RADIO NEWS

JUNE
1946
35c
In Canada 40c

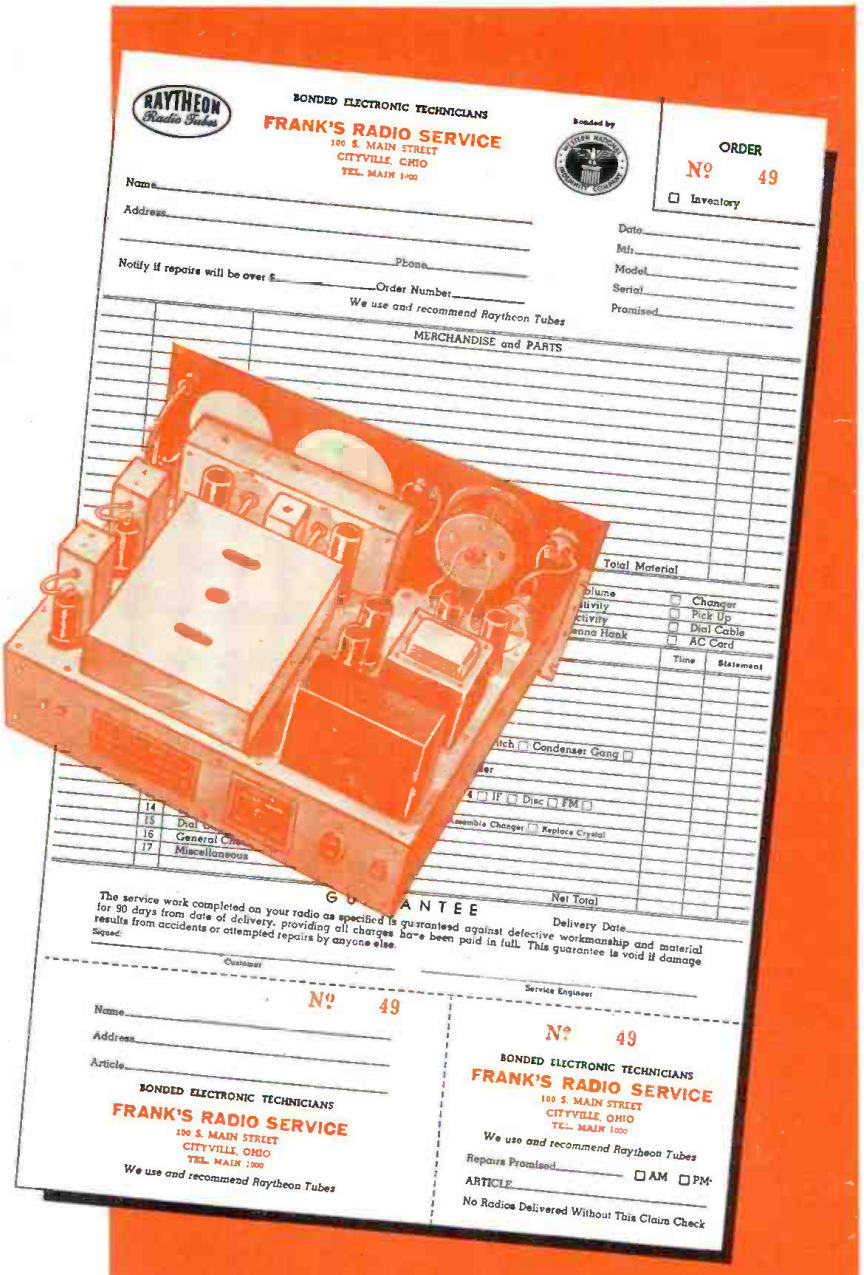
LIFE TESTING OF MICA AND PAPER CAPACITORS

A TESTED job record card...

- FOR CUSTOMER SATISFACTION
- FOR REPEAT BUSINESS
- FOR BUSINESS-LIKE OPERATION

This Raytheon Bonded Electronic Technician job record card enables you to follow each customer's repair *all the way* through. It gives the customer a written guarantee and an itemized statement. It provides an automatic mailing list—in fact, it has every element *dealers themselves* found essential in actual tests.

This proved job record card is only one of the dozens of dealer-helps designed to build a substantial, money-making radio service business. For all the facts, see your Raytheon distributor today to find out how you can qualify.



Another reason why it pays to qualify as a Raytheon Bonded Electronic Technician

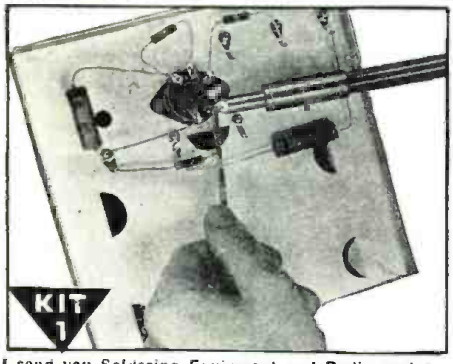
RAYTHEON
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Excellence in Electronics

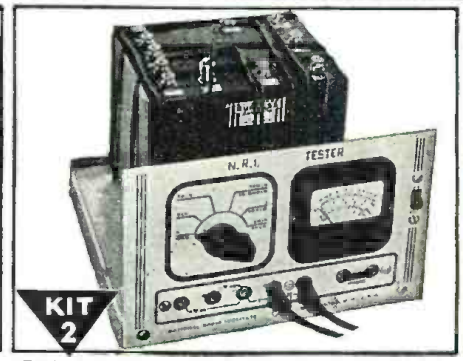
RADIO RECEIVING TUBE DIVISION
NEWTON, MASS. • NEW YORK • CHICAGO

I Will Show You How to Learn RADIO by Practicing in Spare Time

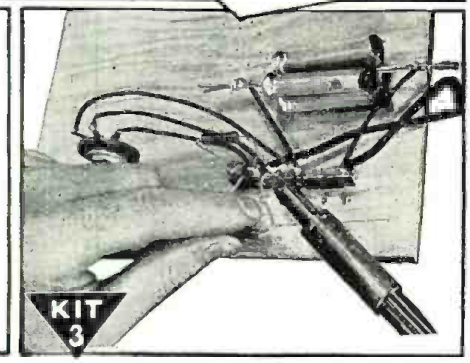
I Send You 6 Big Kits of Radio Parts



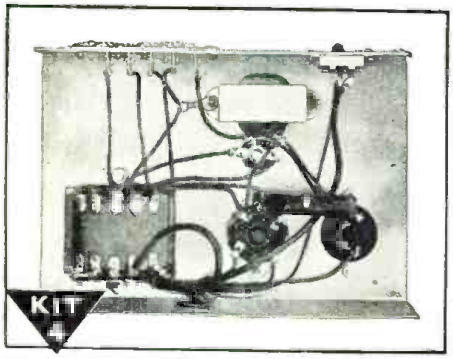
I send you Soldering Equipment and Radio parts; show you how to do Radio soldering; how to mount and connect Radio parts; give you practical experience.



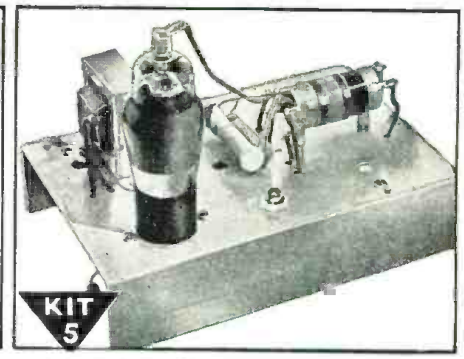
Early in my course I show you how to build this N.R.I. Tester with parts I send. It soon helps you fix neighborhood Radios and earn EXTRA money in spare time.



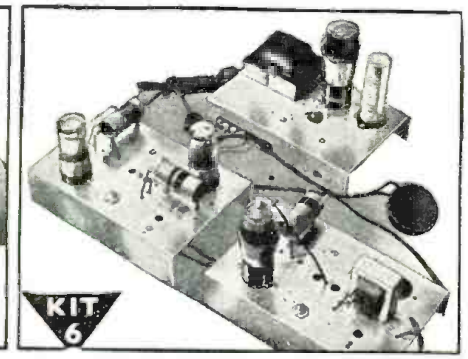
You get parts to build Radio Circuits; then test them; see how they work; learn how to design special circuits; how to locate and repair circuit defects.



You get parts to build this Vacuum Tube Power Pack; make changes which give you experience with packs of many kinds; learn to correct power pack troubles.



Building this A. M. Signal Generator gives you more valuable experience. It provides amplitude-modulated signals for many tests and experiments.



You build this Superheterodyne Receiver which brings in local and distant stations—and gives you more experience to help you win success in Radio.

I Will Train You at Home – SAMPLE LESSON FREE

Let me send you facts about rich opportunities in Radio. See how knowing Radio can give you security, a prosperous future. Send the coupon for FREE Sample Lesson, "Getting Acquainted with Receiver Servicing," and my FREE 64-page book, "Win Rich Rewards in Radio." See how N.R.I. trains you at home. Read how you practice building, testing, repairing Radios with SIX BIG KITS of Radio parts I send you.

Future for Trained Men is Bright in Radio, Television, Electronics

The Radio Repair business is booming NOW. There is good money fixing Radios in your spare time or own full-time business. Trained Radio Technicians also find good pay opportunities in Police, Aviation, Marine Radio, in Broadcasting, Radio Manufacturing, Public Address work, etc.

Think of the boom coming now that new Radios can be made! Think of the backlog of business built up in ALL branches of Radio! Think of even GREATER opportunities when Television and Electronics are available to the public! Send for free book now.

Many Beginners Soon Make $5, $10 a Week EXTRA in Spare Time

The day you enroll I start sending EXTRA MONEY JOB SHEETS to help you make EXTRA money fixing Radios in spare time while learning. You LEARN Radio principles from my easy-to-grasp Lessons—PRACTICE what you learn by building real Radio Circuits with Radio parts I send—USE your knowledge to make EXTRA money in spare time.

Find Out What N.R.I. Can Do for YOU

MAIL COUPON for Sample Lesson and my FREE 64-page book. It's packed with facts about opportunities for you. Read the details about my Course. Read letters from men I trained, telling what they are doing, earning. Just MAIL COUPON in an envelope or paste it on a penny postal. J. E. SMITH, President, Dept. 6FR, National Radio Institute, *Pioneer Home Study Radio School*, Washington 9, D. C.

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RADIO NEWS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
First in Radio

JUNE, 1946
VOLUME 35, NUMBER 6

Current Paid Circulation over 120,000

Cover Photo
By Arthur E. Haug
(Staff Photographer)

Life testing of mica and paper capacitors at the Sangamo Electric Company's Springfield, Ill. plant. Production samples are taken from each day's run.

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THE NEW S-38's

4 Bands—540 kc. to 32 Mc.

$39.50

ADD 3% IN ZONE 2

The Model S-38 meets the demand for a truly competent communications receiver in the low price field. Styled in the post-war Hallicrafters pattern and incorporating many of the features found in more expensive models, the S-38 offers performance and appearance far above anything heretofore available in its class. Four tuning bands, CW pitch control adjustable from the front panel, automatic noise limiter, self-contained PM dynamic speaker and "Airodized" steel grille, all mark the S-38 as the new leader among inexpensive communications receivers.

FEATURES

1. Overall frequency range—540 kilocycles to 32 megacycles in 4 bands.
   Band 1—540 to 1650 kc.
   Band 2—1.65 to 5 Mc.
   Band 3—5 to 14.5 Mc.
   Band 4—13.5 to 32 Mc.
   Adequate overlap is provided at the ends of all bands.
2. Main tuning dial accurately calibrated.
3. Separate electrical band spread dial.
4. Beat frequency oscillator, pitch adjustable from front panel.
5. AM/CW switch. Also turns on automatic volume control in AM position.
6. Standby/receive switch.
7. Automatic noise limiter.
8. Maximum audio output—1.6 watts.
9. Internal PM dynamic speaker mounted in top.
10. Controls arranged for maximum ease of operation.
11. 105-125 volt AC/DC operation. Resistor line cord for 210-250 volt operation available.
12. Speaker/phones switch.

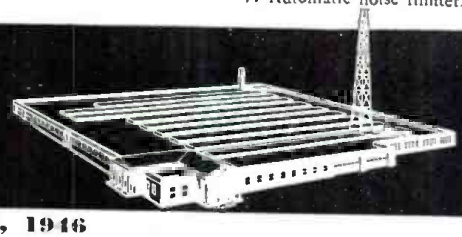
CONTROLS: SPEAKER/PHONES, AM/CW, NOISE LIMITER, TUNING, CW PITCH, BAND SELECTOR, VOLUME, BAND SPREAD, RECEIVE/STANDBY.

EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS: Antenna terminals for doublet or single wire antenna. Ground terminal. Tip jacks for headphones.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS: Housed in a sturdy steel cabinet. Speaker grille in top is of airodized steel. Chassis cadmium plated.

SIX TUBES: 1—12SA7 converter; 1—12SK7 IF amplifier; 1—12SQ7 second detector, AVC, first audio amplifier; 1—12SQ7 beat frequency oscillator, automatic noise limiter; 1—35L6GT second audio amplifier; 1—35Z5GT rectifier.

OPERATING DATA: The Model S-38 is designed to operate on 105-125 volts AC or DC. A special external resistance line cord can be supplied for operation on 210 to 250 volts AC or DC. Power consumption on 117 volts is 29 watts.



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FADA 6 tube models are equipped with the new FADA "Sensive-Tone" . . . assuring greater sensitivity and clearer reception.

In the heart of Times Square a new FADA "spectacular," one of the most dramatic electric signs in all America, blazons the name FADA to millions of people, every day of the year. More such signs are planned throughout the United States to spotlight FADA'S reputation as "the radio of tomorrow—TODAY."

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652 SERIES

ONE OF FADA'S NEW TABLE MODELS

6 Tube A.C.-D.C. Superheterodynes with the R.F. Noise Reducing Stage with Slide Rule Dial in Gemlike "FADA-LUCENT" Cabinets.

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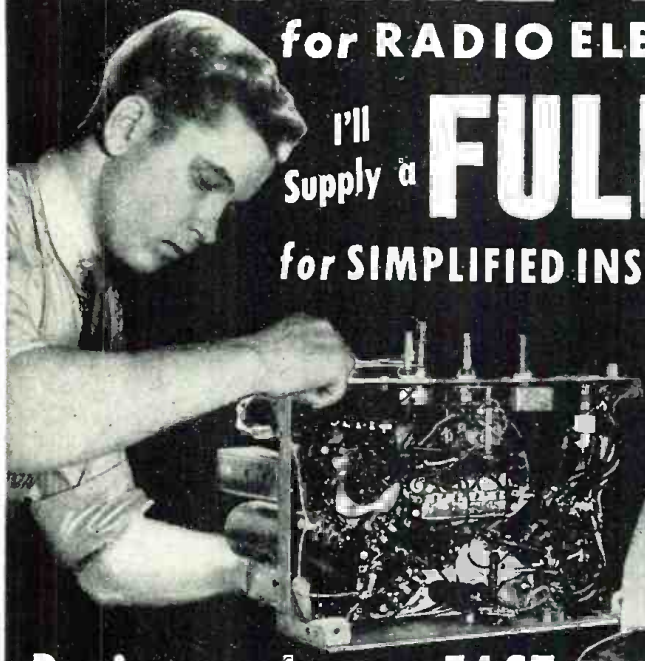

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MIND training through *hand* practice with a FULL RADIO SET . . . that's the interesting way I'll teach you Radio. And it's the latest, most practical method of all to fix in your head permanently the essential money-making Radio knowledge. The offer I make you here is the opportunity of a lifetime. I'll prepare you easily and quickly for a wonderful future in the swiftly expanding field of Radio-Electronics INCLUDING Radio, Television, Frequency Modulation and Industrial Electronics. Be wise! NOW'S the time to start. Opportunities ahead are tremendous! No previous experience is necessary. The Sprayberry Course starts right at the beginning of Radio. You can't get lost. It gets the various subjects across in such a clear, simple way that you understand and remember. And you can master my entire course in your spare time . . . right at home.

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The very same Radio Parts I supply with your Course for gaining pre-experience in Radio Repair work may be adapted through an exclusive Sprayberry wiring procedure to serve for complete, fast, accurate Radio Receiver trouble-shooting. Thus, under Sprayberry methods, you do not have one cent of outlay for manufactured Test Equipment.

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My training will give you the broad, fundamental principles so necessary as a background, no matter which branch of Radio you wish to specialize in. I make it easy for you to learn Radio Set Repair and Installation Work. I teach you how to install and repair Electronic Equipment. In fact, you'll be a fully qualified RADIO-ELECTRONICIAN, equipped with the skill and knowledge to perform efficiently and to make a wonderful success of yourself.

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For the RECORD

BY THE EDITOR

REAL trouble for the ham looms on the horizon unless individually he recognizes the fact that there are those among us that "stick our necks out" by violating rules and regulations that govern our conduct. We know, for example, that the RID is having its hands full in tracking down the illegal stations that add further to our problems. Many 80 meter boys "jumped the gun" and were heard many hours before the band opened officially. Several could be identified by their voices alone—others by the technique employed. No—they didn't use their call letters, but they were dopes to think they could conceal their identity.

The problem becomes so complex that no single organization can, by itself, solve these existing problems or take the entire responsibility for guiding amateur radio's future destiny. It is the duty of every amateur to help maintain a "dignified" hobby. If he fails—he will encourage the newcomers to be careless, selfish—yes, even reckless with his operations. He must face the fact that our ham bands will become even more overcrowded as thousands of new licenses are issued. We have no legal or moral right to discourage these new members by pointing to the "overcrowded" bands as a sample of what they're in for. It would be the same as telling new prospective car purchasers that the highways were so crowded that no more drivers licenses could be issued.

We think the most logical solution is to encourage the use of the higher frequencies. Here—new hams could "get their wings" and learn the ropes. Furthermore—equipment could be purchased or constructed for these frequencies that would be inexpensive to the newcomer. In addition—less power is required and directional antenna systems may be employed to get maximum coverage-per-watt. It should be stressed that, like any development, new techniques will be found and new equipment designed that will increase the effectiveness of the higher frequencies as time goes on.

Finding a solution to a problem is not difficult. But finding a solution to a problem that does not introduce other problems *is* difficult.

We must recognize the importance of cooperating with the FCC if we are to, in future years, demand more space on the air for the many hundreds of new hams. In numbers there is strength. This numerical strength must, however, be augmented by our ability and willingness to conduct our hobby on a "prestige basis."

As reported in this column last month, the Radio Manufacturers Association has its own Amateur Radio Activities Section under capable leadership and with the "brainpower" needed to tackle the many problems facing the committee.

Being non-political and non-fraternal, the Amateur Committee can give its wholehearted attention to the task of establishing better standards for ham gear and to acting as a clearing house of information concerning new products needed by the amateur.

The main objective is to demonstrate the importance of amateur radio to the public and to promote the welfare and continued prosperity of ham radio.

The success of the Committee can, in our opinion, make a priceless contribution to the security of amateur radio as it "mushrooms" in years to come.

MUCH has been said and reams have been written about the necessity for the service engineer to apply modern scientific techniques and sound business practices to assure his success in the post war era. It takes no crystal gazer to predict that with the tremendous increase in varieties of radio models the need will be acute for some new short cut to accurate well organized service data. In the past the serviceman needed information on the products of only 36 receiver manufacturers whereas more than 1000 models of 212 radio and phonograph manufacturers will soon be on the market.

One company has already taken cognizance of this complex problem and is producing a radically different, high efficiency technical reference service. The radio service engineer who acquires this service will be provided not only with exhaustive technical data on radio receivers but will have access to the knowledge of a board of 30 specialists in radio, radar and radio servicing to help him solve problems relating to parts selection, shop operation, promotion, accounting and business methods.

The forward thinking of this organization assures servicemen of a pipeline to the two springs of knowledge requisite to their business success; practical well organized technical information and sound business practices. O.R.

For Earliest Delivery . . . **ORDER YOUR NEW**

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER

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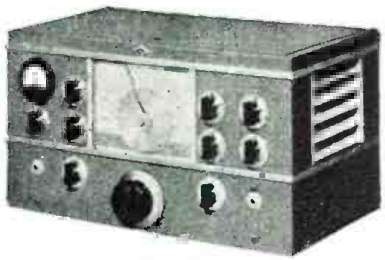
RME 45

The *new* RME 45 Receiver delivers peak reception on *all* frequencies—500 to 33,000 Kc. Full vision calibrated dial using one control for two-speed tuning. Five Amateur bands with ample hand spread. DB calibrated signal level meter. 5 step variable crystal filter. Automatic Noise Suppression. Stable, variable pitch beat oscillator. Streamline cabinet with matching speaker. Net, with Speaker . . . **$186**

HALLICRAFTERS S-40

Sensational new Hallicrafters receiver! Offers many advanced design and performance features at a popular price. Simple to operate. Frequency range 550 Kc. to 44 Mc. in 4 bands. Wide vision main tuning dial accurately calibrated. Separate electrical bandspread dial, inertia flywheel tuning. Beat frequency oscillator. A.V.C. switch. CW/a.m. switch. Standby/receive switch. Automatic noise limiter. Separate RF and AF gain controls. Three position tone control. "Micro-set" permeability adjusted coils in RF section. Internal dynamic speaker. Net..... **$79.50**

Model SM-40 External "S" Meter..... $15.00



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One of National's top receivers. 490 Kc. to 30 Mc. range in 6 tuning bands. Definite, accurate calibration for all bands. Actual single dial control. Stable high frequency circuits. Frequency drift reduction to a negligible value by temperature compensation. Automatic voltage stabilization. Wide range adjustable series-valve-noise limiter. Flexible crystal filter. Phonograph or high level microphone pick-up jack. Special r.f. coupling circuits maintain full sensitivity. Net..... **$225**

Speaker in matching cabinet, net..... $15.00

HAMMARLUND HQ-129X

Designed to meet the most critical demands of professional operators. Full range .54 to 31 Mc., accurately calibrated. 4 calibrated Ham bands and one arbitrary scale. Variable selectivity crystal filter. Low drift beat oscillator for code and locating stations. Antenna compensator. Voltage regulation. Compensated oscillator to reduce drift during warm-up. Automatic noise limiter. Earphone jack. 3 i.f. amplifier stages. 2 audio stages. For phone or CW. Net..... **$129**

Speaker, net..... **$10.50**

Other Communications Equipment

Hallicrafters S-38.....	$ 39.50	BC-610 (HT-4) Transmitter....	$535.00
New RME-84.....	98.70	350 Watt Mod. Transformer..	21.50
Hallicrafters SX-25.....	94.50	HT-9 Transmitter.....	250.00
RME DB-20 Preselector.....	59.30	Hallicrafters S-36A.....	307.50
RME VHF-152 Converter.....	86.60	Hammarlund 400X.....	318.00
National HRO.....	197.70	Hammarlund 400SX.....	318.00
Hallicrafters SX-28A.....	223.00	Hallicrafters S-37.....	591.75

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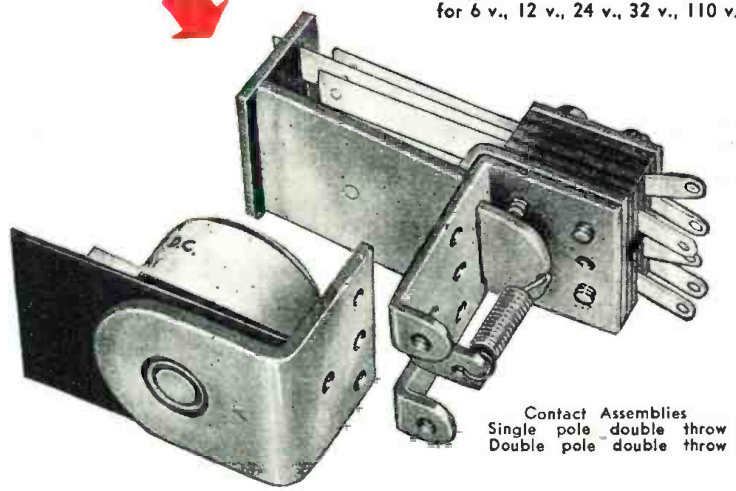
New! Series 200

A RELAY BY GUARDIAN with Interchangeable Coils

BUILT IN TWO PARTS

A.C. Coil Assemblies available for 6 v., 12 v., 24 v., 115 v.
D.C. Coil Assemblies available for 6 v., 12 v., 24 v., 32 v., 110 v.

★ Two basic parts—a coil assembly and a contact assembly—comprise this simple, yet versatile relay. The coil assembly consists of the coil and field piece. The contact assembly consists of switch blades, armature, return spring, and mounting bracket. The coil and contact assembly are easily aligned by two locator pins on the back end of the contact assembly which fit into two holes on the coil assembly. They are then rigidly held together with the two screws and lock washers. Assembly takes only a few seconds and requires no adjustment on factory built units.



Contact Assemblies
Single pole double throw
Double pole double throw

SERIES 200 RELAY

On Sale at Your Nearest Jobber NOW!

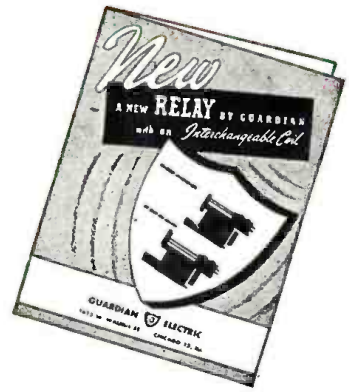
See it today! . . . this amazing new relay with interchangeable coils. See how you can operate it on any of nine different a-c or d-c voltages —simply by changing the coil. Ideal for experimenters, inventors, engineers.

TWO CONTACT ASSEMBLIES

The Series 200 is available with a single pole double throw, or a double pole double throw contact assembly. In addition, a set of Series 200 Contact Switch Parts, which you can buy separately, enables you to build dozens of other combinations. Instructions in each box.

NINE COIL ASSEMBLIES

Four a-c coils and five d-c coils are available. Interchangeability of coils enables you to operate the Series 200 relay on one voltage or current and change it over to operate on another type simply by changing coils.



Your jobber has this sensational new relay on sale now. Ask him about it. Or write for descriptive bulletin.

GUARDIAN ELECTRIC

1630-G W. WALNUT STREET CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS

A COMPLETE LINE OF RELAYS SERVING AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Spot Radio News

★ *Presenting latest information on the Radio Industry.*

By FRED HAMLIN
Washington Editor, RADIO NEWS

RETURNED VETERANS planning to build FM stations were rightly disturbed by the recent Civilian Production Administration's ruling that you must get an okay from them before building any radio housing at a cost of more than a thousand dollars. Despite a prompt Federal Communications Commission statement saying that the CPA ruling was no cause for alarm, the fact remains that the CPA order will lead, at best, to a lot of trouble and red tape. Gravity of the situation was underlined when transmitter manufacturers immediately protested. They pointed out that unless the ban is modified to allow station construction up to $15,000, as is permitted by CPA for so-called industrial enterprises, FM station construction will receive a body blow. Thousands of employees engaged in the manufacture of transmitting equipment will also be hard hit. Said Bond Geddes to CPA Administrator John Small: "Radio Manufacturers Association, representing virtually the entire industry, urgently requests a modification of the order which, in effect, stops all construction of radio broadcast stations and the development of regular broadcasting, as well as FM and television services." The National Association of Broadcasters also put in a strong protest.

FCC's COMMENT on the situation, while in part reassuring, did not eliminate the construction difficulties raised by CPA. FCC went on record favoring as many new stations as quickly as possible and added that "except for the actual housing structures and facilities, the construction of radio stations would have no adverse effect on the Veterans' Housing Program." CPA limitations, the FCC pointed out, do not halt building of radio towers, panel boards, transmitters, and the like, and the erection of new buildings can go forward even if exceeding a thousand dollars by getting the approval of the nearest CPA office. Ominous, however, were the closing sentences of the FCC statement. "By limiting the housing plans for radio stations to absolutely essential construction," the Commission advised, "a considerable number of permittees will be able to operate satisfactorily until material for more elaborate structures becomes available. Therefore, the FCC proposes to continue processing applications with the understanding that *the final decision as to whether construction will be authorized remains with the CPA.* The CPA wishes it emphasized that the issuance of a permit by the Commission does not mean that the required construction will be authorized. The FCC also stressed that requests for the interpretation of (the) Housing Order (limiting construction) should be addressed to the nearest Civilian Production Administration construction office and not to the Commission."

NEITHER AGENCY OFFERED an opinion on how much—or how little—housing could be built in the current high market under the low CPA thousand-dollar limit. The situation would seem to leave the potential small station builder with only two alternatives; build a shack under the CPA ceiling, tear it down when supplies become plentiful, and then build a permanent structure; or go to CPA and seek permission to spend more than a thousand dollars and do the job right in the first place. But as this goes to press, your chances of getting a CPA permit are poor. "We cannot say what policy the regional offices are going to follow regarding radio structures," a Civilian Production Administration spokesman told RADIO NEWS, "but we see no reason why they should make an exception for any broadcasting stations, FM or otherwise."

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR VETERANS and small business men is found in a recent report by the Senate Small Business Committee on opportunities in the FM broadcasting field. The Committee recommended that FCC make all provisions necessary to encourage "modestly financed newcomers" and provide ample opportunity for expansion. Also recommended was "that the Commission undertake to keep the public fully informed of the development of new communications devices, that it encourage the widest possible participation in their development, and that it provide information and assistance to prospective applicants, both in Washington and in its various field offices." FCC's reaction to the Senate report was one of full

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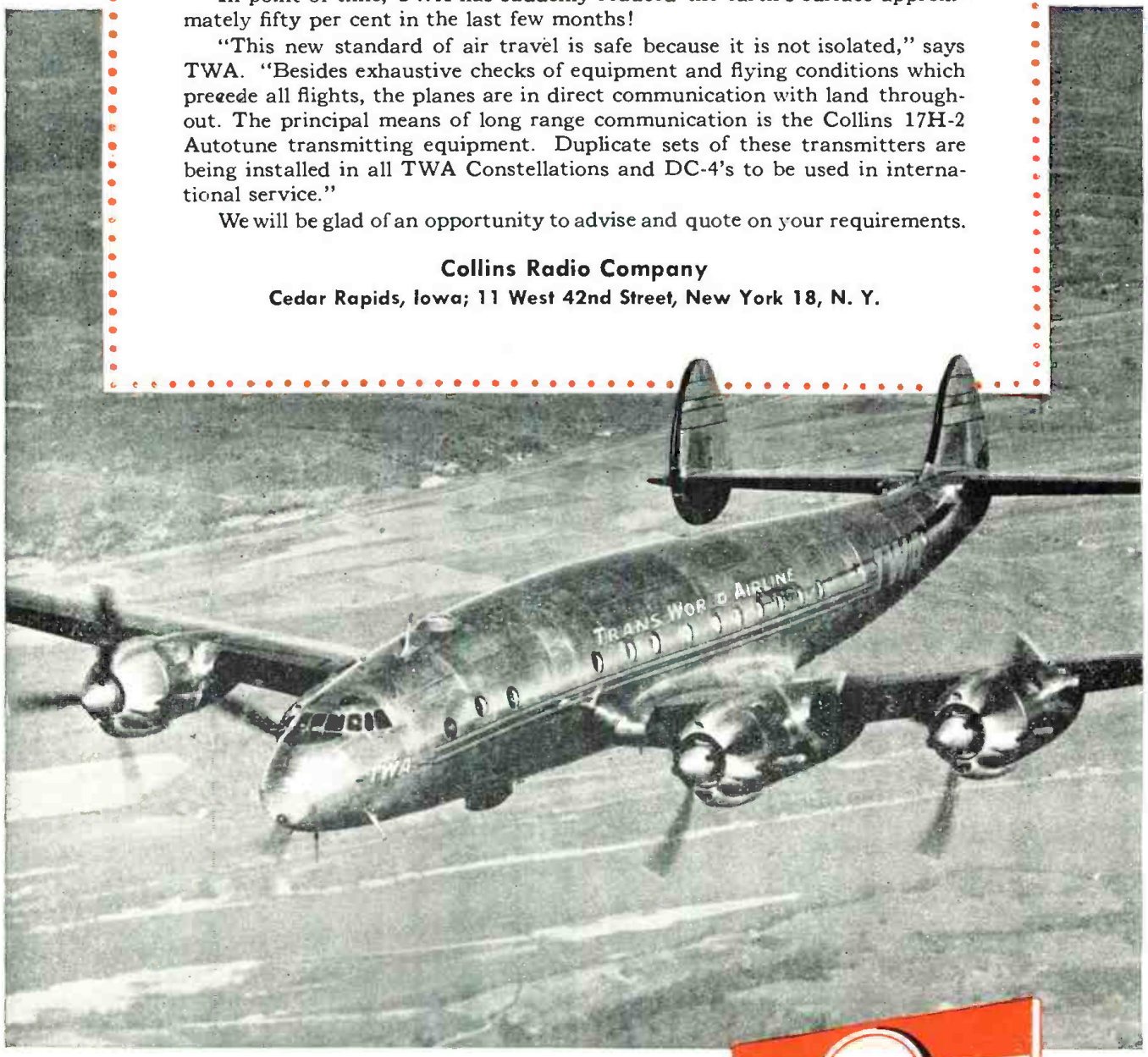

IN RADIO COMMUNICATIONS, IT'S . . . COLLINS

agreement, and in connection with the last recommendation, called to the attention of anyone wishing to get into the FM field a recent FCC booklet, "How to Apply for an FM Broadcast Station Permit," available at FCC headquarters, Washington.

SPRING FORECASTS and reviews seemed otherwise to put the industry just around the corner from prosperity. E. A. Nicholas, president of the *Farnsworth Television and Radio Corp.*, pointed out that the industry now faces "a pent-up consumer demand for radios and radio-phonographs . . . estimated variously as high as 27 million sets." So eager are the customers going to be for new equipment that he warned dealers to take care to see that purchaser financing goes forward on "a sound financial basis." In this way, instead of "putting a customer into debt," the dealer actually "enhances the owner's individual assets and capital value." . . . Paralleling the Nicholas estimate of an eager general consumer market is the estimate from W. J. Halligan, president of *Hallicrafters Co.*, Chicago, and chairman of the RMA Amateur Activities Section, that the number of radio amateurs in this country may well grow from more than 60,000 to 250,000 or more within the next few years. He estimated that the job of providing amateurs with radio equipment may develop into a $60,000,000-a-year business as contrasted with the pre-war high of only $20,000,000.

A BATTLE IN COLOR seems indicated in the television-casting field following a late spring campaign led by Frank Stanton, president of the *Columbia Broadcasting System,* in which the values of black-and-white television were challenged. American advertisers and advertising agencies, Stanton declared, have indicated that they believe that "black-and-white cannot hope to survive against color's greater appeal." The statement followed a showing of color television at *CBS* New York headquarters. "The dwindling opponents of *CBS* television are hoping that the time consumed in FCC processes will postpone advent of color," Mr. Stanton declared. "I am confident that no one will fall prey to delaying tactics." FCC responded promptly that no "delaying tactics" would be tolerated, but that before color television can reach the public, hearings will have to be held and engineering proof furnished by the color partisans that they can give an adequate service in the 480-920 mc. band reserved for them. Following hearings, applicants can then apply for stations—but not until service in the band has been approved. FCC added that, as we go to press, no request for color hearings had been made by *CBS* or anybody else. *CBS* believes that such hearings will be requested "within the next few months." Rival black-and-white, meantime, with its band already established, is going ahead with applications and sizable advances in service to the general public are predicted before the end of the year. Observers say it seems unlikely that color will become active in the field before that time, but that when it does begin operations, competition will be keen.

A TELEVISION ADVENTURE story which began twelve years ago was told in all its dramatic detail in Washington the other day when the Navy for the first time publicly demonstrated its war-time applications of airborne television. The story begins in the spring of 1934, when Dr. V. K. Zworykin, director of the electronic research laboratory of the *Radio Corporation of America,* learned that the Japanese were organizing Kamikaze (suicide) squadrons to control aerial weapons. Believing that the U. S. answer to such tactics in case of war should not commit American personnel to certain death, Dr. Zworykin proposed to explore the possibilities of a radio-controlled torpedo with an electric eye. The idea introduced "an entirely new principle in ballistics," the *RCA* engineer pointed out, "since in all (then) existing methods the operator has no way of controlling the projectile once it has been released." Work had progressed by the end of 1935 to the point where he and his associates were able to report the possibility of developing a radio-controlled magic-eye plane as well as a torpedo. As early as 1937, television research engineers at *RCA* under the direction of R. D. Kell made flight tests with airborne television transmitting equipment, and Waldemar J. Pock, an *RCA-Victor* development engineer, had solved many of the problems involved in reducing the size of the television equipment. Aerial television units weighing as little as 113 pounds were ready to go before we entered the war, and applications during the fighting, especially in the Pacific, more than offset the Jap Kamikaze squadrons. In sum, while we may have been caught flatfooted at Pearl Harbor, scientific vision was at work creating safeguards long before the shooting began.

ANTI-KAMIKAZE WAS NOT the only use for the airborne equipment, as the recent demonstration clearly illustrated. Perhaps the most dramatic use was in directing aerial battles. Planes equipped with transmitting units capable of sending high-quality television pictures up to 200 miles picked up battlefront scenes and action and transmitted them instantly to a bank of recivers at headquarters, where the command could not only see what was going on but, by means of radio, could give orders and issue warnings although many miles from

(*Continued on page* 98)

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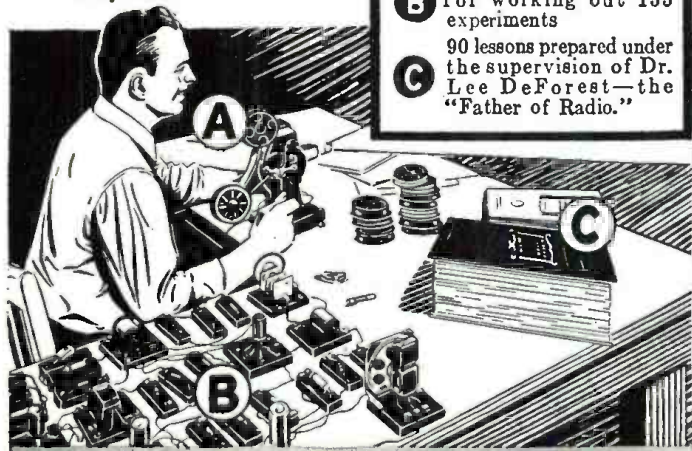

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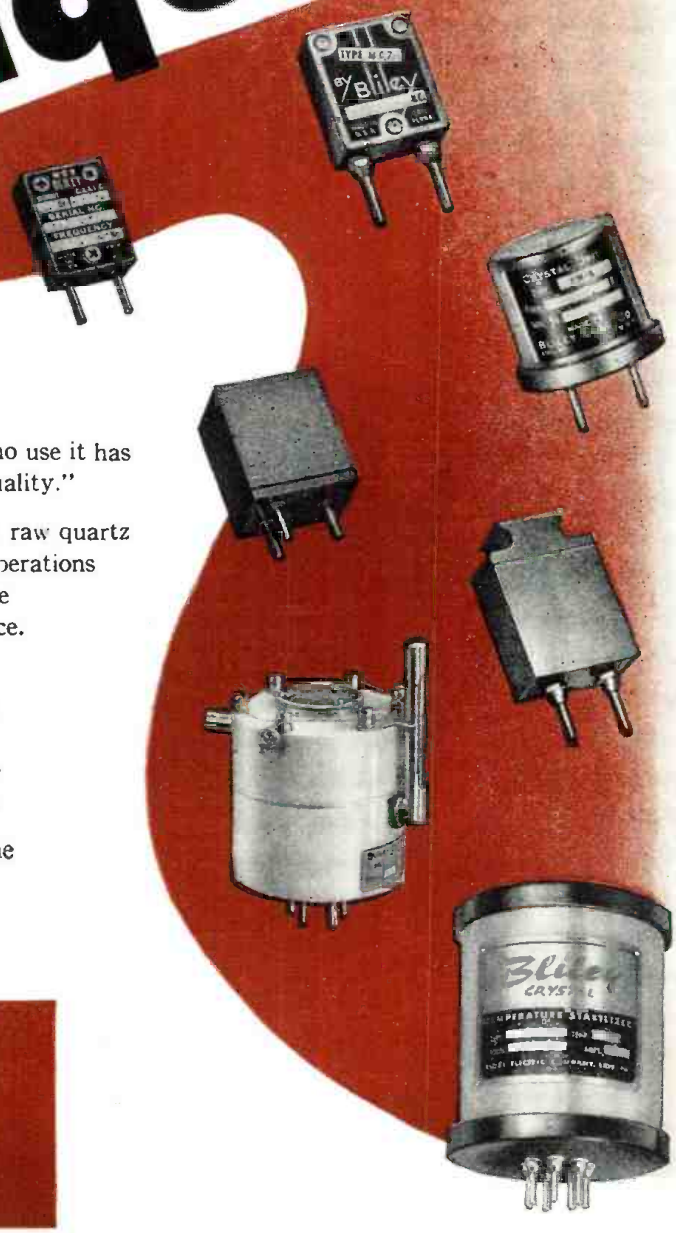

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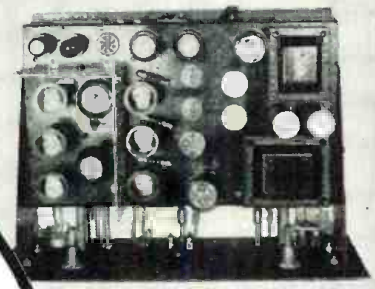

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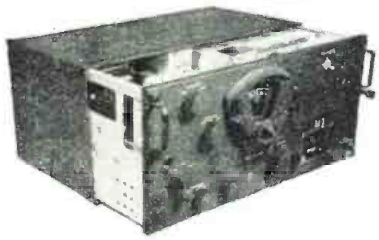

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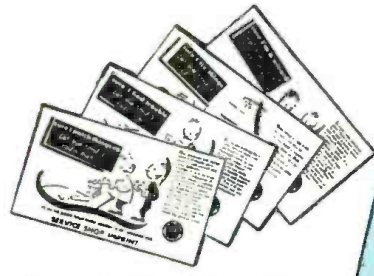

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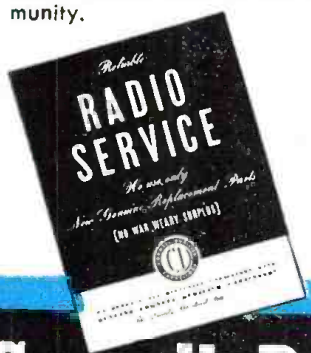

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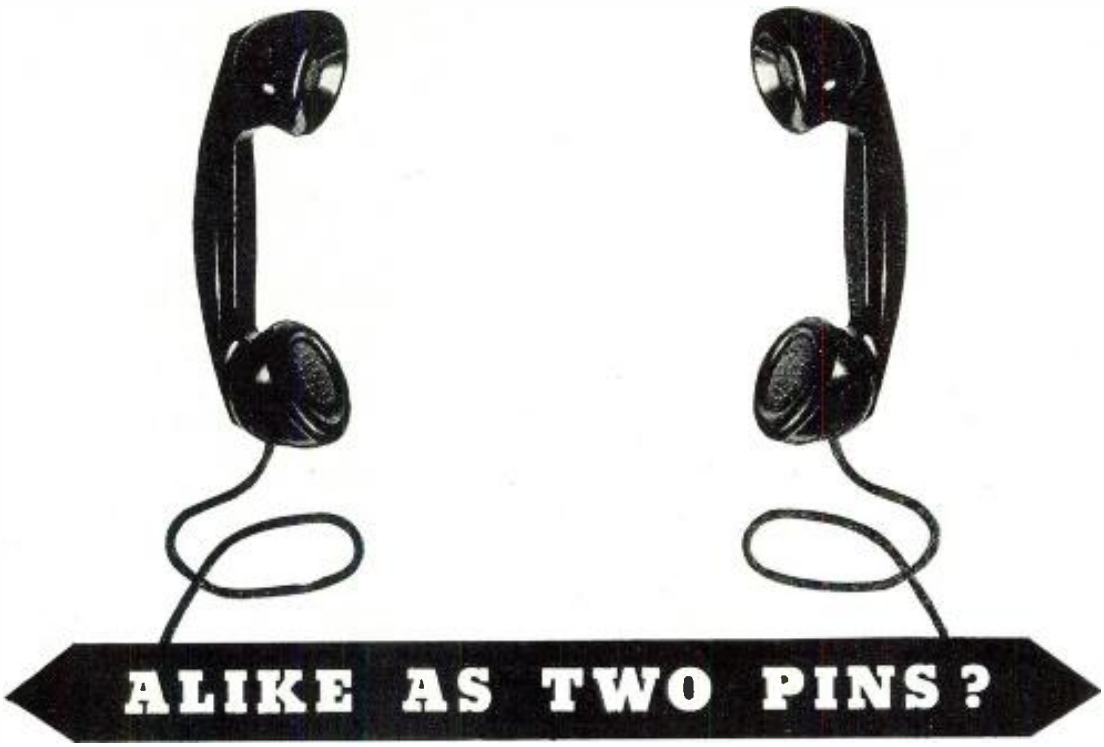

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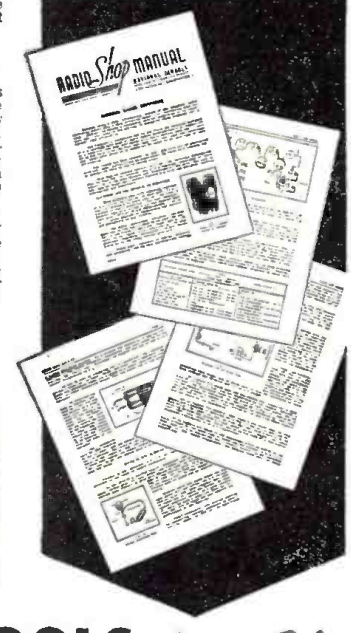

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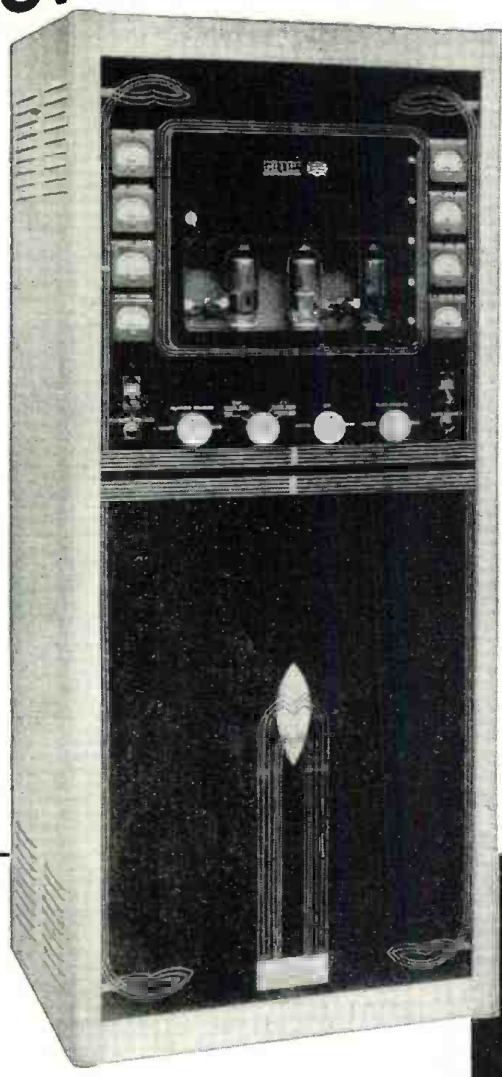

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THE Gates 250-C TRANSMITTER—250 WATTS

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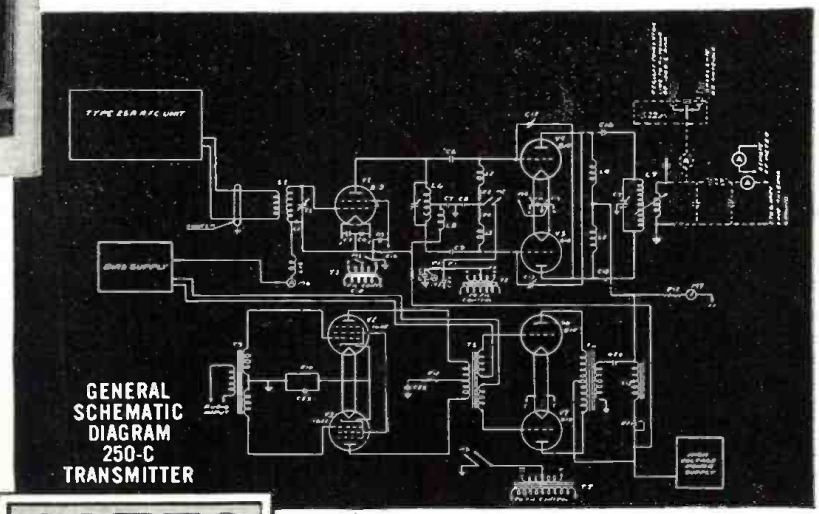

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Engineered to Meet Modern Demands

The Schematic Diagram at the right shows the fundamental circuits of this Unit—straigthforward—properly applied—to obtain the best operation. Added is the distinguishing feature of MOTOR TUNING for the tuning adjustments of the final stage and loading to the antenna—another EXCLUSIVE for the GATES 250-C. Also, there are but TWO controls for the entire tuning procedure, for simplicity. These are only a few of its outstanding superiorities in engineering design.

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D.C. CURRENT: 0 to 3/15/30/75/150/300/750 Ma.
0 to 3/15 Amperes
RESISTANCE: 0 to 1,000/10,000/100,000 Ohms
0 to 1/10/1,000 Megohms
CAPACITY: (In MFD) .0005—.2 .05—20 .5—200
REACTANCE: 10 to 5M (Ohms) 100—50M (Ohms)
.01—5 (Megohms)
INDUCTANCE: (In Henries) .035—14 .35—140 35—14,000
DECIBELS: —10 to +18 +10 to +38 +30 to +58

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MANUFACTURERS OF PRECISION COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Photo-Electronic Organ

By
ROLLIN E. CAMPBELL
and
LYMAN E. GREENLEE

Fig. 1. Finished model of the Photo-Electronic Organ.

Part 1. With proper equipment, leisure time, and mechanical ability, this electronic organ is within the reach of the average home.

THE authors devoted more than a year to working out this design, mostly by a process of trial and error, and in building the model in its final form. The results have been very gratifying in every respect. In its present form, the instrument is simple and easily built and works surprisingly well. It will stand a lot of punishment and hard knocks. Furthermore, the authors feel that the design is sufficiently off the beaten path that it may well open up a whole new field of research and development in music to be reproduced from recorded or hand drawn tone patterns. The tone may be changed by altering the pattern, and this field is limitless in its scope. We are now working on several new designs for tone wheels designed to reproduce various types and kinds of musical notes, and some of these contain combinations of fundamentals and overtones that have never been heard before. At least they do not resemble the notes of any existing musical instrument that we have heard.

As to the tone quality of the Photo-Electronic Organ—it is different from that of any other existing musical instrument. While it may be described as an organ-tone, that description is inadequate, because there are certain fundamental differences between existing organs and this new instrument. Because of these differences, the Photo-Electronic Organ has an individuality of tone quality all its own. This does not mean, however, that the tone quality is either more or less pleasing than that of other musical instruments. Such things are usually a matter of individual preference anyhow.

Most amateurs and radio engineers who have planned to build some sort of electronic musical instrument, have been discouraged by the expense and effort involved. Here is a design that is fairly simple and cheap to build. Parts may be obtained from the junk box, local hardware stores, and regular radio parts jobbers. The cost of parts will vary, depending on how much salvaged material can be used, but should not exceed $150.00. Anyone who has a small lathe and drill press, and who is reasonably handy with tools, should have no serious difficulty in making the instrument and getting it to work properly. The principles involved are simple and only an elementary knowledge of radio and electronics is needed to understand them; in fact, the Photo-Electronic Organ can be built by any good mechanic regardless of previous knowledge of the subject. The results, as measured in terms of the satisfaction of being able to build and own such an instrument, far outweigh the expense and effort involved in its construction.

Basic Principles Involved

The fundamental principles involved are well known. A beam of light shining through a rotating wheel having a tone pattern printed thereon, passes through a simple shutter and is reflected by a mirror onto a photocell. The secret of the success of the Photo-Electronic Organ is in the design and construction of the tone wheel and associated mechanism. Actually, the construction of a suitable tone wheel is the most important and most difficult part of the whole project.

A study of the photographs and drawings will show the basic simplicity of the design. Fig. 1 shows the finished model of the Photo-Electronic Organ as it appears while in use in the home. Figs. 2 and 5 show the octave unit assembly which includes the keyboard, the shutter action, the lights, tone wheels, driving belts and pulleys, mirrors, and photocell mounting. This self-contained unit, which is mounted on a piece of plywood ⅝" x 15" x 38", comprises all the working parts of the organ with the exception of the power supply, driving motor, swell pedal control, amplifier and speaker. The tones are generated by means of the five wheels shown in Figs. 2 and 5. There are five of these tone wheels in the completed organ, and each wheel reproduces one octave or twelve notes of music. A slightly modified scale is used, and the frequencies differ slightly from those employed in other instruments. No

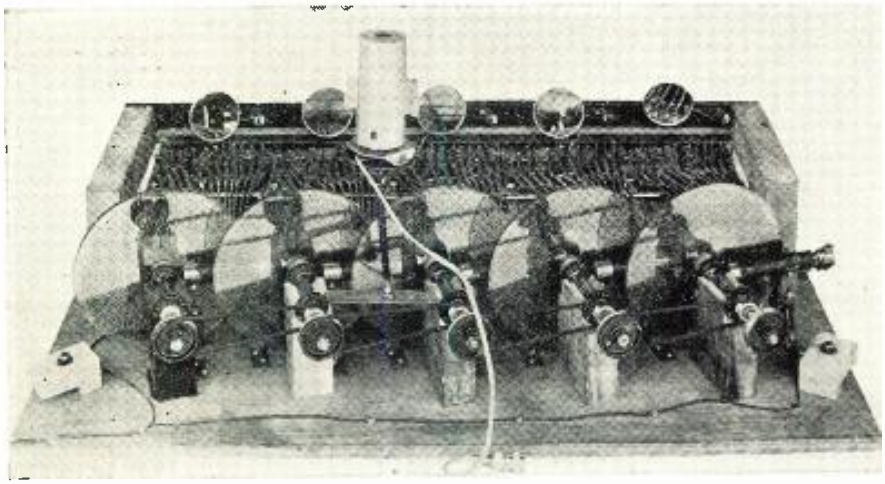


Fig. 2. The five octave unit assemblies can be clearly seen in this photo.

musician who has listened to the organ has been able to detect these differences in frequency.

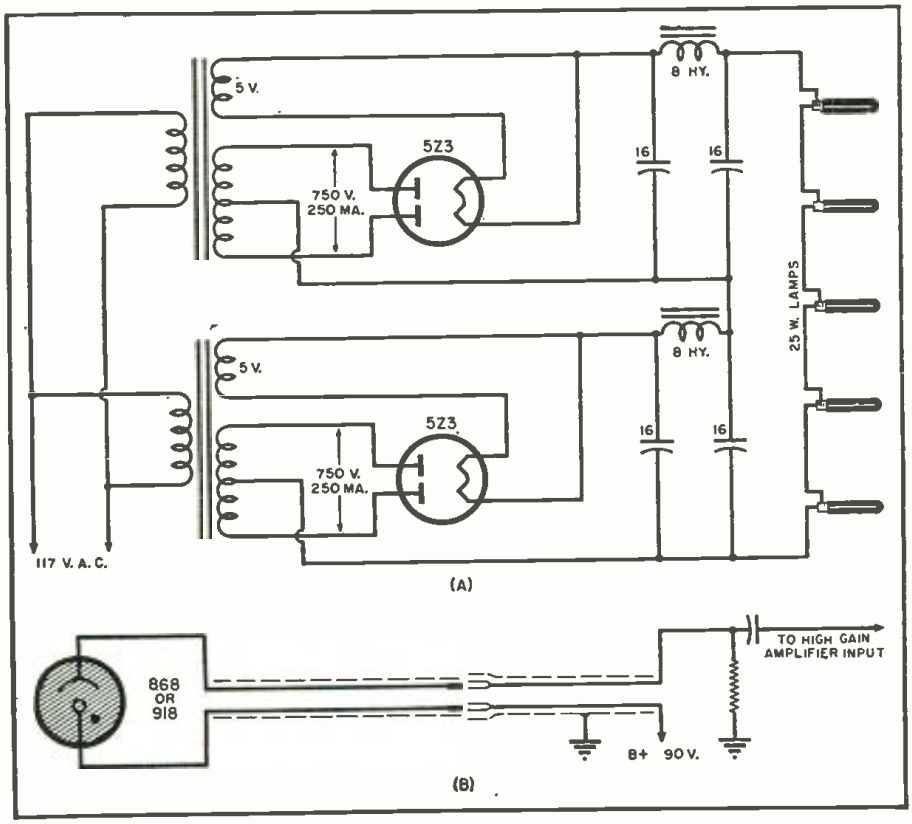
The block diagram of Fig. 4 will also help to illustrate the principles involved. Each tone wheel is driven at the required speed by a motor, and the speed of rotation determines the frequency (number of vibrations per second) of the notes being played. Light from the specially prepared lamp shines on the tone wheel through a narrow slit and is stopped by a shutter bar until a key is depressed. Depressing a key, lifts the shutter bar to allow light to pass through the tone wheel to the mirror and from there to be reflected to the photocell to be translated into electrical impulses capable of amplification and reproduction through the loudspeaker. The volume control is unique and consists of a diffusing disc. This disc controls the volume by limiting the light reaching the photocell. Such a control has the advantage of fast action without mechanical noise or wear. This control is used to supplement the regular control on the amplifier, and is attached to a swell pedal mounted on the front of the organ.

The Tone Wheel

The heart of the Photo-Electronic Organ is the tone wheels shown in Figs. 2 and 5. Each wheel will reproduce one octave of music, since there are twelve rows of tone patterns arranged in proper sequence. The five tone wheels are exact duplicates, but when one is run at twice the speed of its predecessor, another octave is produced in perfect sequence. Tuning is accomplished by adjusting the speed of the combination until it is correct for the range wanted. Any number of octaves within the audible range could be operated together, but five is the best number for an instrument of this type. Since each octave is treated as a unit, there is no difficulty in designing the instrument to play anywhere from one to eight octaves as might be required.

Each tone wheel consists of two pieces of glass with a positive film mounted in between them. The positive photographic film carries the tone patterns, and these patterns make the music. To make the original of this tone wheel, we used a sheet of wallboard 4' square. It was first given two coats of white casein (water) wall paint, and then ruled lightly with pencil into the correct number of divisions. Individual patterns were then cut from black paper using a metal template, and these tone patterns were then glued to the wallboard background to form the design. The master pattern was then reduced to an 8" circle photographically, using an 8" x 10" camera and process film to secure maximum contrast. A set of five positive film prints were made from the negative, and these were used as tone wheels in the completed instrument. We found that either the negative or positive could be used, but the positive prints gave superior results when used as tone wheels, probably due to the fact that the positive film admits more light to the photocell. It is beyond the scope of this article to go into details as to the calculations involved and reasons for the size, shape, and arrangement of patterns. The making of the original involved a tremendous amount of painstaking detail work, so we suggest that anyone who wishes to duplicate this tone wheel should do so by making a photographic negative of it. A reproduction of this wheel will be shown in Part 2 of this article.

Fig. 3. Schematic diagram of the electronic organ. It is simple and uses a minimum of parts. (A) diagram of power supply. (B) photocell wiring. An audio amplifier is not shown as it is assumed that constructor has such a unit available.



Octave Unit Assembly

Each octave assembly is made up as a unit. These individual units are mounted together as shown in Fig. 5. Each tone wheel consists of two glass discs with the positive film containing the tone patterns mounted in between them. This tone wheel assembly is mounted on a bicycle wheel front hub, which is supported on a wooden block attached to the chassis base. Select front hubs carefully to secure those having good threads and smooth bearing action. To improve on the smoothness of the bearings, run them for an hour or so packed with fine grinding compound and then take apart and thoroughly clean out and repack with clear vaseline or light cup grease. In order to

mount both pulleys, it will be necessary to run the thread down on the axle with a die, or this work may be done on a lathe if one is available. Since each succeeding octave requires that the disc run at twice the speed of its predecessor, pulley diameters must be chosen to give the proper speed ratios. These pulleys were turned from small cast pulleys obtained from the hardware store. They are sold for use with clotheslines and awnings. Rubber belts were used to couple the various pulleys together, and they can be seen clearly in Fig. 2. To allow for belt slippage and stretch, it was found necessary to turn each pulley to its final diameter after the instrument was completed and in operation. Final checking for correct speed of operation should be made with a stroboscopic light or 'scope.

Since any conventional socket would occupy too much space, the lights are mounted on clamps. Each bulb was given a coat of aluminum paint, followed by a coat of black on the outside. The paint must be scraped off along a narrow line about ¼" wide and for a length of about 2¼". This narrow band of light shines through the tone wheel and is stopped by the shutter bars. Shutter bars are formed from ⅛" x ¾" h.r.s. stock and each bar, when lifted, admits light from the bulb through one row of tone patterns to the mirror, and is reflected to the photocell. One mirror is used for each octave. These mirrors are rear-view mirrors sold for use on bicycles. Their ball-and-socket mounting permits turning in any direction for adjustment. Ends of the shutter bars are flattened and ground to size so that the assembly completely fills the space, forming a solid light-tight barrier, but at the same time tolerances must be sufficient to allow for free movement up and down. The coil springs used to hold the keys in position were removed from mousetraps. Mounting was accomplished by drilling a small hole in each key to allow insertion of the spring with a pair of pliers.

The keys were made of hardwood and their tops were covered with white plastic trim strip. This plastic strip is now being sold for use with linoleum or for trim around kitchen sinks, etc. It may be applied with airplane glue or celluloid cement, and may be worked down with fine sandpaper. The keys are mounted together on a common bar of ¼" drill rod, 32½" long and spaced with washers. Felt bumpers may be glued to the keys to quiet the action. Coupling between keys and shutter bars is an ordinary 8-32 machine screw which engages a small brass finger attached to each key with two small wood screws. This type of coupling is simple and allows for adjustment to absorb all lost motion in the assembly. After final adjustments are made, nuts may be coated with shellac to prevent loosening. This whole mechanism is so simple, that there is

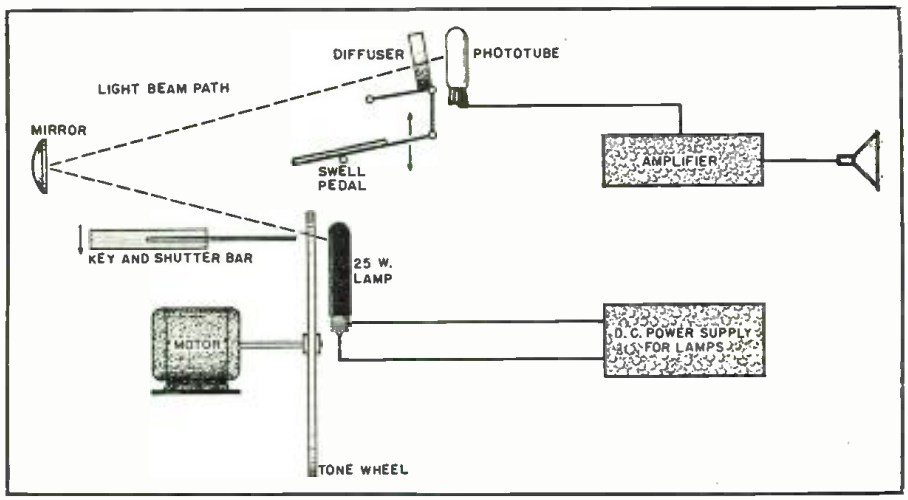


Fig. 4. Block diagram illustrates principle of photocell operation.

really nothing to it. Construction of saddles and rubber bumpers for the shutter bars is simple. The only critical measurement is the width of the flattened ends of the shutter bars.

> EDITOR'S NOTE: *Because of our limited page size, it is impossible for us to print the mechanical drawings pertaining to the construction of this organ in sufficient size to be practical. We have, therefore, made arrangements to provide a complete set of original blueprints for those interested in constructing this unit. These blueprints will be available at our cost of $1.00. All requests are to be forwarded to The Editor, Radio News, 185 N. Wabash, Chicago 1, Ill.*

This width should be carefully held to .156" for each bar.

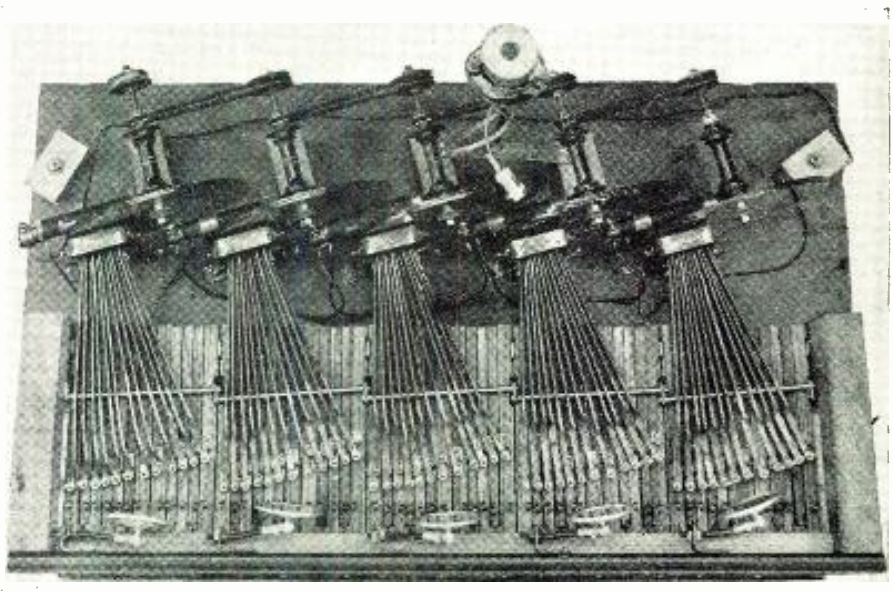
The photocell socket is mounted on a ball-and-socket support obtained by removing the mirror from one of the bicycle rear view mirrors. This type of mounting allows for adjustment of the cell in any direction as may be required. The cover over the cell is an old style aluminum tube shield with a hole cut in one side. The inside of the tube shield was lined with black paper to exclude unwanted light. It is very important to exclude all light except that coming directly through the shutters. Light falling on the cell or mirrors from any other source will cause an unwanted disturbance in the amplifier.

