); W10XS, assigned 5 frequencies in the ultra-high band; W10XV, a 15-W. emergency unit, and W10XAI, a tiny 1-W. pack transmitter.

One or another of these is used on programs, depending on prevailing conditions. The pack transmitter is included to make the unit even more mobile. If it is desired to originate a program at some spot inaccessible to the 5-ton car, the car is driven as close as possible, and then an announcer with the pack transmitter on his back makes his way to the desired location.

In this way a program may be relayed from the pack transmitter by short-wave to the mobile unit, which in turn relays it on a different short-wave to the pick-up point for the NBC networks.

All this equipment, transmitters—suitable receivers and power plant—is housed in the main body of the car. The "studio" portion of the mobile unit is in the driver's section.

The seat is wide enough to hold 4 men in comfort. On the dash-board, on the side opposite the driver, is a folding desk, which may be let down when not in use. When up, it serves to hold microphones and a typewriter. Under the desk are 6 connections where microphones and earphones may be plugged-in. There is a 100-ft. lead on the microphones, so that announcers may move about freely outside the car.

Above the announcer's seat is a trap-door in the ceiling, so that when desirable the announcer may stand with his head and shoulders above the top of the car and have an unobstructed view in all directions even while the car is in motion.

Compact, efficient, portable and universally-operable equipment of this type, manned by technicians who have become expert in using this equipment and maintaining it at peak efficiency, have made possible the almost magical results achieved in 3 November spot broadcasts of national and international interest.

3 THRILLING SPOT PROGRAMS

The "Earth-Sea-Sky" Broadcast. On November 8th NBC successfully staged an air show—one in a series of special programs arranged to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the National Broadcasting Co.—that packed excitement in almost every second of its 45-minute duration.

Opening as a studio broadcast from Radio city, the program then switched from one spot-pick-up to another, as illustrated in Fig. E.

First on the bill was a pick-up from a cruising squad car of the Police Department at Cleveland picking up police orders from headquarters. Then a jump to U. S. Navy submarine S-20 cruising underneath the surface of the water off Sandy Hook, N. Y. From under-sea level the program then flashed to the top of Pike's Peak, Colo., for a word-painting of the scenery.

A 2-way international inter-train conversation was then held between railroad officials on the *Comet* speeding at 80 m.p.h. between Boston, Mass. and Providence, R. I., and the *Hamburger* streaking at 90 m.p.h. between Berlin and Hamburg, Germany!

The circuit then was transferred to the "black pit" below-ground in Carnegie Coal Mine, Pittsburgh, Pa. Then to street-level in N.Y.C. for a description of Sunday fashions on 5th Ave. as seen from a traveling automobile.

An action pick-up from one of the bicycles in Chicago's 6-day race was then followed by a word description of U.S. tank maneuvers at Washington, D.C. Preceded by a pick-up aboard the Coast Guard Cutter *Ponchartrain* cruising in Long Island Sound, N. Y., was a pick-up from the uncompleted New York-New Jersey vehicular Midtown tunnel.

Concluding this earth-sea-sky network jamboree was a descriptive broadcast from a vantage point high up on the Golden Gate Bridge—San Francisco-Oakland's new connecting link; and, from an NBC unit aboard a U. S. Navy plane flying with a squadron of fighting ships over San Diego, Calif. (the West Coast Naval Base), the roar of fighting airplanes in a power dive.

The "Transoceanic" Broadcast. *"We will 'soon' be able to see each other by transatlantic television,"* radioed Guglielmo Marconi near Genoa, Italy, to David Sarnoff in N.Y.C., in opening an Armistice Day broadcast.

After this ocean-hopping tête à tête, November 11th, between radio's Wizard No. 1 and RCA's prexy, the NBC network program became a 4-way free-for-all to include a total of 26 guests aboard two U.S. cabin planes 5,000 ft. in the air.

This broadcast—rebroadcast to Germany, France, Denmark, Austria and Italy—linked spot pick-ups aboard Marconi's yacht cruising in the Mediterranean Sea; Sarnoff's office on the 53d floor of the RCA Building, Radio City, N. Y.; and American Airways planes, flying between Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Washington, D.C., carrying a group of foreign broadcast executives (who, in connection with NBC's 10th Anniversary fiesta, were making a study of American broadcasting technique).

The "Business Revival" Broadcast. In a whirlwind 1-hour survey, by NBC, broadcast over network and short-wave stations last November 27th, microphones painted a vivid, kaleidoscopic picture of business recovery. A story of increasing profits, and rising wages and employment, was told by industrial heads, small business men and workers in many fields; accompanying spot-action sounds constituted the "music of American prosperity."

The itinerary was as follows: Detroit—automotive industry; New York—garment plant, railways (Pennsylvania Station), marine (a pick-up in the hold of an ocean liner in the harbor), gasoline (Am. Petroleum Inst. offices); Boston—New England cotton (Nat'l. Cotton Mfrs. Assoc. offices); Cleveland—city employment (Chamber of Commerce); East Pittsburgh—Westinghouse plant; Hollywood — cinema (Laskey studios); Schenectady—General Electric plant; Chicago—grain and meat-packing; Brighton—Colorado's beet-sugar industry; San Fernando Valley—Californian fruit industry (description from an airplane, and from a small farm); Seattle—airplane factory; San Francisco—the fishing fleets (by a trawler's representative); Philadelphia—street interviews regarding national business conditions.

At times the occupational sounds formed a background to pertinent comments; at others, microphone close-ups made these sounds a thrilling solo of one or another of America's many booming businesses.

In conclusion, the writer calls attention to President Roosevelt's Inauguration broadcast scheduled for Wednesday, January 20th, 1937. The plans of NBC (those of CBS and MBS are not available at this writing) include the use of 10 or more short-wave mobile, blimp, and airplane transmitters, micro-wave sets operating among the crowds, and numerous strategically-located microphones. The operation of all these spot pick-ups will be regulated by initial use of a new "master control unit."

RADIO SETS FOR EXPORT AND MARINE USE

(Continued from page 474)

a few severe shocks. Long experience has taught methods of construction and assembly to overcome the effects of vibration, but if an average radio set, intended for sale in this domestic market, is shipped to South Africa or Australia, for example, half of the parts will be lying in the bottom of the cabinet when the radio receiver has reached its destination!

Even if the packing of such a set is still intact, you will be ready to swear that someone had attacked the bolts and nuts with a screwdriver and a wrench, for such is the mysterious effect of long-continued vibration.

CLIMATE

Experience in overcoming climatic conditions has helped greatly in some parts of the U.S.A. Year-round residents of Florida, for example, have experienced all kinds of trouble with their radio sets during the rainy season. Florida climate may not be a problem at all, for there are thousands upon thousands of properly-designed radio sets—in at least one make—operating successfully under the extreme conditions of the tropics.

To give you an idea of conditions which these sets are able to meet successfully: two months after the last Stratosphere flight from Black Hills, So. Dakota, we had a letter from a civil engineer, working in the interior of the Gold Coast section of Western Africa, telling us how he had received the transmission from the balloon, relayed from England. He reported that his set was maintaining its peak efficiency on both broadcast and short waves right through the tropical rainstorms. "Only twice," he added, "the set had been affected by the dampness, and this was remedied by setting an ordinary kerosene lantern behind the set, to dry it out!"

Extreme dryness, too, is a foe of high-efficiency reception. It attacks transformer insulation and, by causing ordinary coil forms to shrink, alters the electrical characteristics of R.F. and I.F. coils. This condition is particularly severe when accompanied by high temperatures.

The most destructive atmospheric conditions are encountered on the sea coast, where the corrosive effect of salt water dampness is encountered. Radio sets have been designed that overcome the faults which develop under the influences of salt water, and these sets have become the choice of officers and men who buy sets for their own amusement while they are at sea.

The first step, based on 28 years of experience, was to determine what kinds of failures were caused by atmospheric conditions. An effort was then made to reproduce those conditions in the research department, and speed up the action, so as to obtain the equivalent of 2 to 4 or 6 years' use within a month or two of laboratory testing.

This work required elaborate investigation for if, in the "dry, hot weather" test, for example, too much heat was used, the results obtained were unfair to the radio sets, and if too little heat was used, the sets did not receive an adequate test.

Now, however, it is known exactly how much heat to use, and the length of the test required, to reproduce fairly the dryness of Egypt, Peru, or Arizona. Similarly, the way to observe accurately the effects of cold, humidity, and salt air have been learned.

All new parts are put through these tests, standard parts are given routine checks from time to time, each new cabinet is tried out for effects upon the joints and the veneered surfaces, and complete sets, with the current turned on, are given the "Torture Chamber" treatments. (One of several different types of such test rooms, as used in a large commercial laboratory, is shown in Fig. A.—*Editor)*

By such tests, and by the use of equally elaborate scientific control of all the parts and methods of the assembly adjustment, and inspection throughout the factory, it is possible to deliver radio sets to any country on the face of the globe with definite assurance that each receiver will perform at peak efficiency, no matter what local conditions it may encounter.

Our Information Bureau will gladly supply manufacturers' names and addresses of any items mentioned in RADIO-CRAFT. Please enclose a stamped return envelope.

NEW Du Mont CATHODE RAY TUBE SPURS TELEVISION

A SENSATIONAL advancement in Television has been made possible by a new type Cathode Ray tube perfected by Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc. Experimenters, service experts and engineers are invited to write to Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., Upper Montclair, N. J. for information on the new tube. It is also suggested that those interested in television receiver construction follow the series of articles on this subject, running in Radio-Craft.—Advt.

HOW TO MAKE THE RADIO-CRAFT "COUNTRY GENTLEMAN" RADIO SET

(Continued from page 459)

Builders substituting the "A" type should remember this fact, as the extension of the cut-off presumes a different characteristic curve and a somewhat changed A.V.C. control for this stage.

The I.F. uses two stages, with the first giving really high gain and bearing most of the gain-selectivity burden. Both stages are biased -3 V. and are acted upon by the A.V.C., as separate and increased bias for the second would (as analysis of the schematic proves) simultaneously afford an increased bias on the first noise amplifier tube thus prohibiting any effective means for separately controlling I.F. and noise amplifier circuits. The first I.F. stage uses ferrocart iron-core transformers in input and output service with a type 1A4 tube. The second in the I.F. line-up uses a type 1C6 (the 1A6 may be substituted with decreased gain and increased cutoff, though with a 6 ma. saving in "A" current), selected after experiments with various battery tubes adaptable to 2nd-I.F. service in receivers having noise suppression. Forgetting for the moment its primary job, which is to instantaneously cut off during moments of severe noise disturbance, and considering it as a straight I.F. amplifier, we find it is nothing more or less than a screen-grid tube with the No. 1 and 2 mixer grids tied together and either floating or used for purposes of manual volume control. Referring to Fig. 3A, we see that with the D.P.D.T. switch thrown one way and the 22.5 V. "C" bias switch (on control R15) turned on, these mixer grids receive a negative bias up to 22.5 V., the amount of bias being determined by the position of the arm of potentiometer R15. Thus we can manually control this second I.F. stage with the noise amplifier off, since by increasing the negative bias on the mixer grids we simply shift the operating point farther toward cut-off. In Fig. 3B, showing an alternative noise circuit, we find that manual control of the second I.F. stage is had at all times, whether or not a noise D.C. is being impressed on the two mixer grids. Here actual control of the stage is effected by varying the screen-grid potential—permitting either manual selection of overall set R.F. gain (effective) or setting of the second I.F. amplification to that point which affords best possible control by negative D.C. impulses from the noise circuit.

The third I.F. transformer is a broad-band type with tuned primary and with two untuned secondary windings, one feeding the R.F. signal to one diode of the 1B5 second-detector for rectification and amplification of the audio component and one feeding the signal to the other diode for rectification, audio and R.F. bypass, and pumping of an A.V.C. negative D.C. component into the gain-control line. The latter diode is biased -3 V. to permit delay action, without, of course, biasing the first and hampering the action of the detector at low signal inputs. The circuit was selected after serious thought and experimentation, and every credit is extended to J. T. Bernsley for initial work in developing this system. (See September, 1935, issue of *Radio-Craft*.)

The A.V.C. voltage is built up across R7 and R8, the two resistors in series being used so that we might impress approximately ½ the developed A.V.C. potential on the first R.F. stage—thus keeping our R.F. tube working at best efficiency on weak signals and putting the burden of full A.V.C. control mainly upon the mixer and succeeding stages. All grid returns are bypassed to ground and isolating resistors are used where necessary. The filter system may be changed to permit increased or decreased timing meeting individual fancy—but care should always be exercise, nevertheless, to provide an adequate filtering action (See the A.V.C. articles in the June and July, 1936, issues of *Radio-Craft*.)

The triode section of the second-detector is connected as an A.F. amplifier in the usual manner and feeds a type 30 driver stage, whose output is fed via a combination impedance and transformer coupling arrangement to the type 19 class B tube. This arrangement permits easy installation of a jack for D.C. isolated phone plug-in into the 30 output and keeps D.C. out of the driver transformer primary winding. The set-up is ideal, but builders should remember that C19 must be of greater value than for capacities usually used in impedance coupling systems if adequate bypassing of the lower audio frequencies is to be had. The class B output transformer has taps for 2,000, 15, 8, and 4 ohm connections, the 15-ohm being used for proper matching to the 15-ohm voice-coil of the speaker.

Now back to the noise-suppressor circuits. The original laboratory model was first built using the circuit shown in Fig. 3A. We had no choice at the time but to use a type 1B5 as noise-voltage rectifier, which presumed the use somewhere of the triode section. The extra triode would call for no additional "A" current for operation, and little additional "B" current, and so we built it into the noise amplifier circuit as an additional stage. By shifting its bias, we controlled its amplification and thus varied the effective efficiency of the noise system as a whole.