It is advisable to build one octave and assemble it in working order before proceeding with the construction of the others. Errors can thus be eliminated and much extra effort avoided. As with any mechanism of this type, the completed instrument will be no better than its component parts, and for this reason each part should be carefully made and fitted.

At the time the photographs were taken, we were using an ordinary ¼-h.p. motor, mounted on rubber, to drive the discs. This was because it happened to be easily available, but a smaller motor would be better. The motor chosen should be one that runs with the least possible noise and vibration. A small round leather belt was used to drive the tone wheels, but

(*Continued on page* 108)

Fig. 5. Under chassis view of keyboard. Each tone wheel controls one octave. These tone wheels are made up of two glass discs with the tone pattern film enclosed.



Transmitter for 2 Meters

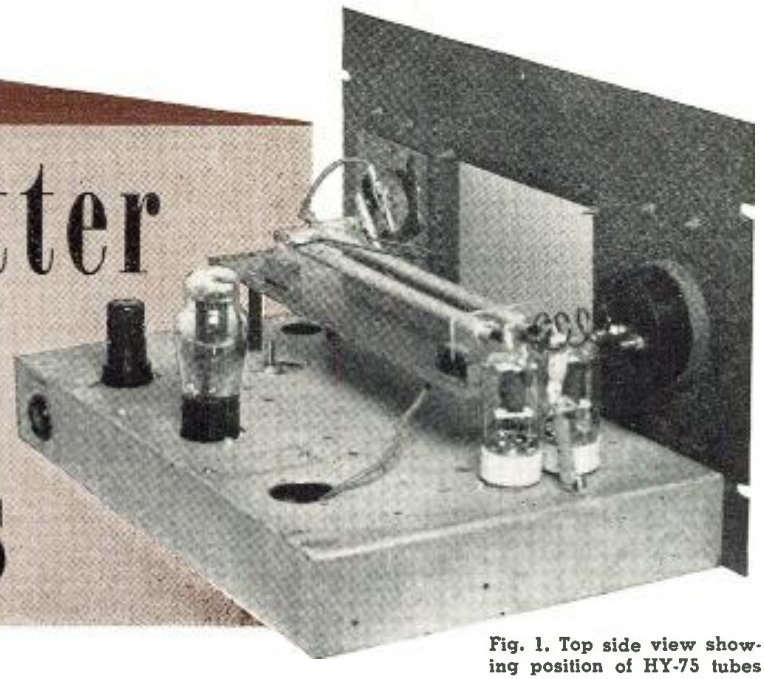


Fig. 1. Top side view showing position of HY-75 tubes and plate tank assembly.

BY

E. F. CROWELL and R. L. PARMENTER
W1FEC W1JXF

Simplicity of design, ease of construction, and the use of readily-available parts, makes this rig ideal for the beginner.

AMATEUR radio is now well under way and with the reopening of the 5 meter and 10 meter bands and the assignment of the new 2 meter band considerable activity has been noted. While hams are all looking forward to new things to do, new ways of transmission, new transmitters and new developments that will come out of war experience, there is still a dearth of some materials and that brand new transmitter cannot be constructed as easily as might be expected.

With that in mind here is a transmitter for the new two meter band which uses mostly equipment that is fairly available to the newcomer to ham radio or that which is to be found in most any old-timer's junk box. It is not new as this circuit has been used a lot on five and two and one-half meters and has worked out well on both. It is fairly simple and easy to get lined up.

One word about general construction on very high frequencies. If possible to do so, it is worth while to take the utmost precaution to keep losses down. In the oscillator, keep all leads as short as possible and use polystyrene or steatite where support is necessary. Sockets for the HY-75s and supports for the tank rods should be of these materials. Polystyrene was used as it was available and is somewhat more flexible to use. The results were very satisfactory.

The oscillator is a two-tube, push-pull arrangement using a pair of HY-75s (see Fig. 2). The circuit is, in reality, a tuned-plate, tuned-grid type with a linear tank in the plate circuit for better efficiency. In the grid circuit an untuned coil was used principally to conserve space. This has the disadvantage of not making for very flexible frequency variation, but experience with this unit has indicated that once a fair transmitting frequency has been found, most hams prefer to stay in one spot on the dial, so to speak. At any rate, if a small change in frequency is desired the grid coil may be expanded or compressed slightly if care is used to maintain the same spacing of the grid caps.

The plate rods are cut from 7/16" brass or copper tubing to a length of 10 inches (Fig. 5). These rods or tank, as it is generally called, are supported by two small pieces of polystyrene 1¼" x 2½" x ⅜" thick. The top corners were rounded off for appearance sake, as shown in Fig. 5. 7/16" holes are drilled in these pieces to accommodate the rods and these holes must be accurately drilled as spacing of the rods is a determining factor for frequency adjustment. These polystyrene pieces are placed on the rods in the position shown in Fig. 5 and the shorting bar which may be made of two thin strips of brass or copper is put on. Two short pieces of flexible wire or braid may be used to attach the caps to the ends of the tank. These are regular, small size grid caps and make connection to the plates of the HY-75s. This assembly makes a complete tank unit which may be removed or inserted without disturbing the frequency adjustment. Another unit could be made up for a different frequency if desired, using somewhat longer (or shorter) lengths of tubing.

The tank support is made out of ¼" bakelite but some other material, such as plywood, might be used. This is shown in Figs. 1 and 5. The base is cut 3" wide by 12" long. Small pieces of bakelite are cut out for the holders, ¾" by 1½", and the ends are rounded off to match the polystyrene pieces previously made. Slots are cut out ⅛" wide by ⅜" deep to accommodate the polystyrene holders. The bakelite holders are drilled and tapped on the bottom for 6-32 machine screws and the base is drilled to clear these screws. The holders are then secured to the base. This complete assembly is mounted on the chassis by means of three bakelite dowels but dry wood dowels could have been used. Avoid the use of long or large machine screws in the radio frequency field if possible since any metal, grounded or not, will cause r.f. losses. These dowels are 1¾" long which makes the base secure on the chassis and gives the correct height so that the plate rods align properly with the plate caps of the tubes.

The grid coil, L_1, is made of No. 14 enameled or bare wire, wound on a ½" form and pulled apart to extend 1" over-all. Four turns are used, which seemed to hit the band at about center with the tubes used. Some variation may be necessary here as only a slight difference in the inter-electrode capacities of the tubes will change the values. A small variation in frequency may be effected by compressing or extending the grid coil.

At the electrical center of the grid coil one end of the 5000 ohm, 10 watt grid resistor is soldered securely and the other end is grounded. The coil is made self-supporting by soldering small grid caps to the ends and the tubes themselves act as the support.

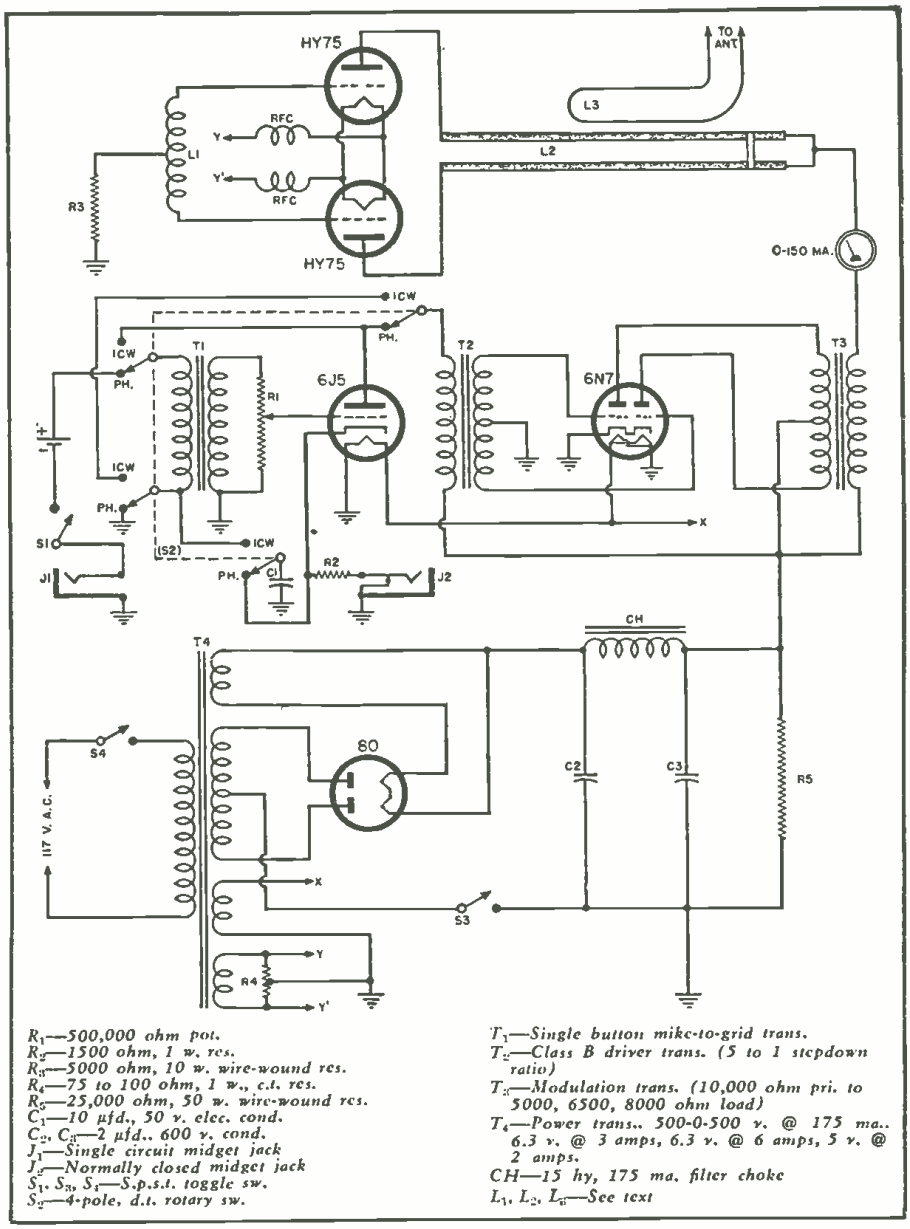
Small filament chokes are used in the oscillator although these may not be necessary. If the oscillator does not function well, i.e., the no load mils seem too high, it is advisable to use them. These were constructed with No. 18 enameled wire wound on a ⅝" dowel. 10 turns being used. spaced the diameter of the wire. These are soldered to the filament connection at the tube sockets since both filaments are in parallel. The oscillator grid return is made through the 5000 ohm grid leak to ground, the filament circuit being connected to a 75 to 100 ohm center-tapped resistor in the power supply chassis.

The Modulation Equipment

A suitable modulator for use with this transmitter should be capable of delivering at least 10 to 12 watts of audio power. With this particular rig a conventional class "B" arrangement employing a 6N7 as modulator driven by a single stage of speech using a 6J5 was used. High plate efficiency is realized from the 6N7 and the single stage of speech seems sufficient when a single button microphone was used. The oscillator load will vary depending upon the plate current, the value may be figured by dividing the plate voltage by the plate current.

When using i.c.w. or tone modulation, the speech amplifier is made to oscillate when the 4-pole, d.t. rotary switch, S_2, is thrown to the i.c.w. position. In this position the primary of the mike transformer is cut into the plate circuit of the 6J5, thus acting as a tickler coil to provide feedback for oscillation. A change in tone may be obtained by varying the cathode resistor, R_2, and the gain control, R_1. Two flashlight cells in series were used for mike current and should be disconnected from the circuit by switch, S_1 when the transmitter is not in use. The speech and modulation stages draw at least 35 milliamperes and, when the oscillator is fired up, the total plate current should be about 90 milliamperes at a plate potential in the neighborhood of 450 volts.

The layout of the modulator is not particularly critical and will depend upon individual preference. In this layout the class "B" transformer and the tube sockets are in line across the rear of the chassis. The i.c.w. key jack is mounted on the front panel near the bottom along with the i.c.w.-phone change-over switch and mike jack. Ordinary push-back hook-up wire was used in this wiring. The customary precautions about short, direct leads are in order here, especially in the grid circuits. If any trouble with undesirable feed-back is experienced, the use of shielded wire in the grid leads is advised. Color-



R_1—500,000 ohm pot.
R_2—1500 ohm, 1 w. res.
R_3—5000 ohm, 10 w. wire-wound res.
R_4—75 to 100 ohm, 1 w., c.t. res.
R_5—25,000 ohm, 50 w. wire-wound res.
C_1—10 μfd., 50 v. elec. cond.
C_2, C_3—2 μfd., 600 v. cond.
J_1—Single circuit midget jack
J_2—Normally closed midget jack
S_1, S_3, S_4—S.p.s.t. toggle sw.
S_2—4-pole, d.t. rotary sw.
T_1—Single button mike-to-grid trans.
T_2—Class B driver trans. (5 to 1 stepdown ratio)
T_3—Modulation trans. (10,000 ohm pri. to 5000, 6500, 8000 ohm load)
T_4—Power trans., 500-0-500 v. @ 175 ma., 6.3 v. @ 3 amps, 6.3 v. @ 6 amps, 5 v. @ 2 amps.
CH—15 hy, 175 ma. filter choke
L_1, L_2, L_3—See text

Fig. 2. Wiring diagram of the completely a.c. operated 5-tube transmitter.

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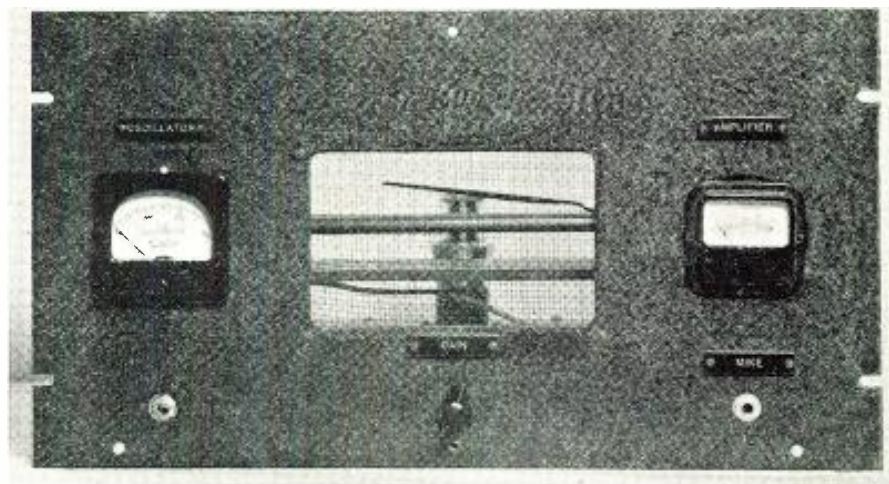
Fig. 3. Front panel view showing placement of operating controls and meters.



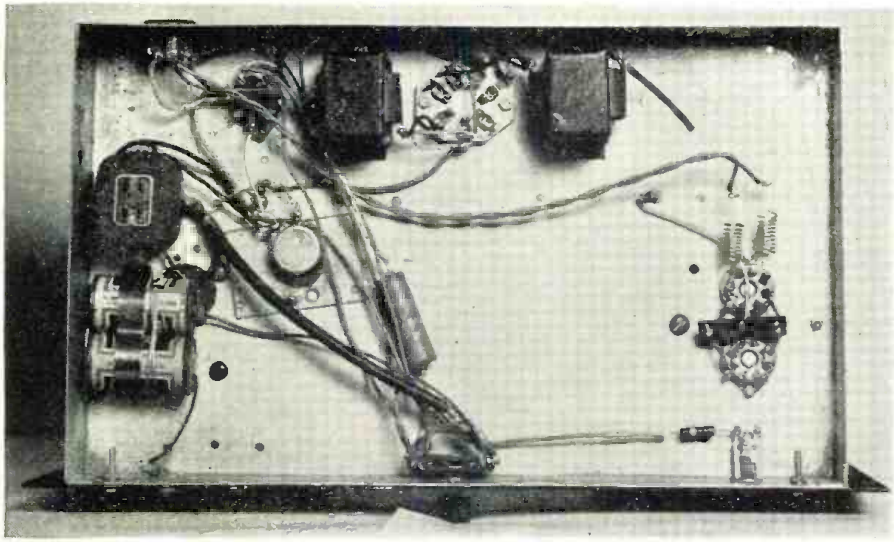


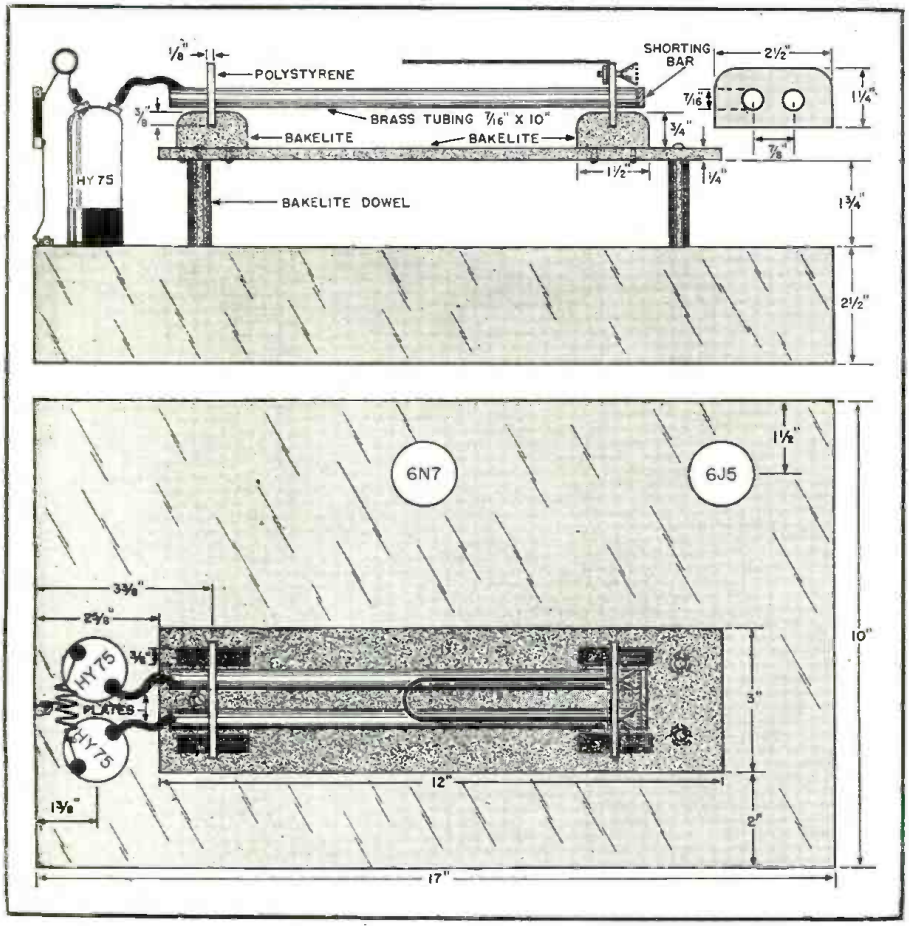
Fig. 4. Bottom view of the completed transmitter. Note simplicity of wiring.

coding of filament and high voltage leads is always advisable and was used in this case to facilitate trouble shooting.

Power Supply

The power supply used for this outfit was a separate unit which was already constructed and was connected to the transmitter by a color coded cable. Only the usual precautions need be observed in the construction of this unit as the voltages are quite low. It is always advisable to use good quality components in this item to avoid breakdown later on. This power supply delivers 475 volts at about 15% regulation. If choke input were used the output voltage would be reduced considerably and the regulation would be improved but this is not really needed since the modulation equipment does not impose too heavy a drain on modulation peaks. The power supply was built on a 7" x 9" x 2" chassis and no special arrangement of parts need be followed as a conventional set-up is entirely satisfactory. The output voltages were brought out to a 6-prong socket at the rear of the chassis to connect to the color-coded cable. It is advisable to use color-coding here to coincide with whatever system was used in modulator wiring as here again it will facilitate trouble shooting. The switch S_1 is the main power switch and the switch S_2 is the stand-by switch. These were both mounted in the power supply chassis but if it is desired to have the power supply as a separate unit S_2 might be brought up to the modulator chassis through the interconnecting cable to make change-over easier.

Fig. 5. Mechanical details of radio frequency plate tank assembly.



Antenna Coupling

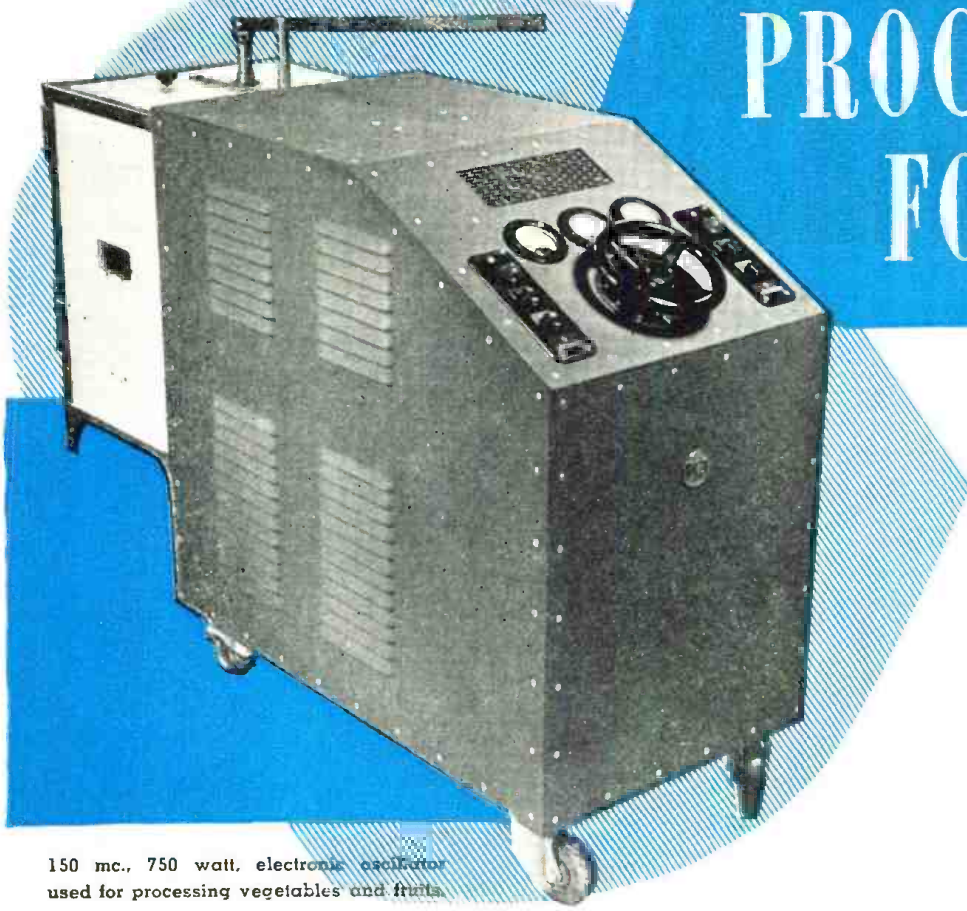
The method of coupling the antenna to the transmitter is a fairly simple procedure and is accomplished by means of a loop. Two holes to clear a 6-32 machine screw are drilled in the polystyrene rod holder which is at the far end of the rods (i.e., away from the tubes). Two binding posts or two machine screws are used here to support a hairpin loop L_3, which is merely a piece of bus bar bent back on itself to form a hairpin six inches long. This should parallel the tank rods along their length and should be separated from them by about an inch to start. This is shown in Fig. 1, the side view of the chassis. This spacing should be varied in accordance with the load the antenna will take and the amount of loading the oscillator will take and still remain oscillating well.

Tuning Up the Transmitter

The filament power should be turned on first by means of S_1 (see Fig. 2). Note if the tubes are all lighted. If all is well, the plate power may be applied by means of S_2 and the milliameter reading then noted. Now the milliampere reading should be adjusted for lowest value by varying the shorting bar on the plate rods and by compressing or expanding the grid coil. When adjusting the grid coil make the changes so that both sides of the center tap will be equal since a small discrepancy here will cause one tube to load more than the other. If one tube seems to load more heavily than the other, adjust the grid coil by compressing or expanding on one or the other side of center tap to compensate for differences in interelectrode capacities in the tubes or the slight unbalance of the center tap. When the point of resonance is determined by the minimum reading of plate current, the frequency should be checked by an absorption type frequency meter or a well shielded receiver. At resonance a value of from 80 to 90 milliamperes should be satisfactory with a plate voltage near 450 volts. At these values the plates of the tubes show slightly pink and seem to work well. The antenna may now be attached to the hairpin coil and the milliammeter should show an in-

(*Continued on page* 144)

Electronics in PROCESSING FOODS



150 mc., 750 watt, electronic oscillator used for processing vegetables and fruits.

By
S. R. WINTERS

Report on some of the experimental work being carried on in the electronic heating of foods.

THE use of electronic equipment, tuned to a frequency of 150 megacycles, may displace steam or boiling water as a time-honored method of preserving vegetables, fruits, and other foodstuffs. In freezing or dehydrating vegetables, for example, they are momentarily exposed to flowing steam or boiling water as an agent in rendering inactive the enzymes, or chemical ferments, which would otherwise cause an impairment of flavor and destroy such food constituents as ascorbic acid and the vitamin-A-producing carotene.

From time immemorial however, blanching of vegetables has been achieved by the steam or hot-water processes but not without the loss of vitamin C and members of the vitamin B complex through leaching. Then, too, scientific investigations in food-processing laboratories have shown that these old heating agencies not infrequently impair the texture of vegetables, rendering them undesirably soft. The ideal heating process would be one that raised the temperature uniformly and yet did not sacrifice any of the food constituents.

As scientific bellwethers in the field of electronic heating as applied to food preservation, Professors James C. Moyer and Elmer Stotz of the Division of Food Science and Technology of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station pondered the results of diathermy equipment in producing high artificial temperatures in the human body and thus ameliorating or curing certain bodily afflictions. They also contemplated the war-necessitated successes of aircraft manufacturing companies in binding layers of wood in the making of airplane plywood through the magic of high-frequency radio waves. In this instance, electronic oscillators, instead of serving the customary purpose of oscillating millions of cycles-per-second as a carrier current for radio messages, introduced heat slowly in both wood and plastic material, thus curtailing the ordinary required time for the setting of glue in plywood from hours to a few minutes.

Having deliberated the marvels of electronics in generating artificial fevers and in the manufacture of airplane plywood, the scientists at Cornell University inquired into the possibilities of removing the outer skins or other coatings from vegetables and bleaching carrots, cabbage, etc., by means of high radio frequencies. It did not seem a far cry from heating wood and human bodies to that of shooting ultra-high radio waves into peas, diced carrots, and diced potatoes.

In these pioneering experiments of preserving vegetables and fruits by means of electronics, the food technologists of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station sought the assistance of the Princeton (New Jersey) Laboratories of the *Radio Corporation of America*. As a result, electronic generators were installed in the food-processing laboratory at Geneva. Each has a capacity of generating radio currents alternating 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 times per second. By the trial-and-error procedure, a necessary method in blazing new trails of science, it was realized that when enough current was applied to boost the temperature of the vegetable rapidly that arcing between the electrodes resulted and, consequently, the cabbages or carrots being preserved by radio heat were burned. The tests were repeated in a modified form, the electronic field alternating 28,000,000 to 29,000,000 times a second, thus reducing the arcing effect somewhat. Then it was logically assumed that the tendency to burn the vegetables, when preserving

(*Continued on page* 121)

A Volume EXPANDER COMPRESSOR PREAMPLIFIER

By ROBERT C. MOSES
Research Eng., Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

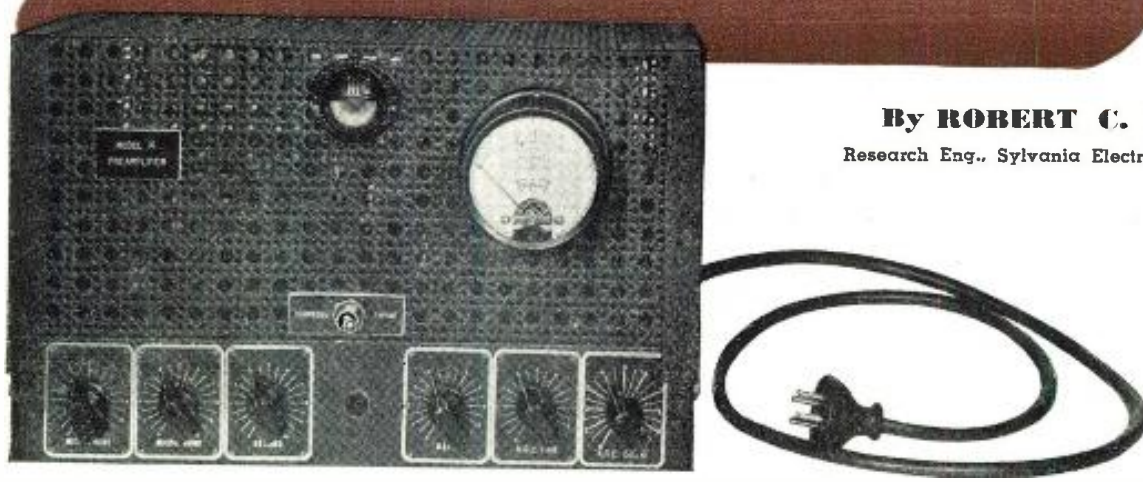


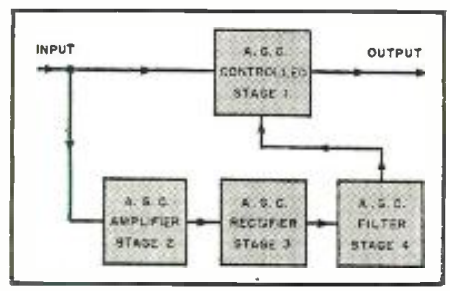
Fig. 1. Front view of preamplifier with dust cover in place. Controls from left to right are: channel 1 gain, channel 2 gain, channels 3 to 4 fader, master gain, a.g.c. time constant and a.g.c. amplitude. Input and output connectors, not visible in the photograph are located at the ends of the chassis.

Complete details for construction of preamplifier employing a novel volume expander-compressor.

IN THE past, many systems have been devised for automatic volume expansion and compression for application to phonograph playback and recording amplifiers. In the process of sound recording, the high-volume-level passages in musical selections are attenuated or compressed in order to prevent overcutting of the record groove and consequent distortion. When the records are played back on conventional systems, the discriminating listener misses a great deal of the aesthetic sense of the selection. It is the purpose of automatic volume expansion to restore, as nearly as possible, the original dynamic volume range, thus recreating to a great extent the original studio presentation. The means employed to effect this must satisfy two important requirements; first, it must not introduce objectionable amplitude or frequency distortion, and second, the volume changes must be as nearly instantaneous as possible, so that there will be a minimum of time delay in the system. To the writer's knowledge, most expanders now in use fall short of both of these aims, and it is felt that in the amplifier to be described, a definite improvement has been made. Although the basic circuit is not new, several refinements have been added to achieve these improvements. This unit is also useful as a volume compressor in phonograph recording, where the above features are equally important.

Although originally designed for phonograph and recording purposes, the preamplifier has a second broad application. In radiotelephone communication, particularly on the crowded amateur bands, a high percentage of modulation of the carrier makes the signal more intelligible. Unfortunately, however, on the signal peaks, distortion is caused by overmodulation when too high an average percentage modulation is employed. By reducing the peaks with a volume compressor before the signal is fed to the transmitter, a higher average percentage modulation is feasible since the average level can be increased. Thus, the ratio of signal to interference is materially improved without danger of overmodulation plus distortion. In practice 85 or 90 per-cent average modulation can be realized instead of the 70 per-cent maximum without compression. Gains of as much as 2 db. in the received audio signal may result. In the same manner, when compression is applied to a recording amplifier, the effect of noise is reduced, because the average audio level can be increased without overcutting.

Fig. 2. Block diagram showing automatic volume expander and compressor operation.



While this is intended to be a descriptive rather than a "how to build it" article, it is hoped that the reader can gain sufficient information from the following to enable him to duplicate the original unit, if he so desires. The most interesting feature of this amplifier is the automatic gain control (hereafter termed "a.g.c.") and a relatively large amount of space is devoted to a discussion of the a.g.c. circuits.

Since it was originally designed for

Fig. 3. Complete wiring diagram and parts list for the preamplifier, including the volume expander and compressor circuit.

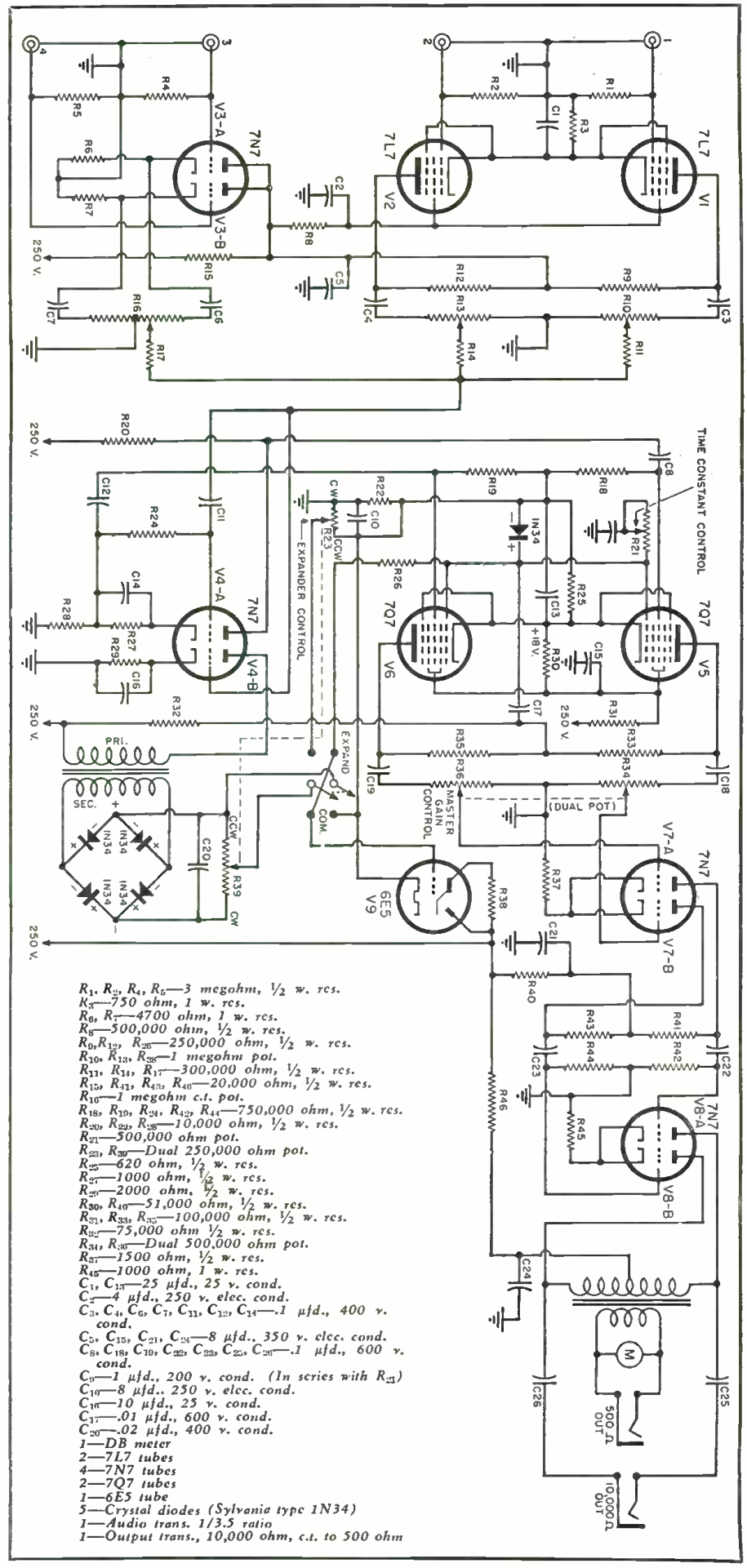
operation with a remote 30 watt power amplifier stage, the preamplifier was constructed to be one unit of a larger installation. Provisions for local monitoring and low impedance line connection were provided. The power stage was used either as a recording and playback booster amplifier or as a driver for a high power class "B" modulator. As some degree of versatility was thus required, four high-impedance input channels and three individual gain controls, together with a master gain control, were included. The preamplifier output matches into either a 500 ohm line or 10,000 ohm monitoring headset, and both outputs can be used simultaneously. A volume level indicator across the 500 ohm output provides a means of visual monitoring.

As all stages, with the exception of the mixing stages, are balanced push-pull circuits, even-order harmonic distortion is minimized, with the result that the total harmonic distortion at full output is of the order of 4%. The frequency response is flat to ±1½ db. from 35 to 15,000 c.p.s. The maximum undistorted power output is 120 milliwatts corresponding to 13 db. above zero level. The over-all gain from the two low gain inputs is 85 db. and from the two high gain inputs, 110 db. This provides an adequate gain reserve for virtually any type microphone. A panel control for the a.g.c. time constant is provided so that the system may be readily adapted to almost any type of program material.

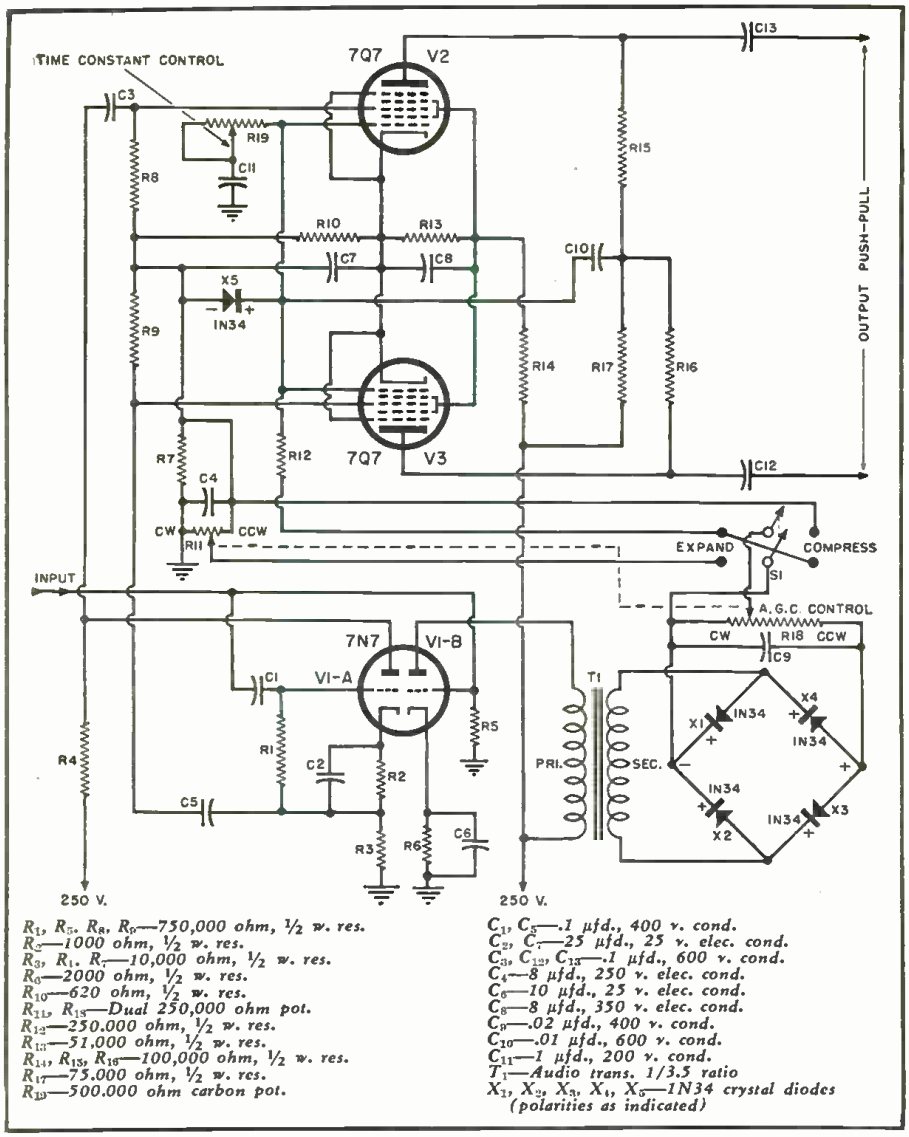
Before proceeding with a detailed discussion of the circuits used, it might be well to review briefly the principle upon which automatic volume expanders and compressors operate. Consider first the simplified block diagram of Fig. 2.

Block 1 is a normal signal amplifier stage, the gain of which is made to vary in accordance with the average input level so as to expand or compress the signal. Often it contains a super-control pentode. This gain control is accomplished by a small d.c. voltage fed into the grid from the a.g.c. circuit of blocks 2, 3, and 4. This d.c. voltage, which is proportional to the average signal, varies the effective d.c. operating point on the plate current-grid voltage characteristic. Consequently the mutual conductance and the stage gain vary automatically. The control voltage will be either positive or negative, depending on whether expansion or compression is desired. As is clear from the figure, the control voltage is obtained by rectifying and filtering an amplified portion of the input signal.

The filter prevents the gain from changing at an audio rate, and causes the control voltage to follow average changes rather than instantaneous changes in input level. It is in this filter that the objectionable time delay,



R_1, R_2, R_4, R_5—3 megohm, ½ w. res.
R_3—750 ohm, 1 w. res.
R_6, R_7—4700 ohm, 1 w. res.
R_8—500,000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_9, R_{12}, R_{26}—250,000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{10}, R_{13}, R_{28}—1 megohm pot.
R_{11}, R_{14}, R_{17}—300,000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{15}, R_{43}, R_{46}—20,000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{16}—1 megohm c.t. pot.
R_{18}, R_{19}, R_{24}, R_{42}, R_{44}—750,000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{20}, R_{22}, R_{38}—10,000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{21}—500,000 ohm pot.
R_{23}, R_{39}—Dual 250,000 ohm pot.
R_{25}—620 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{27}—1000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{29}—2000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{30}, R_{40}—51,000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{31}, R_{33}, R_{35}—100,000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{32}—75,000 ohm ½ w. res.
R_{34}, R_{36}—Dual 500,000 ohm pot.
R_{37}—1500 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{45}—1000 ohm, 1 w. res.
C_1, C_{13}—25 µfd., 25 v. cond.
C_2—4 µfd., 250 v. elec. cond.
C_3, C_4, C_6, C_7, C_{11}, C_{12}, C_{14}—.1 µfd., 400 v. cond.
C_5, C_{15}, C_{21}, C_{24}—8 µfd., 350 v. elec. cond.
C_8, C_{18}, C_{19}, C_{22}, C_{23}, C_{25}, C_{26}—.1 µfd., 600 v. cond.
C_9—1 µfd., 200 v. cond. (In series with R_{21})
C_{10}—8 µfd., 250 v. elec. cond.
C_{16}—10 µfd., 25 v. cond.
C_{17}—.01 µfd., 600 v. cond.
C_{20}—.02 µfd., 400 v. cond.
1—DB meter
2—7L7 tubes
4—7N7 tubes
2—7Q7 tubes
1—6E5 tube
5—Crystal diodes (Sylvania type 1N34)
1—Audio trans. 1/3.5 ratio
1—Output trans., 10,000 ohm, c.t. to 500 ohm



R_1, R_5, R_8, R_9—750,000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_2—1000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_3, R_4, R_7—10,000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_6—2000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{10}—620 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{11}, R_{18}—Dual 250,000 ohm pot.
R_{12}—250.000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{13}—51,000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{14}, R_{15}, R_{16}—100,000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{17}—75.000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_{19}—500.000 ohm carbon pot.

C_1, C_5—.1 μfd., 400 v. cond.
C_2, C_7—25 μfd., 25 v. elec. cond.
C_3, C_{12}, C_{13}—.1 μfd., 600 v. cond.
C_4—8 μfd., 250 v. elec. cond.
C_6—10 μfd., 25 v. elec. cond.
C_8—8 μfd., 350 v. elec. cond.
C_9—.02 μfd., 400 v. cond.
C_{10}—.01 μfd., 600 v. cond.
C_{11}—1 μfd., 200 v. cond.
T_1—Audio trans. 1/3.5 ratio
X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5—1N34 crystal diodes (polarities as indicated)

Fig. 4. Schematic diagram of volume expander and compressor.

inherent in almost all expander-compressors, is developed. In the amplifier to be described, a special filter design and a novel differential feedback system are employed. The time delay is greatly reduced and the operation of the automatic gain control circuit is almost instantaneous.

The schematic diagram of the whole unit appears in Fig. 3, but the heart of the device, the expander circuit itself, is shown in Fig. 4. The stage whose gain is automatically controlled consists of the push-pull-connected 7Q7 tubes, V_2 and V_3 (Fig. 4) They are fed by the 7N7 phase inverter, V_{1A}. The amplifier of the a.g.c. circuit is tube V_{1B}, the other half of the 7N7. The a.g.c. rectifier consists of four Type 1N34 crystal diodes, X_1, X_2, X_3, and X_4, connected in a bridge circuit. The a.g.c. filter network consists of the condensers C_9, C_{10}, and C_{11}, and the resistors R_{15}, R_{12}, and R_{19}. (C_{10} is also in the feedback circuit).

Now to consider each section in detail.

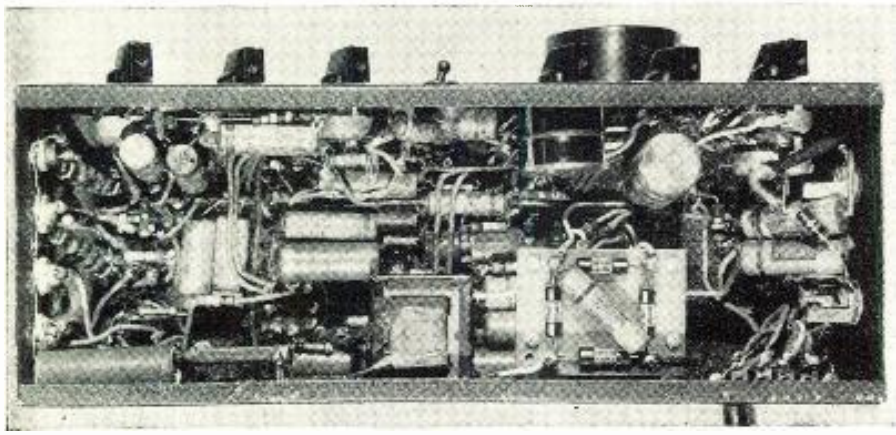
In the schematic diagram in Fig. 4, V_{1A} is a conventional single tube phase inverter with its load impedance split equally between the plate and cathode circuits. Resistors R_4 and R_3 are the load resistors across which the out-of-phase voltages are developed. A grid swing in the positive direction causes the instantaneous plate potential to decrease, and the instantaneous cathode potential to increase, thus producing two signals having 180° phase difference. The two signals are balanced to within 5% and the stage gain is approximately 0.8 to each output. The two out-of-phase signals are fed through C_3 and C_5 to the push-pull #3 signal grids of the a.g.c. controlled tubes V_2 and V_3.

The A.G.C. Controlled Stage

The a.g.c. controlled stage itself is a balanced push-pull circuit using two Type 7Q7s. The out-of-phase signal voltages from the phase inverte are applied to the #3 grids, and th a.g.c. voltage is impressed on th parallel connected #1 grids. Whi this method of connection is a bit conventional, it has been found t the #3 grid, having a sharper cu characteristic, will handle a l range of input signal voltages w out running into the curved port of the grid-plate characteristic. F thermore the #1 grid is more suita for application of relatively la negative control voltages, since the is less tendency to plate current cu off at advanced settings of the ex pansion-compression control. Resi tors R_7, R_{10} R_{13}, and R_{14} set the opera ing conditions on the a.g.c. controll tubes such that the voltage at th junction point of the grid resistors and R_9 is 25 volts, the voltage at t common cathode point is 27 volts, and the common screen voltage is 80 volts, all measured from ground. With the expansion-compression control R_{18}-R_{11} (ganged) in the extreme counterclockwise position, these tubes operate in the normal manner, delivering equal and out-of-phase voltages across the plate load resistors R_{15} and R_{16}. The stage gain under these conditions is approximately 10. Since the circuit is essentially balanced, very little audio voltage resulting from amplified #3 grid voltage changes is developed across the common plate resistor R_{17}, and as far as the signal voltages are concerned, the junction of the three resistors R_{15}, R_{16}, and R_{17} is essentially at ground potential.

(*Continued on page* 146)

Fig. 5. Bottom view of chassis with base plate removed. Connectors at left are the four channel inputs. and jacks at the right are the line and monitoring outputs. The crystal bridge is clearly visible at the rear of the chassis behind the dual master gain control potentiometer. The clipper diode, X_5, is not visible as it is mounted on terminal strip underneath the board on which crystal bridge is mounted.



INVISIBLE LIGHT Aids Marksman

Infrared light used in recently revealed wartime development makes possible full visibility on darkest nights. Peacetime applications are promising.

Top photograph shows the sniperscope as it appears in conjunction with the .30 caliber carbine. Mounted on the carbine, this unit permits the sniper to locate the enemy and then fire. The snooperscope shown at the right is used for signalling and as a detection device. Fire control officers used this unit to direct the battery barrages.

ONE of the many secret weapons developed by the U. S. Army during the war has now been released. This device, employing invisible light, made it possible for U. S. Infantrymen and Marines to locate infiltrating troops during the hours of total darkness. This seemingly impossible feat is accomplished by means of an infrared light beam and an electronically operated telescopic sight which together convert an invisible image into a clearly discernible "picture".

This infrared instrument was used in two different ways, the specific application being more or less indicated by the name applied to each unit, i.e., the sniperscope and the snooperscope.

The sniperscope was mounted on a .30 caliber carbine and was used to locate the enemy for direct annihilation by the user. Under infrared radiation the target became clear, enabling the sniper to fire on the enemy who had the misfortune to be in the area scanned by the scope.

The infrared source resembles a fog light in appearance. The glass face of the unit looks like it is painted black. This part of the device is mounted below the barrel of the carbine. The other integral part of the instrument, the telescope, is mounted above the rear sight of the carbine. The entire unit, both infrared source and telescope, is connected by means of a cable conductor to a small power supply which is carried on the sniper's back in a canvas case.

The field operation of the sniperscope is extremely simple. A fighter armed with a carbine equipped with this device has only to aim in the general direction of the infiltrating enemy, sight through the telescope and turn on the power supply. He then moves the weapon back and forth across the field like an invisible searchlight until the enemy is sighted. Through the sniperscope the enemy appears to be spotlighted in a light beam of greenish hue. (Through the telescope all objects appear in various shades of green regardless of their natural color). The soldier focuses his telescope to give the clearest image and then presses the trigger of his carbine and another Jap has gone to join his "honorable ancestors".

The snooperscope is similar to the sniperscope but the unit is not used in conjuction with a carbine.

The telescopic device is mounted on a hand grip with the infrared unit mounted directly below the telescope. This unit is similarly powered by a portable power supply carried on the back. The snooperscope was used to direct gun fire and for signalling.

The operating principle of this "night sight" is a combination of electronics and optics and depends on phototubes with associated filters to cut out visible light and transmit only the infrared portion of the spectrum. The telescope receives reflected invisible infrared images at the front end and converts this radiation into visible images which are received at the eyepiece.

For the eye to view the scene illuminated by infrared, a specially constructed electronic tube, similar to the 1P25 image tube, is used. It operates as a combination "iconoscope-kinescope." The optical system pro-

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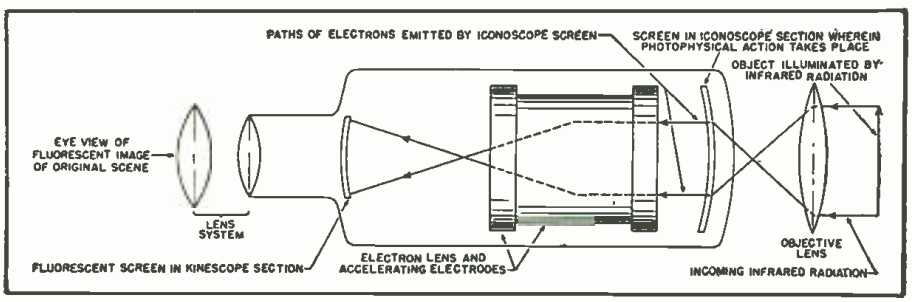
Artist's illustration of the type 1P25 image tube similar to that used in this unit.



Embossing Sound on Film

By
STANLEY KEMPNER

Nelson Wells, engineer, explains to Russell Maguire, president of Maguire Industries, operation of the recorder unit included in a radio installation for Reading Railroad.

This war-proven recorder employing 35 mm. cellulose acetate film will find many peace-time applications.

FROM the War Crimes Trial in Nuremberg, Germany, from airports dotting the United States, from radio testing stations of famous railroads and from remote Navy radio stations around the world, reports have been coming in of post-war applications of instantaneous recording on film by embossing, requiring no processing. A few of the multitude of current uses of these film recorders which made history throughout the war, are to be found in police and fire departments, public utilities, Federal bureaus, newspapers, control centers and other spots where recording speech and sound is essential. The many unusual features of this instrument are proving themselves in these installations.

During the war the film recorders brought brilliant word pictures and the actual sounds of battle from Normandy, Holland, robot launching bases in France, from Paris, Guam, Saipan, Peleliu, the Philippines, Japan, and elsewhere, to radio listeners throughout the world.

Undoubtedly the most publicized and probably the best-on-the-spot reporting during the invasion of France on D-Day was the recording on film made by George Hicks, Blue Network announcer. Throughout the blaze of the anti-aircraft batteries and the heavy firing from both ships and planes, the correspondent kept up a running commentary on the action. From the deck of an Allied warship, the flagship of a U.S. naval task force, Hicks described the action along the coast and the attack on the convoy by JU-88 bombers.

Gun 42, a 40 mm. twin-barrel anti-aircraft gun beside the microphones, succeeded in downing one of the Junkers. The recording caught not only the sound of the firing but the plane falling into the Channel, and also the cheers and shouts of the men at the gun positions as they gloated over their first "kill."

All four major networks played the recording back at least six times and individual radio stations rebroadcast it innumerable times. One station played it 17 times. The British Broadcasting Company included the Hicks recording in its home report and short-wave and armed-forces broadcasts. The Canadian Broadcasting Company also put it on the air.

The machine used by Hicks was the *Recordgraph,* a film recorder which operates on the same principle as the familiar record or transcription machine except that its recording needle embosses grooves in parallel lines on a 50-foot film belt instead of on a disc. The film itself becomes the record and, without processing, can be played back, as on a dictaphone or phonograph, by running a pickup needle along the embossed groove. One film belt can record about 97 minutes (one hour and thirty-seven minutes) of sound at 60′ per minute on a single side.

Use of a film recorder for combat purposes was no accident. Through earlier tests, the navy had found that film recorders, rather than disc or wire machines, would be best suited for the invasion operation.

Recording machines were borrowed by the networks from the Navy, and technicians thoroughly drilled in the use of the sets by the Naval engineers.

A few days before D-Day, correspondents and technicians were called with full equipment and put through final rehearsal. Just before the push-off they were sealed in ships with the troops. Each network team carried

two recording kits weighing 50 pounds, about the size of a portable typewriter. Spare parts were supplied by the Navy.

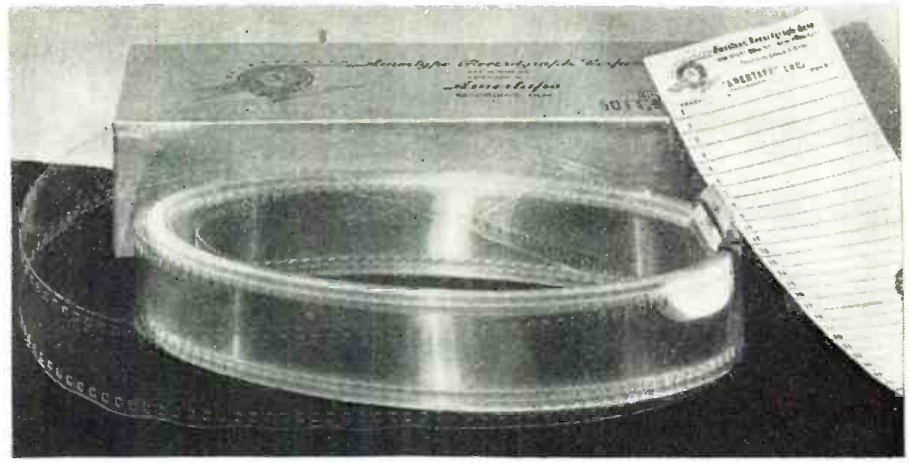
In contrast to the mechanical process of recording sound on film as used in the *Recordgraph*, recording on wire is done with an outfit that translates sound waves into fluctuations of a magnetic field and records the fluctuations in the form of altered molecular patterns in a fine wire passed through the field.

Still different is the process of making the sound track on motion picture film, in which the sound waves are transformed electrically into light rays and photographed and reproduced by photoelectric cells. This means costly photographic development methods and time delay.

Recordgraph film recorders operate on 110-volt a.c. When this is not available, transformers, generators, or batteries may be used. Use of recorders to cover fighting on land was thus somewhat restricted since it would be difficult to lug the power supply from foxhole to foxhole. In Normandy when the recording machines were taken from the boats to the beaches, mobile generators supplied the power.

The combat recorders proved they were sturdy enough to stand the strain imposed upon them. Charles Collingwood, of the Columbia Broadcasting System, carried his apparatus from an LST to an LCVP and went right up on the beach. During the journey the recorder was doused repeatedly with spray and salt water. The announcer was certain it would not work. In fact, in this recording he stated that "it looks like we owe the Navy Department one recorder."

Other correspondents reported that the recording sets jumped as high as six inches off the deck during gunfire while crossing the channel from England. One commentator took the film recorder on a bombing mission in a B-26 Marauder and made one of his best broadcasts. Some sets were caked with dust when used to cover landings. Yet all the sets came out of the operation in good condition.



Fifty foot roll of 35 mm. cellulose acetate film on which sound is embossed.

Censoring was done by running off the original film and re-recording its contents on copy, or dub, film. The copy which is just as good as the original is used for actual broadcasting. When a censorable word, sentence or phrase is noted, monitors simply switch off the dub machine until the objectionable content is passed. So precise is the process that words and sometimes infinitives can be split.

The *Recordgraphs* are the result of more than eight years of intensive research and development, together with a comprehensive study of the widely varying requirements of the many governmental and civilian agencies.

The portable unit is a compact completely self-contained unit with no extraneous equipment and weighs 50 pounds. It is furnished in a valise-like case, making it relatively easy to handle and transport. Its over-all size is 18⅜" x 13½" x 9½".

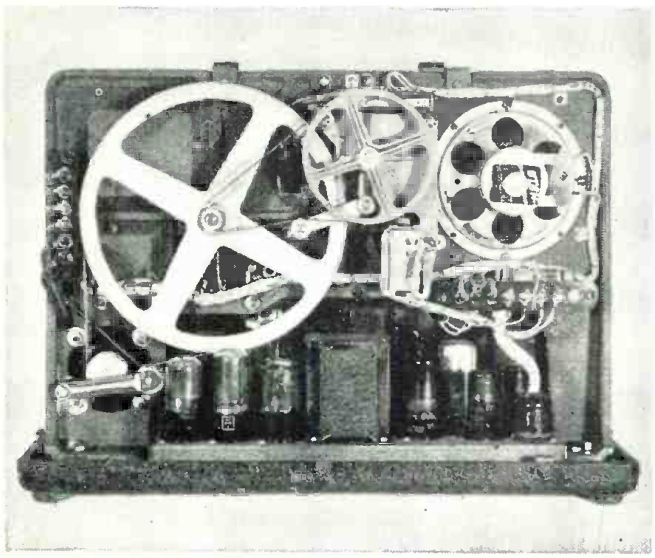
This machine records in any position and recordings can be made even though the machine may be upside down or subjected to extreme vibration. Upon completion of any recording, the same machine immediately plays back.

Either manual or automatic control of the machine may be selected at will. The automatic device for starting and stopping is called Audiotrol. When using this, the voice or sound signal is used to "trigger off" the starting clutch. This is accomplished by having the output of the amplifier operate a thyratron tube (2050) which in turn energizes the clutch relay. Delay time to start is 1/10 second and the hold over time is from 4 to 6 seconds. Thus the loss of sound is negligible.

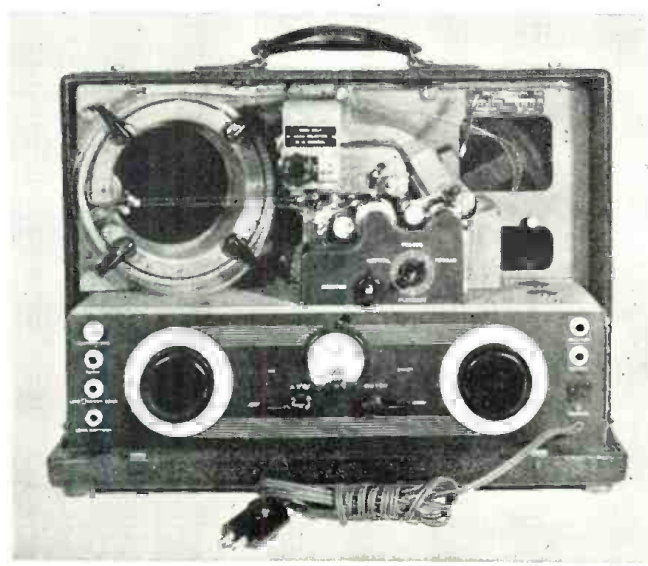
The *Recordgraph* film is a 50 foot continuous belt with a recording capacity of 5750 feet on one side. If desired, both sides of the film may be used in which event, the footage is doubled. For recording at a 40 foot per minute film speed a continuous (one side) recording of 2⅜ hours may be had, while at 20 foot speed, using both sides, 9½ hours recording of a satisfactory monitoring or reference quality may be obtained. With the

(*Continued on page* 106)

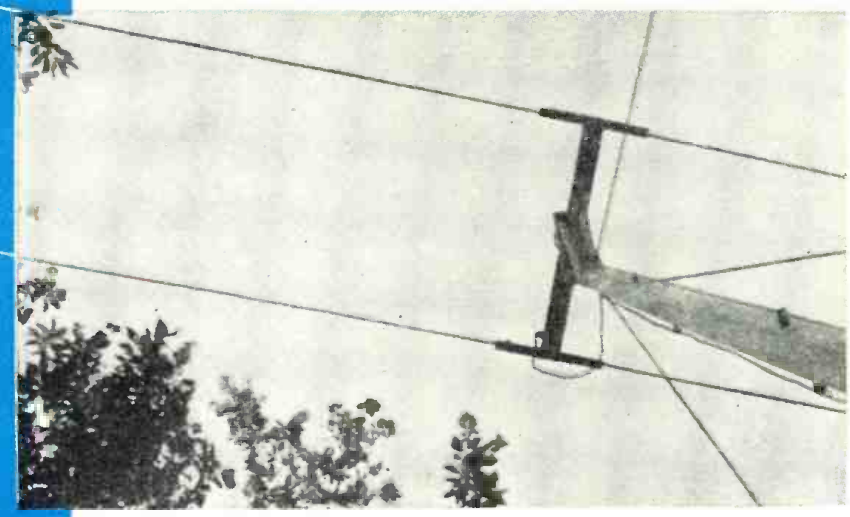
Rear view of the portable recording instrument.



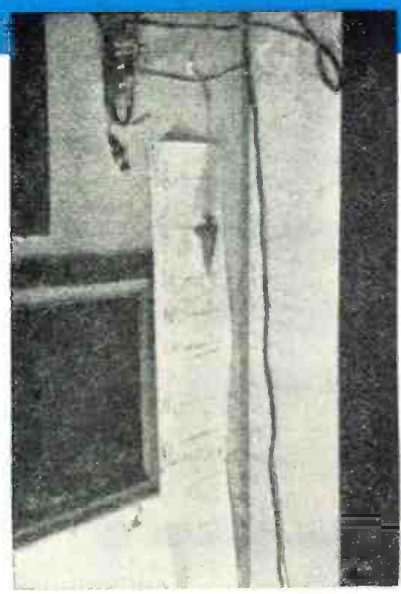
Front view shows path of film through Recordgraph.



MOTOR-DRIVEN ANTENNA



The motor-driven array proved to be more useful in receiving than in transmitting.



Plumb-bob indicates the direction of the beam. The gadget is foolproof.

By ROWLAND J. LONG, W9NLP

as told to Tom Gootée in 1938

Experience has proven that a directional antenna will help eliminate inter-station interference. This directional system provides power gain of 4.

MANY hams are located in large cities and in congested districts where a very limited space is available for the erection of antennas. The development of the close-spaced array greatly simplified the problems of these hams, since antennas of the reflector radiator type are often too bulky for some locations. I had been operating in a QRA of limited space, using the doublet type of antenna, when I decided to experiment with a rotary beam antenna using a close-spaced array. My chief problem was to develop an efficient method of rotating the antenna, and to cut down the heavy cost of similar special factory-made equipment. I designed this rotating equipment for my own particular need, but the entire assembly can be used for mounting close-spaced antennas of either the director-radiator doublet type or the 8-JK beam type. I have been using this rotating beam antenna for some time, and find it to be very practical and efficient. It has an extreme degree of selectivity making it very adaptable for receiving purposes.

The rotating equipment consists of two principal parts, the fixed main pole and the top movable "header" on which the antenna rods are mounted. The "header" revolves on the wooden shelf plate mounted at the top of the main pole, and is driven by a motor and gear assembly located in the radio shack. The main pole and the "header" can be constructed separately, making the assembly of parts comparatively simple. The entire antenna and rotating equipment should be completely assembled on the ground before permanently mounting.

For the main pole I used a forty foot 6" x 6". This pole was later mounted five feet in the ground, placing the antenna array rods the usual one-half wave above ground. The wooden support shelf 10" x 24½" x 2" was permanently mounted at the top of the main pole. The hub of a front automobile wheel (the wooden spoke type) was then set in the top center of the shelf. I decided on this type of hub rotator because of the two roller bearings that are spaced approximately six inches apart and result in a strong rotating support for the movable top element.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *In view of the scarcity of commercially constructed equipment along this line, we are republishing this article which originally appeared in the October, 1938 issue of Radio News. Since we have had many requests from our readers for a directional antenna constructed from junk box parts, we feel that a reprint of this article should prove invaluable. May we point out to our readers that Tom Gootée who reported on this antenna in 1938 is still a regular contributor to Radio News. Most of his recent work has been in the radar field.*

The surface of the axle (at the point where the "king pin" fastens to the shaft) was milled off, and to this an iron plate ⅜" x 6" x 31" was securely fastened. A 14 inch gear flywheel replacement ring was then bolted to the iron plate. It was quite a tedious job to find the exact center before drilling. This gear ring was also attached to the steel plate above it for aligning the gear teeth.

A ⅝" drive shaft is used to turn a small gear which meshes with the large 14 inch flywheel gear. This drive shaft goes through the stationary wooden plate, and a *Bendix* starter gear was attached to this drive shaft by setting in a support bearing. This bearing support consisted of a 1" pipe flange and close nipple into which a bronze bearing was pressed and then adjusted so that the starter gear meshed properly with the flywheel gear, both as to height and depth in teeth. The used automobile hub, ring gear, starter gear, and iron plate completely assembled and ready to fasten to the stationary shelf cost only $12.00 (as of 1938), which included the time required by the machine shop to do the work.

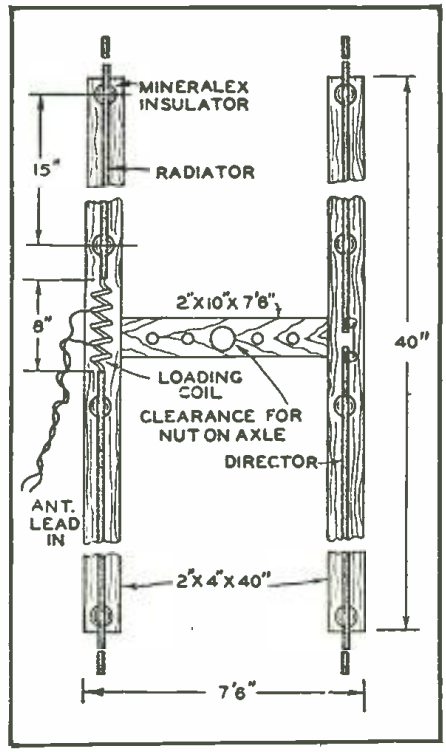
The ⅝" drive shaft was then extended down one side of the main pole, supported about 1½" away from the pole by means of small angle iron brackets. At about three feet above the ground surface the drive shaft changes direction and enters the shack. To make this turn I used an awning right-angle gear box which had a ratio of about ten to one. The drive shaft then continued horizontally for about ten feet, and was terminated with another 10 to 1 gear box in the shack. The drive motor was attached directly to this gear box. For my purpose I used an old-style player-piano motor, having a speed of about 800 r.p.m. and approximately 0.5 hp.; these motors have starting leads brought out so that they can be easily reversed. Almost any other similar type of reversible motor could be used to drive the turning shaft. The gear ratio is 12 to 1 at the top of the "header," 10 to 1 at the first gear box, and 10 to 1 at the second gear box, making the "header" travel one revolution per minute.

The actual antenna array and mounting supports were constructed separately and then mounted on the large movable iron plate. I used a wooden piece 2" x 10" x 7'6" in length which I bolted over the iron plate; it was necessary to bore a large hole in the center of this mounting board to allow the axle and mounting nut to protrude from above the iron plate. Two holes were drilled on each side of the center axle mounting for bolting the iron plate to the wooden mounting piece. The actual antenna mounting support pieces were next attached to each end of the wooden center cross-piece. For my purpose I used two forty inch 2" x 4" pieces, one bolted to each end of the 7'6" cross-piece.

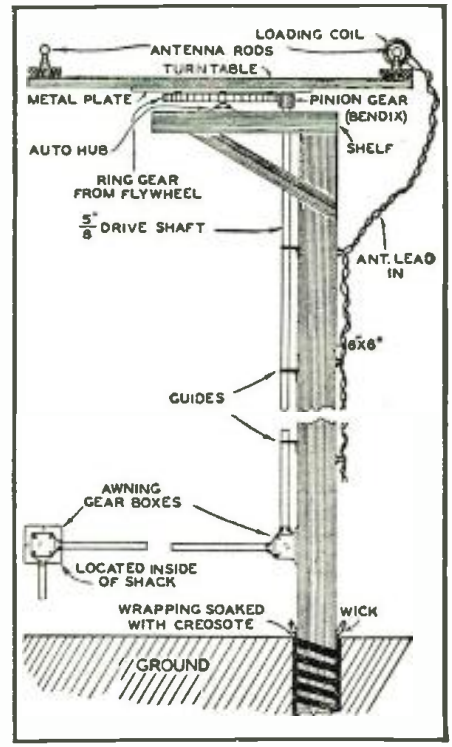
The antenna rods were mounted on these 2" x 4" mounting pieces. I used steel tubing prepared for my use at a local machine shop. Two 16'1" rods (tapered out: ⅞" to ¼") were mounted on the 2" x 4" pieces, and were connected together by means of a loading coil at the center. These two rods formed the radiator. I used two mineralex insulator clamps, spaced 15 inches apart, on each half of the radiator. The loading coil was about 8 inches in length, 2½" in diameter, and consisted of 10 turns of ⅛" copper tubing spaced ⅛" apart. When finally completed the radiator side of the directive array measured exactly 32'10". The rods extended well out over the end of the 2" x 4"'s.

The antenna director rods were mounted on the other side in the same manner as for the radiator rods, except that the director rods are cut longer—the total combined length of the director being 33'6". There is no loading coil in the director. The same type of steel tubing was used for the directive rods.

There are several other types of tubing which can be used for the radiating elements. Shelby steel tubing,



Construction of the beam supports.



Details of the array assembly.

thin wall conduit, even bamboo and No. 10 copper wire in bridge form can be employed. The choice will depend largely upon the amount of money to be spent on the actual radiating elements.

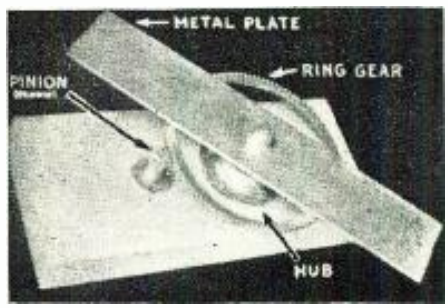
I used EO-1 cable as a feeder for this antenna array, but other types, such as *Bassett* cable, could also be used. I mounted the feeder cable on the side of the 6" x 6" main pole opposite the drive shaft by means of glass stand-off insulators. Before the entire assembly was permanently mounted the radiating and director rods were properly tuned. The proper points for tapping on each of the rods to the loading coil can be easily determined by means of a field strength meter. The feeder was not securely attached to the antenna until the entire assembly was permanently mounted in an upright position.

The wooden shelf is attached directly to the main pole, and two wooden supports (about 2" x 2" x 1'6") were used to brace the shelf against the main pole, as shown in illustration. The automobile hub should be filled with water pump grease, and the hub screwed on the bottom side, to give permanent lubrication. I used aluminum paint applied over red lead as a protection for the exposed metal pieces on my rotating array. Ordinary outside paint was used on all wooden surfaces. Stove-bolts and heavy wood screws were used for all of the construction. Lubricating oil can be used on the meshing gears at the top of the main pole, but if properly painted this may not be necessary.

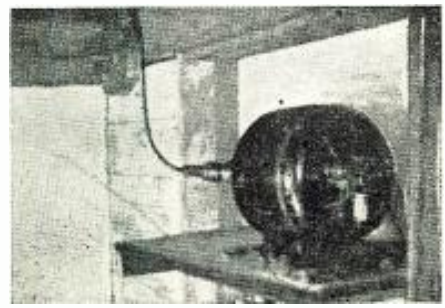
Since the rotating array was to be a permanent part of my rig I had to give some thought to the preservation of that part of the main pole embedded in the ground. I wrapped upholsterers' tape on the bottom of the pole as a preservative, forming a wick on all four sides extending from the bottom to about one foot above ground. The tape was folded over and tacked down, making sort of a tube duct. Before filling in the earth around the pole I soaked the tape in creosote, and after filling in I used a small "squirt-gun" to pump more creosote into the ducts to fill the wicks. The tape absorbs the creosote, and

(*Continued on page* 82)

An auto flywheel ring gear engaged by a Bendix starter gear turns the antenna.



Motor turns array by means of flexible coupling to gear box. ½ hp. is used.



LCR METER for Amateur Use

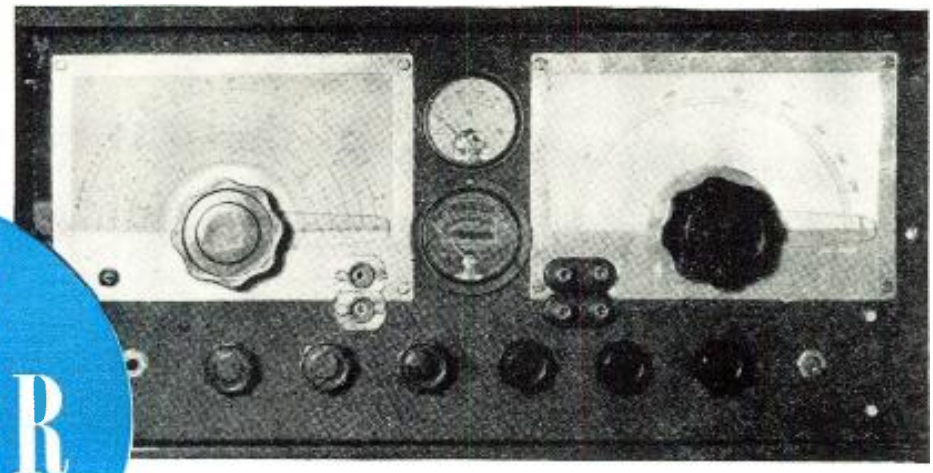


Fig. 1. Front panel view of completed unit.

Eliminate cut and try methods — construct this LCR instrument and measure various circuit constants accurately on the first test.

By W. B. BERNARD, W4ELZ

HAVE you ever spent hours winding coils for your transmitter or receiver by the cut and try method? If you have and if you want to do it an easier way next time, the *LCR* meter is the instrument that you want around your shack. The oscillator section of the meter can be used as a signal generator and as a grid-dip oscillator, each application of which has many uses. The oscillator uses coil and condenser switching to cover the frequency range from 90 kc. to 36 mc. Measurements of r.f. components may be made anywhere within this range.

Operation as a *LCR* meter allows the measurement of the following:

Inductance.

Q of an inductor (within the range of 10 to 600).

Capacities up to 350 $\mu\mu$fd. (this range may be extended by use of additional standard capacitors of 250 to 300 $\mu\mu$fd.).

By use of the *LCR* meter and necessary calculations, measurements of radio frequency properties of resistors, r.f. chokes and other components may be made.

With a lesser degree of accuracy the grid-dip oscillator will measure the following:

Inductance.

Capacitance from 250 $\mu\mu$fd. to 1 μfd. (without disconnecting the condenser from its circuit unless it is shunted by a low resistance.)

Resonant frequency of tuned circuits, antenna and feeder systems, and crystals.

When operated as a signal generator the oscillator may be used to align receivers or as a generator for making radio frequency measurements which require one watt or less of power. It is also useful as a low power oscillator for use in the adjustment of directional antenna arrays.

A 7C5 tube is used as the radio frequency oscillator. The tuned circuits are of the high-C type. It was found that the current through the measuring circuit was more constant over a wide tuning range with high-C circuits. When the instrument is used as a grid-dip oscillator or as a power oscillator the output is drawn from link circuits inductively coupled to the tuned circuit. When it is used as an alignment oscillator the output is taken from the plate circuit of the oscillator tube which operates as an electron coupled oscillator for this service. The oscillator may be operated unmodulated, with internal modulation, or with external modulation.

For use as an *LCR* meter S_1 (Fig. 5) selects the proper coil and condenser combination for the desired frequency; S_{2a} connects the oscillator output through M_1 to R_8; S_{2b} connects M_2 to the plate of the *Q*-meter voltmeter tube V_{4A}; and S_{2c} completes a radio frequency path from the plate of the oscillator tube to ground. The inductance under test is connected between terminals P_1 and P_2. The radio frequency output current through R_8 is set to a value *I*, then C_{11} is tuned to resonate the *LCR* circuit to the applied frequency. The current *I* flowing through R_8 causes a voltage drop *e* to exist between terminal P_1 and

Table 1. Construction details of the various coils used in this unit.

FREQUENCY	L_1	L_2	L_3	TUNED WITH
90-300 kc.	324T #20 dcc bankwound. 9 deep. 1⅜" long	2T	4T	C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4
260-900 kc.	135T #20 dcc bankwound. 3 deep	2T	4T	C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4
700-2300 kc.	45T #20 dcc closewound	2T	3T	C_1, C_2, C_4
1800-5800 kc.	25T #20 dcc closewound	2T	*	C_1, C_2
4500-13.000 kc.	11T #18 enamel. ½" long	2T	*	C_1
13.000-36.000 kc.	5T #14 enamel. 1" o.d.. ⅝" long	2T	*	C_1

The first three coils listed are wound on 1½" coil forms, the next two are wound on ¾" coil forms and the last coil is self-supporting.

* L_2 is wired to the switch points so that it operates as both L_2 and L_3.

ground. The resistance of R_8 is very low so that in the calculations to follow the oscillator may be represented as a generator which has a negligible internal impedance.

Referring to Fig. 4B, when R, L, and C form a resonant circuit the current i through R, L, and C will equal e/R.

By definition $Q = \frac{\omega L}{R}$

Multiplying the top and bottom of this fraction by i we have: $Q = \frac{i\omega L}{iR}$

But $i = \frac{e}{R}$ so $Q = \frac{i\omega L}{e}$

Under the condition of resonance

$$\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C} \text{ and } i\omega L = \frac{i}{\omega C} = E$$

Therefore $Q = \frac{E}{e} = \frac{E}{IR_8}$

Since R_8 is fixed, for any given current I, Q is proportional to E which is measured by the vacuum tube V_{1A} and indicated by M_2. By selecting an arbitrary value of I for all measurements, the dial of M_2 can be directly calibrated in values of Q. For this instrument R_8 is .05 ohms and I is set at .4 amperes so one volt applied at the grid of V_{1A} represents a Q of 50. Full scale deflection of the meter requires an input of six volts. This allows direct reading of values of Q up to 300. By setting the current through R_8 to $I/2$ (0.2 ampere) the readings of the meter are doubled, thereby extending the range of the instrument to measure Q up to a value of 600.

C_{11} is directly calibrated in $\mu\mu$fds. so that by the use of a reactance chart or by means of calculations the inductance of L_x can be accurately determined. Small capacitors can be measured by connecting them between terminals P_2 and P_4 after an inductance has been tuned to resonance by C_{11}. After the capacitor is added, C_{11} is again varied to produce resonance. The unknown capacity is then determined by the difference between the second and first settings of C_{11}.

A further discussion of the theory and operation of the LCR meter may be found by referring to material on the Q-meter in the "Proceedings of the I.R.E." for November 1942 and in Terman's "Radio Engineers' Handbook."

For use as a grid-dip oscillator S_{2a} disconnects M_1 and R_8 from the circuit to prevent them from consuming radio frequency power, S_{2b} connects M_2 to the plate of the grid-dip voltmeter tube V_2 and S_{2c} maintains the radio frequency ground on the plate of the oscillator tube. A coupling cable is connected to J_3 if inductive coupling to the load is desired or a test lead is connected to J_4, if capacitive coupling is desired. R_5 is adjusted until M_2 indicates somewhere within the lower fourth of the scale. As the oscillator is tuned through the resonant frequency of the circuit being tested the power taken by the circuit from the oscillator is increased, thereby decreasing the oscillator grid voltage and the rectified d.c. voltage appearing across the grid leak. As the oscillator grid becomes less negative the grid of V_2 becomes less negative and the plate current drawn by V_2 increases. This increase is registered by M_2, and this increased reading of M_2 means that the oscillator is tuned to the resonant frequency of the circuit coupled to it.

By use of the grid-dip oscillator and a single turn inductance, the capacity of a condenser within the range of 250 $\mu\mu$fd. to 1 μfd. can be measured without disconnecting it from the circuit unless it is shunted by a low resistance, as in the case of a cathode bypass condenser.

The coupling cable may be inductively coupled to almost any unshielded tuned circuit or current fed antenna system. The capacity coupling is used for shielded circuits, crystals, and voltage fed antenna systems.

The same setting of S_2 is used to operate the instrument as a power oscillator. Power is taken from J_3 and the output is adjusted by R_5. All measurements must be made by external instruments.

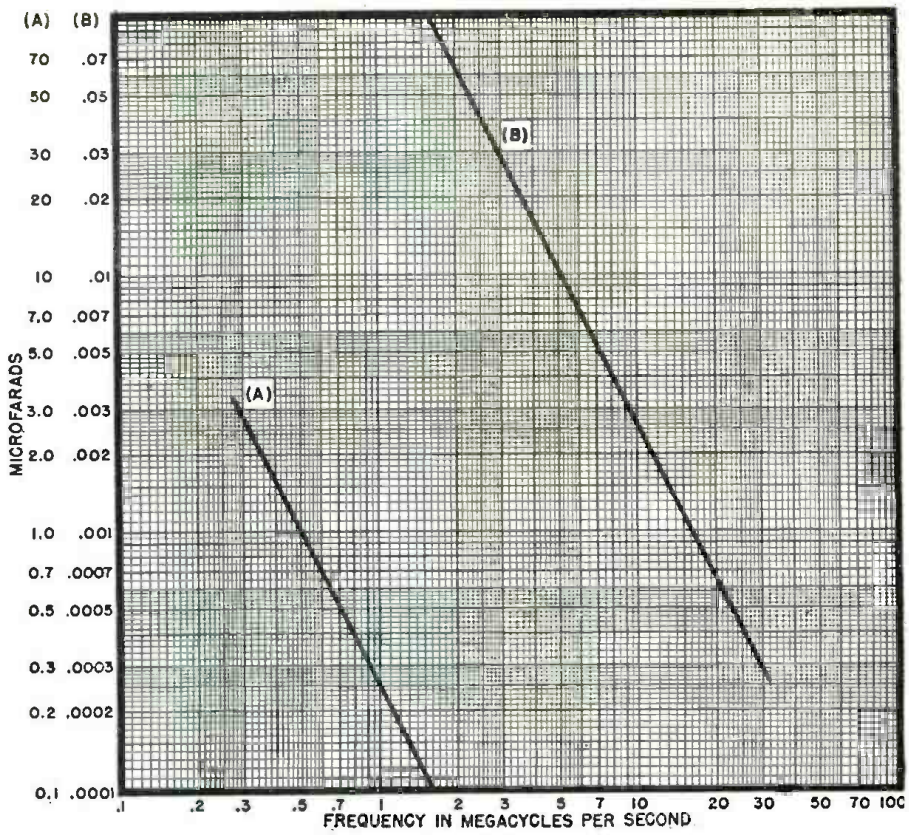
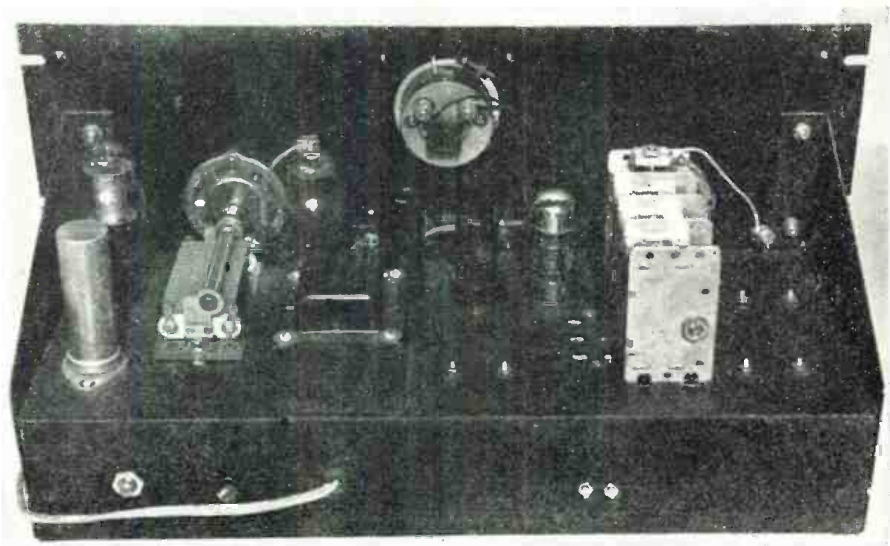


Fig. 2. Capacity vs. frequency—chart used for checking capacity of condensers.

Fig. 3. Rear view of completed instrument showing placement of component parts.



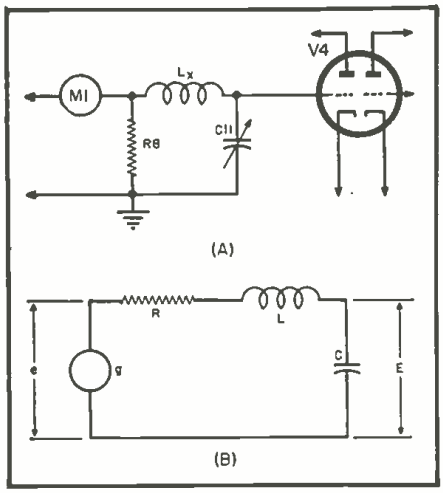


Fig. 4. Circuits used to illustrate mathematical procedure discussed in the text.

When used as an alignment oscillator S_{2a} connects R_8 and M_1 to L_2, S_{2b} connects M_2 to the plate of V_{4A} and S_{2c} is open, allowing a radio frequency voltage to develop across R_3 and R_{13}. The radio frequency output is controlled by R_{13}. M_1 and R_8 are left connected so that the frequency calibrations will be correct.

S_3 controls the modulator circuit. When no modulation is desired the cathode circuit of the modulator section of V_{4B} is opened. When external modulation is desired V_{4B} is connected to amplify any audio signal fed into J_4. T_1 acts as a modulation transformer and superimposes the amplified audio voltage upon the direct current plate supply to V_1. When internal modulation is used V_{4B} is connected as an audio oscillator and T_1 is employed as both an oscillation transformer and a modulation transformer. C_{14} is used to tune the transformer to a suitable audio frequency.

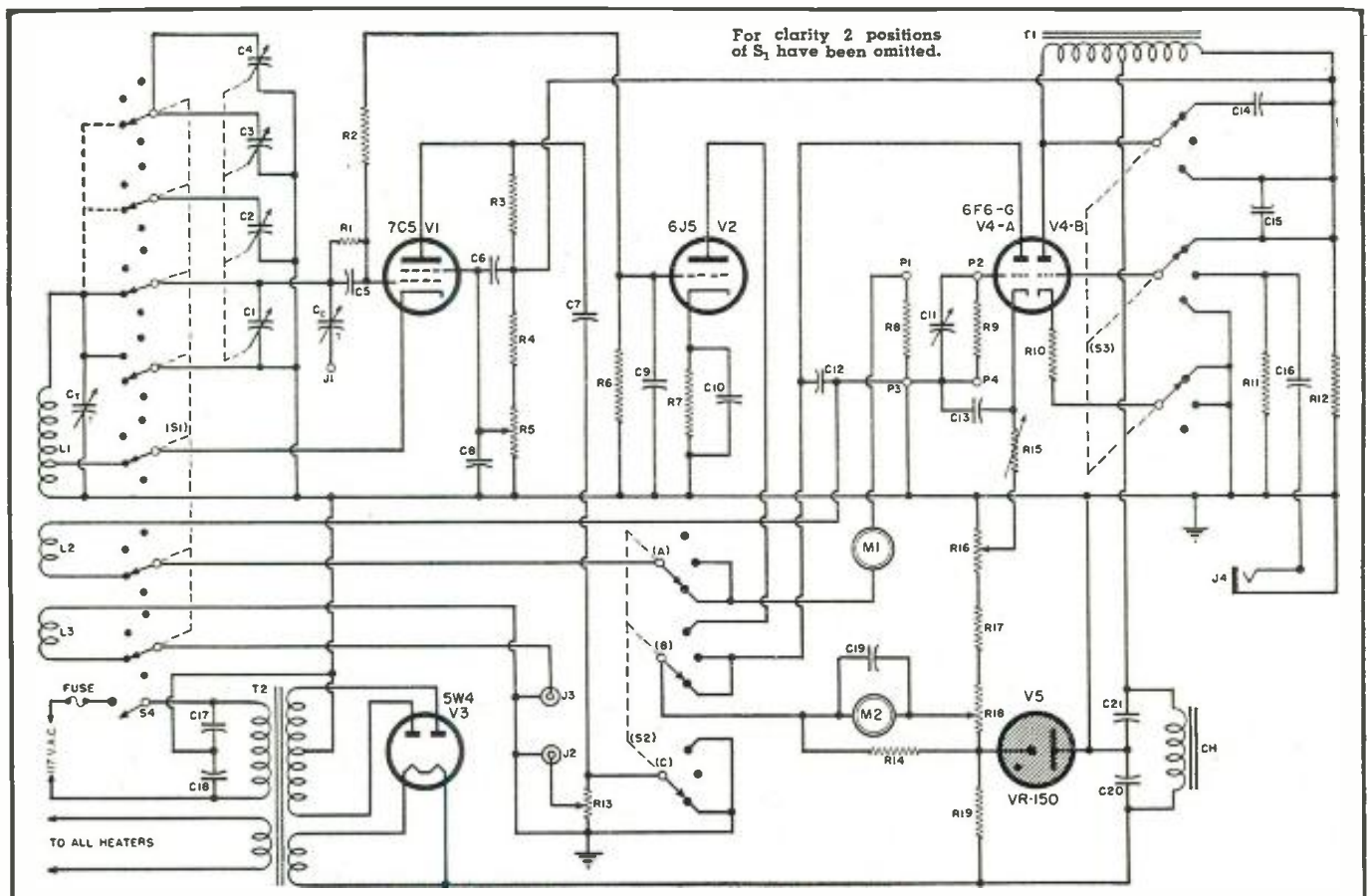
V_5 furnishes a regulated supply of 150 volts to the voltmeter circuits. R_{14} and R_{18} are used to balance the static plate current of V_{4A} which allows M_2 to read zero when there is no voltage impressed on the grid of V_{4A}.

The vacuum tube voltmeter can be calibrated with 60 cycle a.c. if a 25 μfd. 25 volt condenser is connected in parallel with C_{13}. For the original calibration of the meter R_{15} is set to maximum resistance, R_{18} is set to give no balancing action (maximum meter reading), and R_{16} is adjusted until V_{4A} draws about .25 ma. plate current. This current is then balanced out by adjusting R_{18}. Six volts r.m.s. are then applied between terminals P_2 and P_4. R_{15} is adjusted to give full scale deflection of M_2. The voltage is then removed and the zero reading of M_2 is reset with R_{18}. One more adjustment of R_{15} for full scale deflection of the meter should be sufficient to effect the calibration. Intermediate values are then marked on the meter scale. One volt equals a Q of 50, two volts a Q of 100, etc. During subsequent calibrations it is necessary only to adjust R_{15} so that six volts r.m.s. gives full scale deflection of the meter.

The unit is constructed on a 7 x 17 x

(*Continued on page* 123)

Fig. 5. Circuit diagram of complete instrument. The oscillator has a frequency range of from 90 to 36,000 kilocycles.



R_1, R_{11}—50,000 ohm, 1 w. res.
R_2—1 megohm, ½ w. res.
R_3—75 ohm, 1 w. res.
R_4—10,000 ohm, 2 w. res.
R_5—25,000 ohm, 4 w. wire-wound pot.
R_6—.5 megohm, ½ w. res.
R_7—5000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_8—.05 ohm special res. (See Text)
R_9—5 megohm, ½ w. res.
R_{10}—2000 ohm, 1 w. res.
R_{12}—.5 megohm, 1 w. res.
R_{13}—200 ohm pot.
R_{14}—1000 ohm, 1 w. res.
R_{15}—3000 ohm pot.
R_{16}—5000 ohm pot.
R_{17}—25,000 ohm, 2 w. res.
R_{18}—300 ohm pot.
R_{19}—10,000 ohm, 10 w. res.
C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4—Four gang, 365 μμfd. per sec. tuning cond.
C_5—50 μμfd. mica cond.
C_6, C_7, C_9—.001 μfd. mica cond.
C_8—.003 μfd. mica cond.
C_{10}—.1 μfd., 200 v. paper cond.
C_{11}—400 μμfd. var. cond.
C_{12}, C_{17}, C_{18}—.1 μfd., 600 v. paper cond.
C_{13}—.01 μfd. mica cond.
C_{14}, C_{19}—.002 μfd. mica cond.
C_{15}, C_{16}—.01 μfd., 600 v. paper cond.
C_{20}, C_{21}—16 μfd., 450 v. elec. cond.
C_c—3-12 μμfd. mica trimmer cond.
C_t—6.5-35 μμfd. ceramic trimmer cond. (Bands 1, 2, & 3)
C_t—4-20 μμfd. ceramic trimmer cond. (Bands 4, 5, & 6)
S_1—7 pole, 6 pos. sw.
S_2, S_3—3 pole, 3 pos. sw.
S_4—S.p.s.t. toggle sw.
T_1—Push-pull output trans. (Sec. not used)
T_2—700 v., c.t., 90 ma. power trans.
CH—12 hy, 75 ma. filter choke
J_1—Tip jack
J_2, J_3—Circuit jacks (Jones Type Ps-101)
J_4—Open circuit phone jack
M_1—0-.5 a. r.f. meter (preferably with external thermocouple)
M_2—0-1 ma. d.c. meter
L_1, L_2, L_3—See Table 1

By CARL COLEMAN

W. T. BACKUS, of Honolulu, sends along a very fine letter and some information which may be of interest to those hunting a position in radio operating ashore. "The Pacific Area, otherwise known as the Ninth Region of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, has need of fifty experienced communications men (familiarly known as 'operators') at starting salaries ranging from $2900 to $3300 per year. The jobs are fixed base (beachside if you like) with, in general, the possibility of family accommodations. Being in the Pacific Area rather than in the Continental United States, the Civil Service restrictions as to veteran employment do not apply in this case. Anyone with the desired qualifications can be appointed." Those interested should address their inquiries to the United States Civil Service Commission, San Francisco, California, with a request for information about openings with the CAA in the Pacific Area; qualifications should be stated in the letter of inquiry. "W. T." says that there is a great job to do out there and plenty of opportunity for advancement. This information we hope will be of some value to those with such experience in getting a shore berth.

THE War Shipping Administration recently announced that nearly five hundred vessels operated under government charter during the war have been returned to their owners. Additional shipping in both cargo and passenger types are being steadily returned to the prewar owners, some of whom have already started operation of their former cargo and passenger services. Cargo carrying has also been authorized by WSA aboard fast passenger liners on the north Atlantic run. . . . First of these cargo carriers was the United States Lines "Washington" which started the schedule in early April. There will be six vessels on this run of the passenger-cargo type. At this writing the Grace Lines have launched five of their new fleet of "Santa" vessels, four more will follow shortly. . . . The new ships are combination cargo-passenger ships and will join the regular runs of the company.

U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION reported the delivery of eleven merchant ships during March which made a total of thirty-four new vessels delivered during the first three months of this year—four were for the Netherlands Government, the remainder were USMC "C" types. The U. S. Maritime Service has also announced the opening of a radar school of USMS members at Sheepshead Bay whereby students are paid out of USMS funds. A suggestion by several organizations has been made that the various electronic equipment aboard ship including sounding gear, radio direction finder, loran, radar and public address systems, etc., be under the complete care of the radio officer —and that its repair should only be permitted by those who hold radio licenses.

IN THE marine field, beach lists generally have lengthened during the past few months as was to be expected with the tie-up of many of the older types of ships such as the greater number of the old Liberty class. However new construction by many shipping lines, to replace overage and others lost during the war, will give new permanent employment to a large number of marine radiomen. Among the new tonnage will be four new ore carriers—to be the largest and fastest afloat, about 24,000 tons each with a speed of from 16 to 18 knots—three of these craft have already been launched.

THE American South African Line has launched two of six new ships which will enter service on the company's South Africa run. United Fruit Company has traded nine of its older vessels in to the Maritime Commission on nine new ships for the fleet, several of which are already launched and in addition new passenger construction is also believed under consideration. UFCO is expected to operate to the U.K. and European points in addition to its regular South and Central American runs . . . and West Indies trade. Prudential Line also reported opening cargo runs to Europe which should provide additional berths.

DR. D. H. Andrews of Johns Hopkins University recently announced a device, some phases of which are still classified as secret, using an infra-red "eye" which can see in the dark for ten to fifteen miles. The equipment, known as a super conducting bolometer, was the invention of a group of Johns Hopkins University chemists, headed by Dr. Andrews. It was explained that the superconducting bolometer "saw" rather than detected, it being possible to get an actual outline of the object observed if the instrument is used in conjunction with a suitable scanning device such as a cathode ray oscilloscope. . . . Unlike radar which can be traced by the wave it sends out, the infra-red "eye" does not disclose its position. It merely receives rays from infra-red sources and anything which is warm in relation to its surroundings is an infra-red source. The announcement came after almost complete silence throughout the war on American infra-red research. The "eye" was not developed in time to be put to wartime use, most likely as a short range substitute for radar. It might also be the answer to iceberg warnings and very short range operations for the safety

(Cont. on page 74)

"Will you be able to get a fur coat for $129.95? Will we have your size and style? Tune in tomorrow for chapter two of our thrilling commercial . . . !"

*Constant 6 volt D.C. Supply

For the Service Lab.

By Lt. Curtis C. Springer
Asst. Sup., Police Radio & Comm.,
Indianapolis Police Department

Although originally designed for police radio labs this battery charger and automatic regulator unit can be well adapted to auto radio servicing.

IN THE modern Police Radio System, a large percentage of service repairs involve equipment which must operate from a 6-volt d.c. supply. A storage battery in the lab fills the bill nicely, except that it must be regularly replaced with a fresh one, recharged when low, or floated across a trickle charger. In all such cases, the net result is a varying input voltage from time to time to the unit under test, which is roughly equivalent to making linear measurements with a two-way stretch yardstick.

This problem has long been recognized at WMDZ, and only recently met satisfactorily with a semi-automatic control on a heavy duty charger rectifier. The prefix "semi" represents the desirability of adjusting the charging rate to meet the load. The "automatic" part is nicely handled by a 2050 tube, which turns the charger off when the battery voltage exceeds a predetermined value, and turns it on when the voltage tends to drop below that value. We still have to give the battery a drink about once a year.

There is nothing complicated or expensive about the layout. The "innards" of the charger itself had been in use for some years for the same purpose, but with different results. Too often the human element entered in, causing a dead battery, or one boiled dry.

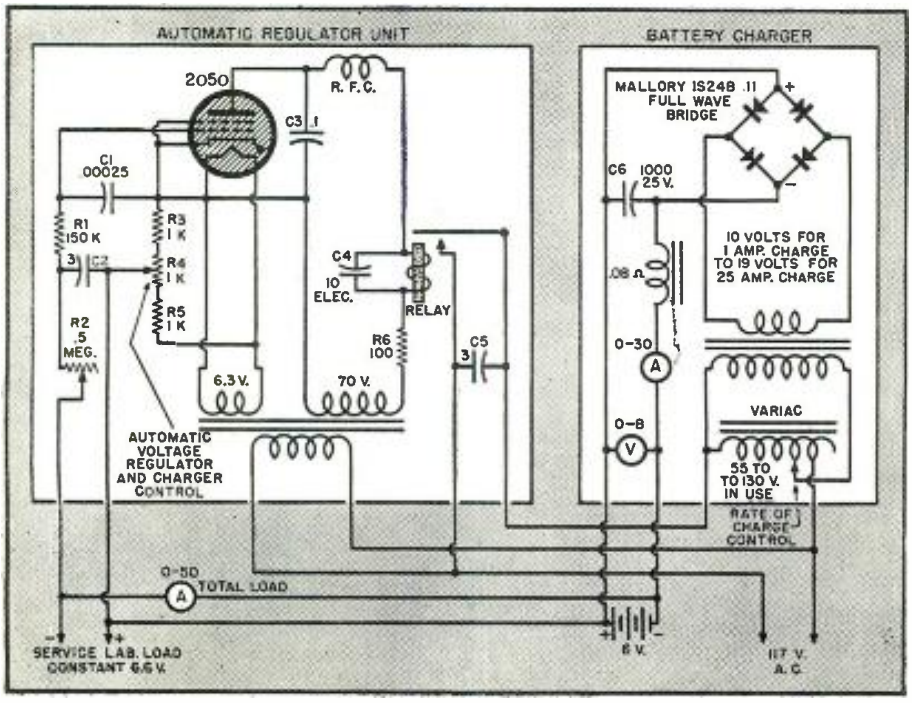
Naturally, while a battery is being charged faster than it is being discharged, the voltage increases slightly. If the charging rate is considerably higher, the voltage may go up several tenths of a volt, and such a condition happens often in a lab where the load may vary considerably. This would take place, for instance, when a mobile transmitter, with its 18 amp. load, is being turned on and off while under test. If the charger remained "ON" between operations, and kept on charging at a rate equal to the maximum load, the battery before long would develop over seven volts between its terminals.

What was needed was a method for putting back into the battery (in ampere hours), exactly what was being taken out. Maintaining the proper battery voltage will give this result, and that is exactly what happens in this circuit.

The 2050 tube (a thyratron gas tetrode) is very sensitive, but will operate a mine-run relay in a "yes or no" manner, no "maybe" to it. No other tubes are required, as a.c. is necessary for its plate supply and in this circuit, the battery in question is part of its bias.

Basically, here are the fundamentals: About 70 volts a.c. is fed to the plate of the 2050 through the solenoid of a relay. This relay controls the a.c. input to the charger. The full six volts from the storage battery is applied as grid bias in the usual manner. However, six volts is far too much to allow the tube to conduct, so a small a.c. voltage is borrowed from the heater winding and applied *in series* with the battery bias. The positive peaks of this a.c. voltage ef-

Complete wiring diagram for automatic regulator and battery charger.



* Reprinted from the February, 1946, issue of "The APCO Bulletin."

fectively reduce the actual bias to the conducting point of the tube when the peak a.c. voltage is equivalent to the amount of d.c. bias beyond "cut-off." Therefore, with the proper effective combined negative bias to allow the grid to ride just beyond the point where the plate conducts, any drop in battery voltage will reduce the bias enough to allow full conduction. Therefore, changing the amount of a.c. in the grid circuit will allow conduction to start at a different battery voltage, and the charger can be caused to turn on automatically at any desired battery voltage from 5 to 7.5 volts. However, line voltage variations do not change the adjustment, because they also cause proportional changes in the plate voltage in the same direction.

The 2050 is an ideal tube for such an application. It has high sensitivity so a small variation in grid voltage will trigger conduction in the plate circuit with a minimum of "backlash," or sluggishness, and the plate circuit will handle enough current to operate a relay which is made for real work. Conduction in the plate circuit takes place over a large portion of the positive cycle, and, providing a sufficiently large by-pass is used across the relay coil, no hum or chattering is encountered.

The 2050 tube ratings are: Peak forward plate volts, 650; peak inverse, 1300; peak plate current, 500 ma.; average plate current, 100 ma.; heater 6.3 volts at .6 amp.

None of these ratings is likely to be approached in such an application as this except the peak plate current. The relay coil, regardless of its resistance, does not present much impedance to the peak current when the coil is by-passed with such a condenser as ordinarily is necessary. Therefore, a series resistor of 100 ohms is included in the plate supply to limit the peaks.

A simple r.f. filter is necessary in the plate circuit to prevent r.f. radiation. A .1 μfd., 200 volt paper condenser from plate to cathode, and a small r.f. choke in series with the plate supply are all that are necessary to cure the hash completely.

The tube manufacturer states that the impedance in the grid circuit should be between one tenth and ten megohms. The action definitely becomes sluggish unless at least one tenth megohm is in the circuit right next to the grid (R_1). Even a .01 mica condenser directly from grid to cathode causes sluggishness. However, a .00025 in this position (C_1) causes no noticeable effect, and will prevent a strong r.f. carrier from effecting operation. Without a small r.f. by-pass here, the plate circuit relay will follow a nearby c.w. transmitter at 40 w.p.m.

A total of more than .25 megohm in series with the grid-cathode circuit also brings on sluggishness. "Sluggishness" refers to a tendency for the tube to start conducting at one value of grid bias, with a noticeable increase in negative bias necessary to stop conduction. A little of this condition is desirable to keep the charger from turning on and off too often, and is easily regulated with a variable series resistor in the grid circuit (R_2, adjusted to about .1 megohm). The large paper condenser C_2 is added to form a time-delay circuit with R_2, to also assist in keeping the charger from turning on and off rapidly in case the charger is left at a high rate with no load on the battery.

The other important parts of the automatic control circuit are the three resistors R_3, R_4 and R_5, which form a voltage divider across the 6.3 volt heater winding to provide the a.c. for feeding into the grid circuit. No power is involved, so R_3 and R_5 are half-watt, 1000 ohm resistors. R_4 is also 1000 ohms, but must be variable, because this is the control which determines the battery voltage at which the charger turns on. The range of two to four volts a.c. which appears across R_4 is more than enough to spread the point of conduction in the 2050 from 5 to 7.5 volts battery voltage. This spreads the usually desired range of 6 to 6.6 volts over a convenient portion of the control.

As would be expected, the a.c. fed to the plate circuit should be in phase with the a.c. in the grid circuit. Otherwise, on that part of the a.c. cycle when the plate is positive, the grid is negative 9 to 12 volts (d.c., plus a.c. peaks added), and when the grid becomes low enough for conduction (d.c. minus the positive peaks), the plate is negative and cannot conduct. The simple expedient is to reverse either the plate winding at the transformer, or the a.c. going into the voltage divider from the filament winding. They must be properly phased.

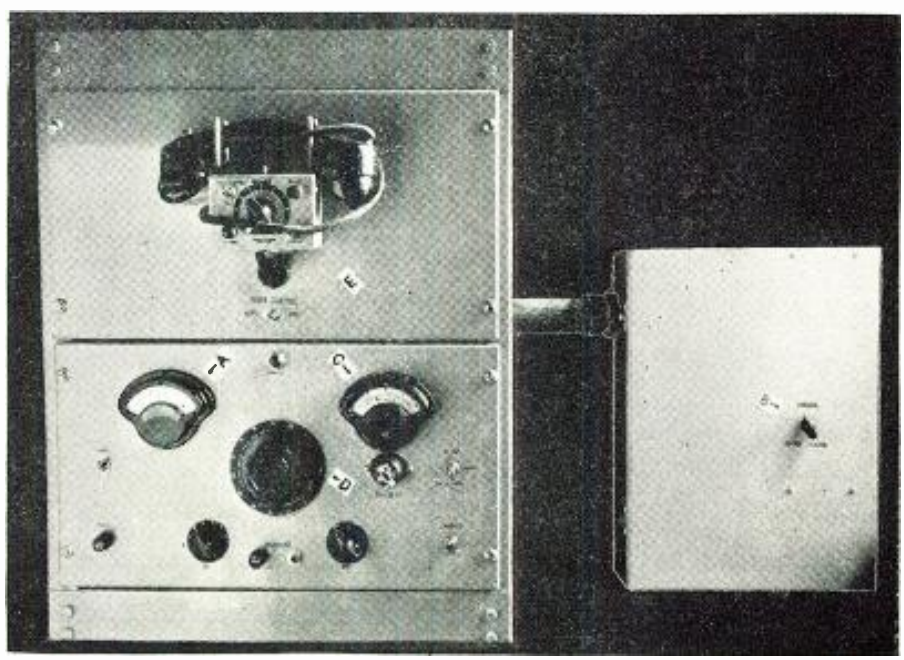
Our charger was built for a maximum of 30 amperes d.c. into the battery, which means that the controlling relay must handle considerable power, and because of the automatic feature it naturally must be expected to operate pretty often as compared to a switch. This calls for generous contact surface. The relay is an "Advance," with ¼" contacts. It is similar to many keying relays, but the coil happened to be wound for operation on 110 volts a.c., and has a d.c. resistance of 250 ohms. In operation, there is an effective drop of 17 volts d.c. across the relay. As previously mentioned, a condenser is necessary across the relay solenoid. We use a 10 μfd. electrolytic.

Also, a 3 μfd. paper condenser was installed across the relay contacts to reduce flashing. This passes some a.c. into the transformer primary, but not enough to do any charging of the battery.

At a glance, it might seem simpler to dispense with the a.c. in the grid circuit, and use a "volume control" across the battery, with the grid connected to the rotating arm. However, as the arm approached the "off" end of the control, less and less of the available voltage variations would be fed to the grid. As the available bias is divided, the variation voltage is also divided. Less than one volt of the available six volts d.c. is all that can be used, so such a circuit would take advantage of only one sixth of the

(*Continued on page* 145)

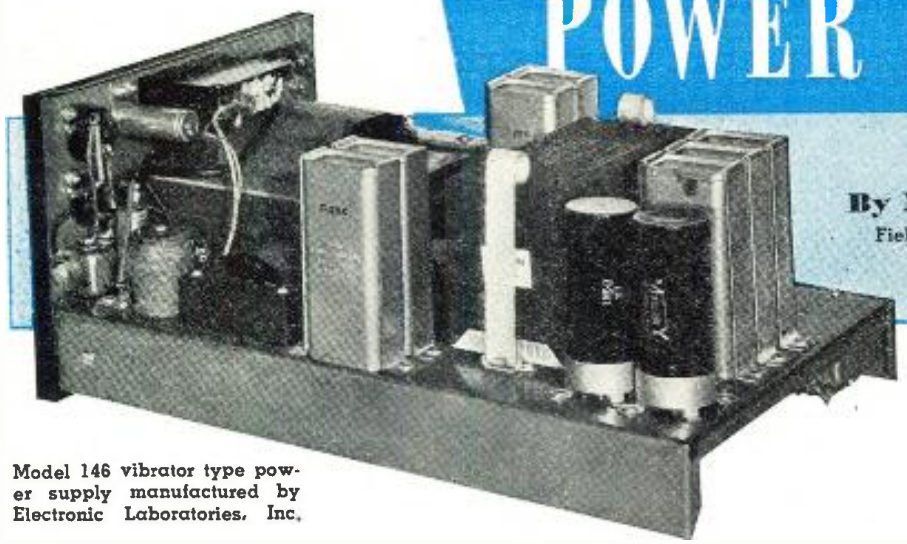
In the photograph below, "A" is the voltmeter which indicates the "6 volt" supply voltage at the test bench. The battery is beyond the wall, in the garage. "B" is the control which determines the point at which the charger turns on. The size of the control unit chassis, which mounts behind this panel, is indicated by the four screw heads above and below this control knob. "C" is the "rate of charge" meter, and "D" is the variac dial which determines the rate of charge. Behind panel "E" is the charger rectifier, which is 5"x6"x7½". The test two-way control unit, shown in photograph, is mounted on the front of this panel for convenience.



Recent Developments in

Heavy Duty Vibrator Type POWER SUPPLIES

By MARTIN R. WILLIAMS
Field Eng., Electronic Laboratories, Inc.



Model 146 vibrator type power supply manufactured by Electronic Laboratories, Inc.

The vibrator supplies a convenient means of converting d.c. to a.c. power. Covered in this article are many new features that have been incorporated in a commercially designed vibrator type power supply.

INASMUCH as the mechanical, vibrator-type, voltage and frequency changer power supply will find wide acceptance in postwar applications, an article describing such type of available apparatus should be most timely.

It is generally appreciated that the present day vibrator unit has not only been highly developed but has been successfully war proven in all branches of the Armed Services.

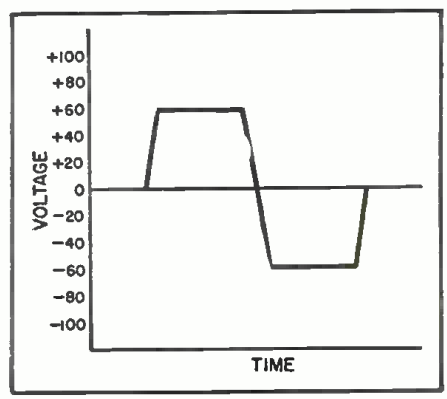
Because of the increased efficiency afforded, and the possibility of hermetic sealing, the mechanical vibrator method has, in many instances, proven to be the only practical one of providing power with the necessary voltage and current characteristics from the source at hand.

A vibrating circuit breaker in conjunction with an inductive transformer is theoretically a simple means of converting a direct current to one in which the current alternately flows first in one direction and then in the other.

In order to actuate the vibrating element, or armature, of such a vibrator unit (Fig. 3A) it is first necessary that an auxiliary electromagnet be provided, arranged in such a way that upon the application of the d.c. voltage, the free end of the armature is attracted away from its position of rest. The core of this electromagnet is usually a continuation of the iron framework, to which the metal reed armature is attached, thereby providing a short magnetic gap to the free end of the armature. The structure is arranged electrically so that a pair of contacts, one welded on the armature, and the other on, but insulated from, the frame, are normally together when the armature is in the rest position.

The d.c. source is then connected to the electromagnet coil with the pair of contacts in series. Upon closing the battery circuit with this arrangement, the coil is energized, pulling the armature towards itself, thereby opening up the coil circuit, allowing the armature to return to its former position. Upon returning to this position, the contacts close once again and the cycle is repeated, the armature continuing to open and close the contacts so long as voltage is applied and the setup is not otherwise disturbed.

Fig. 1. Wave shape of vibrator pulses.



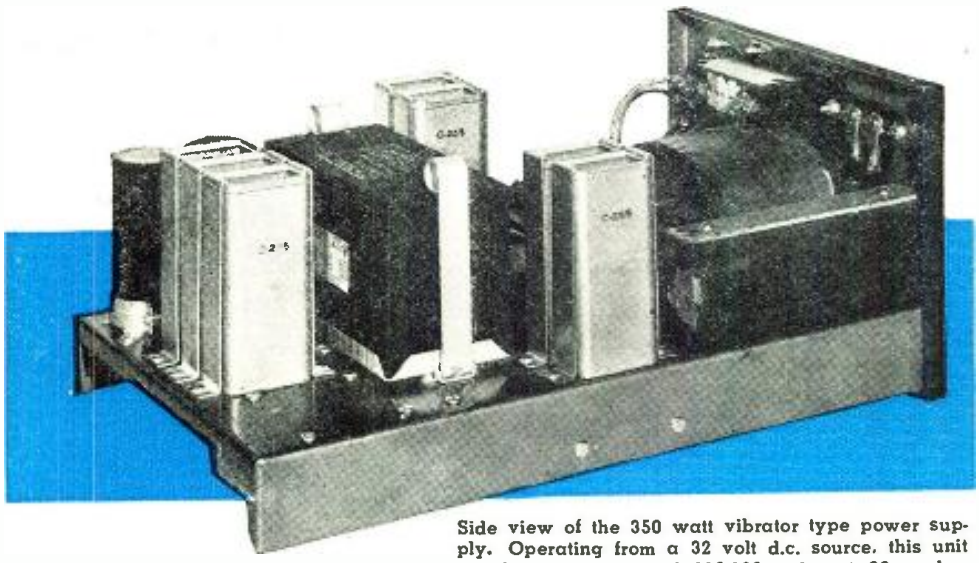
In early types of vibrators, advantage was taken of this opening and closing of the circuit by winding the actuating coil with a wire of sufficient size to carry the power load, and by then inserting the primary winding of a transformer directly in series. Through the rise and fall of magnetic lines of force resulting over the primary, an a.c. voltage, determined by the turns ratio, was induced into the secondary winding.

Analysis of this original method (Fig. 3B) will disclose that, for every complete cycle of armature movement, starting from the point of maximum displacement, back to the point of maximum displacement, one pulse of current or electron flow had taken place in the primary winding, and this, of course, in but one direction.

Modern practice dictates that a reversal of current, equal in amplitude, take place recurrently in the primary winding. Hence a center tapped primary winding and auxiliary contacts, independent of those of the armature drive circuit, are used to connect the ends of the primary winding alternately to the source of power (Fig. 3C).

It follows that with this arrangement, there will be developed across the primary winding an a.c. voltage having close to a square or rectangular waveform and of equal amplitude on each side of the cycle.

In speaking of a square waveform, if the voltage appearing across the



Side view of the 350 watt vibrator type power supply. Operating from a 32 volt d.c. source, this unit supplies an output of 110-120 volts at 60 cycles.

primary winding were represented on graph paper, using the horizontal to represent time and the vertical to represent relative voltage amplitude, the line starting at zero, upon making contact, would proceed almost directly upward, and would level off and run horizontal until the breaking of the contact. At this time it would almost instantly return to, and cross the zero line and proceed to a downward vertical distance equal to that of the upward side. The line would then run horizontally until, upon the next opening of the contact, it would return to zero, representing the completion of one voltage cycle.

If the vibrator armature were designed to vibrate 60 times per second, this number of cycles, or 120 alternations would take place over a duration of one second's time. From this it follows that during each cycle the vibrating armature has required .00333 seconds for travelling time between contacts and maintains contact closure, first on one side and then on the other, for a period of .00667 second each, or a total of .0134 sec.

During this .00667 second period while the contacts are closed (represented by the horizontal lines on the graph, Fig. 1) it should be remembered that voltage is being applied across an inductance, the inherent property of which is to retard any change in current taking place within itself, and therefore in its associated external circuit.

In other words, unlike the current resulting when voltage is applied to a resistor, the current flow through an inductance builds up in a comparatively slow fashion and does not reach a maximum value until an instant after the application of the voltage.

Therefore, during this period of constant primary voltage, the current continues to change, and, as a result, the strength of surrounding magnetic flux is changing. With the change of magnetic flux over the secondary winding, current is induced, causing a voltage to appear across the transformer output terminals.

At all times during the cycle, the amplitude of the transformer secondary current is in step with that of the primary, from which it follows that secondary and primary voltages are also relative. Should a graph be drawn of the secondary voltage, it would also present the rectangular pattern of a square waveform.

As long as the r.m.s. values are proper and the alternations take place at a rate for which the various power appliances have been designed, it makes little difference in operating efficiency as to how the current progresses from the start, through maximum amplitude, and to the end of each half cycle.

The vibrator type power supply obviously may be designed to change any form of current and voltage to that of any other form within the frequency range or mechanical vibrational ability of the vibrator armature. The single unit vibrator may be designed to handle up to approximately one kilowatt.

One of the more popular *E-L* power supplies using the vibrator principle is the 350 watt, Model 146. This unit has been specifically designed to make possible the operation of standard 110-120 volt, 60 cycle equipment such as radio receivers, transmitters, phonographs, public address systems, motors, and other standard electrical appliances from a 32-volt d.c. source.

The voltage regulation of this model is 27% at the rated load (Fig. 2). An efficiency of 75% is attained at the rated load as shown in the graph of Fig. 5.

The momentary pulsations of current, occasioned upon breaking a d.c. circuit containing inductance and capacity takes place at a rate which, if not suppressed, would cause severe interference with radio receivers used with or in the vicinity of the power supply. Such interference has been suppressed to a satisfactory degree in the Model 146 by the installation of proper condensers across the various current breaking contacts, and secondly, by preventing disturbing line surges from following the power source supply wires to the outside of the shielding case. These components are shown in the schematic diagram (Fig. 4).

They consist of eight .25 μfd. condensers and the coil assembly with its two associated .5 μfd. condensers. All of these components are shown on the left side of schematic diagram, Fig. 4.

The power handling capacity of the vibrator unit is determined by the cross section area of the metal armature or reed, and by the ability of the contacts to carry the applied current. Normally the largest cross-sectional area possible is used for the reed, consistent with its ability to vibrate at the frequency desired. At the standard power frequency of 60 cycles, the permitted cross section area has carrying capacity much greater than that of the contact, and therefore does

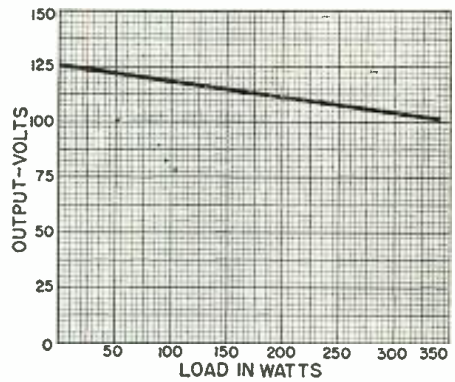
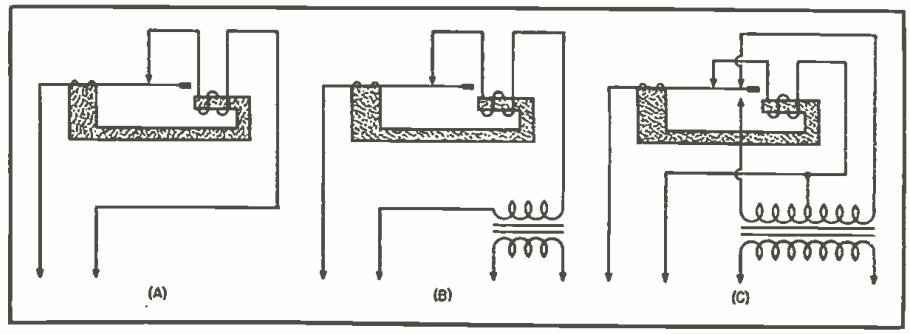
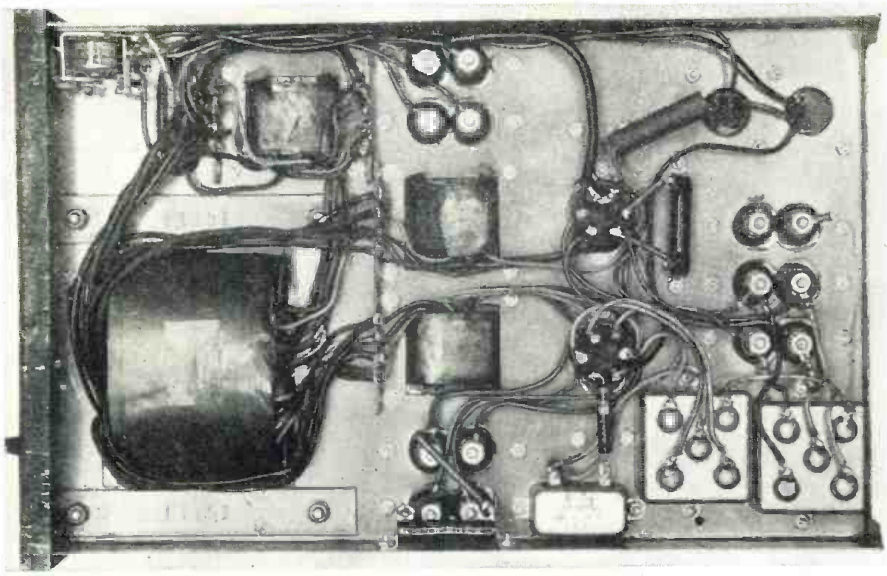


Fig. 2. Voltage regulation curve of vibrator type power supply pictured above.

Fig. 3. Illustrating mechanical and electrical operation of vibrator type circuit breaker.





Under chassis view shows neatness of assembly and absence of extraneous components.

not become a source of trouble.

Should simply two or more contacts be paralleled for handling an increased current, it would be impossible to maintain mechanical alignment whereby both contacts would close at the same instant.

However, through the use of an inductive dividing network arranged to equalize the current applied to each contact, it becomes no longer necessary for all contacts to close simultaneously.

The reader may recall that in driving a dual 110-220 volt motor or transformer on a supply voltage of 220, one section of the winding must be series connected in proper phase relation to the other, or the magnetic field of one will cancel that of the other, leaving only the d.c. resistance of the copper wire, and that this would present practically a short circuit to the supply voltage.

Advantage is taken of this principle in the case of the multiple contact type dual or tandem reed vibrator used with Model 146. An inductance is connected in series with each of two contacts, magnetically related in such a way that when equal current is passing through each, the reactances are cancelled, thus leaving only the negligible d.c. resistance of the windings.

Referring to the *E-L* Model 146 power supply schematic diagram (Fig. 4), upon closing the switch, the armature actuating coil is energized, attracting the armature. After travelling so far, the armature contact makes with the lower left-hand stationary contact.

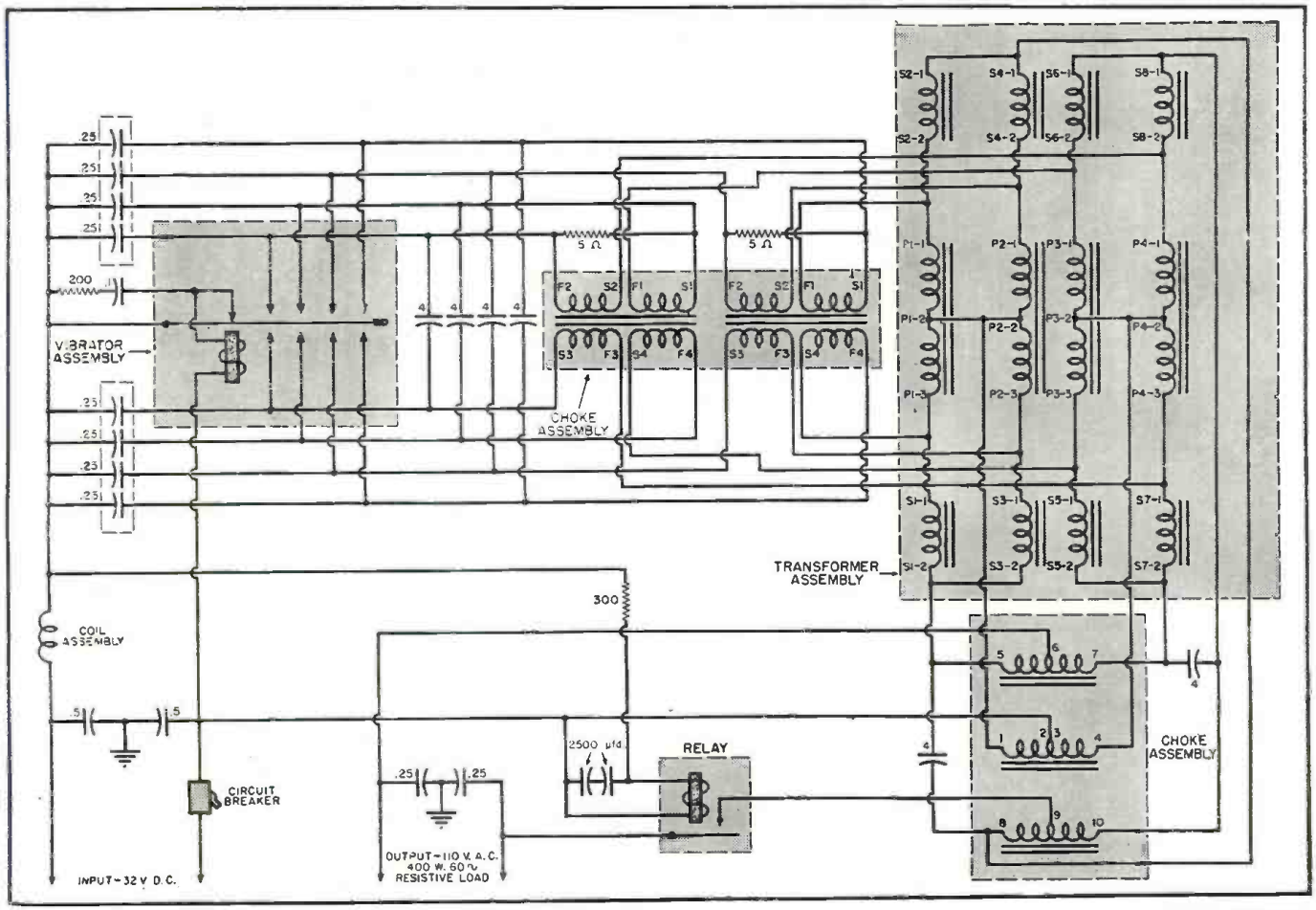
This allows current to flow from the left-hand terminal of the power source, through inductance S_1F_3, through transformer primary winding P_{1-3}—P_{1-2} through inductance 4—3, and back to the other side of the supply terminal.

At this point, it is obvious that the current flow is retarded by the inductance S_1F_3.

The movement of the armature continues and contact is made with the second contact from the lower left,

(*Continued on page* 150)

Fig. 4. Complete wiring diagram of the Model 146 vibrator type power supply.



International SHORT-WAVE

Compiled by **KENNETH R. BOORD**

FROM W. H. Erholm, ex-W2JWW, chief engineer, Radio Services, Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, Empire of Ethiopia, comes word that Radio Addis Ababa operates on 9.620 with 1 kw. power.

"We hope to shortly go on higher power with worldwide broadcasts," Mr. Erholm says. He also reports that several c.w. circuits have been created in the past year and that they hope to increase their direct circuits, such as the one now in operation between *Mackay Radio* in New York and Addis Ababa.

On 9.620, Radio Addis Ababa has local Amharic news and music on Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, 6-7 a.m.,* and Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Sunday, 6-6:30 a.m.; world news in Amharic is heard daily, 8:45-9:30 a.m.; Amharic programs are also heard Saturday only, 12:30-2 p.m., and Sunday only, 3-3:30 a.m.

Arabic programs are carried 9:30-10:15 a.m. daily, with world news in that language at 9:45 a.m.

The English program begins at 10:15 a.m. daily and the BBC news is relayed from London between 11-11:15 a.m. (atmospherics permitting). Although not so stated, the station presumably closes down at 11:15 a.m.

* * *

Northern Rhodesia Calls

According to the Information & Public Relations Officer, P.O. Box 209, Lusaka, the Northern Rhodesia Broadcasting Station, ZQP, operates on frequencies of 7.220 (41.19 m.), 7.285 (41.55 m.), and 3.900 (76.91 m.) with programs for Africans in the Chibemba, Chinyanja, Chitonga, and Silozi dialects, and in English, between 10 a.m.-12 noon, daily, and in English to Europeans on Sundays only between 4-5:30 a.m.

Verification cards are being printed and International Reply Coupons are *not* required. Address ZQP, Northern Rhodesia Broadcasting Station, % Information Office, P. O. Box 209, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

* * *

Radio Clube De Mozambique

We are indebted to A. Goncalves, manager, Radio Clube de Mozambique, at Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, for the following information regarding broadcasts from that country:

CR7BK, 759 kilocycles (395 m.), 300 watts; CR7AB, 3.49 (85.96 m.), 600 watts; CR7AA, 5.86 (51.15 m.); CR7BD, 15.24 (19.69 m.), 300 watts; CR7BE, 9.71 (30.89 m.), 10 kw. Location is Lourenco Marques, Colony of Mozambique in Portuguese East Africa.