Unfortunately, two stages of amplification, with the second tube a triode and not too perfectly isolated from the rectifier elements in the same envelope, resulted in instability. Builders should be advised, therefore, that the circuit will oscillate the moment it is properly aligned at any frequency, if the wiring isn't just right, and however well it is isolated and shielded from the I.F. circuit proper. If the frequency to which it is tuned is other than that of the I.F. circuit

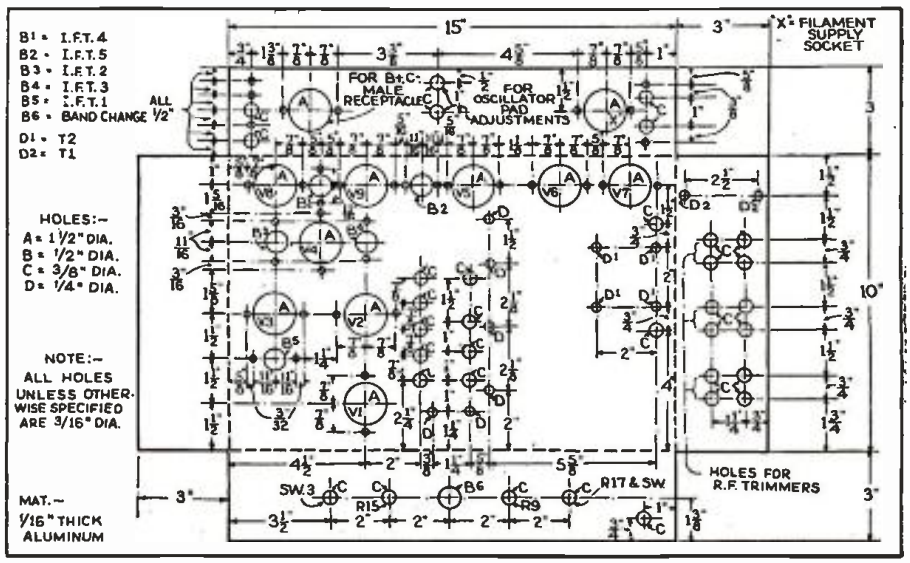


Fig. 4. Chassis drilling and fabricating details including the sizes of all holes.

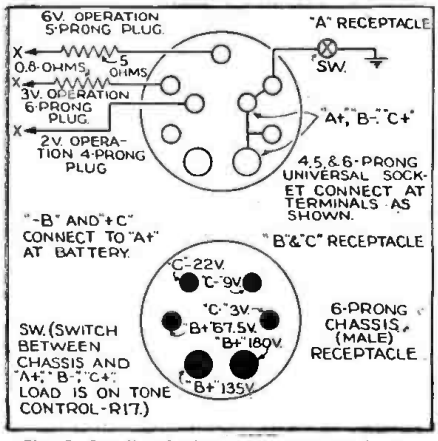


Fig. 5. Details of plug and socket for battery connection.

and the difference frequency is in the audible range, the noise system simply acts to all effects like a rather complex beat oscillator, feeding back to V4 through the common grid connection (N) or through an improperly by-passed output connection to grids 1 and 2 of the same I.F. tube. If the noise circuit frequency is "right on the I.F. nose" and oscillation persists, the self-generated R.F. is rectified by V9 just as an amplified noise voltage would be rectified, and is fed as negative D.C. to the mixer grids of the 1C6 second I.F. The strength of this D.C. is generally enough to cause cutoff of the 1C6 or at least serious attenuation of I.F. amplification.

Here, in other words, we are confronted with the problem of so adjusting and wiring the noise circuit that it cannot oscillate. This may, in the end, involve detuning or reduced "B" supply on the triode section and, as a last resort, neutralization of the triode. The last becomes rather tricky business—and the first may so impair the operation of the noise amplifier as to cause ineffective noise suppression. All this, of course, is said merely in warning. *Do not let the noise circuit oscillate.* We need all the amplification we can get in the noise circuit to provide noise voltages healthy enough to build a D.C. component sufficient to send V4 to cut-off.

One thing more about this circuit. Granted that it is working properly—it still has one disadvantage. It presumes a noise D.C. strong enough to cut off V4 with the latter tube ordinarily operating at −3 V. or full-efficiency bias. We cannot increase the lower bias limit on V4 without simultaneously increasing the bias on V8—and the effect of decreasing the gain of V4 for proper operation in conjunction with the action of V9 and for cutoff with noise D.C. is practically balanced out by the decreased gain of V8 and the consequent lessening of noise-amplifier efficiency. The remedy here would be to simply add another control bridged across the 67.5 V. screen-grid "B" supply and to wire the screen-grid of the second I.F. tube, properly bypassed, to the variable arm of the additional potentiometer. In this way we can control the amplification of V4 without hampering the operation of the noise circuit.

The circuit in Fig. 3A will work:—we'll say that much for it. But it will not work at full efficiency and thus effectively unless the builder makes absolutely sure that the noise amplifier does not oscillate.

The circuit in Fig. 3B, applied in experimental models of the laboratory job but not yet to the completed set, is simpler and certainly easier to adjust. We have not had the opportunity of testing it out over a long enough period of time to iron out the bugs, but it is apparent that if the noise amplification is sufficient to give us a high enough rectified D.C. to send V4 to cutoff, efficient noise suppression will be had. Here we have pulled out the triode stage—using this section of the noise detector as B.F.O. (beat-frequency oscillator) tube. The burden of noise amplification falls entirely upon the 32, which works at all times at full efficiency and which is not controllable. The Nos. 1 and 2 grids of V4 receive the D.C. as usual, and the amplification of this tube is controlled by varying its screen-grid potential. For effective noise suppression, the screen-grid voltage

(Continued on page 494)

is reduced to that point where the amplification of V4 is of such value that the D.C. component of rectified noise voltages of certain strength will effectively block its action for the instantaneous period of time during which the noise impulse is being received.

(Since the construction of the laboratory model and the drawing of the circuit used, a new tube has been released—the 1F6. This tube is a dual diode-pentode and used instead of the 1B5 as noise-amplifier-rectifier will no doubt increase the noise amplification for circuit 2A while at the same time permitting full and efficient operation without feedback and oscillation. The usual precautions to insure against possible instability must be taken however, with plate and screen-grid supply decoupling and bypassing recommended.)

CONSTRUCTION

In the *Radio-Craft* "Country Gentleman" receiver, the R.F.—Mixer coil assembly is mounted beneath the chassis, both because the functional layout of parts made room for installation in this manner and because such an arrangement permitted really short R.F. leads.

The first job is to mount all sockets, small parts, and the two audio transformers. Refer to photographic illustrations for proper placement. Transformers I.F.T.-1 and I.F.T.-2 may now be mounted, then I.F.T.-4 and I.F.T.-5 after these last two components have been removed from their shield cans, the windings pushed fairly close together for broad-band service, and the cans put in place again. Transformer I.F.T.-3 must first be removed from its shield before installation, and the center-tap between the two secondary coils (which are placed one on each side of the primary winding) broken. The lead from one coil remains tied to the terminal to which the center-tap or junction was originally wired, the free lead being brought out through the top of the can. This unit having been replaced in its can and installed on the chassis, we now turn our attention to the R.F. assembly.

This assembly, is provided with a mounting plate designed to permit upright installation above the chassis, and in an oblong cutout. The plate has holes at intervals along its length on both sides, and ½-in. right-angle brackets should be bolted to the plate at these holes. The unit is now installed beneath the chassis by bolting the angles to the chassis itself—rigidly and securely. (Remember that all variable controls should be first installed and that the coil assembly must be set back sufficiently far to permit wiring to the controls without danger of electrical contact with the assembly shield cans.) A brass coupling and an extension shaft will be necessary to permit knob control of the band-selector switch, which is integral with the coil assembly.

ADJUSTMENT

Align the I.F. and noise-amplifier circuits to 456 kc. "on the nose." Test both circuits for oscillation. If, in turning-on the noise amplifier, the set output drops appreciably the suppression action is working. That is, V4 is getting a D.C. negative voltage on Nos. 1 and 2 grids. Remove the grid cap from V8. If the noise amplifier is not oscillating, the output will immediately rise to normal (we are presuming a generated I.F. signal impressed on the first I.F. grid circuit). If there is no rise to normal, the noise amplifier circuit is oscillating and this condition must be remedied.

Now align the R.F. end. Each coil is bridged by a trimmer condenser which should be adjusted for proper tracking with associated coils at both high-and-low and then middle-range frequency settings.

With the R.F. end aligned and the set performing efficiently, turn on the noise amplifier again. Adjust the amplification of V4 so that noises of a selected level will be suppressed—which presumes cutoff for V4 when the D.C. noise voltage fed to the Nos. 1 and 2 grids reaches a high enough value.

LIST OF PARTS

One Meissner all-wave assembly, No. 5780, L1, L2, L3;
Two Meissner ferrocart I.F. transformers, No. 5740, I.F.T.1, I.F.T.2;
One Meissner I.F. transformer, No. 5714, I.F.T.4;
One Meissner I.F. transformer, No. 3736, I.F.T.5;
One Meissner I.F. transformer, No. 6762, I.F.T.3;
*One output transformer, No. 3302, T2;
*One input transformer, No. 4401, T1;
*One micromaster dial, type 318;
*One 3-gang variable condenser, 370, 405, or 420 mmf. max. capacity each section, close right, ¼-in. shaft, No. 819, C1, C2, C3;
One Aerovox mica condenser, 50 mmf., No. 1468, C21;
Two Aerovox mica condensers, 250 mmf., No. 1468, C15, C16;
Two Aerovox mica condensers, 100 mmf., No. 1468, C10, C20;
Seven Aerovox condensers, 0.05-mf., 200 V., type 284, C4, C5, C9, C12, C17, C18, C14;
Two Aerovox condensers, 0.25-mf., 200 V., type 284, C6, C19;
One Aerovox condenser, 0.01-mf., 200 V., type 284, C22;
Four Aerovox condensers, 0.1-mf., 200 V., type 284, C7, C8, C11, C13;
One Electrad potentiometer with switch, 0.25-meg., log, taper, type 208, R15;
One Electrad potentiometer with switch, 1 meg., log, taper, type 206, R17;
One Electrad potentiometer less switch, 0.5-meg., log. taper, type 203, R9;
Fourteen Continental carbon insulated resistors, ½-W. rating, in quantities and values of:
Four 0.1-meg., R1, R3, R5, R14;
Two 0.25-meg., R7, R8;
Three 50,000 ohms, R11, R13, R16;
Two 0.5-meg., R10, R11;
Three 1,500 ohms, R2, R4, R6;
One Electrad resistor for filament drop at selected "A" voltage, type A;
*One D.P.D.T. switch, senior type;
*Four round knobs, type 586;
*One pointer-knob, type 588;
*One electraloy or steel chassis, closed ends, 10 x 15 x 3 ins.;
Two R.F. chokes, operating frequency 456 kc.;
*Eight tube shields;
*One brass coupling;
*One universal socket;
*One 6-prong male chassis receptacle;
*One 6-prong female plug;
*One 4-, 5-, or 6-prong male plug;
*One 3-post antenna assembly;
*One 2-post output assembly;
*One 4-prong isolantite socket;
*One 6-prong isolantite socket;
Four 6-prong laminated sockets;
Three 4-prong laminated sockets;
Five feet 6-wire shielded cable;
Fifty feet pushback hookup wire, No. 18;
Four feet low-capacity shielding;
*One permanent-magnet dynamic speaker, type 10-10;
*Four layerbilt batteries, type 486;
*One "C" battery, type 768;
*One "C" battery, type 771;
*Twelve cells, 1.5 V., No. 7111;
One National Union tube, type 19;
One National Union tube, type 80;
Two National Union tubes, types 1C6 or 1A6;
One National Union tube, type 82;
Two National Union tubes, type 1A4;
Two National Union tubes, type 1B5 (optional one 1F6).

**Names of manufacturers will be supplied upon receipt of a stamped and self-addressed envelope.*

HOW TO ADD "VARIABLE-SELECTIVITY" TO SUPERHETS.

(Continued from page 471)

we consider that for really satisfactory reception of weak distant stations, the selectivity should be better than 10 kc., and for true high-fidelity reception, the selectivity should be no less than 15 kc.; 17 kc. is a better value. Of course, commercial receivers are now available which permit a variable-band width of from 8 kc. to 17 kc. or more, but the means they employ to achieve these results are not easily procurable, and cannot be just added to any set.

There is, however, now available a new I.F. transformer to fit any superheterodyne, which, by a simple electrical method, permits either normal selectivity or broad, as desired. There have been transformers available for some time which employ mechanical means to vary the I.F. coupling for increasing or decreasing the band width, but the mechanical adjustments necessary make it impractical to attempt to add them to existing receivers. With the new transformer the coupling is varied for either "broad" or "sharp" tuning by a very simple arrangement, which permits the use of the transformer in almost any existing superheterodyne having 175 kc. or 456 kc. I.F. stages. Two may be used in sets having two I.F. stages; only 1 is required in single I.F. stage receivers. The only equipment necessary for changing the band width is a single-pole, double-throw switch for each variable transformer used; a 2-gang switch for 2 units, or a single switch for 1 unit. The transformers are available with the new iron cores, for higher gain and selectivity (in the "sharp" position), or with ordinary air cores, for replacing the usual run of I.F. transformers.

By using these transformers, the listener has available the extreme selectivity of which his set is capable, or a broad-band width for the reception of full high-fidelity band-widths, by merely flipping a switch.

In the "broad" position the band width passed by the I.F. section will be approximately double that of the receiver under normal conditions. In other words, if the normal selectivity of your receiver is 10 kc., the I.F. stage will then pass a 20 kc. band; thus the selectivity is adequate to separate local stations, and will permit of the full reception and passage of even the highest of audio frequencies of which the broadcast station is capable of transmitting.

Installation is simple and easy; a glance at the diagram will show that only the simple switching arrangement is necessary to adapt it to your own receiver.

If the leads from the transformer to the band-width switch must be more than 2 ins. in length, they should be twisted together, to prevent feedback effects.

This article has been prepared from data supplied by courtesy of Allied Radio Corporation.