"Schedule for all except CR7BE is 12 midnight-1 a.m., 4:30-6:45 a.m, and 11:45 a.m.-3:30 p.m. daily; CR7BE comes on at 2 p.m. until closedown at 3:30 p.m.; on Sunday, all stations operate 4-7 a.m. and 10 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Our transmissions are bilingual, that is, in Portuguese and English, with English news at 10:10 a.m. and 2:50 p.m., preceded by the news in Portuguese. On Sundays, our programs are divided into A and B, the latter being talks of a religious nature."

* * *

Harmonic or Image?

Many good receivers show images occasionally on very strong signals. Whenever you hear something like that of which you are suspicious, it can be checked merely by tuning your receiver 912 kcs. higher. If you don't find the same thing, then your station is *not* an image but a bona fide signal.

Images frequently show on certain receivers on the low side of the 19-, 25-, and 31-meter bands, to mention the popular s.w. broadcast bands.

Example: A short time ago I heard the BBC with a fair level on about 8600 kcs. and wondered if it were an image or a harmonic. I asked a good friend about this and he explained "to be a harmonic, this would mean the BBC would have to be on 4300 kcs. or 2150 kcs., or 1075 kcs., none of which are BBC channels. Undoubtedly, you heard the image of GSB, 9510 kcs. Images occur at twice the intermediate frequency of your receiver less—or rather, below—the fundamental of the station being heard. Your i.f. is nominally 456 kcs., doubled equals 912 kcs., subtracted from 9510 kcs., equals 8598 kcs. You only hear images of strong signals usually and they are the result of insufficient r.f. pre-amplification in your receiver."

* * *

Radio Clubs "Down Under"

Rex G. Gillett, DX Editor of "Radio Call," South Australia, has furnished the following list of active radio clubs in Australia and New Zealand:

Australian DX Radio Club (Victoria)—Ted Tinning, 7 Weir Street, Kew, Melbourne, Australia.

All Wave All World DX Club—Les Keast, 23 Honiton Avenue W., Carlingford, New South Wales, Australia.

Short Wave League of West Australia—Roy Matthews, P. O. Box P1179, Perth, Western Australia.

New Zealand DX Club, H. Barr, 10 Koraha Street, Remuera, Auckland, S.E.2, New Zealand.

New Zealand DX Radio Association—Joe Saunders, 20 Marion Street, Wellington, C.2, New Zealand.

New Zealand Radio-Hobbies Club, 11 Manners Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

Ted Whiting, 16 Louden Street, Five

(*Continued on page* 110)

English and South American sections of Radiodiffusion Nationale Belge, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. Transmissions of OTC2, approximately 9.471, are directed to North America nightly between 5-9:45 p.m. with English newscasts at 7:15 and 8:10 p.m.

* All time herein is Eastern Standard Time (5 hours ahead of GMT), unless otherwise indicated.

Television VOLTAGE CIRCUITS

By EDWARD M. NOLL
Television Tech Enterprises

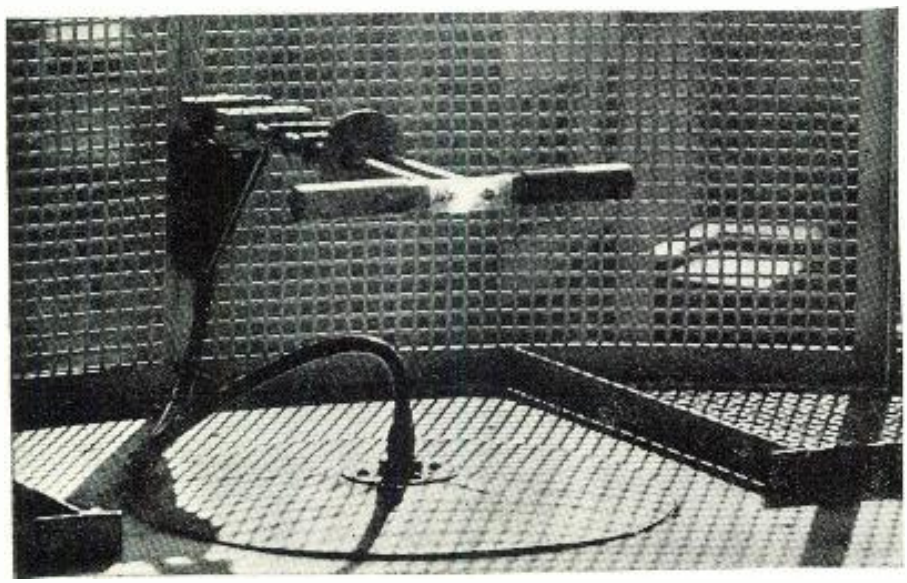
Part 13. Theoretical analysis of the various voltage circuits used in television receivers.

DANGER lurks in the high voltage supply of the television receiver. Be certain the chassis is grounded at all times to prevent the development of high floating potentials by a defective high-voltage transformer. Caution owners not to attempt any internal repairs. Do not make *any* internal repairs with high voltage turned on.

There will be unnecessary casualties unless manufacturers design a completely shielded, foolproof, high voltage supply, or use a voltage circuit, the output of which drops to a low ineffective value upon contact. Some circuits, such as an oscillator voltage supply or a transient voltage supply, could be used for television applications.

A typical high voltage circuit for supplying various potentials to the electrodes of a picture tube is shown in Fig. 1. Actually, there is very little current drawn from the supply (a fraction of a milliampere is drawn by the high resistance bleeder) and the transformer and rectifier can be reasonably small as long as they can withstand the high voltage without breakdown. When a tiny current is drawn the high voltage can be adequately filtered with a simple resistor-capacitor combination. Thus, the time constant of resistors R_1 and R_2, and capacitors C_1 and C_2 is sufficiently long to filter the ripple, and still the voltage drop across the large resistors is not excessive because only a small d.c. current is drawn through them. Consequently, the capacitors maintain an essentially constant voltage across them for the current is not drawn off of them excessively during the negative alternations of the input cycle when the rectifier is non-conducting.

CBS, advocate of full color television, has recently carried on extensive experiments with this ultra-high frequency service. Photograph shows the ten inch horizontal bar of the receiving antenna with a section of its parabolic reflector in the background. This antenna eliminates "ghosts" or unwanted reflections.



Picture Tube Voltage Circuit

Picture tube voltage and operating circuits of the *GE* Model 90 receiver are shown in Fig. 2. The anode of the electromagnetic deflection picture tube requires a top voltage of 6500 volts. To obtain this potential with a reasonably small transformer winding, a voltage doubler circuit is employed. Capacitor C_1 charges to peak value on one alternation of the transformer high-voltage output; capacitor C_2, to peak on the other alternation. The direction of the electron flow in the charging circuit is indicated by arrows. Since very little current is drawn, the series capacitors remain charged to essentially double the peak value of the high-voltage sine wave. This voltage is satisfactorily filtered by the *RC* filter.

The remainder of the picture tube electrodes, except control grid and cathode, receive their potentials off the high-resistance bleeder divider, which shunts the high-voltage output. Potentiometer R_1 serves as a focusing adjustment, changing the voltage ratio between first and second anodes. Grid bias, as covered thoroughly in an earlier installment, is the summation of the voltage drop across the video output plate resistor R_2 and the voltage across a portion of the bleeder network of the low-voltage power supply.

To properly center the image on the picture tube screen, there must be a certain amount of d.c. current flowing through the deflection coils. The necessary current is derived from the

negative side of the low voltage bleeder resistor. A certain voltage appears across the low value resistors R_3 and R_4, connected in series with R_2 between the negative side of the low voltage output and ground, which is used to cause a d.c. current flow through the deflection coils. The amount of current flowing through the deflection coils and transformer secondary depends on the position of the rotor arm with respect to the fixed connection. Final adjustment is made with the scanning raster on the screen.

Signal Paths

To assist in obtaining a clearer over-all picture of the complete receiver operation, the following discussion, used in conjunction with Fig. 3, traces the signal paths through the complete video section of the *GE* Model HM-171 receiver, which uses a five-inch, electrostatically deflected picture tube. Functions of various components are pointed out in numerical order. For a more complete discussion of individual topics mentioned, refer to previous installments of this series.

The input circuit to the receiver (1) is a wave filter which blocks undesired signals, reducing image response and interference. An input transformer (2) is used which properly matches the antenna and has the required broad band-pass characteristics. The r.f. section of the receiver consists of a triode mixer and triode oscillator to obtain the best conversion efficiency. Local oscillator generates a frequency of 12.75 mc. above the frequency of the picture carrier received. Fine adjustment is made by tuning the oscillator over a limited range (3) with the small capacitor C_1. A series-resonant wave trap (4) is used to present a low impedance to the i.f. frequencies, preventing oscillations at the i.f. frequency. Local oscillations are grid-injected (5) through capacitor C_2.

The i.f. signal (12.75 mc. on almost all postwar receivers) appears across the double-tuned (6) transformer. The transformer windings (tuned with movable iron cores) resonate with the distributed circuit capacities at the correct i.f. frequency. The wide bandwidth is obtained by having the correct value of mutual coupling between windings, and by loading the tuned circuits with low-value resistors (7) to flatten the response of the tuned circuits. The i.f. tubes have a high figure of merit (high g_m and low input and output capacities) to obtain sufficient gain with broad response. Gain of the mixer and the first three i.f. stages is set by the contrast control (8) which varies the cathode bias on each stage. This, in turn, varies the gain of the stages and determines the amplitude of the signal applied to the control grid of the picture tube. Since this signal determines the light range limits between which the grid is varied, the control is called a contrast control.

In the output circuit of the first i.f. stage, picture and sound are separated by two rather sharply tuned resonant circuits. The plate circuit (9) is resonant to the picture i.f. carrier frequency of 12.75 mcs.; the suppressor-screen (10) to the sound carrier frequency. It should be pointed out that with a small five-inch picture tube, the band-pass of the picture i.f. channel is narrower than with a receiver which has a larger picture tube, because the small tube is not capable of fully utilizing the very high frequency components of the picture signal. Inasmuch as the bandwidth requirements are not as strict, fewer i.f. stages with a greater gain per stage can be used, and wave traps to block out the associated sound channel are not necessary. Neither is it necessary to use a wave trap to compensate for the partial side-band suppression of the transmitted signal with a wave trap; instead, the i.f. amplifier is just slightly detuned so the carrier amplitude, 12.75 mc., is just a bit off the end of the flat-top of the characteristic.

The adjacent channel sound is nearer the picture carrier and a parallel resonant trap (set on 14.25 mc.) is used to block adjacent channel sound and prevent it from appearing on the picture tube screen. This trap (11) serves as the mutual coupling between primary and secondary of the third i.f. transformer, passing the picture carrier and blocking, if it is present, the adjacent channel sound. The fourth i.f. amplifier is zero-biased (cathode grounded) with no signal applied. When signal is present, the signal peaks of the modulated envelope (sync tips in particular) draw a small amount of grid current

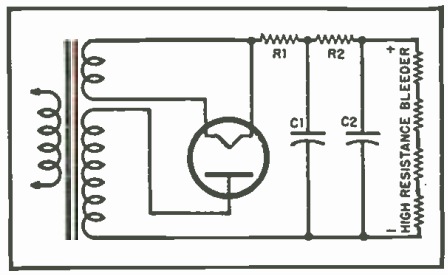
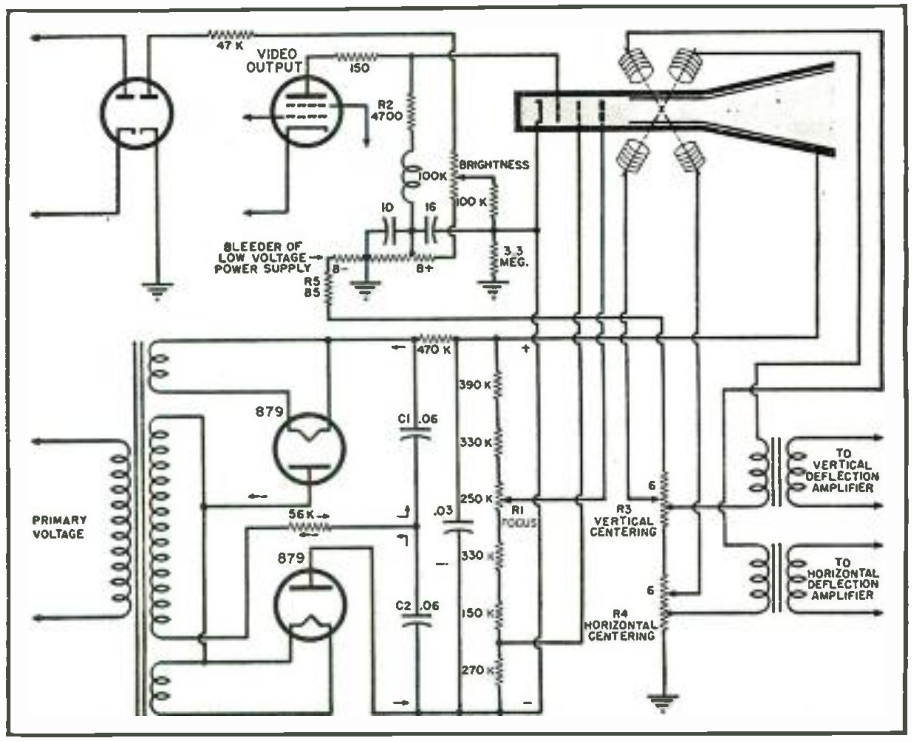


Fig. 1. Conventional high voltage supply.

through resistor R_1. The voltage drop across the resistor is sustained by capacitor C_2 of the combination (12), setting up an average bias on the i.f. amplifier grid proportional to the peak amplitude of the modulation envelope. This limiting action keeps the carrier output of the fourth i.f. essentially constant after the signal exceeds a certain value, preventing overload of the succeeding stages and picture tube.

Fourth i.f. amplifier output is transformer-coupled to the video detector which develops a negatively polarized composite signal across the low-value diode load resistor (14). High frequency components of the detected signal are maintained by the series peaking coil (13). This composite signal is direct-coupled to the first video amplifier and, consequently, the voltage variation across the diode load resistor serves as the excitation to the grid of the video amplifier. The advantage of this connection is, of course, the fact that the blanking level represents a fixed modulation percentage which will still be maintained as a constant grid voltage level regardless of shifts in average signal content. In turn, the plate output of

Fig. 2. Picture tube voltage circuits of General Electric Model 90.



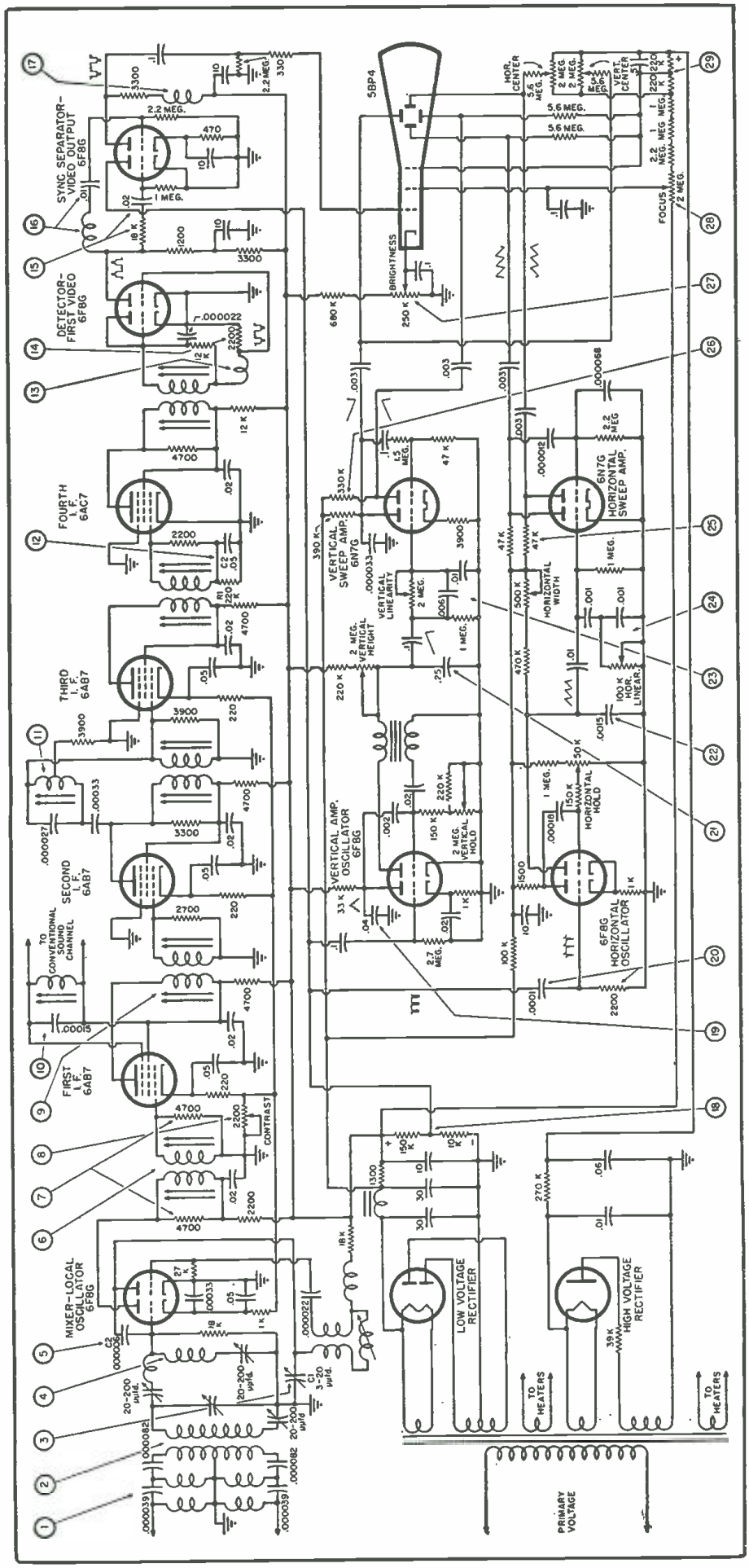


Fig. 3. Wiring diagram of the picture channel employed in General Electric Model HM-171.

the first video amplifier has a constant blanking level regardless of changes in average brightness. Although this signal is capacitively coupled to the video output stage and, then, capacitively coupled to the picture tube, there is not sufficient shift in the established blanking level through these capacitors to seriously upset the light range of the picture tube presentation with changes in average brightness.

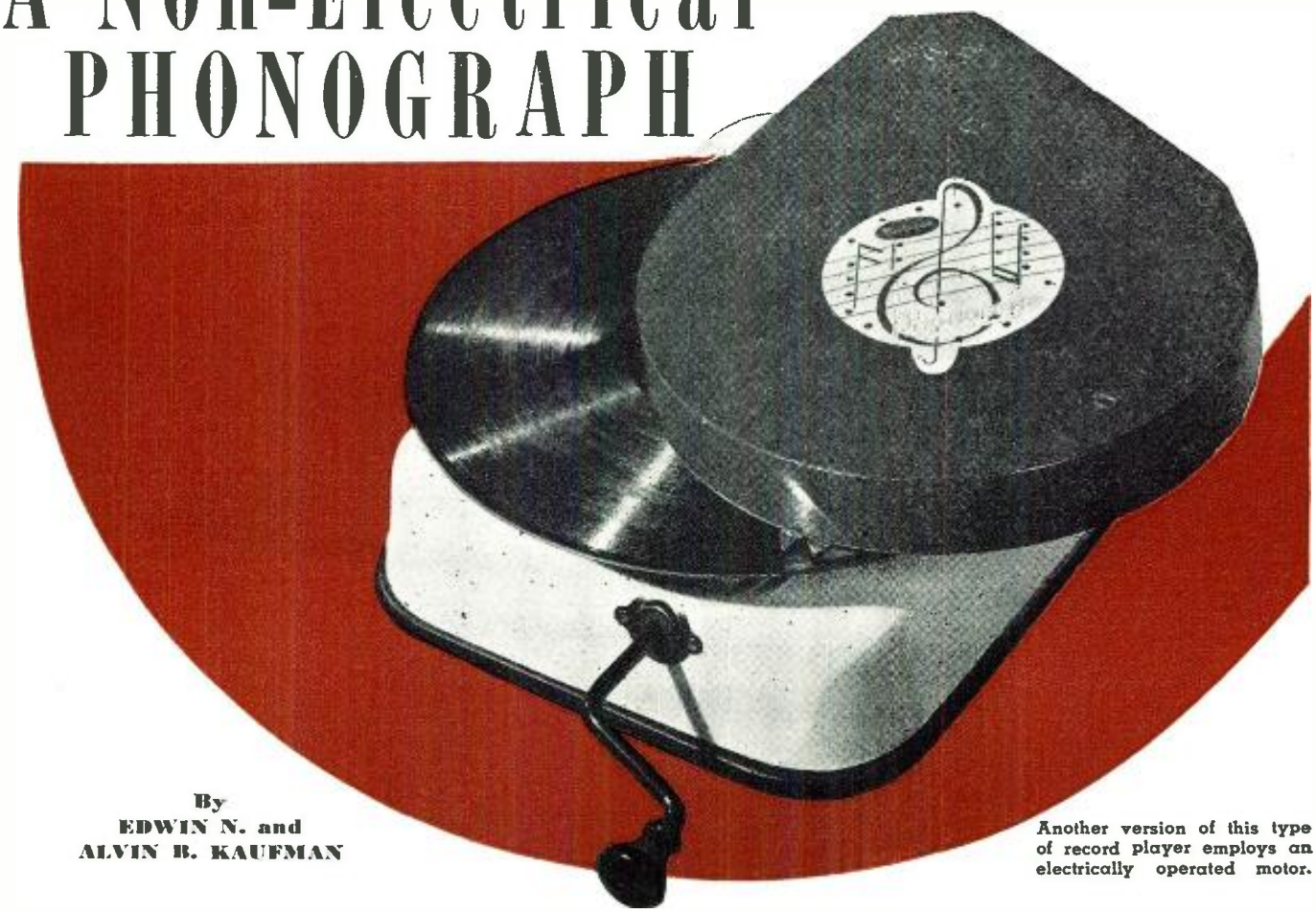
Two outputs are taken off the plate of the first video amplifier; one output is coupled through a series resistor and capacitor (15) to the sync separator, and a second output through a series peaking coil and capacitor (16) to the grid of the video output stage. The video output stage steps up the amplitude of the picture signal to the required level to excite the picture tube grid. High frequency components of the picture signal are sustained by the shunt peaking coil (17).

The sync separator is zero-biased and only a few volts from the power supply bleeder (18) is applied to its plate. Consequently, an average bias is set by the grid circuit resistor-capacitor combination by the flow of grid current during the sync pulse intervals. This set level holds the composite sync blanking level of the tube, and only the positive swing of the sync pulses develops negative sync pulses in the output. The composite sync output of the separator also follows two paths, one to the horizontal oscillator; the other, the vertical pulse amplifier. Both horizontal and vertical pulses excite the grid of the amplifier; however, only the longer duration and close-spaced vertical pulses accumulate a charge across the capacitor (19) of the plate circuit *RC* combination. When the charge reaches sufficient amplitude, it syncs in the vertical oscillator. The greater spacing between horizontal pulses permits the capacitor to completely discharge before the next horizontal pulse arrives and, consequently, no charge accumulates. Composite sync is also applied through a differentiating network (20) to the grid of the horizontal oscillator. On the grid of the oscillator sharp negative pips appear which represent the leading edges of all the sync pulses. It is these leading edges which maintain continuous horizontal synchronism throughout the entire frame.

The vertical oscillator is of the blocking oscillator type, developing a saw-tooth of voltage (21) across the output capacitor. Likewise, the horizontal oscillator, multivibrator type, develops a saw-tooth (22) across the output capacitor. Both of these saw-tooth voltages are capacitively-coupled to the final sweep amplifiers. On the grid circuit (23) and (24) of each amplifier there is a linearity network which corrects the sweep output of

(*Continued on page* 80)

A Non-Electrical PHONOGRAPH



Another version of this type of record player employs an electrically operated motor.

By
EDWIN N. and
ALVIN B. KAUFMAN

Known as the Phonocone, this non-electrical record player is ideal for portable operation.

REVOLUTIONARY design and construction changes in the last few years have made the mechanical phonograph a sought for item by the public instead of a has-been.

Years ago the only method of reproducing sound recorded on a record was with means of a mechanical system. These mechanical means were refined to a great extent, but were still vastly inferior at that time to the newly developed electrical methods of reproduction. Due to these reasons the mechanical method of record reproduction has almost vanished from the scene except as a child's toy and in farm homes where no electric power exists.

The mechanical reproducer, as developed in the 1920's, consisted of a number of basic parts. These parts, the reproducer head and arm (usually called a tone arm), and an exponential horn attached to the tone arm, formed the mechanical system. The reproducer head usually consisted of a thin disc of glass, approximately 1/32 of an inch thick, mounted in a circular metal ring. A phonograph needle, secured in a needle chuck, was displaced mechanically by its movement in the record groove and this displacement was amplified and applied to the glass diaphragm by a pivoted arm, as shown on page 142. As the glass diaphragm is secured to the pivoted arm it vibrates at the rate and to the amplitude impressed upon it by the phonograph needle. The modulated side of the glass diaphragm was left open to the air. The other side of the diaphragm was sealed into a chamber (the head) and the resultant air flow was conducted through the tone arm to the exponential horn. Although the shape and size of the tone arms and exponential horns varied greatly, the fundamental operation of each system was as described above.

The main reasons for the mechanical system of reproduction falling out of favor with the public may be stated briefly. Probably the two main objections to this system, by the public, were the size of the equipment and the comparatively poor quality as compared, even then, with the new battery radio receivers. It is true that some mechanical reproducers were made with very small horns, but this limited both the low frequency response and the volume. If any reproduction was desired to somewhat approach the quality of the electrically operated reproducer, then a large horn was used. The low frequency response of an exponential horn is definitely limited by the diameter of the mouth of the horn. Secondly a large horn must be used to amplify the sound if any reasonable amount of needle pressure on the record is to be maintained. The quality of reproduction is seriously affected by needle pressure, excessive pressure causing rapid record wear and distortion. The poor quality of the mechanical phonograph was caused by distortion and lack of frequency response. Mechanically operated systems are notorious for their lack of low frequency response. Due to the tone arm and exponential speaker characteristics the average low frequency cut-off is in the frequency range of 200 to 400 cycles-per-second. The frequency response above this range was distorted

(*Continued on page* 142)

ANALYSIS OF RADIO INTERFERENCE PHENOMENA

Character, Cause, Type Receivers Affected, Where Prevalent, and Service Remedies

(Reprinted from February 1946 issue "RCA Radio Service News," Tube Department, Radio Corporation of America, Harrison, N. J.)

Type of Interference	Character of Interference	Cause	Type Receivers Affected	Where Prevalent	Suggested Service Remedies
IMAGE RESPONSE	Heterodyne whistle or second signal when tuned to certain stations.	Strong signal at a frequency 2 x i.f. above desired station.	Superhet only. (1) With limited number tuned circuits ahead first detector. (2) With low impedance, high frequency resonant antenna primary circuits.	Locality strong b.c. stations near high end of band. Vicinity 1610-1750 kc. Police Stations. Vicinity 1700-2000 kc. amateur band.	(1) Wave trap tuned to interfering station. (2) Band elimination antenna such as RCA Magic Wave. (3) Re-align i.f.
HARMONIC OF I.F.	Heterodyne whistle when tuning a station having same frequency as a harmonic of the i.f.	Second harmonic of station combines with oscillator fundamental forming a spurious i.f.	Superhet only. Selectivity does not affect.	Vicinity of station operating at twice i.f.	(1) Wave trap tuned to station. (2) Wave trap tuned to station second harmonic in mixer grid circuit. (3) Re-align i.f.
DIRECT I.F. RESPONSE	Non-tunable code with intensity increasing toward low frequency end of band.	Commercial shore-to-ship code signal having frequency in i.f. range, reaching input to i.f. system.	Superhet only. (1) With limited selectivity ahead of i.f. input and relatively high i.f. gain. (2) With high impedance, low frequency antenna system.	Coastal areas near location of commercial stations.	(1) RCA Magic Wave antenna. (2) I.f. wave trap. (3) Re-align i.f. (4) Orient loop for minimum interference.
HARMONICS OF OSCILLATOR	Reception of short-wave code or broadcast signals at points in standard broadcast band.	Oscillator harmonics combine with short-wave signals producing the required i.f. Especially prevalent on loop receivers due to secondary resonances of loop.	Superhet only. (1) With loop antenna. (2) Having oscillator rich in harmonics.	Rurally or where s.w. signals of proper frequency are intense.	(1) Use wave trap on interfering station. (2) Orientation of loop. (3) Re-align loop circuit. (4) Reduce oscillator excitation.
COMBINATION OF I.F.	Whistle or second station(s) heard on practically all carriers.	Differences in frequency of two strong stations equal to i.f. of receiver; the two stations mixing within receiver to form a constant spurious i.f.	Superhet only; having limited selectivity ahead of first detector.	Metropolitan areas, generally.	(1) Check by tracking of r.f. and antenna circuits. (2) Reduce size or effectiveness of antenna. (3) Install wave trap and tune to frequency of one of interfering stations. (4) Shift i.f.
HETERODYNE OSCILLATOR RADIATION	Whistle on a particular desired station, disappearing or changing frequency at random.	Radiation of receiver's heterodyne oscillator, due to oscillator strength, unusual coupling, resonant antenna, or transmission via power line.	Superhet only. (1) Without good shielding. (2) Without r.f. stage.	Metropolitan areas, generally.	(1) Filter power line. (2) Use RCA Magic Wave antenna. (3) Reduce oscillator grid leak. (4) Shift i.f.
CROSS MODULATION WITHIN RECEIVER	Second station(s) appearing in background when tuned to desired station	Strong interfering station modulating carrier of desired station within a nonlinear circuit or element of the receiver; or pickup and detection taking place in audio system.	T.r.f. and superhet. (1) With limited or no selection ahead of first tube. (2) With exposed grid circuits and wiring associated with early tuned stages. (3) Without variable-mu input tubes.	Metropolitan areas. Vicinity of very strong stations.	(1) Wave trap in antenna tuned to station causing trouble. (2) Filter power line. (3) Install RCA Magic Wave noise reducing antenna. (4) Shield exposed grid leads and wiring of first stages.
CROSS MODULATION EXTERNAL TO RECEIVER	Second station(s) in background on or between other stations.	Detection within, and re-radiation from, power lines, telephone lines, and other aerial metallic structures.	All types of receivers are affected regardless of selectivity or design.	Vicinity of unusually strong stations, especially where open-wire power lines are prevalent. Generally changes with weather.	(1) See that power line and telephone grounds are secure. (2) Ground conduits solidly. (3) Use RCA Magic Wave antenna. (4) Orient loop antenna for minimum interference.
SAME CHANNEL BEAT	Flutter, waver, or growl heard in background when tuned to desired station.	Second station assigned to same channel, but differing very slightly in carrier frequency.	Receivers with high sensitivity and extended bass response.	In areas remote from a usable assortment of strong stations. Wherever signals of two stations on same channel are comparable in strength.	(1) Use directive or loop antenna. (2) Reduce sensitivity of set. (3) Reduce bass response.
ADJACENT CHANNEL BEAT	Steady 10,000 cycle note or whistle.	Adjacent channel carrier beating with carrier to which receiver is tuned.	T.r.f. and superhet; especially those with limited selectivity and wide range of audio response.	Localities where adjacent channel station is strong compared to desired station.	(1) Suppress adjacent station with sharply tuned wave trap. (2) Re-align receiver carefully. (3) Reduce high-frequency reponse. (4) Use directive antenna.
MONKEY CHATTER	Unintelligible modulation superimposed upon desired station, having character of "inverted speech."	Side band of adjacent channel overlapping side band and combining with carrier of desired station. Also caused by harmonics from overmodulation of adjacent station.	T.r.f. and superhet; having wide band selectivity and audio response.	Localities where adjacent channel station is strong. Also aggravated by extended high frequency response of transmitter.	(1) Precisely re-align receiver to make more selective. (2) Reduce high frequency audio response.

Practical RADIO COURSE

By
ALFRED A. GHIRARDI

Part 15. Theory of single electrode input frequency converters for superhets.

BEFORE continuing with the study of the action of the single-input type mixer, it will be well to understand what happens when two oscillating voltages are simultaneously impressed upon a simple *linear* electrical circuit. As this is a topic that many writers have confused, incorrect statements concerning it will be found in many magazine articles and even in some text books of fairly recent origin.

Result Obtained by Pure Addition of Signal and Oscillator Voltages

Assuming that a suitable coupling circuit arrangement[1] is being employed to introduce the oscillator voltage e_o (of frequency f_o) in series with the signal voltage e_s (of frequency f_s) in the grid-cathode circuit of the mixer, let us see what happens if the two voltages are simply added together.

The two voltages are illustrated separately in graphical form at A and B in Fig. 3. For simplicity, the signal voltage is shown here as being unmodulated. Also, the frequency of the oscillator voltage is considered to be *higher* than that of the signal voltage, as is the case in most broadcast-band superheterodynes. (During the time interval between points 1 and 2, the signal voltage is shown as going through 8 cycles. During this same interval the oscillator voltage goes through 10 cycles).

At C, both voltages are shown acting together in the common *linear* circuit and *combining* by pure addition. Their *resultant*, obtained as the algebraic sum of the individual instantaneous values at each instant of time, is indicated by the *sum pattern* (drawn dotted). For clarity this sum pattern is shown again alone, with its envelope, at D. It is important to observe that the sum pattern varies in amplitude, rising periodically to a "maximum" of amplitude. Notice that during the time interval between points 1 and 2, two such maximums are produced. (In connection with this, observe that the *difference* between the two frequencies is $f_o - f_s$, or $10 - 8 = 2$.) However, although the cycle of this "maximum" occurs $f_o - f_s$ times a second (assuming f_o to be a frequency higher than f_s), no additional frequency has been developed because the sum pattern is *symmetrical* about the zero axis and consequently its *average* value over a significant period of time is zero. Consequently, it is incorrect to say (as some writers do) that this sum pattern contains a "difference frequency" component. It is merely the sum of two varying voltages, and no additional new frequency has been developed. This is important, and it is summarized herewith for emphasis:

"The mere simple addition in the same circuit of two oscillating voltages of different frequencies leaves each frequency completely unaffected and produces no new frequencies whatsoever."[2]

Why a Non-Linear Device is Necessary in the Single-Electrode Input Type Mixer

The foregoing statement is important in any discussion of frequency conversion, for it explains why it is *not* sufficient to simply add, or linearly "mix," the signal and oscillator voltages together in an electrical circuit in order to produce the i.f. signal—as so many writers state. Something more is required!

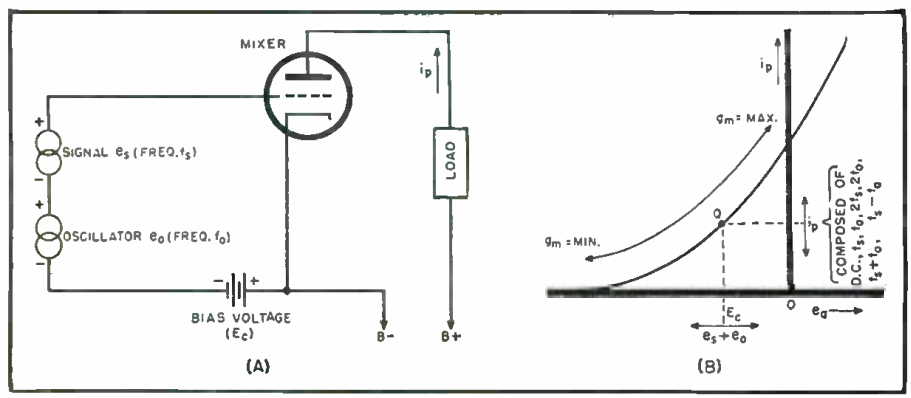
In the single-electrode input (circuit-coupled) type mixer we are discussing, a non-linear device[3] (an instrument whose output is not directly proportional to the input) must be employed if a "difference" frequency is to be obtained and passed on to the i.f. amplifier. When the sum pattern of the signal and local-oscillator voltages is applied to this non-linear device, it loses its symmetry and becomes rectified. The rectified sum pattern thus represents a distorted output, which contains several *new* frequency components in addition to the original ones f_s and f_o.

In the *electron-coupled* type of mixers and converters to be described in the next article of this series the "addition" device employed is a multigrid tube whose action in the circuit will be explained.

Action of Single-Electrode Input (Circuit-Coupled) Type Mixers

The actions that take place in the single-electrode input (circuit coupled) type of mixer may be explained in several ways but, unfortunately, most of these explanations prove rather confusing to beginners. Even graphic illustrations of the signal, oscillator and i.f. waveforms existing in the various parts of the circuit prove

Fig. 1. Skeleton circuit diagram, (A), and grid voltage, plate-current characteristics, (B), for mixer operating with single-electrode input.



[1] Alfred A. Ghirardi, Practical Radio Course (Part 44), RADIO NEWS, May 1946, Fig. 2.

[2] This is not only true, but extremely fortunate, for if it were untrue our systems of radio and television broadcasting would be practically impossible. The space surrounding our earth is full, at almost all times, of a multitude of electric oscillations of different frequencies—all emitted simultaneously by the transmitting antennas of the numerous broadcasting stations. These are all added to each other in the above sense, but it is a fact of experience that they do not interact, or cross-modulate, or produce new frequencies at all (with the exception of those special interactions that take place in the ionosphere). A tuned circuit or an aerial can be adjusted (tuned) to respond to each and every such oscillation, (signal) individually, just as though all the others were absent, and the actual instantaneous currents or potentials induced in the aerial will simply be the sum of the contributions from each oscillation. The resulting oscillation pattern will, of course, be more or less complicated in form, and will depend upon the frequencies involved.

[3] The non-linear device may be a crystal, diode, or multi-electrode tube. Crystal mixers are desirable because of their high signal-to-noise ratio and are employed in many u.h.f. receivers.

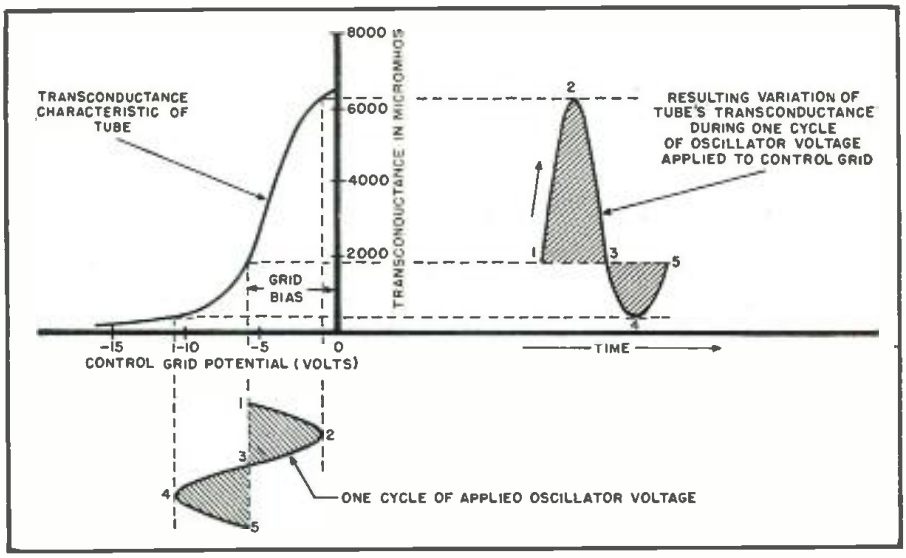


Fig. 2. How transconductance of typical variable-mu r.f. pentode varies during one cycle of oscillator voltage applied to control grid. Large oscillator voltage is applied so that non-linear operation is obtained.

rather confusing because *several* actions take place simultaneously and it is not possible to show all of them in a two-dimensional illustration. It is hoped that the following explanation, based on a recent contribution[4] toward clarification of the subject will help the reader to visualize the rather complicated actions from the viewpoint of simple vacuum tube action.

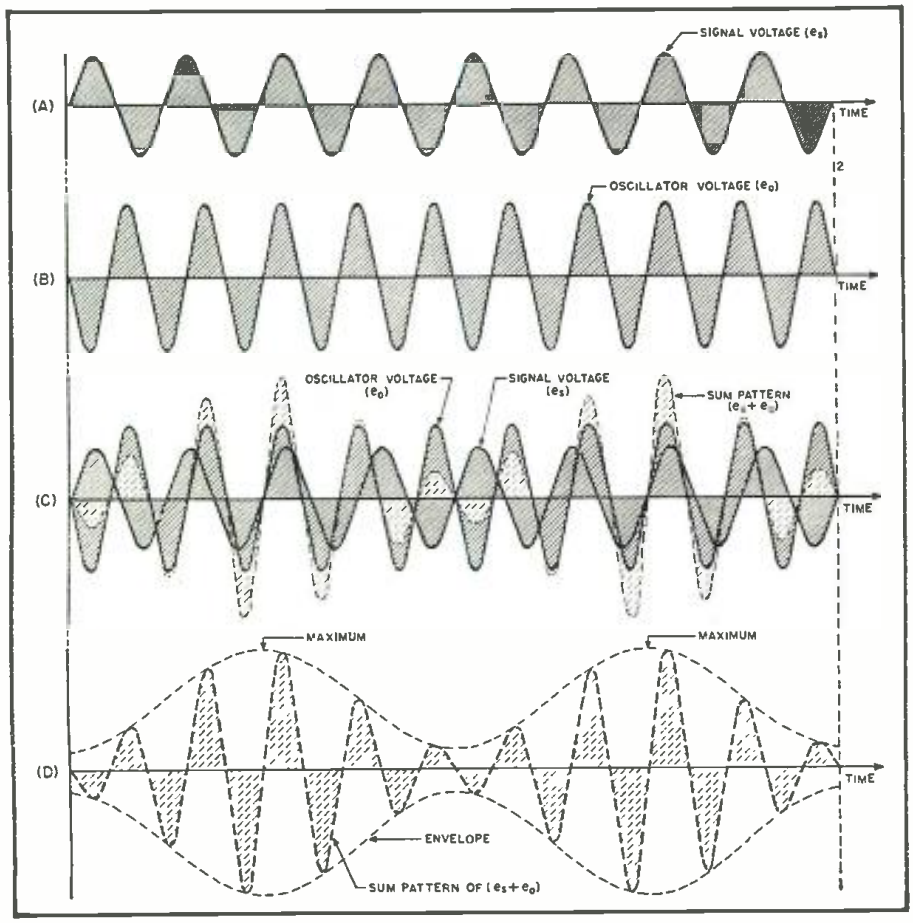
The action may be understood if we look upon this type of mixer as a device of variable transconductance and imagine the signal and oscillator voltages as being applied in series and to the grid circuit of an r.f. amplifier tube having a curved grid-voltage plate-current characteristic as illustrated at A of Fig. 1, and if we assume further that there is no interaction between these two voltage sources. The oscillator voltage is purposely made sufficiently large to result in non-linear operation of the mixer tube. The negative bias voltage used must always be such that the positive peak of each cycle of the large oscillator voltage does not drive the grid positive (see Fig. 2)—otherwise grid current would flow and undesirable damping of the signal-tuning circuit would result. The actions which take place are then as follows:

1. Since the *local-oscillator voltage*[5] is sufficiently large, it causes a periodic variation[6] (at local-oscillator frequency) of the instantaneous control-grid transconductance and hence the amplification of the tube (the *conductance* or admittance in the case of a crystal or diode). A typical transconductance versus control-grid potential curve for a variable-mu radio-frequency pentode tube is illustrated in Fig. 2. Thus, the large oscillating *oscillator voltage* may be visualized as sliding the original *Q*-point[7] of the device periodically back and forth at local-oscillator frequency along the current-voltage characteristic for the device,[8] thus producing a periodic variation of the instantaneous control-grid transconductance or transadmittance (see B of Fig. 1).

2. The signal voltage is not a controlling variable since the conversion conductance, in the same manner as the mutual conductance, is not affected by the comparatively small signal voltage applied to the control-grid under normal operating conditions. However, since the transconductance or transadmittance is varying periodically at the oscillator frequency (see Fig. 2), the signal wave appearing at the output of the non-linear tube will have been periodically expanded and contracted, i.e. it becomes *amplitude modulated.* As a consequence of this, all the various components given by the classical modulation theory appear in the modulator output. The desirable modulation output contains, among others, the carrier and the two side frequencies ($f_o + f_s$) and ($f_o - f_s$) (*sum* and *difference* frequencies). Usually, the lower side frequency (*difference* frequency) only, is of interest and is passed on to the intermediate amplifier, all other components being by-passed by the sorting-out mechanism (the tuned load) on the output side of the frequency converter. In some receivers only the *upper* side frequency is used—all other components being by-passed by the load.

If the incoming signal is modulated by speech or music this modulation appears in the output (the i.f. signal) of the device.

Fig. 3. Demonstrating the addition of signal and oscillator voltages of differing frequencies. As explained in the text, no new frequencies are added.



[4] Harry Stockman, "Superheterodyne Converter Terminology", *Electronics* Nov. 1943. Harry Stockman, "Frequency Conversion," *Communications*, April 1945.

[5] (which may be practically a pure sine wave)

[6] (usually non-sinusoidal)

[7] The (moving) point of operation on the characteristics of the tube, the position of which is determined by locally-applied voltages. The oscillator voltage is here to be considered as a *locally-applied* voltage. The input signal voltage is the *operating* voltage.

[8] Because of this action, such a converter is often referred to as a *sliding-Q-point converter* or, as the path of operation remains essentially the same during operation, as a *fixed-path-of-operation* (f.p.o.) converter.

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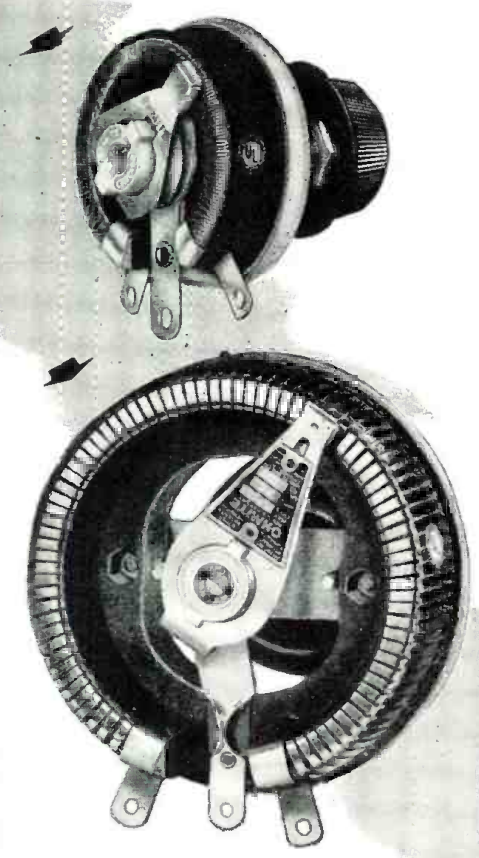

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Early superheterodyne receivers employed a detector type of circuit as the mixing device. This led to the widely adopted belief that a detector type of circuit has to be used for this function. Therefore, to prevent confusion with the real detector following the i.f. amplifier (which is the *true* detector or demodulator in the receiver), the latter was given the name "second detector" and the mixer was given the name "first detector." These names will be found in old literature on the subject and on the manufacturers' schematic diagrams of many superheterodyne receivers.

Although correct for the original circuit, the term "first detector" now causes confusion and should not be used, for it leads to the belief that the first detector necessarily performs detection. We now know that this early rectification is by no means essential or axiomatic, and was only a consequence of the particular tubes and type of mixing (single-electrode input) then being used. To facilitate the understanding of the fact that the mixer portion of the frequency converter provides a *frequency shift* and does not necessarily produce detection,[9] it is recommended that the terms *first* and *second* detector not be used. The conventional superheterodyne for sound program reception then has one detector (demodulator) only, like any other simple radio receiver.[10] It also contains a frequency converter (modulator).

Conversion Transconductance of a Frequency Converter

It will be remembered from a previous article of this series devoted to a discussion of vacuum tube amplifiers, that the *mutual conductance* or control-grid-to-plate transconductance of the tube is a measure of how effectively it converts a change in control-grid voltage into a change in plate current—both changes occurring at the *same* frequency. In connection with frequency converter systems, we are concerned with the conversion transconductance of a tube instead of the ordinary mutual conductance or control-grid-to-plate transconductance. The *conversion transconductance* of a frequency converter is a measure of how effectively the frequency converter converts a change in grid voltage at the *signal* frequency to a change in plate current at the *intermediate* frequency (i.f.). Consequently, the *conversion transconductance* (g_c) of a frequency converter (mixer or converter) is defined as *the ratio of an increment of the i.f. component of current in the i.f. transformer primary to the increment of r.f. component of signal voltage applied to the signal electrode required*

[9] As we shall learn in a later article of this series (Part 47), mixers need not necessarily involve a rectifying action. In the modern electron-coupled type of mixer there is no rectification in the ordinary sense of the word.

[10] The conventional *television* superheterodyne receiver employs two detectors (demodulators)—one for the audio channel and one for the separate video channel.

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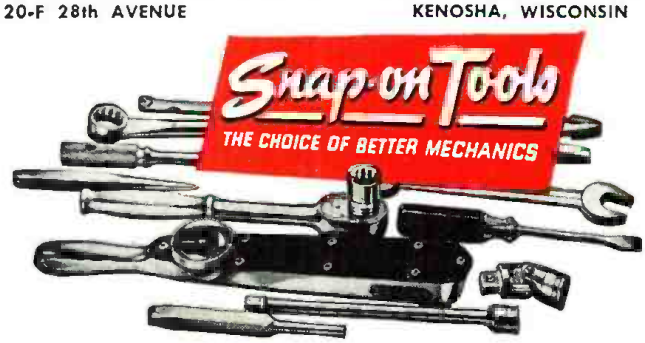


to produce it.[11] Since this is a current/voltage ratio, the value is expressed in *micromhos* (conductance unit). In connection with the performance of a frequency converter, it is employed in the same manner as mutual conductance is used in single-frequency amplifier computations.

Conversion Gain of a Frequency Converter

The gain obtained in a frequency converter may be treated in exactly the same manner as the gain in an ordinary amplifier stage. The *conversion gain, G_c* of a frequency converter (mixer or converter) is defined as *the ratio of the i.f. voltage developed across the load (primary of the 1st i.f. transformer) to the r.f. signal voltage applied to the signal electrode of the converter or mixer tube.* When the conversion transconductance and the other required tube and circuit constants are known (see tube data charts), and the plate load consists of a single parallel-tuned circuit, the conversion gain of a frequency converter may be calculated by means of the equation:

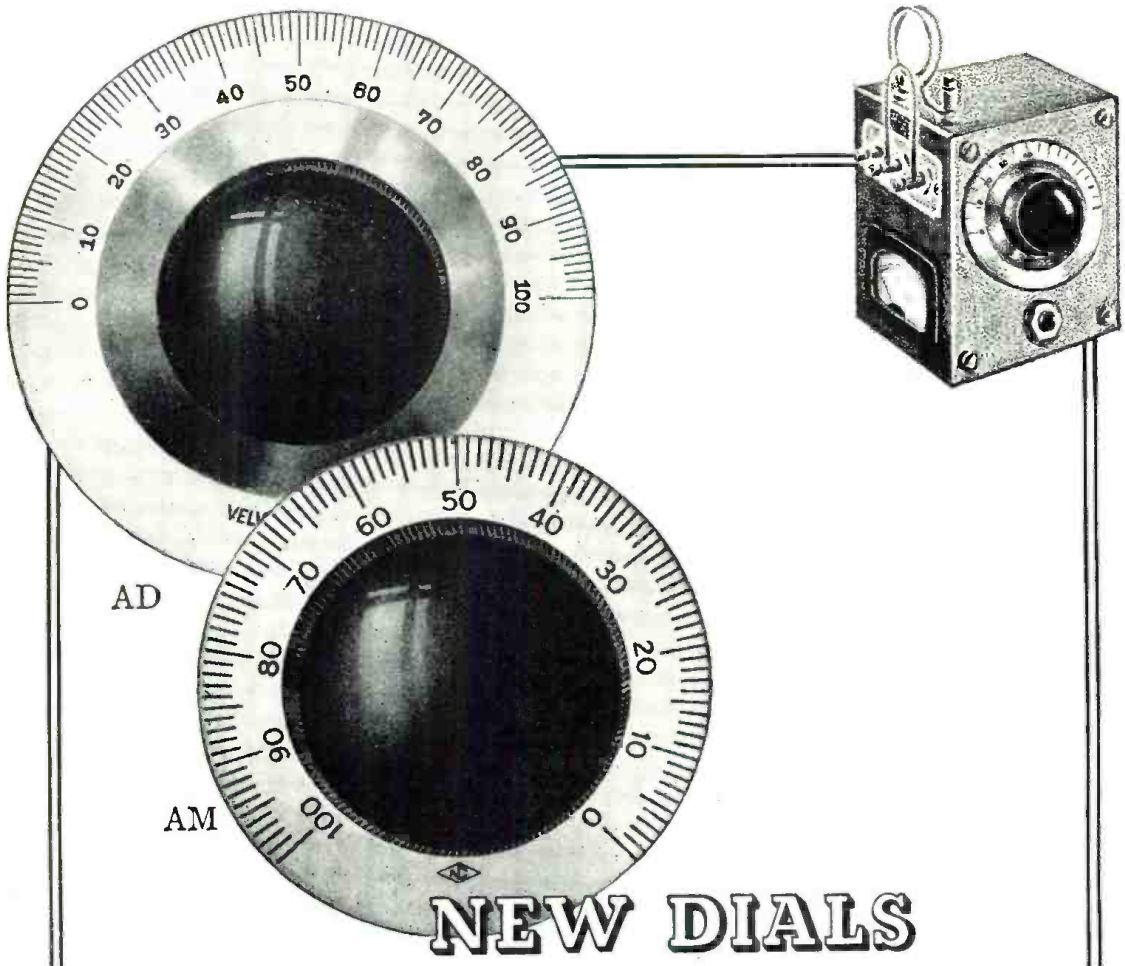
$$\text{CONVERSION GAIN} = \frac{g_c \times r_p \times R_L}{r_p + R_L}$$

where g_c is the conversion transconductance in μmhos, r_p is the internal a.c. plate resistance of the tube in megohms, and R_L is the effective series dynamic resistance of the tuned plate load circuit at resonance, in megohms. When coupled tuned circuits (ordinary i.f. transformers) are used as the plate load, the value of R_L should be the dynamic resistance of the primary with the secondary coupled under normal conditions (i.e. impedance reflected to primary of the first i.f. transformer), in megohms.

Examination of this equation for conversion gain shows the desirability of using a mixer or converter tube having a high transconductance and a high plate resistance. In most converters, the conversion gain realized ranges approximately from 10 to 60. A low conversion gain in a frequency converter is not necessarily indicative of poor design, for in many receivers, a slight sacrifice of conversion gain (particularly during reception on short-wave bands) is deliberately made by reducing the oscillator signal strength, thereby reducing the variation in signal-grid-to-plate transconductance of the tube caused by each cycle of the oscillator voltage. This makes it possible to achieve a lower noise level and therefore a better signal-to-noise ratio. The conversion gain can also be reduced by increasing the negative bias applied to the signal grid. To facilitate this for control purposes, the signal grid of most con-

(*Continued on page 70*)

[11] The value of transconductance that can be expected from most tubes operated as frequency converters is approximately equal to 28% of the maximum zero-bias grid-plate transconductance (mutual conductance) of the tube, when the oscillator associated with it is operated at its fundamental frequency. When the second harmonic of the oscillator is employed (second-harmonic superheterodyne operation), this is reduced to about 14%.



NEW DIALS

Wartime requirements for accurate smooth-working dials resulted in the design of these two new models. Both make use of the time-tested "Velvet Vernier" drive unit which for more than twenty years has been a favorite because of its incomparably smooth action and sensitive control. The Type AM Dial is three inches in diameter and is available with 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 scale. The four-inch Type AD Dial is made with 2, 3, 4 or 5 scale. Both are handsome in appearance and moderate in cost.

DIAL SCALES

Scale	Divisions	Rotation	Direction of Condenser Rotation for increase of dial reading
2	0-100	180°	Counter Clockwise
3	100-0	180°	Clockwise
4	150-0	270°	Clockwise
5	200-0	360°	Clockwise
6	0-150	270°	Counter Clockwise

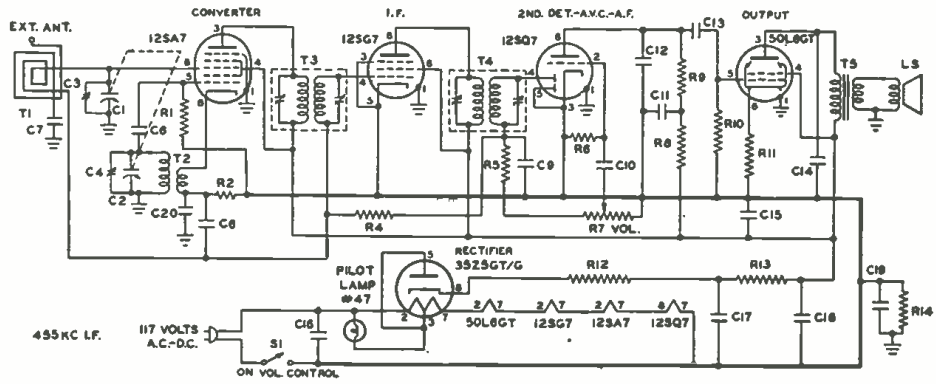
ARMY E NAVY

ARMY E NAVY

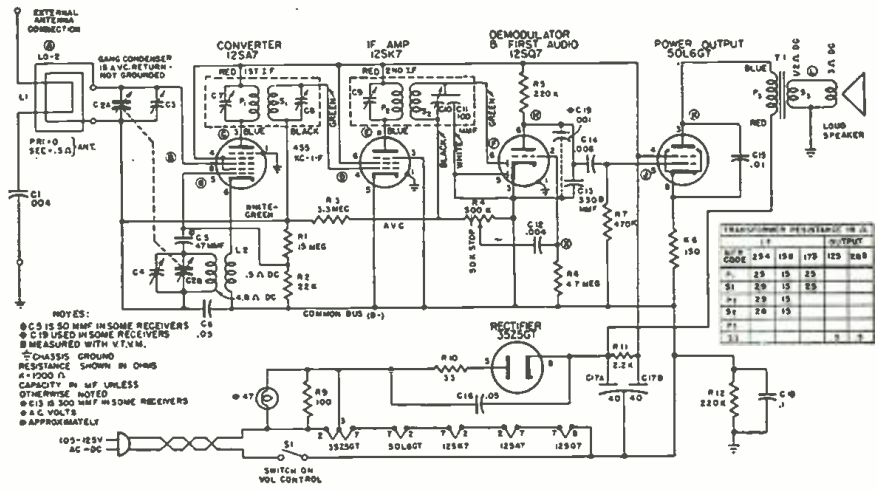
NATIONAL COMPANY, INC., MALDEN, MASS. U.S.A.

the RN CIRCUIT PAGE

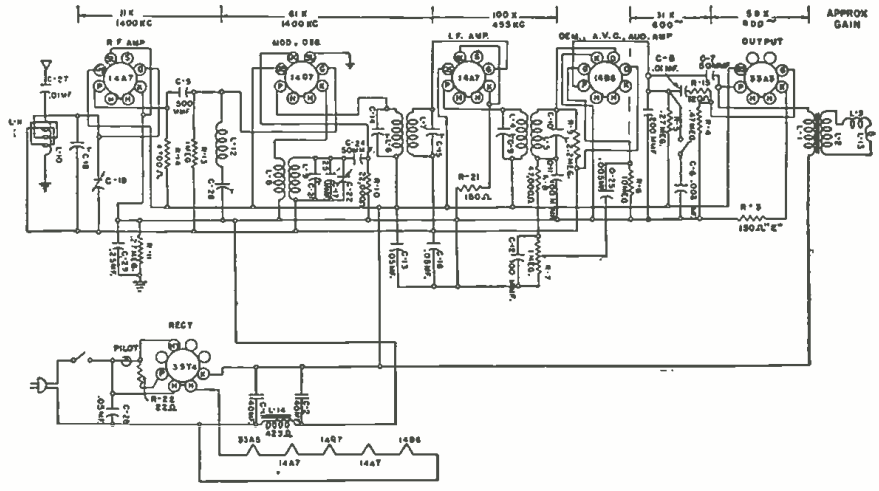
RADIO NEWS, JUNE, 1946 — **HOFFMAN MODEL A302**



RADIO NEWS, JUNE, 1946 — **BENDIX MODELS 526A, 526B, 526D, 526E**

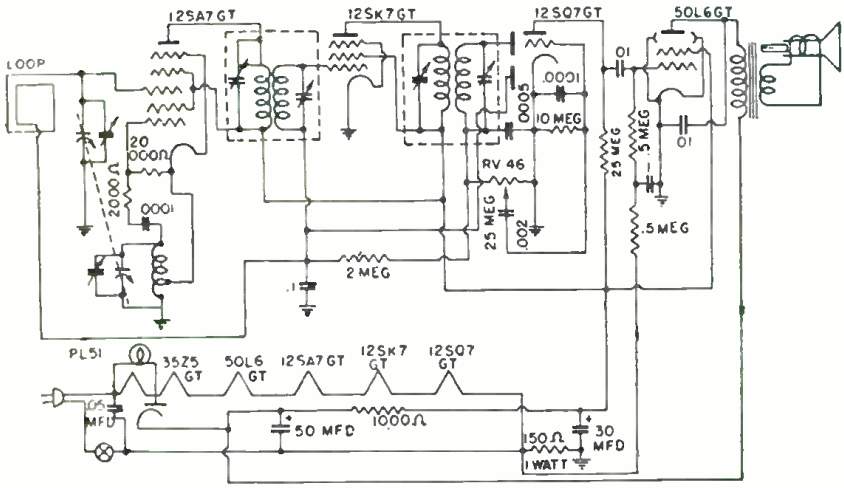


RADIO NEWS, JUNE, 1946 — **STROMBERG CARLSON MODEL 1100, SERIES 10**

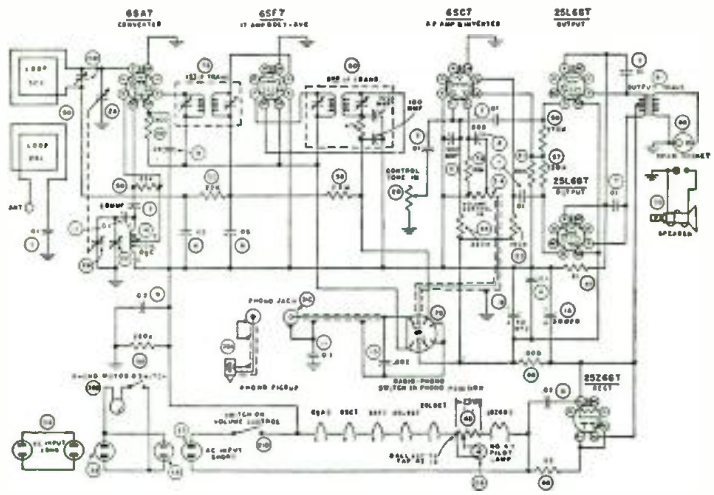


Here, and on following pages, are circuit diagrams and parts lists of many new postwar radio receivers. Radio News will bring to you other circuits as quickly as possible after we receive them from manufacturers.

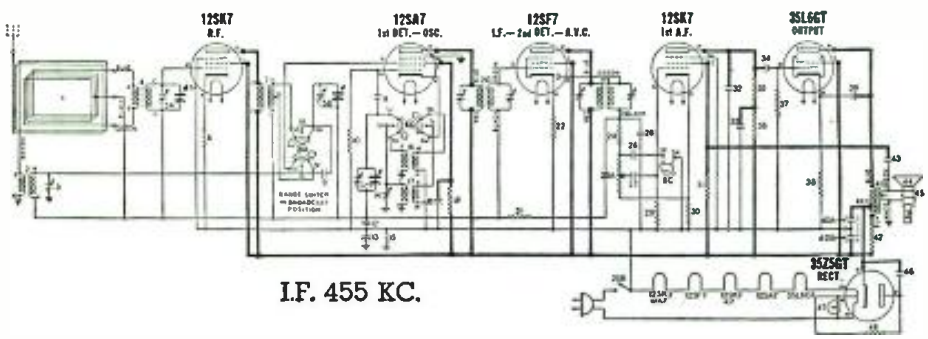
RADIO NEWS, JUNE, 1946 **AUTOMATIC MODEL 611**



RADIO NEWS, JUNE, 1946 **WESTINGHOUSE MODELS H-122, H-130**



RADIO NEWS, JUNE, 1946 **STEWART-WARNER MODEL 9014-E**



I.F. 455 KC.

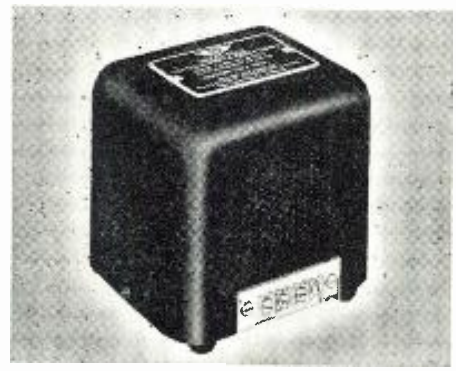
(For parts lists see page 72.)

What's New in Radio

PORTABLE POWER SUPPLY

Electronic Laboratories, Inc. has announced a new portable-mobile power supply, Model 2606.

This vibrator type power supply was designed to meet the needs of experimenters and amateurs. Portable radio transmitters and receivers, by using this "Hampack", can be operated



from any 6 volt battery source. In addition, commercial receiving equipment normally operated from 110 volt lines can be converted to mobile operation by the use of this pack and batteries.

The input of the unit is 6.3 volts, input current at rated output, 8.2 amperes. Output is 300 volts d.c. at 100 milliamperes. The unit has been designed to incorporate complete hum filtering and r.f. noise suppression for the high frequency band. Regulation is 38% between no and full load. The "Hampack" is $4\frac{13}{16}$" x 5½" x 5" and weighs 6½ pounds.

Full details of this new power supply will be furnished by writing to *Electronic Laboratories, Inc.*, Indianapolis, Indiana.

PROGRAM EQUALIZER

A new program equalizer, built for use in the broadcast or recording field, has been announced by *Cinema Engineering Company* of Burbank, California.

This equalizer provides a wide variety of controls for equalization, attenuation or sound effects filtering. Graduated in 2 db. steps, both high and low ends of the sound spectrum can be regulated over a range of 16 db. attenuation and 12 db. equalization.

Attenuation is peaked at 100 cycles on the low end. A key selector per-

mits switching high frequency peak equalization to 3 kc., 5 kc., or 10 kc. A cut-out key, enabling pre-setting, is provided with a fixed pad to compensate for insertion loss in the "out" position, permitting the equalizer to be cut in or out at will with no change in the over-all level.

The unit is designed with a constant "K" circuit, resulting in no change of impedance, signal level or wave distortion over the entire range of the instrument.

The line or program equalizer is supplied with a 3½" panel to fit a standard relay rack, but can be furnished in a multiple channel installation to fit specifications.

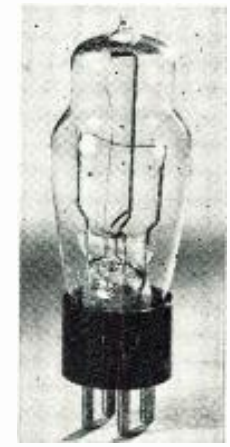
Details of this Type 4031 Equalizer will be furnished by writing *Cinema Engineering Company*, 1510 W. Verdugo Avenue, Burbank, California.

THERMOCOUPLE TUBE

Sylvania Electric Products Inc., has announced a new tube for the direct microammeter measurement of vacuum and low gas pressures.

Used with a microammeter, this thermocouple tube will record pressures of 10^{-1} to 10^{-5} millimeters with a plus or minus 5% accuracy.

Operated in a simple three volt battery and resistance circuit, it may be sealed directly into evacuating apparatus by means of tabulation provided on top of the bulb. Direct may be made measurement with a 0-250 microammeter which may be calibrated for each gas measured. Maximum accuracy is assured by shielding the equipment from sources of radiant heat.



The tube is $4\frac{7}{16}$" long over pins and the maximum bulb diameter is $1\frac{9}{16}$". The tube is supplied with a small 4-pin base and may be operated in any position.

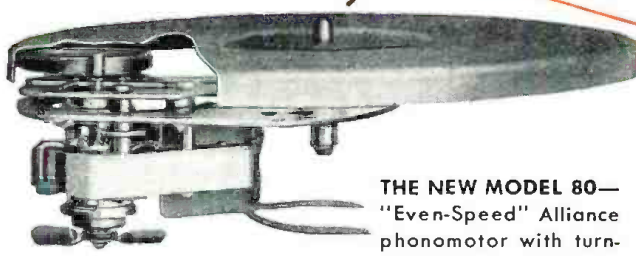
Electrical ratings and full details of possible applications will be furnished by *Sylvania Electric Products Inc.*, Electronics Division, Boston 15, Massachusetts.

SOUND PRESSURE STANDARD

A precision acoustic instrument developed to facilitate absolute sound pressure measurements throughout the audible frequency range is currently available from *Massa Laboratories, Inc.*

Known as the *Massa* Model M 101 Sound Pressure Measurement Standard, this unit incorporates high mechanical impedance, small physical

PACK PUSH BUTTON POWER INTO YOUR PRODUCT WITH alliance MOTORS



THE NEW MODEL 80—"Even-Speed" Alliance phonomotor with turntable. More Alliance phonomotors are used in the radio industry than any other kind.

ALLIANCE POWR-PAKT MOTORS are made in both shaded pole induction and split-phase resistor types. Ratings range from less than 1/400th on up to 1/20th horsepower.

NEW USES FOR THE POWR-PAKT LINE! Radio, electronic and electric controls, opening and closing valves and switches, rotating fans, operating signals, automatic dispensers, turntable drives, tuning devices, shutters, heating controls, and action displays.

Hook up your radio, electronic and remote controls with Alliance Powr-Pakt motors. They'll spark your product with greater flexibility and all-around utility.

MILLIONS of Alliance Phonomotors are driving turntables, record changers, and radio tuning devices for the radio industry. With a few design variations Alliance is now mass producing Powr-Pakt motors at the same low prices. They'll actuate all kinds of moving parts and controls. Write for information.

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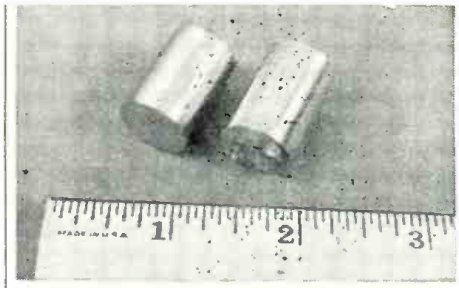


size, wide dynamic range and flatness of response. The vibrating system is stiffness-controlled to well beyond 30 kc. which results in a pressure sensitivity independent of frequency throughout the entire audible range.

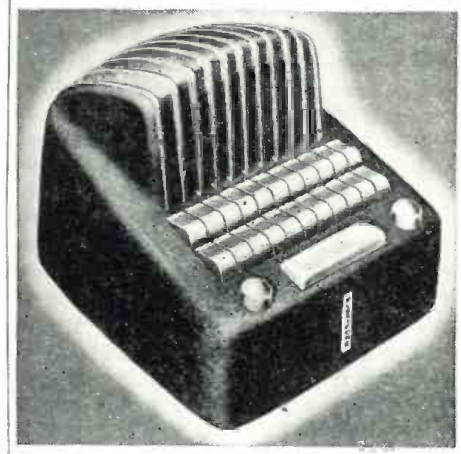
A technical bulletin giving complete specifications of the unit will be sent upon request to *Massa Laboratories, Inc.*, 3868 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

NEW INTERCOM LINE

A completely redesigned line of intercommunication equipment is now in production at the *Operadio Manufacturing Company's* plant in St. Charles, Illinois.

The new "Flexifone" line features a 10-station master, a 20-station master, a 6-station "Supervisor" master, and a remote speaker station with or without call-switch.

Several new features have been incorporated in the design of this line of "Flexifones"; self-clearing, gravity-assisted piano type keyboard for station selector switches; selector keys and controls of plastic; "Finger-tip



Touch" talk switch; die-cast metal housings and gray-tan Hammerloid finish.

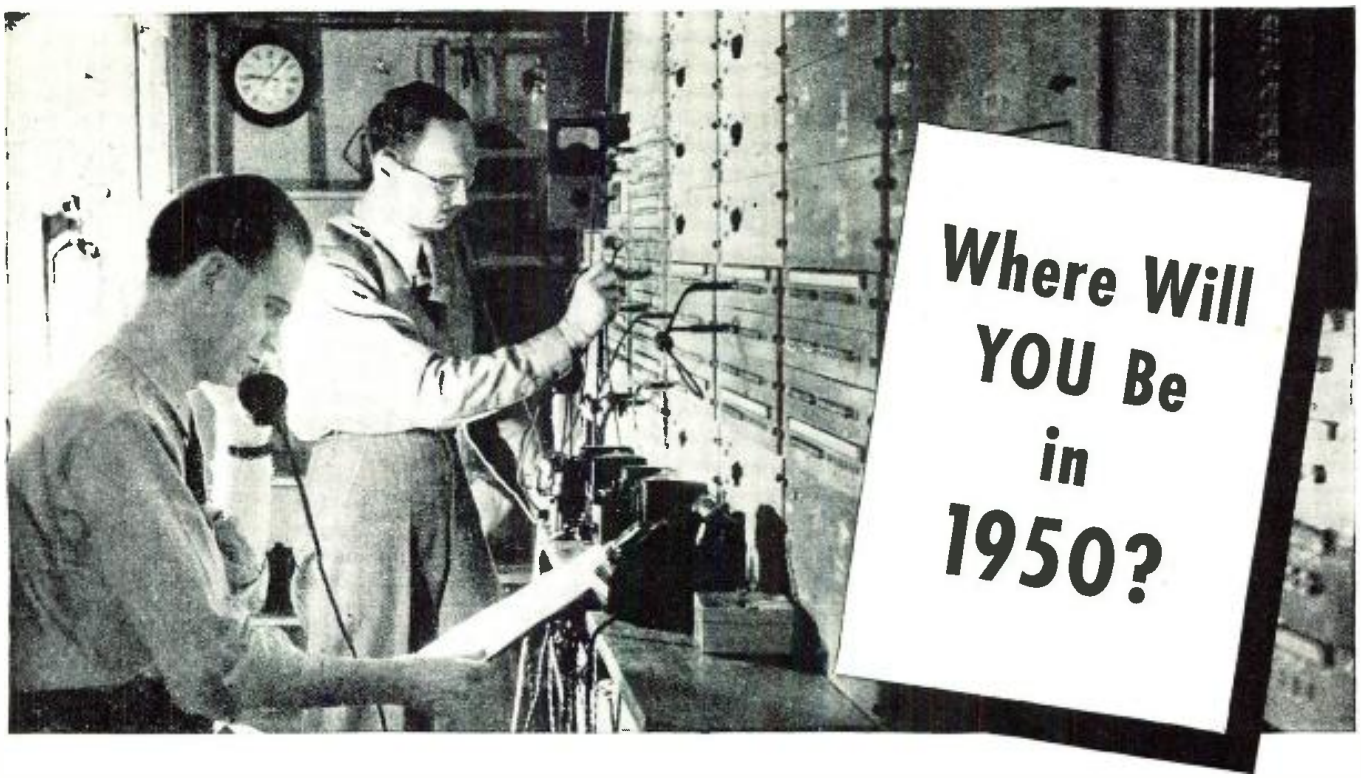
Details of individual units in the line will be furnished upon request to *Operadio Manufacturing Company*, St. Charles, Illinois.

RECORD CHANGER

A complete line of record changers, record players and phonograph motors are currently available according to *Micro-Sonic Corporation* of New York.

The record changer incorporates several new features not previously used in similar types of equipment. The unit can be sharply tilted without interfering with the operation. Ten

(*Continued on page* 92)



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All Purpose TRANSMITTER REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEM

By PHILIP JOHNSON, RT 2/c

Staff EE & RM USNTS

WITH the hams again *pounding brass,* most of them are either designing and building new rigs or modernizing their prewar rigs.

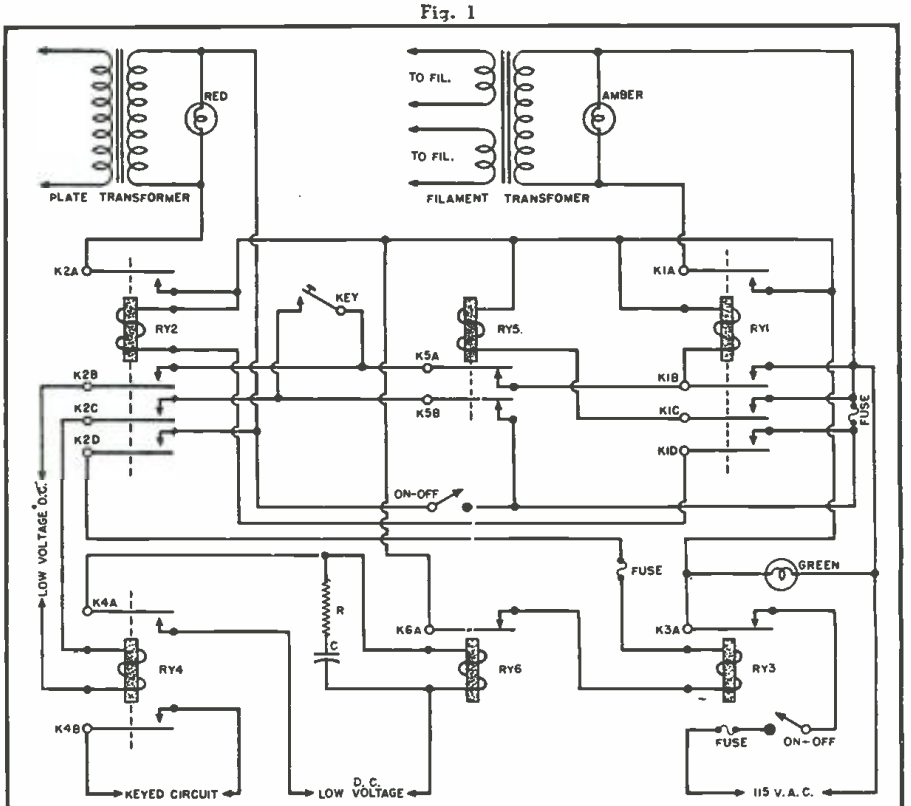
In postwar radio gear, as in prewar radio gear, control methods are important because individual switches and dials often handle very-high voltage which is dangerous to the life and safety of the operator and because it is often inconvenient or impossible to locate all equipment within easy reach of the operator.

Radio equipment may be controlled directly, by means of switches and dials located on the front panel of the equipment, or it may be indirectly controlled. When it is indirectly controlled, it is said to be *remotely controlled.* This is advantageous to the operator because it increases the safety of the operator by removing all high-power circuits from the reach of his hands and allows cumbersome equipment to be located away from the operating desk and convenient to power and antenna connections.

The illustrated remote control system is one with which the radio operator may turn on the transmitter, operate it, and then turn it off. All steps are done by pressing the single telegraph key.

The operator may energize the transmitter by pressing the telegraph

Fig. 1



RY₁—4-p.s.t. normally open 115 v. a.c. relay.
RY₂—4-p.s.t. normally open 30 sec. time delay, 115 v. a.c.
RY₃—S.p.s.t. normally closed time delay, several minutes, 115 v. a.c.
RY₄—D.p.s.t. normally open low voltage d.c. keying relay.
RY₅—D.p.s.t. normally closed, 1 sec. delay, 115 v. a.c.
RY₆—S.p.s.t. normally closed low voltage d.c.

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The PANADAPTOR brings a revolutionary change in amateur techniques. It provides "eyes" for your receiver. Panoramic Reception allows you to see not only the one signal heard through your receiver, but *simultaneously every signal in the 200 kc portion of the band surrounding that signal.* Through the use of another sense — sight — the PANADAPTOR introduces new methods, new efficiency. . . .

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TO find holes in those crowded bands . . . locate weak signals . . . to find your sked among the QRM and tell him where to shift frequency . . . to see quick answers to your CQs. . . .

TO observe signal characteristics, your own and others . . . to measure percentage modulation, to detect splatter . . . to sort 'phone and CW. . . .

TO facilitate netting operations . . . see the station which is off frequency in the net (instead of being absent) . . . to see break-ins . . . to see calls from auxiliary nets. . . .

TO aid your ears . . . use all your faculties to improve your station operation and efficiency . . . to enhance the pleasure you get from radio.

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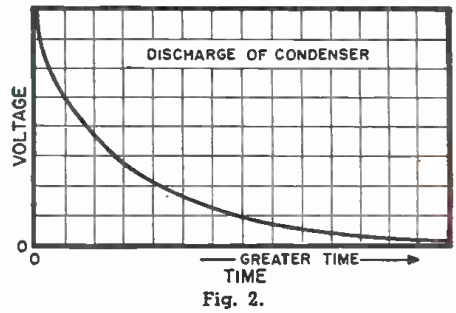


Fig. 2.

key and holding it down for about one second. After the normal 30 second warmup period, he may start keying the transmitter, using the same telegraph key. If he does not key the transmitter, the transmitter will automatically de-energize itself after a predetermined space of time. Both the plate and filament circuits will be de-energized.

Operation

The circuit is made up of six relays, including three time delay relays. There is also one large condenser and a resistor in the circuit. The relays are all shown in their normal de-energized positions. Relay RY_1 has four normally open contacts—K_{1A}, K_{1B}, K_{1C}, and K_{1D}. The time delay relay, RY_2, has four normally open contacts—K_{2A}, K_{2B}, K_{2C}, and K_{2D}. Relay RY_3, also a time delay relay, has one normally closed contact, K_{3A}. Relay RY_4, the keying relay, has one normally open contact in addition to its contacts in the keying circuit of the transmitter. The key switch relay, RY_5, is a time delay relay with two normally closed contacts, K_{5A} and K_{5B}. Relay RY_6 has one normally closed contact, K_{6A}. The *on-off* switches are all emergency switches. They may be left permanently in the *on* position.

When the key is pressed and held down for about one second, the following sequence of operations will take place. Relay RY_1 is immediately energized and its four normally open contacts close. The transmitter filaments are then energized, due to the closing of the K_{1A}; the key is short-circuited due to the closing of K_{1B}; and the two time delay relays, RY_2 and RY_3, are energized because of the closing of K_{1D} and K_{1C}. In one second, the key switch relay, RY_5, trips, opening contacts K_{5A} and K_{5B}. These contacts remove the telegraph key from the circuit of relay RY_1. In another 29 seconds, relay RY_2 trips, closing its four contacts. The closing of contact K_{2A} causes the high voltage circuits to be energized. The closing of contacts K_{2B} and K_{2C} put the telegraph key in series with the key relay, RY_4. The transmitter may now be keyed. Relay RY_3 is energized by the closing of contact K_{2D}. Relay RY_3 is a time delay relay set to trip after a certain number of minutes and, after that time period is up, relay RY_3 trips, opening contact K_{3A}. Opening of contact K_{3A} de-energizes the entire circuit. Relay RY_3 is prevented from tripping during operation by relay RY_6. Relay RY_6 is energized by closing of contact K_{4A} of the key relay. The energizing of relay RY_6 opens contact K_{6A} which de-energizes relay RY_3. Relay RY_6 stays energized during the short space of time between dots and dashes by the discharge of condenser C through its coil. The discharge of condenser C is illustrated in Fig. 2.

The entire circuit may be built on one of the shelves of the relay rack holding the transmitter to be controlled. The only wires necessary between the relay rack and the operating desk are the two leads of the telegraph key.

In choosing the relays, care should be taken to see that the relay contacts are large enough to handle the current they control. If 4-pole relays cannot be obtained, two 2-pole relays connected in parallel may be used in place of the 4-pole relay. Relay RY_3 may be any type of delay relay capable of handling the load of the complete transmitter with a delay period the operator finds convenient.

The circuit may be used on a radiophone transmitter by short-circuiting the telegraph key with a switch.

The value of condenser C is determined from the following formula:

$$C = \frac{t}{R \log_e E/IR}$$

C—in farads
t—.2 sec. (the longest time between a dot or dash)
I—.9 the maximum current through RY_6
R—Resistance of coil of RY_6 plus any added resistance to keep value of C reasonable
E—Value of the d.c. voltage across RY_6.

-30-

Practical Radio Course

(*Continued from page 60*)

verter tubes is provided with a variable-mu characteristic.

Diodes or Crystal as Mixers

A simple diode tube, or a crystal, can serve as the non-linear element in a single-electrode input type mixer. In fact, during the past few years such mixers have become appreciated for the advantages they possess for operation in the region of ultra-high signal frequencies where ordinary multi-electrode types of mixer tubes (even the electron-coupled types) cease to operate satisfactorily. Consequently they have become popular for use in ultra-high frequency and microwave receivers.

A discussion of diode and crystal mixers for these applications will be deferred to Part 50 of this series, after the causes for the high-frequency limitations of the various commercial types of electron-coupled mixer and converter tubes have been completely covered.

(*To be continued*)

Parts Lists

(FOR CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS APPEARING ON PAGES 62 AND 63.)

WESTINGHOUSE—MODELS H-122, H-130

V-3311	*45—Ballast res.*
RC20AE220M	*46—22 ohm, ½ w. res.*
RC30AE910J	*47—91 ohm, 1 w. res.*
RC40AE152M	*48—1500 ohm, 2 w. res*
RC10AE332M	*49—3300 ohm, ¼ w res*
RC10AE223M	*50—22,000 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
RC10AE823K	*51—82,000 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
RC20AE184K	*53—180,000 ohm, ½ w. res.*
RC20AE224K	*54—220,000 ohm, ½ w. res.*
RC10AE224M	*55—220,000 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
RC10AE274K	*56—270,000 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
RC10AE334K	*57—330,000 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
RC10AE225M	*58—2.2 megohm, ¼ w. res.*
RC10AE106M	*59—10 megohm, ¼ w. res.*
V-3304	*1—Elec. cond.*
	1A—30 μfd. cond.
	1B—50 μfd. cond.
V-3535	*2—Var. two-gang cond.*
	2A—Loop tuning cond.
	2B—Osc. tuning cond.
	2C—Osc. trimmer cond.
RCM20A680M	*3—68 μμfd. cond.*
RCM20A301M	*5—300 μμfd. cond.*
RCP10W6502A	*6—.005 μfd. cond.*
RCP10W4103A	*7—.01 μfd. cond.*
RCP10W4503A	*8—.05 μfd. cond.*
RCP10W4204K	*9—.2 μfd. cond.*
RCP10W6202A	*10—.002 μfd. cond.*
RCP10W4104A	*11—.1 μfd. cond.*
V-3382	*16—Osc. coil*
V-3303	*20—Tone control*
V-3298	*21—Vol. control & sw.*
	21A—Var. res. control
V-3291	*70—6" PM Speaker*
V-3328	*79—First i.f. trans.*
V-3329	*80—Second i.f. trans.*
V-3297	*81—Output trans.*

STROMBERG CARLSON—MODEL 1100, SERIES 10

26323	*R_3, R_{21}—150 ohm res.*
26365	*R_4—470,000 ohm res.*
26362	*R_5, R_{11}—270,000 ohm res.*
26381	*R_6—10 megohm res.*
31694	*R_7—1 megohm pot.*
26353	*R_8—47,000 ohm res.*
26373	*R_9—2.2 megohm res.*
26349	*R_{10}—22,000 ohm res.*
26369	*R_{13}—1 megohm res.*
26341	*R_{14}—4700 ohm res.*
26322	*R_{15}—120 ohm res.*
41580	*R_{22}—22 ohm res.*
34506	*C_1, C_2—40/40 μfd. elec. cond.*
27101	*C_3—200 μμfd. cond.*
29371	*C_5—500 μμfd. cond.*
27646	*C_6—.002 μfd. cond.*
24560	*C_7, C_{24}—50 μμfd. cond.*
25485	*C_8, C_{27}—.01 μfd. cond.*
33208	*C_9, C_{10}, C_{11}, C_{12}, L_4, L_5—Second i.f. trans.*
29891	*C_{13}, C_{26}—.05 μfd. cond.*
31686	*C_{14}, C_{15}, L_6, L_7—First i.f. trans.*
40632	*C_{16}—.05 μfd. cond.*
24166	*C_{17}—25 μμfd. cond.*
31698	*C_{19}, C_{22}—Var. cond. and pulley*
27760	*C_{25}—.005 μfd. cond.*
27921	*C_{28}—Aligning cond.*
28002	*C_{29}—.25 μfd. cond.*
33206	*L_8, L_9—Osc. coil*
33205	*L_{10}, L_{11}—Loop*
33249	*L_{12}—Wave trap*
34505	*Speaker assembly*

AUTOMATIC—MODEL 611

See circuit diagram for component values

HOFFMAN—MODEL A302

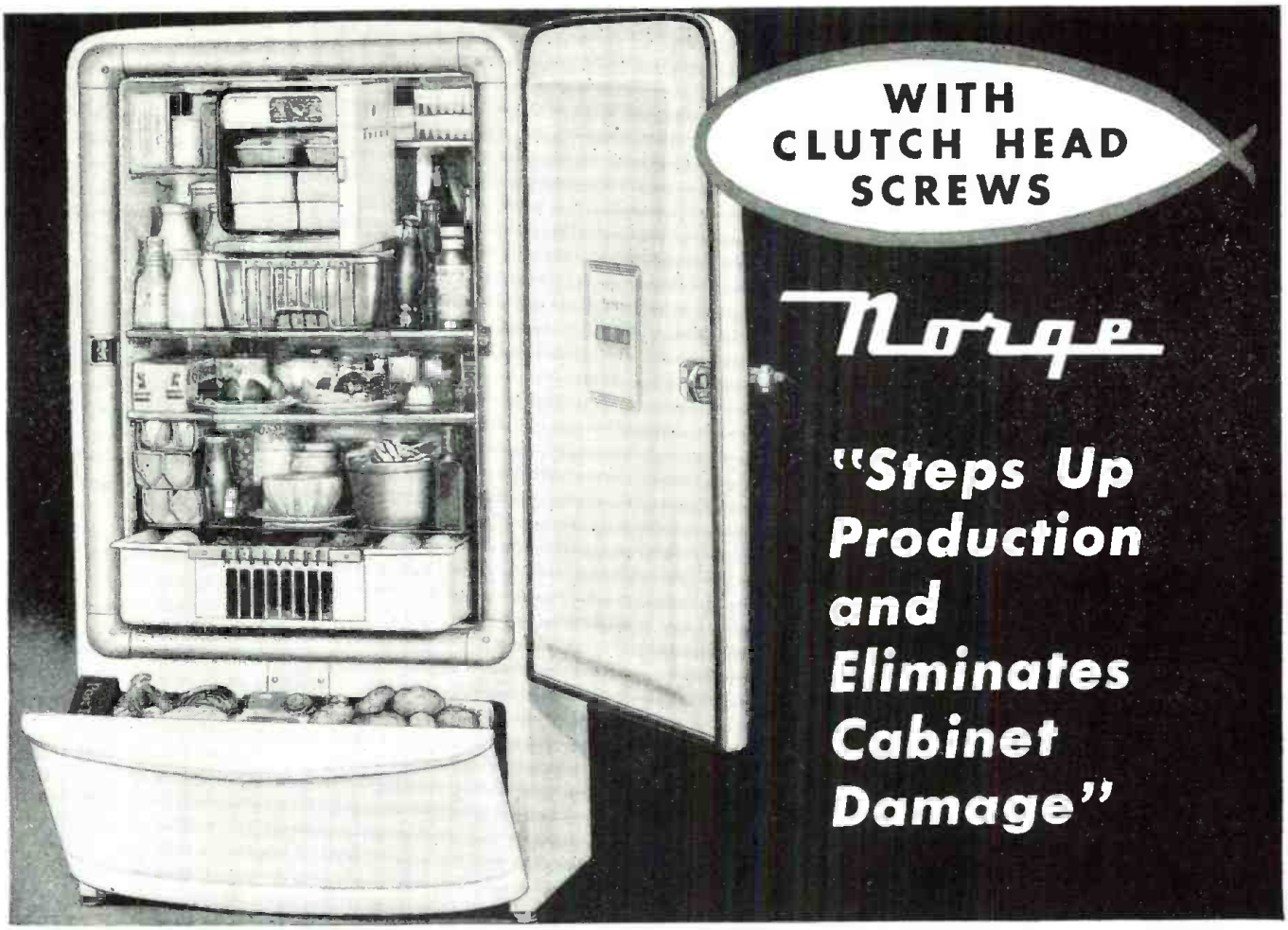
4501	*R_1—22,000 ohm, ½ w. res.*
4524	*R_2—68 ohm, ½ w. res.*
4502	*R_3—2.2 megohm, ½ w. res.*
4504	*R_5—47,000 ohm, ½ w. res.*
4505	*R_6—10 megohm, ½ w. res.*
4802	*R_7—.5 megohm pot. with sw.*
4511	*R_8—.1 megohm, ½ w. res.*
4500	*R_9—.22 megohm, ½ w. res.*
4506	*R_{10}, R_{14}—.47 megohm, ½ w res.*
4510	*R_{11}—150 ohm, ½ w res.*
4508	*R_{12}—47 ohm, ½ w. res.*
4700	*R_{13}—500 ohm, 5 w. wire-wound res.*
4401	*C_1, C_2—Two-section var. (388-180 μμfd.)*
	C_3, C_4—Trimmer cond. (part of var. cond.)
4000	*C_6—100 μμfd. mica cond.*
4102	*C_7, C_{10}, C_{13}—.005 μfd., 600 v. tub. cond.*
4100	*C_8, C_{11}, C_{15}—.05 μfd., 200 v. tub. cond.*
4001	*C_9, C_{12}—270 μμfd. mica cond.*
4106	*C_{14}—.02 μfd., 400 v. tub. cond.*
4103	*C_{16}—.01 μfd., 600 v. tub. cond.*
4201	*C_{17}, C_{18}—30/50 μfd., 150 v. elec. cond.*
4111	*C_{19}, C_{20}—.1 μfd., 200 v. tub. cond.*
9003	*L_2—5" PM loudspeaker*
	S_1—On-off sw. on vol. control
5207	*T_1—Antenna loop*
5208	*T_2—Osc. coil*
5205	*T_3—Input i.f. trans. (455 kc.)*
5206	*T_4—Output i.f. trans. (455 kc.)*
5101	*T_5—Audio output trans.*

STEWART-WARNER—MODEL 9014-E

502140	*6—390 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
502130	*10—22,000 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
502133	*15—220,000 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
502291	*19—4700 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
502269	*21—3.3 megohm, ¼ w. res.*
502264	*22—47 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
502131	*24—47,000 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
502145	*25A, 25B—500,000 ohm vol. control with sw.*
502136	*29—10 megohm, ¼ w. res.*
502128	*30—2200 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
502135	*31—2.2 megohm, ¼ w. res.*
502133	*35-36—220,000 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
502134	*37—470,000 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
502138	*38—130 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
502469	*42—1500 ohm, 1 w. res.*
502574	*48—33 ohm, ½ w. res.*
502172	*3, 14—25 to 100 μμfd. trimmer cond.*
502123	*5A, 5B, 5C—Variable gang (with drum)*
502162	*9—315 μμfd., 500 v. cond.*
502159	*11—50 μμfd., 500 v. mica cond.*
502155	*12—.1 μfd., 200 v. cond.*
502158	*13—.2 μfd., 200 v. cond.*
502262	*18—.25 μfd., 200 v. cond.*
502470	*26—.0008 μfd., 400 v. cond.*
502453	*27—.002 μfd., 400 v. cond.*
502160	*28, 32—110 μμfd., 500 v. mica cond.*
502153	*33—.05 μfd., 200 v. cond.*
502156	*34—.004 μfd., 400 v. cond.*
502151	*39—.01 μfd., 400 v. cond.*
500256	*40A, 40B—A-40 μfd., 150 v.; B-20 μfd., 400 v. elec. cond.*
502152	*43—.02 μfd., 400 v. cond.*
502157	*46—.05 μfd., 400 v. cond.*
502503	*1—Loop antenna*
502740	*2—S.W. antenna coil*
502121	*4—Antenna coupling coil*
502142	*7—BC, r.f. coil*
502198	*16—BC osc. coil*
502197	*17—S.W. osc. coil*
502102	*20—First i.f. trans.*
502103	*23—Second i.f. trans.*
502998	*45—5" dynamic PM speaker*

BENDIX—MODELS 526A, 526B, 526C, 526D, 526E

RC1H76	*R_1—15 megohm, ¼ w. res.*
RC1H40	*R_2—22,000 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
RC1H68	*R_3—3.3 megohm, ¼ w. res.*
RV0S00	*R_4—500,000 ohm pot. with sw.*
RC1H54	*R_5, R_{12}—220,000 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
RC1H70	*R_6—4.7 megohm, ¼ w. res.*
RC1H58	*R_7—470,000 ohm, ¼ w. res.*
RW1B14	*R_8—150 ohm, 1 w., wire-wound res.*
RC3H12	*R_9—100 ohm, 1 w. res.*
RW1A06	*R_{10}—33 ohm, 1 w., wire-wound res.*
RC4G28	*R_{11}—2200 ohms, 2 w. res.*
CP6T16	*C_1, C_{12}—.004 μfd., 600 v. cond.*
CV0B01	*C_{2a}, C_{2b}—25μμfd. max. (per sec.) var. cond.*
	C_3, C_4—25 μμfd. max. var.
CM5A14	*C_5—47 μμfd. mica cond.*
CP4T40	*C_6—.05 μfd., 400 v. cond.*
	C_7, C_8—In can with first i.f.
	C_9, C_{10}—In can with second i.f.
	C_{11}—100 μμfd., mica cond.
CM5A34	*C_{13}—330 μμfd. mica cond.*
CP4T20	*C_{14}—.006 μfd., 400 v. cond.*
CP4T31	*C_{15}—.01 μfd., 400 v. cond.*
CP6T40	*C_{16}—.05 μfd., 600 v. cond.*
CE2A00	*C_{17a}, C_{17b}—40/40 μfd. 150 v. elec. cond.*
CP4T51	*C_{18}—.1 μfd., 400 v. cond.*
CM5A46	*C_{19}—.001 μμfd. 500 v. mica cond.*
AL0C00	*L_1—Antenna loop assembly*
L01B00	*L_2—Osc. coil*
TI0C00	*First i.f. trans.*
TI0D00	*Second i.f. trans.*



WITH CLUTCH HEAD SCREWS

Norge

"Steps Up Production and Eliminates Cabinet Damage"

TYPE "A" ASSEMBLY BIT

COMMON SCREWDRIVER

Here Are Results computable in dollars and cents on the profit side of production . . . results obtainable only with CLUTCH HEAD Screws because they have exclusive features for safety and speed unmatched by any other screw on the market.

In the great Norge Plants, where the drive of screws runs into millions, safeguarding the beauty of an immaculate cabinet ranks in importance *as a cost factor* with speed of assembly.

With CLUTCH HEAD Screws, costly damage caused by driver slippage is eliminated:

1. Because the Center Pivot Column on the driver guides the bit into deep dead-center of the Clutch recess for automatically straight driving free from canting.

2. Because the driving engagement is all-square, eliminating the need for strenuous end pressure to combat "ride-out" as set up by tapered driving . . . one of the major causes of driver slippage.

The step-up in driving tempo logically results from the roomy easy-to-hit Clutch target, the positively centered entry, the sureness of the torque grip, and the effortless drive home. CLUTCH HEAD also contributes unmatched tool economy with the rugged Type "A" Bit that drives thousands more screws without interruption.

Note how simple it is to recondition this bit. It may be *repeatedly* restored to original efficiency by a 60-second application of the end surface to a grinding wheel. No "back-to-the-factory" shipment necessary. . . . No delay. No expense.

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UNITED SCREW AND BOLT CORPORATION

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QTC

(*Continued from page 43*)

of maritime navigation. Possibly this is the final answer to the present delay in docking vessels during heavy fog and in entering and leaving port during conditions of poor visibility. Another item, developed by *General Electric,* will be of interest to those in television—an aluminum "skin" which is about 1500 times thinner than a sheet of paper which is being used to produce approximately three times greater clarity and brilliance of images on a television screen. The skin is the principal improvement in a cathode ray tube recently developed by *GE* which is described as coated on fluorescent powder (just inside the face of the tube) the skin permits a beam of electrons shot from the rear of the tube to penetrate it. However, the light created when the electrons cause the powder to fluoresce is unable to penetrate the skin and instead is reflected outward. Without light being lost or dissipated toward the rear of the tube the brilliance of the reflected light is judged to have been increased three times. . . . In other words, the aluminum skin will pass electrons yet because it is shiny it reflects light.

FRANK KRUSHINA in recently aboard his "Black Warrior." Old timer Cliff Folsom still chief aboard the Sedalia Victory on the north Atlantic run, in recently. Bob Erskine, Jr., in port recently aboard one of the "Knot" type ships of UFCO. Joe Faraca from up Beantown way arrived in for an extended stay aboard his Victory (Matson Line) and managed a short vacation home. Tropical Radio (UFCO) has the real Sparks aboard one of their vessels, Charles E. Sparks on the "Golden Eagle" who was in the East Coast recently.

JOE BELLEZEA, old timer in the New York area died recently after a long illness. . . . Bill Halleran hooked up with Pan American we understand, Alva Swomley leaving the deep blue to open a gas station. Bob Willits, Bob Myhre and Dave Unger in town recently. Harold Koch and Charlie Shanholtzer have been seen inquiring about additional insurance since J. P. McNeill recently purchased a new motorcycle. . . . Claude Goodwin and Rehn Mathers both in town on a visit a short while ago. Congrats to B. R. Jones, recently married . . . he will soon be in the same class with Norman Foster and Henry Hayes, two proud fathers of baby girls. . . . Louis Pinkerton, Fransic Bearse, Denton McMullen and Olaf Bottlesen all visitors up Boston way recently. John Egan on the beach again down Baltimore way. Robert Chun back in Nola recently after over three years aboard his "Philip P. Barbour".....73.

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Auto ANTENNAS

- 3 Section
- 66" Long
- Brass Tubing
- Triple Chromium Plated
- 2 Insulator Type Cowl Mounting with Lead Individually Boxed

24 to Master Carton

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Lots of 96

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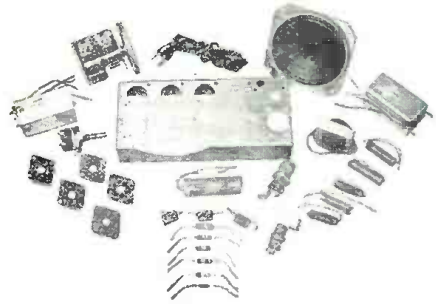
Immediate Delivery But Quantity Is Limited

5 Tube Superhet AC-DC PARTS KIT



These Special Kits include: Stamped Chassis — Dynamic Speakers — Output Transformer—Volume Control and Switch—2 Shielded I.F. Coils—Antenna and Osc. Coils—Two-gang Super Variable—5 Octal Sockets—20x20 Mfd. 150 Volt Filter—5 Tubular Condensers—3 Mica Condensers—6 Resistors—6 ft. AC Cord and Plug—Circuit Diagram.

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Signal Corps TELEGRAPH KEYS

Genuine U. S. Signal Corps telegraph keys brought to you at prices below manufacturing costs! Made with switch to close contacts, polished durable enameled metal base mounted on a bakelite base; key lever is nickel-plated; contacts are brass-silver.

Packed in new original boxes.

Lots of 10	Carton of 50
75c ea.	**60c** ea.

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Western Electric — 0-200 Microamps D.C.—Zero adjustment, Bakelite Case, 3 inch meter, individually boxed.

Each **$3.95**

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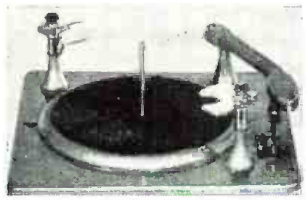

Carton of 2 **$38.00**

This Record Changer is a well made mechanism, will play either 10 in. or 12 inch records. The pickup uses a crystal cartridge. Size 14 in. x 14 in. Packed 2 to a factory sealed carton, factory guaranteed. Special each **$20.95**

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A— 100 to 310 Kilocycles
B— 320 to 1000 Kilocycles
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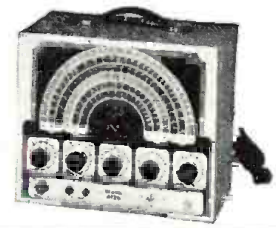
E—10.5 to 26 Megacycles
E2—21 to 52 Megacycles

440 Standard Audio Frequency (same as WWV) Internal modulation at 440 cycles (same as WWV). External modulation possible from 40 to 30,000 cycles.

Complete **$47.00**



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Guaranteed Filter Condensers (Tubular Type)

10 mfd. 50 Vo. ..... $21.00 per 100
16 mfd. 150 Vo. ..... $25.00 per 100
20 mfd. 150 Vo. ..... $28.00 per 100
30 mfd. 150 Vo. ..... $30.00 per 100
50 mfd. 150 Vo. ..... $33.00 per 100
20x20 mfd. 150 Vo. ..... $39.00 per 100
30x20 mfd. 150 Vo. ..... $45.00 per 100
40x20 mfd. 150 Vo. ..... $50.00 per 100
50x30 mfd. 150 Vo. ..... $55.00 per 100

Standard Brands, Tubular By-Pass Condensers

.001—.002—.003—.005—.006—600 Volt ..... $ 6.75 per 100
.025—.01—.02—600 Volt ..... $ 7.75 per 100
.05—600 Volt ..... $ 9.75 per 100
.1 —600 Volt ..... $12.00 per 100
.25—600 Volt ..... $18.00 per 100
.5 —600 Volt ..... $22.00 per 100

4 Mfd. 600 Vo. T.J.A. Oil Condenser, screw base, upright aluminum can, 1½ in. x 3¾ in. $4.50 list, replaces 8 mfd. 600 Vo. electrolytic. Carton of 40 ..... $38.50

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4 in. 450 ohm Dynamic Speaker Packed 30 to factory carton ..... $1.70 ea.
4 in. P.M. Speaker Alnico V slug Packed 30 to factory carton ..... $1.65 ea.
5 in. P.M. Speaker Alnico V slug Packed 30 to carton ..... $1.70 ea.
5 in. 450 ohm Dynamic Speaker Packed 20 to carton ..... $1.75 ea.
6 in. P.M. Speaker, Heavy Slug Packed 20 to carton ..... $1.95 ea.

Rubber Sheathed "Mike" Cable, shielded, single Conductor ..... 100 ft. for $ 5.95, 500 ft. for $25.00

456 K.C. Antenna, Oscillator and R.F. Coils ..... 25c ea.

456 K.C. I.F. Coils Input & Output, medium size can ..... $45.00 per 100 asst.

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Astatic Low Pressure, curved arm, crystal pickup with Sapphire Stylus Permanent Needle, has cartridge which replaces LP6-LP21-LP23. $3.75 ea.; lots of 10, $33.50

Standard Low Pressure Crystal Pickup. $2.50 ea.; lots of 10, $22.50

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Signal Corps Jacks, fits all standard plugs. Open circuit, Mallory type SC-1, equivalent of Signal Corps Jack #JK 34A ..... $ 12.00 per 100, $100.00 per 1000

Volume Controls, less Switch — 1½ in. shaft 250,000 ohm. 1 Meg, 2 Meg — Lots of 100, $27.50

Kit of 50 assorted Bakelite Knobs for ¼ in. shaft, with set screws ..... $2.50 per kit

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Packed 10 to box ..... $ 4.25 per 100
1000 to Carton ..... $38.50 per 1000
#40 & 46, packed 100 to carton. $ 4.25 per 100

Single Pentode Midget Output Transformers for 50L6, 25Z6, etc. ..... Lots of 25, 55c ea.

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Insulated Banana Tip Jacks, red or black ..... $ 8.50 per 100

Finest quality Midget Micas: .001—.0001, .002—.00025, .005—.00005, .006—.0005 — $5.00 per 100

Tinned Copper Shielding—⅛ in., ¼ in., ⅜ in. $1.50 per 100 ft.

Filter Choke—75 Mill.—250 ohm-¾ in. Core. 85c ea.

Filter Choke—50 Mill.—300 ohm-⅝ in. Core. 65c ea.

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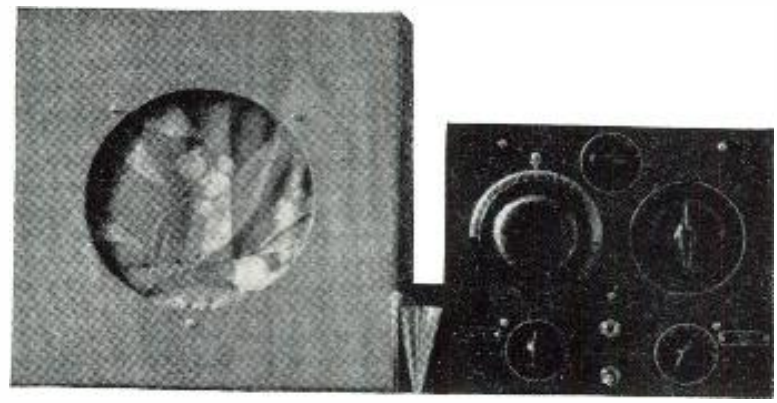
Dept. No. N. 711 No. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles 27, California

The "SUPER-3"



Panel view of the receiver. Speaker housing is shown at left.

A three-tube regenerative type short-wave receiver that is simple in design and easy to construct.

WE HAVE occasionally received requests from our readers for circuit diagrams covering a small, inexpensive short-wave receiver which will give maximum coverage without a large outlay of cash.

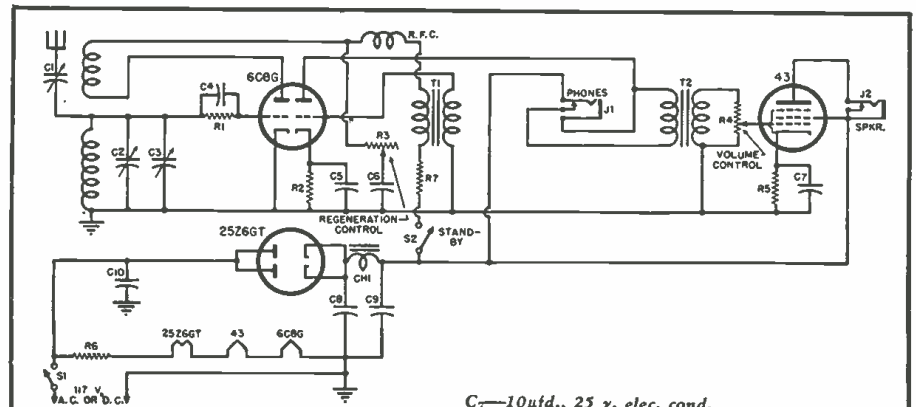
A 3 tube, short-wave receiver which meets all of the above requirements has been designed and built by an avid DXer, Jean-Marie Gauvreau of Quebec City, Canada. In the hopes that this design will meet the requirements of other short-wave fans, Jean-Marie has made construction details and circuit diagrams available to our readers through this article.

Mr. Gauvreau, who is now 22, built his first receiver in 1940 and tore it down two years later. In September, 1945, he "got the bug" again and decided to build this receiver which he calls "The Super-3". Within three months of its completion, he had successfully DXed all continents with this receiver.

The chassis is 7½" x 5" x 3" and was salvaged from an old receiver, then cut to size. The front and side panels are of black masonite, ⅛" thick. The inside of the front panel is covered with a thin sheet of tin to minimize body capacity which is quite annoying on 25 and 19 meters. An all metal panel would help to eliminate this disturbance, but no such panel was available at the time this receiver was built.

A notch is cut in the top of the front panel in order that the shaft of

Wiring diagram—if only phone operation is desired last stage can be omitted.



R_1—3 megohm, ¼ w. res.
R_2—1000 ohm, ½ w. res.
R_3—5000 ohm, var. res.
R_4—500,000 ohm var. res. with sw., S_1
R_5—400 ohm, 1 w. res.
R_6—210 ohm res. in line cord
R_7—50,000 ohm ½ w. res.
C_1—35 μμfd. var. cond.
C_2—140 μμfd. var. cond.
C_3—15 μμfd. var. cond.
C_4, C_6—.000 1 μfd. mica cond.
C_5—4 μfd., 25 v. elec. cond.
C_7—10μfd., 25 v. elec. cond.
C_8—20 μfd., 150 v. elec. cond.
C_9—40 μfd., 150 v. elec. cond.
C_{10}—.05 μfd., 400 v. cond.
T_1, T_2—Interstage audio trans.
CH_1—15-30 hy., 60 ma., filter choke
RFC—2.5 mh., r.f. choke
S_1—On-off sw.
S_2—Stand-by toggle sw.
J_1, J_2—Closed circuit jack
1—6C8G tube
1—43 tube
1—25Z6GT tube

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condenser C_1 might be free (not grounded). The fact that the antenna condenser is on the front panel adds to body capacity effect so, if possible, this condenser should be mounted at the rear of the unit.

The front panel is held by means of four angle brackets, installed at the top and bottom. The sides and panel provide a strong construction which will allow the set to be carried without bending of the panel.

Any 4-prong, plug-in coils with tickler and grid winding will do. In practice, the tickler coil is wound at the ground end of the grid coil.

The jacks, J_1 and J_2, are two normally closed circuit jacks. J_1 accommodates the phones and when the phones are inserted in this jack, the output stage is disconnected and the speaker is silenced. When both plugs are removed from the jacks, the jacks are closed. This feature is important in the plate circuit of the 43 tube, because operating the set without the plate circuit closed would damage the screen grid of the tube.

The speaker is an 8" permanent magnet speaker with a 20 ounce magnet. The speaker represented the largest single item of cost in this receiver. Mr. Gauvreau built the speaker enclosure himself and covered the sides with leatherette. The front of the housing is of plywood which has been varnished. A smaller speaker could have been substituted here, at a sacrifice of tonal quality.

The antenna is, at present, a temporary affair consisting of a 29 foot span of wire, running E-W, plus 10 feet of wire for lead-in and located 20 feet from the ground. This antenna is to be replaced by a permanent structure when warmer weather makes it practical to work out of doors for longer periods of time.

The tubes selected for this receiver, a 6C8G, a 43, and a 25Z6GT, can be replaced by equivalent 6F8, 25A6, and 25Z5-25Z6, etc. without changing the values of any of the components.

There are several features of this receiver which perhaps need explaining. Resistor, R_7, in the plate circuit of the detector tube is used to smooth out the operation of the regeneration control, but may be eliminated if desired. The value of 5000 ohms for the regeneration control gives very quiet operation.

Rear view of the completed receiver.

The detector tube, 6C8G, is shielded, as is the grid wire from cap to grid leak. This gives hum free operation.

The variable condenser, C_1, can be replaced by a small padder, 3-30 $\mu\mu$fd., if desired but this condenser was used because it was easier to adjust the set for different antennas without the use of a screwdriver.

The filter choke and transformer, T_1, are placed on top of the chassis. T_2 is on the underside, while the output transformer is mounted on the speaker.

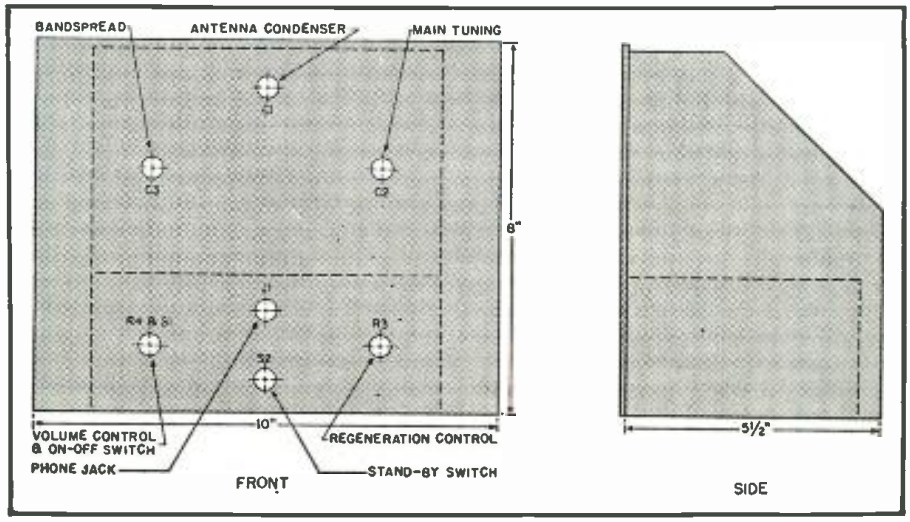
The bandspread condenser, C_3, gives full bandspread on all bands. This bandspread condenser has a large black bakelite dial which is easy to tune. The main tuning dial is an ordinary flat, engraved metal dial with pointer knob.

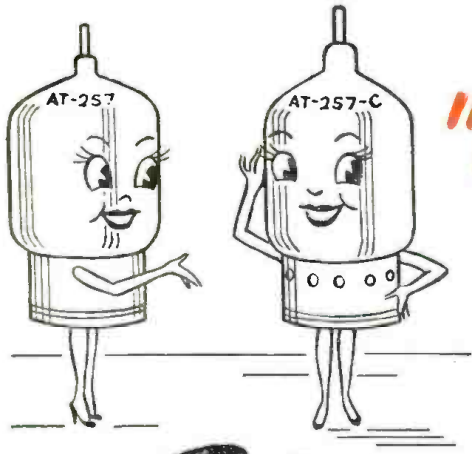
The regeneration control is not conventional and those building the receiver should study the diagram carefully.

It should also be noted that both jacks are hot with d.c. and when an all metal panel is used it is important that C_1, R_2, J_1 and J_2 be insulated.

(*Continued on page* 88)

Mechanical layout of receiver housing. Location of panel controls are shown.





"Meet my Sister"

THE *New* LEWIS

AT257-C

BEAM POWER PENTODE

NOTE TO DESIGN ENGINEERS—With all the advantages of the Lewis AT-257 (4E27) — enormous power gain, great circuit flexibility—the new AT-257C has a "plus" factor you will be interested in. The addition of Zirconium coating to the anode has enabled Lewis Electronics to re-announce this versatile 75 watt beam pentode in the 125 watt class.

By nearly doubling the plate dissipation of the 4E27, the usefulness of this already popular tube is further extended. May we recommend that you consider the use of the Lewis AT-257C in fixed or mobile radio equipment you are now designing? A note to Lewis Electronics, Los Gatos, California, will bring further particulars.

Lewis Electronics at Los Gatos, California, is prepared to build transmitting, rectifying, industrial or special purpose vacuum tubes to your specifications.

Filament Voltage 5 Volts — *Plate Dissipation* 125 Watts

Filament Current 7.5 Amps. — *Jumbo 7-pin Metal Sleeve Bayonet*

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the sweep oscillators and compensates for other frequency response failings. This method of correcting linearity differs from those previously discussed because it depends on the frequency response characteristic of an impedance network. The composition of the saw-tooth is such that the frequency of the change in voltage becomes increasingly higher as the voltage apex of the saw-tooth is approached. It is here that the frequency response drops off and the waveform begins to round off. Another source of distortion is low value coupling capacitors which must be used to couple deflection amplifiers to deflection plates without excessive d.c. leakage. In this case some of the lows are lost. Thus, at the proper frequencies the linearity networks apply a greater voltage to the grid of the deflection amplifiers to compensate for losses in other portions of the sweep amplifiers.

The deflection amplifiers have push-pull output connections with equal but out-of-phase saw-tooth voltages developed across the equal value load resistors (25) and (26). Since the picture tube uses electrostatic deflection it is only necessary to apply a saw-tooth voltage to the deflection plates. Consequently, the outputs of the deflection amplifiers are capacitively-coupled to the deflection plates and no output transformer is necessary. The input of the deflection amplifiers are single-ended, the output of the first triode section excites one of the deflection plates as well as applying a small grid voltage to the second section. Output of the second section excites the other plate. Values of component parts are carefully chosen to have approximately equal outputs from both triode sections of each deflection amplifier.

The brightness control is a potentiometer which, in series with another resistor, shunts the low-voltage power supply. The required voltage is taken off the divider and impressed on the cathode of the picture tube.

The remainder of the picture tube operating voltages are taken off a high-resistance divider which shunts the series connected low and high voltage supplies. Proper focusing potential reaches the first anode of the picture-tube through a variable potentiometer (28) in the divider. Second anode potential is taken off almost at the most positive point (29) on the divider; some variation about this point is necessary to obtain proper centering.

The high-voltage supply for the small five-inch tube consists of a single rectifier and an *RC* filter. A small resistor is inserted between rectifier plate and transformer to protect the high-voltage winding in case of a tube or filter circuit short.

The final part of the review is a list

of definitions. Some of these are definitions which have been expanded upon, but which appear basically in the FCC "Standards of Good Engineering Practice for Television Broadcast Stations."

1. *Amplitude Modulation* (AM) means a system of modulation in which the envelope of the transmitted wave contains a component similar to the waveform of the signal to be transmitted. The picture carrier is amplitude modulated.

2. *Frequency Modulation* (FM) means a system of modulation of a radio signal in which the frequency of the carrier wave is varied in accordance with the signal to be transmitted, while the amplitude of the carrier remains constant. The sound carrier is frequency-modulated.

3. *Aspect Ratio* means the numerical ratio of the frame width to frame height as transmitted. The standard ratio is four units horizontally to three units vertically.

4. *Black Level* means the amplitude of the modulating signal corresponding to the scanning of a black area in the transmitted picture. When the received signal reaches this level the picture-tube control grid is biased to a level which blacks out the picture-tube screen.

5. *Frame* means one complete picture. Thirty complete pictures are transmitted each second.

6. *Frame Frequency* means the number of times per second (30) the picture area is completely scanned.

7. *Field Frequency* means the number of times per second (60) the frame area is fractionally scanned in interlaced scanning.

8. *Interlaced Scanning* means a scanning process in which successively scanned lines are spaced an integral number of line widths and in which the adjacent lines are scanned during successive cycles of the field frequency scanning. In the standard system there are two fields per frame—one field covers even-numbered lines; second field, odd-numbered lines.

9. *Negative Transmission* means that a decrease in initial light intensity causes an increase in the transmitted power. The darker the background of the transmitted scene is, the higher the average power output. Dark spots in the transmitted scene are represented by high instantaneous power output.

10. *Synchronization* means the maintaining of one operation in step with another. The picture tube beam is maintained in synchronism with the pickup tube beam which is scanning an image of the televised scene.

11. *Vestigial-side-band Transmission* means a system of transmission wherein one of the generated sidebands is partially attenuated at the transmitter and radiated only in part. In the standard system, only approximately 1½ megacycles of the low-frequency sideband of the picture signal is transmitted.

12. *Visual Frequency*, commonly

called video frequency, means the frequency of the signal resulting from television scanning. This represents truly a video frequency for it is a signal which is conveying light information. An amplifier which passes the visual signal is called a video amplifier. Video amplifiers also amplify pulses and other non-sinousoidal waveforms because of their ability to pass very low and very high frequency components of a waveform.

(*To be continued*)

Motor-Driven Antenna

(*Continued from page* 39)

protection is thus afforded the pole. I plan to apply the creosote to the wicks about every six months to prevent any possibility of rotting.

I erected the main pole at the rear of my residence, as shown in the illustration, using the roof angle of the house as a means of bracing the main pole. Actually only about fifteen feet of the main pole is free to move with the wind. I used several guy wires to strengthen the main pole, but they are not absolutely necessary as the movable array is very well balanced. When it is not possible or convenient to mount the main pole against a part of the house or building I would suggest that the completed structure be very well guyed with heavy wire, preferably at about one-third and two-thirds of the main pole height above ground. This is necessary due to the weight of the entire top structure. The weight of the header is about 20 to 25 pounds.

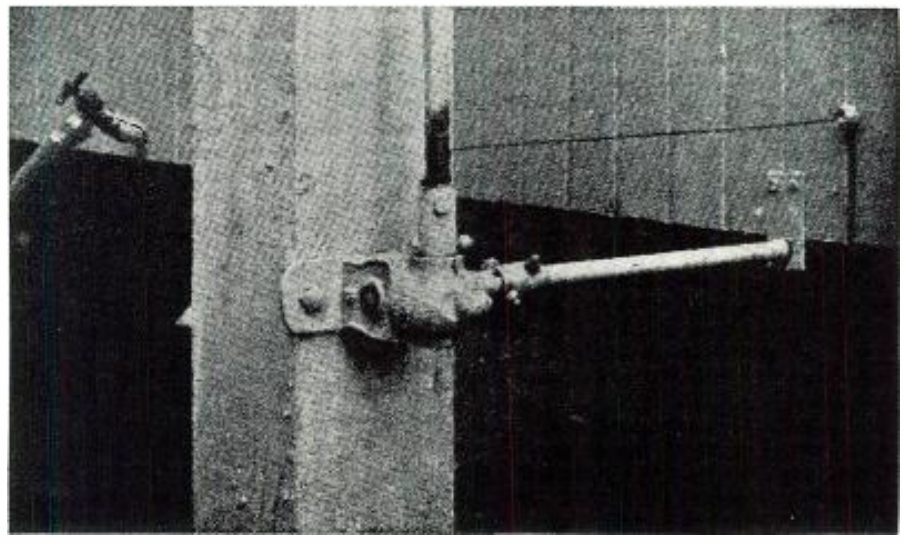
After the main pole was erected and in place I used a temporary pulley to raise the "header" to the top of the pole. Two eye-bolts in the main pole (one 6" from the top, the other 2'0"from the top) were used to receive a three foot heavy rod. This rod was bent at the top in a V shape, and was inserted in the eye-bolts for the raising process. It was later removed when the "header" had been permanently mounted. The eye-bolts were left in for possible future use.

After the "header" had been attached I connected the lead-in wires to the antenna rods and loading coils. The feeder was left in a loose loop, and was connected to the main pole about three feet below the top of the main pole. Sufficient slack was thereby allowed to permit one full revolution of the antenna unit on the "header." After one full revolution it is necessary to stop, and reverse the motor to obtain other desired directions. Some type of indicating device was therefore needed to show the exact position of the directional array. Such a device should be located in the radio shack for convenience.

After quite a bit of experimentation I decided upon a mechanical indicating device. The vertical drive shaft on the main pole makes 12 revolutions for each complete revolution of the antenna "header." I attached one end of a piece of copper dial cable to this vertical drive shaft, and then brought the dial cable through copper tubing into the house and directly to my shack—a distance of about twelve feet. I fastened a plumb bob to the free end of the dial cable (in the shack) and then marked a position scale on the wall of the shack to correspond with various positions of the antenna "header." The exterior end of the dial cable was wound around the drive shaft. As the shaft turns the plumb bob on the other end of the dial cable travels up and down a distance of about three feet for the compass circle of 360 degrees. An illustration of this gadget is shown. All motor starting and reversing switches are located on a panel in the shack.

As to cost and obtaining parts, I think this type of directive array can be constructed very economically. The automobile hub, ring gear, starter gear and iron plate were obtained completely assembled for about $12.00. The cost of shafting, with all necessary couplers, amounted to $4.00.

Ordinary awning gear boxes are used to turn the corner and give proper driving turn ratio.



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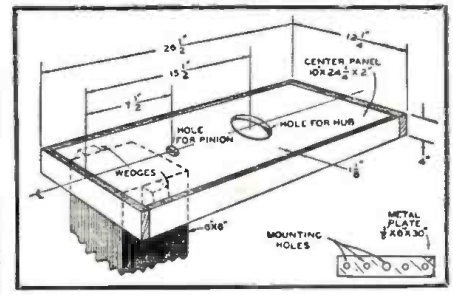

Constructional details of the header.

Used awning gear boxes were obtained for only $2.50. The 6" x 6" main pole cost approximately $12.00. A suitable driving motor can be obtained for $5 or less. The antenna radiating rods will be an additional cost, depending upon the type desired.

I have used this type of rotating device for some time now and have found it very practical and faultless in operation. Although I use it for transmitting I find its greatest use in receiving DX. By merely rotating the antenna I can get selectivity far greater than I could expect from any make of receiver.

My 800 watt rig has put out a good signal with this type of antenna. It uses 2—250T's in the output, driven by T55's; a 47 crystal and 801 buffer-doubler complete the tube line-up.

This type of rotating device can also be used with any kind of close-spaced array antenna system, it being only necessary to alter the dimensions of the 2" x 4" mounting pieces which are attached to the movable "header." With reasonable care in construction I believe any ham can enjoy a *really selective* directional antenna array.

The most important work that the array accomplishes is to receive weak, badly QRM'd signals. The old adage, "You can't work 'em, if you can't hear 'em" still holds true. By swinging the array towards the incoming signal, the interfering signals drop down farther and farther and sometimes even completely out. Meanwhile the station you want to hear comes up out of the background noise until it seems that it is the only signal on the band. The advantages of this have been so marked that I have been able to work stations I have only had the luck to work when one or more of the interfering stations were off the air. It has increased my DX quota over a 1000% since its erection.

—30—

DRY BATTERY TESTER

IF IT is necessary to test dry batteries when no commercial tester is obtainable, a 15 or 20 mil. meter may be used (any cheap meter will do). Connect a resistor in series with the meter to give approximately a ¾ scale reading with a new battery. You can now compare old batteries against this reading. This tests the battery under a fair load and thus gives a good indication of the battery's condition.

—30—

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If you think it's going to be *easy* to service the 1,000 or more radio sets soon to come off production lines, read no further! The Howard W. Sams PhotoFact Service is designed for men who *know* there's a tough time ahead—who need and *want* better service information.

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Howard W. Sams **Radio PhotoFact Service**

Simple Rack Speeds Record Changer Repairs

MANY radio service dealers frown upon some types of repair jobs brought to them because the time required in checking and handling the job is less profitable than straight radio repairing. This is especially true in the case of record changers and players where repair or adjustment is required in the mechanical or non-radio part of the unit.

What radio serviceman hasn't cussed mentally (and many times vocally) when trying to check the operation of an automatic record changer out of its cabinet and propped up on his workbench?

An excellent solution to the problem of handling record player repairs is this simple and easily built repair rack developed by Lou Merle, owner of the *Merle Radio Company* in Plainfield, N. J.

The rack is made up of four pieces of scrap 1" x 1" angle iron. Two pieces 18" long are required for the side arms. These two lengths, each originally 24" long, are cut and bent to form the side arms and back support.

Before bending the 24" lengths, holes should be drilled in the six inch section to accommodate the screws or bolts which will hold the rack to the wall and the 3" slots should be cut in the forward end of the 18" section. Fig. 1C shows a 24" section with segment removed for bending and Fig. 1D pictures the section bent to provide the side arm and back support with bar to hold the section rigid.

The completed assembly is shown in Fig. 2. Here it will be noticed that the movement of the front arm, provided by the three inch long slots, permits the changer to be locked in place between the front and rear arms.

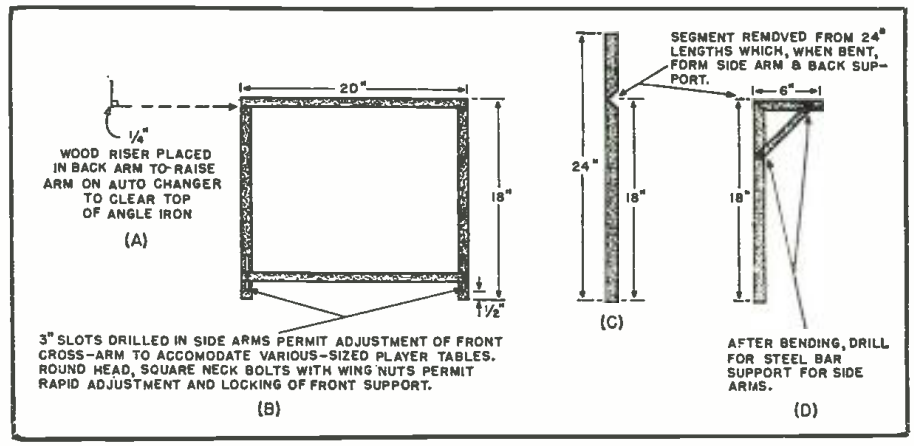
It was discovered that the pickup arms on some automatic changers would not clear the 1" vertical section of the rear arm. To provide the necessary clearance a ¼" wood square strip was fastened in the rear arm as shown in Fig. 1A.