HOW TO MAKE THE RADIO-CRAFT—1937 TELEVISION RECEIVER

(Continued from page 467)

tween the variable resistor and the connection to the cathode and cathode bypass condenser. A resistance of about 200 ohms will usually be ample.

In the alignment of the amplifier, we have explained how a "listening" adjustment can be made—in doing so, we have assumed that the builder does not have a calibrated oscillator available which tunes to the high frequencies being used for these television transmissions. If such an oscillator is obtainable, the alignment, using either an output meter or even better an oscilloscope and wobbler, will be much easier and a more precise job can be done.

The listener will be delighted with the quality of the musical background and musical selections which are received on the sound channel of the set. This is not entirely due to the set, since the actual transmissions are really "high fidelity" from the transmitter.

In the next part of this constructional series, the cathode-ray tube equipment and sweep circuits will be considered.

THE DYNAMIC LOUDSPEAKER "GOES HEADPHONE"

(Continued from page 464)

justed for moderate sensitivity (diaphragm close to pole-piece). Although blessed with an excellent frequency-response characteristic, "crystal" (or, more correctly, *piezoelectric*) headphones, too, share with "magnetic" phones a low overload factor. The "dynamic" (or, more correctly, *magnetodynamic*) phones, on the other hand, have the following advantages: (1) high-fidelity response; (2) high sensitivity; and, (3) high overload factor.

There are a great many elements that enter into a complete discussion of the topic of relative headphone efficiencies; therefore, it would not be fair to consider as dogmatic any of the statements made above. Each type of headphone is, in some degree, desirable. For this reason we will skip the remaining details and review in the foregoing words only the topics embraced in Figs. 1 and 2.

In Fig. 1 we see the frequency-response characteristic of the 3 types of headphones—magnetic, crystal and dynamic—mentioned in this article. No attempt has been made to plot these graphs on a quantitative scale.

In general, though, it may be mentioned that the figure for magnetic-type headphones takes as standard the Western Electric magnetic unit; its response over the range indicated is said to be "± 2 db. at +60 db. above 1 bar per watt." (The range of 300 to 2,000 cycles for a representative magnetic unit may be considered inaccurate but when it is recalled this is practically distortionless response the official figure quoted may be taken as accurate.) The new dynamic unit varies about 2½ db.± at about 62.5 db., it is believed.

Note that the response of the dynamic type is secured at very low values of impedance. This makes it quite convenient to work one earphone into the other, in transducer fashion, as optional microphone and reproducer, as shown in heading illustration Fig. A, and sketch Fig. 2. The latter figure also presents a qualitative method of illustrating the amazing overall efficiency of the new dynamic headphones.

In Fig. 2 is shown, at A, the manner in which the headphones are matched into an audio circuit. Matching transformer T. has a high-impedance primary that connects to the audio equipment; the secondary of this transformer has an impedance sufficiently low to match into the voice-coils of the dynamic headphones. (The equivalent electrical circuit is shown, detailed, at 2C.) In practice, a jack-and-plug arrangement is usually used, as shown. By shorting this plug, as shown at 2B, and talking into earphone No. 1 or No. 2, the voice will be heard clearly reproduced in the remaining earphone; and far louder than if this same "stunt" is attempted with a pair of magnetic-type headphones. The low impedance of the voice-coil circuit permits distance x between the two phones to be increased to over 1,000 ft. without undue attenuation or noise pick-up.

These headphones, be it noted in passing, introduce to technicians what is probably a new idea in achieving mechanical convenience. Referring to Fig. C it will be seen that the molded case being held in the hand is recessed to accommodate the iron yoke; and is provided with 2 springs that make contact with studs on the actual unit. This scheme enables units to be interchanged in the cases "quick as a wink"; and if the contact system is properly designed, as in the ones examined by *Radio-Craft*, the assembly will be noise-free. Another point of interest is that a sponge-rubber ring is recessed into the outside of the case and acts as an ear cushion.

In concluding this article the writer wishes to emphasize that the new "dynamic" headphones (actually, *any* headphone which is operating is "dynamic"; and ceases to be so only when it is no longer being energized, whereupon, it becomes "static" or inoperative) described in this article are a high-grade product, built to a quality and not a price standard.

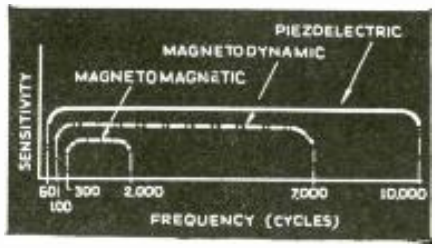


Fig. 1. Comparison of three types of phones.

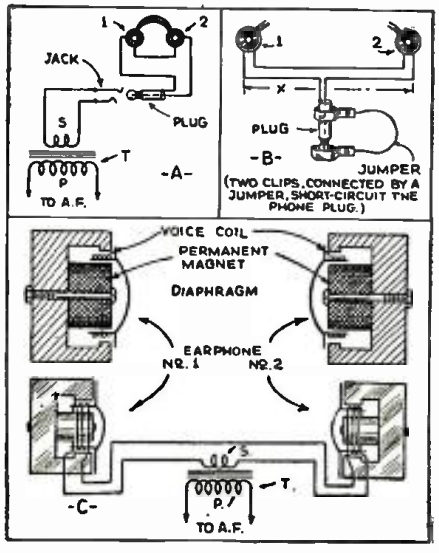


Fig. 2. Detail circuits mentioned in the text.

NOVEL IDEAS IN RADIO SETS

(Continued from page 457)

"Clockette" Receiver

in almost any home. These finishes are: model "Modern," type 21 chassis—figured and straight-grain walnut, gold-color dial and ebony-finish cradle; model "Colonial," type 22 chassis—solid maple top and sides with quartered, matched-figure maple front and brushed-gold dial; and, (illustrated), model "Sheraton," type 23 chassis—matched-grain, polished-mahogany veneer with golden dial.

The mounting arrangement that permits the pointer to pivot in the center of the reproducer grille is illustrated in Fig. B.

(Service data. A 220-V. adapter is available. Voltages: Plate, V1, 100 V.; V2, 20 V.; V3, 92 V.; V4, 115 V. A. C. Cathode, V1, 4 V.; V2, 2 V.*; V3, 0; V4, 100 V. Screen-grid, V1, 100 V.; V2, 5 V.; V3, 100 V.; V4, – – . Suppressor-grid, V1, 4 V.; V2, 2V.*; V3, V4, – –. Use 1,000-ohms-per-volt meter, on 250-V. scale (except *); * on 50-V. scale. Aligning frequencies: 1,500 kc., 1,000 kc. and 600 kc. (in this order).

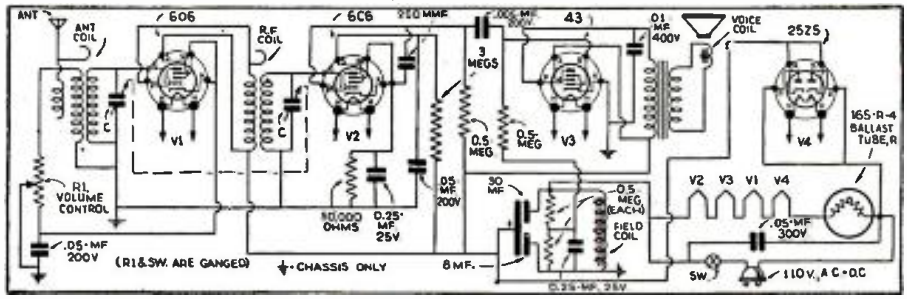


Fig. 1. The schematic circuit of the "Clockette" receiver—a T.R.F. set.

MAKE THIS MIDGET SERVICING OSCILLOSCOPE

(Continued from page 470)

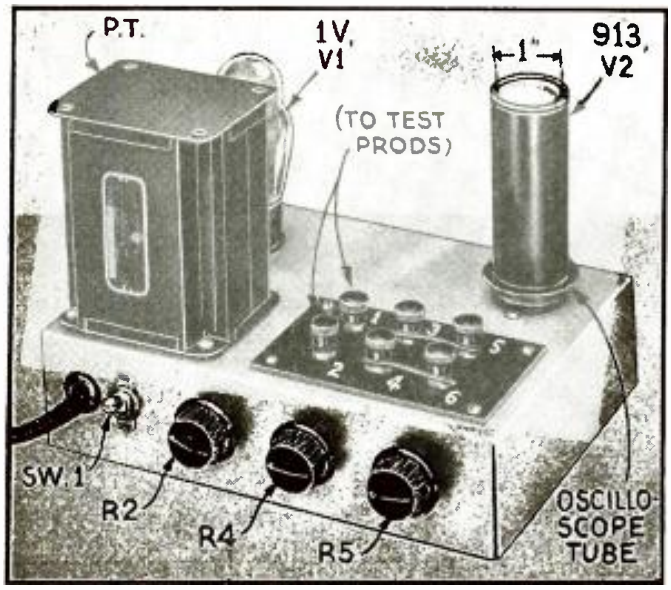


Fig. C. The chassis in its completed form, showing positions of controls.

number. Two of these are for the vertical deflector plates; two for the horizontal plates; and the remaining pair is for the 60-cycle sweep voltage delivered by the power transformer specified.

Ordinarily, the horizontal deflector plates are connected to this sweep supply by the use of shorting wires on the terminal block.

In making the unit, special care should be taken to insulate all leads carefully and, as mentioned before, to keep the leads to the free sides of the deflector plates clear of all other wires.

An examination of the circuit diagram, Fig. 1, shows that, in common with other oscilloscopes, the positive side of the power supply is grounded to the chassis and the negative end is left floating. This places the deflector plates at chassis potential, so that shocks and short-circuits across the C.R. "B" supply will not be encountered.

The List of Parts at the end of this article shows the required items needed for the construction of the unit. These should be adhered to carefully, to avoid "bugs" in the operation of the instrument.

OPERATION

In operating the instrument, the switch Sw. 1 should be turned on with R2, R4 and R5 in their minimum positions. Then, the focusing control should be moved about 1/3 toward the maximum position, after waiting a few minutes for the tube to heat up. Next, the intensity control R2 should be advanced until a spot of green light appears on the screen. Then the sweep-amplitude control, R5, should be advanced until the horizontal line of light just covers the width of the screen.

Now, to try the unit, the terminals 1 and 2 can be connected to the output of a radio set, across the voice coil or across the primary of the output transformer. The wave-form of the signals received, swept by the 60-cycle potential, will then be seen.

Terminals 1 and 2 can then be used for connecting any A.C. potential to the unit.

The oscilloscope, using the 60-cycle sweep, can be used for frequency measurements and measurements of distortion, amplitude, etc., in A.F. amplifiers and the audio section of radio receivers, or any frequency not exceeding several thousand cycles per second.

The unit can be used for voltage measurements of either A.C. or D.C. Since the tube with 280 volts on anode 2 has a sensitivity of 125 volts per inch, the fluorescent end of the tube can be marked off with a cellophane or other transparent scale calibrated in volts. A few standard voltages from batteries and A.C. from transformers which are checked with an A.C. voltmeter will provide the necessary calibrations for the scale. The actual sensitivity of the tube depends on the voltage supplied to the plates; therefore calibration will have to be made on the individual instrument against standards. The A.C. voltage measurements made on the oscilloscope are r.m.s. (root mean square) values.

The oscilloscope can be used to measure the voltages in a set which cannot be measured with ordinary meters. Such values as cathode voltage (grid bias) and detector plate voltage which are ordinarily incorrect as measured on a D.C. voltmeter can be measured accurately with the oscilloscope since it draws a negligible current from the source. (In other words, as a voltmeter the instrument has a very high power sensitivity.)

In the alignment of receivers, without the addition of a neon or thyratron saw-tooth oscillator and a wobbler, the unit can be used as an output meter, measuring the output voltage, so that peak alignment of R.F. and I.F. trimmers can be seen visually and with greater accuracy than with other output meters.

The Service Man who makes this instrument either as described or with the added refinements of saw-tooth oscillator and amplifiers will find it a useful and rugged unit which will have many useful applications in his work.

LIST OF PARTS

One Kenyon power transformer, type T-207, P.T.;
*One 1 W. resistor, 0.8-meg., R1;
*One resistor, 1 W., 10,000 ohms, R3;
*Two resistors, 1 W., 10 meg. R6, R7;
Two Electrad potentiometers, 0.5-meg., R2, R5;
One Electrad potentiometer, 0.2-meg.. R4;
One Aerovox condenser, 0.2-mf., 600 V., C1;
One Hammarlund isolantite octal socket;
One 4-prong socket;
*One chassis, 1/8-in, stock, per dimensions in Fig. 2;
One RCA Radiotron type 913 tube, V2;
One RCA Radiotron type 1V tube, V1;
Six binding posts, 1 to 6;
One single-pole, double-throw switch, Sw. 2;
One single-pole, double-throw switch, Sw. 2;
As needed, wire, screws, etc.

**The names of manufacturers will be supplied upon receipt of a stamped and self-addressed envelope.*

A NEW TRANSFORMER CATALOG

One of the foremost manufacturers of transformers for radio and P.A. applications has recently made available to the radio industry a new catalog listing their complete line of units for all applications.

The booklet, in addition to the listing of transformers, contains some very useful and interesting data on the construction of amplifiers for different services. All P.A. and radio Service Men will find much useful information in this complete catalog and data booklet.

Send a card, now, to *Radio-Craft* for your copy—ask for booklet No. 1287.

CONCERNING "GRIDLESS TUBES"

The author of the article "Gridless vs. Grid Tubes" in the January 1937 issue has received many inquiries as to where these tubes can be obtained. They are not yet available commercially. The experimental models were made for the author by the Allen B. Dumont Labs.

MIXER CIRCUITS YOU SHOULD KNOW

(Continued from page 471)

we do this. But a system was worked out, some years ago, rather successfully when receiving sets were of less power, to apply the pickup to an oscillating R.F. tube, and pass a modulated wave through the whole set, like a station signal.