Fig. 2. Under chassis observation of the changer's operation is convenient with this repair rack. Lou Merle uses neon handlamp to adjust record player.

In the Merle shop the rack is mounted in a corner of the shop about 68" above the floor. A small, movable platform 8" high, is kept under the rack. When checking a changer in operation the repairman can observe the mechanism underneath the changer table while standing on the floor and, by stepping on the platform, can quickly see the components on the top side of the unit.

To conserve time and steps a small but complete workbench is within reach of the rack. This bench is completely equipped with tools and test instruments. —30—

Fig. 1. Mechanical details for constructing record changer rack. 1"x1" angle irons are used.



BUILT TO ORDER

Designers of mobile equipment and amateur vhf enthusiasts asked for this driver tube. The 2E30 (outgrowth of the Hytron development type HD59) is a filamentary-type beam tetrode. Standby current is eliminated. Yet the 2E30 is ready to operate a second after electrode potentials are simultaneously applied.

In vhf equipment, the 2E30 is ideal as a class C oscillator, frequency multiplier, or audio frequency amplifier. Important to you—the 2E30 is a transmitting tube—not just a re-hashed receiving type. Check its versatility and its many features. Quite possibly you will discover that the 2E30 was built to order for you too.

HYTRON TYPE 2E30

Instant-Heating Miniature Beam Tetrode

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Filament	Oxide coated
Potential, a-c or d-c	6.0 ± 10% volts
Current	0.7 ampere
Grid-plate capacitance	0.5 mmfd
Input capacitance	10.0 mmfd
Output capacitance	5.0 mmfd
Max overall length	2⅝ in.
Max diameter	¾ in.
Base	T-5½ min button 7-pin

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

D-c plate potential	250 volts max
D-c screen-grid potential	250 volts max
D-c plate current	60 ma max
D-c screen-grid input power	2.5 watts max
Plate dissipation	10 watts max

OUTPUT—TYPICAL OPERATION

Output, class A1 power amplifier	4 watts
Output, class C oscillator	7.5 watts†
Output, class C doubler (80 to 160 mc)	3 watts†

†Useful power output delivered to load under normal circuit efficiency. Total plate power output (including power actually lost in circuit and by radiation) is at least two watts higher.

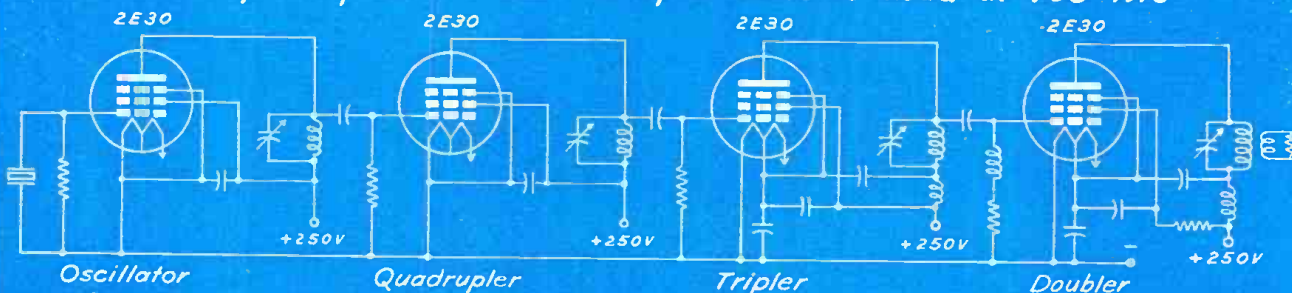
FEATURES THE 2E30 OFFERS YOU

- Designed, manufactured, and tested for transmitting
- Special testing controls assure interchangeability*
- Oscillator, frequency multiplier, or a-f amplifier
- Filament power is fully adequate for transmitting
- 1/10 watt driving power for 4 watts output at 80 mc
- 10 watts plate dissipation—surplus reserve for vhf
- Miniature bulb saves space and has low base losses
- Low lead inductance and capacitance—ideal for vhf
- High efficiency at low plate potential—250 volts
- Instant-heating filament—approximately one second

*For example, characteristics are tested at positive grid potentials.

TYPICAL CIRCUIT FOR *VERSATILE HYTRON 2E30*

Extremely Compact Driver Giving 3 Watts to Load at 160 Mc



OLDEST MANUFACTURER SPECIALIZING IN RADIO RECEIVING TUBES

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The "Super-3"

(*Continued from page 78*)

In his first three months of winter DXing with the "Super-3," Mr. Gauvreau logged HH3W, 10.135, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; H12G, 9.13, Trujillo, Dominican Republic; HCJB, 9.958, Quito, Ecuador; HEK3, 7.38, Bern, Switzerland; RNF, 9.52, Paris; RNE, 9.37, Madrid; VONH, 5.97, St. John's Newfoundland; VLC5, 9.54, Shepparton, Australia; GSL, 6.11, London; HJDE, 6.145, Medellin, Colombia; RNB, 9.745, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo; TGWA, 9.79, Guatemala City, Guatemala; PRL7, 9.72, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; FZI, 9.44, Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa; XEWW, 9.50, Mexico City; GSP, 15.31, London; CSW7, 9.735, Lisbon, Portugal; XEQQ, 9.68, Mexico City, GSB, 9.51, London; RNF, 11.845, Paris; GRH, 9.825, London; FZI-2, 11.97, Brazzaville; GSU, 7.26, London; GRJ, 7.32, London; GVZ, 9.64, London; HEF4, 9.185, Bern; GRI, 9.41, London; HJCAB, 9.69, Bogota, Colombia; Radio Algiers, 6.04, Algeria; ZYC8, 9.61, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; HJCD, 6.16, Bogota; GSA, 6.05, London; GRR, 6.07, London; HJCX, 6.018, Bogota; GRY, 9.60, London; GWO, 9.625, London; GRU, 9.915 London;

FREQ. RANGE	GRID COIL	TICKLER
1.7-3.2 mc.	56T., #22E.	10T., #24E.
3.0-5.7 mc.	32T., #22E.	8T., #24E.
5.4-10.0 mc.	18T., #22E.	7T., #24E.
9.5-14.5 mc.	10T., #22E.	7T., #24E.

Tickler coils all close-wound, spaced ⅛" from bottom of grid winding. 1.7 mc. grid coil close-wound, others spaced to occupy a length of 1½". All coils wound on 1½" diameter coil forms.

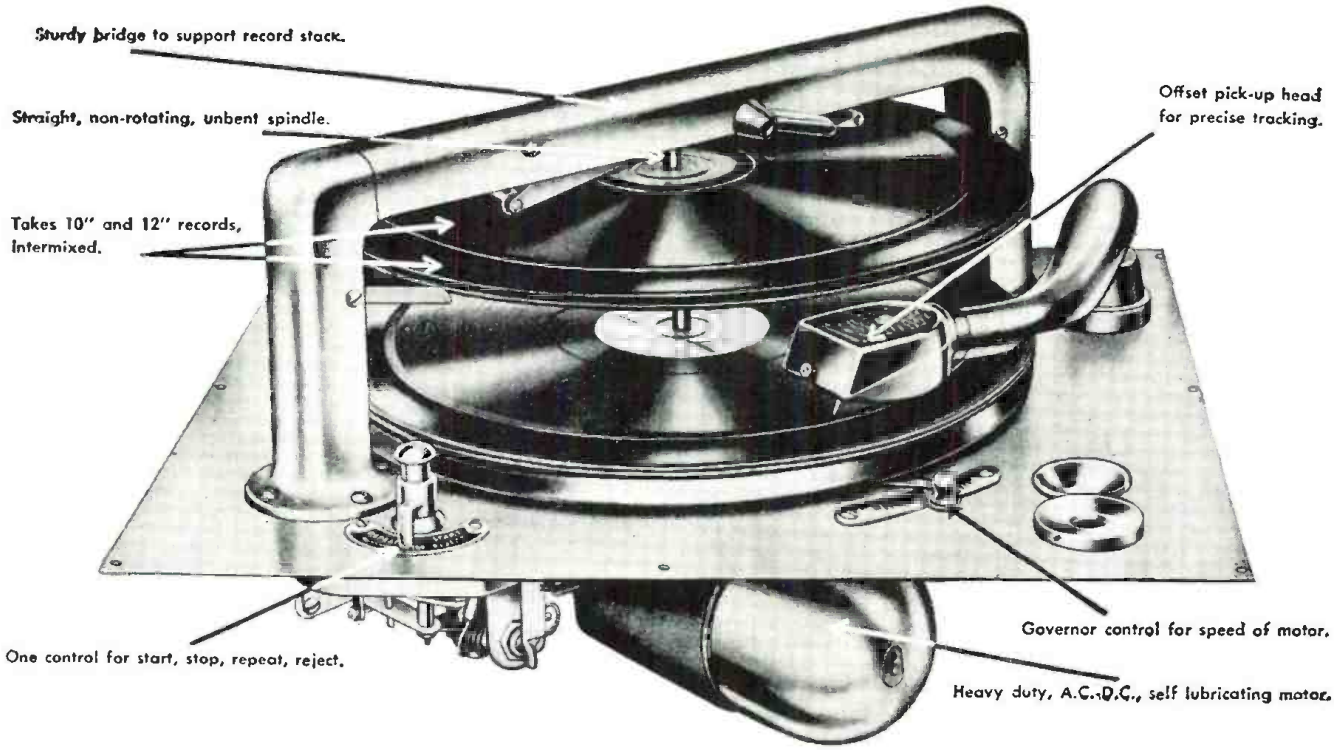
Coil data for short-wave receiver.

GSC, 9.58, London; GWB, 9.55, London; VLC6, 9.615, Shepparton, Australia; ZFY, 6.00 Georgetown, British Guiana; GRG, 11.68, London; HCJB, 12.445, Quito; HJCT, 6.18, Bogota; HH2S, 5.95, Port-au-Prince; COCX, 9.27, Havana, Cuba; VUD7, 9.63, Delhi, India; VLA, 7.28, Shepparton, Australia; LRS, 9.317, Buenos Aires, Argentina; HI1N, 6.243, Trujillo, Dominican Republic; VUD10, 7.21, Delhi; 44 stations in the United States; and 7 stations in Canada.

Verifications received include those from VONH, WGEA, WGEO, CFRX, CJCX, W1AW, XEWW, KCBA, KCBF, with reports out to France, Switzerland, Spain, Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, Colombia, Australia, British Guiana, the United States, and Canada.

Considering this receiver cost approximately $8.00 to build, exclusive of the speaker and using junk box parts, this log is an impressive one. Readers whose junk boxes are not too well furnished could build this set for approximately $30.00 (Canadian dollar value) according to this avid DXer.

-30-



MICRO-SONIC PRESENTS THE TOPS IN RECORD CHANGERS

No other record changer compares with Micro-Sonic's British-built, automatic record changer. Feature by feature, Micro-Sonic's record changer leads all competitors in the field, according to the findings of a firm of impartial engineers.

Micro-Sonic's record changer is completely automatic; its action, fool-proof. For instance: restraining the tone arm while a record is being played cannot possibly damage the mechanism. And there are dozens of other features that set Micro-Sonic's record changer apart from all competition.

You owe it to yourself to see this record changer. You will agree that it is "built like a battleship and has the precision of a fine watch." Micro-Sonic's record changer is being demonstrated at the showrooms of the **Micro-Sonic Corporation, 44 West 18th Street, New York, N. Y.** Be sure to see it!

"Built like a battleship... with the precision of a fine watch."

Distinctive FEATURES

1. Records of different sizes, 10" and 12", may be played intermixed.
2. Offset pick-up head insures precise tracking.
3. Pick-up does not fall into place; it is gently placed, mechanically, into the outermost record groove.
4. Restraining the movement of the tone arm by force, while the changer cycle is in operation cannot damage the changer.
5. Extreme simplicity in loading and unloading.
6. Positive and fool-proof selection of 10" and 12" records by two selecting mechanisms. Micro-Sonic is the only unit with two; all others have one.
7. A straight non-rotating, unbent spindle, prevents record chewing and distortion.
8. Record drops by automatically controlled mechanism on a cushion of air.
9. Tilting does not interfere with performance. Records remain parallel to turntable, and to each other, at all times.
10. Automatically stops at the end of the last record, with pick-up off the record.
11. Repeat, reject, start, and stop incorporated into one control . . . convenient, simple.
12. Playing may be stopped at any point on the record, with no possibility of needle biting into record. Pick-up lifts off record when stop button is pushed.
13. Extremely low scratch level.
14. Super heavy-duty motor has the highest torque of any changer motor on the market.
15. A governor regulates speed of motor, insuring accurate reproduction.
16. A heavy 12" turntable.
17. Plated changing mechanism remains rust-proof, jam-free, and silent throughout its unusually long life.

MICRO-SONIC CORPORATION

44 West 18th Street • New York 11, N. Y. Phone: WAtkins 9-5486

Make those "HAM FESTS" Interesting

By JOHN E. HUBEL

MOST of us who are members of a group of men know how difficult it is to get good attendance at meetings, even if such meetings are only held once a month. Not so with the meetings of the Milwaukee Radio Amateurs' Club. These are held once a week and members look forward to the day when they can get together and compare notes of their accomplishments. Perhaps the fact that interesting speakers are on hand to talk shop is the drawing card, these often being men from radio manufacturing establishments in this area, engineers from local broadcasting stations, the electric utility or telephone company. Then, too, the Club itself has engineers among its members, who frequently give extemporaneous talks, which are sometimes illustrated with lantern slides and movies. The interest shown in technical matters pertaining to radio brings up many questions at every meeting of the Club, discussions often becoming spirited at the end of the talks.

There is also a clearing house for the members' radio troubles, as, with the large attendance at the meetings, some member is sure to know and give the answer, permitting another to go home happy, after having had a problem solved that could not readily be found in books on the subject. As the attending membership changes, many lasting friendships are made at these meetings. At almost every Club meeting some member, having recently been honorably discharged from the armed forces, will recite his experiences in radio and telephone operation on the front, some recent talks on such subjects as radar, microwaves, manufacturing and testing of radio tubes, as well as propagation of radio waves, beam antennas, etc., having kept the entire audience listening for almost an entire evening.

Getting newcomers to keep up their interest in amateur radio is easy when you apply the method used at the meetings of the Milwaukee club. Becoming a ham is encouraged by a code class which is conducted at the weekly meetings of the Club. From one-half to one hour before the regular meeting students have access to a key and an oscillator for code practice. Such code classes start in September of each year and by the following spring individuals have gained a sufficient knowledge and speed (13 words a minute) to pass a code test at the examinations. At present the Club has no theory class, but one was held before the war, a continuation being looked for in the near future. Of course, all members of the Club have a license and are members of the A.R.R.L., but those who have no license are termed associates. At this writing the Club has 140 members, who have paid an initiation fee of 50 cents and annual dues of $2.25.

The Club meetings, held each Thursday, are conducted according to parliamentary law and Roberts' "Rules of Order," for the routine business part of the meeting. After the formal part of the meeting is over, a speaker for the evening takes over, or a film, having to do with U. S. Signal Corps radio and radar training, etc., is shown. These programs are of such interest, secretary Erwin W. Kreis of the Club says, that the breaking up time comes all too soon for the members present.

Before the war, the Club held an annual QSO party, a six-hour affair with dinner and stag entertainment, on at least one occasion about 450 being present, coming from sections as far as St. Paul, St. Louis, Chicago and Michigan. On such occasions the Club has had the A.R.R.L. central division director as speaker. A QSO party was talked of for this year, but so far it has not been possible to obtain a hall large enough to hold the crowd that would be expected. A Saturday in May is the time desired by the Committee, but if no hall is obtainable for such a date, it may be necessary to hold the affair next fall. There has been no lack of room for the regular weekly meetings of the Club, as they are held in the Conference Room at the Milwaukee Public Library from September to May. The attendance at weekly meetings has been good—from 60 to 100 members showing up each week, the average being around the 90 mark, which is high, considering that the total active membership of this Club is 140 at this writing.

The Milwaukee Radio Amateurs' Club was founded in 1917, becoming an incorporated group in March, 1923, having become affiliated with the A.R.R.L. in December, 1919, the seventh club in the United States to become so affiliated. The Club claims to be the oldest continuously existent radio amateur club in the world. The officers of the Milwaukee group are John Scarvaci, president; Ralph O. Koenig, vice president; Emil R. Felber, treasurer and Erwin W. Kreis, secretary.

If enthusiasm is what keeps a club active and together, the Milwaukee Club has it.

—30—

77 RADIO SET MANUFACTURERS DEPEND ON OXFORD SPEAKERS

Why?

- ★ Because we are fully tooled from 2" to 12" units . . . (We have our own tool and die shop.)
- ★ We maintain rigid quality control.
- ★ Constant research and development.
- ★ Modern assembly methods and facilities — now being expanded for greatly increased production.
- ★ Prompt delivery of pre-production samples.
- ★ 13 years of manufacturing speakers for the trade.

OXFORD RADIO CORPORATION
3911 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

What's New in Radio

(*Continued from page 66*)

and twelve inch records may be loaded intermixed and the tone-arm automatically compensates for the differences in diameters. A single control unit stops, starts, changes, repeats and rejects. The tone-arm may be restrained during the change cycle without causing damage. R.p.m. is controlled by a heavy-construction, self-lubricating motor, regulated by a manual governor.

Complete details of this line will be furnished to those addressing their requests to *Micro-Sonic Corporation*, 44 West 18th Street, New York, New York.

AIRCRAFT RANGE RECEIVER

A lightweight aircraft range receiver, the Model ARR-1, is now in production at the Electronics Division of *Maguire Industries, Inc.*

This receiver was originally designed for permanent installation as the sole radio equipment in light aircraft, or as a standby emergency receiver for larger airplanes which are equipped with two-way radio. It can be adapted for portable installation in all types of planes as the batteries are contained in the same case as the receiver and there is only one external plug-in connection necessary to place the set in operation.

The set, complete with tubes and batteries weighs 3 pounds, 10 ounces and measures 4⅛" x 4½" x 6¾". The batteries are readily replaced and give exceptionally long service. Since low battery drain miniature tubes are used in the receiver the "A" battery will supply more than 30 hours of flying service while the "B" battery will last more than 50 hours.

In addition to weather and tower, the ARR-1 will receive all radio ranges in the 190 to 420 kc. band.

Complete information about the ARR-1 will be furnished by *Maguire Industries, Inc.*, Bridgeport, Conn.

TWO-WAY PLANE RADIO

A two-way personal plane radio designed to utilize both low frequency and v.h.f. airway facilities has just been announced by *Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Inc.* The units are being manufactured by the *Belmont Radio Corporation Division* of the company.

The new two-way radio weighs 14 pounds and its dimensions are 5" x 5¼" x 14¼". By incorporating a fixed tuned v.h.f. channel on 75 mc. for receiving fan and Z markers, and con-

RECEIVER PRODUCTION SURVEY

The FCC has recently released the results of its survey of radio receiver manufacturers which was made to ascertain the probable production of various types of broadcast receivers in 1946.

A total of 85 manufacturers have indicated their probable production in 1946. It is believed that this 85 includes all but four of the companies which are expected to be substantial producers.

The report shows that 79.2% of receiver production will be for the AM band only, while .4% was indicated as the number of receivers for the FM band only. 8% of the total set production will be combination FM and AM receivers.

Receivers designed for the exclusive reception of television on channels 1-13 inclusive will represent .2% of the manufacture, while combinations which will include AM, FM and television will account for .3% of the production. 11.7% of the companies did not specify the type of receivers that would be manufactured.

The report further indicated that a production of 21,129,760 units is planned for 1946. —30—

SYLVANIA NEWS
RADIO SERVICE EDITION

JUNE *Prepared by* SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC., Emporium, Pa. 1946

RADIO SERVICE MAGIC

The trick is to find yourself on top of the world, happy, successful—enjoying increased profits as well as the goodwill of your community.

Also—to be accepted as *the* expert in your field, have a host of satisfied customers, a fast-growing business that will *keep* you on top of the world.

HERE'S HOW IT'S DONE

This *radio service magic* is done with Sylvania national advertising—pages of it—that builds goodwill and does a lot of selling for you.

It's done with impartial, Sylvania coast-to-coast surveys that find interesting facts about the radio market, tell you what the public wants.

It's done with valuable business and technical aids for the radio serviceman—finger-tip data to help streamline your business, assure accurate servicing.

And for the *final touch:* Sylvania's *complete* line of receiving tubes. They mean satisfied service customers—the best source for bigger profits.

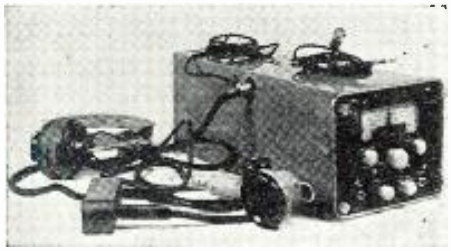
Your Sylvania Electric distributor has these famous tubes, plus a long list of aids to your business. Let him tell you more about this Sylvania *magic,* and the wonders it will do for you.

SYLVANIA ELECTRIC

Emporium, Pa.

MAKERS OF RADIO TUBES; CATHODE RAY TUBES; ELECTRONIC DEVICES; FLUORESCENT LAMPS, FIXTURES, WIRING DEVICES; ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS

tinuous tunable coverage from 195 to 410 kc. and 540 to 1600 kc., satisfactory communications and navigation are available in one unit. A loop antenna may be added to provide radio d.f. navigation. Transmitter operation is on the standard interient private aircraft frequency of 3105 kc.



Incorporated in the receiver is a range filter permitting filtering out of voice transmissions from "A" and "N" quadrant indentification signals when using the standard simultaneous type CAA radio ranges. This is a valuable feature when reading scheduled weather broadcasts sent out on almost all range stations.

This radiophone will be available in three different models to operate from a d.c. input of either 6, 12, or 24 volts. Two independent vibrators are included with a selector switch on the front panel in the event of failure of either unit.

Additional details of this personal plane radio will be furnished to those requesting them from *Belmont Radio Corporation Division* of *Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Inc.,* 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York.

CONSTRUCTION KITS

Radio Kits Company has announced the availability of the first of their post war line of model radio kits designed for use in schools, etc. The S-5 which is currently available, contains complete building instructions, wiring and pictorial diagrams, voltage and current charts. The instructions are given in a series of progressive stages, showing the wiring step by step.

In addition to this kit, t.r.f. and six tube superheterodyne kits are available. Multi-tester kits are also included in the line.

Catalogues and full details of the available kits will be furnished upon request to *Radio Kits Company,* 120 Cedar Street, New York, New York.

FREQUENCY METER

A new frequency meter, the Model S-4, which will cover specified frequencies in the range from 1.5 to 100 mc. has been developed by the *Browning Laboratories, Inc.* of Winchester, Massachusetts.

This meter may be used to check the frequency of either AM or FM transmitters to an accuracy of .0025%. A 100 kc. crystal is used as a secondary standard. Its frequency may be checked against WWV, assuring an accuracy of 5 cycles in 10,000,000.

Checks of the crystal against the ECO may be obtained by means of a cathode-ray indicator to better than 1 part in 1,000,000. A machine cut dial with vernier is employed for tuning the ECO. A telescoping antenna allows convenient coupling to the transmitter.

This unit weighs 15 pounds and measures 13⅜" x 7⅝" x 6⅝". Full details of Model S-4 Frequency Meter will be furnished upon request to *Browning Laboratories, Inc.,* Winchester, Massachusetts.

TABLE MODEL TELEVISION

Belmont Radio Corporation Division of *Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Inc.* has currently introduced the first of its line of new television receivers priced to retail at approximately $150.00

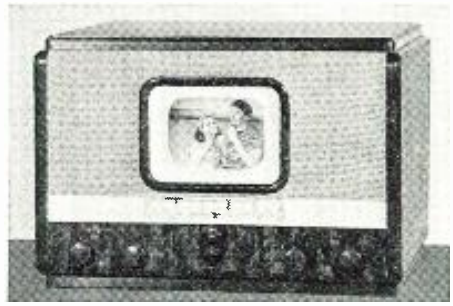
The table model television receiver employs a direct viewing 7" picture tube which is sufficiently brilliant to be viewed in the home during daylight hours.

The over-all dimensions of the cabinet are 14½" x 21" x 16". Compactness and light weight enable the receiver to be moved around the house.

The manufacturers have emphasized ease of operation and claim that this receiver is as easy to tune as a conventional broadcast set. Two tuning bands are employed which cover the entire spectrum of assigned television channels, making it possible to view all the stations on the air.

Power consumption of this receiver is no more than that of the average broadcast receiver. Total tube complement is limited to 20 standard *Raytheon* tubes. Interior design is relatively simple and all components of the set are readily accessible, enabling easier and faster servicing.

Delivery on the first of these receivers is expected to start in July.



Further information on this table model television set will be furnished by *Belmont Radio Corporation Division* of *Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Inc.,* 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York.

AUDIO FREQUENCY METER

General Electric Company's Electroncis Department is announcing a new audio frequency meter, Type YE-5.

This unit has been designed for use in FM and AM transmitter monitoring, in the manufacture of all types of electronic devices and in many industrial applications.

The audio frequency meter gives a direct indication of the frequency of an audio voltage applied to its input,

Simpson gives new meaning to

Mutual Conductance Tube Testing

Tube manufacturers consider that a radio tube has reached the end of its usable life when it falls to a certain percentage of its rated value. There has never before been an instrument to test tubes in percentage terms.

But now here *is* such an instrument. The new Simpson Model 330 tests tubes in terms of percentage of rated dynamic mutual conductance—a comparison of the tube under test against the standard rated micromho value of that tube. The colored zones on the dial coincide with the micromho rating or the percent of mutual conductance, indicating that the tube is good, fair, doubtful or definitely bad. Thus, at a glance, you can check the tube against manufacturers' ratings. If, for any reason, it becomes desirable to know the actual value in micromhos, the percentage reading may be easily converted.

Besides this revolutionary new method, Simpson offers you an equally revolutionary switching arrangement. The circuit is so arranged that, even though there are numerous combinations possible, very few switches require moving to test any one tube. Many of the popular tubes are tested in the "normal" position without moving any of the nine tube circuit switches.

There are fourteen push button switches and nine rotating switches of six positions each. These switches provide infinite combinations in tube element and circuit selection. Only a few settings are necessary for the most complicated tube. The tube chart provided is arranged for quickly identifying the tube and setting the controls.

When you have finished a tube test, the Automatic Reset takes over to speed and simplify the next test. Just press the reset button and instantly all switches, both push button and rotary, return to normal automatically!

SIMPSON MODEL 330 MUTUAL CONDUCTANCE TUBE TESTER

1. Size—15½" x 9½" x 7".
2. Case—Sturdy plywood construction, with heavy fabricoid covering, corners trimmed in leather, rustproof hardware — removable cover with slip type hinges.
3. Panel — Heavy molded bakelite, beautiful satin grained finish. All characters, numerals, and dial divisions are engraved and filled in white, insuring long wearing qualities.
4. Meter—4½" rectangular of modern design with artistic four-colored dial indicating good, fair, doubtful, and bad—also "Percentage of Mutual Conductance" scale.
5. Sockets provided for all types of tubes including acorn tube.
6. Neon glow tube incorporated to indicate shorted tubes.
7. New simplified revolutionary switching arrangement (see description at left).
8. The tube chart provided is arranged for quickly identifying the tube and setting the controls.
9. Tests tubes with voltage applied automatically over the entire operating range and under conditions approximating actual operation in a radio set.

Price **$98.50**

ASK YOUR JOBBER

SIMPSON ELECTRIC COMPANY
5200-5218 West Kinzie St., Chicago 44, Ill.

Simpson

INSTRUMENTS THAT STAY ACCURATE

over a range extending from very low pulses up to 50,000 c.p.s. A range switch is provided permitting the maximum accuracy on any one of eleven ranges within the above limits. Over a range of 105 to 125 volts, power line variation in the frequency reading will not vary more than plus or minus 1 per-cent.

Further information and a specification sheet on this unit is available on request to *General Electric* Specialty Division, Syracuse, New York. Please specify Audio Frequency Meter, Type YE-5.

FACSIMILE UNITS

Finch Telecommunications, Inc. of Passaic, New Jersey has announced the development of two new types of duplex facsimile units, designed for point-to-point, mobile and other commercial communication services.

One of the new units, the FRS 141-A, is a high-speed duplex unit which sends and receives messages by radio at a speed of 30,000 words per hour, or 2760 sq. inches of picture copy. The second of the new *Finch* units is designated the FRS 140-A. This facsimile machine is a medium-speed duplex with a speed of 9600 words per hour or 918 sq. inches of picture copy. This unit will operate on any communication channel which will handle a subcarrier frequency of 1.3 kilocycles (300-2300 c.p.s.). Both units are identical in size and appearance and have push buttons for automatic framing and ejection of messages.

Each model weighs approximately 75 pounds and measures approximately 16" x 16" x 12". Both are designed

for either 110 v., 60 cycle a.c.; 200 v., 60 cycle a.c., 110-220 v. d.c., or battery power, as required for any particular installation.

Technical data and other detailed information on these two units is contained in a new leaflet which will be forwarded upon request to *Finch Telecommunications, Inc.,* Passaic, New Jersey.

THERMAL DELAY RELAY

The Instrument Division of *Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated* is announcing a new Thermal Delay Relay, the Model 501. This relay provides a reliable means of delaying the control of heavy current circuits for a predetermined time interval and also for

For the Man Who Takes Pride in His Work

MODEL 2432 SIGNAL GENERATOR

Another member of the Triplett Square Line of matched units this signal generator embodies features normally found only in "custom priced" laboratory models.

FREQUENCY COVERAGE—Continuous and overlapping 75 KC to 50 MC. Six bands. All fundamentals. **TURRET TYPE COIL ASSEMBLY**—Six-position turret type coil switching with complete shielding. Coil assembly rotates inside a copper-plated steel shield. **ATTENUATION**—Individually shielded and adjustable, by fine and course controls, to zero for all practical purposes. **STABILITY**—Greatly increased by use of air trimmer capacitors, electron coupled oscillator circuit, and permeability adjusted coils. **INTERNAL MODULATION**—Approximately 30% at 400 cycles. **POWER SUPPLY** — 115 Volts, 50-60 cycles A.C. Voltage regulated for increased oscillator stability. **CASE**—Heavy metal with tan and brown hammered enamel finish.

There are many other features in this beautiful model of equal interest to the man who takes pride in his work.

Precision first ...to last

STANDARDS ARE SET BY TRIPLETT

Triplett

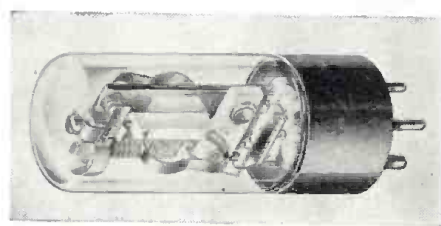
ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CO. BLUFFTON, OHIO

eliminating chatter from delicate instrument contacts.

Designed for continuous operation with its heater energized, the relay combines both time delay and control functions in one unit with no danger of false operation caused by heat from the heater affecting the ambient temperature compensation.

Among its uses is the protection of gas filled rectifiers and thyratrons by delaying the application of plate voltage until the cathode reaches operating temperatures; as a guard against the effects of transient currents in control circuits; to perform functions usually served by other relay types; and as an over-current or over-voltage warning or controlling device. A series of these relays can be appropriately timed to perform sequence operations.

The relay is sealed in an inert atmosphere to prevent arcing and burning of the contacts. It is mounted in



a T-9 tube envelope with an octal or 4-prong base for mounting in standard sockets. The relay is supplied with either normally open or normally closed contacts. It is rated at 6 amperes and will make or break this current up to 450 volts a.c. or 250 volts d.c.

A detailed discussion of the characteristics of this unit and a summary of the more common uses are contained in Publication No. 3007 which will be forwarded by *Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated,* West Orange, New Jersey, upon request.

BROAD RANGE ANALYZER

A new super-sensitive analyzer, compact and light in weight, has been announced by the *Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation* of Newark, New Jersey.

The Model 779 has five completely overlapping a.c. and d.c. voltage ranges, seven d.c. current ranges, four

d.c. resistance ranges and five decibel ranges. Each d.c. voltage range is available at a dual sensitivity of 1000 or 20,000 ohms per volt.

The Model 779 is mounted on a solid molded bakelite panel in an oak carrying case. All readings are taken on a standard 4" rectangular 50 microampere instrument and a.c. measurements are made possible through a special temperature-compensated, full-bridge, copper oxide rectifier, so designed that all a.c. readings are made on a single scale arc.

Details of this unit will be furnished by *Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation,* Newark, New Jersey.

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Spot Radio News

(*Continued from page* 14)

the scene of the conflict. The "eyes" were, as has been indicated, also applied to remote-control aircraft loaded with high explosives, crash boats, and aerial torpedoes. Other uses included observation of gunfire, reconnaissance in connection with amphibious landings, map making, for reading meters, gauges and other instruments in connection with tests during aircraft design, and, to quote an *RCA* engineer, "for obtaining the equivalent of eye-witness information under conditions of space, speed, or peril which would preclude the gathering of the required information by personal observation or by other means." . . . Another thing we picked up—Navy, true to form, didn't let the superman equipment hang around long before they tagged it with sea-going lingo. A remote-control television-equipped glider filled with high explosives was dubbed a "Glomb," a crash boat with the same equipment became a "Campbell," and the television system for guiding bombs was dubbed "Roc."

NOR DOES THE STORY OF airborne television end with the cessation of hostilities. According to David Sarnoff, president of *RCA,* scores of projects are already under way to apply the equipment to peacetime needs. He predicts, for instance, that it will be used for "revolutionary" television news coverage over short and long distances from cars, boats, planes, and helicopters, enabling the public to sit in their living rooms and see screened a fire, flood, sports event, or anything else you want to imagine from the best possible angle. Another application anticipated is the "walkie-lookie," with which a reporter might cover news events of the man in the street as readily "as he does now" (it says here) "with a Speed Graphic." Test-pilots will be saved the perils of flying a dangerous experimental plane through the use of airborne television equipment focused on the instruments and the testing gear. Even explorers have not been forgotten in the peacetime plans of the equipment. Before going into a hazardous area, they may

now get a televised view of it. And an adaptation is also being considered to probe areas far beneath the surface of the ocean to locate sunken treasures or survey regions heretofore inaccessible owing to high sea pressures.

TECHNICALLY, THE EQUIPMENT has been developed to a maximum efficiency for a minimum weight. Television pickup and transmitting equipment that once might have filled a large room was redesigned, modified and built to suitcase compactness, one unit weighing but fifty pounds. Other special requirements were met with equal success, enabling the equipment to operate satisfactorily with the small antennas practicable for airplanes, on airplane power supply, and under unusual handicaps of noise and vibration. Making tubes was another tough problem that was solved and some adaptations of the airborne system built toward the close of the war made use of the super-sensitive Image Orthicon tube, extending the usefulness of the equipment in twilight hours and under adverse light conditions. Pictures obtained in the so-called Navy "Block" equipment—Block being a code word for the lightest unit developed during the war—are viewed by the control operator on the screen of a special kinescope in a monitoring receiver. The kinescope has a face seven inches in diameter and is somewhat similar to that used in home television receivers, one important difference being that in Block the phosphor used on the screen produces a green image—a color to which the human eye has maximum response. The unit produces 40 frames a second in sequential scanning, with 350 lines on the receiving screen. Its transmitter has a peak power output of 60 watts at 264 to 372 megacycles, and special transmitting antennas have been designed for each of its ten workable channels. The receiver unit has two broad-band antennas. . . . The Block is the most compact system devised during the war. Another unit, the Ring, is more elaborate and efficient, and will be used for most of the applications anticipated in the peacetime world. *NBC* plans to use it any day now in covering news events.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO PROBLEMS are a long way from solution, according to word from inside the State Department, but plans are going steadily ahead toward world cooperation in the field. Latest word on the pipeline is of a five-power conference in Moscow, attended by representatives of the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China, to be held "as soon as possible." This, we are told, will be followed by a full-dress World Communications Conference late this year or early next year near Washington. Crowded conditions at the capital will make it necessary to hold the big meeting elsewhere. All phases of telecommunications will be reviewed at both the Big-Five and the world meetings, and it is expected that actions of the 1932 Madrid conference and the 1938 conference at Cairo will be revised. Spotlighted in the revision program will be allocation of radio frequencies. . . . International progress is already going forward on schedule in the Western Hemisphere following the Second North American Regional Broadcasting Conference in February, State reports. The third of these conferences is already scheduled for an undesignated place in Canada in mid-September of next year.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, especially for returned veterans, was one of the main topics discussed at a two-day conference of the Radio Manufacturers Association Industrial Relations Committee in New York May 21-22. G. W. Thompson of *Noblitt-Sparks Co.,* was chairman of the RMA group, and F. D. Wilson of the *RCA Victor Division* was chairman of the committee on veteran employment. Statistics and information were being assembled by his organization on veteran reemployment, seniority and similar problems toward making detailed reports to all RMA members. Estimates are that the radio industry had about 35,000 employes in uniform at the peak of the war, and information on the number returning to the industry are being gathered. . . . Interest is also high among RMA membership in the annual convention

"CATS AND DOGS" SALE

The listings below represent stock we have on hand at the lowest prices prevailing. All items are boxed, clean merchandise. Every item is guaranteed by us and the manufacturer.

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N5—2½" Burlington 0-150 Volts AC..... 4.45
N6—Superior P8-100 Combination Volt-Ohm-Milliometer: DC—Volts to 2500, Output Volts to 1000, AC—Volts to 1000, DC current to 2.5 omperes, Resistance to 1 megohm, Decibels to plus 55 DB. (In handsome oak case with test leads).....$28.40

N7—Superior SIGNAL TRACER complete with probe, meter. Follows signal from antenna to speaker of any set...$18.50

N8—Radio City Volt-Ohm-Milliameter—ranges os above $17.85

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N11—40 pilot bulbs Mazda—box of 10.....50¢
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N16—Complete CRYSTAL SET with eorphone reody to assemble—no soldering required—in attractive case.$1.98

N17—Complete two-way telegraph set with Blinker, key, light and sounder and 50 feet of wire.....$2.75

N18—Toy Microphone with built-in switch, ready to connect to ony radio.....60¢

N19—Aerial Kit—50 ft. tinned aeriol wire, 20 feet rubber covered ground wire, staples, ground clamp, nail knobs ond insulators complete.....75¢

N20—TUBES

6D6.....50¢	0Z4.....90¢	6SK7.....60¢
954.....45¢	12SK7.....60¢	6SQ7.....60¢
955.....45¢	1R5.....90¢	6X5.....90¢
956.....45¢	5U4G.....54¢	6SN7.....70¢
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959.....45¢	39.....50¢	6D6.....60¢

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N34—Turner 33D Dynamic Mike..... 13.00
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and membership meetings scheduled for Chicago, June 10-13, which will include an RMA industry banquet on the evening of June 13, the first since before the war. Officers and directors will be elected the same day.

THAT STATIC YOU MAY REMEMBER having encountered on your radio late in March—and which may bother you again from time to time—isn't caused by the sun, as has been popularly supposed, but rather by speeding clouds of electrically charged gases hurtling from the sun into upper layers of the earth's atmosphere. At least that is the explanation offered recently by H. W. Wells, J. W. Watts and D. E. George of the Washington, D. C., Carnegie Institution staff, after studying the disturbances of March 25-26. The scientists report that the sun clouds bounce around in the so-called F-layer of the earth's ionosphere, or electrically charged region of the earth's atmosphere, causing a fading or disappearance of radio signals. Long distance broadcasting is hardest hit. Nothing much you can do about it, either—the sun clouds move at about a mile a second and seldom get closer to the earth than 180 miles.

RADIO NEWS WAS INVITED a few days ago—along with more gold braid than we've seen together around these parts since V-J Day—to an exhibition of captured enemy equipment under the joint auspices of the Corps of Engineers and the Publication Board of the Department of Commerce. The show started with a short speech by Secretary of Commerce Wallace, and continued at Ft. Belvoir, treasure-house of the captured stuff. But we have to report that there wasn't a single radio in the entire collection—not even a crystal set. . . . Checking back with the Publication Board, we learned that captured radio and allied equipment has been turned over to the Signal Corps. It may be that they will have an exhibition, too, one of these days, but most of the stuff captured was either inferior to ours in quality or so far behind radio developments here that it would be of little interest. About the only thing that Commerce has on hand that might interest you right now is a selenium rectifier captured from the Germans, along with the process for making it. It was used by the Nazis for converting alternating current into direct current for battery-charging devices and radio and radar sets. U. S. experts think it may meet American needs for accurately controlled sources of direct electric current. A detailed analysis of the rectifier and how it is made may be had from Report No. 425 of the Commerce Publication Board, price 25 cents. The Board is making public all scientific data from enemy sources, but very little of it concerns radio and allied fields, for the reasons cited above. . . .

—30—

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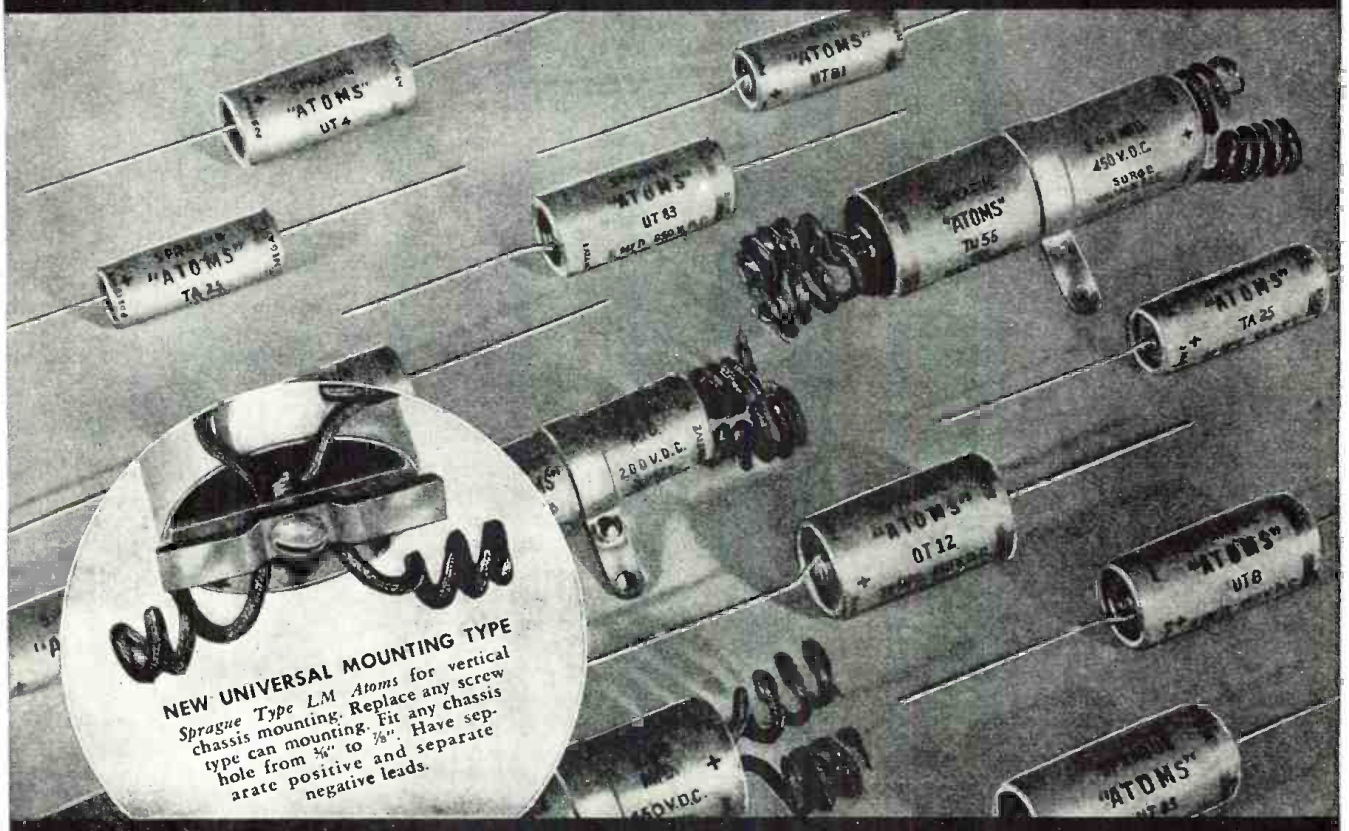

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Technical BOOKS

"MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING ANALYSIS" by Walter C. Johnson. Published by *McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.,* New York. 336 pages. Price $3.00.

This book is a compilation of material which the author has used during the last six years in his engineering classes at Princeton University.

The book presents the essential physical and mathematical principles and methods of approach that underlie the analysis of practical engineering problems. The text emphasizes basic physical principles and physical reasoning. Considerable attention has been devoted to methods of attack, the use of assumptions, procedures in setting up equations, the use of mathematics as a tool in accurate and quantitative reasoning, and the physical interpretation of mathematical results.

A reasonable knowledge of elementary college physics and mechanics, and mathematics through calculus will be required of the student in order to fully understand the subject matter of this text. The senior engineering student or graduate engineer should derive considerable benefit from this book.

* * *

"CALCULUS REFRESHER FOR TECHNICAL MEN" by A. A. Klaf. Published by *McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.,* New York. 421 pages. Price $3.00.

This book represents a new approach to the study of calculus inasmuch as the "question and answer" method is used to convey the information.

While the text is designed as a refresher for persons with a knowledge of calculus, the book might be used by the student attacking the subject for the first time.

The book is divided into three sections, the first dealing with differential calculus, the second covering integral calculus while the third section outlines the applications of calculus to various fields of technology.

Each chapter includes test problems which the student may work and then check his answers against those given in the appendix. A second appendix supplies much valuable mathematical material in ready reference form.

* * *

"A BUSINESS OF MY OWN" by Arthur E. Morgan. Published by *Community Service, Inc.,* Yellow Springs, Ohio. 167 pages. Price $1.00.

With the end of the war many persons are considering starting their own businesses and achieving financial independence. That a certain percentage of such ventures should end disastrously is, unfortunately, a foregone conclusion.

This book, which is 100% practical, presents a new approach to the problem. Instead of giving a step-by-step outline of the physical operation of a business, this author has approached the problem from the human angle—which in the last analysis is the reason a business succeeds or fails.

Mr. Morgan deplores the fact that too many people use their business as a toy to be enjoyed and then dropped. He makes a strong plea for a sense of responsibility on the part of the owners.

He has outlined many types of businesses which could be profitable because they render a needed service in an uncrowded commercial field. Too many would-be business men gravitate to overly crowded ventures which are doomed to failure because the community in which the business is located cannot comfortably support several similar enterprises.

The fact that Mr. Morgan spent five years surveying the business opportunities in all parts of the country before writing this resume has enabled him to bring out many important and seldom considered points. —30—

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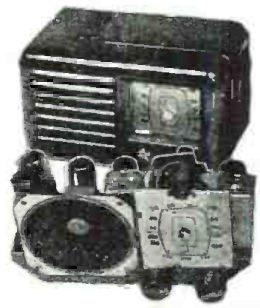
Uses one 25L6—one 25Z6—one 6SQ7—one 6SK7—two 6SJ7's or one 50L6—one 35Z5—two 12SJ7's—one 12SQ7—one 12SK7.
YOUR COST **$16.95** LESS TUBES

5 Tube "Super Het" Radio Kit



COMPLETE, INCLUDING ATTRACTIVE BROWN BAKELITE CABINET.
All Parts Mounted
APP SIZE 9x5x6 Inches
Uses one 25L6—one 25Z6—one 6SA7—one 6SQ7—one 6SK7 or one 50L6—one 35Z5—one 12SA7—one 12SQ7—one 12SK7.
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Cabinet supplied in white at $1.00 extra

Portable Phonograph Kit

ATTRACTIVE COVERED CABINET
COMPLETE WITH MOTOR — PICK-UP — AMPLIFIER
SIZE: 14 x 7½ x 19
TONE AND VOLUME CONTROLS
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SPECIAL! 5 Tube Super Heterodyne Radio Kit with SLIDE RULE DIAL

Chromium plated chassis—Beautiful Walnut Cabinet—Built in antenna—Dimensions: 6⅝" x 7⅞" x 12¾".

Uses the following tubes: one 12SA7 one 12SK7 one 12SQ7 one 50L6 and one 35Z5

Pictorial Diagram furnished

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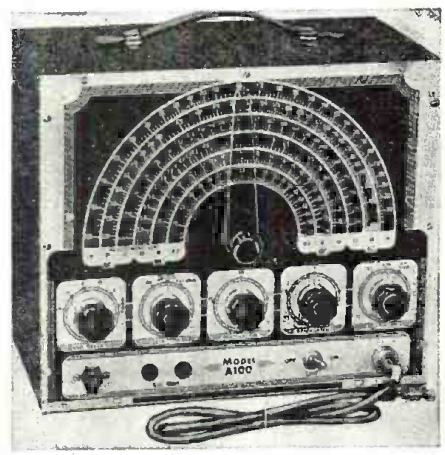

Here it is at last the 1946 Precision Built Instrument you've been waiting for. The Model A-100 Signal Generator is mounted in a heavy gauge steel cabinet, battleship grey crackle finish. Complete with all tubes, connecting cables and instructions—only $47.00 F.O.B. New York City. Dimensions: 12"x10"x 6⅝". Shipping weight: 18 lbs. Multicolor Frequency Dial Scales (Non-glare design). External Modulation possible at from 40 to 30,000 Cycles. Internal Modulation at 440 Cycles (same as WWV Standard). Phase Shift Audio Oscillator and Internal Modulator.

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B—320 to 1000 Kc.
C—1000 to 3200 Kilocycles
D—3.2 to 10.5 Mc.
E—10.5 to 26 Mc.
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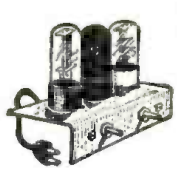

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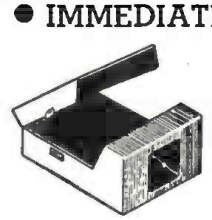

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Embossing Sound on Film

(*Continued from page 37*)

Audiotrol feature operating, this recording time is further extended to many hours or even days of intermittent recording on one 50 foot film.

The sound is permanently embossed on 35 mm. cellulose acetate film which is manufactured to specification by the *Eastman Kodak Company.* The base material is fire resistant, free of abrasive, tough and good for a surprising number of playbacks. It sells for $1.50 per roll which brings the recording cost down to 15.6c per hour for 9½ hours. No processing of the film is necessary by the user. The film is supplied in a box 10" x 3" x 2" and is usually returned to the box after use for safe storage. It should be noted that permanent storage of the record therefore, presents a simple problem.

The machine has the following structural features:

1. Selection: flip of the switch selection of public address, recording, playback or threading.

2. Continuous recording with automatic track over from groove to groove in the film as required. 115 tracks are permissible on one side of the film.

3. A means is provided for the recording and also the locating of a particular track when desired for playback.

4. A 114 db. gain high quality amplifier is used. Frequency response is 2 db. from 300 cycles to 10,000 cycles. Various input circuits automatically give desirable gains for intended uses. Output impedance 6 ohms. The input and output circuits are listed below.

Input circuits—(not simultaneous) are as follows:

(a) Microphone—½ megohm impedance, 114 db. gain.
(b) Radio—½ megohm impedance, 85 db. gain.
(c) Line Input—1000 ohms impedance, 90 db. gain (d.c. impedance infinity).
(d) Carbon Microphone—1000 ohms impedance (for 100 or 200 ohm carbon microphones) with self contained batteries.

Output Circuits—

(a) Self-contained 5 inch permanent magnet speaker.
(b) 6 ohm jack (interrupting signal to speaker).
(c) Monitor—Direct connection from playback head.

Volume meter is provided for easy adjustment to correct recording level. Automatic volume control is optional by flip switch and is designed to accommodate 30 db. input signal variation.

The Audiotrol, described above, has a sensitivity control permitting operation on an input signal from 0 to —13 db. based on the required average recording level. This means that the

signal to noise ratio of the incoming signal should be 20 db. for really good operation.

5. Frequency Response — input-to-recording-to-output-on-playback 300 to 4500 cycles on the standard machine. 5000 cycle and other special machines have been produced to order.

6. Recording Head—balanced magnetic type, sealed against dirt, having an impedance of 9000 ohms at 1000 cycles-per-second.

7. Playback Head—balanced magnetic type, sealed against dirt, having an impedance of 9000 ohms at 1000 cycles-per-second.

8. Stylus—both Playback and Recording styli are of special design and are of the permanent sapphire type.

9. Mechanical—design is such that permits of ready accessibility for replacement and service.

(a) Bearings—Oilite.

(b) Motor drive — self-aligning sleeve bearings, shaded pole induction motor with dynamically balanced rotor.

(c) Machine divided into three main parts, carrying case, mechanical frame and amplifier. Simple and easy to separate.

10. Monitor — the monitoring method in the *Recordgraph* is greatly appreciated by all professional recording men, for the actual recording as embossed in the film belt is played back as against the usual method of tapping directly across the recording head. Thus a true picture of the actual recording is had.

The recorder is currently being used for police communications recording, authorized telephone recordings, investigations, conferences, radio interception, sound analysis, training purposes, narration, at control centers, on ships, for mobile equipment, and wherever else permanent recording of sound, speech or code may be wanted.

-30-

Rack model with multiple mixer and dual Recordgraph units which will record continuously for 19 hours and intermittently for many days without supervision.

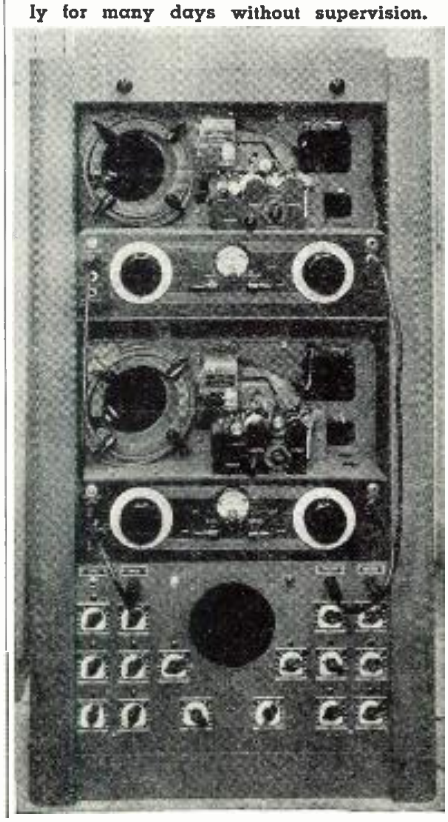

Photo-Electronic Organ

(*Continued from page 27*)

a rubber belt or endless V belt would also work. If a leather belt is used, the splice should be sewed with thread, as this will be found more satisfactory than a wire splice.

The octave assembly and keyboard slides into the cabinet along two supports and is held in place by tightening two bolts attached to wood clamps. See Figs. 2 and 5. This type of construction facilitates removal for service and adjustments.

Speakers were mounted in separate cases, but they could easily be mounted in the cabinet if desired. There is a disadvantage in mounting them in the cabinet; trouble may be experienced from feedback, and for this reason it is desirable to mount them separately. Most commercial installations of instruments of this type require separately mounted speakers.

Almost any high-gain amplifier with a power output of 15 watts or more may be used with the Photo-Electronic Organ. The connections from photocell to amplifier are standard practice and are shown in Fig. 3B. Voltage on the 868 or 918 phototube must be kept at 90 volts or below by means of a suitable voltage divider network which can usually be coupled to a screen voltage circuit. It is desirable to include provision for radio and phono pickup in case these are not already included in the mixer circuits of the amplifier used. Of course, a home constructed amplifier can be used, and perhaps some advantage gained, since the construction of a suitable amplifier presents no special problems. One thing to avoid in the amplifier is microphonics, and, to avoid the possibility, it is desirable to mount the entire amplifier on a piece of sponge rubber rather than to fasten it directly to the cabinet.

As will be noted by referring to the diagram, Fig. 3A, the power supply for the lights really consists of two separate supplies wired in series. In building this power supply, use power transformers and chokes that will carry the heavy current, as the output requirements are 250 ma. at 575 v.d.c. to light the five 25 w. 115 v. lamps. Using bakelite for the chassis base rather than metal will help to prevent shorts and unwanted grounds. Since one power supply is to be operated at a high potential from ground, it is also well to use caution in touching any of the parts when the current is turned on. Filtering, as shown, was found to be adequate to suppress hum,

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Commander S(E)T, USNR

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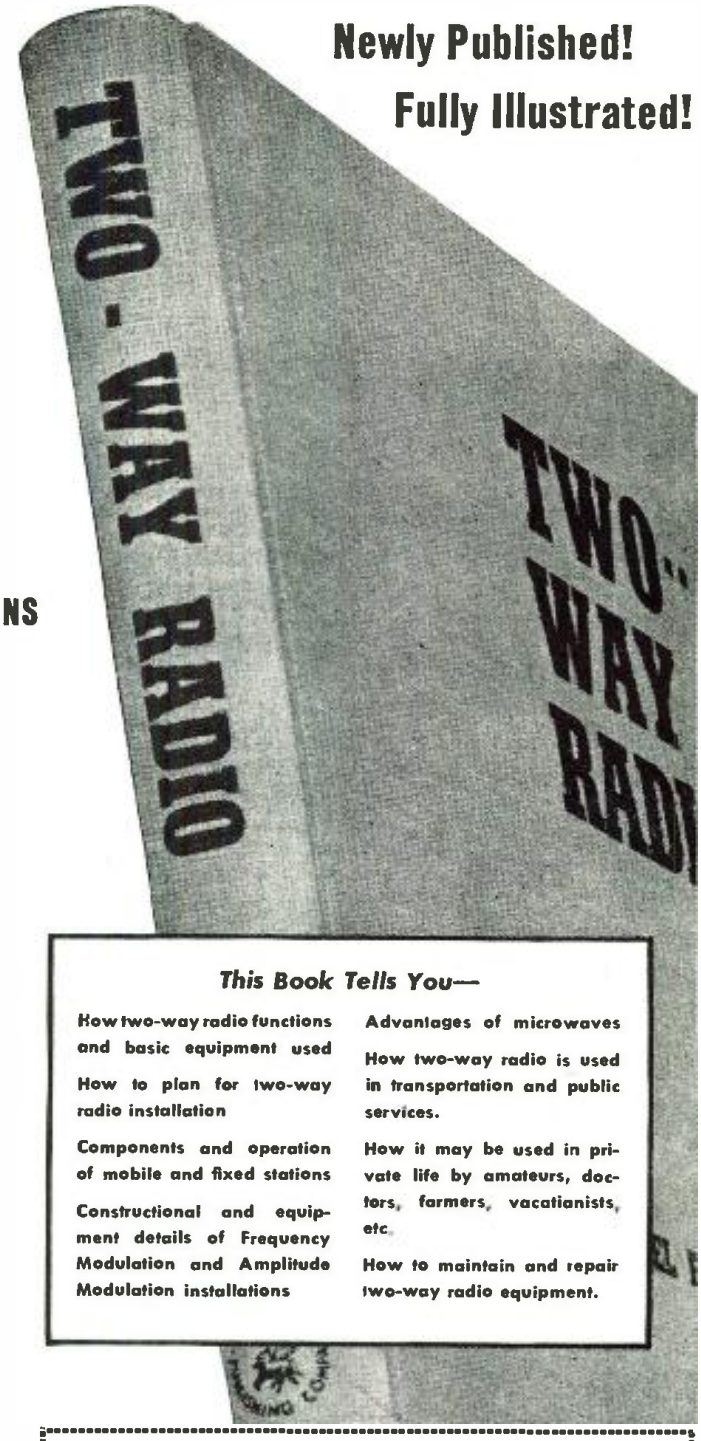

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but a single choke and two filter condensers may be adequate if suitable high-voltage condensers are available, such as 10 μfd., 1500 volts. The voltage drop across the lights should be 575 volts, and it may be necessary to add a series resistor if voltages are too high. However, in the model we built, no series resistance was necessary. There is a lot of voltage drop due to the heavy load and filter condensers and other parts must be able to withstand the high voltages developed in case the load is suddenly removed when one of the bulbs burns out or for some other cause. The open-circuit voltage may go as high as 1100 volts so the filter condensers should be rated at 550 volts peak, 450 w.v. Connections to the lamps should be carefully made with wire having adequate insulation (do not use ordinary pushback wire), and special precautions should be taken to avoid any possibility of shock. It is well to cover exposed parts with a heavy coating of insulating varnish or paint. No specific details are given for mounting parts as this will depend largely on what is available. Since considerable heat is developed, it is well to arrange for ventilation and also to allow sufficient spacing between parts to insure adequate cooling. A good rule to follow is to pull the plug before making any adjustments on the lights. This precaution may save getting a serious shock or bad burn.

(To be concluded next month)

International Short-Wave

(Continued from page 49)

Dock, New South Wales, Australia, is short-wave editor of "Radio and Hobbies," and Roy Hallett, 36 Baker Street, Enfield, New South Wales, Australia, is the BCB editor.

* * *

AFRS Network in Japan

Upon his recent arrival from Japan, Jack Hartley, ex-2LMX, Hawthorne, New Jersey, formerly a transmitter man at WVTR, Tokyo, sent your short-wave editor this information on the AFRS Network in Nippon:

"WVTR and the 15 other AFRS stations are on the air continuously from 6:30 a.m. to 11 p.m. Tokyo time (4:30 p.m.-9 a.m. EST). All programs are the same, and are relayed on 6.015 from 4:30 p.m. to 2:30 a.m. EST, and are on 3.075 from 2:30 a.m. to 9 a.m. EST. Here is a complete list of calls, locations, and frequencies of this network:

"WVTR, Tokyo, 590 kcs., 6.015 (daytime in Japan), and 3.075 (nights in Japan); WLKF, Kumamoto, 1400 kcs.; WVTQ, Osaka, 1310 kcs.; WLKE, Sendai, 1370 kcs.; WVTC, Nagoya, 1340 kcs.; WLKD, Sapporo, 1420 kcs.; Tsuruga, 1180 kcs.; Okayama, 1480 kcs.; Matsuyama, 750 kcs.; WLKH, Kure, 1440 kcs.; WVTO, Omura, 1450 kcs.; WLKI, Fukuoka, 1360 kcs.; WLKB, Niigata, 1430 kcs.; WVTH, Hackinohe,

720 kcs.; WLKA, Kanoya, 1490 kcs.; and Aomori, 1440 kcs.

"While in Tokyo, I had other contacts with both Army and commercial set-ups, and several other interesting stations to listen for are:

"F3A, 18.75, Hongkong, American Broadcasting Company relay to San Francisco; KWQ3, 15.925, Tokyo, SIGPAC relay to Manila; KU-1-M, 17.760, Tokyo, ABC relay to San Francisco; KU-1-M, 10.585, Tokyo, ABC relay to Los Angeles (on from 9-11:30 p.m. EST *daily*).

"Whenever the ABC network wishes to relay programs to the United States from Japan, they use the above setups. Also of unique interest is the SSB circuit which runs 24-hours-a-day from Tokyo to San Francisco. It is operated by the 4025th Signal Service Group and terminates at A. T. & T., San Francisco. They, naturally, have a return circuit back to Japan. SSB means 'single side-band,' which the amateurs are just now hearing about. I feel that, in time, SSB circuits for hams will be commonplace. Over this circuit (KWN is the Tokyo call), seven teletype messages and two clear channels for radiophoto or voice are sent out simultaneously. If the bandspread is used and the signal tuned out at the h.f. end, you can invariably pick up the conversations. You can tell an SSB signal since it resembles a vacuum cleaner in noise on a regular receiver. You'll hear signals like that all over the bands. There are only two stations in the Pacific—Tokyo and Manila—other than terminals at San Francisco, and they operate 24 hours a day, using various frequencies. At 4 p.m. EST, 18.490 is used; at 1 a.m. EST, we changed to 7.465, and at 6 a.m. EST, we used 12.870. In case of any of these were noisy, alternate frequencies of 10.065 or 15.050 were used.

"One series of stations mentioned in your January ISW is also operated by the Signal Corps. JVT, 6.750, JLS, 9.655, and JVP, 7.510, are operated by a group of men living on a 75-ft. ship docked against a seawall outside Tokyo. The circuits are known as the *Green Hornet* series and are 3-kw. setups. In the January issue of RADIO NEWS there was an article ("The Signal Corps On-and In-the Air") about our unit entering Japan, and Lt. F. Russel Hyde, Elmira, New York, was mentioned. He started the *Green Hornet* and received his direct commission for action in the Leyte invasion in October, 1944. Another D-C was Lt. Paffenberg, and he now operates the *Green Hornet*.

"The SSB circuit is also located on these 75-ft. ships; they are W.E. 1-kw. units and employ a 55-foot vertical (with arcs all over the metal railings of the ships)."

* * *

International Short-Wave Schedules

ALASKA — WXFG, 12.555, Adak, Aleutians, relays irregularly, 7:55 p.m.-1 a.m.

ALBANIA—ZAA, 7.852, announcing

as *Radio Tirana,* has recently been audible in the East from fade-in around 3 p.m. (with S. European languages) to new sign-off at 4:15 p.m. (with anthem); uses about 12-note interval signal. Reaches Australia with fair level.

ALGERIA—THA (announced), 12.116, Algiers, 11:23 p.m.-1:30 a.m. and 12 noon-6 p.m.; good signal in East; this was formerly *Radio France* and is reported as announcing now as *Radio Algerie* as well as THA. "The Voice of America in North Africa," 11.765, is scheduled 6 a.m.-12 noon, usually with English news on the hour; good signal in East; the 6.025 frequency usually has good signals afternoons, schedule is 1:20-6 p.m.

ANDORRA—*Radio Andorra,* 11.985, is heard on this new frequency in parallel with 5.997, 9 a.m.-2:30 p.m.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN—*Radio Omdurman,* 13.320, heard best in Arabic, 2-2:30 p.m., but with severe interference; is also heard with recorded music and English announcements to sign-off at 4:04 p.m.; QRM is from carrier-shift station. Has English at 12:30 p.m. Thursday *only.*

ARGENTINA—The Argentine returned to Standard Time in February, making all schedules one hour later here, *except* the Friday broadcast for abroad, sponsored by the government at 4-4:30 p.m. over LRA5, 17.720. A station heard on 6.180 at 11:55 p.m. is reported as LRA2. LRX1, 6.120, Buenos Aires, is good early evenings.

AUSTRALIA—North American transmissions are: First Transmission (East Coast beam)—VLC5, 9.54, Shepparton, 8-8:45 a.m., news at 8:01 and 8:35 a.m. Second Transmission (West Coast beam)—VLC6, 9.615, Shepparton, 11-11:45 a.m., news at 11:01 and 11:35 a.m. Third Transmission (East Coast beam)—was resumed on March 18 and is being carried this year on VLC9, 17.84, Shepparton (instead of VLC4, 15.315, Shepparton), and is heard 6:40-8:45 p.m. (from 6:30 p.m. in tone), with news at 6:45 and 8:30 p.m.; signals in the East are best towards end of program; tested for a few nights on VLA4, 11.77, and VLC7, 11.84 (inaudible in most parts of the East and on West Coast), then returned to 17.84. Fourth Transmission (West Coast beam)—now comes on 10 minutes earlier than before, is heard 12 midnight-12:45 a.m. over VLC4, 15.315, Shepparton, and VLG6, 15.23, Melbourne, replacing VLC7, 11.84, Shepparton, and VLG3, 11.71, Melbourne; news is at 12:15 a.m.; good signals both West and East. VLR2, 6.150, Melbourne, is scheduled to 8:30 a.m. daily *except* Saturday when sign-off is at 9 a.m.; carries news at 8 a.m.; is poor to inaudible in East. VLH3, 9.58, Melbourne, usually has a good signal in English news at 7:30 and 8 a.m. VLQ2, 7.215, Brisbane, is good around 7-8 a.m VLA6, 15.20, and VLG3, 11.71, broadcast an all-Japanese ,rogram to Japan now, 2:30-3:30 a.m. VLW7, 9.52, Perth, Western Australia, one of Eastern listeners' most distant s.w. stations, is still coming through nicely mornings here in the East, is heard 5-10:30 a.m., except Saturday when sign-off is at 10:45 a.m.; news is scheduled for 6, 8, and 10 a.m.

AUSTRIA—"Voice of Vienna," 6.002, is reported to be an AFRS station heard with English news at 6:30 p.m. through bad QRM. KOFA, the AFRS at Salzburg, has shifted to 7.221 and now identifies with medium-wave stations (sometimes the call heard is KOSA) as the Blue Danube Network; is heard well at sign-off at 6:33 p.m. and sign-on at 1 a.m. *Radio Vienna* has shifted its 30-meter relay to 9.911 and the 24-meter relay to 12.200.

AZORES—Australians report *Emissora Nacional,* 7.017, Ponta Delgada, 3-4 p.m., but it may be off by this time in favor of a summer schedule on 11.090, 3-4 p.m.

BAHAMAS—ZNS2, 6.095, Nassau, is currently off the air; its medium-wave outlet (ZNS) will move from 640 kcs. to 1540 kcs., no date for move has been set. ZFO, 6.250, Cat Cay, was heard Friday at 12 noon testing.

BECHUANALAND—H. Eksteen, Pretoria, South Africa, reports ZNB, 5.88 (listed as 5.900 with 200 watts power), Mafeking, 1:55-2:30 p.m., with good strength in South Africa. (Bechuanaland is a British protectorate between the Transvaal and S. W. Africa.)

BELGIAN CONGO—OTM2, 9.350, Leopoldville, was being heard to 9:45 p.m., from 8:15 p.m. with BBC relay, but has not been reported with this service lately; OTM2, however, has been reported at 9 p.m., announcing as OTM and

referring to the transmission as a test. OTC2, 9.741 (listed by the BBC as 9.745), Leopoldville, opens its English broadcast to North America at 7:15 p.m. with English news; further news is scheduled for 8:10 p.m., then relays BBC's North American Service from 8:15-9:45 p.m. sign-off; signals are good in most parts of the Western Hemisphere. A good signal is received *daily* from OTC5, 17.770, Leopoldville, scheduled 5-9:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m.-1 p.m., with English news at 8:30 and 11:30 a.m.

BELGIUM—Swedish sources report Brussels on a new channel, 9.670/9.675, at 12 noon. In the East, it is reported that Brussels has been heard weakly with a new transmission to Leopoldville *daily,* 2:30-4:30 p.m. on this new frequency (reported in U. S. as 9.667).

BORNEO—Australians report *Radio Balikpapan* on an announced frequency of 9.125, heard opening at 7 a.m., takes the relay from PCJ, 15.22, Hilversum, Holland, at 8 a.m. Recorded music is played until time of relay, closes at 9:30 a.m. This 125-watter is fair level in Australia and New Zealand.

BRAZIL—PPQ, 11.680, Rio de Janeiro, is reported heard at 7 p.m. with network pickup for New York. The following are official schedules of Brazil's domestic short-wave stations (exclusive of the international outlets, PRL7, 9.720, 4:30-6 a.m., 3:10-9:30 p.m.; and PRL8, 11.720, 1:15-3:10 p.m., and to North America in English, 9:30-9:52 p.m., *except* Saturday and Sunday, news at 9:35 p.m.): PRJ4, 4.825, Parnaiba, 500 watts, 3-10 p.m.; PRC5, 4.865, Belem, 2 kw., 6-7, 9-11:30 a.m., 3:30-8 p.m., *except* Sunday; PRF6, 4.895, 250 watts, irregular schedule; PRI3, 6.000, 5 kw., 5:45 a.m.-12 noon, 3-9 p.m.; PRA8, 6.016, Recife, 5 kw., 8 a.m.-12 noon, 2-10 p.m.; ZYB7, 6.095, Sao Paulo, 25 kw., 4-9:30 p.m., is interchangeable with 11.765; PRE9, 6.105, Fortaleza, 2 kw., 9 a.m.-12 noon, 3:30-9 p.m., and irregularly on 15.165; ZYC8, 9.610, Rio de Janeiro, 25 kw., 3-10 p.m.; ZYB8, 11.765, Sao Paulo, 25 kw., 8-11:30 a.m. ZYC8 and ZYB7 are heard best in the U. S.

BRITISH GUIANA — ZFY, 6.000, Georgetown, is scheduled 5:45-7:45 a.m., 9:45-11:45 a.m., and 2:45-7:45 p.m., with BBC news relay at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 5:45 p.m., and Caribbean news at 7:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., and 7:30 p.m.; signal is excellent in the East, but there is usually a bad hetrodyne; is heard fair on West Coast, especially mornings.

BRITISH SOMALILAND — *Radio Somali,* 7.126, Hargeisa, signs off some days at 10:30 a.m., others at 10 a.m.; sign-on is 8:30 a.m.; peak is around 9:45 a.m.; has English and dialect programs, announces as *"Radio Somali,"* occasionally as *"Radio Somaliland."*

BULGARIA—*Radio Rodina,* 9.345, Sofia, may have replaced 9.330 which has not been reported lately; due to fine signal strength, comparable to Belgrade, it is believed to have in-

creased power as reported ready to do some time ago; schedule of 11 p.m.-1 a.m. is best transmission.

BURMA — *Radio Rangoon,* 11.85, latest weekday schedule reported as 7:30-9 a.m., with news at 7:45 and 8:55 a.m.; Sundays is reported heard *only* between 8:30-9:10 a.m. sign-off, usually with short sermon at 9 a.m.

CANADA—CKLO, 9.63, Sackville, N. B., has been dropped from the CBC's European beam; this European transmission is currently heard over CKNC, 17.82, 7 a.m.-3:15 p.m., CKCX, 15.19, 7 a.m.-6:05 p.m., and CHOL, 11.72, 3:30-6:05 p.m., news at 7 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 5:15 p.m.; these stations have an operational break now from 8:45 a.m. to 12 noon, *except* Sunday. VE9AI, Edmonton, Alberta, has dropped 6.005 and is using only 9.540, heard to 2:05 a.m. sign-off weekdays, may run to 4:15 a.m. on Sundays, has news at 1, 2 a.m.

CANARY ISLANDS—EAJ43, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, appropriately dubbed "the great wanderer," has moved lower in frequency to 7.558 where it is still heard 5-6:05 p.m., but with interference from Moscow's 7.560 channel.

CELEBES—*Radio Makassar,* 9.358, is now heard daily, 5:30-9:30 a.m.; mostly in Malay and Dutch, but "The British Forces' Program from Makassar" is heard Monday, Wednesday, Friday, concluding at 7:20 a.m.; heard well on West Coast and comes in fair to good some mornings in East.

CEYLON — Colombo on 3.395 is heard in New Zealand to 11 a.m. sign-off, uses English; poor signal reported. On 15.12, Colombo is heard around 6:25 a.m. in English with a good signal in New Zealand, sign-off is 7:30 a.m.

CHILE—CE1227, 12.270, Punta Arenas, "Radio Ejercito," opens at 6:30 p.m. with good signal.

CHINA—XGOY, Chungking, is using a new frequency of 9.645 (announced as 9.635), 6:35-10:40 a.m., continues to use 6.155 (listed as 6.135) from 10:45-11:30 a.m.; the 7.153 frequency is in dual during the entire period; English news is at 9 a.m. On about 11.920, XGOY is reported with good signals on the West Coast around 5-6 a.m., with English news at 5 a.m.; this frequency is also scheduled 7-8 p.m., with news at 7:30 p.m. XORA, Shanghai, is currently operating on 11.705 (although listed as on 11.78), from about 5 to 10 a.m., has English news at 6 a.m. and relays XGOY news from Chungking at 9 a.m. XTPA, 11.650, believed to be Canton (is listed by Australians yet as Shanghai), has been sending a good signal to the East mornings, relays Chungking news at 9 a.m., peaks around 7:30 a.m. The Chinese station on 6.235, believed to be located at Changchow, was off the air for several days, but has returned again, is heard mornings; call letters sound like XNTA, but others have been heard, so is apparently a relay station; no English has been reported. XGOL, 9.99, Foochow, is now one of best heard Chinese on West Coast,

may have increased power; is heard some mornings in East; signs off at 10 a.m. now. XGNC, Kalgan, on 9.623/5 is scheduled 5-9:15 a.m. and 11:30 p.m.-12:40 a.m.; is being heard (entirely in Chinese) some mornings in East; relays XNCR, Yenan, around 6 a.m., which call is heard then. Australians report KW3U, 7.750, Tientsin, at 6:45 a.m. calling KU5Q, Guam, and WLXJ, Shanghai; also on 8.040 (announced) calling KU5Q at 8 a.m.; on approximately 13.115, WLXJ is heard irregularly in Australia calling PY-11, Manila, and KGT-7, Los Angeles, around 8:30 a.m. Australians report XPSA, Kweiyang, seems nearer 7.020 than 7.010 as reported in the U. S. WLXJ, 5.510, Shanghai, announces program schedule at 5:30 a.m., giving wavelengths of 54.9 and 99.29 meters which are 5.470 (presumably this is actually 5.510) and 3.020 (which may refer to an AFRN station reported on 3.007); has been heard at 9:15 a.m. calling KU5Q, and announcing WXJ, not WXLJ. XRRA, 6.090, Peiping, is now heard on this channel instead of 6.100, leaving Delhi's 6.100 outlet in the clear; XRRA is believed to carry the Chungking news at 9 a.m., and is not heard *after* 10:30 a.m. XNCR, 7.048, Yenan, signs off between 6:05-6:15 a.m.; this station usually has an hour of solid Chinese in this transmission; the announcer is a woman.

COLOMBIA — HJFB, 6.225, Manizales, verifies with Spanish letter; listed schedule is 5-10:35 p.m. HJDE, 6.145, Medellin, usually has American music, 9-9:30 p.m.

CUBA — COCY, 11.74, Havana, is scheduled 6:30 a.m.-12:30 a.m.; verifies, address is Apartado Postal 770-799.

CURACAO — PJC1, 7.250, Willemstad, "Princess Juliana Sender," is scheduled 7-9:30 p.m. and 11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m., irregularly, 4:30-9:45 p.m. Swedish listeners report PJC1, 17.775, Willemstad, 6-7 a.m.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Evening transmission of OLR4A, 11.84, Prague, is now scheduled one hour earlier, 6:50-7:30 p.m.; signals are usually quite good in the East; to 7 p.m. uses the French horn identification; also reported with good signals, 12:55-1:20 a.m. There may be an afternoon transmission also, since late reports from Australia list English news on this frequency at 4:30 p.m.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — H12T, Monsenor Noeul, "La Voz del Yuna," has changed frequency from 6.480 to 6.466 (measured); reception excellent. HI1Z, 6.310, Ciudad Trijillo, is heard 4-9:40 p.m., sometimes later; was heard a recent Sunday morning at 6:20 a.m. with music, followed by broadcast of national lottery drawings.

ECUADOR—HC1AC, 7.200, Quito, is scheduled 7-9 a.m., 11 a.m.-4 p.m., and 5-11 p.m., reported recently heard at 4:10 p.m., later than usual sign-off of second transmission. HCJB, 12.455, Quito, is heard irregularly from 6 a.m.

to 10 p.m., relays news from San Francisco at 5 p.m.; the 15.095 and 9.958 frequencies are usually in parallel with 12.455; on 6.280, HCJB is scheduled 6-10 p.m.; the 4.105 frequency is scheduled weekdays, 6-10:30 p.m., signs off at 9:45 p.m. Sunday.

EGYPT—The Cairo Forces' transmitter on 7.192 ceased operations on December 29, but according to Major Ken Ellis of the F.B.S., "a new Service will be starting on 49 meters shortly" (presumably from Cario). "Radio Cairo." official bulletin of Egyptian State Broadcasting, lists short-wave service from Cairo as Arabic program on SUX, 7.867, 1:30-3:30 p.m., and recitations from the Koran and Prayer, Friday *only*, on SUV, 10.055, 4:30-5:45 a.m.

EIRE—*Radio Eireann,* 17.840, Dublin, expects to increase power soon; is heard with English news and sports summary *daily* at 12:40-12:55 p.m.; asks for reception reports from U. S. listeners to *Radio Eireann,* Chrysler Building, New York City, Canadian reports to *Radio Eireann,* 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario. On 9.595, is scheduled 4:05-4:35 p.m. *daily,* with sign-off at 4:17 p.m. Sunday; English news is scheduled at 4:15 and 4:30 p.m.; has not been reported as heard in U. S. recently.

ENGLAND—North American Service is GVO, 18.08, 8-9 a.m., 9:15-10 a.m., 10-10:45 a.m.; GSP, 15.31, 10:30-11 a.m., 11-11:15 a.m., 12 noon-4 p.m., 4:15-6 p.m.; GRG, 11.68, 4:15-8:15 p.m.; GRH, 9.825, 4:15-9:45 p.m.; GSU, 7.26, 6-9:45 p.m.; and GSL, 6.11, 8:30-9:45 p.m., all to North America, Mexico, North Caribbean Area, with GVZ, 9.64, beamed to West Coast, 4:15-9:45 p.m.; news at 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 8, and 9:30 p.m., with Radio Newsreel at 7:30 p.m. The North American beam in the General Forces Program (incorporating the General Overseas Service) is heard on GVX, 5-7 a.m.; GVO, 18.08, 6-8 a.m.; GSP, 15.31, 11:15 a.m.-12 noon and 4-4:15 p.m.; GSL, 6.11, 9:45-11 p.m.; GSU, 7.26, 9:45-11 p.m.; and GVZ, 9.64, to West Coast, 9:45-11 p.m.

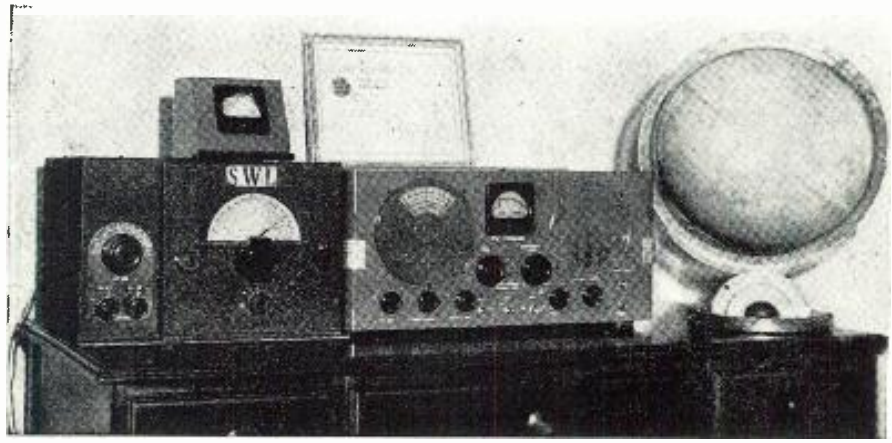
ETHIOPIA — *Radio Addis Ababa,* 9.620, has BBC news relay *daily* at 11 a.m. (conditions permitting); music with English announcements is scheduled 10:15-11 a.m.

FINLAND — An announcement at 7:25 p.m. heard on OIX4, 15.190, Lahti, stated that the evening broadcast for North America, 7:15-7:45 p.m., is a transcription of the morning period heard at 7:15-7:35 a.m. over OIX2, 9.504, OIX3, 11.780, and OIX4, 15.190, Lahti. Reception on 15.190 in evening period has been generally improving.

FRANCE—FFE, 13.712, Paris, has been relaying *Radiodiffusion Francaise* to New York regularly, 2:15-2:45 p.m., signal excellent. The evening North American beam from Paris is heard over 9.55 and 11.845, 8:55-10:45 p.m., English news at 9 and 10:30 p.m. Paris is heard on West Coast, 11-11:45 p.m., 12 midnight-12:45 a.m., and 1-1:45 a.m. on 11.845 (measured as 11.847), is usually also good in East during these transmissions. A new transmission beamed to Brazil is carried by Paris on 15.240, 15.350, and 17.852, and irregularly by Brazzaville on 15.595, 10-10:30 a.m. The 9.550 Paris frequency has added a broadcast to Tahiti, 12 midnight-12:45 a.m.; the 9.560 Paris frequency has dropped the 6:30-7 p.m. transmission, has added 9:15-9:30 a.m.; 9.620 has added 5-5:15 p.m., may be on 11-11:45 p.m. but this is *not* listed. Paris on 11.705 is heard 1-1:40 a.m. Complete schedules of the Paris 11.886 frequency are 5:30-5:45, 6:30-8, 9:15-10:30 a.m., 11:45 a.m.-1:15 p.m., 1:30-4:45 p.m., 6:25-8:40 p.m., heard irregularly, 5:30-6:30 p.m. The Paris 15.240 frequency is now off, 12 midnight-12:45 a.m.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA —FZI, 9.440 and 11.970, Brazzaville, heard with good signals afternoons and evenings; English news is scheduled for 1:45, 3:45, 5:15, 6:30 p.m.; the

The listening post of Charles S. Sutton, Toledo, Ohio, is equipped with a RME-LF90 Low Frequency Inverter, RME-DB20 Preselector, and a Hallicrafters S20R Sky Champion receiver (with S-meter). Charles uses Brush crystal phones. His antenna is a 100 ft. "L". "I have never collected veris." he comments, "but just DX for pleasure I receive from it. I have logged 2500 s.w. stations in 96 countries. Best catches include XNEW, 8.690, Kunming, China; Radio Bissau, 7.095, Portuguese Guinea; Salisbury, 15.605, Southern Rhodesia; Radio Congola, 15.320, 50-watter in the Belgian Congo; Ajaccio, 7.830, Corsica; and Battle of Iwo Jima from U.S. Flagship Turner."



11.970 transmitter has been heard signing on in French at 12 midnight lately. The 17.530 transmitter has been off the air recently. The new 9.984 frequency is scheduled 11 a.m.-5 p.m. and 12 midnight-2:25 a.m.; sends good signal to East. The 6.024 frequency is reported heard in parallel with 9.440 and 11.970 from around 5:06 to 8 p.m. sign-off.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA — *Radio Saigon,* 11.778 and 4.810, heard 4-10:30 a.m. (new) sign-off, sometimes goes to 10:30 a.m.; has English news at 5:30, 8:30 a.m.; usually sends a good signal to East on 11.778. Hanoi, 12.165, has English news at 8 a.m., but usually suffers heavy interference from an adjacent radiotelephone station.

FRENCH MOROCCO—*Radio Maroc,* CNR3, 9.080 (measured), Rabat, is heard well opening its daily transmission at 1 a.m.; frequency sometimes jumps to 9.109.

FORMOSA—XUPA, 9.695 and 6.015, Tai-Pei (formerly Taihoku), is heard mornings, 5-9:20 or 10 a.m.; XGOY English news at 9 a.m.

GERMANY—The Berlin relay on 9.688, announced as part of the Central German Radio, probably at Leipzig, is scheduled 12 midnight-7:40 p.m., Saturday to 9 p.m.; the piano interval signal is *not* the same as used by the former Nazi radio. Berlin short-wave is currently using 6.063, reception is usually poor, schedule is believed to be 9 a.m.-3:45 p.m.

GOLD COAST—ZOY, 7.299, Accra, is scheduled 12 noon-1 p.m.

GREECE—*Radio Athens,* 7.295, is scheduled 3-3:30 p.m., according to Swedish correspondents; has also been heard in Australia where it was first believed to be ZOY, 7.299, Accra, Gold Coast.

GUADELOUPE—*Radio Guadeloupe,* 6.192, Pointe-a-Pitre, is scheduled 11:30 a.m.-12:45 p.m. and 6-7:30 p.m.

GUAM—KU5Q now has four transmitters in operation; announcement on 9.670 around 7:30 a.m. gave 9.280, 7.645, and 13.360 as in parallel. On 12.265, KU5Q has been reported as heard frequently around 2 a.m. with relays of the Guam medium-wave AFRS station, WXLI, reception fair. KU5Q now verifies with a card in white with call in black at top; power on 9.670 is listed as 2 kw. The 15.920 and 17.820 frequencies are still reported as heard *daily* in evenings.

GUATEMALA — TGLA, originally 6.276, is now on 6.295 and is heard with fair signal, 7:30-10:30 p.m., irregularly to 11 p.m.; location is announced as Ciudad Rotalhuleu, and it relays medium-wave TGL, "La Voz del Pacifico."

HAITI — HH3W, 10.135, Port-au-Prince, signs off at 9:15 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, other days at 10 p.m. HH2S, 5.947, Port-au-Prince, has evening transmission, 5:30-9:40 p.m., Saturday to 10:05 p.m., signs off at 8 p.m. on Sunday.

HAWAII—KRHO, Honolulu, is now off 6.120 and is heard instead on 9.650,

4-10 a.m., with good signal; English news on the hour. On 17.80, KRHO is scheduled 4 p.m.-12 midnight, with English news on the hour.

HOLLAND — PCJ, 15.22, Huizen (studios in Hilversum), is scheduled *daily,* 8-9:30 a.m., and is relayed by PHI, 17.775, Huizen; on Wednesday and Sunday, the Happy Station Program of a Friendly Nation is heard between 8:30-9:30 a.m. with pre-war m.c. Eddie Startz at the microphone; this broadcast is relayed also by *Radio Balikpapan,* 9.125, Borneo. PCJ's 9.590 frequency is scheduled 2-3 p.m. and 8-9 p.m. *daily,* with PHI's 11.730 frequency relaying; neither frequency is good in the United States due to terrific interference from powerful American stations. A recent announcement stated PCJ broadcasts to America mornings on 16-, 19-, and 49-meters; for Africa, afternoons, on 25-, 31-, and 49-meters; and for North America, evenings, on 25- and 31-meters.

HONDURAS—HRN, 5.875, Tagucigalpa, "La Voz de Honduras," is heard with good signals, evenings.

HONGKONG—ZBW3, 9.525, Victoria, is no longer being heard, but instead, ZBY, 9.573, Victoria, is on the air 5:30-10 a.m., in native to 8 a.m. then features BBC relays and local English thereafter; can be heard with weak level even in the East, but has bad QRM.

HUNGARY—*Radio Budapest,* 3.400, is reported at 12 midnight by Swedish observers.

ICELAND—The 9-9:30 a.m. Sunday *only* broadcast of TFJ, Reyjkavik, formerly on 12.235, is now heard on approximately 25.800, a new channel; signals are only fair; uses c.w. thereafter; the 9-9:30 a.m. radiation is all Icelandic; also reported irregularly as early as 8:30 a.m. Sunday. Verifies in English on an attractive, illustrated card.

INDIA—Items of most interest to U. S. DXers from All India Radio current schedules (effective April 1) include All Forces Program (90 min.), 8:30 p.m., 9.630, *6.100;* English News (15 min.), 9:30 p.m., 11.760, 9.670, 7.290; Far East Program Summary (15 min.), 10:15 p.m., 17.830, 15.350, *15.190, 15.160,* 11.870; English (15 min.), 10:30 p.m., 17.830, 15.350, *15.190, 15.160,* 11.870; English (30 min.), 12:30 a.m., 17.830, 15.350, *15.190, 15.160,* 11.870; English (15 min.), 1:30 a.m., 17.830, 15.350, 15.290, *15.190, 15.160,* 11.870; All Forces Program (90 min.), 2:30 a.m., *9.590;* English News (10 min.), 3 a.m., 17.76, 15.290, 9.670, 7.290; English and Program Summary (15 min.), 4:30 a.m., 17.76, 15.350, *15.190,* 11.870, 9.670, 7.290; English, "Voice of Britain Calling the Far East" from Delhi (30 min.), 6:30 a.m., 17.830, 15.350, *15.190,* 11.870; English News (10 min.), 7:30 a.m., 15.290, 15.210, 9.670, 7.290; All Forces Program (270 min.), 8 a.m., 7.210; Troops—India and Ceylon—(45 min.), 8:30 a.m., 7.290, 4.960; Program Summary (30 min.), 9 a.m., 15.350, *15.160,* 11.870, *9.590;* English News (15 min.), 9:30 a.m.,

15.160, 9.590; Western Music (30 min.), 15.350, 11.870, 11.850, 9.670, *9.590, 7.290, 6.190,* 4.960; BBC News Relay (10 min.), 11 a.m., 15.350, 11.870, 11.850, 7.290, *6.190;* Troops (45 min.), 12:30 p.m., 15.350, 11.870, *9.590, 6.190.* (Frequencies in italics indicate 100-kw. transmitters.) VUM2, Madras, now operates on 7.255, 6 a.m.-12 noon, heard best on West Coast around 10 a.m., programs mostly native Telugu, but on Saturdays has Children's Program in English at 6 a.m.; VUM2 now uses only 500 watts power and currently has two other transmissions on 9.565, 2:30-5 a.m., and on 6.085, 9-10:30 p.m.

IRAN — EQB, 6.155, Teheran, reported heard in Sweden at 12 noon with EQC, 9.680, also Teheran.

IRAQ—YI5KG, 7.084, Baghdad, is scheduled 8 a.m.-5:35 p.m. with news at 11 a.m.; is heard some mornings on West Coast with weak signal around 9 a.m.; Australians report native-type program at 9 a.m., sends out good signal.

ITALY — Changed time recently, making broadcasts from Rome and Milan one hour *earlier* here. Rome on 6.030 is reported 6-6:30 p.m. Rome on 9.610 now uses the call letters IFD and carries *only* commercial traffic. Rome's IQD has changed frequency from 14.370 to 14.736. ISP, approximately 12.675, Rome, has been reported testing with WLK at 3:45 p.m.

JAMAICA—ZQI, 4.700, official schedule is 4:30-6:30 p.m., uses English; studios are in Kingston.

JAPAN — JLG3, 11.705, Tokyo, is heard in Home Service from 1 a.m., with JVW in parallel. JLU2, 9.525, and JVT, 6.75, Tokyo, are used to RCA, San Francisco, for pickups early mornings. JZH, 6.095, Tokyo, was carrying the Home Service in parallel with JLT/JVW around 7:30 a.m., but has not been reported recently. JLG4, 7.55, Tokyo, is heard some mornings in East around 7 a.m., also in Home Service. Tokyo is now using 7.645 in Home Service, in parallel with 7.55 and others, heard around 6:30 a.m. on West Coast. New Zealanders report AFRN, 3.100 (listed as 3.075), with news in English at 4 a.m.; schedule is 2:30-9 a.m.

JAVA—*The Free Indonesia Radio* on 6.72 and 12.273 has not been reported lately, may be off the air. Gillett, Australia, reports two new Javanese stations on 7.465 about 7:30 a.m. and on 15.960 with English news at 5:15 a.m. Jocarta is the location of the latter; the former's location is not known as yet. The 7.465 frequency has been heard very weak on West Coast. Australians also report a new Bandoeng frequency of 15.210 with a four-letter call, not yet identified; announces as "The Voice of Free Indonesia," and has English news at 7:15 a.m., closes at 7:30 a.m.

LEBANON — According to the Forces' RADIO TIMES, Cairo, *Radio Levant,* 8.11 (37 meters), Beirut, has news between 5:25-5:30 a.m.; Records

(*Continued on page* 131)

The MULTIVIBRATOR as a service instrument

By WAYNE M. ROSS

ALTHOUGH the multivibrator has long been known to radio engineers, its usefulness in radio equipment manufacturing and particularly radio servicing has not been fully appreciated.

The usefulness of the instrument lies in the fact that, when it is made to oscillate at, say 600 cycles, harmonics of this frequency are generated up to and beyond 18 or 20 mc. These harmonics spaced at 600 cycles provide a continuous, flat, modulated signal covering any band used in the standard broadcast receiver.

In the production testing of receivers the signal may be applied either directly or by radiation, and an output meter connected to the receiver under test. If the receiver is then tuned across the band, any dead spots or peaks in the response will be shown immediately.

The time consuming operation known as "rocking the condenser" to insure alignment at 600 kc. is accomplished, when using a multivibrator, by first adjusting the trimmers for maximum gain at 1500 kc. with a standard oscillator, then setting the receiver to 600 kc., applying the multivibrator signal, and adjusting the oscillator padder for maximum gain. No "rocking" or readjusting is necessary.

The instrument shown is inexpensive and may be constructed as a small, compact unit. Almost any two triode tubes or a dual triode will work satisfactorily. The 6SN7 tube used in this instrument was chosen for compactness and single ended wiring. The .1 meg. controls are used to vary the fundamental frequency and may be roughly calibrated. The 5000 ohm potentiometer in the cathode circuit is used to lock the signal to some harmonic of the line voltage. This provides a purer tone. The arm of this control should be set at the ground end, the multivibrator set to approximately 600 cycles and the control slowly turned up. The note will be heard to lock in, or appear to be more of a pure tone. This is the proper setting; if the control is turned further it will successively lower the fundamental frequency and lessen the harmonic output.

The audio and intermediate frequency filters are necessary to prevent interaction and misleading results. The audio filter may be any choke shunted by a .0005 or .001 μfd. condenser, or when a fixed frequency is used the filter may be resonated at this fixed fundamental frequency.

The intermediate frequency filter must be tuned to the i.f. of the receiver under test. Where one type of receiver is being tested this tuning may be fixed. If the instrument is to be used on all types of receivers, the frequency must be variable. In the model shown the filter was tunable between 450-470 kc., using a small variable condenser. The most commonly used frequencies were calibrated. If necessary, a second coil could be switched in for intermediate frequencies of 260 kc.

The audio output has, of necessity, a distorted waveform but will be found quite useful for checking audio "continuity" and other uses.

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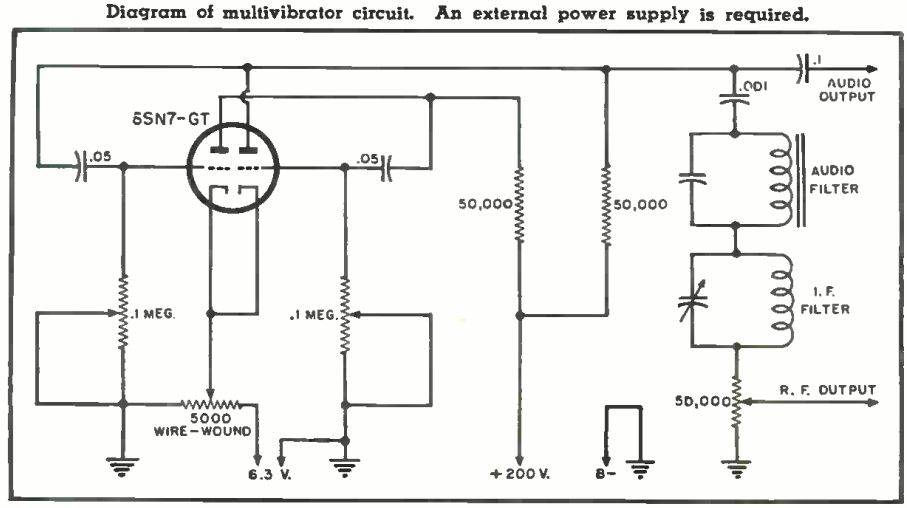
Diagram of multivibrator circuit. An external power supply is required.



Electronic Processing

(*Continued from page 31*)

them was the ultimate aim, could be minimized by stepping up the frequency of the radio field in which the food product was to be blanched.

The electronic oscillator employed in the preliminary food-preserving experiments had a capacity for delivering 750 watts of energy at a frequency of 150,000,000 cycles-per-second. The heat from this electronic "power machine" was applied to a variety of vegetables and fruits, ranging from shredded cabbage to diced carrots. At the outset, the bands of radio frequencies from 7 to 10 and 28 to 29 megacycles were employed but, as previously indicated, when adequate radio-frequency power was applied at these frequencies there was arcing between the electrodes with the consequent burning of the vegetable tissue. Moreover, individual pieces of carrots, potatoes or peas were scorched due to the arcing effect.

It then became evident that additional experimentation was needed in order to find the correct formula for high frequency heating of foods.

Then, comparable to the assigning of "clear channels" to certain broadcasting stations for effectual radio coverage, the Cornell University scientists discovered that the frequency of 150 megacycles was the ideal wavelength for heating cabbage. When the oscillator was generating on this frequency, with a power output of 750 watts, there was little or no tendency toward arcing with the undesirable effect of scorching the cabbage, if the vegetable was tightly packed in a container. Therefore, if flippancy is permitted, to tune in on Jiggs' fabled corned beef and cabbage it is necessary to adjust your receiver to the wavelength of 150 megacycles.

Without levity, in determining how effective dielectric heating is, the heads of cabbage were sliced in an eighth of an inch thickness and the shredded material was packed into conventional cartons ordinarily used in preserving vegetables by freezing. The carton of finely pulverized cabbage was inserted between two copper electrodes, mounted in an electric-air oven. As a means of tuning the cabbage to its ideal frequency of 150 megacycles, stubs were attached to the electrodes, also as a means of eliminating standing waves and as an aid in the coupling of the power load to the electronic oscillator. An oven temperature of 100 degrees Centigrade was employed to avoid the forming of moisture on the electrodes and also to counteract heat losses from the carton container by radiation. A heating period of two to three minutes was enough to boost the temperature of 180 grams of cabbage to 99 degrees Centigrade as shown by a spirit-filled thermometer inserted in the carton of vegetables.

The losses of food value from electronic blanching is well-nigh negligible. To be more explicit, only three per-cent of ascorbic acid was lost when electronics was employed, as contrasted with a 40 per-cent loss when vegetables to be preserved were exposed to boiling water. "The nearly negligible loss of ascorbic acid, during electronic blanching," point out Professors Moyer and Stotz, "in contrast to the 30 to 40 per-cent losses occurring in the steam and water processes points the way to production of processed vegetables of higher nutritive value. Other vegetables have been successfully blanched by electronics, and more extensive studies of the value of dielectric heating for the inactivation of enzymes in fruits and vegetables are in progress and will include storage trials."

The operation of this, the first, electronic equipment in preserving vegetables was beset by difficulties; what these were and how they were overcome are lessons in applied electronics. Inasmuch as radio high frequencies penetrate only the vegetables between the electrodes, some of the heat generated in the mass of vegetables is lost to the surrounding air, which permits the outer portion of the vegetable to be heated at a reduced pace. However, this needless sacrifice of heat is a problem that has been overcome by mounting the electrodes in an air oven with a temperature comparable to boiling water. Another snag encountered was that of transferring radio energy from the point of origin in the giant electronic tubes of the oscillator to the electrodes in the air oven. At the ultra-high frequency of 150,000.000 cycles-per-second, interfering radio fields were established around the extensive bands of copper connecting the oscillator to the electrodes. Unless this opposing force is overcome, the quantity of radio energy delivered to the electrodes is reduced appreciably, with a consequent drawing out of the required period for blanching. Ingeniously enough, Cornell University scientists skirted this problem by use of loops of copper wire, these serving to short-circuit the electrodes and consequently eliminate the undesirable effect of conflicting and opposing radio fields. Still another scheme of adding to the efficiency of power transmission is to elevate or lower the upper electrode.

In the original blanching experiments by electronics, the washed fruits and vegetables were deposited in rectangular, end-opening cartons with cellophane liners. The containers are then slid along glass rods so that the carton was centered precisely between the upper and lower electrodes. The temperature of the cabbage or other vegetable to be blanched electronically was obtainable throughout the preserving period by means of a thermometer poked part way into the vegetable or fruit carton. Inasmuch as the vegetable or fruit is heated throughout simultaneously, the

heating periods ordinarily employed in the steam or boiling-water processes cannot be accepted as the suitable guide for electronic blanching. Necessarily, therefore, similar samples of vegetables were heated dielectrically to varying temperatures for varying periods of time. Comparable specimens of vegetables were preserved in steam or boiling water for the usual periods of time and these acted as reference standards for judging the appearance and flavor following periods in storage, say, at 10 degrees Fahrenheit. To determine the thoroughness of the new blanching method, portions of samples were employed to measure the residue of chemical ferments (enzymes) active after applying the science of electronics. Vitamin analyses were also conducted on fresh, blanched, and frozen batches of vegetables and fruits after they were taken from the food warehouse or storage.

As the inventors of a patented device who seek broad allowable claims, Cornell University food scientists avoid imposing narrow limitations on the applications of electronic heat. Certainly they would not limit it to the blanching of vegetables and fruits, but would insist that the "allowable claims" be all-embracing in the entire sphere of processing foods. Electronics would range far afield, "wherever there is a problem of uniform heat penetration or when it is desirable to heat a food without exposure to moisture."

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LCR Meter

(*Continued from page 42*)

3 inch chassis mounted on an 8¾ inch relay rack panel. An 8 x 17 x 3 inch chassis would have been preferable but at the time none was available. The oscillator circuit components are located at the right end of the chassis (Fig. 3), the power supply in the center, and the *LCR* meter components at the left end of the chassis. Fig. 1 shows the arrangement of the front panel. The dials are homemade using *National* Type A vernier movements and are similar to the type *ACN* dials which were not available when the unit was built. The left hand dial operates the oscillator tuning condenser. The right hand dial is connected to C_{11}. The two meters are placed between the two dials, M_1 is placed in the lower position to keep the r.f. leads as short as possible. J_1 is at the lower left corner of the oscillator dial and J_2 and J_3 are at the lower right corner of the same dial. P_1 and P_2 are on the lower left corner of the *LCR* meter dial and P_3 and P_4 are just below.

The remainder of the controls are placed below the dials from left to right as follows; S_1, S_2, R_{13}, R_5, S_3, and R_{18}. J_4 is to the left of the knobs and S_4 is to the right of them. These may be seen in Fig. 1.

The tuning coil for the highest fre-

quency band is soldered directly to the proper terminals of S_1. The coils for the next two bands lower in frequency are wound on one form and are mounted very near to S_1. The other three coils are placed in the corners of the oscillator section of the chassis since the length of leads at these frequencies is not of great importance. The six trimmer condensers are mounted on a bakelite sub panel and are placed just to the right of S_1. The holes in the chassis which allow the adjustment of the trimmers are just towards the center of the chassis from the tuning condenser.

Particular care should be taken to select good insulation for use in the oscillator and *LCR* circuits. Steatite or polystyrene should be used wherever possible. Short heavy leads should be used in the *LCR* circuit to hold to a minimum the internal inductance of the instrument. Any excess of internal inductance will cause a decrease of accuracy of measurements made at high frequencies.

All grounds for each circuit are made at one point only because any radio frequency currents flowing in the chassis may cause stray voltages to appear at points where they will effect the accuracy of the instrument.

Although in the instrument described the coils for the two lower frequency bands were bank wound, it is thought that a sectionalized layer winding of the same number of turns would give satisfactory results. Liquid collodion was used to hold the end turn of each bank of the winding until the next bank could be wound against it. Although collodion is not recommended as a low-loss coil dope it was used because it dries very rapidly. Because of the small amount of the winding covered by it and because it was used only on the low frequency coils it is thought that it did not materially effect the losses of the coils. After the coils were completed they were thoroughly coated with polystyrene coil dope.

Because of the large amount of overlap of the tuning ranges of the low frequency coils a three gang condenser should have a sufficiently high maximum capacity to allow the same over-all frequency coverage. It would of course be necessary to increase the inductance of the coil for the lowest frequency band if coverage to 100 kc. is desired.

Special precautions are necessary to reduce the inductance of R_3 in order to allow operation at 30 mc. R_3 was constructed as a double coaxial resistor consisting of two branches of #38 *Advance* resistance wire connected between a piece of #18 enameled copper wire and a block of brass serving as the common ground point for the *LCR* circuit. Another brass block fits over the top of the resistor to totally enclose it. The two brass blocks were faced and bolted together and a hole to pass the #18 copper wire was drilled between them. At one end of the blocks small grooves were cut to hold

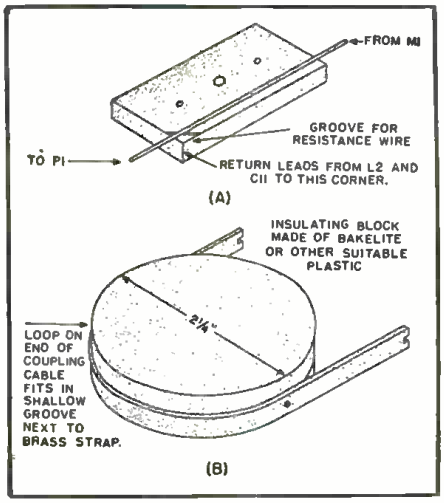

Fig. 6. (A) Construction of resistor, R_s. (B) Details of construction of test inductor, used for checking capacitors with the grid-dip oscillator.

the #38 *Advance* wire. Details are shown in Fig. 6A. Perhaps the precautions taken to reduce the inductance of R_s were excessive; it may be possible to construct the resistor on the face of the bottom block with no necessity of a cover if sufficiently small resistance wire is used. Two legs of #40 *Advance* wire about 1/25 of an inch long should give about the proper resistance. If the resistance wire is enameled it is much easier to confine the solder to the areas where it is desired. It is essential that the return lead from the coupling link and the return lead from C_{11} be connected to the brass ground block as closely as possible to the points where the resistance wires are soldered to the block. Any path common to these two leads will add an inductive reactance in series with the voltage developed across R_s and will cause errors in the readings of the instrument. The chassis should not be used as a return for either of these circuits.

It is desirable that M_1 be an external thermocouple type meter since with an internal thermocouple meter there may be an inductive field of considerable strength in front of the meter. If it is necessary to use a meter with an internal couple care should be taken to keep coils under test from being placed immediately in front of the meter. Before the power switch, band change switch, or the instrument use switch (S_2) are operated, R_3 should be turned fully counter-clockwise to prevent accidental burnout of M_1.

Fig. 6B shows the test inductor for checking capacitors with the grid-dip oscillator. The loop of the coupling cable is placed next to the brass strip and the ends of the brass strip are firmly held against the leads of the capacitor. The oscillator frequency is then varied until the resonant frequency of the capacitor and the inductor is crossed. Then by reference to Fig. 2 the capacity of the capacitor is found.

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Manufacturers' Literature

Readers are asked to write directly to the manufacturer for the literature. By mentioning RADIO NEWS, the issue and page, and enclosing the proper amount, when indicated, delay will be prevented.

NEW OHMITE BULLETIN

Bulletin No. 127 has recently been released by *Ohmite Manufacturing Company* of Chicago in which are described the new "Little Devil" resistor line made by the company.

Included are the ½ watt, 1 watt and 2 watt insulated composition resistors. Construction and performance data, dimensional drawings, lists of stock items and the RMA color code are also given.

A copy of this bulletin will be sent without charge upon application to *Ohmite Manufacturing Company,* 4835 Flournoy Street, Chicago 44, Illinois. Please specify Bulletin No. 127.

PHOSPHOR BOOKLET

North American Philips Company, Inc., has recently issued a 16-page booklet entitled "Phosphors and Their Behavior in Television," which is being distributed without charge to interested persons.

The text material was written by Irving Krushel, Chemical Engineer, who describes in detail the intricate chemical processes involved in the manufacture of cathode-ray tube screens.

The booklet covers such subjects as the general theory of fluorescence, manufacturing problems, the chemistry of various fluorescents used, types of cathode-ray tube screens, essential C-R tube elements, building of the screens, properties of phosphors, effects of milling and temperature, gas absorption, efficiency and phosphor objectives for projection television.

A copy of the booklet will be forwarded upon request to *North American Philips Company, Inc.,* 100 E. 42nd Street, New York 17, New York.

W-L CATALOGUE

A new bulletin, Catalogue D-2, which gives complete data on the W-L line of wirewound vitreous enamel resistors, has been issued by *Ward Leonard Electric Company* of Mount Vernon, New York.

The catalogue which has been specifically designed for the electronic industry contains listings of hundreds of fixed and variable resistors in several different forms.

Copies of this catalogue are free upon request. Write *Ward Leonard Electric Company,* 31 South Street, Mount Vernon, New York. Please specify Catalogue D-2.

SUPPLY TIMETABLE

As a service to the industry, the *New York Journal of Commerce* has just published a new supply timetable which enables manufacturers to keep abreast of raw material stocks.

The probable end of acute scarcities and the eventual date when supply and demand will be balanced is spotlighted in the timetable.

Copies of "Scarce Materials Timetable" may be secured at a cost of 25 cents from *New York Journal of Commerce,* 63 Park Row, New York 15, New York.

VERTROD DATA

Vertrod Corporation has recently issued a specification sheet covering their Model 103 antenna kit.

This particular model consists of a 3-section, 9-foot hard aluminum mast mounted on a patented rotary base. The transmission system of this unit is capable of piping r.f. signals of frequencies 500 kc. to 30 mc. from rod to the radio set input. This antenna is suitable for communications, broadcast and short-wave receivers.

Full information on this kit is included in the data sheet which may be obtained by writing *Vertrod Corporation* at 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York.

CONCORD CATALOGUE

A 112-page, postwar catalogue has been issued by *Concord Radio Corporation* of Chicago and Atlanta.

Containing information on radio receivers and radio-phonograph combinations, this catalogue makes a handy buying guide for the radio dealer. In other sections of the catalogue are listed amplifiers, parts, equipment, supplies and accessories, tubes, meters, condensers, transformers, resistors, controls, switches, relays, generators, microphones, test equipment, tools, and amateur kits and supplies.

A free copy of this new catalogue may be obtained by writing *Concord Radio Corporation,* 901 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 7, Illinois.

FM EQUIPMENT BULLETIN

A complete description of various types of FM equipment has been issued by *Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation* for those interested in establishing a frequency modulation station.

The booklet includes information on the 1 kw., 3 kw., 10 kw., and 50 kw. transmitters; antenna arrays; control consoles; station accessories (transcription tables, microphones, studio recorders, monitor speakers); tubes; support towers; and transmission line.

The bulletin entitled "Complete FM Radio Broadcast Equipment" is being distributed by *Federal Telephone and*

Radio Corporation, 67 Broad Street, New York 4, New York.

CORNING BOOKLETS

The *Corning Glass Works* has issued three new four-page booklets which are of particular interest to the electronics industry.

Entitled "Glass Components for the Electronic Industry," "Silica Glass for the Electronic Industry" and "Metalized Glassware for the Electronic Industry," these booklets outline glass characteristics which are favorable for electronic usage.

Any or all of these booklets will be forwarded to those interested in the subject. Address all requests direct to *Corning Glass Works,* Corning, New York.

EQUIPMENT CATALOGUE

A new 35-page catalogue which lists hundreds of industrial and laboratory items has just been made available by *Precision Equipment Company* of Chicago.

Of particular interest to the radio serviceman are the listings for portable electric tools, tool boxes and storage bins, voltage regulators, inverters, voltboxes, soldering irons, etc.

A copy of this booklet will be sent to those requesting it from *Precision Equipment Company,* 32 North State Street, Chicago 2, Illinois.

WESTON MAGAZINE

Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation has begun the publication of a bi-monthly magazine entitled "Weston Engineering Notes."

This magazine will serve as a me-

T.I.I.C. REQUEST

THE Technical Industrial Intelligence Committees have asked for the cooperation of American industry in making known the subjects about which the industry would like information from German and other enemy sources.

The Office of the Publication Board and the War Department are about to begin a complex and difficult operation, i.e., the selection and the microfilming, in Germany, of data that may be valuable to American science and industry. Since it is difficult for a government agency to determine what items of material may be of value to some American business or research group, the OPB has asked for assistance in this matter.

The OPB would like to have industries and scientific groups suggest specific information that should be sought by the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committees. Any suggestions as to where valuable documents might be found and what industries in Germany might possess information would be appreciated.

The need for qualified technicians to help carry on this work is still great and persons knowing of individuals who might qualify for these expert classifications are asked to communicate with the OPB.

All communications should be addressed to John C. Green, Executive Secretary, Department of Commerce, Office of the Publication Board, Washington 25, D. C. —30—

dium for providing pertinent application engineering information for users of electrical indicating instruments.

The first issue features articles covering the galvanometer and the bridge, and copper oxide rectifiers as used in measuring instruments.

Anyone interested in instrumentation problems will be placed on the mailing list to receive this publication regularly. Requests for this service should be addressed to John Parker, Editor, *Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation,* Newark 5, New Jersey.

NEWCOMB CATALOGUE

A 24-page catalogue listing the company's complete line of audio products has just been issued by *Newcomb Audio Products Company* of Los Angeles, California.

Included in the listings are a new line of audio amplifiers, pre-amplifiers and accessories. The line features two distinct series, the K-series deluxe models with plastic keylock control cover, volume and overload indicator, and master volume control, and the H-series standard models designed for applications where lower cost must be considered.

Portable systems built around all models of both K- and H-series amplifiers are also included in the catalogue.

Inquiries about the line, or requests for the catalogue should be addressed to *Newcomb Audio Products Company,* 2815 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles 7, California.

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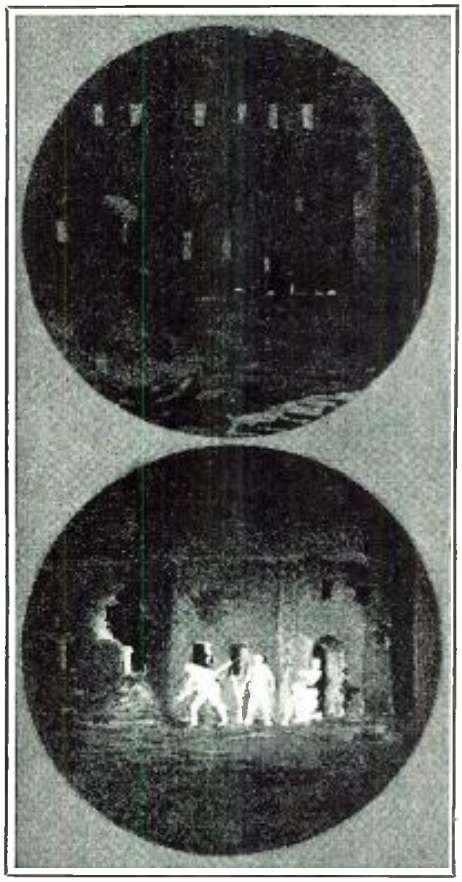
Invisible Light

(*Continued from page* 35)

jects the incoming infrared radiation upon a photo cathode in the "iconoscope" end of the tube. As this screen is sensitive to the infrared light, it emits electrons upon being exposed to such radiation (a photo physical reaction). These electrons, in an electronic image of the scene illuminated by the infrared, pass through a series of electrodes of varying potential and strike a fluorescent screen in the "kinescope" section of the tube in such a manner that the human eye can see a greenish picture of the original scene. The electron lens systems and the accelerating electrodes increase the sensitivity of the tube, and cause the picture on the fluorescent screen to be brighter and to have greater definition.

This equipment, when available for civilian purposes, will have several interesting applications. It can be used as a navigation device for ships and other surface craft thus permitting officers and lookouts to see a considerable distance with less eye fatigue on the darkest nights. Obstacles may be detected at sufficiently great distances to prevent collisions. Other vehicles can also be operated in complete darkness with safety. During the war the Army tested this equipment in connection with the operation of locomo-



Top picture shows a street scene as viewed by the naked eye during the night hours. The bottom picture shows the same scene as viewed through the sniperscope. The figures which appear white in the picture actually have a greenish cast when viewed by the sniper. Clarity of details enables sniper to score direct hit.

tives during the hours of darkness.

In spite of the fact that this equipment was revealed to the public only a short time ago, several police departments have expressed an interest in the infrared "night sight" as a crime detection and prevention device.

Undoubtedly other peacetime uses for this unit will be found, where it will augment or replace certain radar applications, but until more extensive civilian tests are made, this weapon stands as a tribute to American ingenuity and "know-how".

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EUROPEAN TUBE DATA

THE Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce, has announced the availability of data on European radio tubes, both military and commercial.

Tube characteristics, photographs, base diagrams, lists of equivalent tubes and other information is tabulated in a report compiled by the U. S. Army Signal Intelligence service to assist in identification, replacement, and evaluation of radio tubes. The report, PB-15055, is available on order from the OPB. The price for photostats is $5.00, for microfilm, $1.00.

One section of the report lists RCA equivalents of many of the foreign tubes.

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..... LETTERS .....
FROM OUR READERS

SECOND CLASS TICKETS?

"TONY WAYNE in his article on aircraft radio servicing says 'if it takes only a 3rd class phone to operate the plane radio, why should the radio mechanic have to get a 2nd class ticket?'

"Tch, Tch, Tony. All operators know the answer to that one. If you get your radio home from the serviceman and an hour later it goes out, you cuss him out and take it back tomorrow. If a pilot has his transmitter tuned up and an hour later in a peasoup fog he tries to contact the ground and the rig doesn't work—he may not be able to get back to give the serviceman hell—because he's dead or has a broken back. The fact that a pilot has only a 3rd has nothing to do with it. The pilot isn't allowed to even test a tube from the transmitter—and neither should the unlicensed serviceman.

"One out of three servicemen work fine with manuals but don't know basic radio theory. There is a lot of difference between licensing aircraft R.M. and licensing home radio servicemen. The aircraft R.M. is responsible to the FCC and may have his license suspended for careless work. The serviceman is responsible to no one. The serviceman's license, is designed, in most cases, to stifle competition and save the consumer's pocketbook (I don't believe it). The R.M. 2nd class is designed to qualify men and save the consumer's life. And it does. Right, ED?"

John V. Lavery
Colonial Service
Rolla, Missouri

Right!—ED.

* * *

WORD FROM BUENOS AIRES

"AS AN Argentine radio amateur and a lover of North America, especially of the 'hams,' I wish to send you, on behalf of all the radio amateurs, radio technicians and operators of all the services of telecommunication, my best wishes and heartiest greetings. Now, after the victory, we, all the 'hams' united, send best wishes for a lasting peace and hope that the manipulators and broadcasters may convey messages not of destruction but of hope, peace and increasing prosperity for America and for the entire world.

"I only regret that I do not yet have a license to broadcast, because I was at one time with the Merchant Marine of my country, it was not possible to set up a small station. Now, we will see, in spite of the fact that the cost of materials is still prohibitive, if it is possible to make transmission through the ether, even though it may be on c.w. only, because the construction of a transmitter for c.w. is more economical. This will be seen later.

"I do not wish to burden you with this letter, presuming that you understand the Spanish language. I write in Spanish because, although I understand English very well, I do not want to impose on you with my many mistakes. I assure you that I love to hear the North Americans speak Spanish. They are formidable, 'excellent' as we Argentinians say. I have several merchant marine friends from the United States and some of them know only four or five Spanish words, as for instance, 'Yes, Argentine girls is very pretty,' which is as if I would say 'American girls is very good.'

"With kindest regards, I am"

Jose Maria Francisco
Calle Viamonte 332
Buenos Aires, Argentina

It is nice to hear from some of our Good Neighbors!

* * *

ANOTHER COUNTRY HEARD FROM

"ON THE same latitude as Nome, Alaska, far up north in Sweden lies Umea, the place where this letter is written. I wish to extend my sincere thanks and congratulations for the articles and features in your magazine. I have been reading RADIO NEWS for many years and ever since I have been a subscriber every copy has arrived safely except the January, 1946 issue.

"Your magazine is of great interest to all radio technicians in Sweden and Europe, as a whole. You see, there are few instructive and popular radio magazines in Europe and of course none that can compete with RADIO NEWS. It is, in fact, a real radio bible.

"I am particularly interested in amateur short-wave and here in Umea we have started an amateur short-wave club and hope to start broadcasting next year. In the future, I hope you will publish more diagrams and features on DX transmitters and receivers.

"I started monkeying around with radio in 1928 while in America and I am a graduate of the NRI in Washington, D.C., and a member of the NRI Alumni Association.

"May I add that I would greatly appreciate it if some readers of RADIO NEWS would like to drop me a line some day. Having lived in America for some time and being a lover of American life, it would certainly make me very happy if some letters came my way."

Rueben Nilsson
Box 511, Obbola
Umea, Sweden

Here is a chance for some of our readers to strike up a pen friendship in Sweden.

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at Random at 10:45 a.m.; News and Evening Serenade at 11 a.m.; and music between 11:15-11:45 a.m.; some afternoons, however, FXE can be heard weakly here in the East to sign-off at 4:10 p.m. with "La Marseillaise"; carries French news at 4 p.m.; frequency appears to be actually 8.015/30.

KENYA—VQ7LO, 4.950, Nairobi, is reported heard in Sweden with English news at 1 p.m.; the 6.060 frequency has been moved there from 6.114, is listed 5-6 a.m., 11 a.m.-2 p.m.; the 10.730 frequency verified by letter in 5 months, address is Cable & Wireless, Ltd., P. O. Box 777, Nairobi, Kenya.

LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg II, 6.090, is scheduled 12 midnight-3:30 a.m., 5-8:30 a.m., and 12 noon-5 p.m.; identifies as *Radio Luxembourg.* Australians report English recordings from 4 p.m.

MADAGASCAR — Subsequent listings of *Radio Tananarive* indicate that the 3.400 transmission formerly listed as 9-10 a.m. is *actually* on 4.300 at 10-11 a.m. The 6.140 transmitter power is 1.2 kw. *Radio Tananarive* on 12.126 is scheduled 6-9 a.m., signs off with "La Marseillaise"; uses native and French languages; signals are usually poor.

MALAYA—The 25-meter transmitter in the "Far Eastern Service of *Radio SEAC,* calling from Singapore" is now heard well in the East on its announced frequency of 11.735, 4:15-8:30 a.m.; the parallel frequency of 6.770 is still fair to inaudible in East; English news is at 7:15, 8:15 a.m. The Malayan formerly on 6.090 and 6.180, now using 6.163, is located at Kuala Lumpur; is heard mornings, mostly in native languages; Oceania listeners report BBC news is carried at 8 a.m. Singapore, 11.858, is heard to India in English around 9-10:30 a.m., irregularly later.

MARTINIQUE — *Radio Fort-de-France,* 9.705, is again coming through well, frequently at 5:30-8 p.m. in areas where WRUS, 9.700, Boson, is not too strong; news on Tuesday, Saturday, 6:15 p.m.

MEXICO—XEBT, 6.000, *Radio Panamericana,* uses 10 kw. power. XEBT, 9.625, Mexico City, is now heard after midnight with QRM from GWO, London, same frequency. XERH, 11.880, Mexico City, is now heard to sign-off at 1 a.m., irregularly later.

MOZAMBIQUE — CR7AB, 3.49, CR7AA, 5.86, and CR7BD, 15.24, Lourenco Marques, 12 midnight-1 a.m., 4:30-6:45 a.m., and 11:45 a.m.-3:30 p.m. *daily;* CR7BE, 9.71, Lourenco Marques, comes on at 2 p.m. and runs to closedown at 3:30 p.m.; on Sundays *all* stations operate 4-7 a.m. and 10 a.m.-2:30 p.m.; English news at 10:10 a.m. and 2:50 p.m.; usually, CR7BE is good in the U. S. afternoons.

NEW BRITAIN — VJZ, 9.310, Rabaul, is heard well in Australia on this

announced frequency at 6:30 a.m. calling Sydney.

NEWFOUNDLAND—VONH, 5.970, St. John's, relays VONF, 9 a.m.-2 p.m., 3-10 p.m.; has frequent English newscasts (some relayed from BBC), generally at 5:30, 6:45, 8, 9 p.m.; good signals in East.

NEW ZEALAND—ZLT7, 6.715, Wellington, is widely heard from either 4:15 or 4:30 to 4:45 or 4:50 a.m. *daily* with English news and sports summary, some days also has musical interlude; will verify. ZLN10, 9.205, Wellington, has been heard on West Coast testing nightly at 2:45 a.m. with c.w. and calling KQJ at 3 a.m.

NICARAGUA — YNWW, *Radio Sport,* at Granada, has been shifting frequency increasingly lower, and has lately settled at 6.877.

NORTHERN RHODESIA — ZQP, 7.220, 7.285, 3.900, for Africa is heard *daily,* 10 a.m.-12 noon, in Chibemba, Chinyanja, Chitonga, Silozi, and English; on Sunday *only* has special English transmission for Europeans, 4-5:30 a.m.

NORWAY — According to Swedish sources, Oslo, 6.200, uses 10 kw. power and has no callsign; relays the Norwegian National Program, 11 a.m.-5 p.m., with antenna beamed northward; location is Klofta, near Oslo. Will verify.

PALESTINE—JCKW, 7.220, Jerusalem, has abandoned Saturday tests to 8 p.m.; scheduled now is 11:30 p.m.-1:30 a.m. and 4 a.m.-4 p.m.; can easily be identified during first hour of 11:30 p.m. transmission by frequent time checks which are 7 hours *ahead* of EST. *Sharq el Adna,* 6.710, Jaffa, is heard best between 11:30 p.m.-1 a.m., in parallel with 6.790 and 6.135, in native (Arabic) language; at beginning of this transmission, setting-up exercises are featured; sends good signal to East.

PANAMA—A station identifying as "This is Panama City" has been heard around 9-9:30 a.m. on 9.575 by West Coast listeners, with heavy interference from KWIX, San Francisco, and ZBY, Hongkong; may be HP5J, listed on 9.607, off-frequency. HP5K, 6.005, Colon, Canal Zone, has English news at 8:15 and 10 p.m. The AFRS, 2.390, Quarry Heights, Canal Zone, sends out a mimeographed verification card, states they do *not* have call letters; schedule is 5:30-7 a.m., 10 a.m.-11:05 p.m., with news at 12 noon, 6, 8, 9, 11 p.m. Uses 400 watts power. Return postage is not required for a veri. Address is Headquarters Panama Canal Department, Office of the Department Special Service Officer, Radio Section, APO 825, % Postmaster, New Orleans, Louisiana.

PARAGUAY—ZPA3, *Radio Teleco,* Asuncion, has moved up in frequency to 11.871 where it is nearly buried under New York on 11.870; schedule remains 4:55-9:15 p.m. ZPA5, 11.950, Encarnacion, has been heard leaving the air on Saturdays at 7 p.m., is scheduled 5:45-11 p.m.

PERU—OAX4Z, 5.895, Lima, veri-

fies. OAX1A, 7.120, Chiclayo, has not been heard on this channel lately. OAX4J, 9.330, Lima, *Radio Colonial,* is back on the air, schedule is 6 p.m.-1 a.m.

POLAND—*Radio Warsaw,* 6.100, is scheduled 4-8 p.m., uses foreign and English languages; has English news, 4-4:20 p.m.; reported with fair signal *daily* in Australia.

PORTUGAL — CS2WI, 12.400, Parede, is scheduled 6:45-9 a.m. and 2:30-6:30 p.m. CUJ2, 15.960, Lisbon, is reported with tests at 9-10:20 a.m. with New York in preparation for relays from Portugal to the United States. CSW6, 11.04, Lisbon, reported 1-3 p.m., beamed to Mozambique, closes with 8-stroke gong and National Anthem, has frequent identification in Portuguese. CSW7, 9.730, Lisbon, heard to North America, 7-8 p.m., has news in Portuguese at 7:45 p.m., closes with "My Prayer"; good signal.

PORTUGUESE CHINA—*Radio Macau,* 7.525, has been one of the most consistent of the weaker Asiatics the past several months; is heard around 7-9 a.m. on West Coast; while there is a weakening of signal during the reading of English news at about 7:30-7:40 a.m., the phono-input is usually fairly good; peaks on West Coast around 8:35 a.m., earlier in East.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA — *Radio Bissau* is reported now slightly higher on 7.105, heard as late as 6:30 p.m., reception poor. A frequency of 16.310 (18.39 m.) is also listed by Lisbon communication officials, but no schedule is given.

SALVADOR—YSI, 7.040, San Salvador, is now off the air; not heard on new channel as yet.

SIAM—*Radio Bangkok,* 6.000, is heard on West Coast, 6-8:45 a.m., may run later on Sunday. From Oceania, HSPP, 11.755, Bangkok, is reported operating 9-11 a.m. Siamese is the language chiefly used.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—Salisbury, 7.600, reported on this channel, 2:50-3:10 p.m.

SPAIN—Madrid's wandering *Radio SEU* is now heard on 7.093 to sign-off at 6:30 p.m.; transmitter is still characterized by a bad hum. *Radio Nacional de Espana,* 9.370, is scheduled 3-5, 6:30-9:15 p.m., Sunday from 3:45 p.m.; news is at 3 p.m. weekdays, at 3:45 Sunday.

SURINAME — PZH5, 5.844, Paramaribo, is correct call according to veri, power is 325 watts, and schedule is 6-8:25 or 8:30 p.m.