We do not, however, need a phonograph or a microphone. We may, instead, introduce into the circuit a resistor Rg with a condenser across it (Fig. 1D); so proportioning the values that the condenser will continually charge up, and discharge through the resistor. A given pair of values corresponds to a given frequency; as with a condenser-coil combination, the time lengthens with the increased capacity and increased resistance. (There is an effect of this kind in every gridleak detector circuit; but the value of the usual grid condenser is too low to allow the note thus created to disturb the ear of the listener, or to check oscillation, in a tube provided for that purpose.)

However, in a circuit of the voltage-modulated type, just discussed, the audio modulation of the control-grid voltage changes the bias on the control grid too much, for good modulation. So, like the transmitting amateurs before him, the Service Man looks for a combination which will maintain the signal at the proper oscillation frequency, yet give a good, pure audio note.

The Heising Circuit. We find, for instance, *the Heising circuit* (Fig. 1E) in which there is a split tuning coil, as in Fig. 1B; but, attached to the plate of *oscillator tube* V1 is a source of A.F. variations, in the form of *modulator tube* V2. The high-impedance choke, L, keeps a fairly constant D.C. plate voltage on *both* tubes. The resistor, R1, lowering the voltage on the plate of the oscillator, makes the ratio of V2's output to V1's, and thereby the *percentage of modulation* higher; an important matter in broadcasting, as well as in testing. This circuit, therefore, is much in favor in test apparatus.

However, these methods require changes in the D.C. voltages applied directly to the grids and the plates of the oscillator tube, and these tend to change the frequency and create instability of operation. But, with the introduction of the modern multi-element tubes, it became possible to apply the modulating voltage to other elements, located between cathode and plate, and thereby alter the flow of electrons inside the tube, with the minimum of disturbance to the regularity of R.F. oscillation.

Electron Modulation. The basic method is shown in Fig. 1F; the audio modulation may be obtained from a tube circuit oscillating at audio frequency (by the use of a circuit of suitable resistance-capacity values) or from any other desired source. The plate and signal-grid circuits of the tube are oscillating at the radio frequency determined by the grid capacity-inductance of the tuned circuit; but the amount of the current flow is varied, without altering the regularity of the oscillations, by the A.F. voltage introduced between the cathode and the second grid to which the input is connected. This form of *electron modulation* is preferred for work of great accuracy.

It is to be explained that, just as a high percentage of modulation is desired in a broadcast station (since it gives more signal in proportion to the power of the station), so it is desirable in a service oscillator used to adjust a receiver for reception of this type. By 100% modulation (since the modulation is the proportion of A.F. current variation to R.F. current variation in the wave) the audio system and reproducer of a receiver may be fully tested without overloading in the R.F. and I.F. sections. In addition an instrument operated from an A.C. line (Fig. 3) may be used to modulate the output of the oscillator tube at 60 cycles, with a single tube and great simplicity of equipment. (This is a very low frequency for audio aligning work, however). Since the plate is connected, not to a D.C. source, but to one side of the line which varies in potential, half the time it is negative with respect to the cathode, and no current can flow; but, whenever positive, the tube is functioning, and can even oscillate up to its filament-emission limit at radio frequency. At 1,500 kc., for instance, it can be seen that there is time for 12,500 R.F. impulses in the tube during the positive half of each cycle. (Fig. 2C)

For the sake, also, of economy, oscillators are made whose tuned circuits do not cover all bands; these depend on *harmonics*.

Just as a violin does not give off a pure tone, but with it others of higher pitches (which give

(Continued on page 499)

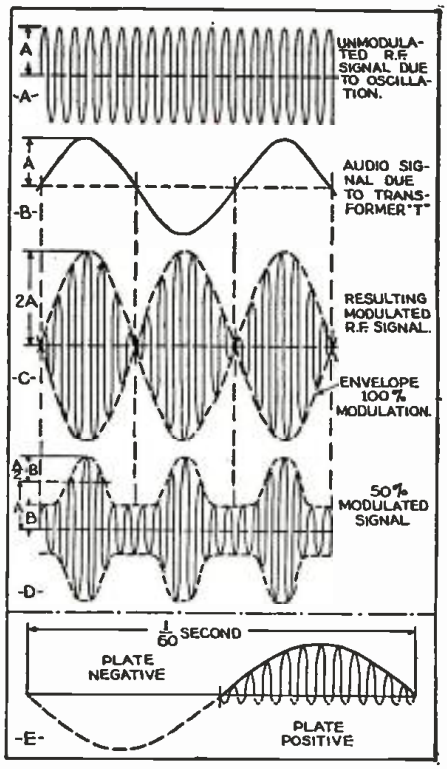


Fig. 2. The modulation of an R.F. current.

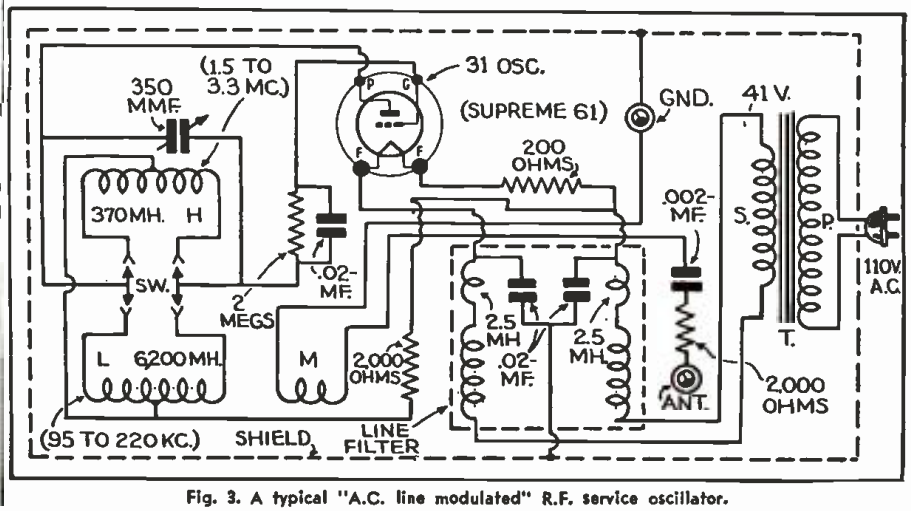


Fig. 3. A typical "A.C. line modulated" R.F. service oscillator.

A NEW 60-W. BEAM AMPLIFIER

(Continued from page 474)

ished chromium, not only gives it the eye-appeal of expensive custom-built radio sets, but aids it to withstand the abuse of portable usage.

The electrical design also is very flexible. Two or more low-level inputs (such as velocity or crystal microphones, or PE. cells) may be fed, by means of polarized sockets and plugs, into a zero-center dual-input "volume-control fader"; the available gain is then 125 db. Two similar sockets and plugs feed a similar dual-input volume-control and fader unit for two 85-db. gain inputs, such as phonograph and radio sources. Through these 4 plugs and input sockets or jacks, as many inputs can be handled as the operator can manipulate plugs, or 4 sources may be permanently connected and locked by the screw-lock collars of the plugs.

Outputs are equally universal. The output level may be changed from 60 W. to 30 W. by removing the 3rd and 4th 6L6s and the second 5Z3, all voltage and impedance shifts being automatically made through this operation. Output impedances are: 2, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 ohms from one secondary, and 250, 500 or 1,000 ohms from an additional secondary of the output transformer.

One 18-in. 30-W. (continuous load) loudspeaker having about 35 per cent efficiency is supplied with the amplifier, and 1 to 8 more can be connected to it. (Contrast this figure with those of other makes; many of which do not achieve much over 5 per cent efficiency.) Two of these reproducers, taking the full 60-W. output of the amplifier, are capable of "covering" Madison Square Garden, while 4 such units would easily cover Soldiers' Field in Chicago, or the Yale Bowl; or, the amplifier gain may be reduced—until the output is only a few watts—for home use, and deliver high-fidelity output (and with hum level equivalent to that of high-quality home radio sets).

The circuit, Fig. 3, indicates that the two high-gain inputs feed a 6J7 voltage amplifier, which feeds one triode of the 6N7 electronic mixer. The second, or "85 db. input" fader feeds the second triode of the 6N7. This tube, in turn, feeds a 6L7 expander, the volume expansion of which is controlled through potentiometer R3, which regulates the gain of the 6C5 expander amplifier and 6H6 rectifier. The 6L7, with the 6C5 phase inverter, then feeds 2 push-pull (or 4 push-pull-parallel) 6L6s which are operated in a safe and dependable manner, as class AB^1 amplifiers. The net result is 32 or 64 W. of audio power at 2 per cent or less total harmonic distortion; and no hysteretic distortion at all, since all coupling is resistance-capacity, and there are no audio transformers to add their mite of hysteretic distortion (equivalent to much more than a mite in a good 6L6 system).

A low-pass filter, which in many P.A. installations good engineering dictates is desirable for sharp and definite high-frequency cutoff, is built-in. A 3-section filter precedes the loudspeaker, having a sharp cutoff at 4,000, 6,000, 9,000 or 15,000 cycles, as selected by the "filter knob." (Previously, such a filter alone cost $25.00!)

In many installations a monitor speaker is not available, nor may the operator always hear the sound output. Here again good engineering dictates a level indicator. A 6G5 cathode-ray indicator "eye" is included, which by a toggle switch can be shifted to indicate visually both the output level and the degree of volume expansion.

Such then, is what can be done in P.A. amplifier design today to secure operation that will precisely suit any special installation requirements. In purchasing a modern amplifier we see, then, that the purchase must be not on a basis of "watts per dollar," but "watts-service per dollar."

This article has been prepared from data supplied by courtesy of McMurdo Silver Corp.

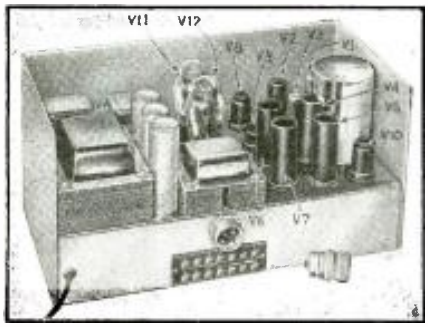


Fig. 8. The compact assembly of components can be seen.

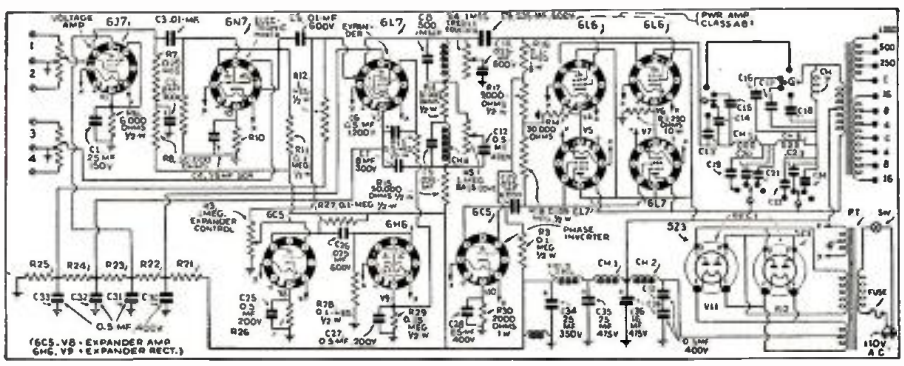


Fig. 3. Circuit of the 60 W. beam-power amplifier described.

MIXER CIRCUITS YOU SHOULD KNOW

(Continued from page 498)

the instrument timbre, color or quality) called *harmonics*, so an oscillating circuit, because it is not perfectly simple, has harmonics in its output. These are frequencies which are multiples (and designated by this factor) of the fundamental frequency to which the principal circuit is tuned; and, while they are feeble in comparison with the fundamental, they can be recognized by sensitive apparatus. The *13th* harmonic of a long-wave (European) broadcast station has been heard on a short-wave set!

For instance, suppose the *fundamental* of the oscillator is 150 kc. or 2,000 meters: the harmonics could be recognized at: (2) or second-harmonic, 300 kc.; (3) 450 kc.; (4) 600 kc.; (5) 750 kc.; (6) 900 kc.; (7) 1,050 kc.; (8) 1,200 kc.; (9) 1,350 kc.; (10) 1,500 kc.; (11) 1,650 kc.; (12) 1,800 kc.; (13) 1,950 kc.; and so on. The odd harmonics are stronger, proportionately, than the even ones; weakening in strength as the number designating them increases.

In addition to the features of frequency control and modulation, another important factor for the service test oscillator is that of its output control; since it is desirable to test receivers on weak signals, as well as on strong ones, to determine the alignment of circuits and the working of A.V.C., etc. Various forms of attenuator or voltage-divider controls regulate this, in addition to tightening or loosening the coupling between the oscillator and the set being serviced.

In the selection of test apparatus, cost and fineness of performance must be balanced, one against another, as with all other measuring equipment, in view of the particular demands of the business.

This article has been prepared from data supplied by courtesy of Radio and Technical Publishing Company.

MODERN SHORT-WAVE DIATHERMY

(Continued from page 475)

voltage and average R.F. voltage as even as possible, which can not be done without full-wave rectification and filtering of the A.C. supply. It should be borne in mind that the heating effect of the diathermy machine is dependent solely upon the effective power output of the oscillator.

Circuits lacking proper rectification and filtering are also great interference generators in the radio communcations spectrum; while if properly designed this nuisance can be minimized to an extent where there will be no appreciable radio interference.

Proper rectification will also add several hundred hours of working life to the oscillator tubes.

In a circuit of efficient design, tube oscillators will maintain a constant frequency, or wavelength, under any load—a factor of great importance. (Note that, in Fig. 1, Part I, the tank coil is not shunted by a tuning condenser but is resonated only by its natural inductance.)

The V.-T. oscillator generates undamped oscillations, the amplitude of which can be completely controlled for highest efficiency. These same oscillations are therefore also produced in the patient's circuit, and have been found most effective in S.-W. therapeutic work.

This type of machine is silent in operation, which from the patient's viewpoint, has psychological advantage.

We come now to the *spark-gap type of S.-W. diathermy machine*, which can do everything that the tube type can do. (However, it is the writer's belief that this method does not compare in efficiency with the vacuum-tube oscillator, in any of its uses.)

The spark-gap method can not maintain a constant frequency under load, and never has what can be called a real "dominating" frequency. It has, rather many spurious frequencies, and is a potent offender in radio communications interference. (As a matter of fact, spark-gap transmitters used for radio communication are today banned by the F.C.C. for these very reasons.)

Figures 2 C and D illustrate the difference between the undamped and damped oscillations.

The spark-gap method's only virtue, the writer feels, is its cheapness, and that it is only a question of time when it will be thrown into discard.

After carefully considering all the methods used to produce deep heat by means of S.-W. energy, it has been found that all the claims that are made for the veritably magical curative powers of S.-W. diathermy treatment are unwarranted. At present a real cure by this means is the exception, rather than the rule. An exception to this statement, perhaps, is in the treatment of gonorrhea, where patients have been cured of the symptomatic manifestations. The writer has witnessed much good work being done along these lines at Mt. Sinai Hospital in N. Y. C. Nevertheless, S.-W. radio therapy is an effective treatment in the alleviation of pain, which is a principal manifestation of many conditions. It is worthy of note at this time that in regard to gonorrhea S.-W. diathermy acts as a specific (preferred treatment) in removing the etiological agent (the cause) in the disease. At this point we wish to quote an eminent specialist's comment to the writer.

International Electronics Inc.

Fig. E. A modern 500 W. V.T. type diathermy instrument in operation—it is tuned to 6 meters.

"Too much credence is being given to this relativcly new field in electro-therapeutics although there can be no doubt of its potentialities. Further research must be made; which means experiment, time, and patience; for in the practice of medicine, too, there is no royal road to cure."

The next Part of this article will include a complete treatment of the interference problem; and details for the proper design and construction of the most efficient type of vacuum-tube short-wave diathermy machine in use today.

NOVEL IDEAS IN RADIO SETS

(Continued from page 457)

output transformer characteristics, so as to accentuate the bass response in a manner that is not ordinarily convenient. At the same time, the high-note loudspeaker, by proper selection of the value of the output coupling condenser (C, in Fig. 3), provides emphasis of the treble response.

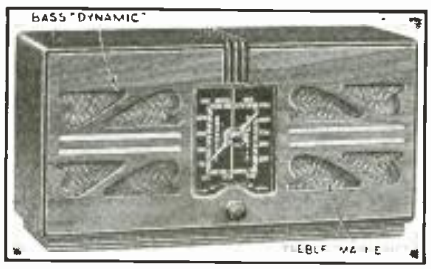


Fig. F. The positions of the 2 speakers are shown.

Note that this reproducer combination results in what is more properly termed *improved-fidelity* (or, perhaps, semi-high fidelity) response, rather than high-fidelity reception, inasmuch as midget or mantel sets, at best, are incapable of reproducing audio frequencies over the wide range more simply achieved by large-cabinet sets having large baffle area.

As shown in Fig. 3, a T.R.F. type, A.C.-D.C. circuit is utilized, and 4 tubes; a tube-style ballast resistor is used in preference to incorporating the resistor in the power cord. Dimensions of set: 5⅞ x 8 x 14¾ ins. long. (Service Men—dealers can obtain this set, for re-sale, for under $8).

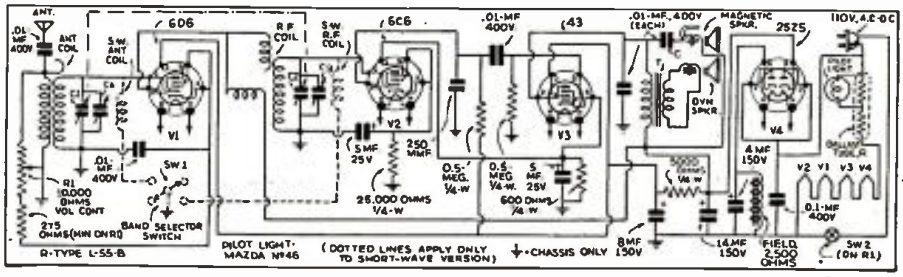


Fig. 3. The circuit of the dual speaker set. It is a T.R.F. type.

THE NEW 60-WATT "F.V.F.B." BEAM POWER AMPLIFIER

(Continued from page 476)

power amplifier cannot be handled in a slip-shod manner. In fact, the swinging choke (assuming it is the initial point of design) will affect the design of (a) the output transformer, (b) input transformer, and (c) driver transformer; and, a number of other and apparently irrelevant components. These factors are invariably overlooked by amateur designers, and accounts in a large degree for the disappointment which they encounter while tampering with junk-box beam-power amplifiers.

PLATE SUPPLY REGULATION

The methods of obtaining good plate-supply regulation have been described in past issues of *Radio-Craft*. It is, of course, desirable to use mercury-vapor rectifiers under all conditions and to use the saturated input swinging choke. The action of this reactor is readily apparent if we consider the effect of condenser-input filter circuits.

A condenser input filter circuit, as is well known, delivers an appreciably greater voltage than a corresponding inductance-input circuit. This condition is caused by the charging of the input condenser during all peak voltages of the rectified A.C., and its subsequent discharge during the zero periods of rectification. This condition helps to maintain a high average D.C. output voltage but is usually characterized by poor regulation.

When inductance input is used, this charge and discharge effect is suppressed and the output of the rectifier system is approximately consistently equal to 90 per cent of the r.m.s. transformer voltage. When high plate currents are flowing the choke is saturated, with the result that the inductance between the D.C. output of the rectifier and the first condenser is sufficiently low to allow an appreciable charging of the first filter section. This helps to increase the available D.C. voltage so that compensation is automatically made for the additional voltage drop which takes place in the choke and power transformer during these maximum current periods.

Naturally, the design of the high-voltage winding of the power transformer is an important factor in the problem of regulation. By tapping, at 350 V., the secondary of the transformer used in this amplifier, the internal resistance of both the high and intermediate windings is kept to extremely low values, thereby considerably improving the voltage regulation of this special supply system.

IMPORTANCE OF FIXED SCREEN-GRID VOLTAGE

As the position in which the virtual cathode forms in the 6L6 is dependent upon the screen-grid voltage, it becomes apparent that for high-fidelity results, as much care should be exercised in the screen-grid supply regulation as in the regulation of the plate supply. This can not be accomplished by using a series drop resistor between the 400 V. terminal and the screen-grid. If this is done, approximately 3,000 ohms resistance will be required, and as this resistance value appears directly in the screen-grid circuit, it greatly modifies the regulation of the voltage applied to the screen-grid and therefore shifts the position of the virtual cathode in the 6L6 tubes. This shifting of the virtual cathode changes the optimum plate load for the output tubes, and, as the output transformer remains constant, a great deal of distortion is introduced. The power output is also greatly reduced.

The practical remedy for this condition is to use a separate rectifier to furnish 300 V. for the screen-grids of the power output tubes, as well as for the driver, voltage amplifier, and preamplifier tubes.

FIXED-BIAS SUPPLY REGULATION

The methods for obtaining a fixed-bias supply has been repeatedly described, but the importance of the regulation in the bias system is usually overlooked. In most biased class A circuits appreciable control-grid current does not flow during any part of the input cycle. In view of the fact that 350 milliwatts peak control-grid input power is required for maximum power output, and that the impedance of the secondary of the driver transformer should be kept as close to zero as possible, it follows that appreciable control-grid current will be drawn during positive portions of the input cycle. If the bias supply is characterized by poor regulation, the bias will vary in phase with the input signal. This degenerative effect will decrease the power output and introduce one form of grid-circuit distortion. *The trick in maintaining a constant bias is in designing a bleeder system to pass 95 per cent more current than that which is ever required for grid-circuit dissipation.*

HUM ELIMINATION

The problems involved in eliminating hum in high-gain amplifiers evolves about the determination of the various causes. It is well known that there are 4 usual sources of hum, namely:

(1) Improper filtering of plate-circuit supplies.
(2) Improper filtering of grid-circuit supplies.
(3) Inductive hum.
(4) Electrostatic hum.

An analysis of each of these possible causes and their cures would be too elaborate for an article of this type. One of the least suspected causes of hum is cathode-to-heater leakage which is under the control of the tube manufacturers.

As many of the tubes used in preamplifier stages have not been specifically designed for this application, the tolerable hum leakage as allowed by manufacturers, usually introduces a serious problem in high-gain amplifiers. As the cathode (in a self-biased circuit) is usually of some potential above the heater, emission takes place between the heater and cathode. The return circuit for this type of emission is naturally in the control-grid input circuit. As all voltages impressed upon the input grid are subsequently amplified, this minute grid voltage might under certain conditions mask inductive and electrostatic hum-producing potentials. *By using a well-filtered fixed-bias supply all cathodes may be directly grounded. This automatically eliminates heater emission to cathode and prevents the possibility of this type of leakage from entering into the input grid circuits.*

TUBE FUNCTIONS

By using a 6J7, V1, as the high-gain input tube, in the representative diagram shown in Fig. 1, an over-all gain of 125 db. is made available. The 6N7 preamplifier, V2, provides for two individual inputs with subsequent gain of 94 db. for high-level microphones. The two following 6N7s—V3, V4—act as *electronic mixers;* this arrangement utilize 3 control-grids. The fourth control-grid is used for a crystal or high-impedance magnetic phono. pickup input.

The choice of push-pull drivers was made after a careful consideration of the power required to overcome losses in the driver transformer, grid-circuit dissipation, and the permissible high-order harmonics. Although a single 6F6 driver gives twice the power sensitivity of the push-pull type, and it can be resistance-coupled to the preceding stage, the use of the push-pull arrangement provides for simplicity in the design of an interstage coupling transformer which is capable of high-fidelity performance. As the plate impedance of these driver tubes is extremely low, it becomes possible to design an interstage transformer with a high primary inductance in order to obtain a good low-frequency response. Naturally, the 2nd-harmonic in the driver stage is completely cancelled, and this helps to attain the desired 60-W. output within the required limit of distortion.

FIELD SUPPLY

As will be noted from the circuit diagram, field supply is available for three 18- to 20-W. dynamic loudspeaker fields. As both the plate rectifier and screen-grid rectifier contribute to this speaker field supply, the regulation of both of these rectifier circuits is materially improved.

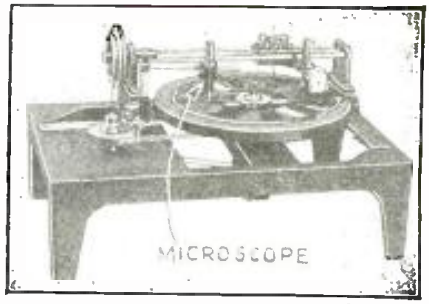
It can readily be seen from the foregoing, that the design of a high-voltage 6L6 beam-power amplifier must be carefully inter-related if results anywhere near approaching in confirmation with those which might be anticipated in view of tube manufacturers' ratings, are to be secured. Naturally, questions will arise relative to individual circuit components and their possible application in beam-power amplifier. The author will be pleased to answer all such questions addressed to him in care of *Radio-Craft;* (kindly enclose stamped, return-addressed envelope).

THE LATEST RADIO EQUIPMENT

(Continued from page 479)

DIME-A-TUNE RADIO SET (1272)

A COIN-CONTROLLED radio set that delivers music, as "metered entertainment," at the drop of a coin is now available; timing may be adapted to individual requirements. Here is a money-making scheme that is a sure winner for any Service Man who wants to drum up a little trade. A headphone jack is available in the receiver chassis which is a 5-tube A.C. superhet. The extended broadcast band includes the police range. Dimensions: 18 x 9 x 7½ ins. deep. Meter and set are built and locked into a heavy steel case encased in a wooden cabinet. Standard playing rate is about one hour for 10c; the receiver may be turned on or off again without loss, to the user, of paid-for time.



A professional studio recorder. (1277)

PROFESSIONAL STUDIO RECORDER (1277)

THIS unit will handle both 78 r.p.m. phonograph recording and 33 1/3 r.p.m. electrical transcription work. The 110-V. recording motor is of self-starting synchronous type, drives the turntable through a dual ratio pulley. The cutting head frequency characteristic, which extends to 5,000 cycles, cuts either 100 or 120 lines per inch. Crossing or uncrossing the lead screw drive belt moves the screw feed mechanism in either direction. A microscope with comparative scale in the lens system for measurements is provided. The frame is made of cast metal fixed in black crackle; machined parts are chromium.

ARTISTIC DOOR CHIME (1278)

DOOR chimes as a good side item for the Service Man have been described in past issues of *Radio-Craft*. However further improvements have resulted in the unit here illustrated; and shown in comparison with the archaic door bell. Unlike the latter unit, the chime bongs only a single melodious tone when the door button was pressed. Color combinations: red or black and chrome; ivory or green and gold.

SCHOOL-TYPE SOUND SYSTEMS (1279)

FLEXIBILITY of application is a feature of the equipment illustrated. Reproduces up to 2 microphone or phonograph radio programs simultaneously if desired and distributes to 10 to 60 loudspeakers selected in steps of 5. A dual-speed phonograph accommodates 16-in. records. An 11-tube all-wave superheterodyne covers the frequency range of 528 to 18,000 kc. A dual diaphragm crystal microphone is used. Talk-back facilities for monitoring are provided. Cabinet is all-steel in grain walnut finish.

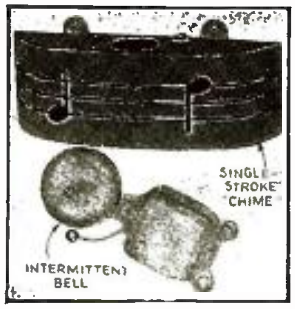
POCKET SIZE METERS (1280)

(General Electric Co.)