SWEDEN—SBT, 15.155, Stockholm, Sunday and holidays, Home Service, 2:45-9 a.m.; to North America in English, 10-11 a.m.; Home Service, 11:05-12 noon; reading of names of refugees, 12 noon-12:30 p.m.; Home Service, 12:30-1:15 p.m.; weekdays, Home Service, 6-6:50 a.m.; to North America in English, 10-11 a.m.; Home Service, 11:05-12 noon; reading of names of refugees, 12 noon-12:30 p.m.; news in German, English, Swedish, 12:30-12:55 p.m.; Home Service, 1-1:15 p.m. SBP, 11:705, Stockholm, Sunday and holidays, Home Service, 2:30-7 a.m.; to North America in English, 10-11 a.m.; weekdays, Home Service, 1:40-2:10 a.m., 6-6:50 a.m., and 8:45-9:30 a.m. SDB2, 10.780, Stockholm, Sunday and holidays, Home Service, 11 a.m.-12 noon; reading of names of refugees. 12 noon-12:30 p.m.; Home Service, 12:30-1:15 p.m.; weekdays, Home Service, 11 a.m.-12 noon; reading of names of refugees, 12 noon-12:30 p.m.; news in German, English, Swedish, 12:30-12:55 p.m.; Home Service, 1-1:15 p.m. SBU, 9.535, and SBO, 6.065, Stockholm, Sunday and holidays, Service for Swedes Abroad, 8-9 p.m.; Home Service, 1:30-4:30 p.m.; Service for Swedes Abroad, 4:30-5 p.m.; weekdays, same, *except* Home Service runs 1:30-5 p.m. (These schedules were furnished by Gôte Olsson, Sagmyra, Sweden, who says all communications should be addressed to the headquarters for Swedish Broadcasting, Aktiegolaget Radiotjänst, Kungagatan 8. Stockholm, Sweden.)

SWITZERLAND — North American "Short Edition" is heard daily *except* Saturday, 2:20-2:50 p.m. over HED4, 10.405, Bern, English news at beginning. North American "Full Edition" is still beamed, 8:30-10 p.m., over HEI2, 6.345, and HEK3, 7.380, both Bern with news at 8:35 p.m. HEK4, 11.960, Bern, is reported good to Latin America, 3:45-4:15 p.m. HEI5, 11.713, Bern, is scheduled Tuesday and Friday, 10-11:30 a.m., on Saturday, 10

a.m.-12 noon. South Africans report HEF4, 9.185, Bern, 3:50-4:30 p.m., beamed to South Africa, with weak signals, close is in French, HBF, 18.450, Geneva, reported heard weakly in East on a Sunday at 12:30 p.m.

TURKEY—TAP, 9.645, Ankara, broadcasts in English to England at 4:30-4:45 p.m. Monday and Thursday; has Postbag, in English, at same time Sunday; and broadcasts 15-minute news periods *daily* from 11 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the following language order: Urdu, Serb/Croat, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Greek, Bulgarian, English (12:45 p.m.), French. TAQ, 15.195, Ankara, is scheduled 12 midnight-2 a.m. and 4:15-8:15 a.m., Saturdays to 10:30 a.m., in E. European and Eastern languages.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—ZRK, listed as 5.878, Capetown 3, is still coming through nicely in the East on about 5.885, 11:45 p.m.-1:30 a.m.; carrier comes on at 11:40 p.m., has bugle call at 11:45 p.m., followed by English sign-on; then goes into Afrikaans with 15 minutes of setting-up exercises characterized by piano accompaniment; clock strikes 7 a.m. their local time at 12 midnight EST; BBC news is relayed from London at 1 a.m. ZRH, 6.007, Johannesburg 3, and ZRJ, 6.094, Johannesburg 4, are scheduled in parallel. ZRL, 9.608, Captetown 3, is scheduled 3:15-7, 9-10:30 a.m., and 11:30 a.m.-4 p.m.; reported heard in Canada around 1:45-2 p.m. with weak signal, interference from GRY, 9.600, London. Durban 2, 6.170, is scheduled 11:45 p.m.-1:30 a.m., 3:15-7 a.m., and 9 a.m.-4 p.m., probably parallels Capetown and Johannesburg transmitters.

U.S.S.R.—*Radio Tbilisi* at Tiflis, on measured frequency of 7.489, has been heard nightly at 9:30 p.m. signing on; Moscow's Home Service is relayed at 10 p.m. to sign-off which is 11:30 p.m. some days, or to fade-out at 12 midnight. The Moscow Home Service is reported opening at 10 p.m. also on 12.260, 12.170, 12.112, 11.780, and 9.710, still good at 12 midnight; the Khabarovsk (Siberia) Home Service is heard at the same time on frequencies of 11.885, 9.565, and 8.820. The Moscow broadcast to Latin America on 7.210, scheduled 6-11 p.m., has been moved to 7.200; to make 10 kcs. separation, London has moved its GWL to 7.210. Petropavlovsk, 6.070, Kamachtka Peninsula, comes on the air at 3:30 a.m.; Moscow on 7.560 comes on the air at 5 p.m., and 7.430 is in parallel at 6:20 p.m. Moscow was heard to announce recently it will use 17.840, probably at 7:30 p.m. to North America (they may have meant 17.18). Leningrad on 7.430 is reported heard in Canada at 9:45 p.m. in Spanish. Latest *announced* schedules of *Radio Centre,* Moscow, to America are 7:20-8:15 a.m. on 17.18, 15.17, 11.83, 11.63, adding 6.07 and 9.56 (probably is Komsomolsk in relay) at 7:45 a.m.; 6:20-9 p.m. on 15.23 (probably Komsomolsk in relay), 11.88, 9.54, 9.48, 7.03 (I believe they mean 7.300 since I have been hearing this one with English news at 8, 9 p.m.), and 6.02, dropping 15.23 and 11.88 at 7:30 p.m.; also announce further broadcast daily *except* Tuesday, 11-11:25 a.m. on 9.48, 11.83, and 15.75, beamed to America.

UNITED STATES—WNRX, 7.250, New York carries news up to 6:45 p.m. when U.N.O. is in session. KWID, 7.230, San Francisco, is off. KWIX, 7.230, San Francisco, is heard 4-11 a.m. KNBI, 9.490, San Francisco, is off. KWIX, 9.570, San Francisco, is reported off, but on that frequency KWID is scheduled 7:30 p.m.-12 midnight, 12:-15-1:45, 2:15-6:30, 6:45-11 a.m., and 11:15 a.m.-1 p.m. WOOC, 9:650, New York, is same as 7.250. KCBF, 9.700, Delano, off the air. WNRA, 9.750, New York, same as 9.650. KWID, 9.855, San Francisco, is off. WBOS, 9.897, Boston, is off. KNBX, 9.490, San Francisco, off 11 a.m. KGBI, 11.730, San Francisco, is off. KCBR, 11.770, Delano, is off the air. KNBX, 11.790, San Francisco, has new schedule of 11:15 a.m.-3:30 p.m. KGEI, 15.130, San Francisco, add 1-4:45 p.m., off 8 p.m.-

Northern Rhodesia Broadcasting station ZQP, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, uses frequencies of 7.220, 7.285, 3.900. This station will verify correct reports.

12 midnight. KNBI, 15.340, San Francisco, add 1:15-3:45 a.m. KGEI, 17.780, San Francisco, is heard 8 p.m.-12 midnight, replaces 15.130.

URUGUAY—Official schedules and addresses of Uruguay s.w. broadcasters are CXA30, 6.035, 18 de Julio 1764, Montevideo, 11 a.m.-1 p.m., 4-9 p.m.; CXA14, 6.055, Av. Gral Flores 30, Colonia, 9 a.m.-1 p.m., 3-8 p.m.; CXA3, 6.075, 18 de Julio 1277, Montevideo, 7 a.m.-11 p.m.; CXA21, 6.170, 18 de Julio 965, Montevideo, 6-9 p.m.; CXA6, 9.620, Mercedes 823, Montevideo, 11 a.m.-1 p.m., 4-10 p.m.; CXA8, 9.640, Av. Gral Flores 30, Colonia, 11 a.m.-1 p.m., 4-9 p.m.; CXA19, 11.835, 18 de Julio 1393, Montevideo, 7 a.m.-2 p.m., 4-10 p.m.; CXA10, 11.900, Mercedes 823, Montevideo, 6:30-9:15 p.m.

VATICAN CITY—HVJ has added a second frequency in its European beam of 6.190, paralleling 5.971, 2-3:15 p.m., but is not audible in the U.S.; the 6.190 frequency is also scheduled 1:45-2 p.m. on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and 4:15-5:30 a.m. Sundays *only*. HVJ, 15.095, comes on with chimes at 5:25 a.m. and has Holy Mass to 6 a.m.

VENEZUELA—YV2RN, 4.830, San Cristobal, "La Voz del Tachira," relays YV2RB, 980 kcs.; verified with letter, address is Apartado 37.

YUGOSLAVIA—*Radio Ljubljana* has shifted frequency to 6.537 from 6.506, and it is heard best at present around 12:30 a.m. when it has fair strength in East. *Radio Belgrade,* 9.420, is scheduled 12:15-2:45 or 4:15 a.m., 5-10 a.m., 10:15-11:25 a.m. or to 12:25 p.m.; news at 8 a.m.; is heard in East with weak signal around 12:30 a.m. In the East, a new afternoon transmission is reported, 3:45-4:30 p.m., fading towards close.

* * *

Last Minute Tips

A late flash from Paul Dilg, California, reports *Radio Balikpapan,* Borneo, was picked up at 8:45 a.m. recently on an announced frequency of 9.125; popular American recordings; signal was fairly good; sign-off at 9:30 a.m. was with playing of Ted Lewis' recording, "Goodnight" song. At a later date (a Sunday), *Radio Balikpapan* was heard as early as 6:50 a.m. playing Western music and announcing at 32.88 meters (did not give frequency). There was a pause, then a march was played 6:57-7 a.m., when they made announcements in Dutch and English. Signal was fairly good, with some c.w. QRM. Paul believes their sign-off is 7 a.m. and that the musical selections before that hour are merely a "warming up" process. (The Dutch East Indies—even under the Japanese—made a practice of doing this.) At 9:35 p.m. sign-off it was stated they would be back "tomorrow at 8 o'clock" *local time.* (Borneo Standard Time is 12½ hours *ahead* of EST.) The program between 7-8 a.m. was recordings of popular music, mostly with vocal choruses. At 8 a.m. announced in both Dutch and English that they would have news in Dutch, sounded somewhat like a relay, until

8:30 a.m. At 8:30 a.m. had male chorus followed by church chimes and a "new" announcer stated, "You are listening to Netherlands PCJ, the Happy Station of a Friendly Nation," and from that time to 9:30 a.m., PCJ's Happy Station Program with Eddie Startz as m.c. was relayed. *Radio Balikpapan's* signal built up to a "strong"; Paul writes, "I cannot conceive that they use only 125 watts." At 9:30 a.m. there was a short pause, and at 9:35 a.m. a woman sang "Goodnight, Wherever You Are." (Incidentally, during the last 15-minutes of PCJ's Happy Station Program while Eddie Startz was acknowledging communications from various parts of the world, he sent thanks to your editors of RADIO NEWS for the article about PCJ which appeared in the March issue of ISW. Paul comments, "Your name was broadcast from Holland, picked up in Borneo, and rebroadcast to me here in California. 'Ain't' radio wonderful? I see no reason why you cannot bring in Borneo there in the East, since their signal was actually strong during the relay. You should catch at least the opening of the relay of PCJ at 8:30 a.m. EST.")

Although not listed in official schedules for English news at 7:30 a.m., the 9.63 transmitter of All India Radio, Delhi, is being heard with fine level here in the East with such a newscast at that time. (The 9.67 frequency *is* scheduled, but is not heard here.)

A late flash indicates that *Radio Australia* may soon replace VLC9, 17.84, with VLC4, 15.315, Shepparton, in the 6:40-8:50 p.m. transmission to Eastern North America; VLC4 was used last summer with great success.

Radio Vienna, 12.200/12.210, Austria, is good evenings again and is also heard early mornings to 2:15 a.m. sign-off.

Brussels, 7.300, reported testing recently to Latin America for a few days around 5-5:30 p.m.; not reported since.

Sofia on 7.410 has English at 4:10-4:20 p.m. on this channel, according to officials of the station; has not been heard yet, may be a misprint by the authorities, but is worth tuning for. *Radio Rodina* (listed in schedules as 9.345), Sofia, is reported back on 9.330, heard well nights, and 2:15-3:40 p.m. sign-off; has French, 3:20-3:30 p.m., English news, 3:30-3:40 p.m.; announces as *Radio Sofia* of the Bulgarian Broadcasting System, and asks for reports.

Rangoon, Burma, schedules have recently been advanced one hour, making those of *Radio Rangoon,* 11.85, 10-10:30 p.m., 2:15-2:45, 8:30-10 a.m., Sunday, 9:30-11 a.m. *only;* news at 2:30, 8:45, 9:55, 10 a.m.

XMHA, 11.860, Shanghai, is reported back on the air at 5:45 a.m. as "Your Armed Forces Radio in Shanghai."

SUV, 10.055, Cairo, is heard relaying news correspondents some afternoons around 4:20-4:30 p.m.; poor signal. A station heard in French recently at 1:15 a.m. with woman and

man calling New York is believed to have been SUZ, 13.820, Cairo.

A late tip confirms that *Radio Athens,* 7.295, Greece, now signs off at 3:30 p.m.

Swedish correspondents report HAT4, 9.125, Budapest, Hungary, has returned to the air, heard signing off at 7:40 a.m. after English news period. In the East, it is reported still heard evenings in c.w.

Radio Milan, 11.805, Italy, is heard from 3:45 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. sign-off; status of the 9.630 station is not known.

West Coast listeners report a new Tokyo station on 9.680, comes on at 2:30 a.m. with theme sounding like "Kimagayo"; may be in parallel with 7.275 and 7.285.

A station heard in Hawaii on 5.780 in French and English, 9:15-9:30 a.m. is believed to be Port Louis, Mauritius.

A station on 13.710 is reported from Australia as believed to be Moratai; heard at 8:30 and 11 a.m.

The stations of *Sharq El Adna,* Jaffa, Palestine, on 6.135, 6.710, 6.790, want reception reports, will verify.

Madrid on 14.950, has been heard contacting New York for network pickups at 1 p.m.

Saba, 9.046, St. Martin, St. Eustatuis, Netherlands West Indies, reported with tests at 8:20-9:30 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on 11.900, verified report of an Eastern DXer recently; airmail letter in English was received from C. Peterson, Landsradio en Telefoondienst.

* * *

Acknowledgements

AUSTRALIA—Gillett, Maher, BRITISH COLUMBIA (CANADA)—Cooper. BRITISH GUIANA—de Freitas, ZFY. CALIFORNIA—Dilg, Balbi, McCarthy, Teague, Foster. CONNECTICUT—Farmer. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Harris, WIRN; Eaton, Norris. EGYPT—Forces' Radio Times, Cairo Calling, Ellis. ETHIOPIA—Erholm, Radio Addis Ababa. FRANCE—Radiodiffusion Francaise. HOLLAND—Koelmans. ILLINOIS—Norton. INDIA—Wadia, All India Radio. INDIANA—Green, Siskel, Cossell. KANSAS—Seckler. KENTUCKY—Harvey. MASSACHUSETTS — Hudson, Harris. MEXICO—Butcher. MOZAMBIQUE—Radio Clube de Mozambique. NEW JERSEY—Hartley. NEW YORK—Taylor, BBC, Ballard, Ekstein, Bogdan, Australian News & Information Bureau, Bishop. NEW ZEALAND—Milne, N.Z. DX-Tra. NORTHERN RHODESIA—Information and Public Relations Office, Lusaka. OHIO—Riggle, Banfield, Richardson, Hamilton, Sutton. OKLAHOMA—Walker. ONTARIO (CANADA)—Kennedy. PENNSYLVANIA — VRC, Callahan. QUEBEC (CANADA)—Gauvreau, CBC, Dolbec. SOUTH AFRICA—Eksteen. SWEDEN—Olsson, Skoog, Ekblom. VIRGINIA — Mayo, Howe, URDXC. WEST VIRGINIA—Rupert, Casdorph.

-30-

Within the INDUSTRY

L. K. ALEXANDER has been appointed manager of the Ken-Rad Division of *General Electric Company's* Electronics Department with headquarters in Owensboro, Ky.

In his new position, Mr. Alexander will be in charge of the operations of the *G.E.* Ken-Rad plants at Owensboro and Huntingburg, Ind., and will also be responsible for the management of the government-owned *G.E.* plants at Bowling Green, Ky., and Tell City, Ind.

Mr. Alexander has been associated with *General Electric* since 1933.

* * *

L. E. OSBORNE has recently been named senior operating vice-president of the *Westinghouse Electric Corporation.*

Mr. Osborne joined *Westinghouse* at the age of 16 as a clerk in the tool room of the East Pittsburgh Works from which post he advanced steadily until just before Pearl Harbor he became manager of the Steam Division. His latest promotion is a culmination of 36 years' service to *Westinghouse.*

* * *

ILLINOIS CONDENSER COMPANY which was formerly located at 1160 North Howe Street, in Chicago, has recently moved their offices and plant to a new building located at 1616 North Throop Street, Chicago 22, Illinois.

The company manufactures a line of oil, paper and electrolytic capacitors.

* * *

J. ERNEST SMITH has joined *Raytheon Manufacturing Company* as head of the Microwave Communication Engineering Department.

During the past 12 years Mr. Smith was associated with *Radio Corporation of America,* working up from student engineer to research division head of *RCA Laboratories.* He is a graduate of Jamestown College, and holds a degree of Master of Electrical Engineering from Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Mr. Smith is the author of "Simplified Filter Design" and has been granted numerous patents on modulation systems, radio relay control systems, frequency modulation systems, etc.

Raytheon is now operating an experimental microwave communication circuit between New York and Boston as the first link of the company's system.

* * *

E. RALPH HAINES, assistant manager of Distributor Sales for the *Raytheon Manufacturing Company* of Newton, Massachusetts, has resigned his position with the company.

Mr. Haines started with *Raytheon* in 1935 in their Midwest territory. In 1941 he became assistant manager of Distributor Sales. During the war he handled contact on bids, contracts and negotiations with the Army and Navy. He also represented the company on the Radio Tube Advisory Committee of the WPB.

The future plans of Mr. Haines have not been announced.

* * *

R. M. COBURN has been named sales manager of *Panoramic Radio Corporation* of New York.

Mr. Coburn, recently resigned from the National Association of Manufacturers where he was engaged in marketing research was formerly general sales manager of *National Union Radio Corporation.* He also spent several years as Professional Marketing Consultant.

Mr. Coburn's experience in the field of radio and electronics dates back to World War I when he was a Radio Operator in U. S. Naval Aviation. In the early 1920's he operated his own retail radio store, later becoming district manager for Kolster Radio.

* * *

THE SIGNAL LEAGUE, a civilian association of wartime communications officers and manufacturers was recently organized in Chicago. The League was established to encourage postwar application of wartime research, development and training in communications.

Major General James A. Code, Jr. (ret.), wartime assistant Chief Signal Officer of the army and now vice-president of *Automatic Electric Company* was elected chairman of the Board of Governors; William J. Halligan, president of *Hallicrafters Company* was chosen president of the League; S. I. Neiman, wartime director of public relations for the Signal Corps in the Chicago area was elected executive secretary. The following men were named to the Board of Governors; Edward W. Shepherd, *Philco Corporation;* Jerome J. Kahn, *Standard Transformer Corporation;* Leslie F. Muter,

Radar-Radio Industries of Chicago, Inc.; Frank J. O'Brien, *Galvin Mfg. Co.;* Oliver Read, RADIO NEWS, U. A. Sanabria, *American Television Laboratories,* and Horace M. Carleton, *E. B. Mathewson Company.*

The Signal League has established headquarters in the One North LaSalle Building as an Illinois not-for-profit corporation. The League took over quarters formerly occupied by the Signal Corps' Commanding General of the Sixth Corps area during the war. In a ceremony formally closing the Signal Corps offices, the Corps banners which had been presented by members of the industry during the war were turned over to the City of Chicago. The Mayor's office, represented by Fred V. Maguire, in turn gave the insignia to Mr. Halligan to be placed in the Signal League archives as a memento of Chicago's contribution to wartime electronics production.

The League's charter permits manufacturers who made "a significant contribution" to production for the Armed Forces, civilians who contributed time, services or support to the communications branches and former members of the Armed Forces who contributed leadership or helped expedite production to be admitted as members.

* * *

TRAV-LER KARENOLA RADIO & TELEVISION CORPORATION of Chicago has announced a change in the corporate name to *Trav-Ler Radio Corporation.*

This move was designed to streamline identification of the company's products. The products and management of the company remain the same. The firm's general offices are located at 571 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 6, Illinois.

* * *

FRITZ FRANKE, former chief engineer in charge of research and design, has been promoted to the post of assistant sales manager of *Hallicrafters Company* of Chicago.

Mr. Franke joined *Hallicrafters* in 1940 and was one of the original group of engineers who produced the SCR-299, army mobile communications unit. He previously operated his own airline ground equipment and special electronic devices business.

Mr. Franke is a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers; chairman of the marine section, transmitter division of the Radio Manufacturers Association; and a member of the Illinois Ham Club.

* * *

C. MURRAY LEEDS, formerly associated with *Thomas A. Edison, Inc.,* and the *Wright Aeronautical Corporation,* has joined the staff of the Mobile Communications Division of the *Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation.*

Mr. Leeds served as test equipment design engineer for the *Wright* organization until his entry into the Navy as a Lt. (jg.). He was released from service as a lieutenant on March 1st of this year after 26 months' service.

While in service, he was assigned to the Electronic Division of the Bureau of Ships and was later transferred to the Marine Corps radio section where he was placed in charge of the design of mobile radio equipment used by the Marines.

* * *

METROPOLITAN ELECTRONIC AND INSTRUMENT COMPANY has announced the removal of their firm from 258 Broadway to 6 Murray Street, New York 7, New York.

The company produces a line of tube testers, pocket model V-O-Ms, multitesters, vacuum tube voltmeters, tube and set testers, etc.

* * *

L. HARRISS ROBINSON has resigned his commission as major in the Army to accept a position as radio communications engineer for the *Galvin Mfg. Corporation.*

Mr. Robinson received his B.S. degree in electrical engineering from the University of Illinois in 1941 and prior to the war worked for *Stewart-Warner Corporation* and the *Texas Company.*

When called to active service by the Signal Corps on July 1, 1941, he was the second radio engineer assigned to radar work in the Hawaiian Islands. He was later made Acting Signal Offi-

cer of the 8th Army Area Command in the Philippines, with the rank of major.

Mr. Robinson will work as an engineering consultant for *Motorola* two-way radiotelephone communication systems.

* * *

KARL KRAMER has been transferred from the engineering to the sales department of *Jensen Radio Manufacturing Company* where he will now serve as Technical Service Engineer for the company's line of acoustic equipment.

Mr. Kramer joined the *Jensen* company in 1935 and has served since that time as senior development engineer and applications engineer. In this capacity he was responsible for all direct-radiator loud speaker development and for the design and development of enclosures.

Mr. Kramer is a senior member of the I.R.E. and a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Section. He is also a member of the Acoustic Society of America and the Radio Engineers Club of Chicago.

* * *

ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA has moved all manufacturing and sales operations to the company's new plant at 170 53rd Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The company, which manufactures a complete line of radio receivers, formerly was located at 45 West 18th Street, New York 11, New York.

* * *

PIERRE BOUCHERON has been named general manager of the broadcast division of *Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation* and placed in charge of Station WGL at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Mr. Boucheron's duties will entail the management of *Farnsworth's* Fort Wayne AM station, WGL, as well as a proposed FM station, if the license now pending is granted by the FCC. By late spring it is anticipated that he will be operating Fort Wayne's first television station to which the experimental call letters W9XFT have been assigned.

Mr. Boucheron began his radio activities in 1912 as a wireless operator with the *Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company*. In 1917 he enlisted in the Navy and after World War I he served as managing editor of RADIO NEWS until 1920, at which time he became associated with *Radio Corporation of America*.

He joined *Farnsworth Corporation* in 1939 as General Sales Manager. He served as a Captain in the Navy during World War II and performed many important communications tasks over-

seas during the war. He rejoined *Farnsworth Corporation* in July of 1945.

* * *

ROBERT L. WOLFF has been named Chief Radio and Electronics Engineer for the *Centralab, Division of Globe-Union, Inc.*, of Milwaukee.

Mr. Wolff is a 1927 graduate of the University of Chicago where he received his bachelor of science degree. Before joining *Centralab* in 1937, Mr. Wolff was employed for four years on engineering development design at the Hawthorne plant of *Western Electric Company* and four years on r.f. design at *Wells-Gardner* of Chicago.

* * *

W. H. McKNEW has been named service manager of the *Westinghouse Home Radio Division,* with headquarters in Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

Mr. McKnew, a lieutenant commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve, recently transferred to inactive status, served from 1942 to 1945 as Resident Inspector of Naval Material at the *Westinghouse Industrial Electronics* and *X-ray Divisions* in Baltimore.

He is a graduate of Baltimore Polytechnic Institute and studied electrical engineering at Johns Hopkins University. Mr. McKnew was formerly employed by *Western Electric Company* where he worked on the development of sound movies, and by the *General Electric Company* where he held several sales and engineering positions.

* * *

MICHAEL SCOTT who served as a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy has returned to *Radio Wire Television, Inc.*, of Boston, Massachusetts, as vice-president and general manager of the firm.

Mr. Scott served as Officer-in-Charge of the Electronic Division of the Navy's Disposal Administration where he initiated and administered policy, procedures and operations for the disposal of the Navy's surplus electronic material.

Before entering the service, Mr. Scott served for 18 months as the Regional Chief of the WPB's Radio and Radar Division. He has been with *Radio Wire and Television, Inc.*, since 1934 and on a leave of absence from the company since 1942.

* * *

LESTER R. BELMUTH, an ex-captain in the U. S. Army Air Forces, has been appointed Sales Representative of the *Insuline Corporation of America.*

Mr. Belmuth will serve the New York, Eastern Pennsylvania and Virginia areas.

He was recently released from the Air Corps after four years' active duty, during which he was awarded the Pur-

ple Heart, Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with two clusters. He is a graduate of the Ft. Knox Engineering School, the Army Radar School and other military technical training institutions.

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A Non-Electrical Phonograph

(*Continued from page* 53)

with volume peaks of great magnitude, and the quality was distorted by the resonant frequencies producing harmonics.

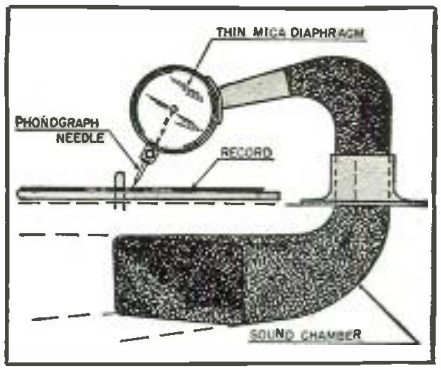
This system also had considerable directive effect due to the use of the exponential speaker, particularly so at the high frequency end of the response.

The size and clumsiness of the tone arm, besides detracting from the appearance, caused the reproducer needle pressure to be between five and ten ounces which is conducive to fast record wear and poor reproduction. Counter-balancing the tone arm was rarely done as the excessive pressure did produce high output volume.

During the past few years a well known Western phonograph manufacturer has been experimenting with the possibility of producing an improved mechanical reproducer with sufficent merit to appeal to the public over that of an electrical reproducer based on price and reproduction quality. That he has succeded has been proven by large purchases of this item by retailers.

The *Pacific Sound Equipment Company* under the trade name of *Portelec* is now producing the equipment, with either an electric or spring driven turntable. The phonograph is sold under the name of "Phonocone."

The design engineer carefully considered all the factors involved. Light weight, small size and portability, as well as the reproduction quality demanded, determined that no amplifying or exponential horn could be used. If only a tone arm were used there would be no volume, and the same distortion attended upon the glass diaphragm pickup would be present. An original idea was needed and it was forthcoming. It was thought that

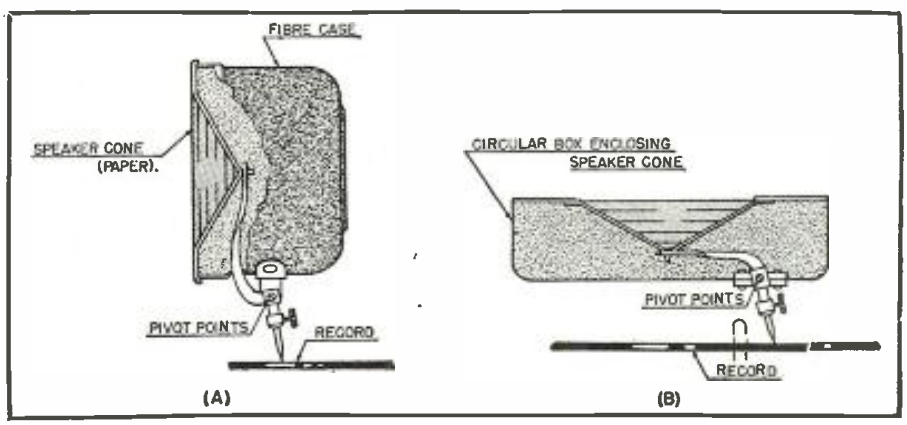


Old type mechanical reproducer.

if a small paper speaker cone was mounted in place of the glass disc, of the previously mentioned tone arm, that good volume could be attained without the exponential horn. Investigation determined that some volume did exist. From here it was a logical step to advance to larger diameter speaker cones. Further investigation determined that about a five inch diameter speaker cone gave the best results, giving the best volume and frequency response. The cone sizes tried were from one inch to eight inches in diameter. The volume increase from a three inch cone to a five inch cone was considerable. Above this size little additional volume was noticed. Logically, the lever arm from the needle to the cone center was lengthened and shortened and it was determined that the length of the lever should remain the same length as that of the old style mechanical reproducer from which it was borrowed.

It was also determined, by suitable investigation, that heavy paper cones gave the best low frquency response and volume, slightly limiting the high frequency response as compared with a light weight cone. It was discovered that the thickness of the cone material was extremely important; when making frequency characteristics checks with a *Columbia* tone record, it was noted besides over-all volume changes that this thickness caused definite changes in the frequency response. The thin cones gave a better frequency response, so that a compromise was

Two relatively new types of sound reproducers.



made, giving good volume and fair frequency response.

While these experiments were going on, it was decided to turn the position of the speaker cone from a vertical to a horizontal position so as to make a more compact and better looking model. With the cone turned, facing up, it was immediately noticeable that a better distribution of sound occurred in the room. The diameter of the box the speaker cone was in was increased to about eight inches, forming a baffle and a small bass reflex cabinet which, although not correctly proportioned, aided the low frequency response considerably.

As the drawings show quite plainly, this assembly can be used with either hill and dale recordings or with the standard lateral commercial recordings depending upon the way the tone head is mounted above the turntable. If the pivot plane is in line with the record grooves, then the lateral movement of the needle will pull and push on the cone through the lever system. With the pivot plane at right angles to the record grooves, the lever system is only capable of responding to a hill and dale motion of the phonograph needle. At the present time the "Phonocone" is being produced for use with standard lateral recordings, and is being assembled accordingly.

The frequency response of this new mechanical system does not approach that of an electrically operated reproducer, but is still very pleasing to the ear and is very competitive to the electric reproducer in the low price field.

The needle pressure of this system is under three ounces and it has been determined that a pressure of one and one-half ounces is quite satisfactory, providing full volume and frequency response. Rather than add weight to the assembly, for counter-balancing the pickup arm, a spring was used to lower the needle pressure.

The volume produced by this novel reproducer is very good. It compares favorably with any standard type 45 or 6F6 output stage. In a normal room the volume is loud, but not excessive. Volume control may be added by using one of the following systems. One method tried consisted of closing off all the speaker outlets at one time, thus lowering the volume in one step and also altering the frequency response. Of course attempting to control the volume by a variable area outlet from the speaker does not work, due to the well known acoustical law that a crack lets through as much sound as a large hole (for any practical purpose). One method of possibly controlling the volume is by the use of a rubber snubber on the lever arm between the pivot and speaker cone. If by the use of a rotary motion of a knob, the rubber would clamp down on the lever, it would dampen the amplitude of the lever and thus lower the volume output. This method would un-

desirably lower the high frequency response, but might be suitable because of the ease of construction. One method now used to control the volume to different range levels is the use of a loud, medium, or soft playback needle.

Where pivot point screws are employed in the needle to speaker cone lever assembly, it is important that these screws be taken up snugly without being tight. Tightness will reduce the volume level while insufficent snugness will cause considerable rattle and distortion. It is possible to remove the pivot screws and put through a pivot bar (by drilling the pivot arm) which does away with any adjustments, little side play being present because of already close tolerances.

The lever arm at the start of manufacturing was secured to the paper speaker cone by an extremely small machine screw placed through the paper cone and screwed into a tapped hole on the lever arm. After experimentation it was found possible to merely glue the lever arm to the paper cone, which speeded up production considerably.

The phonographic device described herein was the development of an original invention by Robt. G. Metzner. Application for this invention is on file at the U. S. Patent Office.

—30—

Two Meter Transmitter

(*Continued from page* 30)

crease of from 10 to 15 milliamperes. Generally speaking, it is well not to load the antenna too heavily with these tubes as they seem to operate better and give a better signal with fairly light loading. A matched impedance antenna was used with this transmitter and gave very satisfactory results, but other types may well be employed. Reference to the A.R.R.L. handbook here is advised as there are many types that may be used and it will be optional with the individual.

In describing this transmitter an attempt has been made to present an outfit which would be suitable for the newcomer to the ultra-high frequencies as well as for the ham who wants a compact rig for local phone work. It has worked well at its present location and R8 and R9 reports are received consistently from 15 to 25 miles away. Modulation reports are good and the quality with a single button carbon microphone is fair. It is possible to use i.c.w. by merely throwing S_2 to its proper position and plugging a key into J_2.

All in all, this is an ideal rig for low power on the new 2 meter band and should appeal to the average ham who likes a local ragchew. —30—

NEW RULES GOVERNING AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

Scope of operator authority. Amateur operator licenses are valid only for the operation of licensed amateur stations; and, on a temporary basis, for the operation of experimental stations (except class 2 stations) in the experimental service licensed for operation exclusively on a frequency or frequencies above 450 mc. if such services are performed without compensation, direct or indirect, paid or promised.

Renewal of amateur operator license. An amateur operator license may be renewed upon proper application showing that within the last six months of the license term the licensee has lawfully operated an amateur station or stations licensed by the Commission, and has thereby communicated by **radio telegraphy** with at least three other such amateur stations in the United States. The applicant shall qualify for a new license by examination if the requirements of this section are not fulfilled. Application for renewal of an amateur operator license shall be filed not more than 120 days prior to date of expiration of such license and not later than the date of expiration.

Examination credit. An applicant for any class of amateur privileges will be given credit for examination element one if within five years prior to the receipt of his application by the Commission he held a radio-telegraph first or second class operator license. No examination credit for other classes of licenses or privileges shall be allowed.

Eligibility for reexamination. An applicant who fails examination for amateur operator privileges may not take another examination for such privileges within 30 days, except that this limitation shall not apply to an examination for class B operating privileges following an examination for class C privileges.

License period. The license for an amateur station is valid normally for a period of 5 years from the date of issuance of a new, renewed, or modified license.

Transmission of call signals. When telephony is used, the call of the station shall be preceded by the words "this is" or the word "from" instead of the letters "de," followed by an announcement of the geographical location in which the portable or mobile station is being operated. When using telephony phonetic aids to identify the call of the station may be employed. To avoid confusion, however, the names of countries or cities shall not be used for this purpose.

Allocation of frequencies. The band of frequencies 420 to 450 mc. is allocated for use by amateur stations (and temporarily by other services for special air navigational aids) subject to the limitation of 50 watts peak antenna power. The band of frequencies 235 to 240 mc. is allocated for use by amateur stations until January 1, 1949; the frequency band 220 to 225 mc. is allocated for use by amateur stations beginning January 1, 1949. Amateur stations may be operated with types A-O, A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4 and special emission for frequency modulation on the frequency band 27.185-27.455 mc. (allocated for operation of scientific, industrial and medical apparatus). —30—

6 Volt D.C. Supply

(*Continued from page 45*)

total available sensitivity of the 2050 tube.

For the charger, we use a husky transformer with a 20 volt secondary, and a large *Mallory* magnesium-copper-sulphide dry-disc bridge rectifier rated at 30 amps. A filter is used, consisting of a 1000 μfd., 25 volt input condenser across the rectifier, and a choke of .08 ohms resistance. The choke is wound on a core having cross-sectional dimensions of 2¼" x 1½". Two paralleled windings of 110 turns each of No. 12 wire keep the resistance at this low value. The filtering action is sufficient to eliminate all hum. The resistance could have been kept just as low with a single winding of No. 9 wire, but this would have been awkward on such a core. The battery itself is equivalent to a condenser of such a value across the output of the filter, that the inclusion of another condenser here is a reflection on the character of the battery.

Most chargers introduce some hum or hash, but we are unable to know when ours is on without watching a pilot light. Naturally, a choke of low resistance is of prime importance to pass 25 amps. at low voltage.

A major factor in the success of this control unit is the variable a.c. input to the charger, nicely handled by a 5 amp. variac. Obviously, the objective is to replace only the amount of power taken from the battery, and the logical way to do it is to match the charging current to the load. It could be done by taps on the transformer, but the variac gives a stepless variable input. If the charging rate is left considerably higher than the load current, no harm results, except that the charger will turn on and off quite often.

Note in the diagram that the 6-volt d.c. feed to the grid circuit of the 2050 is tapped-on at the load terminals, rather than at the battery. This takes advantage of the drop in the battery cable, because the actual battery voltage variation and the drop in the cable are added. In practice, with optimum adjustment of the controls, even a two or three amp. load will cause the charger to turn on as soon as the load is applied, and turn off when it is removed.

Unfortunately, a voltage control unit such as this would not be very practical with a tube rectifier charger, unless the filament could be left on while the control unit controlled the plate circuit alone.

Our heavy-duty *Mallory* dry-disc rectifier has been extremely satisfactory, although it has been used eight years without replacement. The ambient temperature is a prime factor in the life of these rectifiers, so we have ours mounted behind a panel, but exposed to the free circulation of air.

We consulted an engineer of a well known battery company on the ad-

visability of maintaining a constant terminal voltage (disregarding gravity readings), and also on the ideal voltage to maintain. We were informed that there is no kinder treatment for a battery than to maintain a proper voltage, regardless of some radio experts' opinion on the subject. Also, we were somewhat surprised to learn that constant terminal voltage of 7.2 volts is not necessarily too high for "automobile" type batteries. Excessive gassing or evaporation seems to indicate too high a voltage better than any other means. Some special batteries purposely have a maximum gravity of 1.220, and maximum desirable terminal voltage of 6.3 volts.

We settled on 6.6 volts as a good average terminal voltage (at the battery) usually encountered in the field on mobile equipment, and which is also satisfactory for keeping the laboratory battery "new" in its old age.

We know of nothing more universally needed in police radio service-labs than a good, constant, standard 6 volt d.c. supply. You cannot do without it, if you are going to bench-test and preadjust receivers and transmitters so they are ready for immediate installation in the field. This unit has proven very satisfactory and worthwhile.

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Expander Compressor Preamplifier

(*Continued from page 34*)

Depending upon the position of the expand-compress switch S_1, the paralleled #1 grids are returned either to the low end of the #3 grid resistors, or to a variable voltage point negative with respect to the cathodes. The d.c. return for these grids is through one unit, R_{18}, of the ganged expansion-compression control. This resistor is the load for the a.g.c. rectifier, and is shunted by a small condenser, C_9, in order to make the d.c. output approximate the peak of the impressed a.c. voltage. With the expansion-compression control R_{11}-R_{18} full off, the resting bias on the #1 grids is essentially equal to that on the #3 grids.

A.G.C. Amplifier and Rectifier

V_{1B} (Fig. 4) is a conventional transformer-coupled amplifier with its control grid effectively in parallel with the grid of the input phase inverter. The output of this amplifier is coupled through T_1 to the a.c. side of the 1N34 bridge rectifier X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4. The input impedance of the bridge with the load resistor of 250,000 is approximately 170,000, and for all practical purposes is purely resistive. This impedance is sufficiently high so that a conventional step-up audio transformer can be used to work into the rectifier, without the former being seriously loaded down. The over-all rectification efficiency is such that with a transformer ratio of 1 to 3.5, the d.c. output measures 3.2 volts with an input of one volt to the trans-

former primary. For best efficiencies, the 1N34 units should have back resistances of greater than 300,000. Most units measure well over this figure so that selection should not be necessary. Exact matching of crystals is not required as variations of as much as 20% in the forward or back resistances will have but little effect upon the operation of the bridge. One advantage in the use of crystals, instead of the more conventional double diodes in the rectifier, is that the conducting resistance of the crystal bridge is very much lower than in any equivalent vacuum tube circuit. Hence, the charging time of the filter condenser following the bridge is materially reduced and the action of the whole a.g.c. circuit is more rapid.

Feedback Circuit and Other Features

It has been previously mentioned that this circuit contains a novel feedback arrangement that quickens the response of the a.g.c. circuit. The operation is as follows: Consider the action of the circuit when adjusted for volume expansion. With S_1 in the expand position, a partially filtered positive d.c. control voltage, proportional to the mean signal amplitude, is applied to the paralleled #1 grids through the filter resistor R_{12}. Since the resulting plate current changes in V_2 and V_3 are in the same direction and upward in both tubes, the voltage at the junction point of R_{15} and R_{16} drops. In other words, a positive excursion of the #1 grid voltage will result in a negative change in the d.c. potential at the junction of the plate load resistors. As mentioned previously, the control voltage on the #1 grids is only partially filtered so that there is an appreciably large a.c. component present. An amplified and inverse a.c. component is therefore present across the common plate load resistor R_{17}. This a.c. component is applied to the #1 grids through the feedback condenser C_{10} in such a way as to cancel the a.c. component already present. The end result is that, due to the feedback action thus obtained, very small time constants can be used in the a.g.c. circuit, and the action of the circuit in response to a control voltage can be made almost instantaneous. In the experimental unit, the rise time of the #1 voltage was made as short as 3 milliseconds, and the overshoot of the control voltage pulse in response to a square wave input was negligible.

The resting grid bias for the #1 grids is determined by the setting of the control R_{11}. This control is ganged with the potentiometer R_{18} across the rectifier output. With the compression-expansion control R_{11}-R_{18} in the "off" position, this bias is essentially the same as that on the signal grids and the gain of the stage is normal. As the control is advanced, the resting #1 grid bias is made progressively more negative, the gain decreases, and the positive a.g.c. control voltage is increased. The distribution of voltage on the control R_{11} is such that these grids will not swing positive with any normal level of signal applied to the input of the amplifier. However, to prevent any extremely strong impulse from overloading these

Over-all gain, high gain channels:	110 db.
Over-all gain, low gain channels:	85 db.
Frequency response: ±1½ db:	35 c.p.s. to 12,000 c.p.s.
Total harmonic distortion; a.g.c. off:	4%
Total harmonic distortion; 18 db. of a.g.c.:	5.5%
Maximum a.g.c. at 10% total harmonics:	23 db.
High gain input overload voltage:	.015 volts r.m.s.
Low gain input overload voltage:	1.2 volts r.m.s.
Maximum output voltage at 4% total harmonic distortion:	7.7 v. in 500 ohms
A.g.c. rise time, milliseconds	3.0 minimum
A.g.c. decay time; milliseconds	500 maximum

Major electrical operating characteristics of preamplifier.

grids and blocking the system, the 1N34 crystal diode, X_6, is reverse-connected into the #1 grid line to act as a clipper, in conjuction with the resistor R_{12}. The back resistance of this unit should be as high as possible, as any low impedance at this point will load down the grid circuit and decrease the amplitude of the control voltage.

When the circuit is used as a volume compressor, the polarity of the control voltage is reversed by S_1, so that the #1 grids swing in the negative direction. The resting bias on the #1 grids is, in this case, fixed at the same value as that of the signal grids, and is constant at all settings of the expansion-compression control. There has been no tendency for the tubes to cut off with the expansion-compression control at maximum, even with signals as large as two volts applied to the input of the phase inverter.

Time Constants

There has been considerable controversy as to the correct time constant values in a.g.c. circuits, possibly due to the fact that no two types of program material react in the same manner in such systems. It is generally conceded that the rise time of the control voltage should be considerably shorter for speech and fast dance music, than for slow symphonic material. In any case however, the decay time should be very much longer than the rise time, and a time constant of from 0.3 to 0.5 seconds has been more or less accepted as a standard. In general, the time constants for both expansion and compression should be about the same, so that the same time constant filters can be employed for both types of operation. In this unit, a minimum rise time of three milliseconds, and a maximum decay time of 0.5 seconds were found to be about the optimum range required for most types of program material, and the filter circuits were designed around these figures. As a large degree of flexibility in a.g.c. time constant is desirable, it was felt that a panel control for this purpose is a worthwhile refinement, and the potentiometer R_{19} provides the required range of adjustment. The network R_{19} and C_{11} controls primarily the a.g.c. decay time, although there is some interaction with the charging circuit, and the rise time is also affected when the value of R_{19} is made very small. It is possible, by the addition of rather complex circuits, to make the rise time constant and decay time constant of the control voltage entirely independent of each other, but for any ordinary application, such circuits are not usually necessary.

The Complete Amplifier

Having discussed the automatic gain control circuits, let us now consider the complete amplifier, the diagram of which appears in Fig. 3. Four input channels are provided, three of

which can be used simultaneously. In Fig. 3, tubes V_1, V_2, and the two halves of the double triode V_3 are arranged as an electronic mixer having two high-gain channels for microphone and two low-gain channels for tuner or pickup. The high-gain channels are conventional pentode stages with a voltage of approximately 125. The low-gain channels are cathode-follower isolating stages arranged in such a way that the channel gain control is separated from the input circuit. The purpose of these stages is to allow adjustment of the gain from one or two crystal pickups, without having the gain control act as the load resistance for the crystal element. Direct connection of a crystal pickup to a gain control potentiometer has a serious effect upon the frequency response of the pickup when the control is set to an intermediate position. The outputs from the cathode followers are connected to a 1 megohm fader which allows either channel to be faded in at will. It was not considered necessary to provide for electronic mixing of the two low-gain channels, as simultaneous operation of these was not desired.

The arms of the three channel gain controls are joined through isolating resistors to the paralleled grids of the phase inverter V_{4A} and the a.g.c. amplifier V_{4B}. The purpose of the isolating resistors is to prevent one control from short-circuiting the others when that control is turned to the "off" position.

Tubes V_{4A}, V_{4B}, V_5 and V_6 constitute the a.g.c. circuit, whose operation was described in a previous section. The 6E5 eye tube serves as an a.g.c. indicator and provides a rough check on the operation of the expansion-compression circuits. The grid of this tube is so connected that the shadow angle increases with expansion and decreases when the circuits are arranged for compression.

The master gain control is in the grid circuit of the push-pull 7N7 resistance coupled amplifier V_{7A} and V_{7B}, immediately following the expander-compressor stage. This control is a 500,000 potentiometer, and for best results the two sections should be reasonably well matched. Decoupling from the plate supply in this stage assists in eliminating low frequency feedback and instability.

The output amplifier is also a 7N7 with the two sections in push-pull. The output of this stage works into a push-pull plate-to-line transformer to provide the low impedance line connection. Plate supply decoupling is also provided in this stage. The volume level indicator is a rectifier type voltmeter with suitable multipliers to read from 0 to +16 db. A high impedance output directly from the plates of the output stage permits audio monitoring, and the d.c. component is blocked out, allowing the use of crystal phones.

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Heavy Duty Power Supplies

(*Continued from page 48*)

current is caused to flow from the source, through the latter contacts, through inductance S_1F_1, through transformer primary P_{3-3}, P_{3-2}, through inductance 4—3, thence back to the supply source.

At this point, it may be seen that the inductance of S_1F_1 is less effective in retarding the current flow in this branch of the circuit on account of the opposing action of the changing magnetic field still about S_2F_2.

Moreover, as the field continues to build up on S_1F_1, the effective inductance of S_2F_2 becomes less and less as a result, until eventually the inductance of both S_1F_1 and S_2F_2 entirely cancel each other. During this interval, the current through the associated circuits, including the contacts, has become completely equalized.

It will be noted that the vibrator of the Model 146 unit has eight moving and eight stationary contacts. Therefore, besides equalizing the current between each contact of a pair, it also becomes necessary to equalize that between contact pairs on the same side of the armature.

Reference to the schematic (Fig. 4) will show that this is accomplished between the lower two contact pairs by inductances 3—4 and 1—2. Advantage is taken here of the fact that both upper and lower contacts are not energized at the same time and the same inductance is used for equalizing both between the two upper contact pairs, and between the two lower pairs.

In reference to the individual contacts of each pair and the two pairs of contacts shown on the top side of the vibrator, an examination of the print will disclose that equalization is taken care of in exactly the same way as that of the lower contacts.

The fact that both sides of the vibrator are not operating at the same time allows the use of a common core for reactances S_2F_2, S_1F_1, and F_2S_2, F_1S_1.

The power transformer is a multiple winding autotransformer with primary input terminals P_{1-1}, P_{2-1}, P_{3-1}, P_{4-1}, P_{1-2}, P_{2-2}, P_{3-3}, P_{4-3}, and with centertaps P_{1-2}, P_{2-2}, P_{3-2} and P_{4-2}. One

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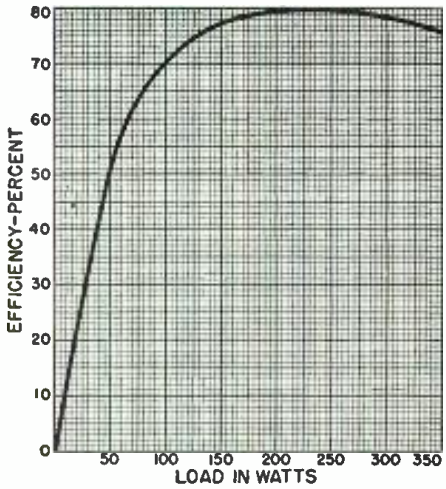

Fig. 5. Efficiency vs. load in watts of Model 146 vibrator type power supply.

end of the secondary winding is represented by S_{2-1}, S_{4-1}, S_{6-1}, S_{8-1} and the other by S_{1-2}, S_{3-2}, S_{5-2} and S_{7-2}.

Reference to reactor 5—7, with centertap 6, will disclose that each end is connected to one terminal of a secondary winding section. This reactor, again, is an equalizing arrangement allowing equal drain of output current from the two lower secondary sections of the power transformer. Similar to that previously described, this equalization takes place in the following manner.

Assume that at the beginning of a cycle, current begins to pass through this reactor from terminal 5 to terminal 6. The full inductive reactance of this half of the reactor will immediately come into play, hence the current flow to the load will be greatly reduced. In sequence (after another contact has been successfully made), the other half of the transformer section becomes energized, causing current to pass through from terminals 7 to 6. With this flow of current through 7—6, the reactance of 5—6 is cancelled, allowing, in effect, the load to be connected equally to S_{3-2} and S_{5-2} as though either reactance 7—6 or 5—6 were not present.

Reactor 8—10 with centertap 9 performs a like function for the opposite two sections of the secondary winding.

It will be noted, as previously mentioned, that since the contact currents are automatically equalized, it is no longer required that all contacts close simultaneously or in any particular recurrent sequence.

All of the 4 μfd. capacitors, (Fig. 4), are for the purpose of buffering. The value of each is so chosen that the swing of the current cycle across the primary winding is timed to be of correct voltage and polarity, for the subsequent closing of the contact on alternate sides of the vibrator.

The time delay relay automatically allows the vibrator to assume normal operation before the external load is applied. This relay also removes the load each time the control switch is returned to the "off" position.

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McGee Radio & Electric Co.	Clyde H. Smith Advertising Co	147
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McMurdo Silver Company	Edward Owen & Company	137
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Newcomb Audio Products Co.	Gail Hall Advertising	74
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Norman Radio Distrib., Inc.	Mitchell Advertising Agency	140
Ohmite Manufacturing Co.	Henry H. Teplitz	57
Olson Radio Warehouse	Jessop Advertising Agency	84
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Radio City Laboratories	Altomari Advertising Agency	151
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Radio Dealer Supply Company	H. J. Gold Advertising	142
Radio Distributing Co.		148
Radio Equipment Distributors		136
Radio Ham Shack	J. R. Kupsick Adv. Agency, Inc.	134
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Radio Maintenance	Shappe Wilkes, Inc.	107
Radio Parts Company	Sidney S. Lovitt	88
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Radio Product Sales Company	Barton A. Stebbins	102
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Radio & Television Supply Co.		114
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Vasco		146
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World Radio Laboratories, Inc.	Pfieffer Advertising Agency	17
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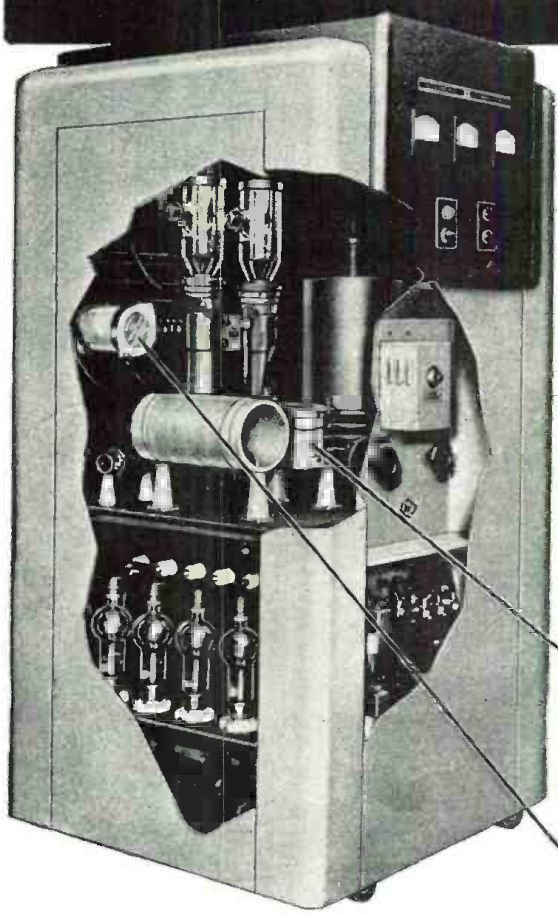
York Radio Distributing Co.		146

That hour-after-hour steady grind calls for

PERFORMANCE INSURANCE as provided by

AEROVOX *Rating-plus* CAPACITORS



• This induction heating unit bears the name of a world-famous manufacturer. A great reputation is at stake. Such equipment *must* stand up—hour after hour, day in and day out, for months and years to come.

None but outstandingly dependable components can be risked in such equipment. And the selection of Aerovox Series 1940 stack-mounting capacitors is based on two good reasons:

First, Aerovox are *rating-plus* capacitors. A comparative study of specifications is invited. Second, Aerovox provides *Continuous Service Rating Data* for all its current-handling capacitors. The equipment designer knows precisely what such capacitors can and cannot do. These two points alone can write a *performance insurance* policy.

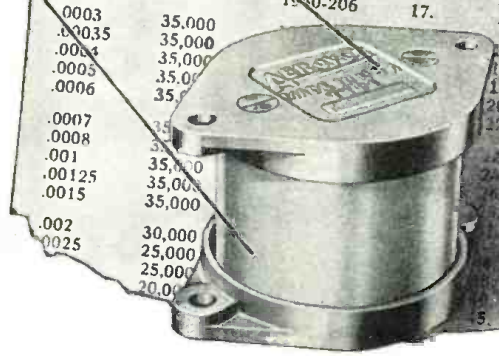
• Interested in performance insurance protection for your assemblies? Then insist on rating-plus specifications and continuous service rating data—or simply specify AEROVOX. Literature on request.

Continuous Service Rating Data
TYPES 1940-1950-1960-1970-1980

Maximum Current in Amperes at an Ambient Temperature of 60° C. Barometric Pressure 28 to 32 inches Mercury and Relative Humidity 10 to 80%. Maximum Ambient Temperature 70° C.

TYPE 1940

Cap. Mfds.	Test Volts Eff.	Catalog Number	7000 kc.	1000 kc.	300 kc.	100 kc.
.000075	35,000	1940-236	7.5	4.5	1.8	.6
.0001	35,000	1940-203	10.	6.	2.2	.8
.00015	35,000	1940-204	13.	8.	3.	1.2
.0002	35,000	1940-205	16.	12.	4.	1.5
.00025	35,000	1940-206	17.	13.	5.	2.0
.0003	35,000			15.	6.	2.4
.00035	35,000			15.	7.	2.5
.0004	35,000			16.	8.	3.3
.0005	35,000			20.	10.	4.
.0006	35,000			22.	10.	4.5
.0007	35,000				12.	5.
.0008	35,000			24	12.	6.
.001	35,000			24	14.	8.
.00125	35,000			25	15.	8.
.0015	35,000			28	18.	10.
.002	30,000			28	21.	11.5
.0025	25,000			28	22.	12.
	25,000			25	25.	13.
	20,000			25	30	



FOR RADIO-ELECTRONIC AND INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

AEROVOX capacitors

AEROVOX CORPORATION, NEW BEDFORD, MASS., U.S.A.

SALES OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES • Export: 13 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

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THE FAMOUS

*Bass Reflex

REPRODUCERS IN NEW, BETTER-THAN-EVER DESIGNS

True high-fidelity reproducers with the famous and exclusive *Jensen Bass Reflex* principle of design are now available in improved postwar cabinets. *Jensen Bass Reflex* reproducers give crisp, extended range reproduction . . . no back-side radiation . . . full bass with no boom.

Bass Reflex Reproducers are widely used in broadcast monitoring and in recording work. They are ideal for ham shack use and are in much demand for phonographs, FM reception, and general sound reinforcement applications.

Jensen Bass Reflex Reproducers are available in sizes for 8-inch, 12-inch and 15-inch loud speakers and are designed for floor or wall installation. The 15-inch cabinet is designed for both Type J and Type H Jensen Coaxial Speakers and for single-radiator 15-inch speakers.

Write for complete literature.

*Trade Mark Registered

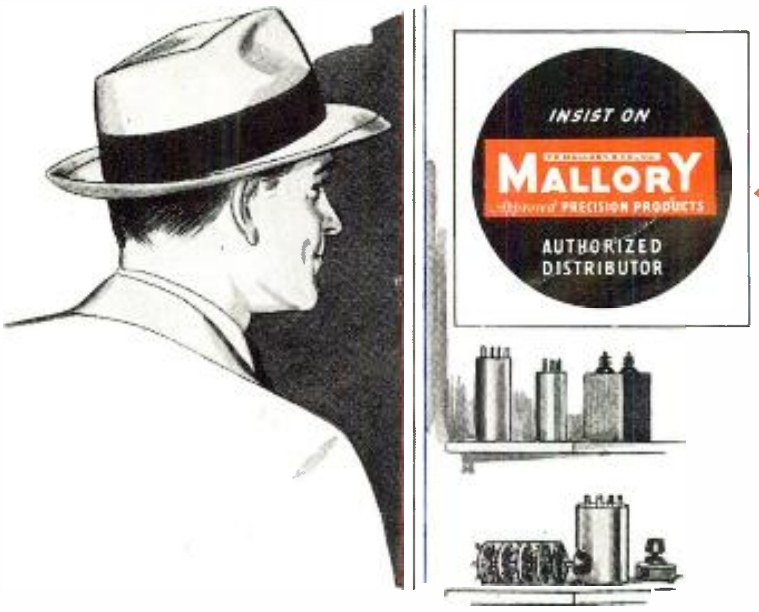
The Jensen exhibit will be in Booth 68 at the 1946 Radio Parts Show in Chicago's Stevens Hotel, May 13th through 15th. Old and new friends alike are cordially invited to see the 1946 line of Jensen fine acoustic equipment.

Jensen
SPEAKERS WITH ALNICO 5

JENSEN RADIO MANUFACTURING COMPANY
6617 SOUTH LARAMIE AVENUE • CHICAGO 38, ILLINOIS
In Canada: Copper Wire Products, Ltd., 137 Oxford Street, Guelph, Ontario

Specialists in Design and Manufacture of Fine Acoustic Equipment

PRINTED IN U.S.A.



Where you see

THIS SIGN

You can count on

SERVICE

YOUR distributor wouldn't have the Mallory franchise if he were *merely* a distributor of Mallory parts. He was selected because he has a thorough knowledge of the business . . . because he has the *ability* to be of real help . . . because there is no question about his *willingness* to give it.

That's why your Mallory distributor is a good man to know and do business with. Call on him for *any* help within his province—from problems of procurement to problems of management—and you'll find him glad to respond. He's the right man, in the right place, with the right kind of service to save you time and money.

Here's What Your MALLORY Distributor Will Do For You:

1. A complete line of Mallory replacement parts . . . many of them first developed by Mallory research . . . ALL of them guaranteed against premature failure by years of service in the field.

2. A program of standardization that meets the maximum number of application needs with the minimum number of parts . . . reduces investment, simplifies replacement, speeds up delivery.

3. Efficient service . . . backed by detailed information on prices, parts, catalog numbers . . . promptly applied whether orders are large or small . . . especially effective in meeting emergencies.

4. Technical service helps . . . bulletins, booklets, catalogs. letters with complete data on what to use and where to use it . . . special publications on radio fundamentals and new developments.

5. A background of personal experience . . . acquired through years of service in radio . . . helpful in solving difficult or unusual problems . . . effective in training dealer personnel.

6. Commercial "know how" . . . implemented by sound methods of keeping your business "on the beam" . . . with special attention to promotion devices that help sell your story to the public.

P. R. MALLORY & CO. Inc.

MALLORY

VIBRATORS . . . VIBRAPACKS* . . . CAPACITORS . . . VOLUME CONTROLS . . . SWITCHES . . . RESISTORS . . . FILTERS . . . RECTIFIERS . . . POWER SUPPLIES. ALSO MALLORY TROPICAL* DRY BATTERIES, ORIGINALLY DEVELOPED BY MALLORY FOR THE U. S. ARMY.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

APPROVED PRECISION PRODUCTS

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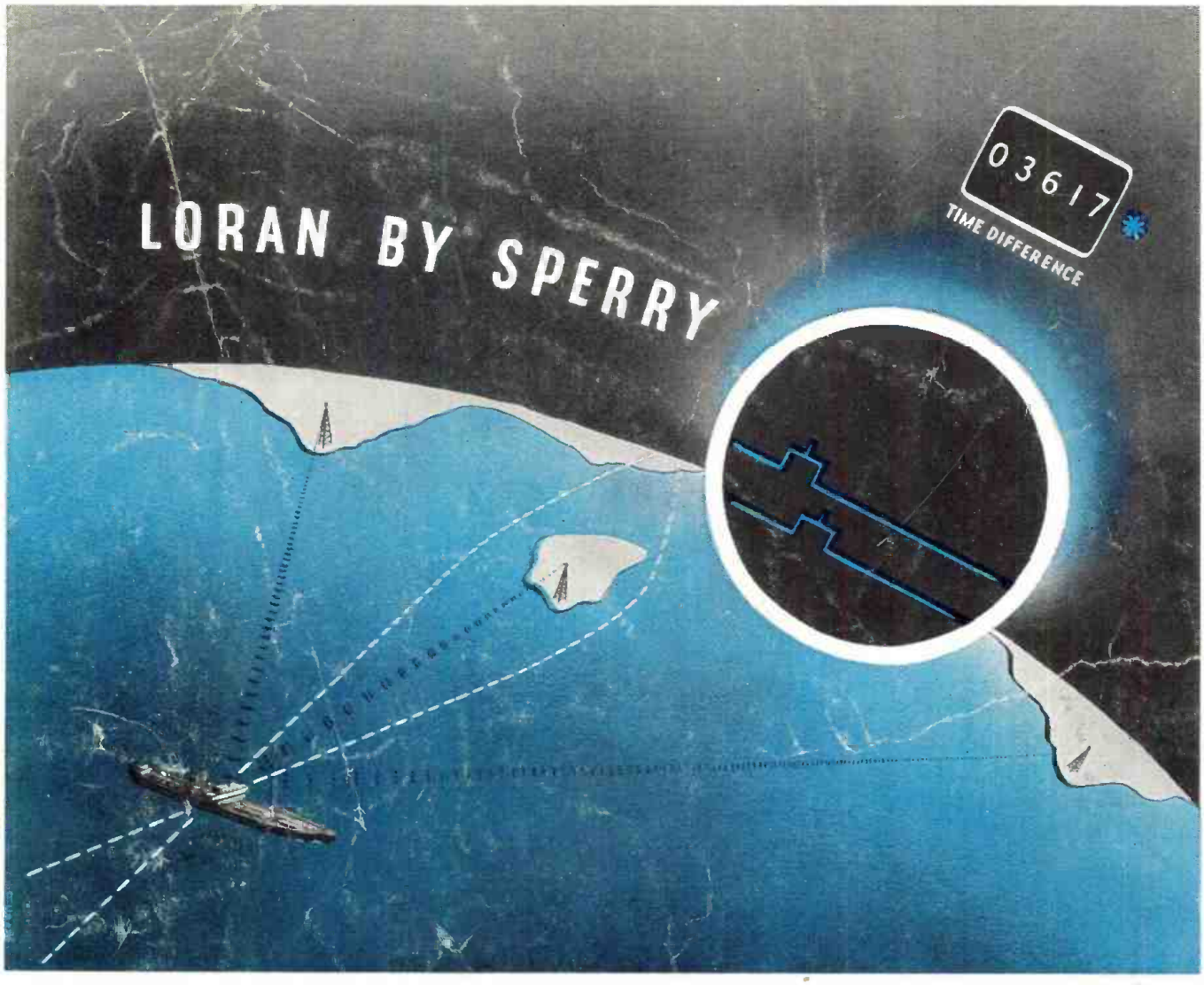

Accurate LOng RAnge Navigation... anytime... in all weather

With Sperry Loran the navigator has at hand a quick and accurate means of determining a ship's position at any time, in all kinds of weather. This system involves the reception of accurately timed radio pulses from shore-based transmitting stations, usually 200 to 400 miles apart.

The *difference in time of arrival* of signals from a pair of transmitting stations is measured and the time difference is then used to determine, from special charts or tables, a line-of-position on the earth's surface. When two lines-of-position from two different pairs of Loran stations are crossed, you have a *"Loran fix."* Fixes are obtainable at distances from shore stations up to 1400 miles at night, 700 miles in daytime.

In your consideration of Loran, note particularly that Sperry's equipment is easy to operate. A Time Difference Meter (see illustration above) greatly simplifies the operator's work and prevents errors in readings.

Sperry Loran is backed by a world-wide service organization and meets the usual high standards of test and performance of all Sperry products. *Loran equipments in limited quantity are ready for immediate delivery.*

**The Time Difference Meter, giving position references* directly, *is a Sperry exclusive.*

Sperry Gyroscope Company, Inc.

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