ONE unit in a new line of testing instruments incorporating an improved element with higher talk and improved characteristics is illustrated. Accuracy is one per cent of full-scale value; size, 5½ x 3½ x 2 ins. deep; weight 12 ozs. Instrument is provided with magnetic damping permalloy moving vane and stray-field magnetic shield. A knife-edge pointer and mirror scale counteract paralex. Multiple-scale instruments (illustrated) are proved with a switch. The case is made of a new plastic called "textolite."

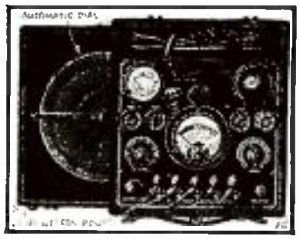
A "SERVICE CALLER" (1281)

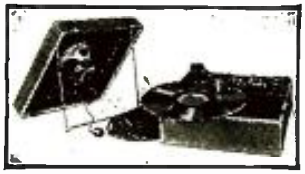
A WELL known service instrument manufacturer considers that the following services incorporated in the unit illustrated offers adequate facilities for checking almost any type of radio set. Facilities of the "service caller"; tests all tubes without recourse to the adapter; utilizes hot neon to test for shorts or leakages



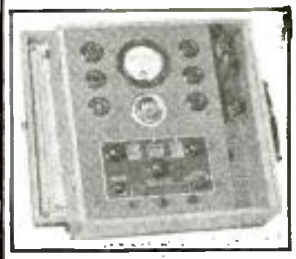
An artistic door chime. (1278)

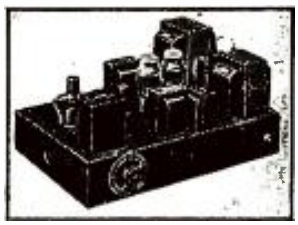
New pocket meters which are available with volt, ampere and milliampere scales. (1280)


A English-reading tube tester—having "Quint Control." (1282)


A portable audition set—plays 16-in. transcription records. (1283)


A high-fidelity sound system. (1279)


A service caller—combining a tube tester—voltmeter—milliammeter and ohmmeter in one unit. (1281)


A 60-W. beam power amplifier—available in kit form. (1284)

between any two elements; English-reading indication of merit on basis of power output. High sensitivity tester indicates open, shorted or leaky electrolytic condensers of all types. D.C. voltmeter ranges 0-10-100-1,000 V.; current range 0-50 ma.; ohmmeter: 0-0.1 meg.-1 meg. Oversize power transformer with 11-tap primary plus an electronic rectifier line voltage meter permits operation on line voltage ranges of 100 to 130 V.

CANADIAN TUBE CHECKER HAS "QUINT CONTROL" (1282)

BY MEANS of 5 test switches closed in accordance with instructions etched on an automatic metal dial all elements of any type tube may be tested. Additional tests provided in this instrument are: hot filament interelement neon short test. Instrument operates on 105 to 125 V., 25 to 60 cycles.

PORTABLE AUDITION UNIT (1283)

THIS instrument incorporates a 5-tube A.F. amplifier rated at 1.75 W. which feeds an 8-in. reproducer; and a turntable for standard 12-in. discs (a special 16-in. precision table is available at slight additional cost). This equipment operates at 10 V. A.C.-D.C. Weight is about 30 lbs.; overall dimensions 18 x 18 x 9 ins. high. Speeds, 33 1/3 and 78 r.p.m. Tube complement: 1-85; 1-75; 2-43s; 1-25Z5. The high impedance pickup is rated as "reasonably flat from 70 to 4,800 cycles." High and low frequency tone control adjustment is provided.

60-W. BEAM AMPLIFIER (1284)

THIS 8-tube amplifier incorporates 1-6J7, 1-6N7, 2-6F6s, 2-6L6s, and 2-83s. The circuit incorporates a dual channel input; and is said to develop the full-rated output. Frequency response is stated as "practically flat from 30 to 12,000 cycles," using either input channel. A centertapped potentiometer which selectively controls the volume from either channel "protects" the input from either low or moderate level sources. Available in kit form or as individual components.

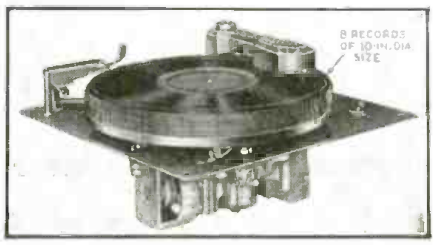
COMPACT AUTOMATIC PHONO TURNTABLE (1285)

AFTER playing eight 10-in. records automatically this phonograph continues to play the eighth one until all 8 records, 7 of which have meanwhile slid to one side, are replaced. By playing the records manually 12-in. discs may be used. Available for operation on any current supply including universal A.C.-D.C. The 2-speed motor provides 78 and 33 1/3 r.p.m. operation. The pickup is damped. Dimensions, 12 x 12 x about 8 ins. total depth.

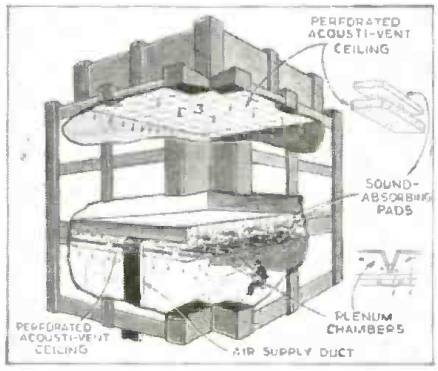
IMPROVED SOUND PROOFING SYSTEM (1286)

SOUND technicians who have built sound-recording studios along the lines of those described in past issues of *Radio-Craft* will be interested to know that such studios need not be at all stuffy in order to obtain the benefits of sound proofing; instead, they may now be air-conditioned and at the same time adequately sound-proofed. The construction that makes this possible is based on the use of a well-known type of sound absorbing pad in conjunction with air-supply ducts. These two together form what is called an "acousti-vent" which is here illustrated in detail. (The complete "system" comprises a perforated ceiling made of a suitable architectural surface installed slightly below the normal ceiling level of the room.)

This construction is also applicable to service shops, catering to high-class trade, that have noise-proof rooms for testing radio equipment. Monitor rooms in theatres and small broadcast stations also may utilize this "system" to advantage.



A compact automatic phono. turntable. (1285)



A new system for sound-proofing studios. (1286)

NOVEL IDEAS IN RADIO SETS

"GOLF BAG" RADIO SET (1274)

(Continued from page 457)

ing "waiting" periods, while hunting or fishing; alongside the driver in an automobile; and in numerous other ways.

Referring to the schematic circuit, Fig. 2, it will be seen that output transformer T has a high- and low-impedance winding for matching into, respectively, the headphones and loudspeaker (voice-coil).

The dynamic loudspeaker may be slipped onto the side of the case as illustrated in Fig. C or it may be removed and extended about 4 ft. A longer cord may be used to extend the reproducer to any point. (Headphones may then be used to monitor the tuning-in of desired programs.)

The voice-coil of this dynamic unit has an impedance of only 3 ohms which is a very effective value where the transmission line must run for a considerable length and perhaps near to unshielded electric wiring that might cause hum pick-up.

One of the major factors contributing to the economical operation of this receiver is the use of a high-coercive permanent magnet for securing the requisite magnetic field. This eliminates the "A" drain of a field coil.

The batteries used in this receiver are of long-life type and will give exceptionally economical performance in this receiver.

The golfbag radio set conveniently adapts itself to a novel idea described some time ago in *Radio-Craft*—the set may be used to advantage at sporting events. Here the onlooker who may be located in the bleachers is able to further enjoy the game by listening to its broadcast version.

Service Men who have cars, and who do not object to the weight, may find this set a valuable tool in helping to locate sources of radio interference. (This type 243-PS-2 receiver is in the $40 class.)

This receiver which has 5 tubes and in addition a limiting or ballast resistor in the shape of a tube has a completely self-contained power supply. In Fig. C it is illustrated in use, using as an antenna only a 4-ft. length of wire that was allowed to drape.

(Service data. If dynamic reproducer is used, best results will be obtained if "C" voltage is reduced from 15 to 10½. Tube terminal voltage —2 V. Power output, 200 milliwatts with 15 V. "C"; 300, with 10½ V. Sensitivity, 20 microvolts-per-meter with 50 mmf. antenna.)

A SIMPLIFIED CONVERTER FOR SHORT-WAVE BEGINNERS

(Continued from page 477)

ground end of the secondary, would serve our purposes fully. A cathode tap, not more than half a turn from the ground end, would give adequate regeneration.

A matching oscillator coil may have exactly the same physical size, tracking being easily accomplished by trimming for high-frequency, and padding for low-frequency end matching. A cathode tap, approximately 4 turns from ground, would be called for.

Coils to cover higher-frequency ranges would require similarly simple engineering and "imaginary" construction before actual building is begun. A coil on a 1 in. form of 4 turns of No. 20 wire spaced out to ½-in. length, would give an estimated coverage from 25 to 10 megacycles. Its cathode tap should be placed less than one-half turn from ground; and its primary winding should be about 4 turns of No. 24 or smaller wire. A matching oscillator coil should be tapped 1½ turns from ground, have similar physical size, and be bridged by a low-capacity trimmer—padding capacity may be an unnecessary refinement.

A 10-meter coil (detector) should consist of about 4 turns of No. 14 bare tinned copper wire (coil ½-in. in diameter) self-supported and hung directly on the coil switch. The oscillator coil should have a similar number of turns, but be firmly supported on ½-in. tubing to insure against any possibility of vibration. No regeneration tap is suggested for the detector; the antenna connection may be made by either directly connecting one doublet line to the coil (at a point to be found as best by trial) or wrapping an insulated antenna lead around the grid end. An oscillator coil tap for cathode connection is not suggested, and feed-back for oscillation should be given by a cathode coil of 3 or 4 turns wound between the main coil turns and tied to cathode and B– (Fig. 4). Exact coverage for such "10-meter" coils cannot be given, as it is impossible to know the length of connecting leads. An inch of wire, more or less, throws all calculations completely off!

Now let us get back to trial-and-error, and consider a 1 in. coil of No. 22 D.S.C. wire—approximately 1 in. long, with 34 close-wound turns.

By formula, we find such a coil has an inductance of 19.26+ microhenries. At 30 mmf., we find from our chart, we touch approximately 6,400 kc. At 378 mmf. we reach a maximum of, roughly, 1,900 kc. Such a coil would therefore give good frequency coverage to a point well above 100 meters. The regenerative cathode tap would be placed about 1½ turns (or less) from the ground end and the primary winding would consist of about 10 turns, close-wound, spaced about ¼-in. from the secondary (ground end).

Working out an oscillator coil for such a detector winding is not such an easy matter. We must first estimate required inductance at minimum capacity (30 mmf.) to give a frequency of 6,400 + 550 (I.F.) kc.; approximately 17 microhenries is called for. We now work out various "problem" coils by formula until we find a coil of about 30 turns of No. 22 D.S.C. covering 0.9-in., will give us 16 microhenries. This is near enough, and a 1 in. coil, with trimmer for minimum range tracking adjustment, cathode tap about one-fourth the way up from the ground end, and padding capacity for maximum range tracking should meet our requirements.

A coil of about 60 turns of No. 28 D.S.C. close-wound will cover 1 in. space. Using a 1 in. form, such a coil would extend tuning over a range from, approximately, 3,500 to 1,000 kc. A cathode tap at about 5 turns and a primary winding of 10 turns would be required.

A matching oscillator coil would have an inductance of, approximately, 50 microhenries and consist of 50 turns of close-wound No. 28 D.S.C. on a 1 in. form—with cathode tap at about 20 turns from ground.

PADDING

Pads will not be necessary for the highest frequency band, and may not be required for the middle H.F. bands; as a panel-controlled oscillator trimmer is part of the circuit and has a

sufficiently large capacity range to keep some coils closely matched. Pads for lower-frequency bands will be advisable, however.

Trimmers in parallel across oscillator-circuit coils or condensers are used for the higher-frequency alignment. Padders in series with coils or condensers are used to align the low-frequency end.

The inductance of the oscillator coil, the low-frequency limit (in our case the detector coil L.F. limit, plus the I.F.) and the maximum capacity of the tuning variable must be known.

Use a chart. A straight line drawn between known inductance and desired frequency scales, and extended to cross the capacity scale, gives the required total maximum capacity.

Let's consider an oscillator coil designed to track properly in a mixer circuit tuning from 6,400 to 1,900 kc. A detector coil, with a given condenser, tunes to these frequency limits if it has an inductance of 20 microhenries; an oscillator coil of approximately 17 microhenries, tuned by a similar condenser, would match with 550 kc. difference at the high-frequency end, if properly trimmed.

Now, 1,900 plus 550 gives us the low-frequency limit of 2,450 kc., to which the oscillator circuit must tune to track at this end. From the chart, we find 17 microhenries and 2,450 kc. are in line with, roughly, 250 mmf.

Our maximum tuning capacity, with estimated circuit and trimmer capacities added, is 378 mmf. We must therefore use a series padder to reduce the maximum value to about 250 mmf.

The formula for series capacities is:

$$C = \frac{C_1 \times C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

Substituting known values, we get:

$$250 = \frac{378X}{378 + X} \quad \text{where X equals } C_2$$

$$378X = 250\ (378 \text{ plus } X)$$
$$378X = 94{,}500 \text{ plus } 250X$$
$$128X = 94{,}500$$
$$X = 746 \text{ plus}$$

Our series padder should have a capacity, then, of approximately 746 mmf. As calculations are one thing and performance another, the capacity used should be composed of a fixed mica condenser paralleled by a variable trimmer, the total capacity to be adjustable from approximately 60 mmf. to 0.001-mf.

COIL DESIGN NOTES

(1) An idea of frequency coverage should first be obtained, and trial-and-error, "on paper," coils worked out for estimation of inductance.

*(2) A straightedge frequency-capacity-inductance chart or direct-reading chart should be secured and frequency minimum and maximum figures obtained for the various trial coils. Capacity minimum and maximum values should be based on known variable condenser ratings, plus an estimated initial circuit capacity.

(3) Select physical specifications for construction to cover the required frequencies with as few coils as possible.

(4) In multi-coil set-ups, design the coils so that they will require a high tuning capacity before hitting the estimated natural frequencies of other coils.

(5) An increase in the maximum capacity of the variable condenser will extend the tuning range of each coil. The greater the maximum, the fewer coils required for a given coverage, and the easier the actual construction and alignment.

(6) Trimmers across oscillator coils will align them to detector coils. Detector trimmers will not be necessary, because of the single, variable, panel control provided.

*A forthcoming issue of *Radio-Craft* will contain such a chart for those who do not have one available in existing publications.

The 10-meter coil construction has been explained. Other coils, of 4 to 12 turns, should be wound on 1 in. low-loss bakelite forms with either No. 20 (spaced) bare tinned, or No. 20 special R.F. insulated wire. (In the lab. model, the wide-band coil is shown wound with this special low-loss R.F. wire—which is the nearest possible thing to bare, air-supported conductor. Such wire will enable high-efficiency coils to be easily constructed with turns close-wound.) Low-frequency band coils may be wound with No. 22, or similar, D.S.C. All oscillator coils should be rigidly supported.

MAKE "THE EXECUTIVE"— A BUSINESS MAN'S A.C.-D.C. SET

(Continued from page 463)

stability, that the bypass condenser shunting this bias resistor (as well as the one across the 25B6G bias resistor) be of a fairly high capacity (at least 5 mf.) so that any A.F. as well as R.F. component of the signal which happens to be in the cathode circuit will be shunted to ground rather than be coupled back to the control-grid circuit of the tube, where it would distort the signals.

From the plate of the detector tube the signal is applied across the control-grid and cathode of the power output tube—the new type 25B6G pentode tube developed by one company. This tube is designed to work with a low plate potential of 95 V., yet is capable of putting out 1.75 W. of power. (This is considerably more than the power output of the type 43 tube commonly used in A.C.-D.C. sets.) The plate load resistance should be 2,000 ohms. If a loudspeaker with such a transformer cannot conveniently be obtained, one with a standard pentode output transformer will do. The mismatch in this case will not affect the tone quality of the set, merely the volume, which would be somewhat attenuated; not enough, however, to be disturbing.

GENERAL REMARKS

In contrast to the ordinary A.C.-D.C. set, the two cathodes of the 25Z6 rectifier are not connected together. Instead, one is used to energize the 3,000-ohm field coil of the dynamic speaker and the other to furnish plate potentials for the tubes. The 125-ohm filter choke is in the "B"-return leg of the power supply. A generous amount of filtering capacity is used on both sides of the filter choke as well as across the speaker field. This results in exceptionally quiet operation —hum ripple is hardly noticeable even by placing the ear close to the loudspeaker.

Be sure to keep all power leads and wires carrying A.C. away from R.F. grid and plate leads. It is always good policy to shield the grid leads of the R.F. and detector tubes as well as the signal lead from the plate of the detector tube to the grid of the power output tube.

A few remarks, now, about the operation of the receiver will not be amiss.

If the circuit diagrams have been carefully followed, the various leads most vulnerable to extraneous coupling thoroughly shielded, and the specified values of parts used, then the set will work well "right off the bat." If, despite the above precautions, the circuit oscillates, you can be mighty sure that the cause lies in either mal-alignment of the tuning condenser trimmers or an improperly-loaded antenna circuit (governed by the length of the antenna and the value of the protective antenna series condenser, C.)

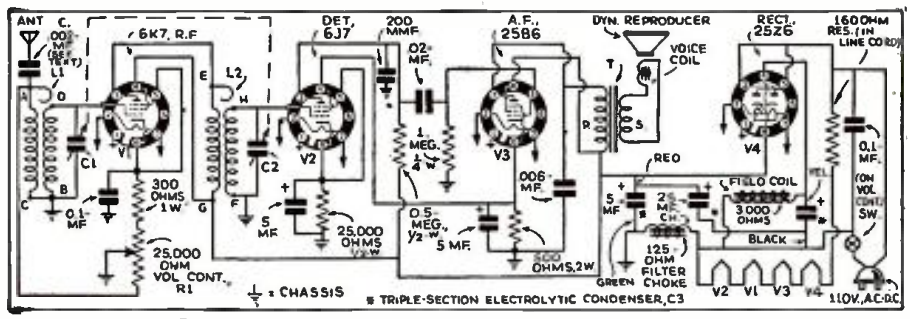


Fig. 2. The schematic wiring circuit for those who prefer this system.

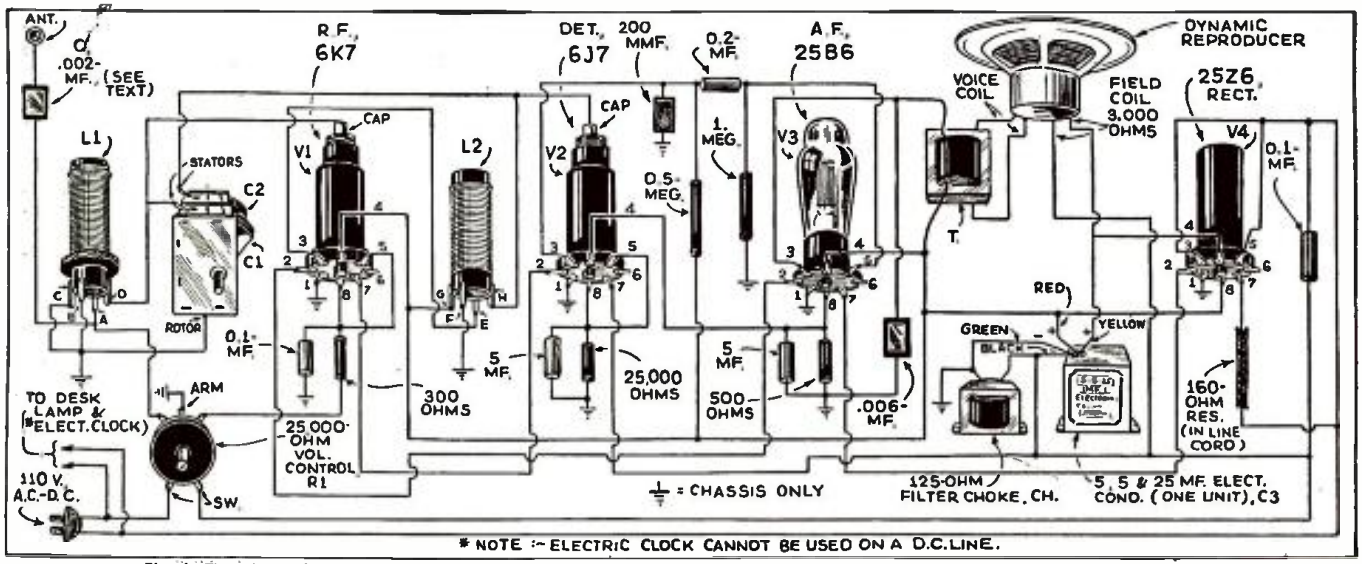


Fig. 1. The pictorial wiring diagram of the receiver showing values of all parts. Note the wiring to the electric clock and lamp.

Please Say That You Saw It in RADIO-CRAFT

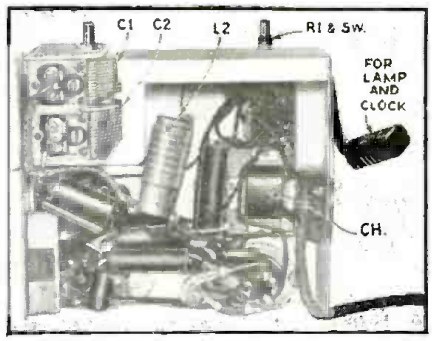


Fig. C. The under side of the chassis.

In Part II, the author will describe the construction of the base and cabinet of THE EXECUTIVE—an utilitarian desk set.

LIST OF PARTS

One Allied Radio Co. Midget 2-gang variable condenser, 350 mmf., each section, C1, C2;
*One set of matched high-gain A.C.-D.C. T.R.F. coils, antenna and R.F., L1, L2;
One Cornell-Dubilier mica condenser, 0.002-mf., C;
One Cornell-Dubilier mica condenser, 200 mmf.;
Two Cornell-Dubilier paper condensers, 0.1-mf.;
Two Cornell-Dubilier electrolytic bypass condensers, 5.0 mf., 35 or 50 V.;
One Cornell-Dubilier paper condenser, 0.02-mf.;
One Cornell-Dubiler paper condenser, 0.006-mf.;
One Tobe Deutschmann triple-section electrolytic filter condenser, 5-25-5 mf., type SP-2;
One Continental Carbon resistor, 300 ohms, 1 W.;
One Continental Carbon resistor, 25,000 ohms, ½-W.;
One Continental Carbon resistor, 0.5-meg., ¼-W.;
One Continental Carbon resistor, 1 meg., ¼-W.;
One Continental Carbon resistor, 500 ohms, 2 W.;
One Electrad volume control with attached "on-off" switch, 25,000 ohms;
One Kenyon A.C.-D.C. filter choke, 125 ohms;
One Allied Radio Co. A.C.-D.C. line cord with built-in resistor, 160 ohms;
One Wright-DeCoster 5-in. dynamic speaker with output transformer for single pentode;
One National Union metal tube, type 6J7;
One National Union metal tube, type 6K7;
One National Union metal tube, type 25Z6;
One Raytheon tube, type 25B6G;
Four Allied Radio Co. octal wafer sockets;
*One 1/16-in. aluminum chassis (see sketch for chassis layout);
*Two brown bakelite knobs with pointers;
*Two escutcheon plates, one for station selector and the other for the volume control.

**Names of manufacturers will be sent upon receipt of a stamped and self-addressed envelope.*

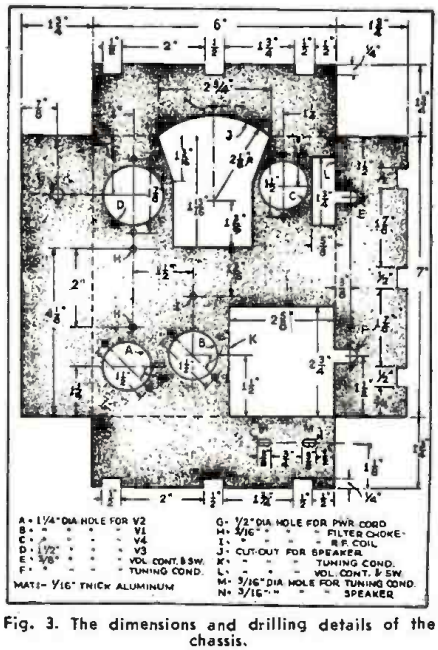


Fig. 3. The dimensions and drilling details of the chassis.

ORSMA MEMBERS' FORUM

(Continued from page 482)

for the playing of their copyrighted music. I ask Mr. Nace how he would feel if some modern idea was promulgated toward once and for all making radio sets fool-proof and everlasting so there would be no service work to do on them? There would be no more demand for his or any Service Man's services! He would be like I and thousands of other men who spent years in studying and practicing to become professional musicians. And then have a modern idea come along like talking movies and throw the thousands of us out of the orchestra pits to starve or find something else to do. If he was a go-getter he would "find himself" and get into some business closely related to what he had previously done.

After some floundering that's what I have done and have music around me all the time, in record form and radio, and in the sound truck form of business for advertising and public performances. And instead of A.S.C.A.P. being a detriment it is a help if we will line up with them and take our place in what they are trying to do, in their effort to gain a revenue from those who would cheat the professional musician by putting a radio set in their night club or tavern and let their guests dance by that instead of giving a few hours work to those men who have spent their life time in perfecting themselves in the profession. Why shouldn't they be made to pay a small fee which would go into a fund governed by the A.S.C.A.P. to help some of our brothers of the profession who can never play any more?

And then by A.S.C.A.P. tying that work right into line with their rule to license all those who play this recorded music for advertising purposes to add to this fund, they will be doing two jobs in one (you have heard it said that it's a poor scheme that will not work both ways).

Now if Mr. Nace and Mr. Haslo are radio Service Men (as I suspect they are) what I am going to say will not set so good unless they wish to establish an advertising department in their business. (I have this done for a few of my friends.)

That is, equip a service truck with a P.A. system to rent out to your business associates and surrounding towns for a sufficient fee to show you some profit for doing so.

When I can get enough interest aroused so it can be a success I propose to apply for a U.S. charter and organize a National Sound Truck Association. We will then tie right in with and cooperate with A.S.C.A.P. and help them organize a department that will look after the enforcement of a national law which we will have to back us up in our undertaking, to compel every individual who wants to have a sound truck for himself, to join the organization and procure his license from A.S.C.A.P. That is the only way we will ever stop this idea of a Service Man throwing a small P.A. system into a car or truck and letting his friends use it for $2 or $3 a day—or *nothing*, in some cases. If sound advertising is any good to them at all, it's good enough to pay for. And if the Service Man has to pay $50.00 a year for his license to operate, he is going to make his friends pay for using it.

Therein is the answer to Mr. Haslo's question as to why something can't be done about such cities as New York and others charging $15.00 a day license for operating a sound truck. Why have the larger cities done this thing? Because there was no organization to control the operation of sound trucks, and when one fellow saw another getting a few dollars that way they sprang up like bees and some of our city streets were a bedlam of noisy, inefficiently-operated P.A. systems thrown into old rattle trap cars and service trucks; these were then operated by young fellows who knew nothing about talking over a P.A. system, let alone writing sensible, effective advertising continuity. So what other way did our city officials have of clearing the streets of this hullabaloo, than to pass ordinances and tack on a license that would stagger these fellows and so discourage them from any such way of gaining a few dollars outside of their service work.

I was in the advertising business (my specialty, direct mail), and doing copy service for a few clients back in 1923 and '24 when I saw the opportunity of the sound truck service and was the first person to go into it as a business in 1925. But in only a few months 3 others started up and because of that an ordinance soon ruled us off the streets. But I am at it again and do-

Do you still need one or more of the GERNSBACK OFFICIAL RADIO SERVICE MANUALS to complete your files? If so, please turn to page 512 of this issue.

ing good because I meet the requirements of what the business man wants in this type of advertising. And I cooperate with the authorities as to time, place and volume. And because I was in the commercial department of a large broadcasting station for 2 years, arranging programs, writing commercial continuity and announcing, I will admit that the average sound man cannot operate quite as efficiently as I do. Because I work from my truck just as I would from the studio and unless people are where they can see the truck they think they are hearing a radio program (so many have told me). For that reason I have plenty to do as I am in a field where we have no local radio station.

So to sum it all up, let's cooperate with the A.S.C.A.P. and pay our fee for playing the records, help them organize state offices where they have not already done so, help them appoint county representatives to control these fellows who try to chisel, and thus have our sound-truck business and national organization all together, *for the good of all of us.*

L. C. ZIMMERMANN,
Marion, Indiana.

Any comments, fellows?

OPERATING NOTES

(Continued from page 482)

57 1st-detector oscillator tube to oscillate over the entire band. Changing the tube may help, although in some cases it is necessary to try several before a good oscillator can be found. The same tube can be used if the 250- and 2,000-ohm carbon resistors in the cathode circuit of the 57 are changed to 150 ohms and 2,500 ohms, respectively.

Pilot 8, 84, 7, 81. The symptoms of distortion, low sensitivity, and in a few instances, circuit oscillation, have been traced to a carbonized voltage-divider system composed of a 7,500-ohm and 9,000-ohm carbon resistors. A quick check for this condition may be made between the screen-grid of the 2A5 and chassis with an ohmmeter. A reading of approximately 16,500 ohms should be obtained here. The large carbon resistor should be replaced with a 10-W. wire-wound unit.

Highly distorted reproduction and hum have been found to be caused by a short-circuited or leaky 2A5 cathode bypass condenser. The grids of the 2A5 tube will glow red when this condenser breaks down.

Philco 45. The symptons of sharp tuning which sometimes result in a slight whistle at the resonant point in the Philco model 45, coupled with the difficulty of accurately tuning the receiver because of this annoying whistle may be overcome in the following way. First the value of the cathode bias resistor for the first I.F. amplifier stage should be increased from the original value of 200 ohms to approximately 500 ohms.

Second the trimmers on the first I.F. stage should be carefully readjusted to resonance following the service instructions supplied by the manufacturer for this set.

BERTRAM M. FREED.

Majestic 90. With the passage of another year many more months of service have been taken from a well-liked receiver, the Majestic 90, bring a condenser failure which causes abrupt fading and abrupt restoration to normal accompanied in some cases by radio frequency oscillation squealing. The Service Man will immediately think of the detector plate filter condenser in the power pack. If that condenser is OK or has been replaced the trouble will be found in the chassis at the R.F. plate bypass condensers. In some cases one or both may be shorting, but usually they will be open circuiting which causes the squealing at high frequency dial settings. It is well to replace both of them. Self-shielded, non-inductive cartridge condensers 0.25-mf., 400 V. do the job if they are rigidly supported. A strong support may be had by leaving the original flat cased condensers soldered to the chassis, clipping the ground wires which takes them out of the circuit but leaves the "hot" lug available to hold all wires, including the new condenser pigtail.

P. W. STEELMAN

AWARDS IN THE $1,800 OFFICIAL RADIO SERVICE HANDIBOOK CONTEST

LISTED below are the remaining names in the list of winners in the Official Radio Service Handibook Prize Contest which was sponsored jointly by Gernsback Publications, Inc. publishers of the Official Radio Service Handibook and a number of the most important radio manufacturers.

42nd Prize. Roland Himburg, Camp BR-19-A, Phoenix, Arizona. Awards: Radio City Products Co., model 501P portable analyzer unit; Bud Radio, Inc. No. 1111 complete kit of insulated screwdrivers.

43rd Prize. J. Francis Lynn, 627 Madison Ave., Jermyn, Penna. Awards: Insuline Corp. of America No. 1036 vacuum tube voltmeter kit; Bud Radio, Inc. No. 1111 complete kit of insulated screwdrivers.

44th Prize. Howard Eden, 423 S. Poplar, Sapulpa, Okla. Awards: Insuline Corp. of America No. 1036 vacuum-tube voltmeter kit; Bud Radio, Inc., No. 1111 complete kit of insulated screwdrivers.

45th Prize. Schislers Radio Service, 414 S. Johnson St., Macomb, Ill. Awards: Solar Mfg. Corp. No. C1 steel service chest; Bud Radio, Inc., No. 1111 complete kit of insulated screwdrivers.

46th Prize. Drexal McCabe, c/o Drexals L. & S. Radio Shop, Clarksburg, W. Va. Awards: Radio City Products Co. model 502P portable analyzer unit; Bud Radio, Inc., No. 1111 complete kit of insulated screwdrivers.

47th Prize. Wm. Nylund, 190 Third St., P. O. Box 3, Sagamore, Pa. Awards: Cornell-Dubilier Corp. No. KD24 kit of 24 assorted tubular condensers; Bud Radio, Inc., No. 1111 complete kit of insulated screwdrivers.

48th Prize. Wallace E. Babb, 1454 West Third St., Davenport, Iowa. Awards: Insuline Corp. of America No. 2090 adapter kit of modernizing test equipment; Bud Radio, Inc. No. 1111 complete kit of insulated screwdrivers.

49th Prize. Radula Radio Service, 48 Chausee de Termonde a Baasrode, Belgium. Awards: Insuline Corp. of America No. 2090 adapter kit of modernizing test equipment; Bud Radio, Inc., No. 1111 complete kit of insulated screwdrivers.

50th Prize. C. E. Dickerman, Lock Box 42, East Corinth, Vt. Awards: Insuline Corp. of America No. 2090 adapter kit of modernizing test equipment; Bud Radio, Inc., No. 1111 complete kit of insulated screwdrivers.

51st Prize. Samuel Rosenhaft, 1465 East 49th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Awards: Insuline Corp. of America No. 2090 adapter kit of modernizing test equipment; Bud Radio Inc., No. 1111 complete kit of insulated screwdrivers.

52nd Prize. Howard J. Ketz, 936 Adler St., Scranton, Pa. Awards: Insuline Corp. of America No. 2090 adapter kit of modernizing test equipment; Bud Radio, Inc., No. 1111 complete kit of insulated screwdrivers.

53rd Prize. George M. Havrilla, 268-22 Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn. Awards: Insuline Corp. of America No. 2090 adapter kit of modernizing test equipment; Bud Radio, Inc., No. 1111 complete kit of insulated screwdrivers.

54th Prize. Ross B. Hunt, 41 Main St., Orange, N. J. Award: Bud Radio, Inc., No. 815 lock-on analyzer plug and adapter kit.

55th Prize. Herbert Seligson, 2547 Aqueduct Ave., New York, N. Y. Award: Bud Radio, Inc., No. 815 lock-on analyzer plug and adapter kit.

56th Prize. Geo. B. Thompson, 1611½ S. Arlington Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Award: Bud Radio, Inc., No. 815 lock-on analyzer plug and adapter kit.

57th Prize. Arthur Risley, Rishfield Springs, N. Y. Award: Bud Radio, Inc., No. 815 lock-on analyzer plug and adapter kit.

58th Prize. Allen Schiavoni, 2014 South 13th St., Philadelphia, Penna. Award: Bud Radio, Inc., No. 815 lock-on analyzer plug and adapter kit.

59th Prize. W. F. Onder, 3725 Louisiana Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Award: Bud Radio, Inc., No. 815 lock-on analyzer plug and adapter kit.

60th Prize. Newell Kelley, 208 Congress St., East McKeesport, Pa. Award: Cornell-Dubilier Corp. No. IF1 interference eliminator unit

ADVERTISERS' INDEX

(While every precaution is taken to insure accuracy, we cannot guarantee against the possibility of an occasional change or omission in the preparation of this index.)

61st Prize. John W. Ritenour, 218 E. King St., Martinsburg, W. Va. Award: Cornell-Dubilier Corp. No. IF1 interference eliminator unit.

62nd Prize. C. L. Van Liew, Rt. 1, Box 124, Raymond, Wash. Award: Cornell-Dubilier Corp. No. IF1 interference eliminator unit.

63rd Prize. Emerson Reid, P. O. Box 274, Grand Forks, B.C., Canada. Award: Cornell-Dubilier Corp. No. IF1 interference eliminator unit.

64th Prize. A. Geo. Peterson, Rt. 2, Box 15, Escalon, Calif. Award: Cornell-Dubilier Corp. No. IF1 interference eliminator unit.

65th Prize. Elmo Spangler, 410 S. Main St., Corbin, Ky. Award: Insuline Corp. of America 115-watt heavy-duty soldering iron.

66th Prize. N. Lanzara, Jr., 68 Ballston Ave., Saratoga, N. Y. Award: Insuline Corp. of America 115-watt heavy-duty soldering iron.

67th Prize. Harold W. Ward, 3472 N. Main St., Fall River, Mass. Award: Insuline Corp. of America 115-watt heavy-duty soldering iron.

68th Prize. L. Campbell, Endeavor, Wis. Award: Solar Mfg. Corp. No. RN elim-o-stat.

69th Prize. Frank Pierce, Eureka, Ill. Award: International Resistance Co. dual resistance indicator.

70th Prize. Alan F. Taylor, 73 Central St., Hudson, Mass. Award: Cornell-Dubilier Corp. No. KA12 kit of 12 assorted paper tubular condensers.

71st Prize. J. H. Cramer, 1226 Military Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa. Award: Cornell-Dubilier Corp. No. KA12 kit of 12 assorted paper tubular condensers.

72nd Prize. Canuto Pusta, Loboc, Oroquieta, Misamis, Occ., P. I. Award: Cornell-Dubilier Corp. No. KA12 kit of 12 assorted paper tubular condensers.

73rd Prize. Norman C. Taylor, 224 Oak St., Dayton, Ohio. Award: Cornell-Dubilier Corp. No. KA12 kit of 12 assorted paper tubular condeners.

74th Prize. Chas. W. Schisler, 414 S. Johnson St., Macomb, Ill. Award: Insuline Corp. of America No. 998 neutralizing and aligning tool kit.

75th Prize. L. E. Shelton, 532 Kitchener, Detroit, Mich. Award: Insuline Corp. of America No. 998 neutralizing and aligning tool kit.

76th Prize. Geo. C. Northrup, R. D. No. 2, Voorheesville, N. Y. Award: Insuline Corp. of America No. 998 neutralizing and aligning tool kit.

77th Prize. Albert Gardner, 1017 W. Washington St., Mount Pleasant, Pa. Award: Insuline Corp. of America No. 998 neutralizing and aligning tool kit.

78th Prize. Alvin L. Campbell, Box 40, Burdett, Alberta, Canada. Award: Insuline Corp. of America No. 998 neutralizing and aligning tool kit.

79th Prize. Leo Paul Lessard, 100 Green St., Biddeford, Me. Award: Cornell-Dubilier Corp. KM10 kit of 10 assorted mica condensers.

80th Prize. Stanley S. Jarecki, 57 Ridge St., Gleen Lyon, Pa. Award: Cornell-Dubilier Corp. IF2 interference eliminator unit.

81st Prize. Edw. Duda, 282 Fridel St., Whitaker, Pa. Award: Cornell-Dubilier Corp. IF2 interference eliminator unit.

82nd Prize. Martindale Radio Shop, 222-24 Oak St., Dayton, Ohio. Award: Cornell-Dubilier IF2 interference eliminator unit.

83rd Prize. W. K. Kincaid, 6975 N. Montana Ave., Portland, Ore. Award: Cornell-Dubilier Corp. IF2 interference eliminator unit.

84th Prize. Lambert Holland, Elkton, S. Dak. Award: Cornell-Dubilier Corp. IF2 interference eliminator unit.

85th Prize. J. M. Canestorp, Elbow Lake, Minn. Award: Insuline Corp. of America No. 999 lock-socket wrench and screwdriver set.

86th Prize. Theo. R. Walker, 414 Lodge St., Alcoa, Tenn. Award: Insuline Corp. of America No. 999 lock-socket wrench and screwdriver set.

87th Prize. V. G. Bidwell, Service Dept., Scoggins Appliance Co., Muskogee, Okla. Award: Insuline Corp. of America No. 999 lock-socket wrench and screwdriver set.

88th Prize. D. D. Truesdale Bunker Hill Ill. Award: Insuline Corp. of America No. 999 lock-socket wrench and screwdriver set.

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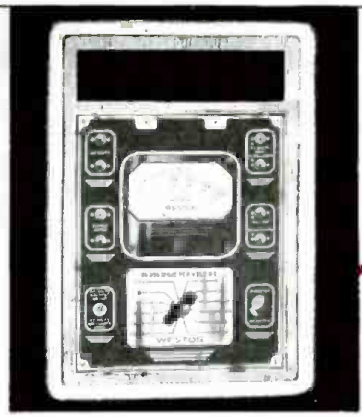

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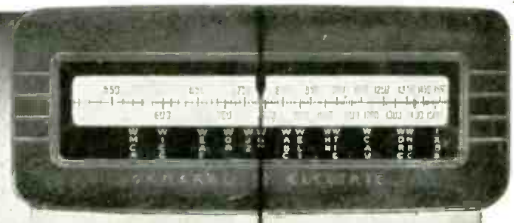

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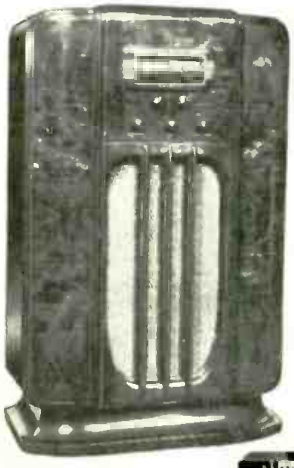

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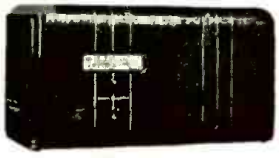

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